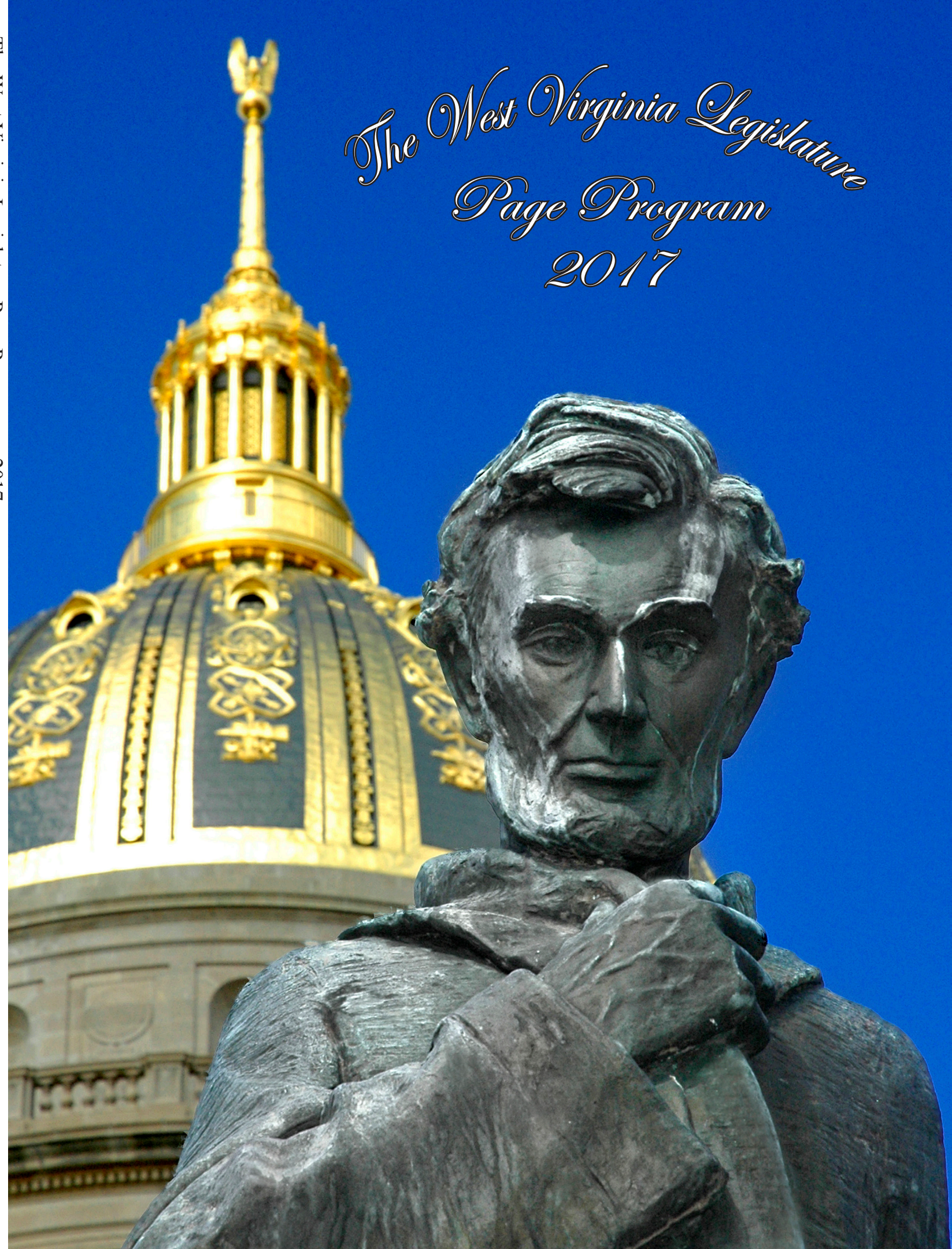




Published by the Clerk of the Senate
and the Clerk of the House of Delegates
Front and Rear Cover Photos:
WV Legislative Photography,
Photo by Martin Valent



*The West Virginia Legislature
Page Program
2017*



WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE STATE CAPITOL
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25305

Mitch B. Carmichael
Senate President/Lt. Governor

Tim Armstead
Speaker of the House

Clark S. Barnes
Clerk of the Senate

Stephen J. Harrison
Clerk of the House

Welcome to the West Virginia Legislature:

We are pleased you have chosen to participate in the West Virginia Legislature's Page Program. It is our desire to make your time with us enjoyable, interesting and informative. We have designed this program to outline the procedures you will follow while serving as a Page in the Senate and House of Delegates.

We appreciate your interest in state government and are confident your day with us will provide a better understanding of the legislative process.

The historical data included in this booklet will be helpful in your various classes. Please contact either the Senate Clerk's Office or the House Clerk's Office if you require additional information or assistance.

Enjoy your visit to your State Capitol and thank you for serving our Members.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Mitch B. Carmichael".

Mitch B. Carmichael
Senate President/Lt. Governor

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tim Armstead".

Tim Armstead
Speaker of the House

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Clark S. Barnes".

Clark S. Barnes
Clerk of the Senate

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Stephen J. Harrison".

Stephen J. Harrison
Clerk of the House

PREFACE

Since the inception of the Page Program in 1993, its intent has been to provide a learning experience for youth in the legislative process. Our goal is to present educational and historical information to students participating as Pages during the Regular Session of the Legislature.

Among other things in this Page Program Book, students will find an explanation of the rules governing the actions of Senators and Delegates as they deliberate legislation on the Chamber Floors of both houses. There is a diagram which covers the basic overview of how a bill moves through the legislative process on its way to becoming law. Students will also find lists of current Senators and Delegates, an overview of the Standing Committees of the Senate and House of Delegates and instructions on proper etiquette when on the Senate or House Chamber Floors. Maps are included to help students find their way around the Capitol Building.

It is our hope that students serving as Pages find this experience enjoyable, informative and useful in their educational pursuits and that they come away with a better understanding of the legislative process and an interest in effecting positive change in our state.



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The West Virginia State Senate



WV Legislature Photography,
Photo by Will Price

PAGE PROGRAM

Mitch B. Carmichael, President of the Senate

Clark S. Barnes, Clerk of the Senate

Sixteenth Edition

2017

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

President of the Senate	Mitch B. Carmichael
Clerk of the Senate	Clark S. Barnes
President Pro Tempore	Donna J. Boley
Majority Leader	Ryan J. Ferns
Majority Whip	Craig Blair
Minority Leader	Roman Prezioso
Minority Whip	Corey Palumbo
Sergeant at Arms	Andrew Palmer
Doorkeeper	Jeffrey Branham

West Virginia State Senate

83rd Legislature - 2017

Mitch B. Carmichael
Senate President



Mike Azinger (R)



Robert D. Beach (D)



Craig Blair (R)



Donna J. Boley (R)



Greg Boso (R)



Charles Clements (R)



Sue Cline (R)



Douglas E. Facemire (D)



Ryan Ferns (R)



Ed Gaunch (R)



Mike Hall (R)



Glenn Jeffries (D)



Robert L. Karnes (R)



Kenny Mann (R)



Mike Maroney (R)



Mark R. Maynard (R)



Ronald F. Miller (D)



Jeff Mullins (R)



Richard Ojeda (D)



Corey Palumbo (D)



Robert H. Plymale (D)



Roman Prezioso (D)



Mike Romano (D)



Patricia Rucker (R)



Randy Smith (R)



Ron Stollings (D)



Chandler Swope (R)



Dave Sypolt (R)



Tom Takubo (R)



Charles S. Trump (R)



John R. Unger (D)



Ryan Weld (R)



Mike Woelfel (D)



Senate Clerk
Clark S. Barnes

SENATE PAGE PROGRAM ISTRUCTIONS

The West Virginia Senate Page Program has become an integral part of the Senate services to its members and the public. It has been a communications link between the Members of the Senate and our young students.

The Page Program gives students, ages 12-19 years old, from West Virginia's public and nonpublic schools, an opportunity to serve as Pages in the West Virginia Senate during the legislative session. Pages serve Members of the Senate in a nonpartisan capacity.

The program accomplishes the following objectives:

- Provide students with a meaningful and exciting experience in state government;
- Meet and work with other young people, their State Senators and those from different areas of the state;



- Give students firsthand learning experiences regarding the role of the legislators and their influence in effecting positive change in the state;
- Students share their thoughts and ideas with Members of the Senate as the lawmakers formulate and make decisions affecting every citizen;
- Young people gain a better understanding of state government and the legislative process. They can share this knowledge with others in their respective schools and communities.

Questions and comments about the Page Program are always welcome.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Through your participation in the Page Program, you represent your school, your community and the youth of West Virginia to the legislators. The image you project will be part of an overall impression of the West Virginia Senate and to visitors at the State Capitol. We want you to enjoy your day as a Page. Relax, use common sense, and show courtesy and sensitivity to others. Feel free to ask for help when you need it. The Head Pages will be happy to answer your questions.

PRIOR TO THE SESSION

Pages report to the Senate Clerk's Office, Building 1, Room M-211, approximately one hour prior to the daily session. You will be given the following instructions by the Head Pages:

1. Verify your name and the Senator sponsoring you.
2. Directions to the various Senate offices where you may obtain material from the Senators:
 - A. President's Office Room M-227
 - B. Majority Leader's Office Room M-223
 - C. Minority Leader's Office Room M-245
 - D. Legislative Duplicating Room MB-26
(To obtain copies of bills and journals)
 - E. Xerox (copy machine) Room M-217
 - F. Senate Clerk's Office Room M-211
 - G. Supply Room Room M-201
 - H. Fax Machine Room M-211

When the Senate is in session, we request that you refrain from talking. We must be considerate of staff personnel working at the front desk. Always avoid unnecessary conversation or distractions while awaiting a call from the Senators. Chewing gum is never allowed in the Chamber.

- Cell phones are not permitted in the Senate Chamber.
- Always check with the Head Pages before leaving the Senate Chamber.
- Seating arrangement Diagrams for the Senators in the Senate Chamber are provided to each Page.
- Listen carefully to the instructions from Legislators and Head Pages. If you do not understand their instructions, politely ask that they repeat them.
- If you are still uncertain about directions or if you do not know how to fulfill the errand, directly ask the Head Pages.
- If you are asked to carry a message from one member to another, you may use the seating chart which has been provided.
- At the end of the Session you may have your picture taken with your sponsoring Senator.
- Please do not leave the Senate Chamber until you check with the Head Pages.
- You will receive a certificate signed by the President of the Senate and the Senate Clerk.

NOTES OF PERSONAL INTEREST

- The cafeteria is located in the basement of the Capitol building. Restrooms are conveniently located in the main unit of Building 1.
- Valuables and other personal belongings should be left in a secure area. Check with the Head Pages for assistance.

SECURITY

Your safety is of great concern to us!!! It is imperative that the Head Pages or Doorkeepers know where you are at all times. A diagram is provided in this page program book indicating the area you are to serve during your time with us.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

BY SENATE RULE:

1. Presides over the Senate.
2. Refers bills, resolutions and joint resolutions to committee.
3. Has control of all the corridors, passageways and rooms as well as the Senate Chamber.
4. Appoints standing committees, their chairpersons and their members (with choice of minority members delegated to the minority caucus); and sets criteria for "balance" on the committees (e.g., geographic, political, occupational).
5. Signs all Acts, Resolutions, Writs, Warrants and Subpoenas issued or ordered by the Senate.
6. Sets schedule for committee meetings.
7. Appoints Senate members to conference committees.
8. Chair of the Senate Rules Committee.
9. Co-chair of the Joint Committee on Government and Finance. The other co-chairman is the Speaker of the House of Delegates

THE SENATE

DAILY ORDER OF BUSINESS AND PROCEDURE

- 1. To read, correct and approve the journal.**
- 2. Introduction of guests.**
- 3. To dispose of communications from the House of Delegates and the Executive.**
- 4. To receive reports from standing committees.**
- 5. To receive reports from select committees.**
- 6. To receive bills, resolutions, motions and petitions.**
- 7. To act upon unfinished business of the preceding day and resolutions lying over from the previous day, and no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted upon on the day following that on which it was offered.**
- 8. Senate and House Bills on third reading.**
- 9. Senate and House Bills on second reading.**
- 10. Senate and House Bills on first reading.**
- 11. Introduction of guests.**
- 12. Remarks by Members of the Senate.**
- 13. Miscellaneous business.**

EXPLANATION OF THE SENATE'S DAILY ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. To read, correct and approve the Journal.

A daily Journal of the proceedings of the Senate is kept. At the beginning of each day, the Clerk will begin reading the Journal of the previous day. A motion by a senator to approve the Journal will cease the reading.

2. Introduction of guests.

If a Senator has guests who are visiting the Senate, he or she will rise and, once recognized by the President, will introduce his or her guests.

3. To dispose of communications from the House of Delegates and the Executive.

The Senate and House of Delegates have an official way of communicating with each other during a session. These communications are called MESSAGES. These messages from the House of Delegates are read by the Clerk and the appropriate legislative action is taken. Also, under this order of business, the Governor can send communications to the Senate. These are called Executive Messages. Once a message from the Governor has been read, the appropriate legislative action is taken.

4. To receive reports from standing committees.

A standing committee is a group of Senators, along with their chair, who has been appointed by the President to meet on bills sent to their committees. There are 17 standing committees in the Senate. If they have acted favorably on a bill that has been sent to their committee, they must report that action to the full Senate.

5. To receive reports from select committees.

A select committee is a group of Senators appointed by the President to act on issues other than those brought before a standing committee.

6. To receive bills, resolutions, motions and petitions.

Bills and resolutions being introduced in the Senate for the first time are read, and the President will refer the bill to the appropriate committee. Motions are also considered under this order of business, and petitions signed by citizens on a given subject are presented and referred to the appropriate committee.

7. To act upon unfinished business of the preceding day and resolutions lying over from the previous day, and no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted upon on the day following that on which it was offered.

Any business that the Senate may have held over from the previous day is considered under this order of business.

8. Senate and House Bills on third reading. (Passage Stage)

Senators will debate and vote on Senate and House Bills.

9. Senate and House Bills on second reading. (amendment stage)

Senators or Standing Committees can offer amendments to Senate or House Bills.

10. Senate and House Bills on first reading.

Bills that have been reported from committees are read.

11. Introduction of guests.

If a Senator has guests visiting the Senate, he or she will rise and, once recognized by the President, will introduce his or her guests.

12. Remarks by Members of the Senate.

Senators can make remarks regarding any subject.

13. Miscellaneous business.

Matters that are not in the official order of business are considered.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE SENATE

A QUICK REFERENCE

VOTES REQUIRING MEMBERS ELECTED

Election of Officers

Senate Rule 3. A majority of members elected shall be necessary to elect officers.

House Amendments to Senate Bill

Senate Rule 26. The affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to repass a bill or joint resolution that has been amended by the House of Delegates.

Constitutional Amendments

Senate Rule 58. A majority of members present may pass amendments to constitutional amendments, but the proposed constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds vote of members elected for passage.

VOTES REQUIRING MEMEBERS PRESENT

Session

Senate Rule 1. Two members may adjourn a session, three members may order a call of a session, send for absentees and make any order for their censure or discharge.

Senate Rule 2. If less than a quorum is present, the members present may send the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person they may authorize for any or all absent members.

Introduction of Bills

Senate Rule 15. To introduce a bill or resolution from the floor takes a majority of those present.

Resolutions

Senate Rule 16. Majority of members present may elect to overrule the requirement for concurrent and simple resolutions to lie on the table for at least one day.

Senate Rule 18. Majority of members present may elect to overrule the requirement that all bills and resolutions reported from the House of Delegates shall be read by their titles and referred to the appropriate committee.

Senate Rule 19. By a vote of four-fifths of the members present the constitutional rule requiring bills or joint resolutions to be read on three difference days may be dispensed with.

Printing of Bills

Senate Rule 21. A majority of the members present may dispense with the rule requiring printing of bills prior to advancement to second reading.

Select Committees

Senate Rule 30. A majority of members present may direct that the composition of select committees may be other than not less than three nor more than five members.

Executive Sessions

Senate Rule 32. A executive session may be held only upon a majority vote of the members present.

Bill Withdrawal from Committee or Taken from Table

Senate Rule 34. A majority of members present may withdraw a bill, resolution or other business from the committee to which it has been referred, or that it be taken from the table and placed upon the calendar.

Previous Question

Senate Rule 41. A majority of members present may make a motion for the previous question.

Reconsideration of vote

Senate Rule 42. Any member who voted with the prevailing side on a question may move to reconsider that vote at any time on the same day or the next succeeding day of actual session.

Excused from Voting

Senate Rule 43. A motion to excuse a member from voting on a question must be made by the member requesting to be excused prior to the division of the question or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced.

Constitutional Amendments

Senate Rule 58. A majority of members present may pass amendments to constitutional amendments, but the proposed constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds vote of members elected for passage.

Rule Suspension

Senate Rule 61. Two-thirds of members present may suspend a standing rule or order of the Senate.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS**Senate Rule 39.**

1. To adjourn (not debatable and shall not be amended).
2. To lay on the table (not debatable and shall not be amended).
3. For the previous question.
4. To postpone the question to a different day.
5. To commit.
6. To amend.
7. To postpone indefinitely.

MOTIONS (NOT DEBATABLE AND SHALL NOT BE AMENDED)**Senate Rule 40.**

1. To adjourn.
2. To fix the time to which the Senate shall adjourn.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To suspend the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three separate days
6. To recess.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

2017

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE: Mitch B. Carmichael

CLERK OF THE SENATE: Clark S. Barnes

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Donna J. Boley

MAJORITY LEADER: Ryan Ferns

MAJORITY WHIP: Craig Blair

MINORITY LEADER: Roman Prezioso

MINORITY WHIP: Corey Palumbo

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Senators Sypolt (*Chair*), Rucker (*Vice Chair*), Cline, Mann, Maynard, Smith, Beach, Miller, Ojeda, Woelfel and Clements.

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Senators Gaunch (*Chair*), Azinger (*Vice Chair*), Hall, Mann, Maroney, Mullins, Swope, Facemire, Palumbo, Prezioso, Romano, Woelfel and Clements.

CONFIRMATIONS

Senators Boley (*Chair*), Ferns (*Vice Chair*), Azinger, Blair, Boso, Gaunch, Miller, Plymale, Prezioso.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Senators Maroney (*Chair*), Maynard (*Vice Chair*), Blair, Boso, Cline, Mann, Smith, Swope, Takubo, Jeffries, Miller, Stollings, Romano and Woelfel.

EDUCATION

Senators Mann (*Chair*), Karnes (*Vice Chair*), Azinger, Boley, Hall, Maynard, Rucker, Swope, Trump, Beach, Plymale, Romano, Stollings and Unger.

ENERGY, INDUSTRY AND MINING

Senators Smith (*Chair*), Sypolt (*Vice Chair*), Blair, Boley, Boso, Cline, Gaunch, Mullins, Swope, Facemire, Jeffries, Ojeda and Woelfel.

ENROLLED BILLS

Senators Maynard (*Chair*), Azinger, Gaunch, Palumbo and Prezioso.

FINANCE

Senators Hall (*Chair*), Mullins (*Vice Chair*), Blair, Boley, Boso, Ferns, Gaunch, Mann, Maroney, Sypolt, Takubo, Facemire, Palumbo, Plymale, Prezioso, Stollings and Unger.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Senators Blair (*Chair*), Gaunch (*Vice Chair*), Boso, Maroney, Smith, Sypolt, Takubo, Weld, Facemire, Jeffries, Miller, Palumbo, Woelfel and Clements.

HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Senators Takubo (*Chair*), Maroney (*Vice Chair*), Azinger, Karnes, Rucker, Trump, Weld, Palumbo, Plymale, Prezioso, Stollings, Unger and Clements.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators Cline (*Chair*), Azinger (*Vice Chair*), Maroney, Maynard, Sypolt, Palumbo and Unger.

JUDICIARY

Senators Trump (*Chair*), Weld (*Vice Chair*), Azinger, Cline, Ferns, Karnes, Maynard, Rucker, Smith, Swope, Beach, Jeffries, Miller, Ojeda, Romano, Woelfel and Clements.

MILITARY

Senators Weld (*Chair*), Boley (*Vice Chair*), Azinger, Cline, Sypolt, Facemire, Ojeda, Palumbo and Clements.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Senators Maynard (*Chair*), Boso (*Vice Chair*), Cline, Karnes, Rucker, Smith, Sypolt, Takubo, Beach, Facemire, Prezioso, Stollings and Woelfel.

PENSIONS

Senators Gaunch (*Chair*), Hall (*Vice Chair*), Boso, Mullins, Weld, Plymale and Unger.

RULES

Senators Carmichael (*Chair*), Blair, Boley, Ferns, Hall, Sypolt, Trump, Palumbo, Prezioso, Plymale and Stollings.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON TAX REFORM Karnes (Chair) Blair (Vice Chair) Ferns, Boso, Gaunch, Jeffries, Plymale.

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Senators Boso (*Chair*), Swope (*Vice Chair*), Gaunch, Maroney, Maynard, Rucker, Beach, Jeffries and Plymale.

WORKFORCE

Senators Swope (*Chair*), Weld (*Vice Chair*), Boso, Karnes, Mullins, Rucker, Smith, Beach, Jeffries, Ojeda and Stollings



West Virginia Senate
83rd Legislature
2017

Press



Sergeant at Arms

Press



Doorkeeper

Carmichael Jr. - 4th Jackson 25	Woelfel Jr. - 5th Cabell 26	Ojeda Jr. - 7th Logan 27	Swope Jr. - 6th Mercer 28	Boso Jr. - 11th Nicholas 29	Gaunch Sr. - 8th Kanawha 30	Weld Jr. - 1st Brooke 31	Maynard Sr. - 6th Wayne 32	Rucker Jr. - 16th Jefferson 33	Clements Jr. - 2nd Wetzel 34
Miller Sr. - 10th Greenbrier 17	Romano Jr. - 12th Harrison 18	Jeffries Jr. - 8th Putnam 10	Karnes Sr. - 11th Upshur 19	Azinger Jr. - 3rd Wood 20	Boley Sr. - 3rd Pleasants 21	Takubo Jr. - 17th Kanawha 22	Maroney Sr. - 2nd Marshall 23	Sypolt Sr. - 14th Preston 24	Sybolt Sr. - 14th Preston 24
Beach Jr. - 13th Monongalia 9	Palumbo Sr. - 17th Kanawha 1	Plymale Sr. - 5th Wayne 2	Unger Sr. - 16th Berkeley 3	Stollings Sr. - 7th Boone 12	Blair Sr. - 15th Berkeley 13	Cline Jr. - 9th Wyoming 14	Mullins Sr. - 9th Raleigh 15	Smith Jr. - 14th Tucker 16	Trump Jr. - 15th Morgan 8

Senate Clerk
Clark Barnes & Staff

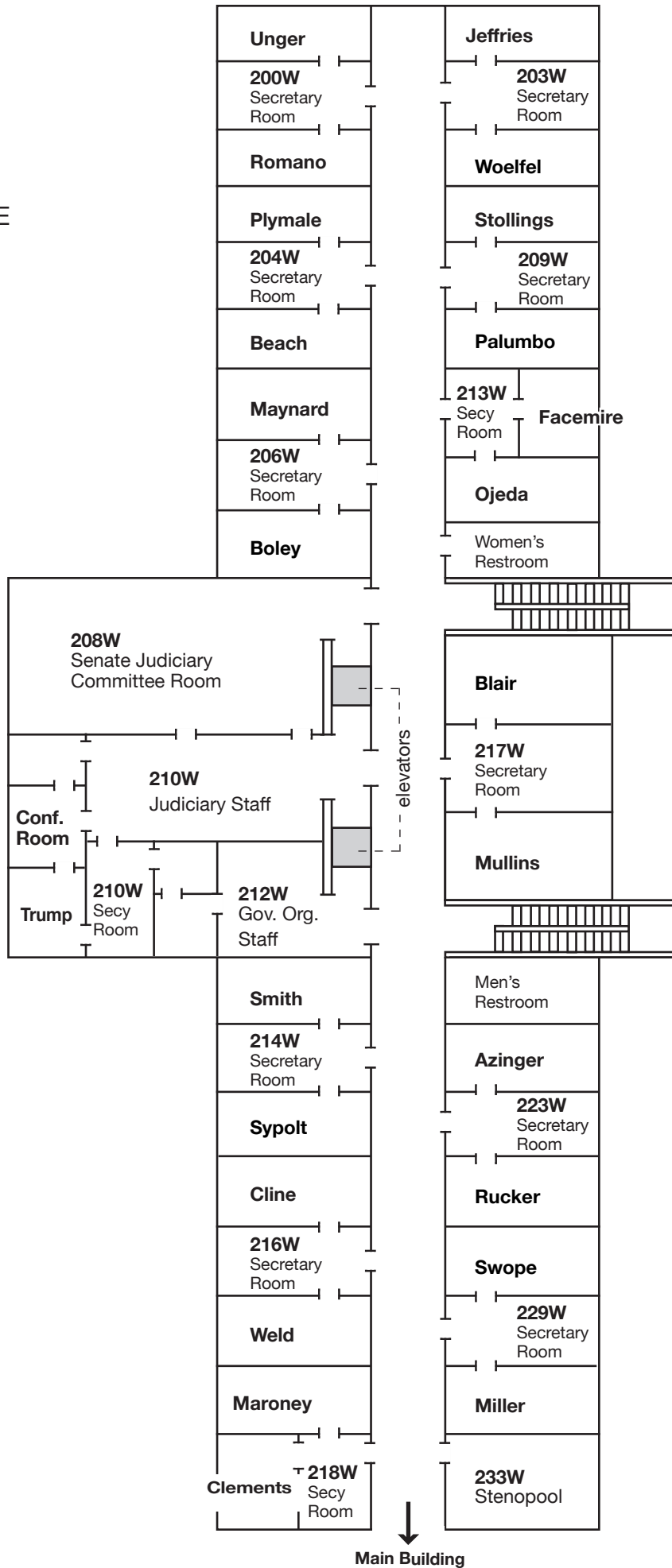
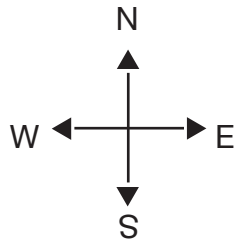
Senate President
Mitch Carmichael

Pages

Pages

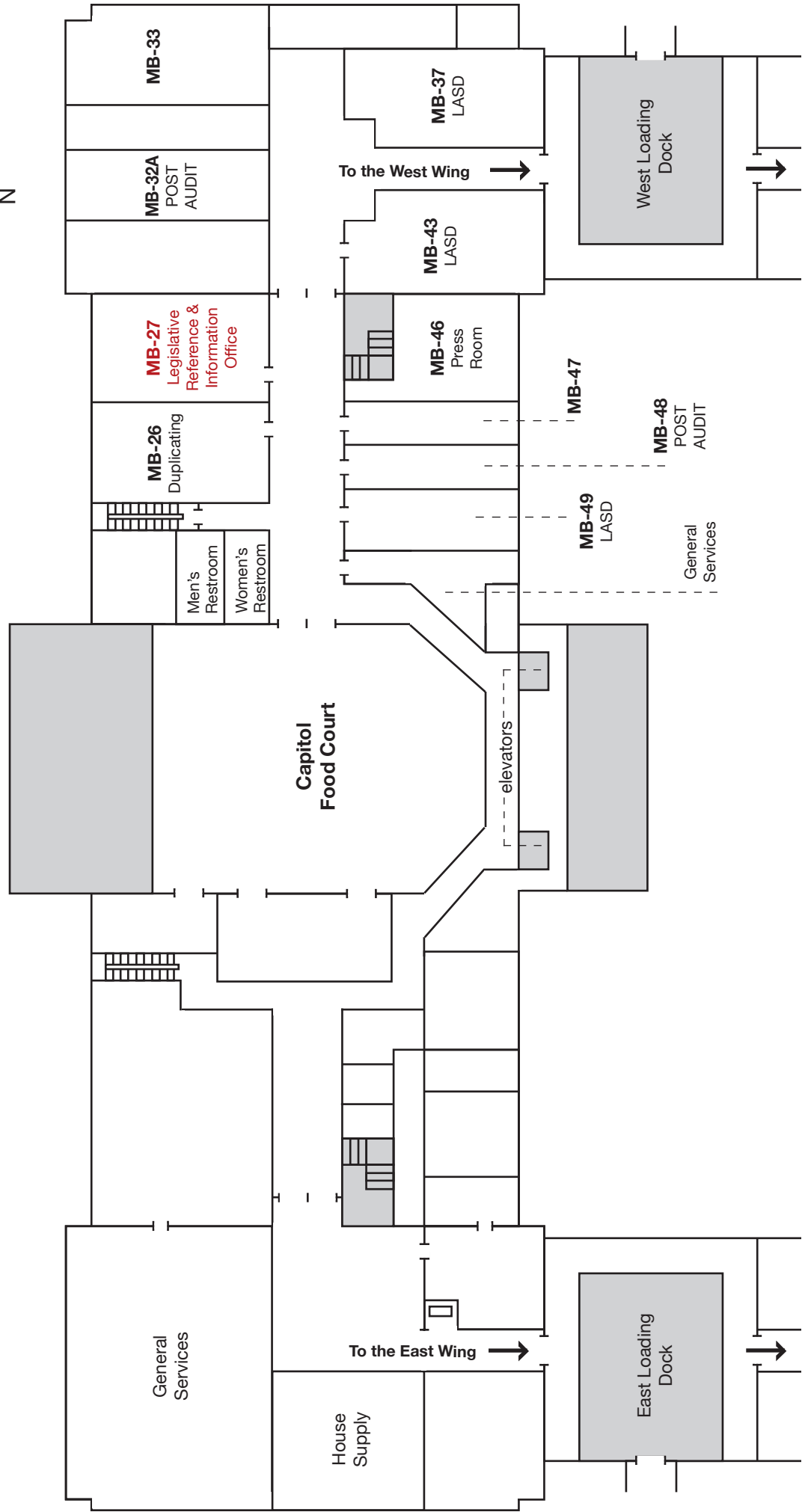
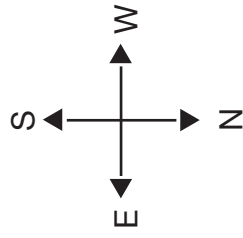
West Virginia State Capitol Maps

West Wing - Second Floor - Senate



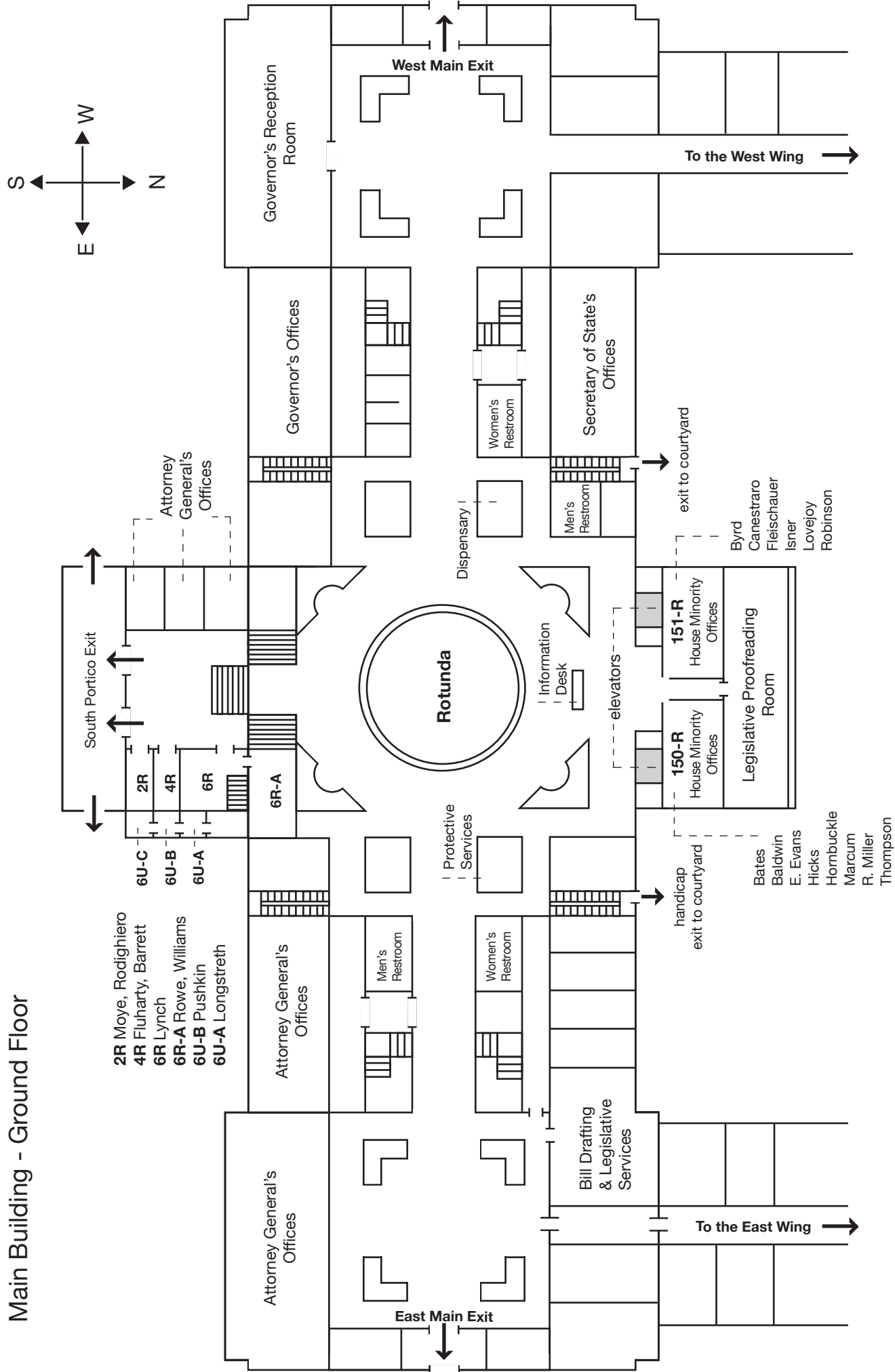
West Virginia State Capitol Maps

Main Building - Basement



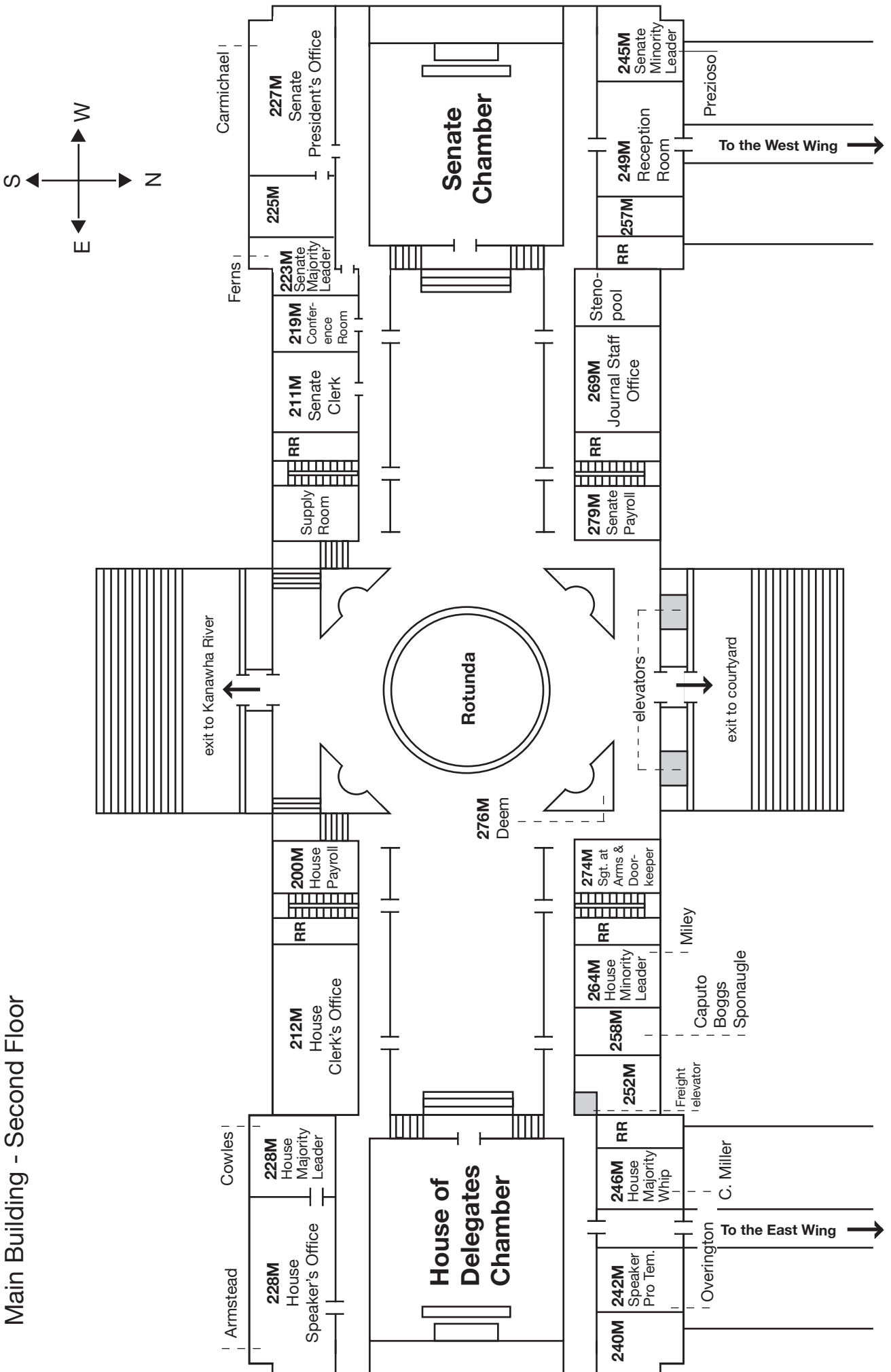
West Virginia State Capitol Maps

Main Building - Ground Floor



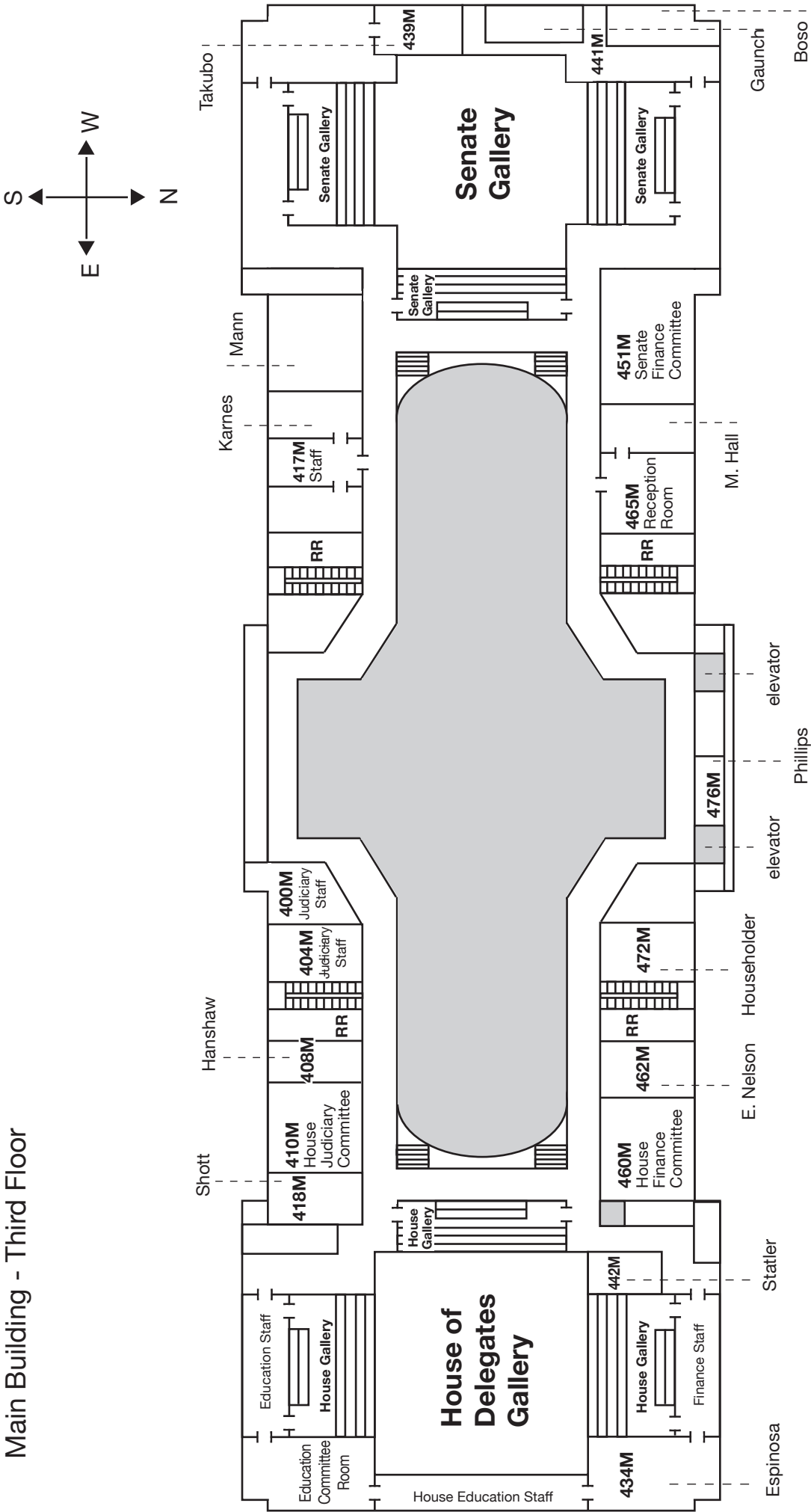
West Virginia State Capitol Maps

Main Building - Second Floor

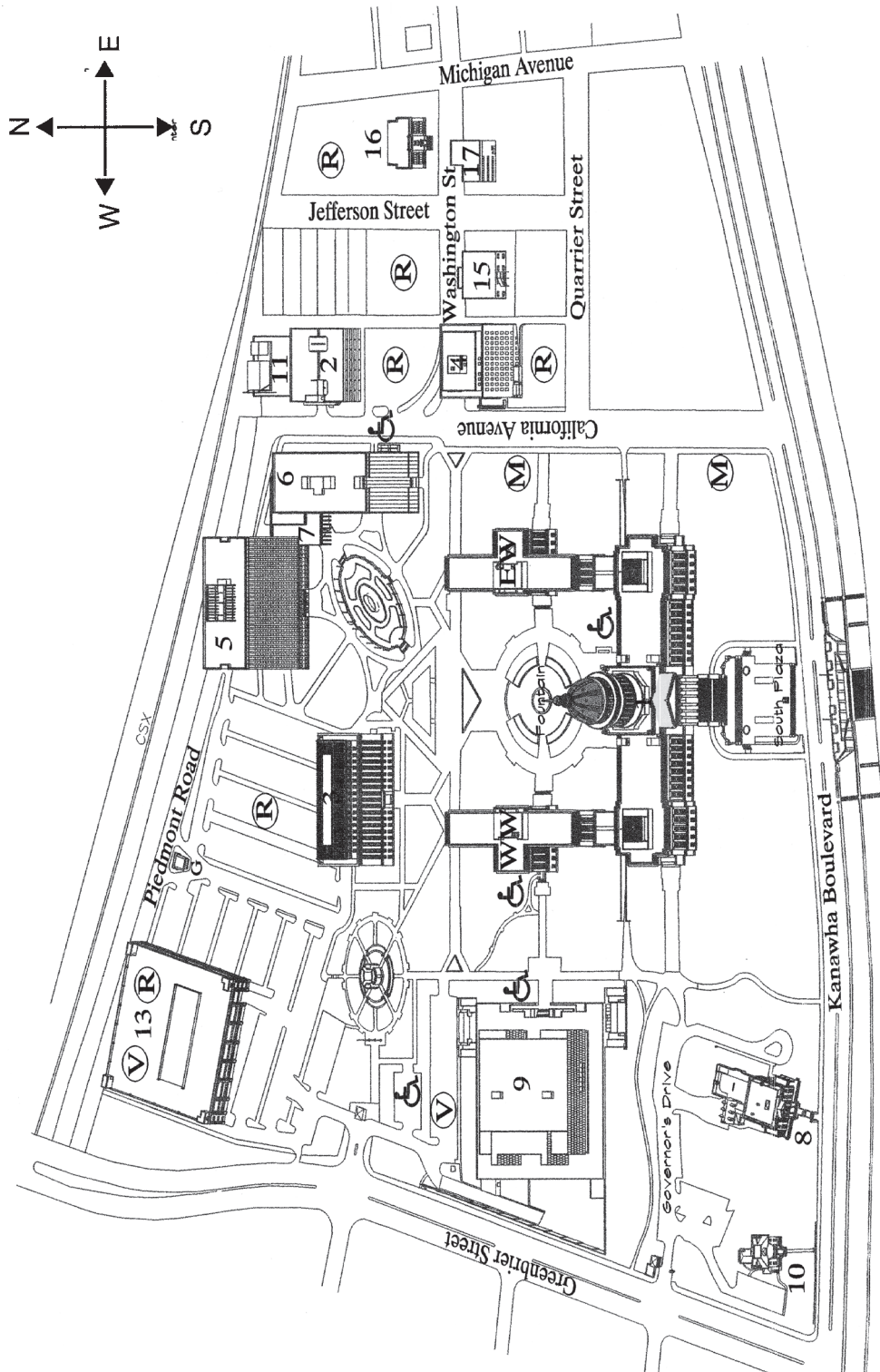


West Virginia State Capitol Maps

Main Building - Third Floor



West Virginia State Capitol Maps



KEY TO SYMBOLS

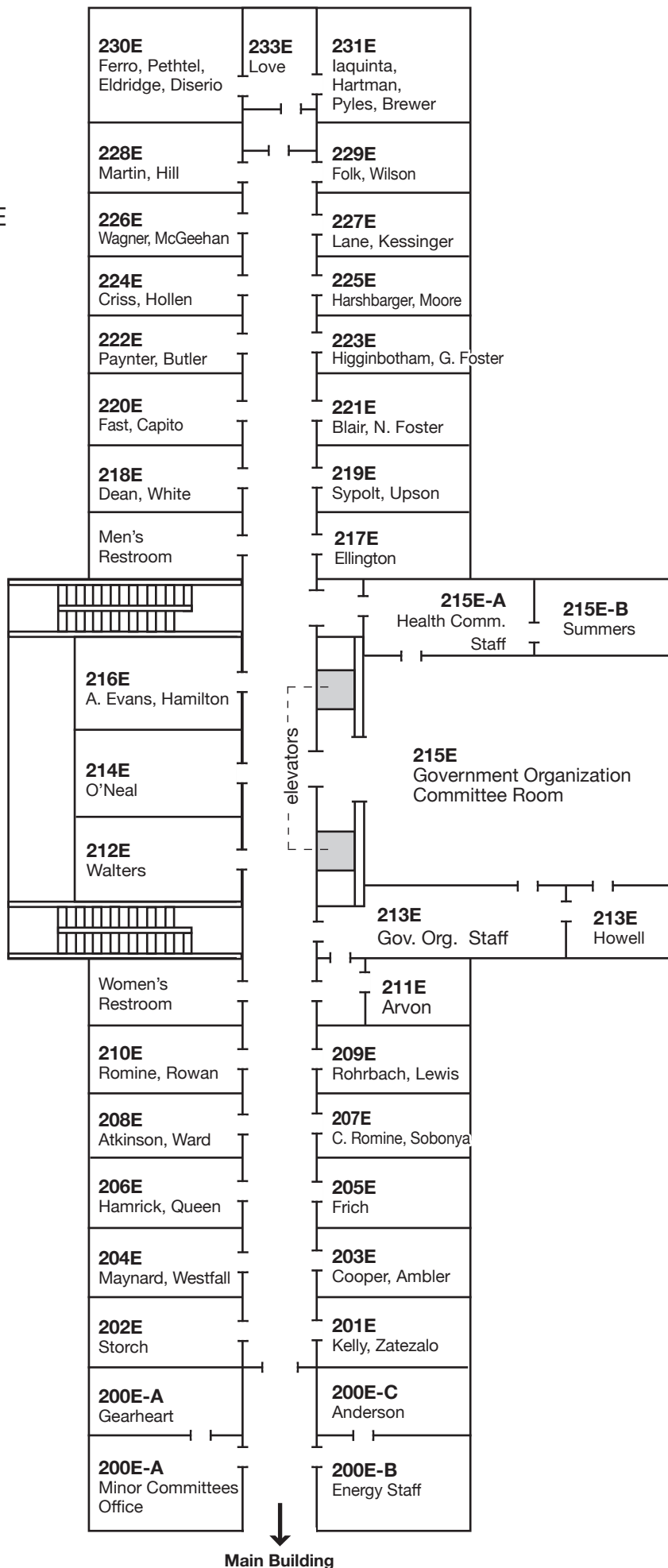
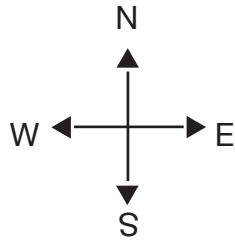
- Accessible Parking, Entrance
- Meter / Visitor Parking
- Reserved Parking
- Visitor Parking

KEY TO STATE-OWNED BUILDINGS

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Main Capitol Building |
| EW | East wing - Main Capitol Building |
| WW | West wing - Main Capitol Building |
| 3 | Motor Vehicle |
| 4 | Employment Programs / Corridor |
| 5 | Highways / CHRR / PEA |
| 6 | Education / DHHR / Personnel |
| 7 | State Training Conference Center |
| 8 | Governor's Mansion |
| 9 | Cultural Center |
| 10 | Holly Grove / Senior Services |
| 11 | Central Chiller Plant |
| 13 | Parking Garage |
| 15 | Finance / Purchasing (Administration) |
| 16 | Capitol Day Care Center |
| 17 | Finance (Administration) |
| 19 | WW War Museum |

West Virginia State Capitol Maps

East Wing - Second Floor - House of Delegates



House Chamber Seating Chart

Doorkeeper
Frank Larese

Sergeant-at-Arms
Marshall Clay

A. Evans 54th 45	Romine, R. 6th 46	Hamilton 45th 47	McGeehan 1st 48	Criss 10th 49	Gearheart 27th 50	Deem 10th 95	Hollen 9th 96	Phillips 24th 97	Rowe 36th 98	Robinson 36th 99	Byrd 35th 100
Fast 32nd 39	Rowan 57th 40	Lewis 53rd 41	Folk 63rd 42	Dean 21st 43	Storch 3rd 44	Frich 51st 89	Ward 50th 90	Lane 35th 91	White 36th 92	Capito 35th 93	Pushkin 37th 94
Arvon 31st 33	Martin 46th 34	Butler 14th 35	Rohrbach 17th 36	Queen 48th 37	Hamrick 48th 38	Westfall 12th 82	Hicks 19th 83	Thompson 19th 84	Marcum 20th 85	Isner 43rd 86	Diserio 2nd 87
Statler 51st 26	Hill 41st 27	Kessinger 32nd 28	Foster, N. 38th 29	Romine, C. 16th 30	Sobonya 18th 31	Wagner 47th 75	Rodighiero 24th 76	Miller, R. 23rd 77	Baldwin 42nd 78	Canestraro 4th 79	Hornbuckle 16th 80
Shott 27th 19	Hanshaw 33rd 20	Foster, G. 15th 21	Higginbotham 13th 22	Sypolt 52nd 23	Summers 49th 24	Kelly 10th 69	Atkinson 11th 70	Eldridge 22nd 71	Lovejoy 17th 72	Fluharty 3rd 73	Fleischauer 51st 74
Nelson 35th 14	Householder 64th 15	Upson 65th 16	Blair 59th 17	Ellington 27th 18	Anderson 8th 64	Zatezalo 1st 65	Evans, E. 26th 66	Bates 30th 67	Boggs 34th 68	Miley	
											Longstreth 50th 88
											Moye 29th 81

Howell
56th
32

Espinosa
66th
25

Armstead
40th
13

Cowles
58th
6

Miller, C.
16th
5

Overington
62nd
4

Paynter
25th
3

Maynard
22nd
2

Walters
39th
1

O'Neal
28th
12

Wilson
60th
11

Moore
67th
10

Cooper
28th
9

Harshbarger
7th
8

Ambler
42nd
7

Lowe
32nd
57

Pethtel
5th
58

Brewer
13th
59

Ferro
4th
60

Iaquinta
48th
61

Williams
51st
62

Sponaugle
55th
63

Miley
48th
51

Caputo
50th
52

Barrett
61st
53

Pyles
51st
54

Lynch
44th
55

Hartman
43rd
56

West Virginia House of Delegates

83rd Legislature
2017

Press

Press

House Clerk
Steve Harrison & Staff

House Speaker
Tim Armstead

Pages

Pages

The House of Delegates



PAGE PROGRAM

Tim Armstead, Speaker of the House
Stephen J. Harrison, Clerk of the House
Sixteenth Edition
2017

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Speaker of the House.....	Tim Armstead
Clerk of the House.....	Steve Harrison
Speaker ProTempore.....	John Overington
Majority Leader.....	Daryl Cowles
Assistant Majority Leader.....	John D. O’Neal IV
Majority Whip.....	Carol Miller
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Saira Blair
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Jim Butler
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Geoff Foster
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Bill Hamilton
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Danny Hamrick
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Eric Householder
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Kayla Kessinger
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Kelli Sobonya
Assistant Majority Whip.....	Steve Westfall
Minority Leader.....	Tim Miley
Minority Whip.....	Mike Caputo
Assistant Minority Whip.....	Michael T. Ferro
Assistant Minority Whip.....	Richard Iaquina
Assistant Minority Whip.....	Sean Hornbuckle
Assistant Minority Whip.....	Shirley Love
Assistant Minority Whip.....	Dave Pethtel
Assistant Minority Whip.....	Isaac Sponaule
Sergeant at Arms.....	Marshall Clay
Doorkeeper.....	Frank Larese

West Virginia House of Delegates

83rd Legislature - 2017

Tim Armstead
House Speaker



George Ambler (R)



Bill Anderson (R)



Lynne Arvon (R)



Martin Atkinson (R)



Stephen Baldwin (D)



Jason Barrett (D)



Mick Bates (D)



Saira Blair (R)



Brent Boggs (D)



Scott Brewer (D)



Jim Butler (R)



Andrew Byrd (D)



Joe Canestraro (D)



Moore Capito (R)



Mike Caputo (D)



Roy Cooper (R)



Daryl Cowles (R)



Vernon Criss (R)



Mark Dean (R)



Frank Deem (R)



Phillip W. Diserio (D)



Jeff Eldridge (D)



Joe Ellington (R)



Paul Espinosa (R)



Allen V. Evans (R)



Ed Evans (D)



Tom Fast (R)



Michael T. Ferro (D)



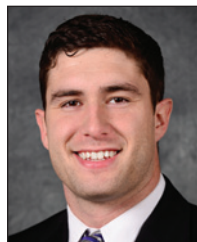
Barbara Fleischauer (D)



Shawn Fluharty (D)



Michael Folk (R)



Geoff Foster (R)



Nancy Reagan Foster (R)



Cindy Frich (R)



Marty Gearheart (R)



Bill Hamilton (R)



Danny Hamrick (R)



Roger Hanshaw (R)



Jason Harshbarger (R)



William Hartman (D)



Kenneth P. Hicks (D)



Josh Higginbotham (R)



Jordan Hill (R)



Ray Hollen (R)



Sean Hornbuckle (D)



Eric Householder (R)



Gary Howell (R)



Richard Iaquina (D)



Phil Isner (D)



John R. Kelly (R)



Kayla Kessinger (R)



Charlotte R. Lane (R)



Tony J. Lewis (R)



Linda Longstreth (D)



Shirley Love (D)



Chad Lovejoy (D)



Dana Lynch (D)



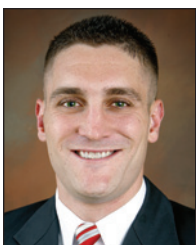
Justin Marcum (D)



Patrick S. Martin (R)



Zack Maynard (R)



Pat McGeehan (R)



Timothy Miley (D)



Carol Miller (R)



Rodney Miller (D)



Riley Moore (R)



Rick Moyer (D)



Eric Nelson (R)



John D. O'Neal (R)



John Overington (R)



Tony Paynter (R)



Dave Petthel (D)



Rupert Phillips (I)



Mike Pushkin (D)



Rodney A. Pyles (D)



Ben Queen (R)



Andrew Robinson (D)



Ralph Rodighiero (D)



Matthew Rohrbach (R)



Chuck Romine (R)



William R. Romine (R)



Ruth Rowan (R)



Larry L. Rowe (D)



John Shott (R)



Kelli Sobonya (R)



Isaac Sponaugle (D)



Joe Statler (R)



Erikka Storch (R)



Amy Summers (R)



Terri Sypolt (R)



Robert Thompson (D)



Jill Upson (R)



Danny Wagner (R)



Ron Walters (R)



Guy Ward (R)



Steve Westfall (R)



Brad White (R)



John Williams (D)



S Marshall Wilson (R)



Mark Zatezalo (R)



**House Clerk
Steve Harrison**

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES PAGE PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS

The West Virginia House of Delegates Page program has become a regular part of the House services to its Members and the public, and from its inception, has been a communications link between Delegates and young students.

The Page Program gives students from West Virginia's public and nonpublic schools an opportunity to serve as Pages in the House of Delegates during the legislative session. Pages serve in a nonpartisan capacity, within the Legislature's two-party system. The Program accomplishes the following objectives:

- Provides students with a meaningful and exciting experience in state government.



- An opportunity to meet and work with other young people, their Delegates and others from different parts of the State.
- Gives students first-hand experiences with the importance of the role legislators play and their influence in effecting positive change in the State.
- Students share thoughts and ideas with members of the House as the lawmakers formulate and make decisions.
- Enables young people to gain a better understanding of state government and the legislative process, and then share this knowledge with others in their respective schools and locales.

Questions and comments about the Page Program and about the Legislature are always welcome, both during your visit here and when you return to school.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Through your participation in the Page Program, you represent your school, your community and West Virginia young people in general to legislators, staff and the public. You will be in the public eye. The image you project will be part of an overall impression of the West Virginia Legislature for visitors at the State Capitol. We want you to enjoy your day as Page. Relax, use common sense and show courtesy and sensitivity for others. The Head Page will be happy to answer your questions.

PRIOR TO THE SESSION:

Pages report to the Chamber of the House of Delegates approximately one hour prior to the daily session. You will be given the following instructions by the Head Page:

- Verify your name and the Delegate sponsoring you.
- Directions to the various House Offices where you may be required to go to obtain material for the Delegates:

- A. Speaker's Office..... Room 228
- B. Majority Leaders Office.....Room 226
- C. Minority Leader's OfficeRoom 26
- D. Proofreading (Journal) Room Rotunda Area
- E. House Clerk's OfficeRoom 212
- F. Supply Room (Office Supplies).....MB4 Basement
- G. Sergeant at Arms.....Room 200
- H. Legislative Duplicating (Print Shop)MB26 Basement

WHEN HOUSE IS IN SESSION:

When the House is in Session we request that you refrain from talking. We must be considerate of staff personnel who are working. Always sit erect and avoid unnecessary conversation or distracting movement while awaiting a call from the Delegates. Chewing gum is never allowed in the Chamber.

- Always check with the Head Page before leaving the House Chamber.
- Seating Maps for the Delegates in the House Chamber are provided to each Page.
- When answering a light:
 - Never walk in front of a legislator who is speaking.
 - Never walk between two legislators who are debating.
 - Never walk in front of a legislator who is seeking recognition from the speaker.
- Listen carefully to the instructions from legislators and the Head Page. If you do not understand the instructions, politely ask that they repeat them.
- If you are still uncertain about directions, or if you do not know how to fulfill the errand, go directly to the Head Page.
- If you are asked to carry a message from one member to another, you may use the
 - seating chart which has been provided to you.
- At the end of the Session, you may have your picture taken with your sponsoring Delegate. Please do not leave the House Chamber until you check with the Head Page.
- After Session, you will receive a certificate signed by the Speaker of the House and the House Clerk.

The Order of Business, list of precedence of motions and required votes listed on these two pages are published to facilitate your participation in and following the floor sessions of the House of Delegates.

Steve Harrison
Clerk

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rule 65. The daily order of business shall be as follows:

- I. To read, correct and approve the journal.
- II. Introduction of Guests
- III. To receive and consider reports of standing committees.
- IV. To receive and consider reports of select committees.
- V. To receive and consider messages from the Executive, state officials, and other communications and remonstrances.
- VI. To receive messages from the Senate, and consider amendments proposed by the Senate to bills passed by the House.
- VII. To receive (a) resolutions, (b) petitions, (c) motions.
- VIII. Bills introduced on motion for leave and referred to appropriate committees.
- IX. To act on unfinished business of the preceding day and resolutions lying over from previous day, but no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted upon on the day following that on which it was offered.
- X. House and Senate Bills on third reading.
- XI. House and Senate Bills on second reading.
- XII. House and Senate Bills on first reading.
- XIII. To act upon leave of absence for members.
- XIV. Remarks by members of the House.
- XV. Miscellaneous business.
- XVI. Item, Remarks by members of the House, shall not be operative after the forty-seventh day of the session.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

1. To Adjourn
2. To lay on the table.
3. For the previous question.
4. To postpone to a day certain.
5. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the Pending Question.
6. To Commit to A Committee of the Whole.
7. To Commit to a Standing Committee.
8. To Commit to a Select Committee.
9. To Amend. [A motion to amend by striking out the enacting clause takes precedence over another motion to amend.]
10. To Postpone indefinitely.

MOTIONS NOT DEBATABLE NOR AMENDABLE

1. To adjourn.
2. To fix the time of adjournment.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To dispense with Constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days.
6. To recess.

REQUIRED VOTES

TO DISPENSE WITH CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

requiring a bill to be read on three several days requires a four-fifths vote by yeas and nays of all members present. [Const. Art. 6, Sec. 29]

TO MAKE A BILL EFFECTIVE FROM PASSAGE or at some time other than ninety days from passage, requires a two-thirds vote (67) by yeas and nays of all members elected. [Const. Art. 6, Sec. 30.]

YEA AND NAY VOTE may be demanded by one-tenth of members present. [Rule 42.]

AN APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR may be demanded by 10 members. [Rule 6.]

MOTION FOR PREVIOUS QUESTION must be sustained by 10 members. [Rule 63.]

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

2017

SPEAKER: Tim Armstead
CLERK: Steve Harrison
SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: John Overington
MAJORITY LEADER: Daryl Cowles
ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER: John D. O’Neal IV
MAJORITY WHIP: Carol Miller
MINORITY LEADER: Tim Miley
MINORITY WHIP: Mike Caputo
DOORKEEPER: Frank Larese
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Marshall Clay
HOUSE CHAPLIN: Eric Householder

ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIPS

Saira Blair
Jim Butler
Geoff Foster
Bill Hamilton
Danny Hamrick
Eric Householder
Kayla Kessinger
Kelli Sobonya
Steve Westfall

ASSISTANT MINORITY WHIPS

Mike Ferro
Sean Hornbuckle
Richard Iaquinta
Shirley Love
Dave Pethtel
Isaac Sponaugle

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Allen Evans, Chair (*Agriculture*), Bill Hamilton, Chair (*Natural Resources*), Roger Romine, Vice Chair (*Agriculture*), George Ambler, Vice Chair, (*Natural Resources*), Isaac Sponaugle, Minority Chair, (*Agriculture*), Ralph Rodighiero, Minority Chair, (*Natural Resources*), Robert Thompson, Minority Vice Chair (*Agriculture*), Ken Hicks, Minority Vice Chair (*Natural Resources*), Anderson, Atkinson, Cooper, Folk, Hanshaw, Harshbarger, Lewis, C. Miller, Moore, Overington, Summers, Wagner, Baldwin, Brewer, Eldridge, Love, Lynch

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Cindy Frich, Chair (*Banking*), Steve Westfall, Chair (*Insurance*), Jill Upson, Vice Chair (*Banking*), Brad White, Vice Chair, (*Insurance*), Justin Marcum, Minority Chair, (*Banking*), Bill Hartman, Minority Chair (*Insurance*), Chad Lovejoy, Minority Vice Chair, (*Banking*), Andrew Robinson, Minority Vice Chair, (*Insurance*) Arvon, Capito, Criss, Deem, A. Evans, Householder, McGeehan, Nelson, O’Neal, C. Romine, Shott, Walters, Bates, Iaquinta, Isner, Rowe, Sponaugle

EDUCATION

Paul Espinosa, Chair, Joe Statler, Vice Chair, Ricky Moye, Minority Chair, Sean Hornbuckle, Minority Vice Chair, Blair, Cooper, Dean, Folk, Harshbarger, Higginbotham, Kelly, Rohrbach, R. Romine, Rowan, Upson, Wagner, Westfall, Wilson, Baldwin, E. Evans, Hicks, Pyles, Rodighiero, Rowe, Thompson

ENERGY

Bill Anderson, Chair, John Kelly, Vice Chair (*Oil and Gas*), Mark Zatezalo, Vice Chair (*Coal*), David Pethtel, Minority Chair, Jeff Eldridge, Minority Vice Chair, Hamilton, Harshbarger, Higginbotham, Kessinger, Martin, Maynard, Paynter, R. Romine, Statler, Storch, Sypolt, Upson, Ward, Boggs, Caputo, Hicks, Lynch, Marcum, Miley, Phillips

ENROLLED BILLS

Roger Hanshaw, Chair, Steve Westfall, Vice Chair, Lane, Marcum, Pushkin

FINANCE

Eric Nelson, Chair, Eric Householder, Vice Chair, Brent Boggs, Minority Chair, Mick Bates, Minority Vice Chair, Ambler, Anderson, Butler, Cowles, Ellington, Espinosa, A. Evans, Frich, Gearheart, Hamilton, C. Miller, Storch, Walters, Westfall, Barrett, Hartman, Longstreth, Moye, Pethtel, Rowe, Sponaugle

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Gary Howell, Chair, Lynne Arvon, Vice Chair, Michael Ferro, Minority Chair, Phil Diserio, Minority Vice Chair, Atkinson, Criss, Hamrick, Hill, Lewis, Martin, Maynard, McGeehan, Paynter, Queen, C. Romine, Sypolt, Ward, Brewer, Caputo, Eldridge, Iaquinta, Lynch, Marcum, Pyles, Williams

HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Joe Ellington Chair, Amy Summers, Vice Chair, Linda Longstreth, Minority Chair, Mike Pushkin, Minority Vice Chair, Arvon, Atkinson, Butler, Cooper, Criss, Dean, Hill, Hollen, Householder, Queen, Rohrbach, Rowan, Sobonya, White, Baldwin, Bates, Fleischauer, Fluharty, Iaquinta, Love, Rodighiero

INDUSTRY AND LABOR

Tom Fast, Chair, Geoff Foster, Vice Chair, Scott Brewer Minority Chair, Phil Isner, Vice Chair, Blair, Cowles, Dean, Ellington, N. Foster, Harshbarger, Hill, Householder, Overington, Shott, Sobonya, Statler, Ward, White, Caputo, Diserio, Ferro, Fluharty, Hicks, R. Miller, Pushkin

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Erikka Storch, Chair, Danny Hamrick, Vice Chair, Ellington, Higginbotham, R. Romine Barrett, Ferro

JUDICIARY

John Shott, Chair, Roger Hanshaw, Vice Chair, Barbara Fleischauer, Minority Chair, Shawn Fluharty, Minority Vice Chair, Capito, Deem, Fast, G. Foster, N. Foster, Hollen, Kessinger, Lane, Moore, O'Neal, Overington, Sobonya, Summers, Zatezalo, Byrd, Canestraro, Isner, Lovejoy, R. Miller, Pushkin, Robinson

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT

Ron Walters, Chair, Mike Folk, Vice Chair, Anderson, Hamilton, O'Neal E. Evans, Pethtel.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Erikka Storch, Chair, Saira Blair, Vice Chair, Rodney Miller, Minority Chair, John Williams, Minority Vice Chair, Anderson, Cowles, Folk, G. Foster, Gearheart, Hamrick, Hanshaw, Householder, Lane, Queen, Rohrbach, Statler, Summers, Barrett, Byrd, Canestraro, Longstreth, Moye, Pyles, Robinson, Rowe

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Joe Ellington, Chair, Kayla Kessinger, Vice Chair, Frich, Hollen, Sobonya, Storch, Upson, Baldwin, Bates, Boggs, Hornbuckle

ROADS & TRANSPORTATION

Marty Gearheart, Chair, Danny Hamrick, Vice Chair, Mike Caputo, Minority Chair, Ed Evans, Minority Vice Chair, Ambler, Butler, Capito, Criss, Dean, Espinosa, Fast, Howell, Lane, Maynard, Paynter, Rohrbach, Statler, Wagner, Boggs, Canestraro, Diserio, Hartman, Moye, Phillips, Williams

RULE MAKING REVIEW

Kelli Sobonya, Chair, Cindy Frich, Vice Chair, G. Foster, Hanshaw, Fleishauer, Rowe

RULES

Tim Armstead, Chair, Anderson, Cowles, Ellington, Espinosa, Hanshaw, Howell, C. Miller, Nelson, O'Neal, Overington, Shott, Sobonya, Boggs, Caputo, Ferro, Fleischauer, Miley, Moye, Pethtel

SENIOR CITIZEN ISSUES

Ruth Rowan, Chair, Matt Rohrbach, Vice Chair, Dana Lynch Minority Chair, Rodney Pyles Minority Vice Chair, A. Evans, Kelly, Lewis, Martin, Maynard, Paynter, Queen, C. Romine, R. Romine, Sypolt, Walters, White, Zatezalo, Boggs, Eldridge, Ferro, Fleischauer, Love, Lovejoy, Moye, Pethtel

SMALL BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Jordan Hill, Chair, Rick Atkinson, Vice Chair, Larry Rowe, Minority Chair, Jason Barrett, Minority Vice Chair, Blair, Espinosa, N. Foster, Higginbotham, Kelly, Kessinger, Martin, C. Miller, Moore, Storch, Ward, Westfall, Wilson, Zatezalo, Bates Byrd, Marcum, Miley, Phillips, Sponaugle, Thompson

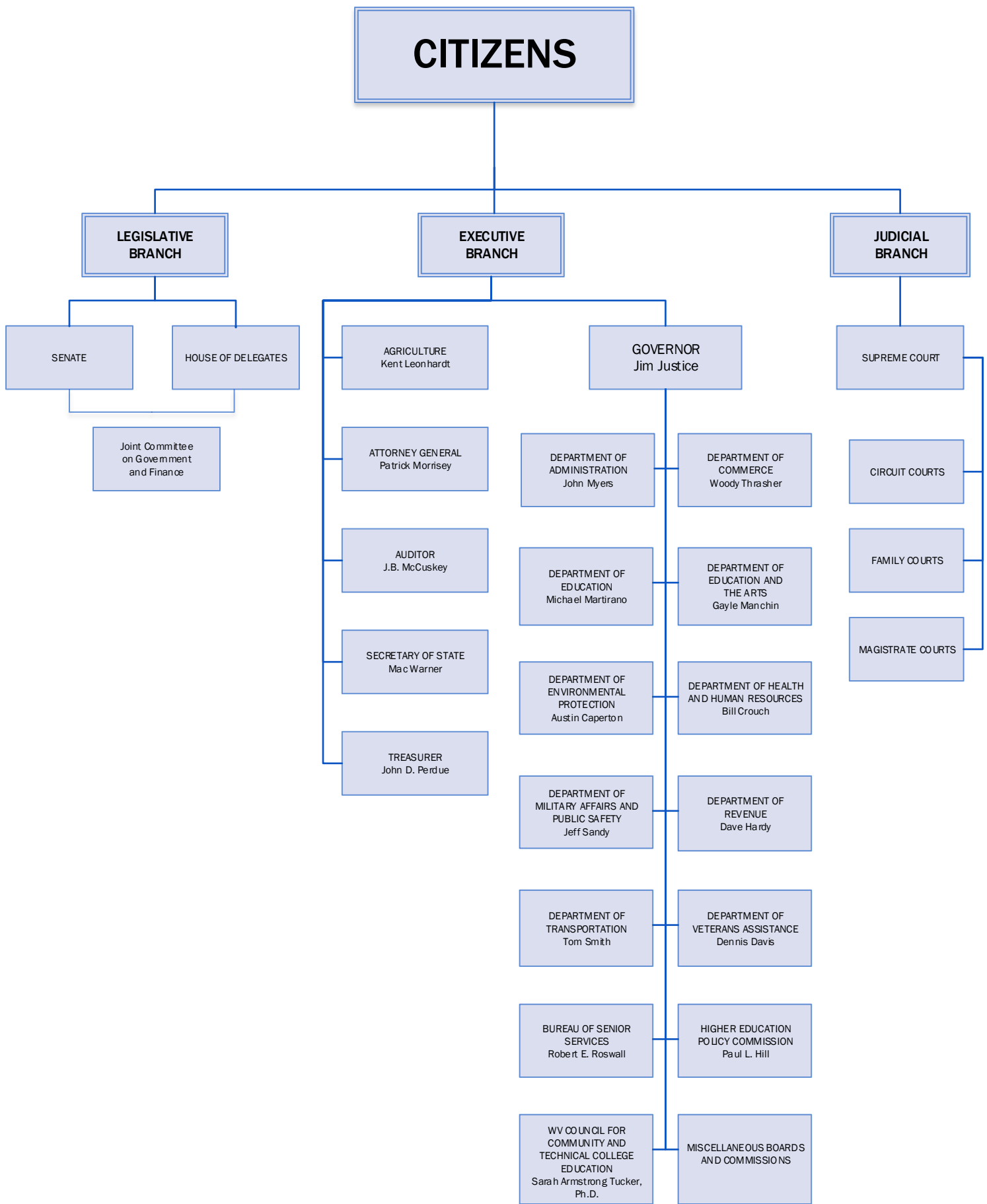
VETERANS' AFFAIRS & HOMELAND SECURITY

Jim Butler, Chair (*Homeland Security*), Roy Cooper, Chair (*Veterans Affairs*), Pat McGeehan, Vice Chair (*Homeland Security*), Danny Wagner, Vice Chair (*Veterans Affairs*), Andrew Byrd, Minority Chair (*Homeland Security*), Richard Iaquina, Minority Chair (*Veterans' Affairs*), Stephen Baldwin, Minority Vice Chair (*Homeland Security*), Joe Canestraro, Minority Vice Chair (*Veterans Affairs*) Arvon, Higginbotham, Hollen, Howell, Kelly, Kessinger, Lewis, Paynter, Rowan, Sypolt, Upson, Wilson, Ferro, Fleischauer, Longstreth, Lynch, Pushkin

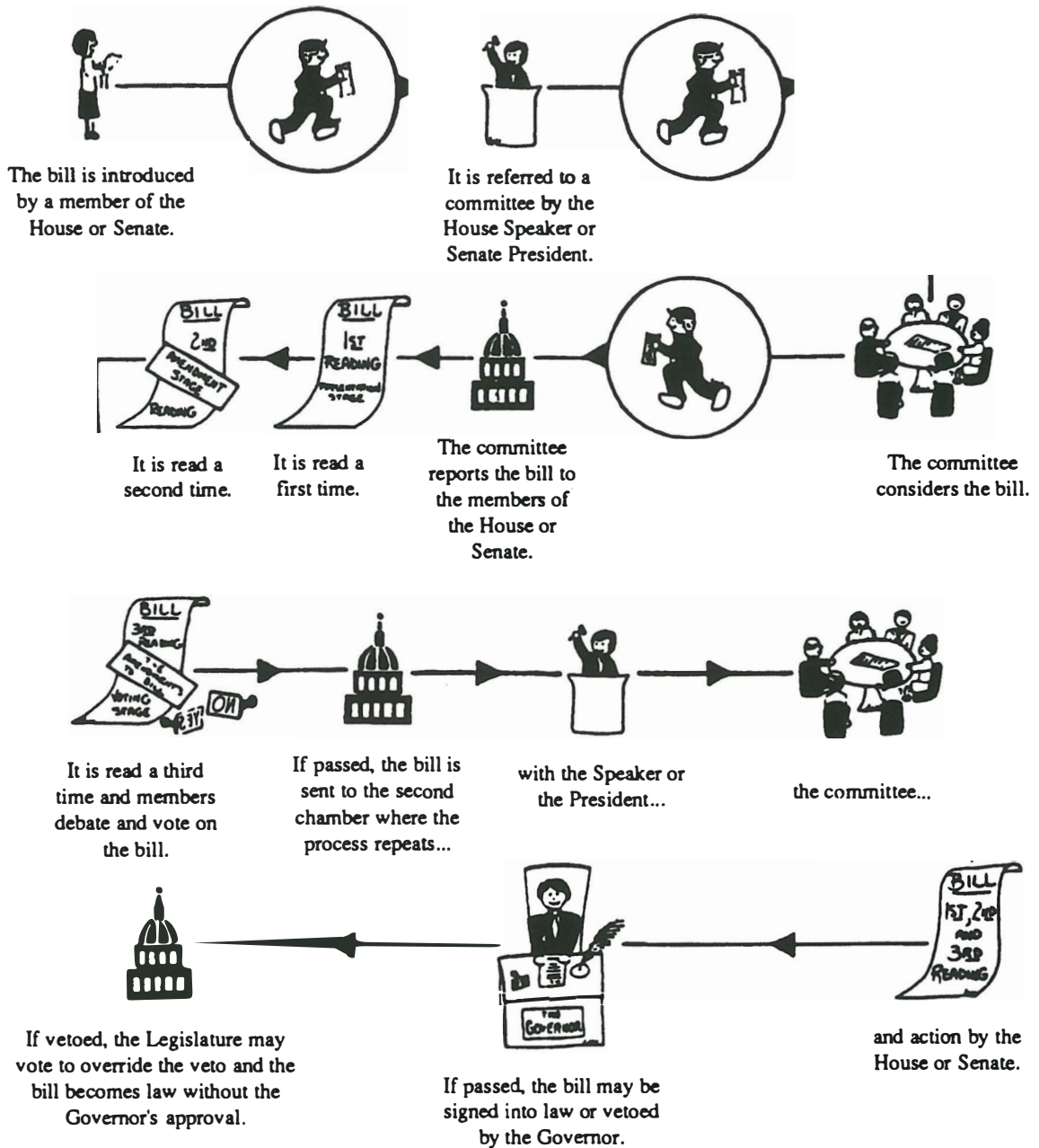
HOUSE MINORITY CHAIRS

2017

Isaac Sponaugle (Chair)	Agriculture
Ralph Rodighiero (Chair)	Natural Resources
Justin Marcum (Chair)	Banking
Bill Hartman (Chair)	Insurance
Ricky Moye (Chair)	Education
David Pethtel (Chair)	Energy
Brent Boggs (Chair)	Finance
Phil Diserio(Chair)	Government Organization
Linda Longstreth (Chair)	Health and Human Resources
Scott Brewer (Chair)	Industry and Labor
Barbara Fleishauer (Chair)	Judiciary
Rodney Miller (Chair)	Political Subdivisions
Mike Caputo (Chair)	Roads and Transportation
Dana Lynch (Chair)	Senior Citizens Issues
Larry Rowe (Chair)	Small Business and Economic Development
Andrew Byrd (Chair)	Homeland Security
Richard Iaquina (Chair)	Veterans' Affairs



A BILL BECOMES LAW



LEGISLATIVE PHRASES GLOSSARY

This glossary is a compilation of terms and phases commonly used in the legislative process

Adjournment-termination or closing of a session of the Legislature or committee until another set time.

Adjournment sine die-final adjournment of legislative body-adjournment without a day and time set.

Adoption-approval or acceptance; usually applied to amendments, resolutions and motions.

Amendment-changes in legislation by adding, deleting or modifying material.

Appropriation-money allocated by the Legislature to various departments or agencies for their operation.

Bill-a proposal for a new law, the amendment or repeal of an existing law, or appropriation of public money.

Calendar-listing of bills and resolutions reported out of committee.

Clerk-chief administrative and parliamentary officer of the Senate elected by the members. The Clerk is the custodian of the official records, charged with keeping the Journal and supervises the clerical business of the Senate.

Committee reports and recommendations-committee reports and recommendations are advisory only.

Division-a method of voting in which only the numerical result is recorded.

Enacting clause-that clause of a bill or of an act that formally expresses the legislative sanction.

Engrossed bill-version of bill that includes all adopted amendments of house of origin attached in the original measure.

Enrolled bill-final official version of bill as agreed to by both houses, containing all necessary signatures.

Germaneness-the relevance or appropriateness of amendments or substitutes.

Lay over-postponement of consideration of a legislative matter.

Motion-a proposal made to the presiding officer calling for special action. The principal tool used in the transaction of legislative business. Motions are of various order, rank, precedence and class as established through parliamentary practice and rules.

Point of order-question raised by a member when he or she doubts the correctness of a procedure being followed. Such a point requires a ruling from the presiding officer, is not debatable and is subject to appeal to the house in which the point of order is raised.

President-presiding officer of the Senate elected by Senate members.

Reconsider-a motion to retake a vote which places the question in the same status it was prior to the vote on the question.

Resolution-measure used by single house to take action affecting its own procedure or expressing an opinion.

Concurrent-measure affecting actions or procedures of both houses.

Joint-measure used to propose amendments to the State Constitution or to ratify amendments to the United States Constitution. Action by both houses is required.

Second reading-reading of bill or joint resolution by reading clerk at a regularly scheduled session, usually having already been acted upon by a standing committee. The measure may be amended on the floor at this time.

Strike out-used in amendments to bills and resolutions in order to delete unwanted language – a motion to strike out the enacting clause has the effect of killing the bill.

Substitute-a substitute bill replaces the original measure.

Suspend the rules-a motion which temporarily suspends the normal rules of procedure to accommodate the handling of a particular measure. Only that matter for which suspensions took place can be considered.

Third-reading-reading of bill or joint resolution by reading clerk at a regularly scheduled session for passage by either house.

Title-a concise statement of the contents of a bill.

Short title-an abridged description of a bill.

Unanimous consent-permission granted, without objection, by either house to a member desiring to accomplish a measure without making a motion.

Unfinished business-business which has been laid over from a previous day.

Veto-the action of the Governor in disapproving a legislative measure.

Voice vote-oral expression of the members when a question is submitted for their determination. Vote, division and rising-to vote by standing. Numerical results only are recorded in division.

Withdraw a motion-a request to retract from further consideration a motion already offered.

Yeas and nays-recorded vote of members on an issue.



State Executive Offices

These six elected state officers, along with the appointed state superintendent of schools, comprise the Board of Public Works. Each shares a portion of the responsibility of leading, directing and administering state government operations and carrying out laws adopted by the Legislature. Their separate duties create a balance of power within the executive branch.

All candidates for these offices file with the Secretary of State and appear on the ballot in all 55 counties. Each candidate must be a qualified voter – which simply means that the candidate must be eligible to register to vote in West Virginia. Other qualifications are listed.

Governor	
TERM:	4 years
SALARY:	\$150,000
FILING FEE:	\$1,500
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	30 years
RESIDENCE:	WV 5 years preceding elections
OTHER:	max. 2 consecutive terms

Attorney General	
TERM:	4 years
SALARY:	\$95,000
FILING FEE:	\$950
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	25 years
RESIDENCE:	WV 5 years preceding election

Auditor	
TERM:	4 years
SALARY:	\$95,000
FILING FEE:	\$950
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	18 years
RESIDENCE:	WV

Commissioner of Agriculture	
TERM:	4 years
SALARY:	\$95,000
FILING FEE:	\$950
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	18 years
RESIDENCE:	WV
OTHER :	Agriculture chief business 10 yrs, before election

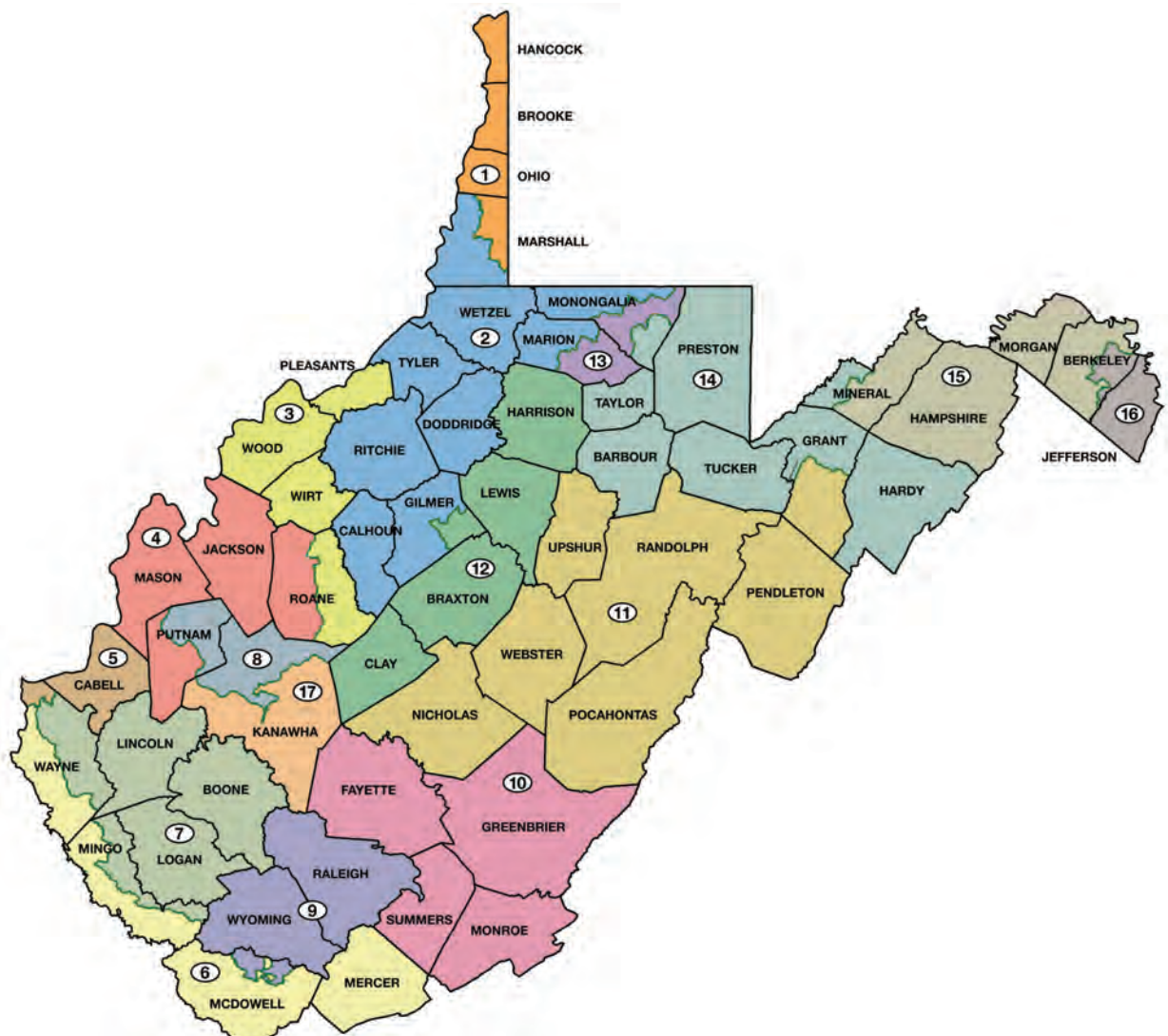
Secretary of State	
TERM:	4 years
SALARY:	\$95,000
FILING FEE:	\$950
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	18 years
RESIDENCE:	WV

Treasurer	
TERM:	4 years
SALARY:	\$95,000
FILING FEE:	\$950
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	18 years
RESIDENCE:	WV

Legislative Offices

Seventeen of the thirty-four seats in the State Senate will be up for election to a full term every two years.

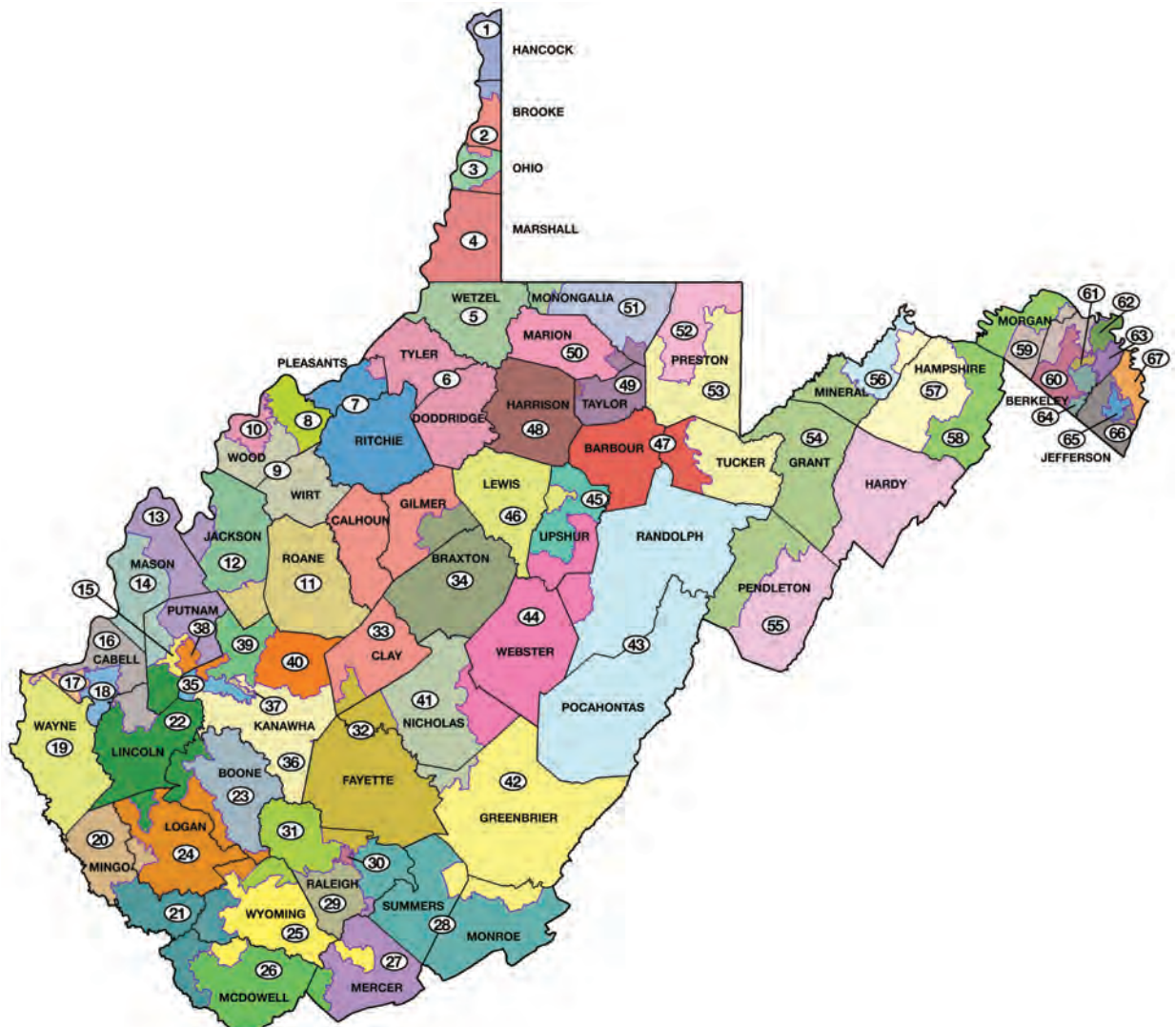
State Senate	
TERM:	4 YEARS
SALARY:	\$20,000
FILING FEE:	\$200
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	25 years
RESIDENCE:	WV 5 years District and county since at least 1 year prior to election
OTHER:	In multi-county districts, no more than one elected or serving from a county



All one hundred of the seats in the House of Delegates are on the ballot every two years in even numbered years. Eligible candidates from any area may file. Before filing, be sure you know your district number. Your county clerk can help you identify your district if you live close to a district boundary.

Although terms technically begin December 1 in the year elected, new members cannot take office until the Legislature convenes on the second Wednesday of the following January, declares the election, and the members take the oath of office in the House chamber,

House of Delegates	
TERM:	2 YEARS
SALARY:	\$20,000
FILING FEE:	\$100
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	18 years
RESIDENCE:	District (and county, if limited) since at least 1 year prior to election
OTHER:	See residence limits below.



Judicial Offices

The Supreme Court of the Appeals is West Virginia's highest court and the court of last resort. West Virginia is one of only 11 states with a single appellate court. The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia is the busiest appellate court of its type in the United States.

There are two terms of the Court each year. The first terms begin on the second Tuesday in January and ends in July. The second term begins on the first Wednesday in September and ends in December.

Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals	
TERM:	12 years
SALARY:	\$136,000
FILING FEE:	\$1,210
QUALIFICATIONS:	
MINIMUM AGE:	30 years
RESIDENCE:	WV 5 years
OTHER:	Admitted to practice law 10 yrs before election.

Salaries President of the United States.....\$400,000
 Vice President of the United States.....\$230,700

Salaries of United States Senators
 Senator Shelly Moore Capito.....\$174,000
 Senator Joe Manchin, III.....\$174,000

Salaries of United States House of Representatives..... \$174,000

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. The number of Associate Justices is currently fixed at eight. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Supreme Court of the United States:
 Chief Justice, John G. Roberts, Jr.....\$255,500

Associate Justices:.....\$244,400
 Antonin Scalia
 Anthony M. Kennedy
 Sonia Sotomayor
 Clarence Thomas
 Ruth Bader Ginsburg
 Stephen G. Breyer
 Samuel A. Alito, Jr.
 Elena Kagan
 All Associate Justices receive the same salary.

THE BUDGET PROCESS

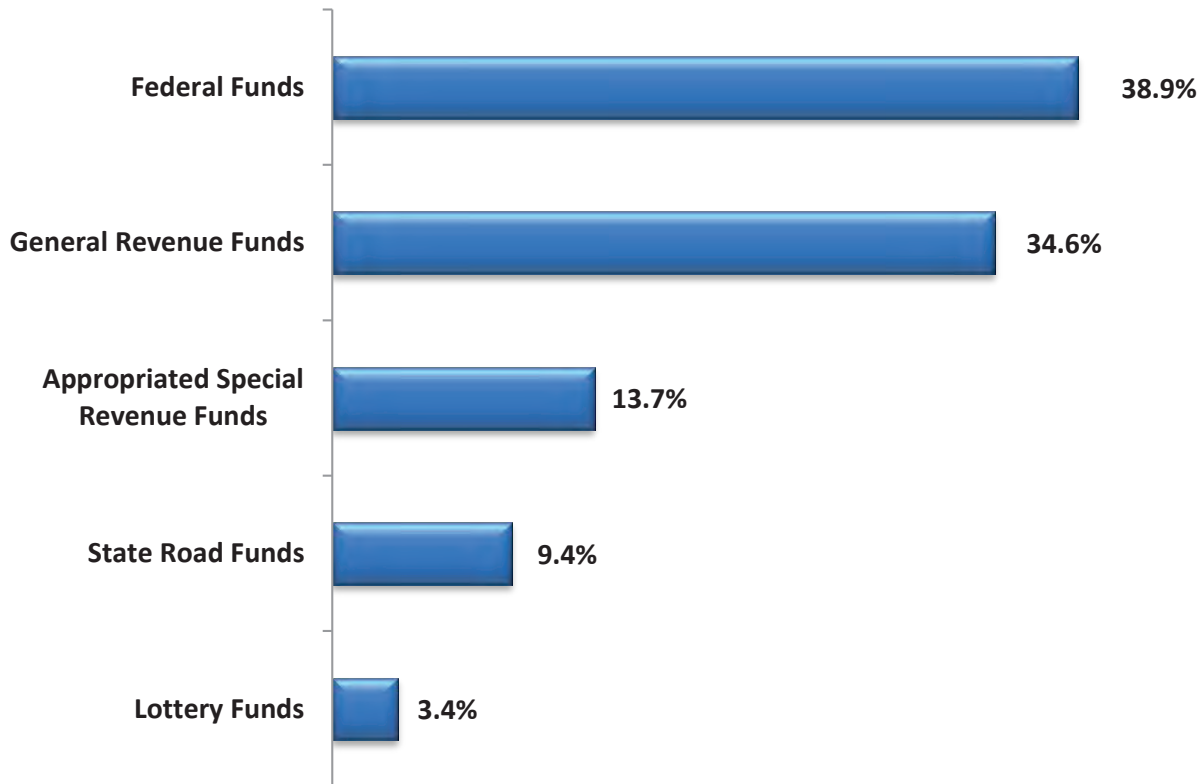
This section is an overview of the Legislative (Senate and House of Delegates) and Executive (Governor) processing of the State Budget before it becomes law.

Every citizen of West Virginia is affected by the budget many times in each fiscal year. It is the single most important bill passed by the Legislature. This bill does not contain power of taxation. However, it is the regulatory device which determines the taxes West Virginians will pay. It determines the level of services the people will receive in any given fiscal year that begins July 1 and expires June 30.

An interesting comparison in the preparation of the Budget Bill with an individual's personal budgeting process gives a better understanding as demonstrated in the following examples:

- Determining essential services
- Financial need for growth
- Availability of finances to meet services and expenses
- Risk involved in determining if new taxes will be assessed

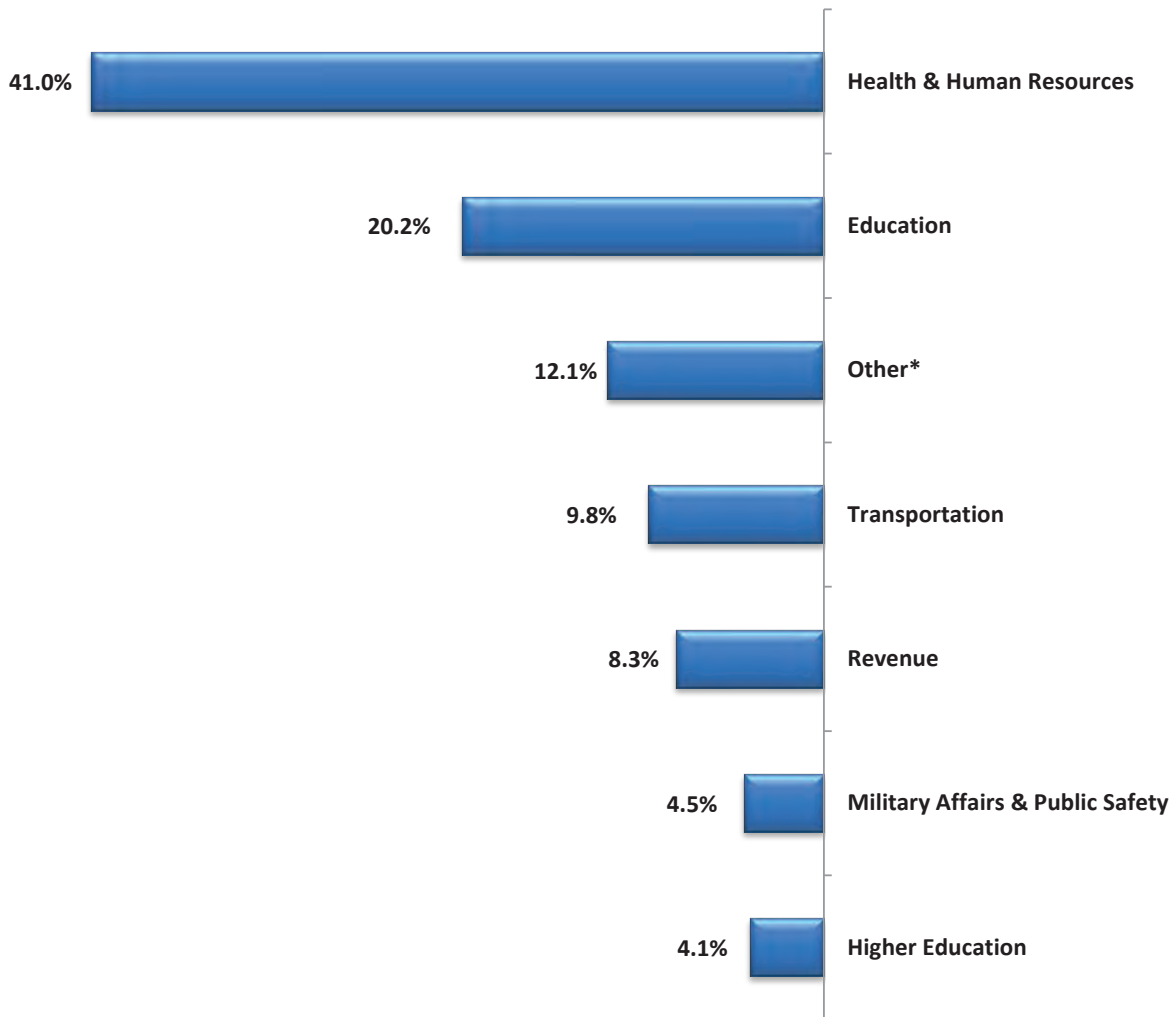
Where The State Dollar Comes From (FY 2016 Estimate)



TOTAL REVENUE
\$12.5 Billion
(Appropriated Funding Sources)

Where The State Dollar Goes

(Governor's Recommended FY 2016 Budget)



*Other	12.1%	
Legislature	0.3%	
Judicial	1.1%	
Executive	0.7%	
Administration	2.5%	
Commerce	1.9%	
Education & the Arts	1.3%	
Environment	2.2%	
Senior Services	0.7%	
Veterans Assistance	0.2%	
Misc. Boards & Commissions	1.2%	

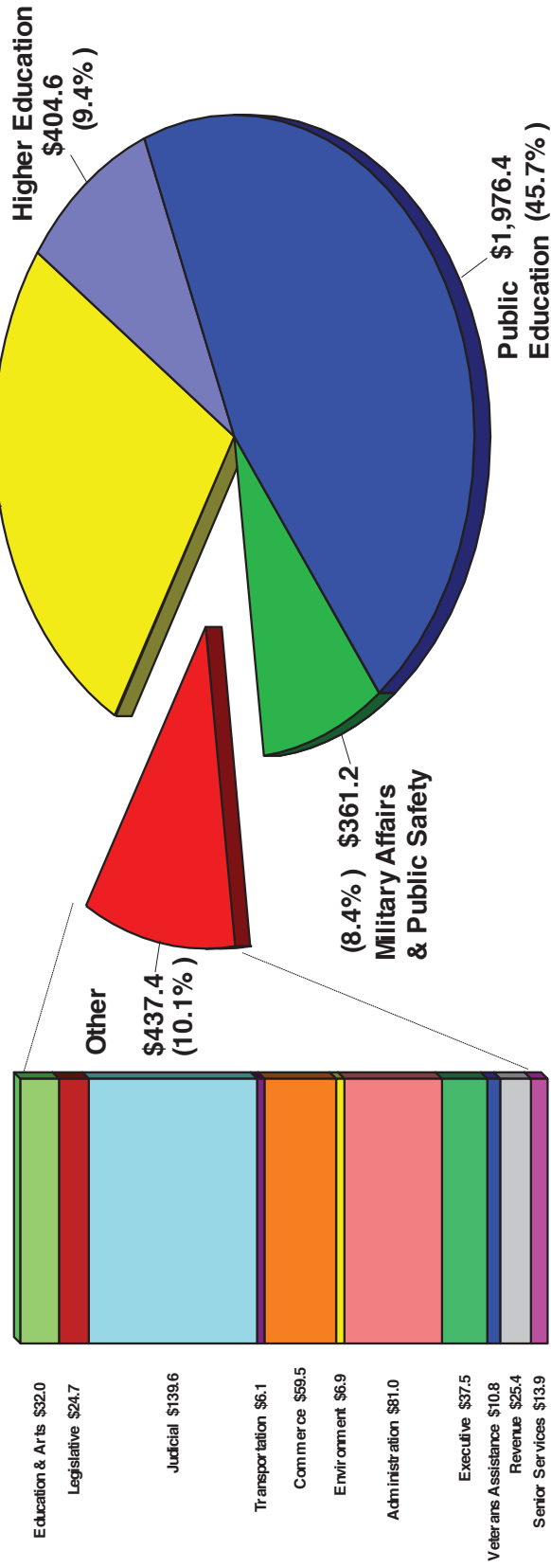
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
\$12.5 Billion
(Appropriated Funding Sources)

General Revenue Fund

Recommended Appropriations

Fiscal Year 2016

(In Millions of Dollars)



Total FY 2016
\$4.322 Billion

Prepared by: State Budget Office

General Revenue Fund

Statement of Revenues by Source

FY 2012 Through FY 2020

(Expressed in Thousands)

Source of Revenue	FY 2012 Actual Collections	FY 2013 Actual Collections ⁵	FY 2014 Actual Collections	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Estimate
Business and Occupation Tax	\$121,031	\$127,112	\$120,143	\$107,000	\$117,000	\$104,000	\$121,000	\$122,000	\$122,000
Consumers Sales and Use Tax ¹	1,215,973	1,193,290	1,173,097	1,253,500	1,281,300	1,325,400	1,388,000	1,448,500	1,514,000
Personal Income Tax	1,688,963	1,700,547	1,664,066	1,809,600	1,860,500	2,009,000	2,104,400	2,199,200	2,294,500
Liquor Profit Transfers	15,358	16,321	15,155	16,000	16,050	16,100	16,150	16,200	16,200
Racing Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beer Tax and Licenses	8,416	8,415	8,302	8,350	8,200	8,200	8,250	8,220	8,200
Tobacco Products Tax (Cigarette & Other)	109,609	107,022	101,780	105,000	100,400	100,100	99,400	98,700	98,000
Estate Tax	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business Franchise Fees	1,193	692	698	650	650	650	650	650	650
Charter Tax	74	62	228	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Transfer Tax	8,128	8,776	10,392	12,500	13,400	13,300	13,500	14,200	14,800
Property Tax	6,051	6,149	6,652	6,700	6,850	7,000	7,100	7,250	7,400
Insurance Tax	109,665	112,747	115,763	117,600	120,200	122,700	123,600	127,300	128,100
Departmental Collections	16,541	16,374	17,511	17,600	18,100	18,700	19,300	19,900	20,400
Corporate Income/Business Franchise Tax ²	188,085	238,130	203,508	201,500	177,500	194,700	190,400	196,900	197,100
Miscellaneous Transfers	528	1,272	767	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Interest Income	2,705	3,467	1,219	1,500	15,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Severance Tax ³	467,902	409,673	488,686	474,600	471,700	524,800	580,900	606,300	631,900
Telecommunication Tax	96	61	(261)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts ⁴	3,483	5,038	30,013	17,800	20,000	7,900	7,950	8,000	8,050
HB102 - Lottery Transfers	127,900	92,600	92,600	92,600	83,355	83,355	83,355	83,355	83,355
Video Lottery Transfers	1,133	920	629	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor License Renewal	451	451	451	451	71	0	0	0	0
Senior Citizen Tax Credit Reimbursement	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Special Revenue Transfer	0	0	44,707	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$4,103,301	\$4,059,121	\$4,106,106	\$4,253,951	\$4,321,576	\$4,599,205	\$4,827,255	\$5,019,975	\$5,207,955

1. Includes an additional \$11.5 million in Consumer Sales and Use Tax in FY 2016 attributable to a proposed statutory change to temporarily suspend the annual Consumer Sales and Use Tax revenue transfer provided under W.Va. Code §11-15-9(b)(6) for FY 2015 related to an otherwise scheduled July 2015 transfer. Also includes an additional \$8.0 million each year between FY 2016 and FY 2020 attributable to a proposed statutory change to reduce the annual sales tax revenue allocation to the State School Building Authority by \$8.0 million.

2. Includes an additional \$4.3 million in Corporation Net Income Tax beginning in FY 2016 attributable to a proposed statutory change eliminating the annual General Revenue Fund transfers to the Public Port Authority.

3. Includes an additional \$0.5 million in Severance Tax receipts each year beginning in FY 2016 due to proposed legislation to reduce the amount annually transferred to the Infrastructure Bond Fund from \$23 million to \$22.5 million. The reduction in debt service needs is due to reduced interest costs associated with a refunding in 2015.

4. Includes \$15 million in Miscellaneous Revenues attributable to a onetime additional transfer of \$15 million from the Abandoned and Unclaimed Property Account to the General Revenue Fund in FY 2016.

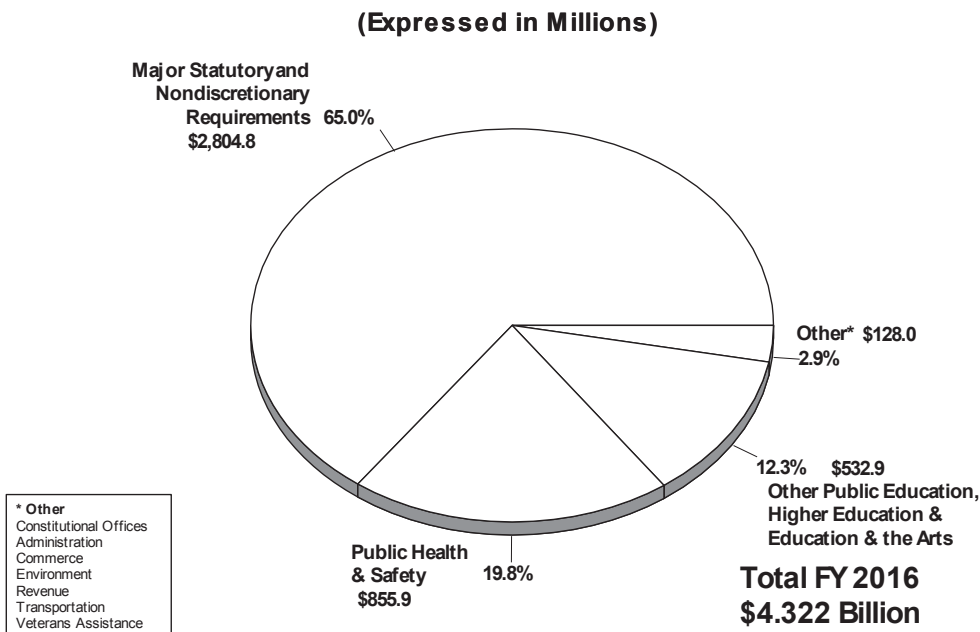
5. Does not include the \$45 million transferred from the Income Tax Refund Reserve Account.

General Revenue Major Statutory and Nondiscretionary Requirements Fiscal Year 2016

Each year there are several major statutory and nondiscretionary requirements that limit the flexibility of any discretionary recommendations by the Governor. The FY 2016 Executive Budget recommendations include expenditures of \$2.8 billion of these major requirements and make up 65% of the total General Revenue funds available.

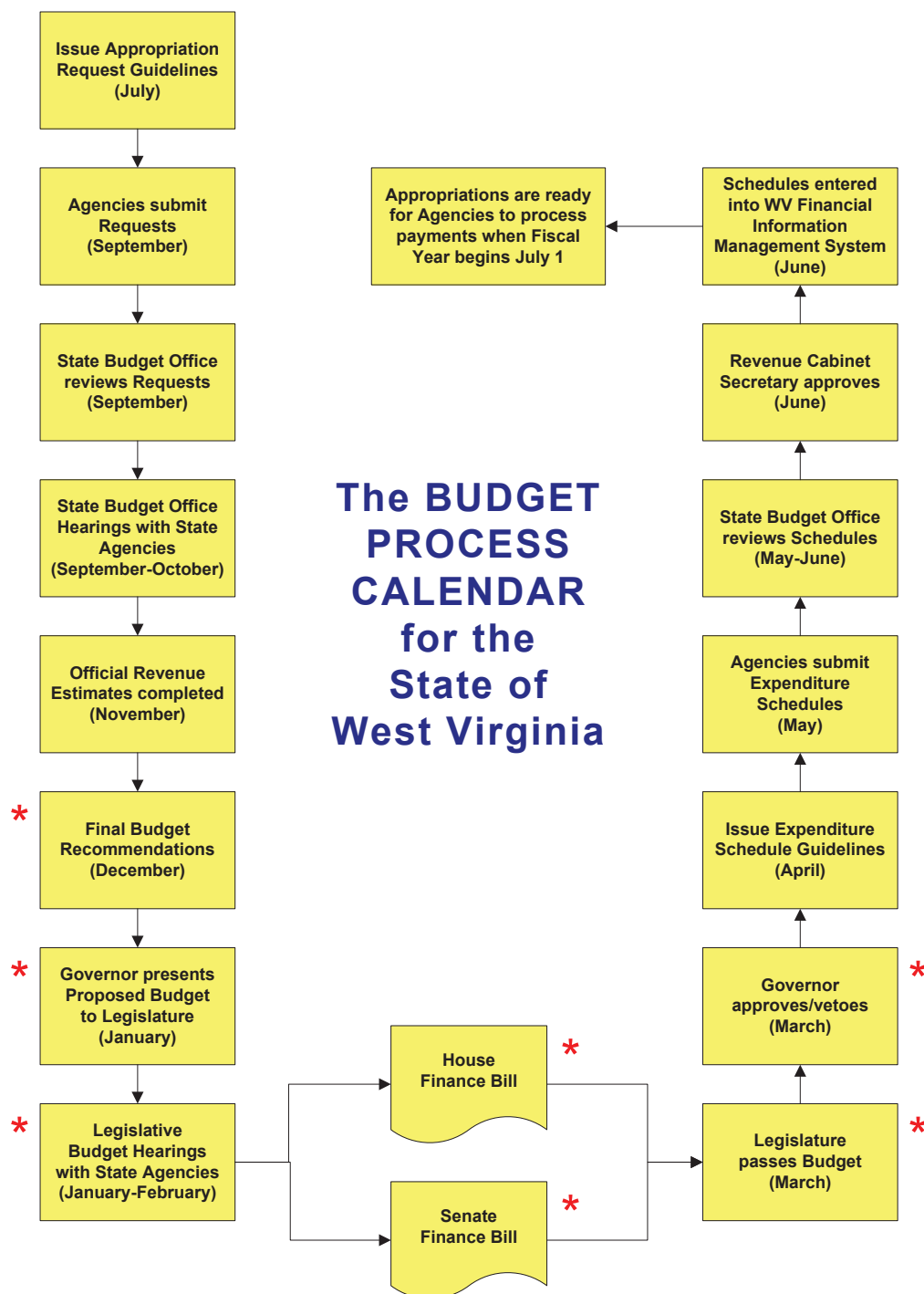
Items that fall in the discretionary spending category, which make up 35% of the total General Revenue funds available, are considered necessary for public health, safety, and education of West Virginia citizens may include but are not limited to: Division of Corrections, West Virginia State Police, Behavioral Health, Rehabilitation Services, Children's Health Insurance Program, Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, and Higher Education that supports public universities and colleges and provides student financial aid.

		Appropriations (in millions)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH		\$24.5
JUDICIAL BRANCH		111.1
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
State Aid to Schools	1,160.0	
Public Employees Insurance Agency (School Aid Formula)	<u>214.6</u>	1,374.6
DEBT SERVICE		
School Building Authority	23.4	
Lease Rental Payments for debt service on correctional facilities	<u>15.0</u>	38.4
SOCIAL SECURITY MATCHING		52.9
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE AGENCY		123.7
RETIREMENT		
Judges' Retirement	2.8	
Public Employees Retirement	58.3	
Teachers' Retirement	407.5	
Trooper Retirement	<u>18.1</u>	486.7
PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES		31.5
MEDICAID		<u>561.4</u>
Total		<u><u>\$2,804.8</u></u>



Budget Overview

The Constitution of West Virginia requires the Governor to submit a proposed budget to the Legislature on the second Wednesday of January of each year, except the year following a regular gubernatorial election, at which time the budget is to be submitted on the second Wednesday of February.



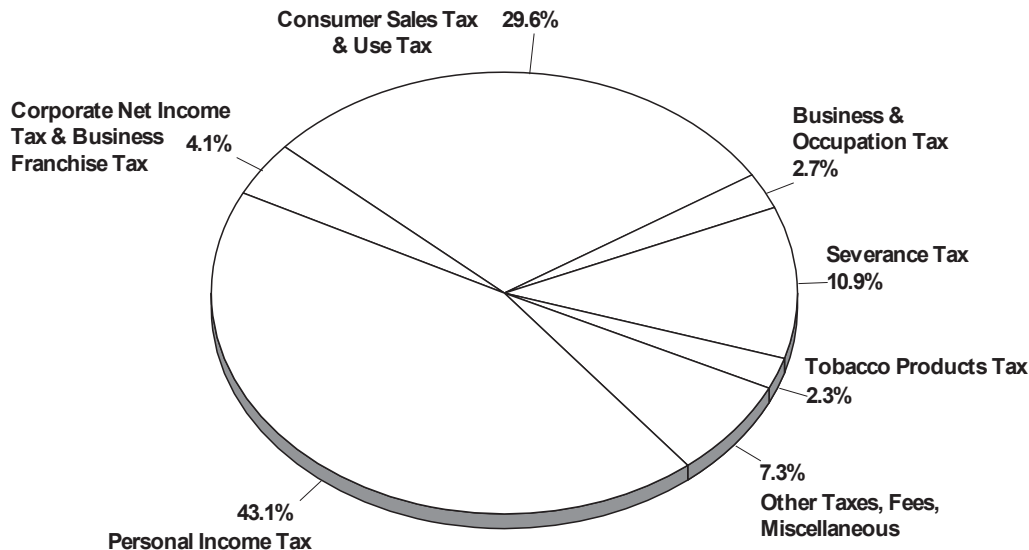
General Revenue Fund

Sources of Revenue

Fiscal Year 2016

\$4.322 Billion

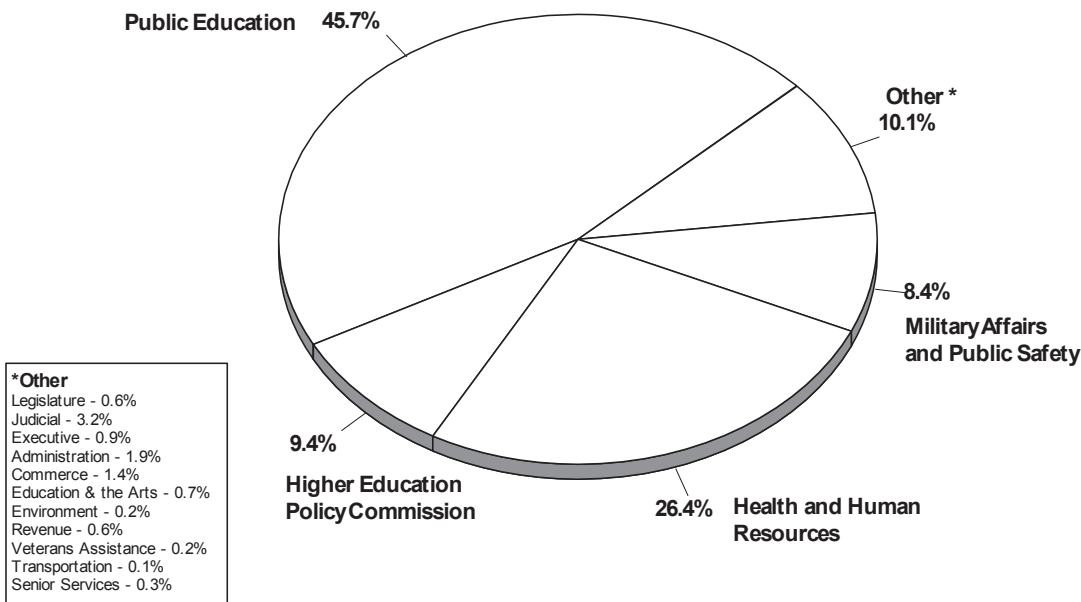
(Estimated)



Recommended Expenditures

Fiscal Year 2016

\$4.322 Billion



State Road Fund
Motor Fuel Taxes

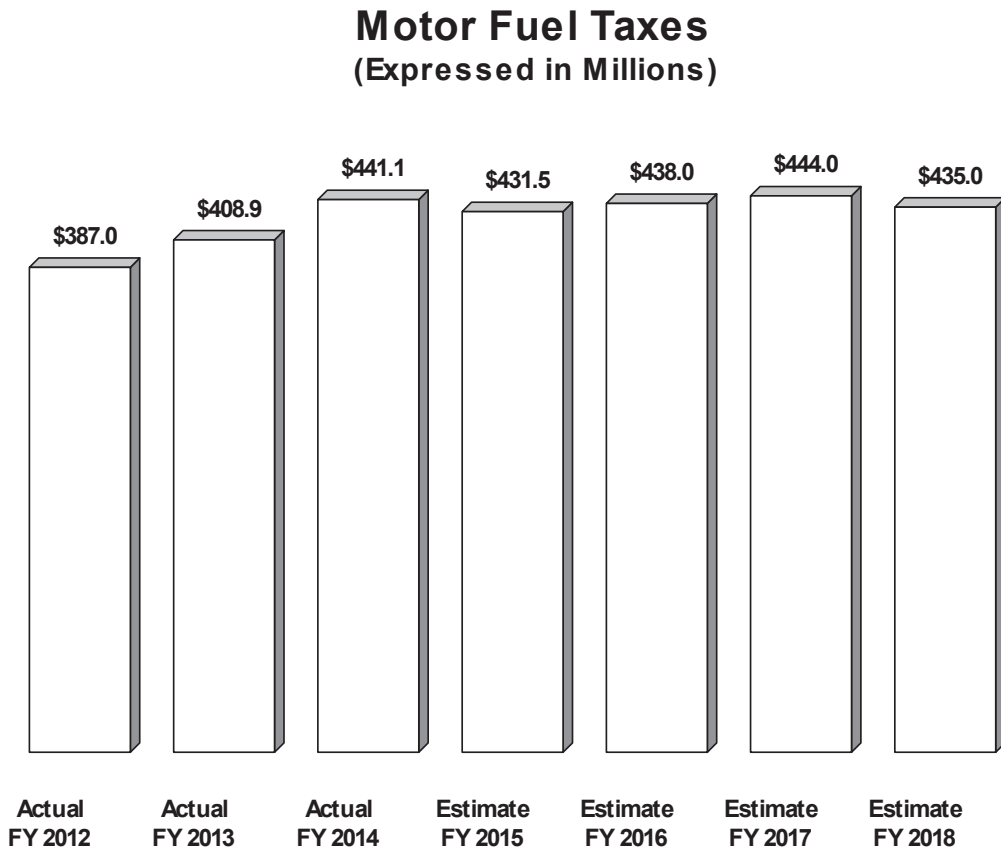
Motor Fuel Excise Tax

- Contains a flat rate and a variable rate.
- Current flat rate is \$.205 per gallon.
- Variable rate is equal to five percent of the average wholesale price of motor fuel.
- Imposed and payable on all motor fuel upon import into this state, removal from a terminal within this state, or removal from a terminal in another state for delivery in this state.
- The average wholesale price shall not be less than \$2.34 per gallon, which generates a minimum tax rate of \$0.142 per gallon.
- By December 1st of each year, the tax commissioner must calculate the average wholesale price and variable rate from sales data from the previous July through October. Calculated rate is effective for the next calendar year. The calculated price and calculated rate may not deviate by more than ten percent from the prior year.

Motor Carrier Road Tax

- Equivalent to the Motor Fuel Excise Tax on motor fuel.
- Imposed upon every motor carrier with a vehicle that is designed to transport persons or property having two or more axles with a gross vehicle weight exceeding 26,000 pounds, including road tractors and tractor trucks.
- Based upon each gallon of motor fuel used in the carrier's operations in the state.
- Carrier is entitled to a refund for fuel purchased in the state but used out of state.
- Carriers domiciled in the state are charged an annual fee of \$10 for two identification markers.

- **Accounts for 36.3% of the total State Road Fund.**



WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL DATA



WV Legislative Photography,
Photo by Perry Bennett

State Profile

History

People have lived in West Virginia as far back as 12,500 years ago, beginning with the Paleo-Indians. The Fort Ancient Indians inhabited the area until 300 years ago when they were driven out by the Iroquois Indians from New York and the great Lakes area. When the first European settlers arrived, all the native American villages were gone, and the area was a hunting ground used by many tribes including the Cherokee, Shawnee, and Iroquois.

The first permanent European settlement dates from 1731 when Morgan Morgan founded Mill Creek. In 1742, coal was discovered on the Coal River, an event that would be of great significance in determining West Virginia's future.

West Virginia shares its history with Virginia from 1609 to 1861 until Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861. Then the delegates of 40 western counties formed their own government, which was granted statehood in 1863. Declared a state by President Abraham Lincoln, West Virginia is the only state to be designated by Presidential Proclamation.

Capital City

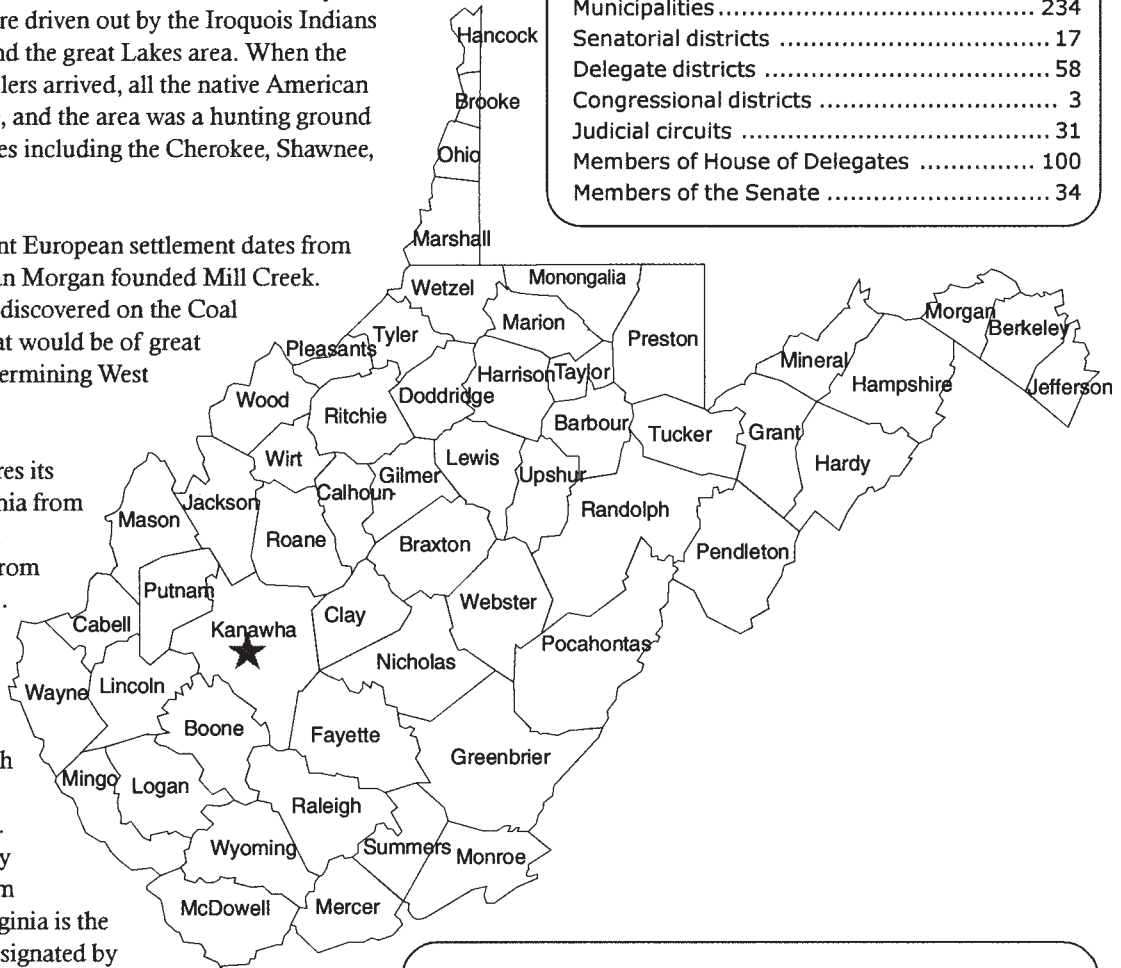
When West Virginia became a state in 1863, the capital was located in Wheeling.

The State Legislature designated Charleston as the capital city in 1870. Kanawha county citizens provided a passenger boat to move all state records to their new home in Charleston.

In 1875, the Legislature voted to return the capital to Wheeling. Although state officials boarded steamers on May 21 to journey to Wheeling, State archives and records did not arrive until late September, causing state government to be at a standstill for four months.

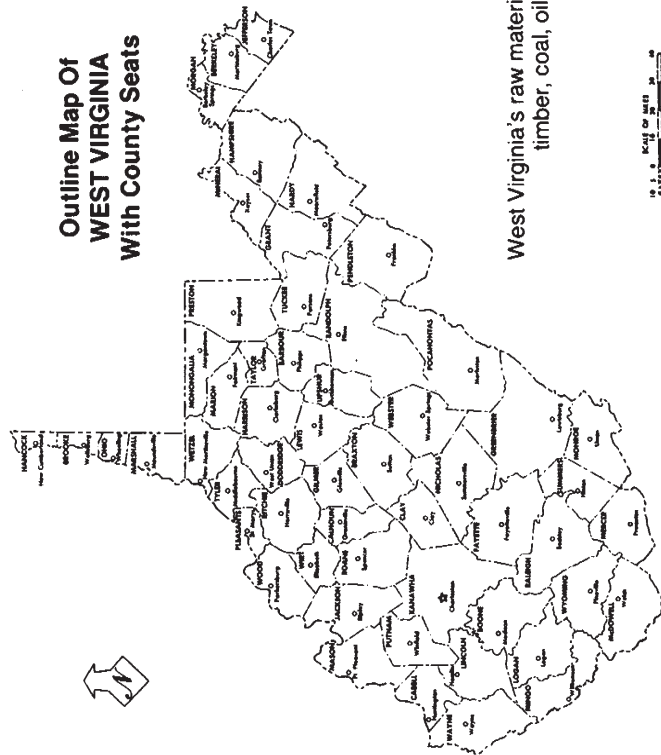
Geographical Data

Area (square miles) land and water	24,231.4
Counties	55
Municipalities	234
Senatorial districts	17
Delegate districts	58
Congressional districts	3
Judicial circuits	31
Members of House of Delegates	100
Members of the Senate	34



State capital	Charleston, Kanawha County
Youngest county in state	Mingo (1895)
Oldest county	Hampshire (1754)
Smallest county	Hancock (area 88.2 sq. mi.)
Largest county	Randolph (area 1,040 sq. mi.)
Highest point in state	Spruce Knob (4,861 ft.)
Lowest point in state	Harpers Ferry (247 ft.)
Geographical center of state	near Sutton, Braxton County
Center of population	near Gassaway, Braxton County

WEST VIRGINIA STATISTICS



Area (sq. mi.) land and water.....	24,282.45
Population (2010).....	1,855,364
Counties.....	55
Senatorial Districts.....	17
Delegate Districts.....	58
Magistrates.....	156
Judicial Circuits.....	31
Voting Precincts.....	1941
Members of House of Delegates.....	100
Members of State Senate.....	34

Youngest County in State.....Mingo (formed) in 1895
 Oldest County.....Hampshire (formed) in 1754
 Smallest County.....Hancock (area 88.58 sq. mi.)
 Largest County.....Randolph (area 1,046.34 sq. mi.)
 Highest Point in State.....Spruce Knob, Pendleton County (elev 4861 ft.)
 Lowest Point in State.....Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County (elev 247 ft.)
 Geographical Center of State.....near Sutton, Braxton County
 Center of Population.....near Gassaway, Braxton County

State officials elected by the people are: Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Agriculture Commissioner, Attorney General, and five members of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Cabinet officers are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and serve at the will and pleasure of the Governor.



WEST VIRGINIA STATE FLAG

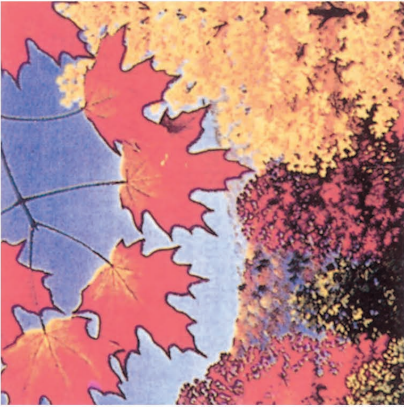
By Senate Joint Resolution Number 18, approved by the Legislature March 7, 1929, West Virginia adopted the present State flag. The resolution in part is as follows: "That the Legislature of West Virginia hereby adopts a State flag of the following design and proportions, to-wit:

The proportions of the flag of the State of West Virginia shall be the same as those of the United States ensign; the field shall be pure white, upon the center of which shall be emblazoned in proper colors, the coat-of-arms of the State of West Virginia upon which appears the date of the admission of the State into the Union, also with the motto, 'Montani Semper Liberi' (Mountaineers Are Always Free). Above the coat-of-arms of the State of West Virginia there shall be a ribbon lettered, 'State of West Virginia,' and arranged appropriately around the lower part of the coat-of-arms of the State of West Virginia a wreath of RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM in proper colors. The field of pure white shall be bordered by a strip of blue on four sides. The flag of the State of West Virginia when used for parade purposes shall be trimmed with gold colored fringe on three sides and when used on ceremonial occasions with the United States ensign, shall be trimmed and mounted in similar fashion to the United States flag as regards fringe, cord, tassels and mounting."



STATE FLOWER

The RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, or "big laurel", is the State flower of West Virginia. It was selected on January 23, 1903, by a joint resolution of both houses of the Legislature, following a vote by pupils of the public schools. It is a shrub of the heath family and may be recognized by its large evergreen leaves and delicate pale pink or white bloom, mottled with either red or yellow flecks.



STATE TREE

The Sugar Maple, ACER SACCARUM as it is known scientifically, was made West Virginia's official tree by a concurrent resolution of the 1949 Legislature. It provides an excellent wood for furniture and produces a maple syrup. A single tree is 70-120 feet high and produces two to three pounds of sugar when "sugared off". It has a five-lobed leaf and a small wing-shaped seed pod.



STATE BIRD

The Cardinal was made West Virginia's official bird by concurrent resolution of the 1949 Legislature. The male of the species is a rich scarlet with mask and shading of black, while the young birds and females are a less brilliant color. The cardinal measures approximately eight inches long and is found from New York State to the Gulf of Mexico and as far west as Oklahoma. His scientific name is CARDINALIS CARDINALIS.



STATE ANIMAL

The Black Bear or EUARCTOS AMERICANUS, is actually deeply tinted with brown. His habitat in West Virginia is primarily in the Eastern Mountain Region. He still roams freely throughout 36 states and Canada. Either one or two cubs, rarely three, are born at a time, weighing about eight ounces each. The adult reaches an average maximum weight of 250 pounds.

THE GREAT SEAL OF WEST VIRGINIA



OBVERSE

Joseph H. Diss Debar, an artist from Doddridge County, was chosen by a committee of the Legislature to prepare drawings for an official seal for the State of West Virginia. The artist submitted his drawings with an explanation of each detail and from these was adopted, by the Legislature, a seal which has remained without change, the Official Seal of West Virginia. The seal contains the Latin motto, *Montani Semper Liberi*, which means *Mountaineers Are Always Free*. A large stone in the center of the seal stands for strength. On the stone is the date on which the State was admitted to the Union, June 20, 1863. The farmer with his axe represents agriculture and the miner with his pick represents industry. In front of



REVERSE

The illustrations shown are of the obverse and reverse of the Great Seal impressed on indented waters as affixed to official papers by the Secretary of State.

The Less Seal of the State is the same as the Great Seal except in dimensions and the Secretary of State is, by statute, the keeper of this seal also.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE 1863-2015

Name	County	Politics	When Elected
Phelps, John M.....	Mason	Republican	1863
Stevenson, William E.....	Wood	Republican	1864-68
Farnsworth, D. D. T.....	Upshur	Republican	1869-70
Baker, Lewis	Ohio	Democrat	1871
*Sperry, Carlos A.	Greenbrier.....	Democrat	1872
*Johnson, Daniel O	Tyler	Democrat	1872-75
Arnett, Ulysses N.....	Marion	Democrat	1877
Johnson, Daniel D.....	Tyler	Democrat	1879
Summers, Albert E.....	Kanawha	Democrat	1881
Farnsworth, Thomas J.....	Upshur	Democrat	1883
Price, George E.....	Mineral	Democrat	1885-87
Carr, Robert S.....	Kanawha	Democrat	1889
Mccreery, John W.	Raleigh	Democrat	1891
Wiley, Rankin, Jr.....	Mason	Democrat	1893
Worley, William G.....	Preston	Republican	1895
Whitaker, Nelson E.....	Ohio	Republican	1897
Marshall, Oliver S.....	Hancock	Republican	1899
Smith, Anthony	Tyler	Republican	1901
May, Clarke W.	Lincoln	Republican	1903
Northcott, Gustavus A.	Cabell.....	Republican	1905
McDermott, Joseph H.....	Monongalia	Republican	1907
Forman, L. J.....	Grant.....	Republican	1909
Hatfield, Dr. H. O.	McDowell	Republican	1911
Woods, Samuel V.	Barbour	Democrat	1913
England, E.T.	Logan	Republican	1915
Goody-Koontz, Wells	Mingo	Republican	1917
Sinsel, Dr. Charles A.....	Taylor	Republican	1919
Arnold, Gohen C.....	Upshur	Republican	1921
Shaffer, Harry G.....	Boone	Republican	1923
tCoffman, Charles G.....	Harrison	Republican	1925
tWhite, M. Z.....	Mingo	Republican	1925-27-29-31
Mathews, A. G.....	Calhoun	Democrat	1933
Hodges, Charles E.....	Monongalia	Democrat	1935-37
LaFon, William M.....	Monroe	Democrat	1939
Randolph, Byron B.....	Harrison	Democrat	1941
Paull, James	Brooke	Democrat	1943
Vickers, Arnold M.....	Fayette	Democrat	1945-47
Johnston, W. Broughton	Mercer	Democrat	1949-51
Bean, Ralph J.....	Hardy	Democrat	1953-55-57-59
Carson, Howard W.	Fayette	Democrat	1961-63-65-67
Jackson, Lloyd G.....	Lincoln	Democrat	1969
Mccourt, E. H.....	Webster	Democrat	1971
Brotherton, W. T., Jr.....	Kanawha	Democrat	1973-75-77-79
McGraw, Warren R.	Wyoming	Democrat	1981-83
Tonkovich, Dan	Marshall	Democrat	1985-87
+Tucker, Larry A.	Nicholas	Democrat	1989
+Burdette, Keith	Wood	Democrat	1989-91-93
Tomblin, Earl Ray	Logan	Democrat	1995-97-01-03-07-09-11
Kessler, Jeffrey,	Marshall	Democrat	2011-14
Cole 111, William P.	Mercer	Republican	2015-2017
Carmichael, Mitch B.	Jackson.....	Republican.....	2017-

*Two Presidents of the Senate were elected in 1872. After the new Constitution was adopted in that year a special session of the newly elected members of the Legislature was held and Daniel D. Johnson was elected President to succeed Carlos A. Sperry.

tCharles G. Coffman was elected President at the beginning of the 1925 session, but was unable to serve on account of illness, and on April 15, 1925, M. Z. White was elected as his successor.

j:Keith Burdette was elected September 12, 1989, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Larry A. Tucker, September 7, 1989

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES 1863-2015

Name	County	Politics	When Elected
Patrick, Spicer	Kanawha	Republican	1863
Kramer, Lee Roy	Monongalia	Republican	1864-65
Pinnell, David S.	Upshur	Republican	1866-67
McWhorter, Henry C.	Kanawha	Republican	1868
Fleming, Solomon S.	Harrison	Republican	1869
Welch, William M.	Mineral	Republican	1870
Cracraft, Elbridge G.	Ohio	Democrat	1871
*Summers, Albert E.	Kanawha	Democrat	1872
*Miller, W.W.	Ohio	Democrat	1872
Monroe, Alexander	Hampshire	Democrat	1875
Gibson, Eustace	Cabell	Democrat	1877
Moffett, George H.	Pocahontas	Democrat	1879
Wilson, E. Willis	Kanawha	Democrat	1881
Woods, Joseph J.	Ohio	Democrat	1883
Dennis, Thomas H.	Greenbrier	Democrat	1885
Rowan, John M.	Monroe	Democrat	1887
Woods, Joseph J.	Ohio	Democrat	1889
Bennett, Louis	Lewis	Democrat	1891
Shaw, David W.	Barbour	Democrat	1893
Edwards, Wm. Seymour	Kanawha	Republican	1895
Hanen, Samuel R.	Marshall	Republican	1897
McKinney, Owen S.	Marion	Democrat	1899
Wilson, William G.	Randolph	Republican	1901
Moats, Frank P.	Wood	Republican	1903
Grosscup, Fred Paul	Kanawha	Republican	1905
Seaman, James A.	Jackson	Republican	1907
Strickling, J. H.	Tyler	Republican	1909
Wetzel, C.M.	Jefferson	Democrat	1911
George, William T.	Barbour	Republican	1913
Johnson, Vernon E.	Morgan	Republican	1915
Thurmond, Joseph S.	Greenbrier	Democrat	1917
Wolfe, J. Luther	Jackson	Republican	1919
Keatley, Edwin M.	Kanawha	Republican	1921
Byne, W.E.R.	Kanawha	Democrat	1923
Keatley, Edwin M.	Kanawha	Republican	1925
Johnson, Vernon E.	Morgan	Republican	1927
Cummins, J. William	Ohio	Republican	1929
Taylor, J. Alfred	Fayette	Democrat	1931
Hiner, Ralph M.	Pendleton	Democrat	1933
Pelter, John J.	Logan	Democrat	1935
Thomas, James Kay	Kanawha	Democrat	1937-39
Arnold, Malcolm R.	Boone	Democrat	1941
Amos, John E.	Kanawha	Democrat	1943-45-47
Flannery, W.E.	Logan	Democrat	1949-51-53-55-57
**Pauley, Harry R.	McDowell	Democrat	1959
Singleton, Julius W., Jr.	Monongalia	Democrat	1961-63
White, H. Laban	Harrison	Democrat	1965-67
Boiarsky, Ivor F.	Kanawha	Democrat	1969
***McManus, Lewis H.	Raleigh	Democrat	1971-73-75
Kopp, Donald L.	Harrison	Democrat	1977
See, Clyde M., Jr.	Hardy	Democrat	1979-81-83
Albright, Joseph P.	Wood	Democrat	1985
Chambers, Robert C.	Cabell	Democrat	1987-89-91-93-95
Kiss, Robert S.	Raleigh	Democrat	1997-01-03-06
Thompson, Richard	Wayne	Democrat	2007-09-11-13
**** Miley, Timothy R.	Harrison	Democrat	2013-2015
Armstead, Tim	Kanawha	Republican	2015-Present

*Two Speakers of the House of Delegates were elected in 1872. After the Constitution was adopted in that year a special session of the newly elected members of the Legislature was held and W. W. Miller was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates to succeed Albert E. Summers.

**Elected Speaker, June 23, 1958, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. E. Flannery, and reelected Speaker of the 1959 Session

***Elected Speaker, March 13, 1971, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Ivor F. Boiarsky; reelected 1973 Session.

****Elected Speaker June 18, 2013, in an Extraordinary Session of House of Delegates to replace Richard Thompson who was appointed as Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

CLERKS OF THE SENATE

Name and Politics	County	Time of Service
Hall, Ellery R. (R)	Marion	1863 to 1868
Moore, Edward W.S. (R)	Marion	1869 to 1871
Miller, Joseph S. (D)	Cabell	1872 to 1875
Cunningham E.A. (D)	Pendleton	1877 to 1879
Johnson, D.D. (D)	Tyler	1881
Alderson, John D. (D)	Nicholas	1883 to 1887
Walker, George J. (D)	Jackson	1889
Armstrong, Holly G. (D)	Jackson	1891
Byrne, William E.R. (D)	Braxton	1893
Harris, John T. (R)	Wood	1895 to 1928
Hodges, M.S. (R)	Pendleton	1929 to 1933
Lively, Charles (D)	Lewis	1933 to 1941
Watkins, A. Hale (D)	Marion	1941 to 1943
Watkins, Fred B. (D)	Taylor	1943
Meyers, J. Howard (D)	Berkley	1945 to 1972
Carson, Howard W. (D)	Fayette	1972 to 1974
Dillon, J.C. Jr. (D)	Summers	1975 to 1979
Willis, Todd C. (D)	Logan	1980 to 1989
Holmes, Darrell E. (D)	Kanawha	1989 to 2013
Minard, Joseph M. (D)	Harrison	2013 to 2015
Barnes, Clark S. ®	Randolph	2015 to Present

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Names and Politics	County	Time of Service
Hall, Granville D. (R)	Harrison	1863 to 1865
Hubbard, William P	Ohio	1866 to 1870
Burdett, William T. (D)	Kanawha	1871
Peyton, J. Bernard (D)	Kanawha	1872 to 1888, 1891 to 1894
Hamilton, John M. (D)	Calhoun	1888 to 1889
Dawson, William. M. O. (R)	Preston	1895 to 1896
Hood, E. E. (R)	Kanawha	1897 to 1898
Byrne, William E. R. (D)	Kanawha	1899 to 1900
Shaw, Harry (R)	Marion	1901-1906
Topping, C. L. (R)	Kanawha	1907 to 1910, 1919 to 1920
Neely, M. M. (D)	Marion	1911 to 1912
Pritchard, John Guy (R)	Marion	1913 to 1916
Hamilton, Robert L.	Calhoun	1917 to 1918
Hodges, M. S. ®	Pendleton	1921 to 1928
Reed, L. V.	Tyler	1929 to 1930
Kidd, R. H. (D)	Taylor	1931 to 1932
Hall, John S. (D)	Mingo	1933 to 1940
*Aliff, J.R. (D)	Fayette	1941 to 1953
*Blankenship, C. A. (D)	Wyoming	1954 to 1982
**Kopp, Donald L. (D)	Harrison	1983 to 1995
***Gray, Gregory M. (D)	Kanawha	1996 to 2014
****Hoover, Bo	Kanawha	January 8, 2015†
Harrison, Stephen J. (R)	Kanawha	2015 to 2017

*Aliff resigned April 15, 1954. Blankenship appointed by Governor Marland April 15, 1954; the 19th Clerk.

**Blankenship resigned January 1, 1983. Kopp appointed by Speaker See January 1, 1983; the 20th Clerk.

***Kopp resigned December 31, 1995. Gray appointed by Speaker Chambers, January 1, 1996; elected January 10, 1996; the 21st Clerk.

****†Gray resigned December 31, 2014. Bo Hoover appointed by Speaker Miley January 8, 2015; the 22nd Clerk.

HOW COUNTY NAMES WERE CREATED

Barbour	Formed in 1843 from parts of Randolph, Harrison and Lewis counties; named in honor of Phillip Pendleton Barbour, distinguished jurist of Virginia. County seat: Philippi – Area: 345.41 sq. miles – Population: 15,557 – 2000 census.
Berkeley	Second oldest county in West Virginia. Created in 1772 from the northern third of Frederick County (Virginia), and named for Norborne Berkeley (Baron de Botetourt), colonial governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770. County seat: Martinsburg – Area 324.78 sq. miles – Population: 75,905 – 2000 census.
Boone	Formed in 1847 from parts of Kanawha, Cabell and Logan counties and named for Daniel Boone, noted hunter and explorer whose home was in the great Kanawha Valley from 1789 to 1795. County seat: Madison – Area: 506 q. miles – Population: 25,535 – 2000 census.
Braxton	Formed in 1836 from parts of Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas counties and named for Carter Braxton, Virginia statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence. County seat: Sutton – Area 519.70 sq. miles – Population: 14,702 – 2000 census.
Brooke	Created in 1797 from part of Ohio County and named in honor of Robert Brooke, governor of Virginia from 1794 to 1796. County seat: Wellsburg – Area: 92.50 sq. miles – Population: 25,447 – 2000 census.
Cabell	Created in 1809 from Kanawha County and named in honor of William H. Cabell, governor of Virginia from 1805 to 1808. County seat moved from Barboursville to Huntington in 1887. County seat: Huntington – Area: 285.95 sq. miles – Population: 96,784 – 2000 census.
Calhoun	Created in 1856 from Gilmer County and named for John C. Calhoun, eminent statesman of South Carolina. In early years the county seat was located in Anoldsburg, Brooksville and at the mouth of Pine Creek. County seat: Grantsville – Area: 280.20 sq. miles – Population: 7,582 – 2000 census.
Clay	Formed in 1858 from parts of Braxton, Kanawha and Nicholas counties and named in honor of Henry Clay, Kentucky statesman. County seat: Clay – Area: 346.61 sq. miles – Population: 10,330 – 2000 census.

Doddridge	Created in 1845 from parts of Harrison, Tyler, Richie and Lewis counties and named for Phillip Doddridge, a distinguished statesman of western Virginia, who spent the greater part of his life in Brooke County, West Virginia. Home county of J. H. Diss DeBar, who designed the Great Seal and Coat-of-Arms of West Virginia. County seat: West Union – Area: 321.61 sq. miles – Population: 7,403 – 2000 census.
Fayette	Created in 1831 from parts of Greenbrier, Kanawha, Nicholas and Logan counties, and named in honor of the Marquis de LaFayette. First court held at New Haven, near Ansted. County seat: Fayetteville – Area: 668.50 sq. miles – Population: 47,579 – 2000 census.
Gilmer	Formed in 1845 from parts of Lewis and Kanawha counties and named for Thomas Walker Gilmer, governor of Virginia 1840 – 1841, later a representative in Congress, and secretary of the Navy in President Tyler’s cabinet. County seat: Glenville – Area: 342.40 sq. miles – Population: 7,160 – 2000 census.
Grant	Created from Hardy County in 1866 and named for General Ulysses Simpson Grant. County seat: Petersburg – Area: 478 sq. miles – Population: 11,299 – 2000 census.
Greenbrier	Second largest county in West Virginia. Created in 1778 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties (Virginia) and named for the principal river which drains the county. The first permanent settlement was established in 1769 at Frankford (unincorporated). County seat: Lewisburg – Area: 1,022.80 sq. miles – Population: 34,453 – 2000 census.
Hampshire	Oldest County in West Virginia. Formed from parts of Frederick and Augusta counties (Virginia) in 1754 and named for the English Shire of the same name. County seat: Romney – Area: 641.41 sq. miles – Population 20,203 – 2000 census.
Hancock	Smallest county in the state. Created from Brooke County in 1848 and named for John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence. County seat: New Cumberland – Area: 88.55 sq. miles – Population: 32,667 – 2000 census.
Hardy	Created from Hampshire County in 1786 and named for Samuel Hardy, a distinguished Virginian. County seat: Moorefield – Area: 575.52 sq. miles – Population: 12,669 – 2000 census.

Harrison	Created in 1784 from Monongalia County and named for Benjamin Harrison, distinguished Virginian, who was the father of William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, and the great grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third president. County seat: Clarksburg – Area: 417.85 sq. miles – Population: 68,652 – 2000 census.
Jackson	Formed in 1831 from parts of Kanawha, Wood and Mason counties and named for Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States. County seat: Ripley – Area: 471.98 sq. miles – Population: 28,000 – 2000 census.
Jefferson	Formed from Berkeley County in 1801 and named for Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and third president of the United States. County seat: Charles Town – Area: 212.41 sq. miles – Population: 42,190 – 2000 census.
Kanawha	Formed from parts of Greenbrier and Montgomery counties (Virginia) in 1788. Named for Great Kanawha River, which received its name from the Indian tribe that once dwelt in the territory now embraced within the county. County seat: Charleston – Area: 913.38 sq. miles – Population: 200,073 – 2000 census.
Lewis	Created in 1816 from Harrison County and named for Colonel Charles Lewis, famous soldier and leader among the Virginia Pioneers, who was killed at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. County seat: Weston – Area: 391.35 sq. miles – Population: 16,919 – 2000 census.
Lincoln	Formed in 1867 from parts of Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha and Boone counties and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States. County seat: Hamlin – Area: 437 sq. miles – Population: 22,108 – 2000 census.
Logan	Formed in 1824 from parts of Giles, Tazewell, Cabell and Kanawha counties (Virginia) and named for Logan, famous Indian chief of the Mingo tribe. County seat: Logan – Area: 455.82 sq. miles – Population: 37,710 – 2000 census.
Marion	Created in 1842 from parts of Monongalia and Harrison counties and named in honor of General Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame, known in history as “The Swamp Fox.” County seat: Fairmont – Area: 313.55 sq. miles – Population: 56,598 – 2000 census.

Marshall	Formed from Ohio County in 1835 and named for John Marshall, for thirty-four years chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Elizabethtown, named as the county seat in the act creating the county, was combined with Moundsville in 1866. County seat: Moundsville – Area: 315.26 sq. miles – Population: 35,519 – 2000 census.
Mason	Formed in 1804 from the western portion of Kanawha County and named for George Mason, author of the Constitution of Virginia and a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. County seat: Point Pleasant – Area: 445.74 sq. miles – Population: 25,957 – 2000 census.
McDowell	Created in 1858 from Tazewell County (Virginia) and named in honor of James McDowell, governor of Virginia, 1843 -46. County seat: Welch – Area: 538.40 sq. miles – Population: 27,329 – 2000 census.
Mercer	Established in 1837 from parts of Giles and Tazewell counties (Virginia) and named in honor of General Hugh Mercer of Revolutionary War fame. County seat: Princeton -Area: 423.91 sq. miles – Population: 62,980 – 2000 census.
Mineral	Created in 1866 from Hampshire County and so named because of the mineral resources found there. Important frontier forts were located in the county during Indian wars. County seat: Keyser – Area: 330 sq. miles – Population: 27,078 – 2000 census.
Mingo	Youngest county in the state, formed from Logan County in 1895 and named for the Indian tribe of which Logan was chief. County seat: Williamson – Area: 423.50 sq. miles – Population: 28,253 – 2000 census.
Monongalia	Formed in 1776 from the District of West Augusta (Virginia) and named for the Monongahela River. County seat: Morgantown – Area: 368.82 sq. miles – Population: 81,866 – 2000 census.
Monroe	Created from Greenbrier County in 1799 and named for James Monroe, fifth president of the United States. County seat: Union – Area: 473.80 sq. miles – Population: 14,583 – 2000 census.
Morgan	Formed in 1820 from parts of Hampshire and Berkeley counties and named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, prominent soldier of the Revolution. County seat: Berkeley Springs – Area: 231.26 sq. miles – Population: 14,943 – 2000 census.

Nicholas	Formed in 1818 from parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier and Randolph counties and named for Wilson Cary Nicholas, governor of Virginia, 1814-16. Carnifex Ferry Battlefield Park and part of Monongahela National Forest are located in this county. County seat: Summersville – Area: 656.77 sq. miles – Population: 26,562 – 2000 census.
Ohio	Formed in 1776 from the District of West Augusta (Virginia) and named for the county’s principal river, the Ohio, Indian name of “great river.” One of the first counties in Virginia organized west of the Allegheny Mountains. County seat: Wheeling – Area: 109 sq. miles – Population: 47,427 – 2000 census.
Pendleton	Created in 1788 from parts of Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham counties (Virginia) and named for Edmund Pendleton, a distinguished statesman and jurist of Virginia. County seat: Franklin – Area: 696.88 sq. miles – Population: 8,196 – 2000 census.
Pleasants	Created in 1851 from Wood, Tyler and Richie counties, and named for James Pleasants, Jr., who represented Virginia in the United States Senate, and who was its governor, 1822 – 25. County seat: St. Mary’s – Area: 134.65 sq. miles – Population: 7,514 – 2000 census.
Pocahontas	Established in 1821 from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph counties (Virginia) and named for Pocahontas, the Indian princess. County seat: Marlinton – Area: 942.61 sq. miles – Population: 9,131 – 2000 census.
Preston	Formed in 1818 from Monongalia County and named in honor of James Patton Preston, governor of Virginia, 1816 – 19. County seat: Kingwood – Area: 653.88 sq. miles – Population: 29,334 – 2000 census.
Putnam	Created in 1848 from parts of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell counties and named in honor of General Israel Putnam, New England soldier and patriot. County seat: Winfield – Area: 350.57 sq. miles – Population: 51,589 – 2000 census.
Raleigh	Created in 1850 from the southern portion of Fayette County, and named for Sir Walter Raleigh, the English adventurer and soldier. County seat: Beckley – Area: 610.15 sq. miles – Population: 79,220 – 2000 census.

Randolph	Formed from the county of Harrison in 1787 and included all of the present county of Tucker, all of Barbour County east of the river, all of Upshur County east of Buckhannon River, and a considerable portion of Pocahontas and Webster counties. It lost territory in 1821 when Pocahontas was formed; again in 1843 when Barbour came into existence; in 1851 it gave up some of its territory to Upshur; five years later 350 square miles were cut off from Tucker; and another portion was incorporated in Webster County when it was formed in 1860. After all of these losses Randolph still is the largest county in the state. It was named for Edmund Jennings Randolph, governor of Virginia 1786 – 88. The first white man who settled in what is now West Virginia built his home on the waters of the Monongahela. In this county occurred the first Indian massacre in the state. From that beginning, the county has been a historical center down to the present. County seat: Elkins - Area: 1,046.34 sq. miles – Population: 28,262 - 2000 census.
Richie	Formed in 1843 from parts of Wood, Harrison and Lewis counties and named in honor of Thomas Ritchie, a distinguished journalist of Richmond, Virginia, whose mother was a sister of Judge Spencer Roane, for whom Roane County was named. County seat: Harrisville – Area: 455.27 sq. miles – Population: 10,343 - 2000 census.
Roane	Created in 1856 from parts of Kanawha, Jackson and Gilmer counties and named in honor of Judge Spencer Roane, a distinguished judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, whose wife Anne, was the daughter of Patrick Henry. County seat: Spencer – Area: 486.20 sq. miles – Population: 15, 446 – 2000 census.
Summers	Formed in 1871 from parts of Monroe, Mercer, Greenbrier and Fayette counties and named in honor of George W. Summers, a prominent jurist of Kanawha County. County seat: Hinton – Area: 367.76 sq. miles – Population: 12,999 – 2000 census.
Taylor	Created in 1844 from parts of Harrison, Barbour and Marion counties and named for Senator John Taylor (1750 – 1824), distinguished soldier and statesman of Carolina County, Virginia. County seat: Grafton – Area: 177.19 sq. miles – Population: 16,089 – 2000 census.
Tucker	Formed in 1856 from Randolph County and named for Henry St. George Tucker (1780 – 1848), an eminent jurist and statesman of Virginia. County seat: Parsons – Area: 421.67 sq. miles – Population: 7,321 – 2000 census.

Tyler	Created from Ohio County in 1814 and named in honor of John Tyler, eighth governor of Virginia and father of John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. County seat: Middlebourne – Area: 260.12 sq. miles – Population: 9,592 – 2000 census.
Upshur	Formed in 1851 from Randolph, Barbour and Lewis counties and named for Abel Parker Upshur, distinguished statesman and jurist of Virginia. County seat: Buckhannon – Area: 354.86 sq. miles – Population: 23,404 – 2000 census.
Wayne	Formed from Cabell County in 1842 and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary War fame. County seat: Wayne – Area: 517.88 sq. miles – Population: 42,903 – 2000 census.
Webster	The last county in West Virginia to be created before the separation from Virginia. Created in 1860 from Nicholas, Braxton and Randolph counties and named in honor of Daniel Webster, New England orator and statesman. County seat: Webster Springs – Area: 558.60 sq. miles – Population: 9,719 – 2000 census.
Wetzel	Created in 1846 from Tyler County and named for Lewis Wetzel, famous frontier character and Indian fighter. County seat: New Martinsville – Area: 360.47 sq. miles – Population: 17,693 – 2000 census.
Wirt	Formed in 1848 from Wood and Jackson counties and named for William Wirt of Maryland, who gained fame as an author, orator and lawyer in his adopted State of Virginia. County seat: Elizabeth – Area: 234.41 sq. miles – Population: 5,873 – 2000 census.
Wood	Formed in 1798 from Harrison County and named in honor of James Wood, governor of Virginia (1796 – 99). County seat: Parkersburg – Area: 377.82 sq. miles – Population: 87,986 – 2000 census.
Wyoming	Created in 1850 from Logan County and named for the Delaware Indian word meaning “large plains.” County seat: Pineville – Area: 507.30 sq. miles – Population: 25,708 – 2000 census.

WEST VIRGINIA FACT SHEET

CONSTITUTION

(Preamble) "Since through Divine Providence we enjoy the blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, we, the people of West Virginia, in and through the provisions of this Constitution, reaffirm our faith in and constant reliance upon God and seek diligently to promote, preserve and perpetuate good government in the State of West Virginia for the common welfare, freedom and security of ourselves and our posterity." (This preamble was proposed by House Joint Resolution No. 8, Acts 1959, Page 659; submitted by Acts 1960, c-4; and ratified November 8, 1960.)

West Virginia adopted its first constitution in 1863, when it became the 35th state in the Union. The state is now governed by its second constitution, adopted in 1872. The constitution may also be revised by a constitutional convention. Before a constitutional convention can be called, it must be approved by a majority of the legislators and the voters.

EXECUTIVE

The governor of West Virginia is the state's chief executive and is elected to a four-year term. He may serve any number of terms, but not more than two terms in succession. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the governor, the president of the Senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate, for any of the above-named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall revolve upon the speaker of the House of Delegates; and in all other cases where there is no one to act as governor, one shall be chosen by joint vote of the Legislature. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the governor before the first three years of the term shall have expired, a new election for governor shall take place to fill the vacancy.

The heads of many state administrative departments are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Other top state officials include the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. They are elected to a four-year term and can succeed themselves as many times as they are elected.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of West Virginia consists of a Senate and House of Delegates. The voters of each of the state's 17 senatorial districts elect two senators to four-year terms - with the exception of Kanawha County which elects four senators. Each of the state's 56 delegate districts elects 1 to 17 delegates, depending upon population.

The Legislature meets every year. Regular sessions begin on the second Wednesday of January except in the year after an election for governor. In that year, the regular session starts on the second Wednesday of February. Sixty calendar days is the regular session; however, it may be extended by a concurrent resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house. The Governor may call extraordinary sessions.

COURTS

There are three levels of courts - Supreme Court of Appeals, Circuit Court and Magistrate or “peoples court”. The highest court in West Virginia is the Supreme Court of Appeals, which has five justices, who are elected to 12-year terms. Beginning with the January, 1980, term and continuing thereafter, on the first day of the January term of each year, a Chief Justice is selected from the members of the court in accordance with the justices’ seniority.

There are 31 judicial circuits and each has at least one circuit judge. Circuit judges are elected for a term of eight years.

Magistrates are elected to a four-year term and their salaries, which are set by the Legislature, depend upon the population of the county in which they serve. Each county has at least two magistrates.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Counties are governed by county commissions which have executive, legislative and some quasi-judicial functions. County commissioners, county clerks, and circuit clerks are elected for six-year terms. Other county officials include a prosecuting attorney, who is the county’s chief law-enforcement officer; an assessor; a sheriff; and a surveyor, who are elected for four year terms.

GOVERNORS OF WEST VIRGINIA

1863-69	Arthur Ingram Boreman was the first governor of West Virginia. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he presided over the Wheeling Convention, which formed a reorganized government of Virginia in an effort to remain loyal to the Union. He resigned near the end of his term to serve in the U. S. Senate.
Feb. 26, 1869 to March 4, 1869	Daniel Duane Tompkins Farnsworth, a strong supporter of statehood, served six days between the resignation of Boreman (who became U. S. Senator) and the Inauguration of newly-elected Governor Stevenson.
1869-71	William Erskine Stevenson encouraged the repeal of loyalty test oath laws for former Confederates and restored their right to vote.
1871-77	John Jeremiah Jacob attempted to settle differences between Union advocates and Confederate sympathizers. During his first term in office our state constitution was written and adopted.
1877-81	Henry Mason Mathews was elected to the State Senate but, because he had served in the Confederate Army, he refused to take the loyalty test oath and failed to qualify for his seat. He was elected governor after the loyalty test oath laws were repealed. Mathews reportedly called for federal and state troops to put down mine and rail strikes in the state.
1881-85	Jacob Beeson Jackson, a partisan Democrat, was an advocate of tax reform. He increased property values to provide funds for state institutions.
1885-90	Emanuel Willis Wilson served almost a year beyond his term due to a disputed election. He opposed unfair railroad practices and general monopolies.
1890-93	Aretas Brooks Fleming was one of for men who claimed the governor's seat in a disputed election. The Australian ballot law providing for uniform printed ballots was enacted during his term.
1893-97	William Alexander MacCorkle, elected governor at the ae of 35, tirelessly promoted West Virginia. His term was troubled by a series of labor problems with the railroads and the mines.
1897-1901	George Wesley Atkinson asked the Legislature for the eight-hour work day, a child labor law, and proper working conditions for women.
1901-05	Albert Blakeslee White was obsessed with the state's faulty tax structure, and he pushed for reforms.

1905-09	William Mercer Owens Dawson proposed a tax program to increase state revenues. Dawson recommended building a new capitol condemning the old one as a firetrap.
1909-13	William Ellsworth Glasscock declared martial law when the mine wars began in 1912. Labor unrest continued throughout his term.
1913-17	Henry Hatfield pushed for one of the first workmen's compensation laws in the nation. He personally dealt with mine owners and laborers in an attempt to resolve the mine wars.
1917-21	John Jacob Cornwell created a state police force in response to violence at the mines. Voters approved \$50 million to pave dirt roads.
1921-25	Ephraim Franklin Morgan pushed for highway safety laws and established a road commission. During his term, the mine wars came to an end in 1923.
1925-29	Howard Mason Gore raised funds for road construction with an increase in the gasoline tax. Voters approved another \$35 million for highways.
1929-33	William Gustavus Conley held office during the depression. Much of the legislation enacted under his administration was concerned with poor economic conditions.
1933-37	Herman Guy Kump put the state and its citizens back on a firm financial footing by adopting the state's first consumer sales tax, a personal income tax and by creating the Department of Public Assistance.
1937-41	Homer Adams Holt was anti-labor and quickly asserted high authority when unions threatened strikes. Economic conditions improved during his term in office.
1941-45	Matthew Mansfield Neely, an uncompromising Democrat, was a friend of labor. His administration increased mine inspections, created a Human Relations Commission, and increased welfare grants.
1945-49	Clarence Watson Meadows reorganized many state agencies to make them less political and more efficient. He took personal action in resolving strikes and fought for a raise for the state's teachers.
1949-53	Okey Leonidas Patterson located the state medical school at Morgantown. He pledged cash bonuses for the veterans of WWI and WWII and passed new taxes on beer, wine and cigarettes to fulfill those pledges.

1953-57	William Casey Marland introduced a tax on natural resource industries to fund roads and school programs, but the tax was defeated in the Legislature. He supported school integration.
1957-61	Cecil Harland Underwood, youngest governor to be elected, enacted temporary employment program as mechanization in the coal mines threw thousands into poverty. He battled a Democratic Legislature as the first Republican governor in 24 years.
1961-65	William Wallace Barron experienced an unemployment decline from more than 100,000 to fewer than 45,000 and the state park system was expanded.
1965-69	Hulet Carlson Smith worked for legislation to control strip mine operations and pollution. State employees were placed under civil service coverage, and the restoration of the Governor's Mansion was completed.
1969-77	Arch Alfred Moore, Jr., served two terms marked by advances in road construction, welfare, education and mental health.
1977-85	John D. Rockefeller IV attracted foreign investors to the state and eliminated an existing sales tax on food.
1985-89	Arch Alfred Moore, Jr., was elected to an unprecedented third term.
1989-97	Gaston Caperton sparked a revolution in West Virginia's education system with a nationally recognized education technology program and school building initiative. He also spurred unprecedented job growth and launched an aggressive highway and bridge construction program.
1997-00	Cecil Harland Underwood was elected to a second term – youngest and most senior governor to be elected.
2001-04	Robert E. Wise, Jr. was elected governor November 7, 2000 and sworn into office January 15, 2001. Before becoming the state's chief executive, he served West Virginia's 2 nd Congressional District for 18 years.
2005-2010	Joe Machin III was elected governor November 2, 2004 and sworn into office January 7, 2005.
2010	Joe Machin III, was elected in November 2, 2009 General Election to fill the late Senator Robert C. Byrd's seat in the U.S. Senate.
2010	Earl Ray Tomblin became acting governor on November 15, following Joe Machin's election to the U.S. Senate.

- 2011 On October 4, 2011, Earl Ray Tomblin was elected as governor of West Virginia in a special election to fill the unexpired term ending in January 2013.
- 2012 On November 6, 2012, Earl Ray Tomblin was reelected as governor and sworn in on January 14, 2013.
- 2017 On November 8, 2016 Jim Justice was elected as the governor of West Virginia and was sworn into office on January 16, 2017.



THE CAPITOL GUIDE

I. MAIN FLOOR (Rotunda)

A. Building

1. Started: 1930 Finished: 1932
2. Dedicated: 1932, Governor Conley
3. Cost: \$10,000,000
4. Office space: 333 rooms
5. Floor space: 535,000 sq. ft.
6. Ground occupied: 16 acres
7. Walls outside: Buffed Indiana limestone – Over 700 Carloads
8. Walls inside: 2/3 made from Imperial Danby marble – Over 200 freight cars from Vermont
9. Floors: White Vermont and dark Italian travertine marble

B. Architect

1. Cass Gilbert: World renowned from New York City, designer several government buildings in Washington, D.C.

II. SECOND FLOOR (Rotunda)

A. Chandelier in Dome

1. 2 tons; 8 feet in diameter; 15,000 candle power; 100-150 watt bulbs replaced with LED bulbs in 2016
2. 180 feet above ground floor rotunda, on gold plated chain 54 feet long
3. Contains 3,300 hand cut Czechoslovakian crystals
4. Raised and lowered by brake mechanism every four years, 3 hours one way
5. Cost: \$50,000

B. Dome

1. Topped by 24-carat gold on the outside – originally, at a Cost of \$180,000 – new gold leaf applied 1990
2. 300 feet high
3. Only lights used are those turned on outside at night for direction to airplane pilots

4. In 2005 a large plastic covering which protected the work and provided climate control was removed to expose a newly guilded and aesthetically pleasing dome. The manner in which the massive dome was to be restored was determined by an online public poll. The public overwhelmingly supported the plan to return to the original design envisioned by architect Cass Gilbert

III. HALLS TO HOUSE AND SENATE

- A. Carvings
 1. Represent state's history and progress since 1863
 2. Include agriculture, art, education, engineering, Indian lore, justice, mining, patriotism, peace, religion
- B. Lamps
 1. Represent the 55 counties
- C. Ceiling
 1. Hand-carved wood in a leaf design in the ceiling represents native leaves of state.
- D. Columns
 1. The four marble columns in each hall weigh 34 tons each
 2. Two are at the end of the hall and two flank the steps as you go into the House or Senate Chamber

IV. HOUSE OF DELEGATES

- A. Columns
 1. Lining the long hallway which separates the two chambers are smaller columns of black Georgian marble, one for each of WV 55 counties, each crowned with an Italian alabaster Urn which encases a backlight.
- B. Chandelier
 1. About 1/3 of the size of one in rotunda
 2. Contains 10,000 pieces of rock crystal
- C. Galleries
 1. Seats 240 persons
 2. Open to public at all sessions
- D. Electronic voting system
 1. Each member's name is on front boards
 2. On each desk a panel of controls

3. During roll call, member pushes yea or nay button. A corresponding light comes on beside his or her name on boards
4. Also, a button to call a page

V. REAR ENTRANCE TO CAPITOL

- A. Liberty Bell: Replica of one at Independence Hall in Philadelphia
- B. Supreme Court of Appeals
 1. Located on third floor of East Wing
 2. Composed of five Justices
 3. Popularly elected
 4. Length of term: 12 years
- C. Motor Vehicles Building
 1. Located on north side of Capitol
 2. Also houses Health and Human Services Department and The Department of Transportation

VI. SENATE CHAMBER

- A. Columns: Solid marble; 2,800 lbs.; Identical to ones in house
- B. Chandelier: Identical to one in House
- C. Galleries: Seats 240 persons, open all sessions
- D. Electronic voting system

VII. GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM

- A. Governor's Mansion: Completed in 1925
 1. Governor Morgan was the first to live there. Moved in for one week before term expired.
 2. Architecture: Georgian Colonial
 3. Roughly divided into two parts. One serves as a semi-public building for receptions, balls, state dinners and the like; the other is Governor's residence, 27 Rooms
- B. 35 steps leading to Capitol signify 35th state of the Union
- C. Carved heads: Exterior represents various Greek gods such as Hercules, Neptune and Jupiter
- D. Exterior of building is Indiana limestone

VIII. GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM

- A. Carpet
 - 1. Original carpet – 27 feet x 72 feet – 2” thick
 - 2. Weighed approximately 2000 lbs. Cost \$2,324 (October 1962)
 - 3. Present Chinese oriental rug was donated by a Charleston businessman
- B. Chandelier: Made of crystal and many crystal wall brackets Cost \$15,000
- C. Table: Made from one tree, hand carved
- D. Fireplace: Black and gold Belgian marble

IX. STATE MUSEUM

- A. Directions to the museum can be obtained from the guide at the Culture Center
- B. Guides encourage tourists to visit museum

CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
Born November 29, 1887, Zanesville, Ohio
Died May 7, 1934, Brocklehurst, England
Buried June 3, 1934, Fairlawn Cemetery, Ridgefield, NY





The history of the State Capitol began in Wheeling, where the Linsly Institute Building, constructed in 1858, served as the state's first Capitol building from June 20, 1863 to April 1, 1870.

1863-1870 Capitol, Wheeling

All photos courtesy of
West Virginia State Archives

The legislature later voted to move the Capitol south to Charleston. A shift in economic and political power from Republican to Democrat and from northern to southern directly influenced the decision to move the seat of government to Charleston. A packed boat floated the state's officials and documents down the Ohio River and east on the Kanawha River to the new Capitol. State officials took up residence in churches, schools and other available buildings while a new, three-story building was being constructed at Capitol and Lee streets in downtown Charleston.

In 1875, a group of Wheeling businessmen enticed the legislature with a free public building to return the capitol to Wheeling. The government moved by boat back to Wheeling. Officials settled-into the Linsly Institute building, and then into a stone structure donated by Wheeling.

Still not satisfied with the choice of Wheeling, the 1877 Legislature decided to ask the citizens of West Virginia to vote on the permanent location of their Capitol. West Virginians were offered the cities of Charleston, Clarksburg, or Martinsburg. They chose Charleston.

1870-1875 Capitol, Charleston





*Photo to the left: 1875 -
1885 Capitol, Wheeling*

*Below: 1885 - 1921
Capitol, Charleston*

When the new Capitol was completed in 1885, state officials and records were again transported from Wheeling on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, this time on two steamers and a barge. West Virginia's seat of government became known as the "floating Capitol."



The new building served as the State Capitol for 36 years until, on January 3, 1921, it was destroyed by fire. Thousands of rounds of ammunition confiscated in recent conflicts in the coalfields added fuel to the blaze. A temporary structure of wood and wallboard was hastily erected in 42 days. For the next six years, West Virginia's state government was run from the "pasteboard Capitol."

The make-shift Capitol went up in flames on March 2, 1927. After the 1921 fire, the Legislature had created the Capitol Building Commission which authorized construction of the present Capitol on the North bank of the Kanawha River in East Charleston.

*"Pasteboard Capitol"
1921 - 1927, Charleston*

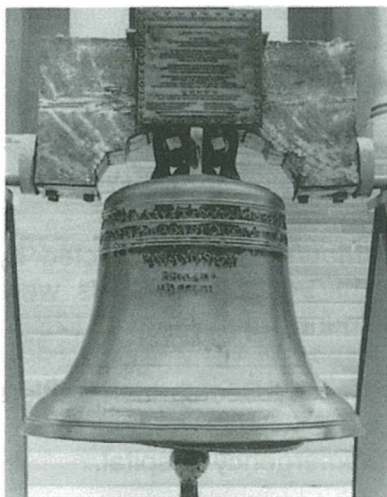




Photo courtesy of West Virginia State Archives

The present Capitol took eight years to complete at a cost of just under \$10 million. It was constructed in three stages. The west wing was built in 1924-25; the east wing was constructed in 1926-27; and the rotunda connecting the wings was completed in 1930-32. Governor William G. Conley dedicated the new Capitol on the state's 69th birthday, June 20, 1932.

Cass Gilbert, born in Zanesville, Ohio in 1859, studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1912, Gilbert designed the world's first skyscraper, the Woolworth Building in New York City. His other works include the state capitols of Minnesota and Arkansas, the U.S. Treasury Building and the U. S. Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C.. Gilbert died in 1934, just two years after West Virginia's State Capitol was completed.



The huge bell resting on the Capitol lawn is a grim reminder of the disastrous fire of 1921 that destroyed the statehouse built in 1885. The bell for years tolled the time for hundreds of townspeople and there was more than a passing touch of sorrow in its fall to the ground, causing a crack extending almost around its surface.

The figure "3" of the clock tower that housed the bell was salvaged from the ruins and presented to the Department of Archives and is now in display in the museum.

Weighing several tons, the bell was cast by the Clinton H. Meneely Company of Troy, N.Y. in 1887. The State Board of Public Works accepted the bell July 7, 1888.

Photo courtesy of West Virginia State Archives.
Bollinger collection

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1671** The first known white explorers to reach what is now West Virginia were Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam in September, 1671. Their expedition may have ended at the Falls of the Kanawha River and helped establish British claims to the Kanawha and Ohio valleys.
- 1726** Morgan Morgan was the first permanent settler on record in what is now West Virginia. He settled at Bunker Hill in Berkeley County in 1726-27.
- 1742** Racine is the site of a memorial marker commemorating the discovery of coal there in 1742 by John Peter Salley. This was the first coal to be reported in West Virginia.
- 1746** The Fairfax Stone erected October 23, 1746, at the corner of Tucker and Grant counties, marks the western boundary of land granted to Lord Fairfax by the King of England. This was the first monument erected to mark ownership in the state.
- 1766** The first fair in the state of West Virginia was held in Mecklenburg, now Shepherdstown in 1766.
- 1774** The battle which is sometimes called the first of the American Revolution was fought at Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774, when General Andrew Lewis and his forces defeated the Indians under Chief Cornstalk, thus opening the Northwest for settlement.
- 1782** The last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought at Fort Henry, in what is now downtown Wheeling on September 10, 1782.
- 1785** The first pottery plant was at Morgantown in 1785.
- 1786** Rehoboth Church near Union, erected July 30, 1786, is the oldest Methodist Church west of the Alleghenies.
- 1787** The first steamboat was launched by James Rumsey in the Potomac at Mecklenburg, now known as Shepherdstown, on December 3, 1787.
- 1790** The first newspaper published in West Virginia was the Potomac-Guardian and Berkeley Advertiser, established at Shepherdstown in November 1790.
- 1794** The first iron furnace built west of the Allegheny Mountains was erected by Peter Tarr on Kings Creek in Hancock County in 1794. Cannonballs were cast here for use by the American Fleet on Lake Erie during the War of 1812.
- 1796** Lewisburg is the site of the Old Stone Church erected by Scotch-Irish settlers in 1796. It is the oldest church building in continuous use west of the Alleghenies and was used during the Civil War as an emergency hospital.

- 1797** "The Christian Panoply" the first book published in West Virginia, appeared in 1797 and was written by Richard Watson.
- 1798** Daniel Boone made his last survey of Charleston on September 8, 1798, and left the state in 1799.
- 1806** On December 11, 1806, Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States sent the militia to Blennerhassett Island, near Parkersburg, "to end the plans of Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett to lead a group of settlers and to establish a colony on the Baron Bastrop lands in the Southwest."
- 1813** The first glass plant in West Virginia was at Wellsburg.
- 1817** The first bank established in western Virginia, "The Northwestern Bank of Virginia," opened in Wheeling on February 5.
- 1817** The first "trust" in the United States was formed in the Kanawha Valley, where several salt producers concluded a marketing and pricing agreement on November 10.
- 1819** Cut nails were manufactured in West Virginia as early as 1819 when Robert Aston opened at Wheeling. The first nails from Bessemer Process Steel were made in 1883.
- 1824** On February 14, 1824, at Harpers Ferry, John S. Gallagher began publication of the "Ladies' Garland," one of the first papers in the Nation devoted mainly to the interest of women.
- 1838** The continent's largest cone-shaped, pre-historic, man-made burial mound, the Grave Creek Mound, is located at Moundsville. It is 70 feet high and 900 feet in circumference at the base. It was first excavated for study on March 19, 1838.
- 1841** In 1841 William Tomplins used natural gas to evaporate salt brine, thus becoming the first man in the United States to use natural gas for industrial purposes.
- 1845** The first novel published in the state was "Young Kate" published in 1845 by John Lewis.
- 1847** The first telegraph lines reached West Virginia at Wheeling.
- 1853** The first through train from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ohio River reached Wheeling on January 1, 1853, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- 1854** The first suspension bridge in the world was completed in Wheeling in November of 1849, but was destroyed in a windstorm in 1854. The present bridge, built in 1856, is the oldest suspension bridge in the world, and the oldest bridge in the Western Hemisphere.
- 1859** John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry occurred on October 16, 1859. Brown was subsequently tried and hanged at Charles Town for treason.

- 1860** In May 1860, the first well was drilled for producing crude oil in the State at Burning Springs.
- 1861** The first Wheeling Convention, held May 12, 1861, met to oppose Virginia's secession from the Union.
- 1861** Bailey Brown, the first Union soldier killed in the Civil War, died on May 22, 1861, at Fetterman in Taylor County.
- 1861** The first land battle of the Civil War was fought at Philippi on June 3, 1861.
- 1861** The second Wheeling Convention, held June 11, 1861, formed the reorganized government of Virginia, adopted the Declaration of Rights, and elected new government officials.
- 1862** President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill making West Virginia a State on December 31, 1862.
- 1863** On May 20, 1863, Arthur I. Boreman became the first Governor of West Virginia.
- 1863** On June 20, 1863, West Virginia was admitted as the 35th state of the Union, the youngest State east of the Mississippi, and the only State ever to be created indirectly by presidential proclamation. West Virginia was created by an act of Congress, like any other new state. The bill specifies that the State renounce slavery as a condition for admission to the Union. When the constitution convention met again and complied, Lincoln issued this proclamation to recognize that fact and make statehood official.
- 1863** A naval battle was fought in West Virginia waters during the Civil War. United States Navy armored steamers were actively engaged in the Battle of Buffington Island on the Ohio River near Ravenswood on July 19, 1863. (Only naval battle ever fought on the Ohio River)
- 1863** On September 26, 1863, the West Virginia Legislature adopted the Great Seal of West Virginia, which is also the Coat-of-Arms.
- 1865** On April 9, 1865, the first public free school in the State opened at Charleston.
- 1868** Julia Robertson Pierpont of Fairmont, wife of Francis H. Pierpont, Loyal Virginia's Civil War Governor, originated the movement that May 30, 1868, officially became Decoration Day, which is now celebrated as Memorial Day.
- 1872** The world's first brick pavement was laid in Charleston during the administration of Dr. John P. Hale, by Mordecai Levi, who at that time was mayor of the City. In 1873, brick pavement was extended to other streets.
- 1879** The first telephone installed in West Virginia was in Wheeling. A central office serving 52 phones was opened on May 15, 1880.

- 1881** General Nathan Goff, the first West Virginian to hold a cabinet office, was appointed secretary of the Navy, January 6, 1881. Thomas Ewing, born at West Liberty in 1789, served in the cabinets of William Henry Harrison (1841), John Tyler (1841-45), Zachary Taylor (1849), and Millard Fillmore (1850-53), but was reared in Ohio and living in that state at the time of this appointment.
- 1885** The seat of government was moved permanently to Charleston from Wheeling on May 1, 1885.
- 1885** "The West Virginia Hills," an official state song of West Virginia, was written by Ella A. King and published on September 15, 1885.
- 1888** The first electric railroad in the world, built as a commercial enterprise, was constructed between Huntington and Guyandotte, and began operation June 13, 1888.
- 1891** The first football game in West Virginia was played in 1891 between West Virginia and Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania. West Virginia was beaten by a score of 72 to 0. This game is interesting because the visiting team had to travel by stage to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and then by steamboat to Morgantown. No admission was charged for the game, but the hat was passed around for freewill offerings. The fans had to watch the game from large piles of wood on each end of the field.
- 1896** The first rural free mail delivery was started in Charles Town on October 6, 1896, and then spread over the United States.
- 1897** The last public hanging in West Virginia was in Jackson County in December of 1897.
- 1903** On January 23, 1903, the Legislature of West Virginia adopted the State Flower, the Rhododendron. (Rhododendron Maximum or "Big Laurel")
- 1908** On May 10, 1908, the international holiday known as Mother's Day originated at the instigation of Anna Jarvis, of Grafton, at the Andrews Methodist Church in Grafton, which is now the International Mother's Day Shrine. The Andrews Methodist Church is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1908** Outdoor advertising had its origin in Wheeling about 1908 when the Block Brothers Tobacco Company painted bridges and barns with their wording: "Treat Yourself to the Best, Chew Mail Pouch."
- 1919** The West Virginia State Police was created.
- 1921** West Virginia became the first state in the nation to have sales tax when the gross sales tax became effective on July 1, 1921. (The consumers sales tax was enacted in 1933 and became effective April 1, 1934).

- 1923** West Virginia's first memorial building to World War I Veterans, located in Welch, was dedicated on May 30, 1923.
- 1925** The only federal prison in the United States for women, exclusively, is at Alderson. The building of this institution was started December 31, 1925. (Alderson Prison no longer exists)
- 1926** The first radio station in West Virginia, WWVA in Wheeling, went on the air on December 13, 1926. WSAZ is older, but until 1926, it was based in Pomeroy, Ohio.
- 1932** What is said to be the third largest one-piece rug in the world, 72' x 27', once in the Governor's Reception Room at the State Capitol, has been replaced. The present Chinese Oriental Rug was donated by a Charleston businessman.
- 1933** On October 12, 1933, the first regular aviation service in West Virginia began in Charleston.
- 1933** The largest shipment of matches ever sent (20 carloads or 810,000,000 matches) was shipped from Wheeling to Memphis, Tennessee, on August 26, 1933.
- 1933** Sixty-five tons of bituminous coal was used in the construction of the Coal House in Williamson, WV. It is on the National Register of Historical Places. 1938 On September 23, 1938, in Mingo County, the Mingo Oak, largest and oldest white oak tree on record in the United States, was declared dead and felled with ceremony.
- 1948** Charles Yeager of Hamlin made the first "faster-than-sound" flight, breaking the sound barrier on October 14, 1948.
- 1949** On October 14, 1949, the first television station in West Virginia, WSAZ-TV went on the air in Huntington.
- 1954** West Virginia's Memorial Tunnel, on the West Virginia Turnpike, was the first in the Nation to be monitored by television cameras. It opened November 8, 1954.
- 1955** The state record muskie, 43 pounds, was caught on March 15, 1955.
- 1956** The first State-owned vacation lodge, Cacapon Lodge, located in Cacapon State Park, near Berkeley Springs, was dedicated June 30, 1956.
- 1961** Coal House, the only residence in the world built completely of coal, is located in White Sulphur Springs. The house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. David T. Myles on June 1, 1961.
- 1963** "The West Virginia Hills," "This is My West Virginia," and "West Virginia, My Home Sweet Home" were each designated as the official state songs of West Virginia, each

ranking equally with the others in official status, by House Concurrent Resolution 19, adopted by the Legislature on February 18, 1963.

- 1963** Old Gold and Blue were designated as the official state colors by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 20, adopted by the Legislature on March 8, 1963.
- 1972** A variety of the yellow apple, the Golden Delicious, originated in Clay County. In honor of this apple, the Clay County Golden Delicious Festival was chartered in 1972, by the Clay Lions Club. The festival, an annual event, has been sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Clay Post No. 4419 and its auxiliary since 1975. The original Grimes Golden Apple Tree was discovered in 1775 near Wellsburg.
- 1977** New River Gorge Bridge, world's largest single-arch steel span to date, completed.
- 1988** Completion of I-64 from Virginia to Beckley, WV opens southern West Virginia to trade and tourism.
- 1995** Dedication of the Veterans Memorial at the State Capital on November 11, 1995.
- 1996** Appalachian Corridor G from Charleston to Williamson completed.
- 1996** Dedication of the Robert C. Byrd statue at the State Capital on December 11, 1996.
- 1997** Inauguration of Governor Cecil Harland Underwood on January 13, 1997.
- 1997** Monongahela silt loam, declared official state soil. The Legislature passed the concurrent resolution during the regular legislative session, making West Virginia the twelfth state to have an official state soil.
- 1999** The massive radio telescope being built in Green Bank sets the stage for a new century of exploring the universe. The smaller dish collapsed in 1988.
- 1999** Toyota USA Engine Plant completed. Expansion plans were announced by Toyota prior to proposed opening.
- 1999** "Celebration 2000" is being organized to welcome the turn of the century. Y2K concerns are being evaluated to assure an orderly transition from the twentieth century to the twenty-first century.
- 2000** Shelley Moore Capito, first woman elected to the United States Congress from the state of West Virginia, November 7, 2000.
- 2001** On Tuesday morning, September 11, 2001, two hijacked jetliners hit the World Trade center in New York City and one hit the Pentagon just outside Washington, D.C. A fourth hijacked plane crashed into a field in Pennsylvania.

- 2002** Senator Robert C. Byrd was named the 2002 West Virginian of the Year by the Sunday Gazette-Mail.
- 2003** On April 1, Private Jessica Lynch of Palestine (Wirt County) was rescued by U.S. forces. Lynch had been captured in an ambush on March 23 and was being held by Iraqi forces as a prisoner of war. Her rescue was one of the more dramatic and controversial episodes of the war in Iraq.
- 2004** Three starting quarterbacks in the National Football League played their college years at West Virginia schools. Chad Pennington, who started for the New York Jets, and Byron Leftwich, Jacksonville Jaguars' starting quarterback, played at Marshall University, while Marc Bulger of the St. Louis Rams spent his college career at West Virginia University.
- 2005** The West Virginia University Basketball team advanced to the NCAA Elite Eight, but were defeated by Louisville in the semi-finals.
- 2006** Twelve miners died and a 13th was critically injured after an explosion ripped through the International Coal Group mine south of Buckhannon, Upshur County, early on the morning of January 2. One miner was killed by the blast itself. Eleven others were dead by the time rescuers reached them more than 40 hours later. The lone survivor was Randall McCloy Jr.
- 2010** Twenty-Nine miners died and two were injured on April 5, 2010, after an explosion in the Upper Big Branch mine, Raleigh County, making it the nation's worst coal mining disaster in 40 years.
- 2010** The West Virginia University basketball team advanced to the NCAA Final Four but was defeated by Duke.
- 2010** Robert Carlyle Byrd, Jr. (November 20, 1917 - June 28, 2010) a United States Senator from West Virginia. A member of the Democratic Party, Byrd served as a senator from 1959 to 2010 and was the longest-serving senator and the longest serving member in the history of the United States Congress.

Carte Goodwin, 36, was appointed by Governor Joe Manchin, III to serve until a special election in November to decide who would hold the seat. Joe Manchin III was elected on November 2, 2010, to fill Senator Byrd's remaining term.

Material Confirmed by West Virginia Library Commission

MISCELLANEOUS WEST VIRGINIA FACTS

The biggest threat to West Virginia's forests is fire. In a ten-year period from 1986 to 1995, forest fires burned a yearly average of 97,470 acres. The damage during that ten-year period, including damage to homes, structures, and other land, has been computed to be \$21,630,577.

The third-largest diamond ever found in the United States, the "Punch" Jones Diamond, was found near Peterstown, in Monroe County within one-half mile of the Virginia state line. It has been suggested that the diamond actually occurred in rocks in Virginia and that erosion carried it to the West Virginia side of the state line. There are no other likely sites for diamonds in this state. No other precious gems are known to have been found in West Virginia. Among the few gemstones found in West Virginia are some opal, some types of quartz, and two coal or coal-like minerals which, though softer than most gemstones, are cut, polished, and carved into jewelry.

A variety of the yellow apple, the Golden Delicious, originated in Clay County. The original Grimes Golden Apple Tree was discovered in 1775 near Wellsburg.

The first steamboat was launched by James Rumsey in the Potomac River at New Mecklenburg (Shepherdstown) on December 3, 1787.

On February 14, 1824, at Harpers Ferry, John S. Gallaher published the "Ladies Garland," one of the first papers in the nation devoted mainly to the interests of women.

One of the first suspension bridges in the world was completed in Wheeling in November 1849. Bailey Brown, the first Union soldier killed in the Civil War, died on May 22, 1861, at Fetterman, Taylor County.

A naval battle was fought in West Virginia waters during the Civil War. United States Navy armored steamers were actively engaged in the Battle of Buffington Island near Ravenswood on July 19, 1863.

Mother's Day was first observed at Andrews Church in Grafton on May 10, 1908.

The first rural free mail delivery began in Charles Town, October 6, 1896, then spread across the United States.

Outdoor advertising had its origin in Wheeling about 1908 when the Block Brothers Tobacco Company painted bridges and barns with the wording: "Treat Yourself to the Best, Chew Mail Pouch."

West Virginia was the first state to have a sales tax. It became effective July 1, 1921.

Mrs. Minnie Buckingham Harper, a member of the House of Delegates by appointment in 1928, was the first African American woman to become a member of a legislative body in the United States.

West Virginia's Memorial Tunnel was the first in the nation to be monitored by television. It opened November 8, 1954.

West Virginia was the first state to use new technology to "measure" and store electronically the face and fingertip images of licensed drivers. Because this recorded information is unique to each individual, these images can prevent stolen identity should a driver's license be lost or stolen.

The longest steel arch bridge (1,700 feet) in the world is the New River Gorge Bridge in Fayette County.

Organ Cave, near Ronceverte, is the third largest cave in the United States and the largest in the state.

West Virginia has a mean altitude of 1,500 feet, giving it the highest average altitude east of the Mississippi.

West Virginia's Snowshoe Mountain has been named the top ski resort in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast, boasting 57 downhill runs and usually the best ski conditions south of Vermont.

There are more than one million acres of protected public forests and five federal wilderness areas in the Potomac Highlands region alone.

The New River is actually the second-oldest river in the world, trailing only the Nile. The 876-foot-high New River Gorge Bridge near Fayetteville is the second-largest steel-arch bridge in the world and the second-highest bridge in the United States.

The tiny town of Bramwell, which boasted as many as 19 millionaires during coal's heyday, was once considered the "Wealthiest Town in America".

Water from the Pence Springs Hotel won the Silver Medal at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis.

The release of the mighty Summersville Dam is responsible for creating the world-class white water rapids that make up "Gauley Season" each fall.

Public Radio's international live-music show, Mountain Stage, is recorded at the Cultural Center in Charleston and often travels to present shows at other venues.

Camden Park near Huntington is home of The Big Dipper, which is in the Coaster Hall of Fame, and The Lil' Dipper, the only children's wooden coaster still running in the country.

Cabin Creek Quilts in Malden, south of Charleston, grew from a half-dozen women to the largest quilting co-op in the United States.

Wine Cellar Park in Dunbar was once a stop on the Underground Railroad.

The southern community of Matewan is the home of the infamous Hatfield-McCoy feud and 40

years later, the Matewan Massacre - one of the bloodiest conflicts in West Virginia's coal mine wars.

The country's leading manufacturer of hand-made glass was Fenton Art Glass in Williamstown. Founded in 1905, the company ceased traditional glassmaking in 2011.

The town of Chester in the northern panhandle proudly boasts "The World's Largest Teapot."

Wheeling witnessed the last battle of the American Revolution, the coming of the National Road, the first bridge across the Ohio River and an industrial boom that built vast fortunes and Victorian mansions.

Morgantown, home to the West Virginia University Mountaineers, has been recognized as the Best Small City East of the Mississippi.

Clarksburg's Italian Heritage Festival has been named one of the 100 Best Ethnic Events in America.

During the Civil War, the town of Martinsburg passed between Union and Confederate hands as many as 60 times.

West Virginia's eastern panhandle is less than an hour's drive from our nation's capital in Washington, D.C.

Organ Cave near Ronceverte is the third largest in the United States and the largest in the State.

There is an exhibition mine near Beckley, operated for tourists, where visitors are taken through an authentic coal mine.

West Virginia has an average altitude of 1,500 feet, giving it the highest average altitude of any state east of the Mississippi River.

The lowest point in West Virginia is Harpers Ferry in Jefferson County, at 247 feet above sea level. The highest point in West Virginia is Spruce Knob in Pendleton County, at 4,861 feet above sea level.

The Paw Paw, nicknamed the "West Virginia Banana" is North America's largest edible native fruit and is found throughout all 55 West Virginia counties (as well as most of the eastern United States). It gave its name to the town of Paw Paw, West Virginia in Morgan County.

The 1500 block of Virginia Street, East, in Charleston, is considered the longest residential block in the world.

The Monarch Butterfly is the State Butterfly. The State fish is the Brook Trout and the Fossil Coral is the State gem. In the 2002 legislative session the Honey Bee was named the State Insect. In the 2009 legislative session bituminous coal became the official State Rock.

FAMOUS WEST VIRGINIANS

Randy Barnes (1966-) perhaps the world's greatest shot-putter. He holds both the outdoor and indoor world records and was a gold medalist in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. He grew up in St. Albans, Kanawha County.

Pearl Buck (1892-1973), American novelist, born in Hillsboro, Pocahontas County. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature and the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. Many of her more than 85 books sympathetically portray China and its people.

Robert Carlyle Byrd (1917-2010) was elected in 2006 to a ninth consecutive term in the U.S. Senate. He was the majority leader of the Senate from 1977 to 1981 and from 1987 to 1989. Byrd was from Sophia, Raleigh County.

Bob Denver (1935-2005), who played Gilligan on the TV series "Gilligan's Island" and Maynard G. Krebs on the TV series "The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis," lived near Princeton, Mercer County. His wife, Dreama, is from West Virginia.

Jennifer Garner (1972-) starred in the ABC series "Alias." She has appeared in films such as "Pearl Harbor," "Elektra," and "Miracles from Heaven" and has been featured in several television films and had regular roles in television series. She was born in Houston but grew up in the Charleston area and graduated from George Washington High School.

Homer H. Hickam, Jr. (1943-) is the author of "Rocket Boys: A Memoir," the story of his life in the little town of Coalwood, McDowell County; that inspired the number one bestseller and award-winning movie "October Sky."

Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-1863) was a general in the Confederacy during the Civil War and is considered among the most skillful tacticians in military history. He was born in Clarksburg (then Virginia).

Anna Jarvis (1864-1948) is considered the founder of Mother's Day. Following the death of her own mother in 1905, she began campaigning to have one day a year set aside to honor mothers. In 1914 President Woodrow Wilson signed a proclamation declaring Mother's Day a holiday. She was born near Grafton, Taylor County.

Jesse Donald "Don" Knotts (1924-2006), television and movie actor, was born in Morgantown (Monongalia County) to a farm family he described as "dirt poor." He attended West Virginia University where he majored in speech, hoping to become a teacher. Knotts played the role of Barney Fife on the "Andy Griffith Show."

Captain Jon A. McBride (1943-) became an astronaut in August 1979 and piloted the Challenger when it was launched on October 5, 1984. He was a Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia in 1996. McBride was born in Charleston, Kanawha County.

Kathy Mattea (1959-), country music star, was born in South Charleston and grew up in Cross Lanes, Kanawha County.

John Forbes Nash Jr. (1928-), is described as a mathematical genius who essentially lost 30 years of his life to paranoid schizophrenia and who reemerged into public glory (once the disease was in remission) to receive the 1994 Nobel Prize in Economics for a brilliant doctoral dissertation begun in 1950, “A Beautiful Mind,” a biography of Nash by Sylvia Nasar, inspired a movie of the same name. Nash was born and raised in Bluefield, Mercer County.

Brad Paisley (1972-), Grammy award-winning country music star and 2008 Country Music Association Vocalist of the Year. He was born in Glen Dale, Marshall County, where his father retired as assistant fire chief.

Mary Lou Retton (1968-), gymnast who won four medals in the 1984 Summer Olympics, including the gold in the all-around gymnastics competition. She is from Fairmont, Marion County.

Jerome Alan "Jerry" West (1938-), a professional basketball star for the Los Angeles Lakers, was chosen one of the greatest National Basketball Association basketball players in 1996. He was born in Cabin Creek, Kanawha County.

Charles Elwood "Chuck" Yeager (1923-) became the first person to fly faster than the speed of sound in October 1947 and the first person to fly more than twice the speed of sound in December 1953. He was born in Myra, Lincoln County.



The White House

The seal of the president of the United States includes an eagle holding arrows and an olive branch. The branch symbolizes the desire for peace, and the arrows represent the ability to wage war. The 50 stars stand for the 50 U.S. states.

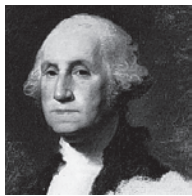
President of the United States

President of the United States is often considered the most powerful elected official in the world. The president leads a nation of great wealth and military strength. Presidents have often provided decisive leadership in times of crisis, and they have shaped many important events in history.

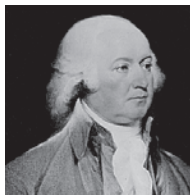
The Constitution of the United States gives the president enormous power. However, it also limits that power. The authors of the Constitution wanted a strong leader as president, but they did not want an all-powerful king. As a result, they divided the powers of the United States government among three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial. The president, who is often called the *chief executive*, heads the executive branch. Congress represents the legislative branch. The Supreme Court of the United States and other federal courts make up the judicial branch. Congress and the Supreme Court may prevent or end any presidential action that exceeds the limits of the president's powers and trespasses on their authority.

The president has many roles and performs many du-

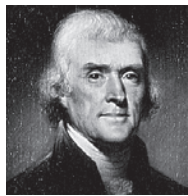
Portrait gallery of the presidents



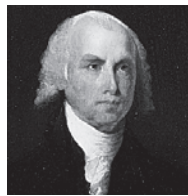
1. George Washington



2. John Adams



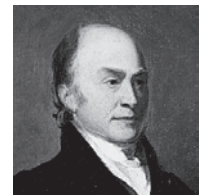
3. Thomas Jefferson



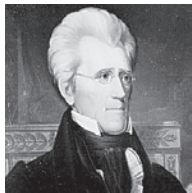
4. James Madison



5. James Monroe



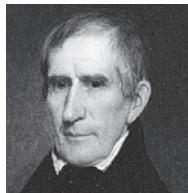
6. John Quincy Adams



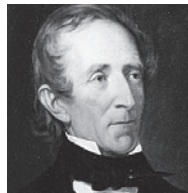
7. Andrew Jackson



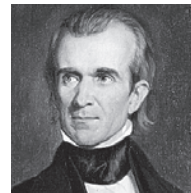
8. Martin Van Buren



9. William H. Harrison



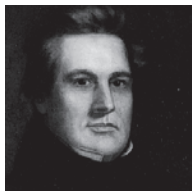
10. John Tyler



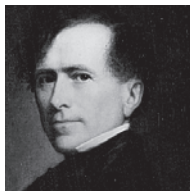
11. James K. Polk



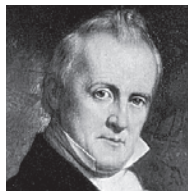
12. Zachary Taylor



13. Millard Fillmore



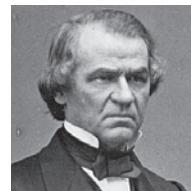
14. Franklin Pierce



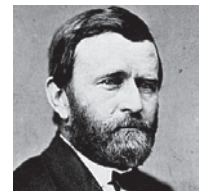
15. James Buchanan



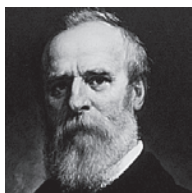
16. Abraham Lincoln



17. Andrew Johnson



18. Ulysses S. Grant



19. Rutherford B. Hayes



20. James A. Garfield



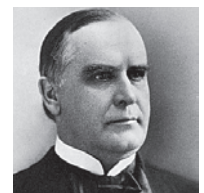
21. Chester A. Arthur



22, 24. Grover Cleveland



23. Benjamin Harrison



25. William McKinley

Facts in brief about the president

Qualifications: The United States Constitution provides that a candidate for the presidency must be a "natural-born" United States citizen. The candidate must also be at least 35 years old and must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years. No law or court decision has yet defined the exact meaning of *natural-born*. Authorities assume the term applies to citizens born in the United States and its territories. But they are not sure if it also includes children born to United States citizens in other countries.

How nominated: By a national political party convention.

How elected: By a majority vote of the Electoral College, held in December following the general election on the first Tues-

day after the first Monday in November of every fourth year.
Inauguration: Held at noon on January 20 after election. If January 20 is a Sunday, the ceremony may be held privately that day and again in public on January 21.

Term: The president is elected to a four-year term. A president may not be elected more than twice.

Income: The president receives a yearly salary of \$400,000. In addition, the president receives a \$50,000 annual allowance for expenses, and additional allowances for travel, staff support, and White House maintenance.

Succession: If a president dies, resigns, is disabled, or is removed from office, the vice president assumes the office.

ties. As chief executive, the president makes sure that federal laws are enforced. As commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, the president is responsible for national defense. As foreign policy director, the president determines U.S. relations with other nations. As legislative leader, the president recommends laws and works to win their passage. As head of a political party, the president helps mold its positions on national and foreign issues. As popular leader, the president tries to inspire the people of the United States to work together to meet the nation's goals. Finally, as chief of state, the

president performs a variety of ceremonial duties.

A number of presidents became great leaders. The most admired ones include George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy. These presidents served when the United States faced extraordinary challenges. They also met those challenges with courage, determination, energy, imagination, and political know-how. Some of the most admired presidents at times ignored the U.S. Constitution or showed little regard for Con-



26. Theodore Roosevelt



27. William H. Taft



28. Woodrow Wilson



29. Warren G. Harding



30. Calvin Coolidge



31. Herbert Hoover



32. Franklin D. Roosevelt



33. Harry S. Truman



34. Dwight D. Eisenhower



35. John F. Kennedy



36. Lyndon B. Johnson



37. Richard M. Nixon



38. Gerald R. Ford



39. Jimmy Carter



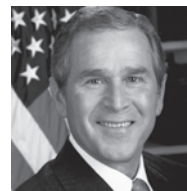
40. Ronald W. Reagan



41. George H. W. Bush



42. Bill Clinton



43. George W. Bush



44. Barack Obama

Interesting facts about Presidents

Who was the only president who did not win election to either the office of vice president or the office of president? Ford.

Who was the only president who had served as speaker of the House? Polk.

Who was the only president to serve two nonconsecutive terms? Cleveland.

Who held the first regular presidential press conferences? Wilson.

Which president was sworn into office on an airplane? Lyndon B. Johnson.

Who was the only person to serve as both president and chief justice? Taft.

Which president was sworn into office by a woman? Lyndon B. Johnson by Judge Sarah T. Hughes.

Four presidents were elected whose closest opponent received more popular votes. Who were the presidents? John Quincy Adams, election of 1824; Hayes, 1876; Benjamin Harrison, 1888; and George W. Bush, 2000.

Who was the first president to visit a foreign country while in office? Theodore Roosevelt.

Which presidents are buried in Arlington National Cemetery? Taft and Kennedy.

Who were the only grandfather and grandson who both served as president? William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison.

Who were the only presidents to be sworn into office by a former president? Coolidge and Hoover (by Taft).

Which president never married? Buchanan.

Two sons of former presidents became president themselves. Who were the sons and who were their fathers? John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams; and George W. Bush, son of George H. W. Bush.

Which two former presidents died on the same day? John Adams and Jefferson.

Which presidents lived 90 years or more? John Adams, Hoover, Ford, and Reagan.

What president lived the shortest time? Kennedy, 46 years.

Who was the only former vice president who became president but did not succeed the president under whom he served? Nixon.

Which president had the most children? Tyler, 15.

Who was the first president to live in the White House? John Adams.

Who was the first president to be inaugurated in Washington, D.C.? Jefferson.

Who was the first president to speak on radio? Wilson.

Who was the first president to speak on television? F. D. Roosevelt.

What two presidents died in the White House? W. H. Harrison and Taylor.

Which president served the shortest time in office? W. H. Harrison, one month, 1841.

Which president served the longest? F. D. Roosevelt, 12 years, 1 month, 8 days.

Which president received the greatest number of electoral votes? Reagan in 1984, 525.

Which presidents signed the Constitution? Washington, Madison.

Who was the only president who had a child born in the White House? Cleveland, in 1893.

Which presidents were assassinated? Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Kennedy.

What other presidents died in office? W. H. Harrison, Taylor, Harding, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Which presidents died on the Fourth of July? Jefferson, 1826; John Adams, 1826; and Monroe, 1831.

Who was the first president born after the adoption of the U.S. Constitution? Tyler.

Who was the first president to ride on a railroad train? Jackson.

Who was the only president to resign? Nixon.

Which presidents served as university presidents before their election to the U.S. presidency? Wilson (Princeton) and Eisenhower (Columbia).

Who was the first president nominated by a national political convention? Jackson.

Who was the youngest person ever to become president? T. Roosevelt, 42.

Who was the youngest person ever elected president? Kennedy, 43.

Who was the oldest person ever elected president? Reagan, 73 years and 274 days when he was elected to his second term.

More Interesting facts about Presidents

Who was the only President sworn into office by his father? Calvin Coolidge

Who was the first President to win the Nobel Peace Prize? Theodore Roosevelt.

Who designed the Virginia Capitol and the University of Virginia? Historians consider him to be one of the leading architects of his time. Jefferson

Who was the first member of the Republican Party to become President? Abraham Lincoln.

Who is the father of the constitution? He helped design the checks and balance that operate among congress, the President and the Supreme Court. James Madison.

Who won a second term as President with 525 electoral votes, more electoral votes than any other Presidential candidate in the U.S. history? Ronald Reagan

Who was the first president elected by a margin of only one electoral vote? Rutherford B. Hayes.

The Presidents of the United States

President	Born	Birthplace	Political Party	Age at Inauguration	Served
1. George Washington	Feb. 22, 1732	Westmoreland County, VA	None	57	1789-1707
2. John Adams	Oct. 30, 1735	Braintree, MA	Federalist	61	1797-1801
3. Thomas Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Albemarle County, VA	Dem.-Rep.*	57	1801-1809
4. James Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, VA	Dem.-Rep.*	57	1809-1817
5. James Monroe	April 28, 1758	Westmoreland County, VA	Dem.-Rep.*	58	1817-1825
6. John Quincy Adams	July 11, 1767	Braintree, MA	Dem.-Rep.*	57	1825-1829
7. Andrew Jackson	March 15, 1767	Waxhaw settlement, NC	Democratic	61	1829-1837
8. Martin Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782	Kinderhook, NY	Democratic	54	1837-1841
9. William H. Harrison	Feb. 9, 1773	Berkeley, VA	Whig	69	1841
10. John Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, VA	Whig	51	1841-1845
11. James K. Polk	Nov. 2, 1795	Near Pineville, NC	Democratic	49	1845-1849
12. Zachary Taylor	Nov. 24, 1784	Orange County, VA	Whig	64	1849-1850
13. Millard Fillmore	Jan. 7, 1800	Locke, NY	Whig	50	1850-1853
14. Franklin Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804	Hillsboro, NH	Democratic	48	1853-1857
15. James Buchanan	April 3, 1791	Near Mercersburg, PA	Democratic	65	1857-1861
16. Abraham Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, KY	Republican, Union	52	1861-1865
17. Andrew Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808	Raleigh, NC	Union	56	1865-1869
18. Ulysses S. Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, OH	Republican	46	1869-1877
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	Oct. 4, 1822	Delaware, OH	Republican	54	1877-1881
20. James A. Garfield	Nov. 19, 1831	Orange, OH	Republican	49	1881
21. Chester A. Arthur	Oct., 5, 1829	Fairfield, VT	Republican	51	1881-1885
22. Grover Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, NJ	Democratic	47	1885-1889
23. Benjamin Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833	North Bend, OH	Republican	55	1889-1893
24. Grover Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, NJ	Democratic	55	1893-1897
25. William McKinley	Jan. 29, 1843	Niles, OH	Republican	54	1897-1901
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1858	New York City	Republican	42	1901-1909
27. William H. Taft	Sept. 15, 1857	Cincinnati, OH	Republican	51	1909-1913
28. Woodrow Wilson	Dec. 29, 1856	Staunton, VA	Democratic	56	1913-1921
29. Warren G. Harding	Nov. 2, 1865	Near Blooming Grove, OH	Republican	56	1921-1923
30. Calvin Coolidge	July 4, 1872	Plymouth Notch, VT	Republican	51	1923-1929
31. Herbert Hoover	Aug. 10, 1874	West Branch, NY	Republican	54	1929-1933
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	Jan. 30, 1882	Hyde Park, NY	Democratic	51	1933-1945
33. Harry S. Truman	May 8, 1884	Lamar, MO	Democratic	60	1945-1953
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Oct. 14, 1890	Denison, TX	Republican	62	1953-1961
35. John F. Kennedy	May 29, 1917	Brookline, MA	Democratic	43	1961-1963
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Aug. 27, 1908	Near Stonewall, TX	Democratic	56	1963-1969
37. Richard M. Nixon	Jan. 9, 1913	Yorba Linda, CA	Republican	56	1969-1974
38. Gerald R. Ford	July 14, 1913	Omaha, NE	Republican	61	1974-1977
39. Jimmy Carter	Oct. 1, 1924	Plains, GA	Democratic	52	1977-1981
40. Ronald W. Reagan	Feb. 6, 1911	Tampico, IL	Republican	69	1981-1989
41. George H.W. Bush	June 12, 1924	Milton, MA	Republican	64	1989-1993
42. Bill Clinton	Aug. 19, 1946	Hope, AR	Democratic	46	1993-2001
43. George W. Bush	July 6, 1946	New Haven, CT	Republican	54	2001-2009
44. Barack Obama	Aug. 4, 1961	Honolulu, HI	Democratic	47	2009-2016
45. Donald Trump	Jan. 14, 1946	Queens, NY	Republican	70	2017-

The Presidents of the United States Continued

College or University	Religion	Occupation or Profession	Vice President	Served
1. Unknown	Episcopalian	Planter	John Adams	1789-1797
2. Harvard	Unitarian	Lawyer	Thomas Jefferson	1797-1801
3. William and Mary	Unitarian	Planter, Lawyer	Aaron Burr	1801-1805
4. Princeton	Episcopalian	Lawyer	George Clinton	1809-1812
5. William and Mary	Episcopalian	Lawyer	Daniel D. Tompkins	1817-1825
6. Harvard	Unitarian	Lawyer	John C. Calhoun	1825-1829
7. Unknown	Presbyterian	Lawyer	John C. Calhoun	1820-1832
8. Unknown	Dutch Reformed	Lawyer	Richard M. Johnson	1837-1841
9. Hampden-Sydney	Episcopalian	Soldier	John Tyler	1841
10. William and Mary	Episcopalian	Lawyer	None	
11. U. of N. Carolina	Methodist	Lawyer	George M. Dallas	1845-1849
12. Unknown	Episcopalian	Soldier	Millard Fillmore	1849-1850
13. Unknown	Unitarian	Lawyer	None	
14. Bowdoin	Episcopalian	Lawyer	William R. King	1853
15. Dickinson	Presbyterian	Lawyer	John C. Breckinridge	1857-1861
16. Unknown	Presbyterian	Lawyer	Hannibal Hamlin	1861-1865
17. Unknown	Methodist	Tailor	None	
18. U.S. Military Academy	Methodist	Soldier	Schuyler Colfax	1869-1873
19. Kenyon	Methodist	Lawyer	William A. Wheeler	1877-1881
20. Williams	Disciples of Christ	Lawyer	Chester A. Arthur	1881
21. Union	Episcopalian	Lawyer	None	
22. Unknown	Presbyterian	Lawyer	Thomas A. Hendricks	1885
23. Miami	Presbyterian	Lawyer	Levi P. Morton	1889-1893
24. Unknown	Presbyterian	Lawyer	Adlai E. Stevenson	1893-1897
25. Allegheny College	Methodist	Lawyer	Garret A. Hobart	1897-1899
26. Harvard	Dutch Reformed	Author	Charles W. Fairbanks	1905-1909
27. Yale	Unitarian	Lawyer	James S. Sherman	1909-1912
28. Princeton	Presbyterian	Educator	Thomas R. Marshall	1913-1921
29. Unknown	Baptist	Editor	Calvin Coolidge	1921-1923
30. Amherst	Congregationalist	Lawyer	Charles G. Dawes	1925-1929
31. Stanford	Friend (Quaker)	Engineer	Charles Curtis	1929-1933
32. Harvard	Episcopalian	Lawyer	John N. Garner	1933-1941
33. Unknown	Baptist	Businessman	Alben W. Barkley	1949-1953
34. U.S. Military Acad.	Presbyterian	Soldier	Richard M. Nixon	1953-1961
35. Harvard	Roman Catholic	Author	Lyndon B. Johnson	1961-1963
36. S. W. Texas State	Disciples of Christ	Teacher	Hubert H. Humphrey	1965-1969
37. Whittier	Friend (Quaker)	Lawyer	Spiro T. Agnew	1969-1973
38. Michigan	Episcopalian	Lawyer	Nelson A. Rockefeller	1974-1977
39. U.S. Naval Acad.	Baptist	Businessman	Walter F. Mondale	1977-1981
40. Eureka	Disciples of Christ	Actor	George H. W. Bush	1981-1989
41. Yale	Episcopalian	Businessman	Dan Quayle	1989-1993
42. Georgetown	Baptist	Lawyer	Al Gore	1993-2001
43. Yale	Methodist	Businessman	Richard B. Cheney	2001-2009
44. Columbia	United Church of Christ	Lawyer	Joe Biden	2009-2016
45. Wharton School of The University of Pennsylvania	Presbyterian	Real Estate Developer/ Businessman	Mike Pence	2017-

Let Us Not Forget



*One flag, one land,
one heart, one hand,
One nation, evermore!*

- Oliver Wendell Holmes

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

According to popular legend, the first American flag was made by Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia seamstress who was acquainted with George Washington, leader of the Continental Army, and other influential Philadelphians. In May 1776, so the story goes, General Washington and two representatives from the Continental Congress visited Ross at her upholstery shop and showed her a rough design of the flag. Although Washington initially favored using a star with six points, Ross advocated for a five-pointed star, which could be cut with just one quick snip of the scissors, and the gentlemen were won over.

Unfortunately, historians have never been able to verify this charming version of events, although it is known that Ross made flags for the navy of Pennsylvania. The story of Washington's visit to the flag maker became popular about the time of the country's first centennial, after William Canby, a grandson of Ross, told about her role in shaping U.S. history in a speech given at the Philadelphia Historical Society in March 1870.

What is known is that the first unofficial, national flag, called the Grand Union Flag or the Continental Colours, was raised at the request of General Washington near his headquarters outside Boston, Mass., on January 1, 1776. The flag had 13 alternating red and white horizontal stripes and the British Union Flag (a predecessor of the Union Jack) in the canton. Another early flag had a rattlesnake and the motto "Don't Tread on Me."

The first official national flag, also known as the Stars and Stripes, was approved by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777. The blue canton contained 13 stars, representing the original 13 colonies, but the layout varied. Although nobody knows for sure who designed the flag, it may have been Continental Congress member Francis Hopkinson.

After Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union in 1791 and 1792, respectively, two more stars and two more stripes were added in 1795. This 15-star, 15-stripe flag was the "star-spangled banner" that inspired lawyer Francis Scott Key to write the poem that later became the U.S. national anthem.

In 1818, after five more states had gained admittance, Congress passed legislation fixing the number of stripes at 13 and requiring that the number of stars equal the number of states. The last new star, bringing the total to 50, was added on July 4, 1960, after Hawaii became a State.

FEDERAL FLAG CODE

This Pamphlet contains the rules that are found in the Federal Flag Code, revised. The United States flag is considered to be a living symbol representing our country. In addition, the flag represents the many freedoms, rights and responsibilities entrusted to the citizens of this country. Therefore, the proper display and use of the American flag is the responsibility of every American. The flag code is simply a guideline for proper display of, and honor to, our flag. There are no penalties for violation of the provisions of the code. However, state and federal law may apply to specific acts against the flag.

You Do

1. Display the flag from sunrise to sunset. If displayed after sunset, the flag should be illuminated.
2. Raise the flag briskly and lower the flag slowly.
3. Fly all-weather flag, if the weather is bad.
4. Fly the flag on all designated days, like the Fourth of July. These are suggested days of historic meaning. You can fly it every day of the year.
5. Fly the flag every day at all public buildings.
6. Fly the flag where people vote on election day.
7. Fly the flag at every school when school is in session.
8. Destroy a soiled, faded or badly torn flag in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

Do Not

1. You do not fly the flag upside down unless there is a dire emergency.
2. You do not let the flag touch the ground.
3. You do not carry the flag flat, or carry things in it. Always fly it aloft and free.
4. You do not use the flag as clothing.
5. You do not store the flag where it can be soiled or damaged.
6. You do not draw on, or otherwise mark the flag.
7. You do not use the flag as a uniform. Certain groups may have an American flag patch on their uniform, placed in accordance with the flag code.
8. You do not use the flag as a drapery, drawn back or in folds. It will always be allowed to fall free.
9. You do not use the flag as a ceiling or table cloth.
10. You do not use the flag for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever.

Some Questions Answered

- Q.** Is it proper to place a Bible, flowers or other objects upon the American flag?
A. No, nothing should ever rest on our flag.

- Q.** Is it correct to fly the American flag at half-staff on Veterans Day?
A. No, because this day, originally known as Armistice Day, is a day of celebration not for mourning.
- Q.** If there are two flags on two poles at the entrance of the building, on which side should the American flag be flown?
A. On your left as you walk into the building.
- Q.** Is it permissible to wear a button or a pin properly depicting the American flag?
A. Yes, these may be worn as a demonstration of your patriotism.
- Q.** What is the proper method of saluting our flag?
A. Men place their right hand over their heart, holding a hat or cap at the left shoulder if wearing one. Women will place their right hand over their heart. Persons in uniform render the military salute.
- Q.** Which way do I face to give the salute?
A. To the flag if one is being flown, otherwise to the music. During the National Anthem, hold your salute until the music is finished.

Description of the Flag

The flag of the United States has 13 stripes, seven red and six white, with red on the top and bottom. The stripes represent the 13 original colonies that became the first 13 states.

The blue field (the union) with 50 stars is located next to the staff in the upper left corner of the flag. It extends from the top of the flag to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe. The stars are arranged in alternating rows of six and five, representing the 50 states of the United States.

Colors of the Flag

Flags and decorations through the centuries have used colors to symbolize the feelings of the people or events that they recognize. Our flag can be said to represent:

Red Valor and zeal

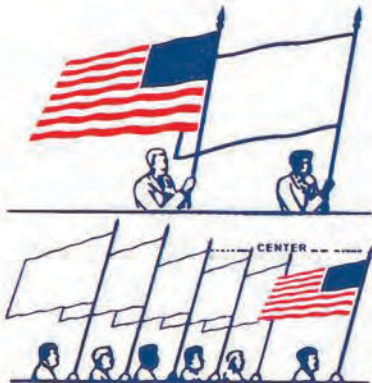
White Hope and cleanliness of life

Blue Reverence and loyalty (the color of the heavens)

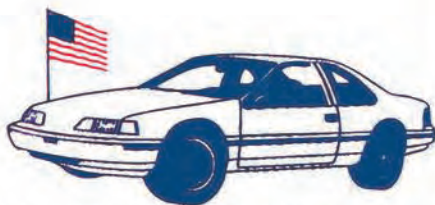
Stars Constellation of the states, each a part of our nation, each a separate state (ancient symbol of the heavens)

According to popular legend, the first American flag was made by Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia seamstress who was acquainted with George Washington, leader of the Continental Army, and other influential Philadelphians. In May 1776, so the story goes, General Washington and two representatives from the Continental Congress visited Ross at her upholstery shop and showed her a rough design of the flag. Although Washington initially favored using a star with six points, Ross

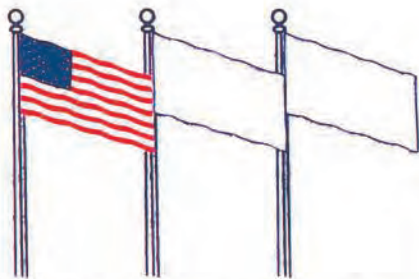
Respect For The Flag



When marching carry the flag on the right side or centered and in front of other flags. The flag is normally not dipped.



On a car, fasten the flag staff to the chassis or front fender on the passenger side.



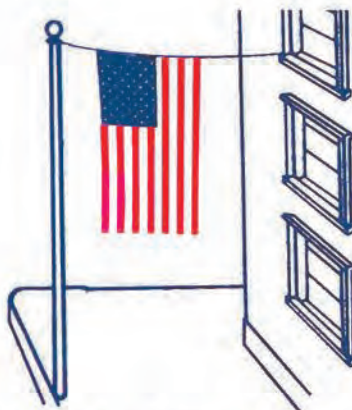
Fly the flag above any other flag, or on the flag's own right side if all the same height. If flags are in a semicircle, fly the American flag above the other, in the center.



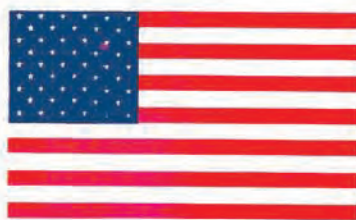
If crossed staffs on the wall, fly flag to its own right with its staff over the other.



On a single flagstaff, fly the American flag at the top, so it will be hoisted first and lowered last.



From a building, the union will be at the peak, if from a rope, the same, with the union first out of the building.



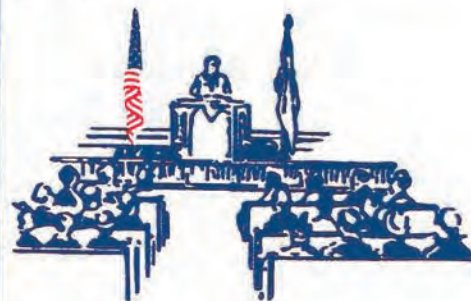
Place the flag against a wall, with the union at the top, to the flag's own right, your left when looking at it.



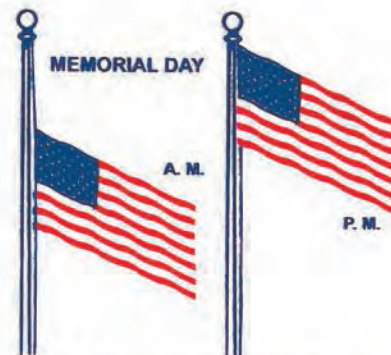
If the flag is flown over a street, the union should be to the north or east depending on the direction of the street.



When displayed with a speakers' platform, it must be above and behind the speaker. Use bunting, not a flag, to decorate a platform.



If mounted on a staff, the American flag will be to the right of the speaker and to the left of those looking at it.



On special days, the flag may be flown at half-staff. On Memorial Day it is flown at half-staff until noon, then it is raised to the top of the flag pole.



Never use the flag for decoration. Use bunting with the blue up, if horizontal, or to its own right if vertical. The colors will be blue, white, red, top to bottom or your left to right.

Major Points of Interest

Harpers Ferry - In addition to its fabulous scenery, Harpers Ferry was the site of the first successful application of interchangeable manufacture, the arrival of the first successful American railroad, John Brown's attack on slavery, the largest surrender of federal troops during the Civil War, and the education of former slaves in one of the earliest integrated schools in the United States.

New River Gorge National River - Encompassing over 70,000 acres of land along the New River, this national park protects 53 miles of free-flowing water. The gorge, carved by the world's second-oldest river, has been dubbed the "Grand Canyon of the East." A new eco-friendly visitor center opened near Sandstone in 2003.

The Greenbrier Resort- The Greenbrier is a AAA Five Diamond award-winning resort nestled on 6,500 acres in the scenic Allegheny Mountains in White Sulphur Springs. This world-renowned getaway offers more than 50 activities, including three 18-hole championship golf courses, a golf academy, a Land Rover driving school, a gallery of fine shops and a host of traditional amenities that have distinguished the resort for more than 200 years. In 2003, readers of "Conde Nast Traveler" magazine voted the Greenbrier one of the "Best of the Best" golf resorts in the world and the number two spa resort in North America.

Berkeley Springs - Long before the first Europeans discovered its warm waters, this region was already a famous health spa attracting Native Americans from Canada to the Carolinas. George Washington even slept here. Today, Berkeley Springs offers state-of-the-art spas, unique shops and local arts.

West Virginia Scenic Railroads - West Virginia features more than 80 railroad attractions, including the world-famous Cass Scenic Railroad State Park and the Mountain State Mystery Train and New River Gorge excursions. There are also diesel favorites like the Potomac Eagle excursions, on which passengers enjoy a 90 percent chance of seeing a bald eagle. There's also the recently expanded Durbin & Greenbrier Valley Railroad. The state is steeped in railroad traditions and there are a number of historic facilities that mark this culture.

Stonewall Resort - Opened in 2002, Stonewall Resort is the latest development in state park facilities. The resort sits along the shore of the state's second-largest impoundment, Stonewall Jackson Lake, and features an Arnold Palmer-designed championship golf course, lodge, deluxe cottages, houseboat rentals and a spa.

Tamarack - Tamarack is the nation's first and only statewide collection of handmade craft, art, and cuisine showcasing "The Best of West Virginia" from hand-carved furniture to glass, from pottery to Appalachian quilts and more. Tamarack offers regional specialty foods and products, as well as performances, craft demonstrations, shopping, theater, an art gallery, and a food court managed by The Greenbrier.

Oglebay Resort and the Winter Festival of Lights - Oglebay is a 1,650-acre resort with abundant recreational activities, deluxe accommodations, a zoo, gardens and shops nestled in the hills surrounding Wheeling. The resort features three golf courses and is home to America's largest light show, the Winter Festival of Lights. More than one million visitors and 3,000 tour buses visit the park and city each year to experience the show.

West Virginia State Park System -The 49 parks, forests and wildlife management areas comprise more than 180,000 acres set aside to protect regions of natural wonder, showcase scenic beauty, and preserve sites of historical significance. For years, the park system has been considered among the finest in the nation.

National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Green Bank - Home of the Green Bank Telescope, the world's largest moveable radio telescope. Here researchers study the universe through natural radio emissions. A new \$7.2 million education center opened in 2003, providing visitors and school children additional opportunities to learn about this exciting field of science.

(Information on any of the points of interest is available by calling the West Virginia Division of Tourism toll free at 1-800-CALL WVA or connecting to their website at <www.callwva.com>.)

WEST VIRGINIA STATE PARKS. FORESTS AND RECREATION AREAS







WV Legislative Photography,
Photo by Perry Bennett