

DCJS

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

A Statistical Report of the
Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety
State of West Virginia

WV JUVENILE PROBATION

1998 ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1999

Almost three out of every 100 West Virginia juveniles ages 10 to 17 were involved in the state's juvenile probation system in 1998. These juveniles were charged with committing 9,557 offenses causing the filing of 7,521 juvenile complaints.

This report describes these juveniles, summarizes the offenses that were charged and reviews case dispositions.

The source of this information is the 1998 juvenile justice database report form (JJDB) completed by all juvenile probation officers across the state on cases taken in or disposed of in 1998. The JJDB is a cooperative partnership between the Administrative Office of the WV Supreme Court of Appeals Juvenile Probation Services and DCJS.

The JJDB was created to provide systematic, statistical information on juvenile offenders and offenses. This information is used to facilitate sound policy and case level decisions, fair

Offenders

There were **6,895** juveniles involved in the juvenile probation system either through a written and signed petition or complaint or through the disposition of a case. *See page 2 for details.*

Offenses

These juveniles were charged with a total of **9,557** offenses. Twenty-one percent of the juveniles were charged with more than one offense. Status offense, assault, theft and property damage charges combined represented 68.5% of all offenses. *See page 4 for details.*

Cases

These charges resulted in the filing of **7,521** cases. A case is defined for JJDB purposes as a written and signed petition or complaint charging the juvenile with one or more crimes or status offenses committed within a 24-hour period in one county. *See page 6 for details.*

Dispositions

Only the most serious, initial disposition of each case was reported to the JJDB. Of these, **52.1%** of the cases were resolved formally, and **40.6%** were resolved informally. *See page 7 for details.*

resource allocation and the development of appropriate programming.

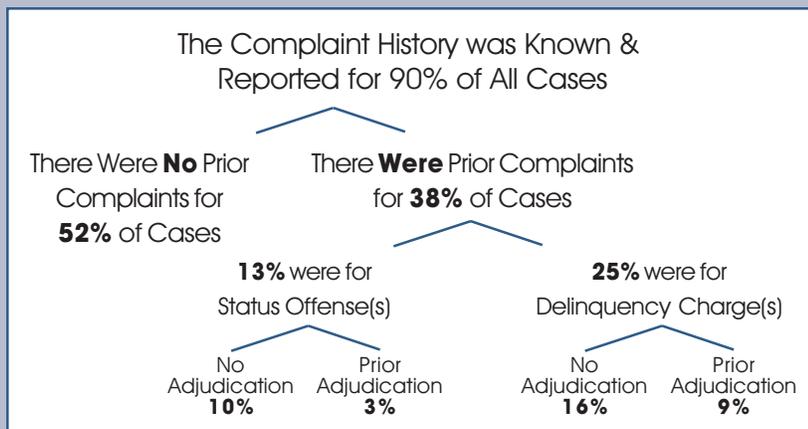
One limitation of this report is that only information reported by probation is included. There are many other state and local agencies and organizations that

deal directly with juvenile offenders. They include: law enforcement, juvenile detention and corrections, community programs, education, child shelters and the Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR). Offenders served by these groups are not included in this report.

For instance, although there are status offenders discussed in this report, there are many other status offenders who are served by DHHR instead of probation. This number has grown due to the 1997 change in West Virginia state law allowing for the referral of all preadjudicatory status offenders to DHHR. However, in some counties probation continues to handle the preadjudicatory status offense cases referring them to DHHR after adjudication.

Juveniles' Complaint History

Complaint History of 1998 Cases



Juvenile Offenders

In 1998, 6,895 juveniles were involved in the juvenile probation system either through a written and signed petition or complaint or through the disposition of a case. The disposition information included in this report may include some cases that were filed previous to 1998.

For this report, complaints and petitions will be referred to as complaints; and a juvenile charged with either a criminal offense or a status offense will be referred to as a juvenile offender.

Gender & Race

89.2% of the juvenile offenders were reported to be white, and 9% were reported to be black. Multi-racial, Asian, American Indian and others combined to total 1.8%. This racial distribution was true of both males and females.

However, the distribution of the race and gender of juvenile offenders was different from that of the general juvenile population of West Virginia.

Using 1998 census estimates as a guide, white females were the only juvenile offender group under-



represented. They comprised 46% of the general population but only 27% of the juvenile offenders.

Whereas white males were overrepresented with only 49% of the general population but 58% of all juvenile offenders.

Black males and females were also overrepresented in the juvenile offender population. Only 2% of the juvenile population were black males and 2% black females, but 6% of the juvenile offenders were black males and 3% were black females.

This overrepresentation rate is the same as the national average reported

in *Juvenile Court Statistics 1995* by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention.

Education

The majority (58.5%) of juvenile offenders for which educational status was known were categorized as mainstream students. Juveniles in special education comprised 8.1%; 4.2% were in an alternative program; and 1.5% had obtained their GED. One percent had graduated from high school.

The 5.8% dropout rate for juvenile offenders was greater than the statewide rate of 3% for all enrolled 7th to 12th grade students.

Living Situation

In cases where the juvenile's living situation at the time of offense was known, 91.1% were living with a parent or relative, and 4.4% were living in a DHHR approved setting.



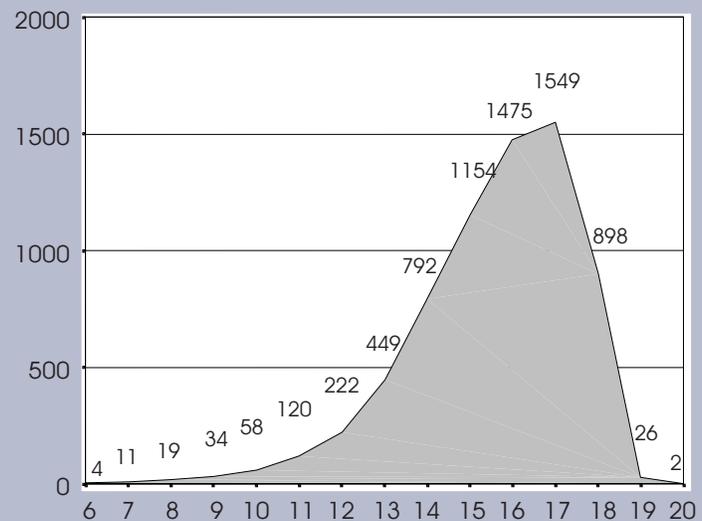
Age at Complaint

Juvenile's Age at Signing of Complaint

The age of offenders ranged from 6 to 20 years with the average age being 15.5 years. The highest number of complaints were filed against 17 year olds (22.7%).

While the majority (65.3%) of all female offenders were 15, 16 or 17 years old, males started offending earlier at age 13, with their peak offender age in the juvenile system being 17.

Those 18 to 20 years old within the juvenile probation system were charged with an offense committed prior to their 18th birthday. State law on juvenile jurisdiction allows for these individuals to be handled by the juvenile system until their 21st birthday.



1998 County Offender Rates

By Home County

	Juvenile Population	Juvenile Offenders	Rate		Juvenile Population	Juvenile Offenders	Rate		Juvenile Population	Juvenile Offenders	Rate
WV	217,329	6,369	2.93%	Summers	1,643	48	2.92%	Barbour	1,845	29	1.57%
Brooke	3,212	228	7.10%	Raleigh	10,672	308	2.89%	Wyoming	4,486	62	1.38%
Lincoln	3,050	195	6.39%	Greenbrier	3,989	115	2.88%	Fayette	6,676	87	1.30%
Mercer	8,016	400	4.99%	Marion	6,379	169	2.65%	Clay	1,562	19	1.22%
Wood	9,933	495	4.98%	Mingo	5,055	131	2.59%	McDowell	5,352	62	1.16%
Cabell	10,134	504	4.97%	Monongalia	6,838	169	2.47%	Jackson	3,228	37	1.15%
Mineral	3,062	150	4.90%	Pocahontas	1,026	25	2.44%	Calhoun	990	11	1.11%
Ohio	4,974	228	4.58%	Wirt	584	14	2.40%	Hampshire	2,114	23	1.09%
Tyler	1,196	51	4.26%	Logan	6,593	157	2.38%	Boone	3,684	37	1.00%
Morgan	1,344	55	4.09%	Pendleton	775	18	2.32%	Roane	2,202	20	.91%
Marshall	4,501	183	4.07%	Preston	4,008	92	2.30%	Pleasants	992	8	.81%
Taylor	1,765	71	4.02%	Berkeley	6,719	144	2.14%	Doddridge	869	7	.81%
Nicholas	3,871	155	4.00%	Monroe	1,397	29	2.08%	Ritchie	1,155	8	.69%
Harrison	8,231	275	3.34%	Wayne	5,504	111	2.02%	Grant	1,370	9	.66%
Kanawha	23,202	741	3.19%	Randolph	3,362	60	1.78%	Gilmer	813	5	.62%
Upshur	2,796	88	3.15%	Hardy	1,213	21	1.73%	Braxton	1,503	9	.60%
Hancock	3,983	123	3.09%	Putnam	5,398	90	1.67%	Webster	1,495	9	.60%
Jefferson	3,983	123	3.09%	Mason	3,225	51	1.58%	Tucker	927	4	.43%
Lewis	2,051	60	2.93%	Wetzel	2,282	36	1.58%				

The above table describes the relative number of juvenile offenders compared to the juvenile population for each county. Although there were 6,895 juveniles involved in the juvenile probation system in 1998, only those juveniles ages 10 to 17 were included in both the offender counts and the juvenile population numbers. Juvenile offenders under the age of 10 are rare. Including those age groups in the rate calculation would underrepresent the county offender rate. This methodology is the federal standard for computing juvenile offender rates. Juvenile population figures are based on 1990 Census figures. A juvenile's reported home county may be different than the county where the offense(s) occurred.

Home County

Kanawha County had the largest number of offenders reporting it as their county of residence at the time of offense with 782 (11.6%). Wood and Cabell counties had the second (523) and third (520) largest number of resident juvenile offenders with 7.7% each. Mercer, Raleigh and Harrison counties

had 6.7%, 4.8% and 4.1% respectively.

Only 2.1% of the juveniles lived in other states at the time of offense. The majority (79) of juveniles reported to live out of state were from Ohio. There were 15 each from Virginia and Pennsylvania and 5 each from Kentucky and Maryland.

Offender Rates

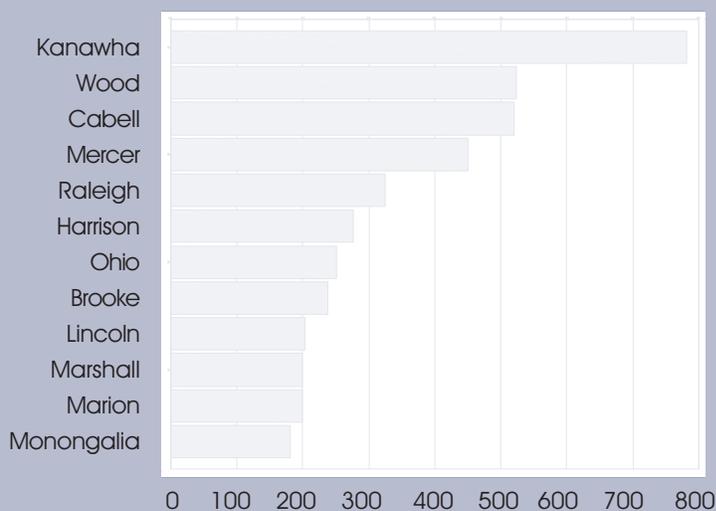
The average rate of juvenile offenders handled by probation in West Virginia was 2.93% of the total juvenile population ages 10 to 17. One-third of the counties (17) had offender rates higher than the state average.

Brook County had the highest number of juvenile offenders compared to their population with a rate of 7.10%. Lincoln followed closely with 6.39%. Mercer, Wood, Cabell, Mineral, Ohio, Tyler, Morgan, Marshall and Taylor counties had offender rates above 4%.

Cabell and Wood counties also had the second and third largest number of offenders. Although Kanawha had the largest number of juvenile offenders, their offender rate (3.19%) was closer to the state average of 2.93%.

Offenders' Place of Residence

Highest 12 Counties



Offenses Charged

A total of 9,557 offenses were charged to juveniles in 1998. **Status offense, assault, theft and property damage** charges combined represented 68.5% of all offenses.

Battery comprised 10.1% of all charges making it the most frequently charged offense in 1998. The second most frequent charge was destruction of property at 9.8%. The third most frequently charged offense was 1st offense shoplifting at 8.4%.

In 77.3% of the cases, the juvenile was charged with only one offense. Two offenses were charged in 14.1% of the complaints, and 4.2% charged three offenses. Only 2.8% of cases charged four or more offenses.

Status Offenses

Status offenses represented 29.7% of all offenses. For the purposes of this report, the federal definition of a status offender was used. According to Section 223(12)(A) of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act, status offenders are juveniles charged with acts that cannot be charged to adults. At the state level, the WV Code is not as broad. According to WV Code (49-1-4) a status offender is a juvenile who has been adjudicated as one:

“(A) Who habitually and continually refuses to respond to the lawful supervision by his or her parents, guardian or legal custodian such that the child’s behavior substantially endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the juvenile or any other person;

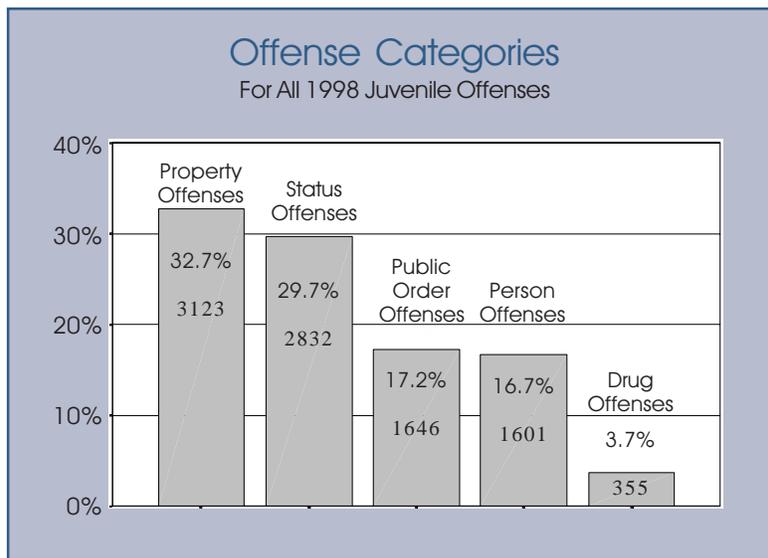
(B) Who has left the care of his or

her parents, guardian or custodian without the consent of such person or without good cause;

(C) Who is habitually absent from school without good cause; or

(D) Who violates any West Virginia municipal, county, or state law regarding use of alcoholic beverages by minors;”

The WV Code includes incorrigibility, running away, truancy, and possessing alcohol by a minor.



Possessing tobacco by a minor and violating curfew were categorized as status offenses in this report but are not included in WV Code.

These offenses included truancy, incorrigibility, runaway, possession of alcohol by a minor, possession of tobacco products by a minor and curfew violations. In addition, probation violations that were status offenses were included in this category.

Truancy was the most frequent status offense charged representing 8.2% of all offenses. Runaway was the second most frequent status offense charged representing 6.9% of all offenses charged. Incorrigibility followed closely with 6.4%.

Possession of alcohol by a minor (4.7%), possession of tobacco by a minor (1.0%), probation violation by a status offender (1.4%), curfew violation (0.8%) and underage consumption (0.3%) were also charged.

Person Offenses

Assault charges were the second most frequent (14.5%) offenses and by far the most frequent person-related crime with 1,386 charges. Assault charges also included domestic assault, malicious assault, simple assault, stalking, witness intimidation, assault on a police officer, wanton endangerment and malicious/unlawful wounding.

The remaining crimes were infrequent, yet included serious charges.

Homicide was charged 19 times including two counts of 1st degree

murder, eight counts of 2nd degree murder and nine counts of attempted murder.

There were eight counts of **kidnapping** charged.

Robbery was charged 43 times including 36 counts of aggravated robbery and seven counts of nonaggravated robbery.

Sexual assault was charged 96 times comprising 1% of all offenses charged. These charges included 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree sexual assault, 1st and 2nd degree sexual abuse and child sexual abuse.

A total of 49 **sexual offenses** were charged including 36 counts of incest and 13 counts of indecent exposure.

Property Offenses

Theft was the third most frequently charged (13.3%) offense with 1,275. Theft charges included 807 charges of 1st offense shoplifting, seven counts of 2nd offense shoplifting, two counts of 3rd offense shoplifting, 368 counts of petit larceny and 91 counts of grand larceny.

Property damage charges comprised 11.1% of all charges (1,061). These charges included 11 counts of auto tampering, 939 counts of destruction of property, three counts of vandalism, 70 counts of auto breaking and entering and 38 counts of breaking without entering.

Burglary offenses comprised 5% of all offenses charged (475). These charges included 120 counts of nighttime burglary, 122 counts of daytime burglary, 222 counts of breaking and entering, 10 counts of attempted breaking and entering or conspiracy and one count of attempted burglary.

There were 63 **stolen property** charges and 186 counts of **stolen vehicle**. Stolen property charges included receiving and transporting stolen goods and property, possession of stolen vehicle and interstate transport of stolen property. Charges under stolen vehicle included 99 counts of joyriding and 87 counts of grand auto larceny.

Arson was charged 63 times. Arson charges included 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th degree arson, setting fire to land and burning insured property.

Drug Offenses

There were 355 **drug law violations**. These charges included 338 counts of possession, 14 counts of drug paraphernalia, two counts of huffing and one count of manufacture and delivery.

Public Order Offenses

There were 297 **public peace** violations, including disorderly conduct, school disturbance and public intoxication. There were three **prostitution** charges.

Traffic offenses were charged 277 times and included one negligent

vehicular homicide, 71 counts of 1st and 2nd DUI, six counts of personal injury DUI, 11 counts of hit and run personal injury, five counts of hit and run property damage, 40 counts of 1st and 2nd offense reckless driving, 136 traffic violations, and seven leaving the scene of an accident. These numbers do not reflect all traffic offenses charged to juveniles in 1998. Only traffic offenses referred to probation are included in this number.

There were 243 **privacy violations** including 51 telephone harassment charges and 192 trespassing charges.

There were 199 **obstruction of justice** charges. This category included positive drug screens, probation violations, providing false information and failure to appear.

There were 217 **obstruction of police** charges. They included fleeing a police officer, obstructing an officer, resisting arrest and reporting false information and emergencies.

There were seven **flight/escape** charges.

There were 179 **weapons offenses**, including two counts of unlawful shooting, 64 counts of brandishing, 66 counts of carrying a concealed weapon, 17 bomb threats, 17 explosives possessions and 13 placing explosives.

There were 151 counts of **forgery/fraud**. This category included fraud, counterfeiting, uttering, worthless checks and credit card fraud.

There were 19 **animal control** offenses charged. This category included cruelty to animals and killing animals.

Miscellaneous offenses such as possession of fireworks and loitering were charged 54 times.

1998 Offenses Charged by Category

Category	#	%
Status Offense	2832	29.7%
Assault	1386	14.5%
Theft	1275	13.3%
Property Damage	1061	11.1%
Burglary	475	5.0%
Controlled Substance	355	3.7%
Public Peace	297	3.1%
Traffic Offense	277	2.9%
Privacy Violation	243	2.5%
Obstructing Police	217	2.3%
Obstructing Justice	199	2.1%
Stolen Vehicle	186	1.9%
Weapons	179	1.9%
Forgery/Fraud	151	1.6%
Sexual Assault	96	1.0%
Arson	63	0.7%
Stolen Property	63	0.7%
Miscellaneous	54	0.5%
Sexual Offense	49	0.5%
Robbery	43	0.4%
Animal Offense	19	0.2%
Homicide	19	0.2%
Kidnapping	8	0.1%
Escape/Fleeing	7	0.1%
Prostitution	3	0.0%
Total	9557	100%

This table lists all offenses charged to juveniles in calendar year 1998 and reported by juvenile probation officers. They do not necessarily represent all offenses charged to juveniles in WV. The offense categories used conform to Federal National Crime Information Center (NCIC) standards.

Juvenile Cases

There were 9,210 cases reported or disposed in 1998. A case is defined for the JJDB as a written and signed petition or complaint charging the juvenile with one or more crimes or status offenses committed within a 24-hour period in one county. The disposition information included in this report may include some cases that were filed previous to 1998.

Complainant

The person signing the complaint charging the juvenile with committing an offense was a law enforcement officer in 59.7% of the cases. Parents and schools both reported 12.1% each. Victims reported 9.4% of the cases, and probation reported 3.1%.

Date of Complaint

In 7,521 of the cases, the complaint was signed in 1998. For the other 1,689 cases, the complaint was signed in a previous year, but the disposition occurred in 1998.

Approximately 80% of complaints were charged within one month of the offense date. Half (49.5%) were signed on the same day or the day following the first offense charged.

The largest number of complaints were signed during the month of March. The smallest number were signed during the summer months of June, July and August. In fall, the numbers went up slightly but back down in the winter.

Complaint History

In 52% of the cases no prior complaints for status offenses or delinquency offenses had been filed on the juvenile. In some cases, prior status offense history was unknown to probation because the cases were handled solely by the Department of Health and Human Resources.

The majority of the prior status offense charges (9.8%) did not result in adjudication. Similarly, the majority of prior delinquency charges (16.4%) also did not result in adjudication. However, 9.2% of cases reported a prior adjudication of delinquency for the offender, and 2.6% of the cases reported a prior adjudication for a status offense.

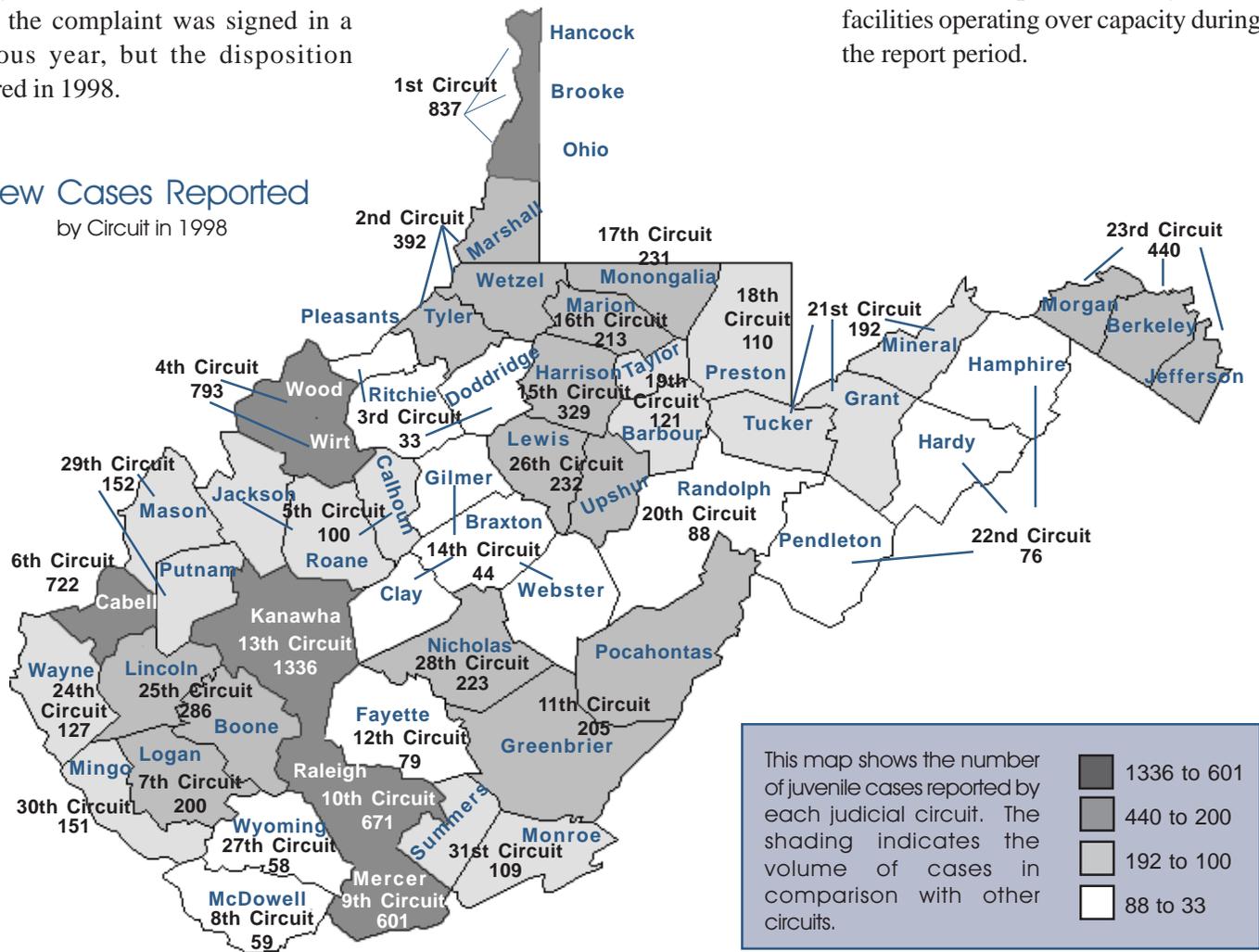
Predispositional Detention

In 78.8% of cases, the juvenile was not detained prior to the disposition hearing. The juvenile was held in a detention center prior to the disposition of their case in only 480 cases (5.2%). Two percent were held in non-secure facilities and 1% in staff secure facilities. Only 1% were placed on home confinement.

This low predispositional detention rate is due, in part, to WV juvenile facilities operating over capacity during the report period.

New Cases Reported

by Circuit in 1998



Case Disposition

This section contains information on the most serious, initial disposition of each case.

Of the cases disposed in 1998, 52.1% were resolved formally. A formal disposition is imposed by a court after a juvenile has been adjudged to be a delinquent or has been adjudged to be a status offender. 40.6% of the cases were resolved informally. An informal disposition is an action taken in a case before a case is adjudicated. The disposition was pending for 668 cases.

Of the cases that reported a disposition, only 3.2% of charges were disposed the same day the complaint was signed. More than one-third (35.8%) of the offenses were disposed within one month of signing. Over one-half (55.6%) were disposed within two months and 85.5% within six months.

Formal Dispositions

The most common formal dispositions involved assigning the juvenile to an improvement period (15.7%), dismissing the case (13.6%)

and assigning the juvenile to noncustodial probation (10.8%).

Informal Dispositions

The most common informal dispositions were counseled and case closed (13.3%) and informal supervision by probation (8.0%). A complete list of dispositions is presented in the table below.

Transfer to Adult Court

Only 17 cases of transfer to adult criminal status were reported. Other juvenile offenders may have been transferred, but the complaints were not made to probation.

Of those reported, all were male. Ten cases involved white males and seven involved black males.

The age of the juveniles involved ranged from 15 to 19 years old with 13 of the cases involving 17 year olds. The one case involving a 19 year old was for probation violations that he committed after his 18th birthday.

The offense(s) charged ranged from breaking and entering to 1st degree

murder. For six of these cases, the juvenile had no prior complaints. For another six, the juvenile had at least one prior delinquency adjudication. Two had at least one prior adjudication for a status offense(s), and two had prior delinquency complaints but no adjudications.

Commitment Setting

Only 21.9% of all juvenile cases disposed resulted in an out of home placement. 663 cases (7.2%) involved commitment by the courts to non-secure, staff secure or hardware secure facilities. In 250 (2.7%) of these cases, the juvenile was assigned to a hardware secure facility. The commitment setting in many of the cases (13.7%) was unknown.

Factors that affect out of home placements include lack of placement alternatives and facility overcrowding.

Pleas

Only 226 or 1.7% of all offenses were plead to a charge different than the original offense charged on the complaint.

Initial Disposition of Cases

For 1998

Disposition		# of Cases	%
Formal	Improvement Period	1,450	15.7
Formal	Dismissed	1,252	13.6
Informal	Counseled, Case Closed	1,223	13.3
Formal	Probation, Noncustodial	998	10.8
Informal	Informal Supervision by Probation	738	8.0
Informal	Complaint Resolved	653	7.1
Informal	Referred to Community Agency, Case Closed	435	4.7
Informal	Held Open without Further Action	384	4.2
Informal	Other Informal Disposition	305	3.3
Formal	DHHR Custody, Probation	297	3.2
Formal	Adjudicated Delinquent	209	2.3
Formal	DHHR Custody	146	1.6
Formal	Adjudicated Status Offender, No DHHR Custody	130	1.4
Formal	Division of Juvenile Services Custody	114	1.2
Formal	Other Formal Disposition	98	1.1
Formal	Adjudicated Status Offender, DHHR Custody	65	0.7
Formal	Transferred to Adult Court	17	0.2
Formal	No Delinquent Adjudication	10	0.1
Formal	Adjudicated, Not Status Offender	9	0.1
Formal	Adjudicated, Not Delinquent	10	0.1
Formal	Mental Health Proceeding Initiated	2	0.0
Formal	No Status Offender Adjudication	1	0.0
	Disposition Information Not Yet Available	664	7.3
Total	Cases	9210	100%

Acknowledgments

This report is the work of DCJS staff in cooperation with the Administrative Office of the Supreme Court of Appeals' Director of Probation, Fred McDonald, and all the hard working juvenile probation officers across the state.

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WV Juvenile Probation Officers

As of July 1999

Supreme Court of Appeals Administrative Office - Administrative Director, James M. Albert
 Chief Deputy, Administrative Counsel & Director of Judicial Education, Richard Rosswurm
 Director of Probation Services & Interstate Compact on Juveniles Administrator, Fred McDonald

Aguirre, Angela	7 th Circuit	Fogle, Debra	2 nd Circuit	Peterson, Serena	26 th Circuit
Aird, Jocelyn	23 rd Circuit	Fontaine, Joan	4 th Circuit	Porterfield, Mary	9 th Circuit
Ballard, Terry	6 th Circuit	Fry, Gail	24 th Circuit	Powell, Jerome	8 th Circuit
Barker, John	16 th Circuit	Gain, Rose	15 th Circuit	Powell, Thomas	12 th Circuit
Barnes, Jane	4 th Circuit	Gillespie, Teresa	29 th Circuit	Pratt, Gladys	24 th Circuit
Barth, Carol	4 th Circuit	Ginanni, Laffovia	4 th Circuit	Price, Marcia	30 th Circuit
Bechtold, William, Jr.	23 rd Circuit	Hatcher, Sue	6 th Circuit	Riggleman, Brad	23 rd Circuit
Bills, Caren	29 th Circuit	Herbert, Raymond	29 th Circuit	Robertson, Danielle	23 rd Circuit
Bland, Paula	13 th Circuit	Hercules, Gretchen	2 nd Circuit	Robertson, Juanita	11 th Circuit
Bowden, Cathy	10 th Circuit	Hoover, Jon	14 th Circuit	Rogers, Bill	6 th Circuit
Bragg, Jack	12 th Circuit	Hunter, Michelle	6 th Circuit	Ross, Dave	15 th Circuit
Britner, Vickie	14 th Circuit	Judd, Sandra	23 rd Circuit	Scarpellini, Thomas	25 th Circuit
Brown, Charles	7 th Circuit	Kane, James	13 th Circuit	Sheppard, Rodney	4 th Circuit
Brown, James	13 th Circuit	Kelly, Lon	17 th Circuit	Shrader, Brenda	29 th Circuit
Browning, Kay	7 th Circuit	Kilgore, Brian	6 th Circuit	Sizemore, Dave	29 th Circuit
Burgess, Lloyd	14 th Circuit	Lacy, Michael	6 th Circuit	Sloan, Dana	25 th Circuit
Butler, Carlana	6 th Circuit	Lane, Jeffrey	7 th Circuit	Smoot, Ricky	13 th Circuit
Buzzo, Kerry	9 th Circuit	Lee, James	1 st Circuit	Sovine, Sally	6 th Circuit
Cave, Greg	22 nd Circuit	Lemons, Karen	11 th Circuit	Sponaugle, Larry	14 th Circuit
Childers, Lewis	15 th Circuit	McCann, Charles	6 th Circuit	Stephens, Judy	4 th Circuit
Childs, Karen	31 st Circuit	McCoy, John	17 th Circuit	Stephens, Phillip	4 th Circuit
Christian, Susan	19 th Circuit	McCrum, Vickie	21 st Circuit	Stewart, Phyllis	17 th Circuit
Cipoletti, Ralph	1 st Circuit	McGilton, Melinda A.	23 rd Circuit	Stewart, R. Keith	13 th Circuit
Claxton, Stacey	15 th Circuit	McLaughlin, Carl Jr.	13 th Circuit	Thomas, Crystal	18 th Circuit
Cline, Peggy	3 rd Circuit	Mellinger, John	5 th Circuit	Thorne, John	13 th Circuit
Cook, Tamela	20 th Circuit	Moore, Bryan	14 th Circuit	Visconti, Angela	13 th Circuit
Crowe, Charlotte	9 th Circuit	Morales, Lewis	6 th Circuit	Voloski, John	10 th Circuit
Curenton, Jonathan	1 st Circuit	Mortakis, Susan	1 st Circuit	Westfall, James	5 th Circuit
Davis, Stephen	22 nd Circuit	Mullens, Angela	26 th Circuit	Wiles, Deborah	27 th Circuit
Dorsey, Jimmy	28 th Circuit	O'Brien, Sandra	21 st Circuit	Winkler, Jonny	6 th Circuit
Dyer, Douglas	10 th Circuit	Paige, Marlene	16 th Circuit	Wolfe, Janet	18 th Circuit
Ferda, Marilyn	12 th Circuit	Parrish, John	12 th Circuit	Woodrum, Janette	12 th Circuit
Fields, Debra R.	13 th Circuit	Peal, Cheryl	13 th Circuit	Wright, Jon B.	23 rd Circuit

JJDB Planning & Evaluation

Committee Members

Carol Barth, 4th Circuit Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
 Karen Childs, 31st Circuit Juvenile Probation Officer
 Tammy Collins, DCJS Policy & Planning Coordinator
 Doug Dyer, 10th Circuit Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Sue Hage, DHHR Director of Community Organization
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