

CHAPTER 2

Executive Branch



Thomas Jefferson Statue.
(Missouri State Archives)





Bob Holden

Governor

Elected November 7, 2000

Term expires January 2005

BOB HOLDEN (Democrat) was sworn in as Missouri's 53rd Governor on January 8, 2001. As the first Governor to take office in the new millennium, Holden, a Democrat, has focused on meeting the challenges of a new economy with a special focus on education.

Even during a time of national recession, Holden has not backed down on his priorities of improving Missouri's schools, protecting Missouri senior citizens, improving the health and safety of Missourians, and creating jobs for the future.

At a time when 17 other states were cutting elementary and secondary education, Missouri added funding, passed one of the nation's strongest educational accountability bills, and initiated an innovative new character education program into the schools. Despite severe budgetary challenges, Holden continues to fight for higher education funding and has provided millions of dollars in support for university research as a means of fueling the state's economy and moving Missouri toward the knowledge-based economy of the future.

Raised on a farm in the Ozarks, Holden respects and supports the role of agriculture in Missouri. He has worked to improve the link between agriculture and life sciences research. He has also improved agricultural marketing efforts including a new focus on the value-added side of agriculture, which allows farmers to expand markets and increase economic opportunities.

Holden has balanced Missouri's budget and maintained the state's AAA bond rating, which demonstrates the financial market's endorsement of the state's fiscal management and responsibility. *Governing* magazine gives Missouri a 4-star rating, the highest possible, for good management.

Holden's success has placed him in a leadership position among Governors nationally. He was elected chair of the Midwestern Governors' Conference where he is leading the Midwestern states' efforts to stimulate the economy by focusing on education and research. Holden has also chaired the Governor's Ethanol Coalition and represented fellow Governors on the National Medicaid Reform Task Force.

Holden developed Missouri@Work, a job growth plan to create and retain high-quality jobs as the economy moves into the knowledge-based

economy of the future. In 2003, Holden signed into law legislation aimed at allowing Missouri to become a leader in the rapidly expanding life sciences industry. He also proposed and signed a law that will help rebuild infrastructure in downtown areas and support job creation in both rural and urban communities.

Governor Holden's efforts on behalf of Missouri seniors include the establishment of a prescription drug plan for seniors who could not afford the high cost of medicine. To accomplish this goal, he ordered a special session of the Missouri legislature in 2001 to enact the SenioRx program, which has now aided thousands of Missouri senior citizens. Holden also led the fight for greater protection of nursing home residents and in 2003 signed the Senior Care and Protection Act. The law holds unscrupulous nursing home owners accountable for their actions and keeps bad actors out of the state.

Under Holden's leadership, Missouri was the first state in the nation to name a Homeland Security Director following the terrorist attacks of 9/11. This prompt action by the Governor resulted in increased federal funding for homeland protection efforts in Missouri and an improved security response system for all Missourians.

Holden has worked to protect the health of Missouri children through the Children's Health Insurance Program, MC+ for Kids, providing one of the best health care plans in the nation for low-income children. In his first legislative session as governor, Holden passed the landmark Women's Health Initiative, which dramatically increased health care access and coverage for Missouri women.

Governor Holden's life is an affirmation of the American Dream. Born in Kansas City, raised on a farm in the Ozarks near Birch Tree, Holden attended a one-room school and went on to graduate from Southwest Missouri State University with a degree in political science. He also attended the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University where he took courses specifically tailored for government executives.

Holden met his wife Lori Hauser Holden during his first campaign for the state legislature and they have two boys, 13-year-old Robert and 9-year-old John D.



Office of Governor

State Capitol
Jefferson City 65102
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Qualifications

The chief executive officer of the State of Missouri must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for at least 15 years and a resident of Missouri for at least 10 years before being elected Governor.

The Governor is elected to a four-year term during the same year as a presidential election and may seek re-election to a second four-year term. No person may hold the office for more than two terms.

Responsibilities

The Governor appoints the members of all boards and commissions, the heads of all departments in state government and fills all vacancies in public offices unless otherwise provided by law. The board members of Missouri's state universities and colleges are appointed by the Governor. The Governor also selects the members of the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Missouri from names submitted by the State Judicial Commission. He appoints members to the state's six urban election boards, two police boards and the Board of Probation and Parole. Most appointments require the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Governor addresses the General Assembly on the state of government and recommends changes or other actions to be taken. A budget is submitted by the Governor to the General Assembly within 30 days after the assembly convenes. The budget contains the Governor's estimates of available state revenues and an itemized plan for proposed expenditures.

The Governor may object to one or more items or portions of items of appropriations of money in any bill presented to him while approving other portions of the bill. On signing the bill, he appends to it a statement of the items or portions of items to which he objects and such items or portions will not take effect. The Governor may control the rate of expenditure in other areas whenever the actual revenues are



JANE DUEKER
Chief of Staff



MARY STILL
Director of Communications



DAVID COSGROVE
Chief Legal Counsel



LOIS WAIBEL
Assistant to the Governor

less than the revenue estimates upon which the appropriations were based.

All bills and joint resolutions passed by both houses of the legislature are submitted to the Governor for his consideration. The Governor must return the legislation to the house of its inception within 15 days after receiving it. The Governor may either approve a bill, making it law, or return it to the legislature with his objections. When the legislature is adjourned, the Governor has 45 days in which to consider a bill.

Additional Duties and Powers

The Governor performs many other duties assigned by constitution, statute or custom. For example, he issues writs of election to fill vacancies in either house of the General Assembly. The Governor also has the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, but this does not include the power to parole.

In addition to his other duties, the Governor is a member of a number of boards and commissions, such as the Board of Public Buildings and the State Board of Fund Commissioners.

Moreover, the Governor is the conservator of peace throughout Missouri and is commander-in-chief of the state's militia. He may call out the



CHRIS BROWN
Director of Boards and
Commissions



ROB CROUSE
Executive Speechwriter



JENNIFER DEAVER
Director of Operations



ANGELA ELSBURY
Director of Scheduling



DANIEL HALL
Senior Policy Advisor



BETH REEDS HOFHERR
Assistant to the First Lady



PATRICK LYNN
Senior Policy Advisor



TINA SHANNON
Deputy Director of Legislative
Affairs

militia to execute laws, suppress threats of danger to the state, and prevent and repel invasion.

The Governor has the authority to remit fines and forfeitures when he believes an injustice is done or great hardship suffered by the defendant.

Executive Department

The executive department consists of all state elective and appointive employees, except those of the legislative and judicial departments.

In addition to the many duties that are specifically assigned to the Governor in the Missouri Constitution, he has many other duties, which are assigned to him by statute and by custom.

Personnel, Office of Governor: Page 928



TED WEDEL
Director of Legislative Affairs



KEN FRANKLIN
Policy Analyst - St. Louis Office



Governor's Mansion

(Mary Pat Abele)

Missouri Governor's Mansion

Governor Bob Holden, First Lady Lori Hauser Holden, Robert Lee III and John D. are very proud to be living in "the people's house"—the Missouri Governor's Mansion.

First occupied by Governor B. Gratz Brown and his family in 1872, this stately three-story brick building is one of the oldest and most beautifully restored Governors' homes in the United States. The Mansion is perched on a bluff near the State Capitol Building and provides a scenic glimpse of the Missouri River. Built in the Renaissance Revival style, the residence entry consists of an imposing portico with four dignified pink granite columns. A Victorian atmosphere greets visitors as they enter the Great Hall with its dramatic 17-foot ceilings, a rare free-flowing staircase of solid walnut, and one of the best collections of period furnishings in the country.

Portraits of 29 Missouri First Ladies are featured throughout the Mansion along with loaned works of art created by world famous Missouri artists George Caleb Bingham, who also served as Missouri State Treasurer from 1862–1865; Thomas Hart Benton and the Harry S Truman family portrait by Greta Kempton. Designed by George Ingham Barnett of St. Louis, the Mansion has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since May 21, 1969.

Because the Holdens are an energetic family with two young sons, the Mansion and surround-

ing grounds are always a whirlwind of activity. Passers-by are often treated to basketball games, baseball practice, skateboarding, or bicycle rides around the Mansion drive. The Holdens' two dogs, Nike and Silver, may also be frequently viewed romping across the Mansion lawn.

Family comes first for First Lady Lori Hauser Holden, although public service and dedication to the Missouri communities she dearly loves comes naturally. Bob and Lori met during Bob's first campaign for the state legislature in 1982, and they were married in 1983. Lori Hauser Holden has established herself as a pro-active First Lady, speaking across the state on behalf of better schools, improved health care, stronger neighborhoods, the fine arts, and promoting Missouri agricultural products.

Mrs. Holden chaired the Missouri Commemorative Quarter Design Committee, which enlisted the public in picking the design of the Missouri quarter. Missouri was the 24th state to enter the Union and therefore the 24th quarter issued by the U.S. mint, when it debuted in the summer of 2003.

The First Lady is also very active in the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission, which is planning events around the state in 2004 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the historic journey. The commemoration of the journey, which began in Missouri, is expected to bring thousands of tourists to the state.

Historical Listing, Governors

Name and (party)	Term	County	Born	Died
1. Alexander McNair (D) ¹	1820–24	St. Louis	5/5/1775	3/18/1826
2. Frederick Bates (D) ¹	1824–25	St. Louis	6/23/1777	8/4/1825
3. Abraham J. Williams (D) ¹	1825–26	Boone	2/26/1781	12/30/1839
4. John Miller (D) ¹	1826–32	Howard	11/25/1781	3/18/1846
5. Daniel Dunklin (D)	1832–36	Washington	1/14/1790	8/25/1844
6. Lilburn W. Boggs (D)	1836–40	Jackson	12/14/1792	3/14/1860
7. Thomas Reynolds (D)	1840–44	Howard	3/12/1796	2/9/1844
8. Meredith Miles Marmaduke (D)	1844	Saline	8/25/1791	3/26/1864
9. John Cummins Edwards (D)	1844–48	Cole	6/24/1806	9/17/1888
10. Austin Augustus King (D)	1848–53	Ray	9/21/1802	4/22/1870
11. Sterling Price (D)	1853–57	Chariton	9/1809	9/29/1867
12. Truett Polk (D)	1857	St. Louis	5/29/1811	4/16/1876
13. Hancock Lee Jackson (D)	1857	Randolph	5/12/1796	3/19/1876
14. Robert Marcellus Stewart (D)	1857–61	Buchanan	3/12/1815	9/21/1871
15. Claiborne Fox Jackson (D)	1861	Saline	4/4/1806	12/6/1862
16. Hamilton Rowan Gamble (U) ^{2, 3}	1861–64	St. Louis	11/29/1798	1/31/1864
17. Willard Preble Hall (U) ³	1864–65	Buchanan	5/9/1820	11/3/1882
18. Thomas Clement Fletcher (R) ⁴	1865–69	St. Louis	1/22/1827	3/25/1899
19. Joseph Washington McClurg (R) ⁴	1869–71	Camden	2/22/1818	12/2/1900
20. Benjamin Gratz Brown (R) ⁵	1871–73	St. Louis	5/28/1826	12/13/1885
21. Silas Woodson (D)	1873–75	Buchanan	5/18/1819	10/9/1896
22. Charles Henry Hardin (D)	1875–77	Audrain	7/15/1820	7/29/1892
23. John Smith Phelps (D)	1877–81	Greene	12/14/1814	11/20/1886
24. Thomas Theodore Crittenden (D)	1881–85	Johnson	1/1/1832	5/29/1909
25. John Sappington Marmaduke (D)	1885–87	St. Louis City	3/14/1833	12/28/1887
26. Albert Pickett Morehouse (D)	1887–89	Nodaway	7/11/1835	9/23/1891
27. David Rowland Francis (D)	1889–93	St. Louis City	10/1/1850	1/15/1927
28. William Joel Stone (D)	1893–97	Vernon	5/7/1848	4/14/1918
29. Lon Vest Stephens (D)	1897–1901	Cooper	12/1/1858	1/10/1923
30. Alexander Monroe Dockery (D)	1901–05	Daviess	2/11/1845	12/26/1926
31. Joseph Wingate Folk (D)	1905–09	St. Louis City	10/28/1869	5/28/1923
32. Herbert Spencer Hadley (R)	1909–13	Jackson	2/20/1872	12/1/1927
33. Elliott Woolfolk Major (D)	1913–17	Pike	10/20/1864	7/9/1949
34. Frederick Dozier Gardner (D)	1917–21	St. Louis City	11/6/1869	12/18/1933
35. Arthur Mastick Hyde (R)	1921–25	Grundy	7/12/1877	10/17/1947
36. Sam Aaron Baker (R)	1925–29	Cole	11/7/1874	9/16/1933
37. Henry Stewart Caulfield (R)	1929–33	St. Louis	12/9/1873	5/11/1966
38. Guy Brasfield Park (D)	1933–37	Platte	6/10/1872	10/1/1946
39. Lloyd Crow Stark (D)	1937–41	Pike	11/23/1886	9/17/1972
40. Forrest C. Donnell (R)	1941–45	St. Louis	8/20/1884	3/3/1980
41. Phil M. Donnelly (D)	1945–49	Laclede	3/6/1891	9/12/1961
42. Forrest Smith (D)	1949–53	Ray	2/14/1886	3/8/1962
43. Phil M. Donnelly (D)	1953–57	Laclede	3/6/1891	9/12/1961
44. James T. Blair Jr. (D)	1957–61	Cole	3/15/1902	7/12/1962
45. John M. Dalton (D)	1961–65	Dunklin	11/9/1900	7/7/1972
46. Warren E. Hearnes (D)	1965–73	Mississippi	7/24/1923	
47. Christopher S. Bond (R)	1973–77	Audrain	3/29/1939	
48. Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	1977–81	Jackson	3/6/1939	
49. Christopher S. Bond (R)	1981–85	Audrain	3/29/1939	
50. John Ashcroft (R)	1985–93	Greene	5/9/1942	
51. Mel Carnahan (D)	1993–2000	Phelps	2/11/1934	10/16/2000
52. Roger Wilson (D) ⁶	2000–2001	Boone	10/10/1948	
53. Bob Holden (D)	2001	Shannon	8/24/1949	

¹At the time of the elections of McNair, Bates and Williams, and of the first election of Miller in 1825, there were no organized political parties in Missouri. Individual popularity prevailed. All called themselves Republicans—that is, Jeffersonian Republicans, or what now are called Democrats.

²Gamble was elected provisional governor by the Missouri State Convention on July 31, 1861. The office had been declared vacated after Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson joined the Confederacy.

³Unionist. ⁴Radical. ⁵Liberal.

⁶Wilson became Missouri's 52nd governor on October 17, 2000 finishing the remaining months of Mel Carnahan's term. Carnahan died tragically on October 16, 2000 in a plane crash.