



**Legal Advancement for West Virginia Students**

**February 19, 2025**

Marion County

Marion County Courthouse

219 Adams Street  
Fairmont, WV 26554

ORAL ARGUMENTS BEGIN AT 10:00AM

The docket is available online at [www.courtswv.gov](http://www.courtswv.gov)

A Program of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia



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](http://www.courtswv.gov)

For further information please contact:  
Jennifer Bundy, Public Information Officer, at (304) 340-2305 or by email at [Jennifer.Bundy@courtswv.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Bundy@courtswv.gov)

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## Legal Advancement for West Virginia Students (LAWS)

February 19, 2025

Marion County Courthouse, Fairmont

Between 9:15 a.m. and 9:45 a.m.	East Fairmont, Fairmont Senior and North Marion arrive.
9:55 a.m.	Flag Ceremony
10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.	All students to hear Case 1: <u>State of West Virginia v. David Hunter Lewis</u> , No. 22-822.
10:20 a.m. to 10:40 a.m.	Justices leave the room. Students have debriefing on Case 1.
10:40 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.	Restroom break.
10:50 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.	All students to hear Case 2: <u>State of West Virginia v. Richard Dane Small</u> , No. 22-706.
11:10 a.m. to 11:25 a.m.	Justices leave the room. Students have debriefing on Case 2.
11:25 a.m. to 11:35 a.m.	Restroom break.
11:35 a.m. to 11:55 a.m.	All students to hear Case 3: <u>State of West Virginia v. Joseph Wayne Mason</u> , No. 22-674.
11:55 a.m. to 12:10 p.m.	Justices leave the room. Students have debriefing on Case 3.
12:10 p.m. to 12:30 p.m.	Everyone boards their bus and travels to Fairmont Senior for lunch. Justices will have a Q & A with the students during lunch. Everyone will depart and head back to own schools by 1:30 p.m.

**SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA**

**February 19, 2025**

**LAWS Program – Fairmont, W.Va.**

**Case 1: State of West Virginia v. David Hunter Lewis, No. 22-822.**

**Procedural and Factual Background:**

This case is a criminal appeal. On December 15, 2020, David Hunter Lewis (“the petitioner”) was in an apartment with several acquaintances and the victim. The petitioner was confronted by several people in the apartment about their belief that he was stealing from them. The petitioner left the apartment, and several minutes later, the victim and two others left the apartment. The victim approached the petitioner, at which time the petitioner shot the victim and fled the scene. The victim died shortly thereafter. Several hours later, the petitioner was arrested at a gas station and read his legal rights (known as a “*Miranda* warning” from *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)). When officers asked him about a gun, the petitioner stated, “I have a right to remain silent.” The officers stopped asking questions, took him to the police station and placed him in an interrogation room. There, the petitioner signed a form waiving his *Miranda* rights. He then spoke with an officer. When the officer asked him whether he had fired a gun recently, the petitioner denied it and invoked his right to an attorney and the questioning stopped. The petitioner was indicted on one count of first-degree murder and one count of use of a firearm in a commission of a felony.

Before trial, the lower court considered a motion by the petitioner to suppress his statements. The court suppressed the petitioner’s statements after he invoked his right to remain silent at the gas station but denied the motion to suppress the petitioner’s statements given at the police station. The lower court found that the petitioner had changed his mind and waived his right to remain silent. Throughout the trial, the prosecutor, as well as several witnesses, made sympathetic statements about the victim. The jury found the petitioner guilty of second-degree murder and use of a firearm during the commission of a felony. The petitioner was sentenced to 40 years of incarceration for murder and 10 years for the use of the firearm.

**Petitioner’s Argument:**

The petitioner argues that the court should not have allowed his statements at the police station to be admitted in evidence during the trial because he had invoked his right to remain silent at the earlier interview. The petitioner also argues that the prosecutor provided irrelevant and unfair information to make the jurors feel sympathy for the victim, both by witness testimony and through statements made in opening and closing arguments. The petitioner argues that both issues cumulatively led to prejudice against him.

**Respondent’s Argument:**

The state argues that the petitioner’s second statement was properly allowed in the trial and that the petitioner voluntarily signed a waiver of his rights at the police station. The state also argues that the sympathetic statements made by the prosecutor and references made by other witnesses were harmless and that petitioner only objected to two instances of the testimony.

## **Case 2: State of West Virginia v. Richard Dane Small, No. 22-706.**

### **Procedural and Factual Background:**

This case is a criminal appeal. On October 21, 2020, a Berkeley County grand jury indicted both Richard Dane Small (“the petitioner”) and co-defendant Joseph Mason for one count of murder and one count of conspiracy to commit murder. Before trial, Mr. Mason filed a motion for a separate trial from the petitioner and a motion to exclude evidence of other crimes and wrong acts related to a potential gang affiliation. The lower court held hearings on these motions, but neither the petitioner nor his counsel were present for the hearings. The lower court denied the motions. At a later pre-trial hearing, the petitioner moved to exclude evidence of other crimes and wrong acts for his trial, but the state argued that the issue had already been decided. The petitioner argued he was concerned about prejudice from Mr. Mason’s potential gang affiliation if it were introduced. The court ruled that the state could not introduce gang affiliation evidence against the petitioner, but the state could introduce it as to Mr. Mason. The pre-trial hearing also addressed the petitioner’s motion to suppress a June 16, 2018, statement made by the petitioner because he invoked his right to counsel. The court denied the motion. During trial, the state introduced evidence of cell phone location data showing that the petitioner’s and Mr. Mason’s phones were near the location of the shooting. The state also introduced expert evidence identifying the gun used to kill the victim. In its closing argument in the mercy phase of the trial, the state brought to the jury’s attention that they had not heard any statement of remorse from the petitioner or Mr. Mason. The state also told the jury that when an argument is made to a jury regarding mercy, they should look at two factors: the defendant’s criminal history and the heinous nature of the crime.

### **Petitioner’s Argument:**

The petitioner argues that his right to due process and right to effective assistance of counsel was violated because he did not receive notice or attend the hearings on Mr. Mason’s motions. He argues that the issues affected him, and he was not able to make arguments on his behalf. The petitioner also argues that the evidence of Mr. Mason’s gang affiliation unfairly prejudiced the petitioner’s right to a fair trial. The petitioner also argues that the court erred in failing to suppress his statement made to police because the court failed to hold the state to the correct burden of proof and failed to have the proper evidentiary hearing. Finally, the petitioner argues that the state’s closing remarks violated his rights by improperly commenting on the petitioner’s right to remain silent and lack of remorse.

### **Respondent’s Argument:**

The state (“the respondent”) argues that the petitioner cannot claim he was entitled to be present at the pre-trial hearings because nothing prevented him from filing his own motions seeking relief. Further, the state claims that the evidence is intrinsic to the crime and did not relate to the petitioner and therefore was permitted to come into the trial without prior notice. The state also argues that the petitioner failed to argue that his statement to police was involuntarily, and the only issue for the lower court was whether he invoked his right to counsel. Finally, the state argues that because the petitioner did not object to the state’s closing remarks at the trial, he waived his right to make that argument on appeal.

### **Case 3: State of West Virginia v. Joseph Wayne Mason, No. 22-674.**

#### **Procedural and Factual Background:**

This case is an appeal from a criminal sentence. In 2014, a woman was found murdered in Berkeley County, West Virginia. Police discovered that the victim had been in a verbal altercation with Nasstashia Van Camp Powell on the night of the murder. Police also discovered a post online indicating that the victim was an informant and had a relationship with Joseph Wayne Mason (“the petitioner”). After being indicted for murder, Ms. Powell identified Richard Dane Small as the murderer and said that she, Mr. Small, and the petitioner had all been in contact on the night of the murder. Ms. Powell then led police to the location of the murder weapon. On October 21, 2020, a Berkeley County Grand Jury indicted both the petitioner and co-defendant Richard Dane Small on one count of murder and one count of conspiracy to commit murder. Before trial, the petitioner filed a motion for a separate trial from his co-defendant and a motion to exclude evidence of other crimes and wrong acts related to a potential gang affiliation. The lower court denied the motions. During the trial, the state revealed that the victim was a criminal informant and presented evidence suggesting the petitioner was a drug dealer with a potential gang affiliation. The state also introduced a picture from one of the petitioner’s social media accounts depicting a weapon that it argued appeared similar to the murder weapon.

The state’s case relied heavily on Ms. Powell’s testimony, despite her conflicting statements to the police – a fact the petitioner sought to highlight. To counter the petitioner’s efforts to undermine Ms. Powell’s credibility, the state called Ms. Powell’s friend to testify about a statement Ms. Powell reportedly made that was consistent with her trial testimony. The petitioner was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to life without the possibility of parole, along with a consecutive term of one to five years for conspiracy to commit murder.

#### **Petitioner’s Argument:**

The petitioner argues that the circuit court erred in admitting the social media post without sufficient authentication and that the circuit court improperly allowed evidence related to the petitioner’s drug dealing, gang affiliations, and hatred of informants. The petitioner also argues that the circuit court permitted improper hearsay testimony by Ms. Powell’s friend and that the circuit court erred by failing to sever the petitioner’s trial from his co-defendant. Finally, the petitioner argues that the effects of these errors, considered together, denied him a fair trial.

#### **Respondent’s Argument:**

The state maintains that the social media post was properly authenticated through circumstantial evidence and that evidence of the petitioner’s drug dealing, gang affiliation, and animosity toward informants was admissible to establish his motive and intent. The state also argues that the friend’s testimony was properly admitted to rehabilitate Ms. Powell’s credibility, and any inconsistencies were admissible for impeachment, and that the petitioner had no right to severance. The state claims that the petitioner has not demonstrated any error, let alone cumulative error.

### **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**

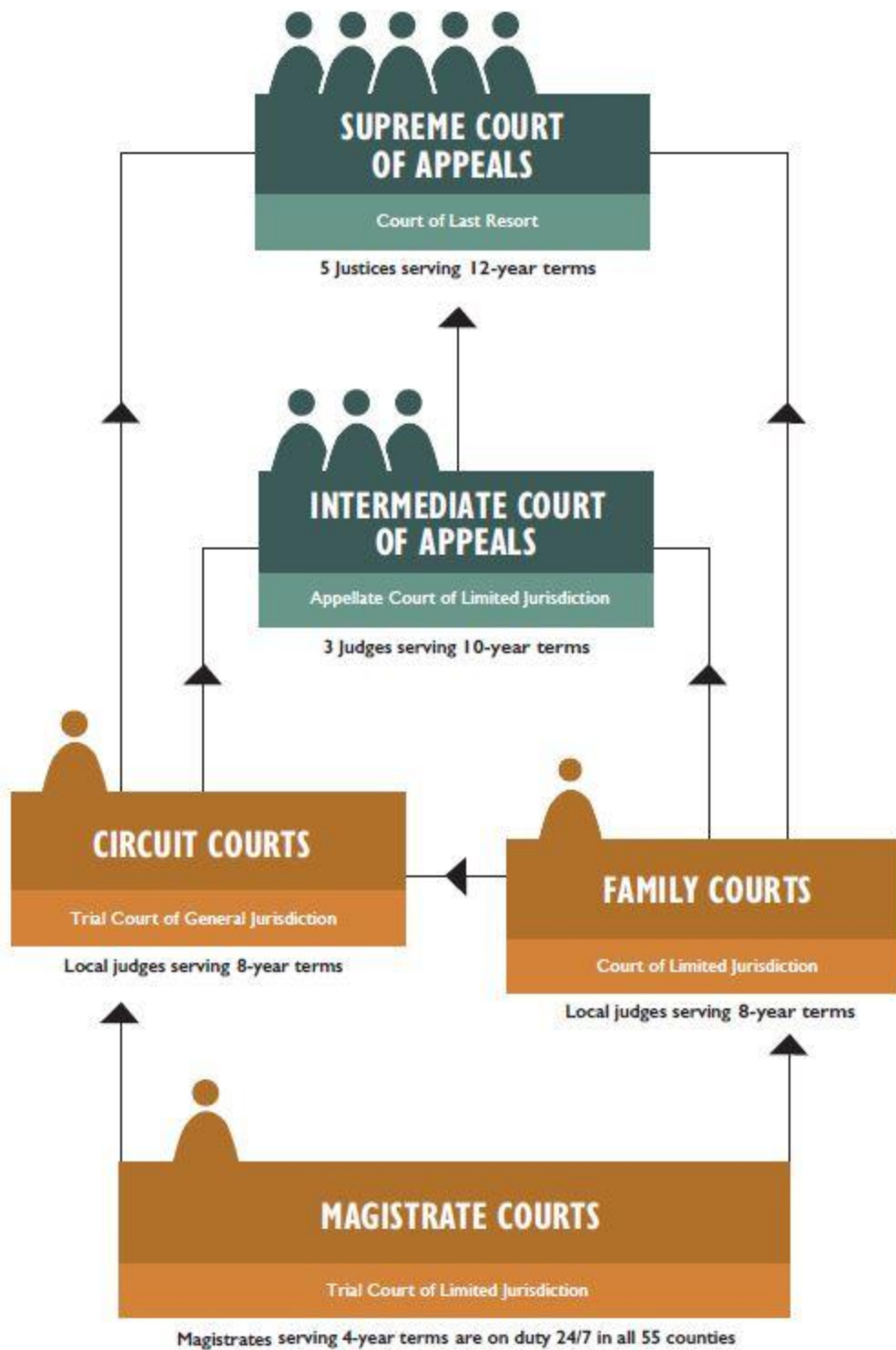
The judiciary is one of three coequal branches of state government, each with separate powers. The legislative branch makes the law. The executive branch enforces the law. The judicial branch interprets and applies the law in cases brought before the courts.

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 Supreme Court also hears appeals from the Intermediate Court of Appeals of West Virginia. Additionally, the court has original jurisdiction in extraordinary writ proceedings involving *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, prohibition, and *certiorari* and interprets the laws and Constitutions of West Virginia and the United States.

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 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, Chief 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).

Chief 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.

Chief 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 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](http://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 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 was chief justice in 2020 and 2024.

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.

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.

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 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 began 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.

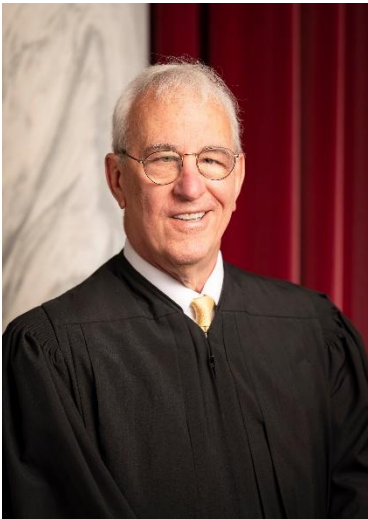
She worked in private practice in Charleston from 2010 to 2012 and from 2019 until her appointment to the Supreme Court. She primarily practiced civil defense litigation, representing individuals and companies ranging from family businesses to large corporations.

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.



**Justice Charles S. Trump IV** was elected in 2024 to a 12-year term on the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. His term began January 1, 2025.

Justice Trump was born October 3, 1960, in Winchester, Virginia, and raised in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. He received a bachelor's degree in politics from Princeton University in 1982 and a law degree from West Virginia University College of Law in 1985. He spent his legal career at his family's law firm in Berkeley Springs, Trump and Trump, which has been in existence since 1932.

At the time of his election to the Supreme Court, he was chairman of the West Virginia Senate Judiciary Committee (2015-2024). He led work on legislation creating the Intermediate Court of Appeals of West Virginia, which began operating on July 1, 2022. Justice Trump served in both the Senate (2015-2024) and the West Virginia House of Delegates (1993-2006), representing the

Fifteenth Senatorial District (Morgan, Hampshire and parts of Berkeley and Mineral Counties) and the Fifty-First Delegate District (portions of Morgan and Hampshire Counties). He held several other legislative leadership positions, including House Minority Leader (1998-2006) and House Minority Whip (1996-1998). He also was the elected prosecutor of Morgan County (1989-1992).

He and his wife, Susan Johnston Trump, live in Berkeley Springs and have three adult children: Charles Samuel Trump V, Rebecca Loftus Russell, and Michael Johnston Trump.

## Members of the Supreme Court of Appeals

Including the present members, there have been 86 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	2019-2024**
84.	William R. Wooton	Raleigh	2021-Present
85.	C. Haley Bunn	Wyoming	2022-Present**
86.	Charles S. Trump IV	Morgan	2025-Present

\* Appointed to unexpired term.

\*\* Appointed, then elected.

\*\*\* Elected, then re-appointed

\*\*\*\* Appointed, then later elected.