June 1998

Corporate Law

Robin Jean Davis
West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals

Louis J. Palmer Jr.

Follow this and additional works at: https://researchrepository.wvu.edu/wvlr

Part of the Business Organizations Law Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://researchrepository.wvu.edu/wvlr/vol100/iss5/22

This A Tribute to Franklin D. Cleckley: A Compendium of Essential Legal Principles From His Opinions as a Justice on the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals is brought to you for free and open access by the WVU College of Law at The Research Repository @ WVU. It has been accepted for inclusion in West Virginia Law Review by an authorized editor of The Research Repository @ WVU. For more information, please contact researchrepository@mail.wvu.edu.
B. Subrogation

The issue of subrogation was succinctly, but meaningfully, addressed in Richards v. Allstate Insurance Co. Justice Cleckley opined that “[n]o right of subrogation can arise in favor of an insurer against its own insured, since by definition subrogation arises only with respect to rights of the insured against third persons to whom the insurer owes no duty.”

C. Stacking

The issue of stacking automobile policy coverage was focused upon in Payne v. Weston. Payne held,

[t]here is no common law right to stack coverage available for multiple vehicles under the same policy or under two or more insurance policies. The right to stack must arise from the insurance contract itself (as that is the agreement of the parties) or from a statute (as in the uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage statutes).

The opinion also held that “[a]n insured is not entitled to stack liability coverages for every vehicle covered by his or her policy when the insured received a multi-car discount, when only one vehicle was involved in the accident, and when the policy contains language limiting the insurer’s liability.”

XVIII. CORPORATE LAW

In Frymier-Halloran v. Paige, the court held, “W. Va. Code, 11-15-17 (1978), explicitly provides that an officer of a corporation shall be personally liable for any consumers sales and service tax along with any additions, penalties, and
interest thereon owed by the corporation." The opinion also held that "[i]t is not a defense to individual liability for one who acts as an officer of a corporation to assert that he was not properly elected as an officer."

XIX. ELECTION LAW

A. Enforcing Election Laws

Justice Cleckley addressed the issue of enforcing election laws through a writ of mandamus in *State ex rel. Sowards v. County Commission of Lincoln County*:

The public policies in protecting fundamental rights, preserving electoral integrity, and promoting both political and judicial economy have prompted a practical approach in assessing whether an election case is appropriate for mandamus relief. The fundamental and constitutional right to run for public office cannot be denied unless necessary to achieve a compelling state interest. It is only when a writ of mandamus has been invoked to preserve the right to vote or to run for political office that this Court has eased the requirements for strict compliance for the writ's preconditions, especially those relating to the availability of another remedy.

B. Limiting Candidate Eligibility

The decision in *State ex rel. Sowards v. County Commission of Lincoln County* addressed the legislature's authority to impose requirements for being eligible to run for a political office. Justice Cleckley observed that "[t]he State of West Virginia through its Legislature retains the authority to prescribe reasonable rules for the conduct of elections, reasonable procedures by which candidates may

---

429 *Id.* at Syl. Pt. 1.
430 *Id.* at Syl. Pt. 2.
432 *Id.* at Syl. Pt. 3.