



Legal Advancement for West Virginia Students

October 8, 2024

Jackson and Wood Counties

Williamstown Middle/High School
219 West Fifth Street, Williamstown WV 26187

ORAL ARGUMENTS BEGIN AT 10:00AM

The docket is available online at www.courtswv.gov



Additional information about the West Virginia court system, including Supreme Court of Appeals opinions, is available on the Court's website at: www.courtswv.gov

For further information please contact:

April Harless, Deputy Public Information Officer, at (304) 340-2306 or by email at april.harless@courtswv.gov

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Description of Arguments

There are two types of arguments at the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

Rule 19 arguments involve assignments of error in the application of settled law, claims of an unsustainable exercise of discretion where the law governing that discretion is settled, claims of insufficient evidence or a result against the weight of the evidence, cases involving a narrow issue of law and cases in which a hearing is required by law.

Rule 20 arguments involve issues of first impression or of fundamental public importance; constitutional questions regarding the validity of a statute, municipal ordinance, or court ruling; and cases involving inconsistencies or conflicts among the decisions of lower tribunals.

The three cases that will be heard October 8 are all Rule 19 arguments.

Legal Advancement for West Virginia Students (LAWS)

October 8, 2024, at Williamstown Middle/High School

9:30 a.m.	Students from Ripley and Parkersburg arrive, take seats.
9:55 a.m.	Flag Ceremony
10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.	Students from Ripley and Parkersburg hear Case 1: <i>State of West Virginia v. Sean Allen Taylor</i>, No. 23-120.
10:10 a.m.	Students from Parkersburg South High School (PSHS) and Ravenswood arrive and wait outside auditorium.
10:20 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.	Ripley and Parkersburg students go to gymnasium for debriefing. PSHS and Ravenswood students enter auditorium and take seats.
10:30 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.	Students from Ripley and Parkersburg have debriefing. Students from PSHS and Ravenswood hear Case 2: <i>Douglas S. Rockwell and Carol Rockwell v. Jefferson County Board of Zoning Appeals and Rippon Energy Facility, LLC</i>, No. 23-369.
10:45 a.m.	Students from Williamstown High wait in hallway.
10:50 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.	Ripley and Parkersburg students to auditorium. PSHS and Ravenwood students got to gymnasium for debriefing. Williamstown students enter auditorium and take seats.
11:00 a.m. to 11:20 a.m.	PSHS and Ravenswood students have debriefing. Williamstown, Ripley, and Parkersburg students hear Case 3: <i>Donald Gwinn v. JP Morgan Chase</i>, No. 23-172.
11:20 a.m. to 11:40 a.m.	Williamstown, Ripley, and Parkersburg stay in auditorium for debriefing. PSHS and Ravenswood to the cafeteria to start lunch.
11:40 a.m. to 11:50 a.m.	Williamstown, Ripley and Parkersburg go to cafeteria for lunch.
11:50 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.	Justices answer questions from students at all schools and have lunch with them.
12:30 p.m.	All students return to buses and class.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA
October 8, 2024, Argument Docket
LAWS Program – Williamstown, W.Va.

Case One

State of West Virginia v. Sean Allen Taylor, No. 23-120

Procedural and Factual Background:

This case involves a criminal appeal. On July 9, 2021, a West Virginia state trooper observed the petitioner, Sean Allen Taylor, driving a minivan and noticed the vehicle had an expired 2018 motor vehicle inspection sticker. The state trooper conducted a traffic stop. The petitioner could not produce proof of insurance, and during his investigation the officer learned that the petitioner's license had been revoked for driving under the influence ("DUI"). The petitioner was arrested and ultimately indicted on three counts: (1) Driving while his license was revoked for DUI (third offense), (2) driving without proof of insurance, and (3) failure to display an up-to-date Motor Vehicle Inspection sticker. Note: On March 16, 2020, Governor Jim Justice entered Executive Order No. 7-20, which suspended the deadlines for annual vehicle inspections due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Petitioner's Argument:

Petitioner Sean Allen Taylor argues that, at the time of the stop, the statutory requirement for motor vehicle inspections had been suspended and therefore the officer's stop of his vehicle based on an expired sticker was an illegal stop. The petitioner argues that, because the stop was illegal, any evidence the officer collected during the stop should be suppressed and cannot be used against the petitioner in a court of law.

Respondent's Argument:

The State of West Virginia argues that, in addition to the expired sticker, the officer recognized the driver of the vehicle as the petitioner from previous dealings with him and had a reasonable suspicion that the petitioner was driving with a revoked license. Therefore, even if the governor's executive order suspended the requirement that vehicles have valid inspection stickers, the officer conducted a legal traffic stop and the evidence collected during that stop should be able to be used against the petitioner. Additionally, the respondent argues that the state trooper made an objectively reasonable mistake of law because the state trooper was not aware of the executive order's suspension of motor vehicle inspection laws.

Case Two

Douglas S. Rockwell and Carol Rockwell v. Jefferson County Board of Zoning Appeals and Rippon Energy Facility, LLC, No. 23-369

Procedural and Factual Background:

This case involves a civil appeal related to whether a conditional use zoning permit should have been issued for a solar energy facility in a rural district of Jefferson County, West Virginia. The petitioners, Douglas S. Rockwell and Carol Rockwell, appeal an order of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County that allowed the permit to be issued.

Petitioner's Argument:

The Rockwells argue that the circuit court erred in its finding regarding the facts of this case and in its application of the law. The petitioners list eleven separate assignments of error. According to the petitioners, due to these errors, the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia should set aside the circuit court order, find and determine that a portion of an ordinance was not properly enacted and strike it down, find and determine that the conditional use permit ("CUP") was improvidently granted and rescind it, and award costs and attorney's fees.

Respondents' Arguments:

The respondents Jefferson County Board of Zoning Appeals and Rippon Energy Facility, LLC, seek an order that the ordinance is valid and that the CUP was properly approved. The Board also seeks costs and attorney's fees. Rippon Energy Facility, LLC, requests that the circuit court order be affirmed.

Case Three

Donald Gwinn v. JP Morgan Chase, No. 23-172

Procedural and Factual Background:

This case involves a workers' compensation appeal. In a worker's compensation appeal, the question before the Supreme Court is whether a person may receive compensation for a work-related injury and, if so, what compensation the person is entitled to receive. In this case, petitioner Donald Gwinn, a bank manager, sustained a work-related injury when he tripped and fell down stairs in 2015. Mr. Gwinn filed a claim against his employer, JP Morgan Chase, the respondent in this case, for the injury to his back. The claim was found to be compensable and certain treatments, including certain injections, were covered. However, Mr. Gwinn's back injury later worsened in 2017, and he requested approval for surgery and other treatment. The request was denied due to a finding that a portion of his back injury ("spondylolisthesis") was a preexisting condition. The Office of Judges, which reviews claims in workers' compensation cases, agreed with the denial. Mr. Gwinn then appealed the denial to the Board of Review, which affirmed the Office of Judges, and to the Intermediate Court of Appeals, which affirmed the Board of Review.

Petitioner's Argument:

Donald Gwinn argues that his treating physician devised a treatment plan that involved conservative treatments, such as injections, and then surgery if needed. According to Mr. Gwinn, the symptoms of the injury that had already been found to be compensable got worse and required surgery. If injections were accepted as needed to treat for the compensable injury, then the surgery should also be accepted. Mr. Gwinn also argues that according to his doctor, his preexisting conditions became symptomatic after the compensable injury occurred. Therefore, he claims that the law allows him to be covered and asks the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia to: (1) Grant authorization for the surgery and physical therapy following the surgery, and (2) grant additional money for treatments.

Respondent's Argument:

The respondent employer, JP Morgan Chase, argues that the claimant improperly asks the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia to reweigh the facts of the case. According to the respondent, the injections were approved to treat one portion of Mr. Gwinn's back injury ("radiculopathy"), but the purpose of the requested surgery is to treat his preexisting condition ("spondylolisthesis"). The respondent asserts that an independent medical evaluation by a separate doctor concluded that the requested surgery would treat the preexisting condition, which is not a compensable injury, although it has naturally progressed. Therefore, the respondent argues that the denials of authorization and the denial of additional money should be affirmed.

Courtroom Protocol

Every person appearing in court or attending oral arguments must observe basic courtroom etiquette and conduct rules. This is necessary to manage cases and to maintain dignity and respect for the Supreme Court.

- Dress appropriately. Remove hats before entering the courtroom.
- Be on time. Enter the courtroom prior to the commencement of an argument. Do not leave the courtroom until an argument is over.
- If physically able, stand when the justices enter and leave the courtroom. Remain standing until invited to be seated.
- Listen attentively and do not talk during courtroom proceedings. Refrain from anything that may create a distraction in the courtroom. No one should be heard speaking except for counsel or a justice.
- Do not bring food or drink, cameras, recording devices, backpacks, or purses into the courtroom. Weapons of any kind, including pocketknives, are prohibited. (Media may have cameras and recording devices.)
- Be respectful to all in attendance. Address others only by their titles and surnames, including lawyers, court personnel, and other attendees. Justices may be addressed as “Justice” or “Your Honor.”
- All cellphones must be turned off before entering the courtroom.
- Do not fall asleep during oral arguments or slump in your chair.

Please note that the Code of Judicial Conduct prohibits the justices from discussing individual cases with you.

Introduction to the West Virginia Judicial System

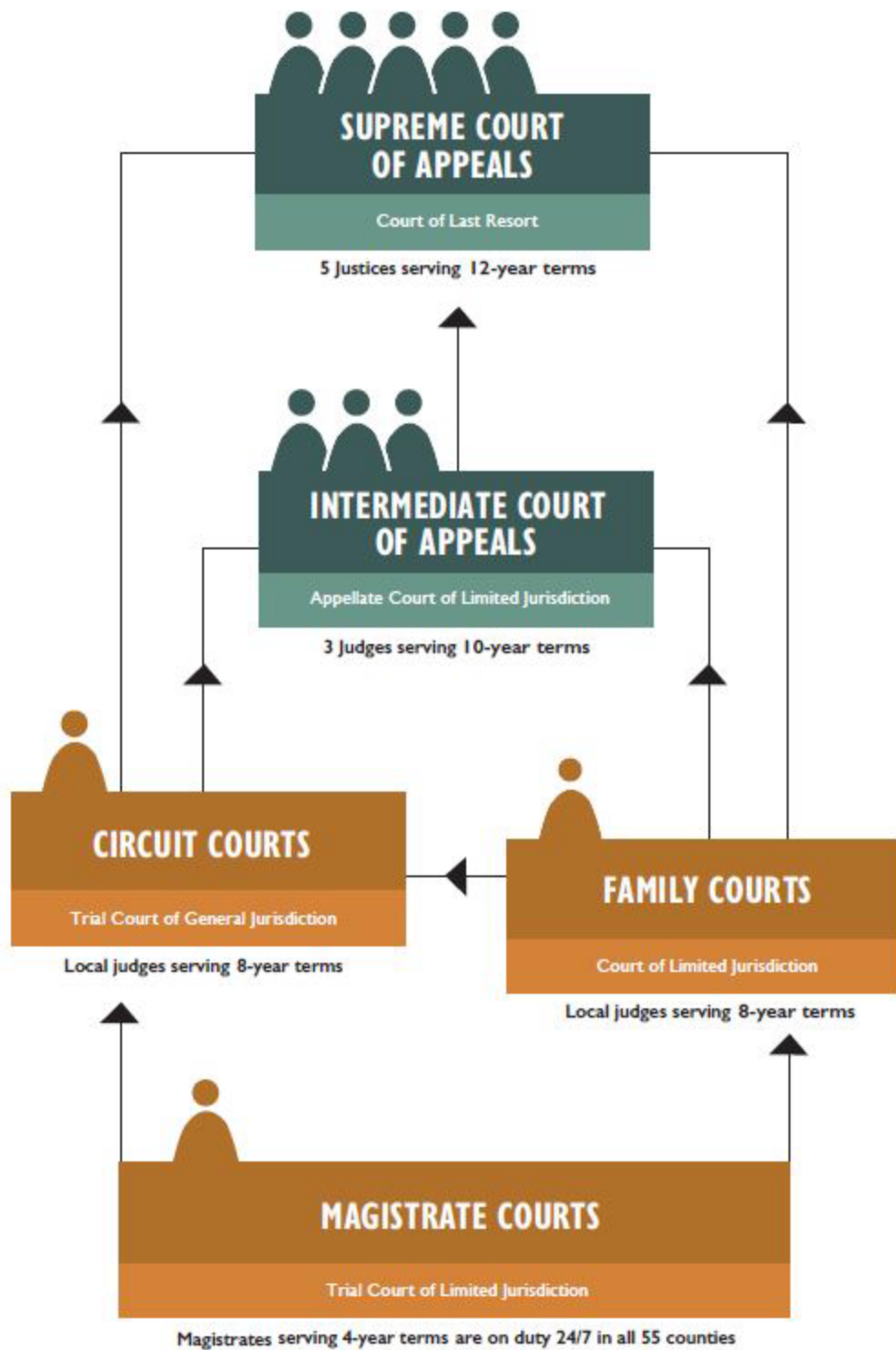
The judiciary is one of three coequal branches of state government, each with separate powers. The legislative branch makes the law. The executive branch enforces the law. The judicial branch interprets and applies the law in cases brought before the courts.

West Virginia became a state on June 20, 1863. The present West Virginia Constitution was ratified in 1872. In 1880, the West Virginia Legislature rewrote the entire judicial article, which the voters adopted.

On November 5, 1974, state voters ratified the Judicial Reorganization Amendment, which became effective on January 1, 1976. This amendment ended the justice of the peace system and established a unified court system, uniting all state courts (except municipal courts) into a single system supervised and administered by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

The amendment organized the judiciary into three levels: the Supreme Court, circuit courts, and magistrate courts. In November 2000, the voters passed a constitutional amendment to allow the West Virginia Legislature to create separate family courts. The new family courts began operating on January 1, 2002. In 2021, the Legislature voted to establish an Intermediate Court of Appeals, which became operational on July 1, 2022.

In 2010, the Supreme Court of Appeals revised the Rules of Appellate Procedure, fundamentally changing the appeal process to provide an appeal of right instead of an appeal by permission. In 2022, the Supreme Court revised the Rules of Appellate Procedure again to include rules for the operation of the Intermediate Court of Appeals of West Virginia.



Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia is the state's highest court and the court of last resort. The five Supreme Court justices hear appeals from circuit courts in criminal matters, juvenile proceedings, child abuse and neglect proceedings, extraordinary writ cases including *habeas corpus*, and domestic violence. The justices also have original jurisdiction in extraordinary writ proceedings involving *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, prohibition, and *certiorari*. They interpret the laws and Constitutions of West Virginia and the United States. The Supreme Court also hears appeals from the Intermediate Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

Arguments before the Supreme Court are typically presented by attorneys. Unlike trials in lower courts, there are no witnesses, juries, or testimony. Opinions by the Supreme Court can be appealed only to the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are two terms of the court each year. The first term begins on the second Tuesday in January. The second term begins on the first Wednesday in September. The time period between terms is called "sine die," which is Latin for "without day." When the court is in session, the justices hear cases and deliver decisions and opinions. At other times, the justices consider emergency business that comes before the court.

In addition to its judicial functions, the Supreme Court has administrative and regulatory responsibilities. The court has adopted a Code of Judicial Conduct, Rules for Admission to the Practice of Law, Rules of Professional Conduct, Rules of Judicial Disciplinary Procedure, and Rules of Lawyer Disciplinary Procedure. The court sits in the capital city of Charleston but may preside in other locations. The five justices are elected in nonpartisan elections to 12-year terms. Justices must have been lawyers for at least 10 years. The court chooses its chief justice, and the person selected serves a one-year term as chief. The governor appoints justices to fill vacancies.

Justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals



Chief Justice Tim Armstead was appointed to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia and took office September 25, 2018. He was elected November 6, 2018, to retain the seat until the end of the term that ended December 31, 2020. He was elected on June 9, 2020, to a 12-year term that began January 1, 2021.

He also was chief justice in 2020.

Chief Justice Armstead became speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 2015 and was re-elected speaker in 2017. Prior to serving as speaker, he had been minority leader since 2006 and a member of the House of Delegates since 1998.

Chief Justice Armstead began his public service career as a press intern for Governor Arch Moore. He later worked as an executive assistant to the chief of staff of Governor Cecil Underwood. He served as a law clerk for U.S. District Judge David A. Faber.

He served on the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families during the administration of Governor Cecil Underwood and on the Board of the Elk River Community Council. He is a member of the Judicial Conference of the Fourth Circuit. He also is a Knight of the Golden Horseshoe.

Chief Justice Armstead is a graduate of the University of Charleston and West Virginia University College of Law. He lives in Elkview with his wife, Anna. They have one daughter, a grandson and a granddaughter.



Justice Elizabeth "Beth" D. Walker was elected to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia on May 10, 2016, becoming the first justice elected in a non-partisan race. She took office on January 1, 2017.

She served as chief justice in 2019 and 2023.

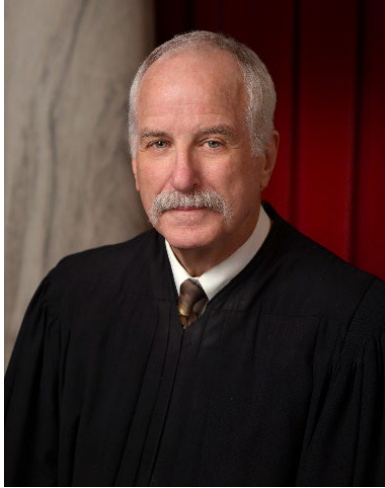
Justice Walker is active on social media and passionate about public engagement and civics education. In 2020, she and her friends Justice Rhonda Wood of the Arkansas Supreme Court, Chief Justice Bridget McCormack of the Michigan Supreme Court, and Justice Eva Guzman of the Texas Supreme Court launched the podcast *Lady Justice: Women of the Court*. It features discussions of the judicial branch of government and their experiences on their state's highest appellate court and is available online at www.ladyjusticepod.com.

Justice Walker was raised in Huron, Ohio. She is a 1987 *summa cum laude* graduate of Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Michigan. She earned her law degree in 1990 from The Ohio State University, where she was Articles Editor for *The Ohio State Law Journal*. During her years of private practice, she participated in courses offered by the Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law School, including its Mediation Workshop. Immediately after graduating from law school, Chief Justice Walker moved to West Virginia and joined the law firm of Bowles Rice McDavid Graff & Love (now Bowles Rice) in Charleston. During her 22 years at Bowles Rice, she concentrated her statewide practice on labor and employment law and mediation. Justice Walker served on the firm's executive committee and in several other leadership roles.

After moving from Charleston to Morgantown in 2011, Justice Walker became associate general counsel for the West Virginia United Health System (also known as West Virginia University Medicine). In that role, she advised WVU Medicine's hospitals and other affiliates regarding labor and employment matters from 2012 until she resigned in 2016 to take office.

In 2012, Justice Walker was elected a Fellow of the College of Labor and Employment Lawyers. She is a 1999 graduate of Leadership West Virginia. A lifelong Girl Scout, Justice Walker is former chair of the board of directors of Girl Scouts of Black Diamond Council. She also served as chair of the boards of Leadership West Virginia and Kanawha Pastoral Counseling Center.

She is married to Mike Walker and stepmother to Jennifer. They live in Charleston.



Justice John A. Hutchison was appointed to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in December 2018 by Governor Jim Justice. He was elected on June 9, 2020, to a term ending December 31, 2024.

He served as chief justice in 2022.

He previously was appointed to the bench in the Tenth Judicial Circuit (Raleigh County) by then-Governor Gaston Caperton in 1995. He was elected to that seat in 1996 and re-elected in 2000, 2008 and 2016.

As a circuit judge, Justice Hutchison was a member of the Supreme Court's Mass Litigation Panel and was a judicial representative on the Commission to Study Residential Placement of Children. He was appointed several times to sit on the Supreme Court when a justice was recused. He also served as treasurer,

secretary, vice president, and president of the West Virginia Judicial Association and was chairman and vice-chairman of the association's legislative and pensions committees.

He was born and raised in Beckley, West Virginia. He has a 1972 bachelor's degree in history and political science from Davis and Elkins College and a 1980 law degree from West Virginia University College of Law.

He was assistant basketball coach at Davis and Elkins College (1972 to 1974) and was dorm director and assistant basketball coach at Concord University (1975 to 1977). After law school, he practiced law in Raleigh County for 10 years with Gorman, Sheatsley and Hutchison. In 1991 he opened the Nationwide Insurance West Virginia Trial Division Office and served as its managing trial attorney for four years. From 1974 to 1975 he also taught and coached in Raleigh County Schools. During holiday and summer breaks from school he worked as a construction laborer, a carpenter's helper, and a framing carpenter, and one summer he worked as a steelworker on the bridge construction over the New River in Hinton, West Virginia.

Justice Hutchison was a registered official with the Secondary School Activities Commission in soccer and baseball for approximately 15 years and has served on the board of directors at the Beckley-Raleigh County YMCA.

He is a West Virginia Bar Foundation Fellow, and he is the recipient of the 2019 Liberty Bell Award and the 2019 Champion of Children Award.

He is married to Victoria Lagowski Hutchison and they have two children and three grandchildren.



Justice William R. "Bill" Wooton was elected June 9, 2020, to a 12-year term that began on January 1, 2021.

A native of Raleigh County, Justice Wooton was educated in Raleigh County public schools. He received a bachelor's degree in business management from Marshall University and a law degree from West Virginia University College of Law, where he was editor-in-Chief of the *West Virginia Law Review*, Order of the Coif, and graduated at the top of his class.

He was a law clerk for the Honorable John A. Field, Jr., Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (1971-1972); an assistant West Virginia attorney general (1972-1974); and an assistant Raleigh County prosecutor (1974-1977). He practiced law in Beckley with the firm Wooton, Wooton & Fragile (1977-1994); with The Wooton Law Firm (1994-2014); and with Wooton &

Wooton, Attorneys at Law (2014-2020).

Justice Wooton served in the West Virginia Legislature for 26 years. He was a member of the House of Delegates (1977-1986, 1989-1990, and 2009-2010), and served as majority leader (1985-1986). He served in the West Virginia Senate (1991-2002) and was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee for 10 Years.

For more than 30 years, he served in the United States Army Reserve and the West Virginia Army National Guard, and he retired as a Colonel. He was a longtime member of the Beckley Rotary Club and the Beckley-Raleigh County Chamber of Commerce, and he has been a Beckley Little League coach.

Justice Wooton is a permanent member of the Judicial Conference of the Fourth Circuit and is a West Virginia Bar Foundation Fellow. He and his wife, Shir, have three adult sons and five grandchildren. They live in Beckley.



Justice C. Haley Bunn was appointed to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia on April 6, 2022, by Governor Jim Justice, and took office on April 27, 2022. On May 14, 2024, she was elected to a 12-year term that will begin January 1, 2025.

She was born and raised in Oceana, Wyoming County. She is a 2007 honors graduate of West Virginia University. She graduated Order of the Coif and Order of Barristers from West Virginia University College of Law in 2010.

Justice Bunn worked in private practice in Charleston from 2010 to 2012 and from 2019 until her appointment to the Supreme Court. She primarily practiced civil defense litigation, representing individuals and companies ranging from family businesses to large corporations.

From 2012 to 2019, she was an assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia in the Criminal Division. Her focus as a prosecutor was on major drug distribution cases. In 2017, the U.S. Department of Justice selected her as one of 12 prosecutors in the country to serve in an Opioid Fraud and Abuse Detection Unit. The OFADU was dedicated to curtailing illegal diversion of prescription opioids and healthcare fraud related to the opioid crisis.

She is a member of the American Bar Association. She has served on the board of the Bible Center School in Charleston, and she has volunteered with the Boy Scouts of America's Legal Explorers Program.

She and her husband, Joseph Bunn, live in Charleston and have two children.

Members of the Supreme Court of Appeals

Including the present members, there have been 85 justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. Three justices have served non-consecutive terms. In 1863, the Supreme Court consisted of three judges. Its membership was increased to four with the ratification of the West Virginia Constitution in 1872. On November 4, 1902, a constitutional amendment increased the number to the present five. The Judicial Reorganization Amendment of 1974 changed the title of the members of the Supreme Court of Appeals from judges to justices. The longest single period of service on the court was that of the late Judge Frank C. Haymond of Marion County, who served for nearly 27 years. Justice Margaret L. Workman was the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court of Appeals.

The following are former and present members of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

NO.	NAME	COUNTY	TERM OF SERVICE
1.	Ralph L. Berkshire	Monongalia	1863-1866
2.	William A. Harrison	Harrison	1863-1868
3.	James H. Brown	Kanawha	1863-1870
4.	Edwin Maxwell	Harrison	1867-1872
5.	Ralph L. Berkshire	Monongalia	1869-1872***
6.	Charles P. T. Moore	Mason	1871-1881
7.	John S. Huffman	Harrison	1873-1875
8.	James Paull	Ohio	1873-1875
9.	Alpheus F. Haymond	Marion	1873-1882
10.	Matthew Edmiston	Lewis	1876*
11.	Thomas C. Green	Jefferson	1876-1889**
12.	Okey Johnson	Wood	1877-1888
13.	James French Patton	Monroe	1881-1882*
14.	Adam C. Snyder	Greenbrier	1882-1890**
15.	Samuel Woods	Barbour	1883-1888**

16.	Henry Brannon	Lewis	1889-1912
17.	John W. English	Mason	1889-1900
18.	Daniel B. Lucas	Jefferson	1890-1892**
19.	Homer A. Holt	Greenbrier	1890-1896**
20.	Marmaduke H. Dent	Taylor	1893-1904
21.	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha	1897-1908
22.	George Poffenbarger	Mason	1901-1922
23.	Warren Miller	Jackson	1903-1904*
24.	Frank Cox	Monongalia	1905-1907
25.	Joseph M. Sanders	Mercer	1905-1907
26.	William N. Miller	Wood	1907-1928**
27.	Ira E. Robinson	Taylor	1907-1915**
28.	L. Judson Williams	Greenbrier	1909-1920
29.	Charles W. Lynch	Harrison	1913-1921
30.	John W. Mason	Marion	1915-1916*
31.	Harold A. Ritz	Mercer	1917-1922
32.	Frank Lively	Kanawha	1921-1932
33.	James A. Meredith	Marion	1922-1924*
34.	William H. McGinnis	Raleigh	1923-1924
35.	M.O. Litz	McDowell	1923-1936**
36.	John H. Hatcher	Raleigh	1924-1940
37.	Homer B. Woods	Ritchie	1925-1936
38.	Haymond Maxwell	Harrison	1928-1940**
39.	Jo N. Kenna	Kanawha	1933-1950
40.	Fred L. Fox	Braxton	1937-1952
41.	James B. Riley	Ohio	1937-1958

42.	Herschel H. Rose	Marion	1941-1945
43.	William T. Lovins	Cabell	1941-1957
44.	Frank C. Haymond	Marion	1945-1972**
45.	Leslie E. Given	Kanawha	1950-1962**
46.	Chauncey Browning	Logan	1952-1971**
47.	Henry L. Ducker	Cabell	1957-1958*
48.	Robert T. Donley	Monongalia	1958*
49.	Thornton G. Berry, Jr.	McDowell	1958-1976
50.	Harlan M. Calhoun	Hardy	1958-1972
51.	Fred H. Caplan	Harrison	1962-1980**
52.	John E. Carrigan	Marshall	1971-1972*
53.	Charles H. Haden, II	Monongalia	1972-1975**
54.	Oliver D. Kessel	Jackson	1972*
55.	James M. Sprouse	Monroe	1973-1975
56.	Richard Neely	Marion	1973-1995
57.	Edwin F. Flowers	Hancock	1975-1976*
58.	Donald R. Wilson	Jackson	1976*
59.	Sam R. Harshbarger	Cabell	1977-1984
60.	Thomas B. Miller	Ohio	1977-1994
61.	Darrell V. McGraw, Jr.	Wyoming	1977-1988
62.	Thomas E. McHugh	Kanawha	1981-1997
63.	W. T. Brotherton, Jr.	Kanawha	1985-1995
64.	Margaret L. Workman	Kanawha	1989-1999
65.	Franklin D. Cleckley	Monongalia	1994-1996*
66.	Arthur M. Recht	Ohio	1994-1996*
67.	Joseph P. Albright	Wood	1995-1996*****

68.	Robin J. Davis	Kanawha	1996-2018
69.	Larry V. Starcher	Monongalia	1997-2008
70.	Elliott E. Maynard	Mingo	1997-2008
71.	John F. McCuskey	Kanawha	1998*
72.	Warren R. McGraw	Wyoming	1998-2004
73.	George M. Scott	Roane	1999-2000*
74.	Joseph P. Albright	Wood	2001-2009
75.	Brent D. Benjamin	Kanawha	2005-2016
76.	Margaret L. Workman	Kanawha	2009-2020
77.	Menis E. Ketchum	Cabell	2009-2018
78.	Thomas E. McHugh	Kanawha	2009-2012**
79.	Allen H. Loughry II	Kanawha	2013-2018
80.	Elizabeth D. Walker	Kanawha	2017-Present
81.	Tim Armstead	Kanawha	2018-Present**
82.	Evan Jenkins	Cabell	2018-2022**
83.	John R. Hutchison	Raleigh	2019-Present**
84.	William R. Wooton	Raleigh	2021-Present
85.	C. Haley Bunn	Wyoming	2022-Present**

* Appointed to unexpired term.

** Appointed, then elected.

*** Elected, then re-appointed

**** Appointed, then later elected.