CHAPTER 2
Executive Branch

Musicians gathered at the Russell home, c1905
Gill Photograph Collection
Missouri State Archives
MATT BLUNT (Republican) was elected as Missouri's 54th governor on November 2, 2004, carrying 101 of Missouri's 114 counties. He was commissioned by the people to chart a course of economic growth and fiscal responsibility and has moved Missouri in a positive new direction.

Blunt successfully made education the state's highest priority, created a state government that lives within taxpayers' means, worked to address Missouri's health care crisis, protected working families by holding the line on job-killing taxes, and established an economic climate that has led to tens of thousands of new, family-supporting jobs for Missourians.

Governor Blunt has increased state funding for Missouri's public schools every year he has been in office, securing more than a half of a billion dollars in new money for Missouri classrooms in just the first three years of his administration. Blunt also implemented a new school funding formula focused on the needs of Missouri school children and has more than doubled higher education scholarships. In addition, Blunt enacted college tuition controls and significantly increased funding for Missouri colleges and universities.

His groundbreaking Lewis and Clark Discovery Initiative provides $335 million for new state-of-the-art learning centers for Missouri students and strengthens the Missouri Technology Corporation, which will capitalize on innovative research already being conducted in our state and help build on Missouri's strong position as a leader in technology and research fields.

Blunt rejuvenated the state's economy and implemented policies that are spurring economic growth. He has modernized state government and made it more efficient, turning an inherited $1.1 billion deficit into a surplus without a tax increase. Lawsuit reform, regulatory reforms and bold new initiatives like the Missouri Quality Jobs Act and Downtown Revitalization and Economic Assistance for Missouri (DREAM) initiative have helped turn Missouri's economy around.

Blunt brought the state's priorities together with the people's priorities. He signed meaningful pro-life legislation that has helped reduce the number of abortions in the state and protects the sanctity of human life.

Governor Blunt is ensuring the future of health care for Missourians. He has worked to develop a quality system of health care for low-income Missourians that helps Missourians to improve their quality of life and has set an ambitious goal to lower the number of Missouri's uninsured.

Blunt championed and signed legislation establishing a renewable fuel standard in Missouri, helping to position Missouri as a leader in ethanol production and consumption.

Blunt's aggressive steps to protect Missouri children from evil sexual predators has made Missouri a national model in the fight against these dangerous criminals. Enhancements to both the sex offender registry and law enforcement's arsenal are helping to keep Missouri children safe.

Governor Blunt was born November 20, 1970, in Strafford, Missouri and spent his childhood on a small farm. He attended public schools in Strafford, and graduated from Jefferson City High School. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy with a bachelor's of science degree in history.

During his more than five years of active duty naval service, Blunt received numerous commendations. He served as an engineering officer on a frigate, USS JACK WILLIAMS (FFG-24) and as the Navigator of a destroyer, USS Peterson (DD-969). His active duty service included assignments in Operation Support Democracy, involving the United Nations blockade of Haiti, missions to interdict drug traffic off the South American coast, and on duties involved in the interdiction of Cuban migrants in 1994. He also served in Operation Enduring Freedom, America's response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Prior to his election as governor, Blunt served as a member of the Missouri General Assembly (District 139) and as Missouri's 37th Secretary of State.

As secretary of state, Blunt oversaw landmark election reform that helped restore Missourians' confidence in the state elections process. He also introduced dramatic technological and process enhancements that reduced costs and improved customer service.

Governor Blunt married Melanie Anderson Blunt in March 1997. They are the proud parents of one son, William Branch Blunt, born in March 2005. The Blunts attend a Baptist church near their home.
Office of Governor

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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, all department heads 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. The governor 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.

All bills and joint resolutions passed by both houses of the legislature are submitted to the governor for 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 objections. When the legislature is adjourned, the governor has 45 days in which to consider a bill.

The governor may object to one or more items or portions of items of an appropriations bill while approving other items or portions of the appropriations bill. Upon signing the appropriations bill, appended to it is a statement of the items or portions of items to which there are objections 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 less than the revenue estimates upon which the appropriations were based.
The governor has the authority to remit fines and forfeitures when it is believed that an injustice was done or great hardship was suffered by the defendant.

In addition to 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. The militia may be called out to execute laws, suppress threats of danger to the state, and prevent and repel invasion.

The executive department consists of all state elective and appointive employees, except those of the legislative and judicial departments.
Missouri Governor’s Mansion

Governor Matt Blunt, First Lady Melanie Blunt and their son William Branch Blunt are honored to call the Missouri Governor’s Mansion their home.

First occupied by Gov. 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 and finished 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. Designed by George Ingham Barnett of St. Louis, the mansion has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since May 21, 1969.

Missouri First Ladies’ portraits are featured throughout the mansion along with loaned works of art created by world famous Missouri artist George Caleb Bingham, who also served as Missouri state treasurer from 1862–1865; the Thomas Hart Benton and Harry S. Truman family portraits are by Greta Kempton.

The Blunts enjoy making “the people’s house” their home and appreciate the opportunity for their son Branch to grow up surrounded by stories and pictures that showcase Missouri’s rich history and heritage. Branch is the first child raised in the mansion since Christopher “Kit” Bond was governor more than 20 years ago.

Mrs. Blunt is devoted to helping her husband strengthen Missouri. She has traveled across our state delivering speeches and visiting with countless Missourians about their hopes and aspirations.

Mrs. Blunt has also strived to be a role model to other Missourians through her volunteer work in many charitable organizations. As Missouri’s First Lady, Mrs. Blunt has participated in Scholastic Read for 2006 and 2007, Habitat for Humanity’s Women’s Build, and serves as honorary chair of Missouri Citizens for the Arts.

To support her initiative of women’s and children’s wellness, Mrs. Blunt serves as Missouri’s honorary chair for the American Heart Association’s Go Red for Women Campaign; she has participated in the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure and serves as spokesperson and honorary chair for that foundation’s Mid-Missouri Affiliate; serves as honorary chair of the Junior League of Springfield’s Crisis Nursery of the Ozarks; and has joined the Governor to ensure immunization cards are issued to every Missouri newborn. She supports Missouri’s Amber Alert Portal System, Child Passenger Safety Week, and the Missouri Child Resource and Referral Network.

Approximately 60,000 people visit the Missouri governor’s mansion annually.
### Historical Listing, Governors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and (party)</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander McNair (D)²</td>
<td>1820–24</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>5/5/1775</td>
<td>3/18/1826</td>
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<td>Frederick Bates (D)²</td>
<td>1824–25</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>6/23/1777</td>
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<td>Abraham J. Williams (D)²</td>
<td>1825–26</td>
<td>Boone</td>
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<td>John Miller (D)²</td>
<td>1826–32</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>11/25/1781</td>
<td>3/14/1846</td>
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<td>Daniel Dunklin (D)²</td>
<td>1832–36</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1/14/1790</td>
<td>8/25/1844</td>
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<td>Lilburn W. Boggs (D)²</td>
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<td>Jackson</td>
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<td>Thomas Reynolds (D)²</td>
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<td>Howard</td>
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<td>Saline</td>
<td>8/25/1791</td>
<td>3/26/1864</td>
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<td>Austin Augustus King (D)²</td>
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<td>Ray</td>
<td>9/21/1802</td>
<td>4/22/1870</td>
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<td>Sterling Price (D)²</td>
<td>1853–57</td>
<td>Chariton</td>
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<td>9/29/1867</td>
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<td>Trusten Polk (D)²</td>
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<td>Hancock Lee Jackson (D)²</td>
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<td>Robert Marcellus Stewart (D)²</td>
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<td>Willard Preble Hall (U)²³</td>
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<td>Benjamin Gratz Brown (R)²³</td>
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<td>Silas Woodson (D)²³</td>
<td>1873–75</td>
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<td>Charles Henry Hardin (D)²³</td>
<td>1875–77</td>
<td>Audrain</td>
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<td>John Smith Phelps (D)²³</td>
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<td>Greene</td>
<td>12/14/1814</td>
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<td>Thomas Theodore Crittenden (D)²³</td>
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<td>Johnson</td>
<td>1/1832</td>
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<td>John Sappington Marmaduke (D)²³</td>
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<td>Albert Pickett Morehouse (D)²³</td>
<td>1887–89</td>
<td>Nodaway</td>
<td>7/11/1835</td>
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<td>David Rowland Francis (D)²³</td>
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<td>St. Louis City</td>
<td>10/1850</td>
<td>1/5/1927</td>
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<td>William Joel Stone (D)²³</td>
<td>1893–97</td>
<td>Vernon</td>
<td>5/7/1848</td>
<td>4/14/1918</td>
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<td>Lyon Vest Stephens (D)²³</td>
<td>1897–1901</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>12/1858</td>
<td>1/10/1923</td>
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<td>Alexander Monroe Dockery (D)²³</td>
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<td>Daviess</td>
<td>2/11/1845</td>
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<td>Joseph Wingate Folk (D)²³</td>
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<td>St. Louis City</td>
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<td>Jackson</td>
<td>2/20/1872</td>
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<td>Elliott Woolfolk Major (D)²³</td>
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<td>Pike</td>
<td>10/20/1864</td>
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<td>Frederick Dozier Gardner (D)²³</td>
<td>1917–21</td>
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<td>Arthur Mastick Hyde (R)²³</td>
<td>1921–25</td>
<td>Grundy</td>
<td>7/12/1877</td>
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<td>Sam Aaron Baker (R)²³</td>
<td>1925–29</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>11/7/1874</td>
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<td>Henry Stewart Caulfield (R)²³</td>
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<td>12/9/1873</td>
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<td>6/10/1872</td>
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<td>Forrest C. Donnell (R)²³</td>
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<td>Phil M. Donnelly (D)²³</td>
<td>1945–49</td>
<td>Laclede</td>
<td>3/6/1891</td>
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<td>Warren E. Hearnes (D)²³</td>
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<td>7/24/1923</td>
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<td>Christopher S. (Kit) Bond (R)²³</td>
<td>1973–77</td>
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<td>Joseph P. Teasdale (D)²³</td>
<td>1977–81</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>3/6/1939</td>
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<td>John Ashcroft (R)²³</td>
<td>1985–93</td>
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<td>Roger Wilson (D)²³</td>
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<td>2001–05</td>
<td>Shannon</td>
<td>8/24/1949</td>
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<td>Matt Blunt (R)²³</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>11/20/1970</td>
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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 Jeffersonian Republicans, or what now are called Democrats.

²Marmaduke was elected Lt. Governor in 1840. Upon the death of Governor Thomas Reynolds in February 1844, Marmaduke became Governor. He served the remainder of that year, because John Cummins Edwards was elected.
Soon after Polk was inaugurated the Legislature convened and elected him by 101 votes to be a U.S. Senator. He resigned to take that office in February 1857. His occupancy of the Governor's office was shorter than any other Governor of Missouri.

Jackson was Lt. Governor under Polk and became acting governor after Polk resigned in February 1857. He served until October of that year when Robert Stewart took office. Stewart was elected at a special election in August 1857.

Gamble 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.

Unionist.

Radical.

Liberal.

Gov. Stephens is credited with creating the State Fair in Sedalia.

Some held multiple terms as governor. In consideration of space, some are listed here only once.

Wilson became Missouri's 52nd governor on October 17, 2000, upon the death of Mel Carnahan.
PETER D. KINDER (Republican) was elected Missouri's 46th lieutenant governor on November 2, 2004, carrying 91 of Missouri's 114 counties.

Born and raised in Cape Girardeau, Kinder attended Cape Girardeau Public Schools and continued his education at Southeast Missouri State Univ. and the Univ. of Missouri—Columbia. He graduated from St. Mary's Univ. School of Law in San Antonio, Texas, in 1979, and was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1980.

From 1981 to 1983, Kinder served as a member of U.S. Representative Bill Emerson's Washington staff and then worked as an attorney and real estate representative for Drury Industries. In 1987, he became associate publisher of the Southeast Missourian.

In 1992, Peter Kinder was elected to the Missouri Senate where he served 12 years. Kinder was elected President Pro Tem when the Republicans regained the majority in 2001. When Kinder successfully ran for lieutenant governor in 2004, he became only the second sitting President Pro Tem to be elected lieutenant governor.

As lieutenant governor, Kinder serves as the official Senior Advocate for Missouri. While in the Missouri Senate, he sponsored and passed the Elderly Protection Act of 2003, which increased the penalties for elder abuse crimes. Through his leadership as President Pro Tem, Missouri crafted the Missouri Senior Rx plan, providing prescription drug coverage for the poorest seniors. In 2005, Senior Rx transitioned into Missouri Rx and now enrolls over 170,000 Missouri seniors. Kinder currently chairs the Missouri Rx Plan Commission.

Lieutenant Governor Kinder was instrumental in passing the 2006 Assisted Living Bill, a top priority of multiple senior advocacy organizations. This legislation clarified the definition of “assisted living” and gave seniors more options and choice in the type of long-term care facility they want to call home.

Kinder has led the fight for veterans issues. As President Pro Tem, he chaired an interim committee that studied subsidizing veterans homes and providing assistance to Missouri troops returning home from combat in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other parts of the world. In 2005, Lieutenant Governor Kinder proposed and helped to pass the Missouri Military Family Relief Fund, which benefits family members of the Missouri National Guard and Reserve personnel who have been called to active duty.

Kinder is currently coordinating the Missouri Mentor Initiative, a pilot program that encourages state employees to mentor children by receiving up to 40 hours a year in paid time off to volunteer. He also advocated for funding the Amachi Program that assists Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Missouri to mentor children whose parents are incarcerated in Mo. prisons.

The lieutenant governor is a member of several boards and commissions including: Tourism Comm. (chair); Mo. Development Finance Bd. (chair); and the Mo. Housing Development Comm.

Kinder served on three special committees in 2005 and 2006. He co-chaired the Mental Health Task Force, providing 25 recommendations to prevent abuse and neglect in the mental health system. The Gov't. Review Commission made numerous recommendations to reform state government and agencies. The Energy Task Force examined ways to conserve energy usage and implement a comprehensive energy strategy.

Kinder is a member of the United Methodist Church, Beta Theta Pi social fraternity, Missouri Farm Bureau, Cape Girardeau Chamber of Commerce and Lions Club. He is active in many civic causes, including extensive work with Southeast Missouri Port Authority, United Way, Nature Conservancy, American Cancer Society and Boy Scouts of America.

Kinder has been honored by various groups including: Missouri Right to Life Defender of Life; NRA; Univ. of Mo., Presidential Citation Award; Boy Scouts of America Eagle Scout; St. Louis Children's Hospital, SSM Cardinal Glennon Hospital, and Children's Mercy of K.C.; March of Dimes; SE Mo. State Univ. Alumni Assn. Distinguished Service Award; St. Louis Business Journal Legislative Award; Support Your Troops Committee Award; Mo. Farm Bureau Outstanding Service to Agriculture; St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Assn. Lewis and Clark Statesman Award for Outstanding Leadership; Mo. Restaurant Assn. Distinguished Service; Associated Industries of Missouri Voice of Mo. Business; Services for Independent Living; Southeast Mo. Alliance for Disability Independence; SSM Cardinal Glennon Hospital Child Advocate Award; Nat'l. Federation of Independent Businesses Guardian of Small Business; Mo. State Medical Assn.; and Mo. Chamber of Commerce and Industry Spirit of Enterprise.
Office of Lieutenant Governor

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Qualifications

Missouri’s lieutenant governor 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 to the office.

The lieutenant governor is elected for a four-year term and is subject to re-election.

Duties

The lieutenant governor is the only statewide elected official that is part of both the executive and legislative branches of state government. Under the constitution, the lieutenant governor is ex officio president of the Missouri Senate. The lieutenant governor is elected independently from the governor, and each can be members of different political parties. Upon the governor’s death, conviction, impeachment, resignation, absence from the state or other disabilities, the lieutenant governor shall act as governor.

By law, the lieutenant governor is a member of the Board of Public Buildings, Board of Fund Commissioners, Missouri Development Finance Board, Missouri Community Service Commission, Missouri Housing Development Commission and the Tourism Commission. The lieutenant governor is an advisor to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education on early childhood education and Parents-as-Teachers program, and the state’s official advocate for senior citizens.

Roles of the Office

In recent years, the lieutenant governor has embraced more responsibilities, especially relating to seniors, veterans, tourism and service. These modern developments have made the lieutenant governor more visible and accessible to Missourians. The 13 different boards and commissions on which the lieutenant governor serves provide many more opportunities to help Missouri citizens. These boards and commissions cover a wide variety of functions for Missouri’s diverse population.

By statute, the lieutenant governor is the official Senior Advocate for the State of Missouri. This office investigates problems and issues on behalf of senior citizens. The lieutenant governor’s office works very closely with the Department of Health and Senior Services to ensure the safety and well-being of Missouri’s senior citizens. The lieutenant governor now chairs the Missouri Rx Prescription Drug Program.

Our military veterans exemplify the meaning of service. They have answered the call of duty, boldly facing death, injury and uncertainty. Their sacrifice should never be forgotten. The lieutenant governor chairs the Governor’s Council for Veterans Affairs and is proud to advocate for issues vital to our Missouri veterans.

Lieutenant Governor Kinder actively promotes the Missouri Military Family Relief Fund, a state-administered fund assisting families of the Missouri National Guard and reservists who have been deployed for the global war on terrorism. Those interested in donating should contact the Missouri Veterans Commission at (573) 522-4220 or make an income tax check-off donation when filing a state income tax return.

The lieutenant governor’s office also houses the Veterans Remembrance Project, recording the memories of veterans who have served in foreign wars. A video kiosk is now operating in the State Capitol as a way for visitors to watch these recorded sessions.

Chairing the Missouri Tourism Commission, the lieutenant governor helps market Missouri to the rest of the world. Out-of-state visitors bring new revenues to Missouri businesses, and new tax dollars to Missouri. Centrally located in the United States and bordering eight other states, Missouri hosts tens of millions of visitors each...
The Tourism Commission plans campaigns to show our visitors all that we have to offer. Lieutenant Governor Kinder has led the effort to bring the Tour of Missouri, an international professional bicycle race, to Missouri. This annual event celebrates an inaugural year in September 2007 and is the first professional bike race at the highest level of competition in the Midwest.

As part of the Missouri Community Service Commission, the lieutenant governor is honored to continue a legacy of service to citizens across Missouri. This commission nurtures volunteerism by encouraging an atmosphere that enables citizen service to prosper. By partnering with national service programs, the commission promotes volunteer opportunities to interested citizens. Each year, the Community Service Commission recognizes award winners who have demonstrated exemplary service.

Lieutenant Governor Kinder also sponsors the Senior Service Award to promote and highlight the positive accomplishments senior citizens selflessly provide their communities. Quarterly winners are recognized from every region of the state. More information may be found at www.ltgov.mo.gov.

The lieutenant governor also serves on the Missouri Housing Development Commission. As such, the lieutenant governor has the opportunity to help ensure quality affordable housing for Missourians, regardless of income.

Other boards and commissions on which the lieutenant governor serves include: Board of Fund Commissioners; Board of Public Buildings; Missouri Development Finance Board (chair); Personal Independence Commission (co-chair); Missouri Rx Plan Commission (chair); Second State Capitol Commission; Statewide Safety Steering Committee; Special Health, Psychological, and Social Needs of Minority Older Individuals Commission; and an advisor to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education on early childhood education.

This compilation of the lieutenant governor’s responsibilities demonstrates how this office can assist all Missourians. Citizens are urged to contact the lieutenant governor’s office regarding issues that affect seniors by calling (800) 699-2377, or through the website at www.ltgov.mo.gov.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and (party)</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Henry Ashley (D)</td>
<td>1820–24</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>3/26/1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Harrison Reeves (D)</td>
<td>1824–28</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>3/21/1787</td>
<td>4/18/1849</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Dunklin (D)</td>
<td>1828–32</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1/14/1790</td>
<td>8/25/1844</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilburn W. Boggs (D)</td>
<td>1832–36</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>12/14/1792</td>
<td>3/14/1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin Cannon (D)</td>
<td>1836–40</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>Girardeau</td>
<td>3/12/1794</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meredith Miles Marmaduke (D)</td>
<td>1840–44</td>
<td>saline</td>
<td>8/28/1791</td>
<td>3/26/1864</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Young (D)</td>
<td>1844–48</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>5/11/1800</td>
<td>1/9/1868</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Lawson Price (U)¹</td>
<td>1848–52</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>1/19/1809</td>
<td>7/15/1870</td>
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<td>Louis Miles Marmaduke (D)</td>
<td>1853–57</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>Girardeau</td>
<td>8/27/1804</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hancock Lee Jackson (D)</td>
<td>1857–61</td>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>5/12/1796</td>
<td>3/19/1876</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Caute Reynolds (D)</td>
<td>1860–61</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>10/11/1821</td>
<td>3/30/1887</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Willard Preble Hall (U)²</td>
<td>1861–64</td>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>5/9/1820</td>
<td>11/3/1882</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Smith (R)</td>
<td>1865–69</td>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>2/2/1809</td>
<td>7/14/1881</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwin Obed Standard (R)³</td>
<td>1869–71</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1/5/1832</td>
<td>3/12/1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Jackson Gravely (R)³</td>
<td>1871–73</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>9/25/1828</td>
<td>4/28/1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Phillip Johnson (R)⁴</td>
<td>1873–75</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1/8/1836</td>
<td>5/21/1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norman J. Colman (D)</td>
<td>1875–77</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>3/16/1827</td>
<td>11/3/1911</td>
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<td>Henry Clay Brockmeyer (D)</td>
<td>1877–81</td>
<td>St. Louis City</td>
<td>8/12/1828</td>
<td>7/26/1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Alexander Campbell (D)</td>
<td>1881–85</td>
<td>St. Louis City</td>
<td>9/2/1832</td>
<td>4/2/1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Pickett Morehouse (D)</td>
<td>1885–89</td>
<td>Nodaway</td>
<td>7/11/1835</td>
<td>9/23/1891</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen Hugh Claycomb (D)</td>
<td>1889–93</td>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>8/11/1847</td>
<td>6/6/1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Baptiste O'Meara (D)</td>
<td>1893–97</td>
<td>St. Louis City</td>
<td>6/24/1852</td>
<td>7/22/1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>August Henry Bolte (D)</td>
<td>1897–1901</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>9/3/1854</td>
<td>6/24/1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Adams Lee (D)</td>
<td>1901–03</td>
<td>St. Louis City</td>
<td>6/28/1851</td>
<td>10/10/1928</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Lewis Rube (D)³</td>
<td>1903–04</td>
<td>Laclede</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>9/2/1928</td>
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<tr>
<td>John C. McKinley (R)</td>
<td>1905–09</td>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>11/20/1859</td>
<td>5/1/1927</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Friedrich Gmelich (R)</td>
<td>1909–13</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>7/23/1839</td>
<td>2/21/1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Rock Painter (D)</td>
<td>1913–17</td>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>8/27/1863</td>
<td>7/1/1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallace Crossley (D)</td>
<td>1917–21</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>10/4/1874</td>
<td>12/13/1943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiram Lloyd (R)</td>
<td>1921–25</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>7/27/1875</td>
<td>9/10/1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillip Allen Bennett (R)</td>
<td>1925–29</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>3/5/1881</td>
<td>12/7/1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Gaines Harris (D)⁵</td>
<td>1933–45</td>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>4/25/1871</td>
<td>12/30/1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Naylor Davis (D)</td>
<td>1945–49</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>11/29/1876</td>
<td>9/16/1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward V. Long (D)</td>
<td>1957–61</td>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>7/18/1908</td>
<td>11/6/1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mel Carnahan (D)</td>
<td>1989–93</td>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>2/11/1934</td>
<td>10/16/00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter D. Kinder (R)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>Girardeau</td>
<td>5/12/1954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Unionist. ²Wilson Brown died in office in August 1855. The office remained vacant until the 1856 election. ³Hall was elected provisional lieutenant governor by the Missouri State Convention on July 31, 1861. The office had been declared vacated after Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson joined the Confederacy. ⁴The Constitution of 1865 shortened Lt. Gov. terms to two years. In 1876, terms went back to four years. ⁵Liberal. ⁶Was president pro tem of Senate and served as lieutenant governor following Lee's resignation. ⁷Some held multiple terms as lieutenant governor. In consideration of space, they are listed here only once. ⁸Maxwell became Missouri’s 45th lieutenant governor finishing the remaining months of Roger Wilson’s term, who became governor on October 17th, 2000, upon the death of Mel Carnahan.
MISSOURI'S STATE CAPITOL

State government in Missouri focuses on the state's beautiful, domed Capitol, dominating the bluffs of the Missouri River in Jefferson City.

The dome, rising 238 feet above ground level and topped by a bronze statue of Ceres, goddess of agriculture, is the first view of Jefferson City for travelers arriving from the north. The structure is Jefferson City's leading tourist attraction and is a mecca for school groups who arrive by bus loads, particularly during General Assembly sessions when they fill the galleries to watch the Senate and House of Representatives in action.

In addition to housing the two legislative bodies, the Capitol provides office space for the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, state auditor and some administrative agencies. The structure is also notable for its architectural features, including its eight 48-foot columns on the south portico and six 48-foot columns on the north side; its 30-foot-wide grand stairway and its bronze front doors, each 13 by 18 feet—the largest cast since the Roman era.

The Capitol's first floor features the State Museum. Outstanding paintings, pediments and friezes decorate the Capitol interior. A prime attraction is a series of Thomas Hart Benton murals in the House Lounge.

Statuary is a prominent feature of the Capitol grounds. Heroic bronze figures depicting Missouri's two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, and a 13-foot statue of Thomas Jefferson dominate the south entrance. A bronze relief depicting the signing of the Louisiana Purchase by Livingston, Monroe and Marbois and the Fountain of the Centaurs are the most outstanding features on the north grounds.

The present Capitol, completed in 1917, and dedicated in 1924, is the fourth Capitol in Jefferson City. Before the seat of government was moved to Jefferson City, the functions of Missouri territorial government were based in the Mansion House, a hotel in St. Louis, and later at the Missouri Hotel, also in St. Louis. The upper story of a mercantile store in St. Charles was designated as temporary capital of the state in 1821 and remained the seat of government until 1826 when Jefferson City became the permanent capital city. The first Capitol in Jefferson City was located on land now occupied by the Governor's Mansion. It burned in 1837, apparently after some hot coals fell out of one of its fireplaces. A second structure completed in 1840 and expanded in 1887-88 burned when the dome was struck by lightning on February 5, 1911. A temporary Capitol made of lathe and stucco was erected in an area to the east of the present building and was used from 1912 to 1917.

The present Capitol was constructed for $4,215,000, including site and furnishings. It is five stories high, 437 feet long, 300 feet wide in the center and 200 feet wide in the wings. The dome is 238 feet high and the height of the wings is 88 feet. It includes over 650,000 square feet of floor space.
Robin Carnahan
Secretary of State
Elected November 2, 2004
Term expires January 2009

ROBIN CARNAHAN (Democrat) was sworn in as Missouri’s 38th Secretary of State in January 2005. Since taking office, Secretary Carnahan has focused on providing excellent customer service, cutting red tape for Missouri businesses, protecting investors and ensuring fair and accessible elections.

Carnahan has ascended quickly as one of the most effective public servants in Missouri and nationally. In 2005, the non-partisan think tank The Aspen Institute identified Carnahan as a “rising star” in American politics and selected her as one of twenty Rodel Fellows nationwide, chosen for their ability to work across party lines.

As Secretary of State, Carnahan works to protect investors, particularly Missouri seniors, by cracking down on those who attempt to defraud investors and by educating Missourians about investing. Carnahan’s efforts on behalf of Missouri investors, such as developing the “Missouri Investor Protection Center” and securing landmark settlements have gained her recognition as a national leader in securities law enforcement.

Secretary Carnahan also has used technology to cut red tape and costs for Missouri’s small businesses. In only her first two years in office, these innovations saved Missouri companies $4.5 million and increased certain online filings by half. Carnahan has also helped launch other innovative online services, like the interagency online one-stop-shop for Missouri businesses called the “Missouri Business Portal.”

Secretary Carnahan believes good customer service means making information more accessible to Missourians. As the administrator of Missouri’s State Archives, she ensures the preservation of historical documents and has made thousands of records available on the Internet. These pioneering efforts, like the award-winning Missouri Death Records Database, have earned praise from historians and genealogists worldwide.

As overseer of the Missouri State Library, Carnahan is committed to modernizing and strengthening Missouri’s public libraries by increasing access to information through the use of technology and by promoting summer reading and literacy programs.

In 2007, Secretary Carnahan launched the Missouri Digital Heritage Initiative. This landmark program will connect the resources of the Missouri State Archives, the State Library, and local organizations to expand historical information accessible on the Internet.

As Missouri’s chief election official, Secretary Carnahan is committed to ensuring fairness and transparency in Missouri elections. She led the way for the establishment of Missouri’s first statewide voter registration database, combining the voter lists of the state’s 116 local election jurisdictions into one statewide list.

Secretary Carnahan believes that well-trained election officials are vital for well-run elections. As a result, she promoted a statewide effort that identified more than 1,700 new Election Day poll workers for the 2006 election, and after the election, she published a comprehensive report on the 2006 election that proposed improvements for future elections.

In 2007, Secretary Carnahan championed a new address confidentiality program, called “Safe at Home,” to help protect survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Secretary Carnahan grew up in Rolla, and is a member of the Baptist Church. After graduating from Rolla High School, she continued her studies at William Jewell College and at the University of Southampton and earned a bachelor’s degree in economics, graduating magna cum laude. Carnahan went on to earn her law degree from the University of Virginia and then returned to Missouri to practice business law with the St. Louis law firm of Thompson & Mitchell. In 1990, Carnahan went to work with the National Democratic Institute in central and eastern Europe to promote democracy and free elections. Carnahan also served as an executive at the Export-Import Bank of the United States, where she explored innovative ways to help American companies increase their sales of goods and services abroad.

Today, in addition to carrying out her duties as Secretary of State, Carnahan continues to manage her family’s 900 acre farm and Angus cattle operation near Rolla.

Carnahan’s family has a lengthy history of devotion to public service. Her father, Mel Carnahan, served as Missouri’s Governor, Lt. Governor and State Treasurer, and her mother, Jean Carnahan, served as Missouri’s Governor, Lt. Governor and State Treasurer. Her grandfather, A.S.J. Carnahan, was the first woman to serve Missouri in the U.S. Senate. Her grandfather, A.S.J., Carnahan, a Congressman from south-central Missouri for 14 years, was appointed by President John F. Kennedy to be U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone. Her brother, Russ Carnahan, is currently a U.S. Congressman representing Missouri’s third congressional district.
The Secretary of State’s office serves Missourians in a number of diverse and important ways. The major divisions within the Secretary of State’s office are: Business Services, Elections, Securities, State Library, Records Services, and Administrative Rules.

At Secretary Robin Carnahan’s direction, the office has focused on providing outstanding service to its broad scope of customers and making information more accessible to all Missourians. In business services, Carnahan has cut red tape for small businesses and streamlined operations with her office. Through the securities division, she has also protected consumers by cracking down on firms that defraud investors and educating Missourians about responsible investing. As Missouri’s chief elections official, Carnahan has worked to ensure fair, accessible and transparent elections for Missouri voters.

In addition, the office is responsible for compiling, storing and publishing a variety of documents. As the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, the Secretary of State is also responsible for authenticating official acts of the Governor. The office also includes the following divisions: Information Technology, Communications and Publications, Fiscal and Facilities, and Human Resources.

### Business Services Division

www.sos.mo.gov/business/

The Business Services Division has three sections: Commissions, Corporations and Uniform Commercial Code. The division also oversees regional offices for corporate filings in St. Louis, Kansas City and Springfield as well as the Safe at Home address confidentiality program. The business services division is committed to providing excellent customer service to all its customers.
and the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Many of these documents are required for foreign adoptions.

The commissions section authenticates official acts of the Governor. Annually the section affixes the Great Seal of the State of Missouri to more than 35,000 documents including all commissions of state and county elected officials; appointments made by the governor to fill vacancies in elected offices and boards and commissions; and proclamations, executive orders, extraditions, commutations of sentence, and restoration of citizenship issued by the Governor. The commissions section maintains bonds and oaths of office for state officials as required by law. The section is also responsible for the official signature, facsimile signature filings, resident agent filings and service of process.

Corporations
Kirkpatrick State Information Center
600 W. Main, PO Box 778
Jefferson City 65102
Telephone: (573) 751-4153 / FAX: (573) 751-5841

The Secretary of State is responsible for the registration of all Missouri and out-of-state business entities doing business in Missouri. These business entities may be for profit and nonprofit corporations as well as other business classifications such as: professional corporations; close corporations; agricultural cooperatives; mutual associations; limited liability companies; limited partnerships; limited liability partnerships; limited liability limited partnerships; and other business entities. Missouri corporations must file articles of incorporation while out-of-state corporations must obtain a certificate of authority. In addition, corporations file various documents required by law, such as annual reports and articles of amendment, merger, consolidation, dissolution, termination and withdrawal.

Currently, there are approximately 178,000 active corporations doing business in Missouri and 515,000 inactive corporations on file. Each corporation must annually register with the corporations section the names of its officers and directors. The section processes more than 150,000 annual reports each year; over 72 percent of the annual reports are filed online for a reduced fee by using the Secretary of State’s website, saving businesses millions of dollars each year.

Limited liability company filings are increasing while new general business corporation fil-
ings are trending downward. More than 32,000 new limited liability companies and 11,000 new corporations are filed with the corporations section each year.

Most businesses are required to file a fictitious name registration with the Secretary of State’s office. More than 27,500 new fictitious name registrations are processed annually, with the majority of these filings completed online.

Other online services include organizing a limited liability company; obtaining and verifying a certificate of good standing; printing copies of available filed documents; obtaining forms for filing a new business entity; and accessing the business entity database to search for a business or corporation. In recent years, the division created the online Small Business Advocacy Center (www.sos.mo.gov/business/sbac/), and partnered with other agencies to create the Missouri Business Portal (www.business.mo.gov) to help Missouri businesses navigate state government and help their businesses grow.

Approximately 2,000 Missouri trademarks and service marks are filed annually with the Business Services Division.

Uniform Commercial Code

Kirkpatrick State Information Center
600 W. Main, PO Box 1159
Jefferson City 65102
Telephone: (573) 751-4628 / FAX: (573) 751-3855

The Secretary of State’s office is the centralized office for the perfecting of personal property liens and other creditor interests under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). These liens are “perfected” by filing a financing statement in the accepted national format indicating the debtor name and address and the secured party name and address along with a description of the collateral. Once a lien or other interest is filed and perfected, the public is considered “on notice” regarding those liens. These financing statements are effective for five years; they may be continued for an additional five-year term by filing a continuation statement within six months prior to expiration. Eighty-five percent of the UCC filings with the Secretary of State are now completed online. UCC forms and the fee schedule for filing are available online.
“Safe at Home” Address Confidentiality Program

PO Box 1409
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1409
Telephone: (866) 509-1409 (Toll-free) / FAX: (573) 522-1525
www.MoSafeAtHome.com

The Safe at Home address confidentiality program was created in 2007 in order to help protect survivors of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking through the use of designated addresses. Through the Safe at Home program, survivors and their minor children may use a substitute mailing address through the Secretary of State’s office for all their first class, legal, and certified mail. In addition, the program allows survivors to use a substitute address on their government records and public filings to keep their address confidential and out of the hands of potential abusers.

Business Services - Regional Offices:
Fletcher Daniels State Office Bldg.
615 E. 13th St., Rm. 513
Kansas City 64106
Telephone: (816) 889-2925 / FAX: (816) 889-2879

U.S. Customs & Post Office Bldg.
815 Olive St., Suite 210
St. Louis 63101
Telephone: (314) 340-7490 / FAX: (314) 340-7500

Springfield State Office Bldg.
149 Park Central Sq., Rm. 624
Springfield 65806
Telephone: (417) 895-6330 / FAX: (417) 895-6537

Elections Division
Kirkpatrick State Information Center
600 W. Main, PO Box 1767
Jefferson City 65102
Telephone: (573) 526-3242 / FAX: (573) 526-3242
www.sos.mo.gov/elections/

The Office of Secretary of State oversees all statewide elections for both candidates and issues. Candidates for the six constitutional state offices, U.S. Congress, the General Assembly, and various circuit judges file for election with the Secretary of State. Statewide ballots for primary, general, and certain special elections are also prepared by the Secretary of State, and certified copies of those ballots are sent to local election officials. It is the responsibility of the office to canvass, certify and publish election results.

Missouri has nearly 4 million registered voters, and in the 2006 November general election, 2.1 million voters went to the polls.

In Missouri, elections are run at the local level by local election authorities (county clerks or election boards). In addition to assisting Missouri’s 116 local election authorities with their duties in administering elections, the Secretary of State promulgates rules governing elections and electronic voting systems. The Secretary of State is required to publish the Missouri Election Laws for use by county clerks and election boards. Additionally, the office produces various election materials, including instructions for poll workers, calendars of annual election deadlines, a website, training videos and a manual for election authorities. The elections division cooperates with other officials, schools and civic organizations to provide materials to support voter registration, responsibility and education, and oversees the “It’s Your Turn, Be a Poll Worker” statewide poll worker recruitment initiative. In early 2007 the office released a report, Voters First: An Examination of the 2006 Midterm Election in Missouri, which identified issues and proposed improvements in Missouri’s election administration.

The Secretary of State also certifies statewide ballot measures that are proposed by the General Assembly or through the initiative and referen-
dum petition process, including the oversight of signature verification. Before an initiative petition can be circulated, the petition and a summary statement must be approved by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, and the State Auditor adds a fiscal impact statement. For an initiative changing state law to be placed on the ballot, signatures must be obtained from registered voters equal to 5 percent of the total votes cast in the last gubernatorial election in six of Missouri's nine congressional districts. For an initiative changing the state constitution to be placed on the ballot, signatures are needed from registered voters equal to 8 percent of the votes cast in the last gubernatorial election in six of the state's nine congressional districts. In 2006, 18 initiative petitions were approved for circulation, six were returned with signatures for approval, and three were ultimately certified for the November 2006 ballot. The full texts of ballot issues are published in newspapers around the state and printed for display at polling places. The elections division oversees the signature collection process for new political parties and the nomination of independent candidates for offices that file with the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State is responsible for coordinating Missouri's compliance with federal law, including the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) which requires increased training for election officials, poll workers and voters; at least one voting system per polling place that is accessible for voters with disabilities; and a statewide voter registration list. The creation of an interactive statewide voter registration list database has improved the ability of local election officials to manage their voter registration records and keep Missouri's voter list up to date and accurate.

 Securities Division
Kirkpatrick State Information Center
600 W. Main, PO Box 1276
Jefferson City 65102
Telephone: (573) 751-4136 / FAX: (573) 526-3124
Investor Hotline: (800) 721-7996
www.sos.mo.gov/securities/

For more than 80 years, the Secretary of State has been responsible for ensuring compliance with state securities laws through activities of the Securities Division. This responsibility includes enforcement of the law when violations occur, and the regulation of investment sales through registration of securities, broker-dealers, agents, investment advisers and investment adviser representatives. State securities laws are intended to protect investors from unfair practices and fraudulent investment schemes. The Secretary of State appoints the securities commissioner, who administers these laws and oversees the Securities Division.

The enforcement section of the Securities Division receives and investigates complaints from Missouri investors. A toll-free Investor Protection Hotline (800-721-7996) is maintained so investors can report complaints or make inquiries about firms or professionals in the securities business. Each year the office initiates around 200 investigations, many of which result in cease and desist orders, licensing revocations, civil penalties, criminal prosecutions, or investor restitution. The enforcement section typically collects over one million dollars in penalties, payments, and restitution each year. The audit unit of the enforcement section performs random examinations of the offices of broker-dealers and investment advisers to ensure compliance with the Missouri securities laws.

The registration section regulates the registration of individuals, firms and securities. As of June 2007, there were 109,986 agents, 1,841 broker-dealers, 6,491 investment adviser representatives and 1,499 investment advisers registered in Missouri. Prior to granting each registration an application review process is conducted to determine if applicants are sufficiently qualified to participate in the securities business. The registration section also reviews proposed securities offerings to ensure that Missouri approved offerings are “fair, just and equitable.” The staff receives filings of federal covered securities and reviews requests for exemption from the registration provisions, provides interpretative opinions of the securities laws and assists Missouri issuers seeking to raise funds with securities law compliance. In the 2007 fiscal year, the registration section staff received filings or exemption notices for over 2,000 securities offerings and collected over $11 million in revenues for the state of Missouri.

The Securities Division also oversees the Missouri Investor Protection Center, which creates and promotes investor education initiatives designed to educate and assist both current and
future investors. The center also includes a web-site and a Senior Investor Protection Unit to help educate and protect Missouri’s older investors.

**Missouri Secretary of State’s Securities Advisory Committee**

The Securities Advisory Committee exchanges ideas, suggestions and commentary on the laws, policies and events affecting the Missouri securities industry and its regulation.

**Securities Advisory Committee Members**

- Carnahan, Robin, Secretary of State, chair;
- Kitzi, Matt, Commissioner of Securities, moderator;
- Bromberg, Rebekah, St. Charles;
- Gleghorn, Regina, West Plains;
- Hall, Diane, Kansas City;
- James, Mary, Harrisonville;
- Kickham, Michael, St. Louis;
- Levine, Scott, St. Louis;
- Paredes, Troy, St. Louis;
- Pautler, Paul, St. Louis;
- Prell, Ben, Kansas City;
- Tomes, Kenda, Kansas City;
- Weagley, Robert O., Columbia.

**Missouri State Library**

Kirkpatrick State Information Center
600 W. Main, PO Box 387
Jefferson City 65102
Telephone: (573) 751-3615 / FAX: (573) 751-3612
www.sos.mo.gov/library/

The responsibilities of the Missouri State Library are to provide library and reference services to Missourians and Missouri state government, provide library services to the blind and individuals with disabilities, and promote the development and improvement of library services throughout the state.

**Library Development**

Telephone: (800) 325-0131 / (573) 751-0586

The Library Development section supports libraries through consulting, administration of grant programs, continuing education and statewide programs. The consultant staff works with librarians and library governing boards to improve the quality of library service for all Missouri citizens. Through research, publications and personal contacts, consultants provide assistance on general library issues and needs, promote the organization and development of library services, manage statewide projects and maintain statistics on library services in the state.

The State Library administers several programs to provide funds and services for libraries. State-funded programs include state aid for public libraries, both per capita funds and equalization payments to libraries in poor counties. Public library costs for materials are supported through funds appropriated from the income tax on earnings of out-of-state athletes and entertainers. The State Library also coordinates the funding for the REAL (Remote Electronic Access to Libraries) Program which provides Internet access for public libraries through MOREnet and database content for public, K-12, and academic libraries. The federal Library Services and Technology Act provides funding for grants to libraries and statewide projects, including continuing education and training, technology infrastructure, and development of library service for underserved populations, such as seniors and persons with disabilities. The State Library also partners with several private sponsors to administer projects and grants to support library services.

Ongoing projects include coordination of the Missouri Summer Reading Program, digitization of primary resource material for the Missouri Digital Heritage Initiative, development of library literacy programs in libraries and coordination of literacy efforts with other state agencies and the statewide literacy center, a statewide calendar for library-related continuing educa-
tion events, and the collection of public library statistics. A quarterly online newsletter, Show Me Libraries, serves to inform library staff and trustees of Missouri library events. The State Library works intensively with local libraries on development and support of the use of technology to improve library services for Missourians.

As one of 50 state affiliates with the National Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the Missouri Center for the Book promotes the state’s book culture and library heritage.

The State Library also serves as the lead agency for the State Census Data Center program, a cooperative venture with the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Secretary’s Council on Library Development**

The Secretary’s Council on Library Development advises the Secretary of State and the State Librarian on matters that relate to the state’s libraries and library service to Missouri citizens.

**Secretary’s Council on Library Development Members**

- Carr, Melissa, chair;
- Baker, Shirley K., Representing: Academic Libraries;
- Bray, Sen. Joan, Representing: Legislature;
- Buthod, Sharla, Representing: School Libraries;
- Byerly, Tracy, Representing: Library Services;
- Darst, Valerie, Representing: Academic Libraries;
- Fares, Rep. Kathryn, Representing: Legislature;
- Fridley, Mary, Representing: School Libraries;
- Hogerty, Martha, Representing: Citizens;
- Maxwell, Martha, Representing: Citizens;
- Mayer, Sen. Robert, Representing: Legislature;
- Moore, Kia, Representing: Citizens;
- Morrow, Patricia, Representing: Citizens/Users of Wolfner Library;
- Mullaly-Quijas, Peggy, Representing: Special Libraries;
- Shaw, Tom, Representing: Library Trustees;
- Walker, Linda, Representing: Citizens.

**Reference Services**

Telephone: (573) 751-3615 / FAX: (573) 526-1142

The Reference Services section delivers library services to meet the informational and research needs of state government. This objective is achieved through current awareness, library materials collections in multiple formats, monthly publications and online databases provided at the state employee’s desktop.

Keeping Up, a daily newspaper clipping summary of news about the activities and operation of state government, is distributed electronically to the legislature and state agencies, and an online version is available to the public. Table of contents service allows state employees to receive the table of contents and full text articles from periodicals that assist in the performance of their duties. It is distributed electronically as the current periodicals become available on the statewide periodicals database. Missouri State Government Publications, a bibliography of state publications, is published monthly on the Secretary of State’s website.

To support the research work done for state government, the State Library maintains a materials collection of 50,000 books, 436 magazine subscriptions, 24 newspaper subscriptions and 451,000 microfilm holdings of government documents, journals and newspapers. The State Library participates in MOBIUS, the statewide union catalog of academic libraries. State employees have access to MOBIUS collection through the State Library. In addition, Reference Services subscribes to an increasing number of online databases geared to the needs of state government. Most of these databases are provided to state employees at their desktop.

The State Library is a congressionally designated library depository for the U.S. government publications. As a selective depository, over 100,000 documents are housed. The library is statutorily responsible for collecting state government publications and providing access to them for the citizens of Missouri. This is now done through a trusted, electronic repository making the full text of the publications available via the Internet.

While the State Library’s research services and service-initiatives are directed to the members of the legislature and employees of the agencies of state government, it is open for use by the general public.

**Wolfner Library**

Kirkpatrick State Information Center
600 W. Main, PO Box 387
Jefferson City 65102
Telephone: (573) 751-8720 / FAX: (573) 526-2985
Toll-free: (800) 392-2614 / TTY: (800) 347-1379
www.sos.mo.gov/wolfner

Wolfner Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped serves as the public library for Missourians unable to use standard print because of a visual or physical disability. The library loans a half million books and magazines in Braille, recorded cassette, and large print, from its collection of more than 300,000 volumes. Playback machines are also loaned to users of the recorded materials. More than 12,000 individuals and 983 institutions, including nursing homes, schools, hospitals and hos-
pices, use the library. In addition to the circulation of books and magazines, Wolfner provides reference and information services, children’s programming, interlibrary loan, a newsletter, catalogs and bibliographies, descriptive videos and access to the collection via an online public access catalog (OPAC).

Wolfner services are available to qualified Missourians at no charge. Applications for service are available directly from the library, a local Missouri public library, or on the Secretary of State’s website. Wolfner is Missouri’s regional library in the national network of libraries serving individuals who are blind and disabled, in cooperation with the National Library Service of the Library of Congress.

The Wolfner Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has a rich history of library service, predating the Missouri State Library and the Library of Congress network. Loaning Braille books to a multi-state region in 1924, Wolfner became one of the first 18 regional libraries for the blind designated by the Library of Congress. Named in memory of noted ophthalmologist Henry L. Wolfner and originally administered by the St. Louis Public Library, Wolfner became part of the Missouri State Library in 1977, and physically moved to Jefferson City in 1985.

**Wolfner Advisory Council**

The Wolfner Advisory Council advises on the services provided by the Wolfner Library and how these services may be improved.

**Wolfner Advisory Council Members**

Flasar, Dan, Richmond Heights; Benham, Dr. Fran, St. Louis; Brinkmann, James, Jefferson City; Dingus, Mary, St. Louis; Hailey, Raymond H. II (Chip), Joplin; Hawley, Judith, Independence; McCampbell, Russell E., Columbia; Miller, Dennis, Kirksville; Miller, Zeze, Jefferson City; Morrow, Patricia, Columbia; Pingry, Laura, St. Charles; Redlich, Judy, St. Louis; Robinson, Steve, St. Louis; Wright, Sheila, Kansas City.

**Records Services Division**

Kirkpatrick State Information Center 791 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
600 W. Main Telephone: (573) 751-3280 PO Box 1747 FAX: (573) 526-7333
Jefferson City 65102 The Records Services Division has three sections: Missouri State Archives, Local Records, and Records Management. It is responsible for managing both current and historical records of the state to ensure those records are accessible to Missouri citizens. It is also responsible for assisting local governments in records preservation and management.

**Missouri State Archives**

Telephone: (573) 751-3280 / FAX: (573) 526-7333

The Missouri State Archives is the official repository for government records of permanent value. Its mission is to foster an appreciation of Missouri history and illuminate contemporary public issues by preserving and making available the state’s permanent records to its citizens and their government.

Records in the Archives holdings date from 1770 to the present. They include executive, legislative and judicial records; records of state departments and agencies; Missouri’s history under French and Spanish colonial and U.S. territorial rule; military records from the War of 1812 through World War I; the region’s role in the nineteenth century fur trade and America’s westward expansion; trademarks and business records; and women and African-American history.
Holdings currently total more than 336 million pages of paper; 400,000 photographs; 194,000 reels of microfilm, and 270,000 microfiche. The Missouri State Archives is one of the most used state repositories in the nation and has been formally acknowledged by historical and genealogical organizations for its service to its patrons. While thousands of researchers visit or write to the Archives each year, a dramatic upsurge in use has come from visits to the Missouri State Archives growing web pages—up 62% in Fiscal Year 2006.

Over the last few years the Missouri State Archives has become involved in a number of important initiatives: The African-American History Initiative is designed to stimulate interest in African-American History through educational projects and the promotion of a broad awareness of the holdings of the Missouri State Archives. The Missouri State Archives has also played a leading role in the bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The nationally recognized St. Louis Circuit Court Records Project, begun as a traditional archival project, is now part of a complex consortium. At the instigation of the Missouri State Archives, an academic advisory board composed of scholars representing nine institutions helps guide its work.

While the St. Louis Circuit Court records project is large, it is just one of many court projects currently being conducted across Missouri. The Archives preserves on microfilm the probate and circuit court records of Missouri’s county courts. To date, the Archives has been involved in 505 preservation projects in every county in the state. There are currently 72 such projects. The Missouri State Archives also partners with the Supreme Court of Missouri Historical Society, which funds two legal internships and a legal fellowship for the Archives.

The Archives is devoted to educating the public about materials in the Archives’ holdings. It accordingly provides programs for schools and civic groups, sponsors traveling exhibits, offers tours, and supports and maintains a regular calendar of monthly educational programs and historical entertainments. “Archives Alive,” brings history to life for thousands of Missouri fourth and fifth grade students each spring through live musical performances. The “Friends of the Missouri State Archives,” formed in 1989, which funds two legal internships and a legal fellowship for the Archives.

Volunteers are an important resource of the Missouri State Archives. In Jefferson City they provide invaluable assistance to the staff, helping with reference services, acting as guides. Across Missouri volunteers help process county and court records, and special collections. More novel is the Archives innovative, “e-volunteer” program in which volunteers can provide indexing and transcription services for the Archives from their home computers. Completed transcriptions are posted online providing greater access to the collection. Access to the Archives is provided through the research room. The reference staff answers written requests. Hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Thursday. Saturday hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board

The Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board was created by statute in 1989 and assigned to the office of the Secretary of State. The board is the central advisory body for historical records planning within the state. In addition, the board serves as the state affiliate of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the grant-awarding arm of the National Archives and Records Administration, and is responsible for reviewing grant proposals to that program from Missouri applicants, as well as applications to the Local Records Preservation Grant Program.

Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board Members

Carnahan, Robin, chair, state historical records coordinator, Secretary of State;
Adams, Joseph L., mayor, University City;
Ramsey, Terry, Bushwacker Museum Coordinator, Vernon County Historical Society, Nevada;
Bennett, Marcia, Executive Director, St. Joseph Convention and Visitors Bureau;
Doswell, Raymond, curator and education director, Negro League Baseball Museum, Kansas City;
Gietschier, Dr. Steven P., director of historical records, The Sporting News, St. Louis;
Gordon, Christopher, archivist, Missouri Historical Society;
Neumann, Robert, director, Greene County Archives;
Rothman, Anne G., head librarian, Legislative Library, Jefferson City;
Zinkgraf, Jeannette, records manager, St. Louis County Government Records Center;
Kremer, Dr. Gary R., executive director, State Historical Society of Missouri, ex officio.
Missouri State Archives Local Records Division
Telephone: (573) 751-9047 / FAX: (573) 526-3867

The Missouri State Archives Local Records Preservation program is an effort to improve long-term local public record management by advising, educating and encouraging the custodians of those records in the use of sound records management and archival practices. Archivists provide their expertise to local government officials on the retention of records. A part time local records and analyst program began in 1986. In 1989 legislation converted this to a full time program. Through the local records program documents of great historical value have been identified and preserved and the State Archives reference collections have been dramatically enhanced. Because of this program, all records are more accessible to the public. They are properly organized and in many instances space in public buildings is freed up for purposes other than storage.

More than 3,500 governmental entities can receive assistance managing records. There are 10 field archivists located around Missouri. Local officials in every county of the state have been assisted.

The Local Records Grant program began in 1991 and is funded through a fee placed on documents filed with county recorders. In Fiscal Year 2006, the Secretary of State, with the advice of the Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board, awarded $373,000 in grant funds to 54 projects. For Fiscal Year 2007, $355,000 was awarded to 44 projects. Approximately 60 percent of the funds will be used for microfilming local permanent records to ensure their preservation and to position them for potential digitization. The grants require local matches.

Records conservation staff provides an advisory service to local government offices on all aspects of record care and preservation, as well as advice on disaster recovery.

A Local Records Board reviews and makes decisions on retention schedules for records of local governments.

Missouri State Archives Local Records Board Members
Black, Dennis, St. Charles;
Castle, Marlene, Hillsboro;
Copeland, Ann, New Madrid;
Duncan, Sam, Jackson;
Gumm, Melinda, Stockton;
Hepler, Mike, Milan;
Habjan, Virginia, Nevada;
Parrie, May, St. Louis;
O'Connor, Barbara, Cameron;
Richardson, Judy, St. Charles;
Urich, Kristi, Trenton;
Vansaghi, Tom, Kansas City.

Records Management Division
Telephone: (573) 751-3319 / FAX: (573) 526-5327

The mission of the Records Management Division is to provide state agencies with the necessary instruments to effectively and efficiently manage information and records, in order to promote the efficiency and continuity of government, document the rights of Missouri citizens, hold state officials accountable for their activities, and preserve Missouri’s heritage. To achieve this mission, the division is divided into three sections: Records Management Services, the State Records Center, and Imaging Services.

Sound records management programs consist of a planned and coordinated set of policies, procedures and activities to manage recorded information in all media. Records Management Services assists state government agencies in identifying and effectively managing their official records. Records analysts are assigned to specified agencies. They consult with agency officials to develop retention schedules that list the agency’s records and specify the retention period and the ultimate disposition of inactive records. Analysts advise agencies on cost and technical matters related to microfilm digital imaging, and low-cost storage of inactive and semi-active records.

The State Records Center provides state agencies with a storage solution for inactive records. Inactive records are those with a reference rate that does not warrant retention in expensive agency office or storage space. Records Center services include pick-up, delivery, reference pulls and re-filing, and destruction of agency records. All records remain in the legal custody of the transferring agency and access to stored documents is restricted to the agency’s authorized personnel. The transferring of inactive files to the Records Center allows agencies to free up office space and equipment, saving Missouri taxpayers millions of dollars of costs over the life of the records. State agencies are not charged for these services. As of June 2007, 284,400 cubic feet of records were stored in the State Records Center’s three facilities.

Imaging Services provides micrographics and digital imaging services to state agencies and local governments. Agencies can reduce the volume of, improve access to, and ensure archival preservation for their long-term and significant records by utilizing these services. Micro graphics services include microfilming, processing, quality control, and silver and diazo
microfilm duplication. Digital imaging services include image production from microfilm or original documents. The unit provides secure protection for silver original microfilm within a climate-controlled vault.

**State Records Commission**

Chapter 109.250, RSMo established the State Records Commission. The Commission's task is to guide the records management program in the determination of retention periods for all records in the executive branch of state government. Currently, more than 900 state agencies, commissions, bureaus and boards operate under approved record retention schedules. Additionally, the commission reviews, approves and recommends guidelines for the management of electronic records generated by the state of Missouri.

**State Records Commission Members**

Carnahan, Robin, chair, Secretary of State; Berri, Brett, designee for Attorney General Jeremiah W. Nixon; Kuster, Ken, designee for State Auditor Susan Montee; Kremer, Dr. Gary R., Executive Director, State Historical Society; Nodler, Gary, State Senator; Ross, Dan, Missouri Chief Information Officer; Scharnhorst, Dwight, State Representative.

**Administrative Rules Division**

Kirkpatrick State Information Center
600 W. Main, PO Box 1767
Jefferson City 65102
Telephone: (573) 751-4015 / FAX: (573) 751-3032

Since 1976, the Administrative Rules Division has been charged by the Revised Statutes of Missouri with setting uniform standards, procedures and guidelines for the preparation and publishing of rules in the Missouri Register and the Missouri Code of State Regulations. The Administrative Rules Division initially publishes rulemakings proposed by state agencies in the Missouri Register. The rulemakings are published in the Missouri Register to provide public notice, and to allow agencies to receive comments and to revise the proposed rulemakings based on the comments. Agencies then file the final version of the rulemakings, the orders of rulemaking, with the division for final publication in the Missouri Register and subsequently in the Missouri Code of State Regulations. The division provides a user's guide for the proper preparation and filing of agency rules entitled Rulemaking 1-2-3, Drafting and Style Manual, that is available on line on the Secretary of State's website at [www.sos.mo.gov/adrules](http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules) or in hard copy.

The Administrative Rules Division also publishes emergency rules in the Missouri Register.

An agency may file an emergency rule if the agency finds an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare requiring emergency action or if the emergency rule is necessary to preserve a compelling governmental interest that requires an early effective date, prior to that allowed by the traditional rulemaking process. An emergency rule is only in effect for a limited period of time and normally has a corresponding proposed rulemaking that allows for public notice and comment. Once an emergency rule is approved and processed, it may be viewed on the Secretary of State's website at [www.sos.mo.gov/adrules](http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules) under the Emergency Rules section until it is published in the Missouri Register.

The Missouri Register is published twice a month and the Missouri Code of State Regulations is published once a month. The 15-volume Missouri Code of State Regulations contains approximately 10,000 pages of final agency rules and has a subject index and a cross-index to the Missouri Revised Statutes. These publications help ensure that Missourians are aware of any changes that may affect their businesses and daily life.

Both the Missouri Register and Missouri Code of State Regulations are available on the Secretary of State's website. Additionally, Missourians who are interested in particular rules may sign up on the Secretary of State's website for email notification of rule filings by rule number or subject matter.
**Historical Listing, Secretaries of State**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and (party)</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Barton (D)</td>
<td>1820–21</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1788</td>
<td>6/28/1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gynn Pettis (D)</td>
<td>1821–24</td>
<td>St. Charles</td>
<td>12/31/1794</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton Rowan Gamble (D)</td>
<td>1824–26</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>11/29/1789</td>
<td>1/31/1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer Darwin Pettis (D)</td>
<td>1826–28</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>8/27/1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priestly Haggin McBride (D)</td>
<td>1829–30</td>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>5/21/1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cummins Edwards (D)</td>
<td>1830–35</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>6/24/1806</td>
<td>9/17/1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Shurlds (D)</td>
<td>1835–37</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>11/21/1796</td>
<td>8/2/1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cummins Edwards (D)</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>6/24/1806</td>
<td>9/17/1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Garland Glover (D)</td>
<td>1839–45</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>5/1/1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Cummins Edwards (D)</td>
<td>1839–45</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>6/9/1813</td>
<td>6/2/1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faulkland Heard Martin (D)</td>
<td>1845–49</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>11/16/1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephriam Brevard Ewing (D)</td>
<td>1849–53</td>
<td>Ray</td>
<td>5/1819</td>
<td>6/2/1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. Richardson (D)</td>
<td>1853–57</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>5/1/1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin Massey (D)</td>
<td>1857–61</td>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>12/18/1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mordecai Oliver (U)</td>
<td>1861–65</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>4/25/1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis A. Rodman (R)</td>
<td>1865–71</td>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>1/18/88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene F. Weigel (D)</td>
<td>1871–75</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>10/23/1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Knowles McGrath (D)</td>
<td>1875–89</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>9/1833</td>
<td>1/28/1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander A. Lesueur (D)</td>
<td>1889–1901</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>11/25/1842</td>
<td>1/29/1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Baker Cook (D)</td>
<td>1891–95</td>
<td>Audrain</td>
<td>7/11/1852</td>
<td>2/5/1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ephriam Swanger (R)</td>
<td>1895–99</td>
<td>Sullivan</td>
<td>6/22/1864</td>
<td>10/19/1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Roach (D)</td>
<td>1901–11</td>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>8/9/1863</td>
<td>9/3/1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Lee Sullivan (D)</td>
<td>1913–17</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
<td>10/14/1877</td>
<td>1/11/1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles U. Becker (R)</td>
<td>1921–25</td>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>10/21/1868</td>
<td>5/21/1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwight H. Brown (D)</td>
<td>1933–44</td>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>1/12/1887</td>
<td>5/8/1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory C. Stockard (R)</td>
<td>1944–45</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>8/3/1904</td>
<td>10/14/1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson Bell (D)</td>
<td>1945–47</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>5/24/1897</td>
<td>5/20/1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter H. Toberman (D)</td>
<td>1949–60</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>4/19/1879</td>
<td>2/13/1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren E. Hearnes (D)</td>
<td>1961–65</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>7/24/1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roy D. Blunt (R)</td>
<td>1985–93</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>1/10/1950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith K. Moriarty (D)</td>
<td>1993–94</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
<td>2/2/1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Hanson (D)</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>2/20/1940</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca McDowell Cook (D)</td>
<td>1994–2001</td>
<td>Cape Girardeau</td>
<td>7/18/1950</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Blunt (R)</td>
<td>2001–05</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>11/20/1970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Carnahan (D)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>8/4/1961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Appointed when Barton resigned to become U.S. District Attorney for Missouri in September, 1821. Additionally, Secretarys of State were appointed until 1852.

²Unionist

³Oliver was elected provisional secretary of state by the Missouri State Convention on July 31, 1861. The office had been declared vacated after Governor Jackson joined the Confederacy.

⁴Some held multiple terms as secretary of state. In consideration of space, some are listed here only once.

⁵Appointed upon death of Dwight H. Brown.

⁶Appointed upon death of Wilson Bell.

⁷Appointed upon death of Walter H. Toberman.

⁸James Kirkpatrick served as secretary of state for five, four-year terms, from 1965-1985. He is listed here three times because of his county declaration.

⁹Appointed upon impeachment of Judith K. Moriarty.

¹⁰Appointed upon resignation of Richard Hanson.
SUSAN MONTEE (Democrat) is Missouri’s 35th state auditor, the first in Missouri history who is both a CPA and an attorney. Susan is also the first statewide official elected from Buchanan County, in Northwest Missouri, in over 125 years.

Susan was born and raised in St. Joseph, the daughter of Arlene Humphrey of St. Joseph and U.S. Marine Galen Humphrey, Missing-in-Action in Vietnam since 1966. She is married to attorney James Montee. They have three children: Amanda, Andy and Austin. The family attends Christ Episcopal Church.

Susan graduated from Bishop LeBlond High School in St. Joseph. She received an undergraduate degree in accounting from Drury College in Springfield, with minors in economics and business administration.

After receiving her accounting degree, Susan worked as an accountant and then a CPA in both private practice and in one of the nation’s largest accounting firms. In 1985, she and her husband James started a computer supply company that they ran successfully until selling it in 1990.

Over the next six years, Susan stayed at home full-time until Amanda, Andy and Austin started school.

Susan then went back to school and obtained her law degree from the University of Missouri-Kansas City. Her tenure there included serving as business editor for the Law Review; she graduated with distinction in 2000.

Susan’s first elective post was to an at-large four-year term on the St. Joseph City Council in 1998.

In 2000, Susan was elected Buchanan County Auditor. She served the county for two years concurrently with her service on the City Council. In 2002, she was re-elected to a four-year term as County Auditor. During her six years as Buchanan County Auditor, Susan transformed the office, taking it from handwritten ledgers to computers and modern accounting practices.

In 2006, Susan was elected Missouri State Auditor, winning with more votes and elected by a wider margin than any previous state auditor. Her term in office started a week early when Governor Matt Blunt appointed her to the position one week before her scheduled oath of office, filling the seat vacated by newly elected U.S. Senator Claire McCaskill.

Susan is a member of both the Missouri Society of CPAs and the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys.
The state auditor’s office is Missouri’s independent watchdog agency, charged with auditing all state agencies, boards and commissions; the state court system; and the 89 counties in Missouri that do not have a county auditor. The state auditor may also be called on to audit local units of government by citizen petition.

Audits are performed to determine if tax dollars are being spent efficiently, economically and legally and to determine how well governmental units and agencies protect against fraud and abuse of the public funds under their control. Approximately 200 state agencies and programs, the state’s 45 judicial circuits (including approximately 400 municipal divisions) and 89 counties must be regularly audited by the state auditor. Approximately 20 audits of local government entities, petitioned by local voters, are performed each year.

In addition to fulfilling the primary auditing duties of the office, the state auditor assists local governments develop proper accounting procedures, approves depositaries selected by the state treasurer and serves as a member of the Board of Fund Commissioners and the State Records Commission, and as an ex officio member of the Joint Committee on Transportation Oversight. The state auditor also examines and registers general obligation bonds issued by political subdivisions of the state to ensure that each one complies with state law and reviews all property tax rates set by local political subdivisions.

The powers of the state auditor are constitutional, derived from Article IV, Section 13 of the Missouri Constitution. Most legal duties are detailed in Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.

Organization

The chief of staff works with the state auditor in developing office policies, supervising staff and special projects, and consulting with directors concerning the day-to-day operations of the office. The chief of staff works with areas such as human resources, budget and finance, information technology, and public affairs. Audit directors aid the state auditor and supervise the work of audit managers in charge of auditing various aspects of government operations or government agencies and units. Audit directors, the director of quality control and planning, and audit managers review audit reports before the audits are delivered to the state auditor for final review and approval.

In addition to coordinating audits, audit directors and managers also track changes in policies and laws affecting the agencies or areas of government for which they are responsible for possible revision of audit plans or priorities as needed to review compliance.

Individual audits are supervised by an auditor-in-charge, who usually is a senior auditor. Audit fieldwork is performed by senior and staff auditors.

The state auditor’s office has approximately 150 employees. Over 95 percent of audit management staff are CPAs, and nearly 55 percent of all audit staff have at least one professional license or certification.

The office hires professional audit staff with undergraduate and graduate degrees, and actively recruits candidates on campuses of many Missouri universities. Audit staff are hired on the basis of professional and academic qualifications. Most audit staff obtain advanced degrees and/or professional licensing and certifications.

Employment as an auditor with the state auditor’s office qualifies as mandatory experience required for licensure by the Missouri State Board of Accountancy as a certified public accountant.

Types of Audits

The state auditor’s office performs financial and performance audits, which also include review of management practices. Financial
records of auditees are examined to determine
how the funds under the auditee's control were
actually recorded and spent. The systems and
controls the auditee uses to protect funds and
property against fraud, waste and abuse are
checked. The auditee's compliance with consti-
tutional provisions, laws, legislative appropria-
tion levels and administrative rules is also
reviewed. Management practices are reviewed
for efficiency and accountability.

Audits are conducted in accordance with gov-
ernment auditing standards established by the
Comptroller General of the United States. Com-
pleted financial audits contain a formal opinion
from the state auditor regarding the fair presenta-
tion of financial statements. A management advi-
sory report listing any management weaknesses,
disclosed during the audit is also included. Find-
ings and recommendations in the management
advisory report are reviewed with the auditee at
an exit conference prior to the release of the audit
so the responses from the auditee to the recom-
mandations may be printed in the final report.

The state auditor performs special reviews
and audits of selected programs or agencies
when needed.

The state auditor works closely with other
audit agencies and offices at the local, state and
national level. This is done to avoid duplication
of effort in the audits of programs that may
receive funding from several sources.

Citizen Awareness

Information from citizens, legislators and
government employees aid the state auditor
when performing special reviews and audits.

Citizens are urged to contact the state audi-
tor if they have information they feel would be
useful to auditors performing the audits. All
sources of information are kept confidential. Cit-
izens can contact the state auditor's office by
calling our toll-free Hotline at (800) 347-8597,
or through our website at www.auditor.mo.gov.

Public Information

All audit reports produced by the state audi-
tor's office are public documents issued by the
state auditor. Reports dealing with state agencies
are provided to the press corps covering the
State Capitol and to any regional or local newspa-
per, radio or television station requesting a
copy. Audits dealing with county or local gov-
ernment are delivered to the media in that area.
Reports are also delivered to the Missouri State
Library and are available through the state's
library system. Citizens may request copies of
any audit report by writing to PO Box 869, Jef-
ferson City, MO 65102, calling (573) 751-4213
or 800-347-8597, or by visiting our website at
www.auditor.mo.gov.
### Historical Listing, State Auditors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and (party)</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>William Christy (D)</td>
<td>1820–21</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1/10/1764</td>
<td>4/3/1837</td>
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<tr>
<td>William V. Rector (D)</td>
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<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Shurlds (D)</td>
<td>1833–35</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>11/21/1796</td>
<td>8/2/1852</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Garland Glover (D)</td>
<td>1835–37</td>
<td>Callaway</td>
<td>1/14/1792</td>
<td>10/27/1851</td>
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<td>Hiram H. Baber (D)</td>
<td>1837–45</td>
<td>Cole</td>
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<td>10/23/1873</td>
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<td>1845</td>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4/9/1846</td>
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<td>3/20/1848</td>
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<td>Wilson Brown (D)</td>
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<td>William H. Buffington (D)</td>
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<td>Cole</td>
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<td>9/6/1899</td>
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<td>1/3/1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alonzo Thompson (R)</td>
<td>1865–69</td>
<td>Nodaway</td>
<td>2/22/1832</td>
<td>4/9/1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel M. Draper (R)</td>
<td>1869–73</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>5/26/1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Boardman Clark (D)</td>
<td>1873–75</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>12/8/1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Holladay (D)</td>
<td>1875–81</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>7/31/1904</td>
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<td>John Walker (D)</td>
<td>1881–89</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>9/30/1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Monroe Seibert (D)</td>
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<td>Cape Girardeau</td>
<td>2/3/1847</td>
<td>1/23/1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Otis Allen (D)</td>
<td>1901–05</td>
<td>New Madrid</td>
<td>12/12/1842</td>
<td>4/4/1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Ernst Hackman (R)</td>
<td>1917–25</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>8/10/1877</td>
<td>12/29/1954</td>
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<td>Lorenzo Dow Thompson (R)</td>
<td>1925–33</td>
<td>Callaway</td>
<td>11/22/1873</td>
<td>10/1/1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forrest Smith (D)</td>
<td>1933–49</td>
<td>Ray</td>
<td>12/14/1886</td>
<td>3/8/1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.H. Holmes (D)</td>
<td>1949–53</td>
<td>Maries</td>
<td>4/21/1883</td>
<td>3/31/1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haskell Holman (D)⁺</td>
<td>1953–71</td>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>11/29/1908</td>
<td>7/12/1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher S. (Kit) Bond (R)</td>
<td>1971–73</td>
<td>Audrain</td>
<td>3/6/1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Ashcroft (R)⁺</td>
<td>1973–74</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>5/9/1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Antonio (R)</td>
<td>1978–84</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>6/30/1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret B. Kelly (R)⁺³</td>
<td>1984–99</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>9/17/1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claire McCaskill (D)</td>
<td>1999–2007</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>7/24/1953</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Montee (D)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>7/06/1959</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Appointed upon death of W.H. Holmes.
²Appointed upon resignation of Christopher S. Bond.
³Appointed upon resignation of George W. Lehr.
⁴Appointed upon resignation of James Antonio.

Some held multiple terms as state auditor. In consideration of space, they are listed here only once.
The Missouri State Museum

In 1919, the Missouri General Assembly designated the first floor of the east wing of the Capitol as the Missouri Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Memorial Hall. Two years later, in 1921, the Missouri Resources Museum was created on the first floor of the Capitol’s west wing. The two museums were combined in 1923 and designated collectively as the Missouri State Museum.

Today, the museum continues to showcase Missouri’s diverse history and resources. The museum houses both temporary and long-term exhibits, such as exhibits for the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. One of the highlights is a significant and rare collection of over 125 Civil War battle flags. Many of the flags belonged to or were captured by Missouri units on both sides of the war. At least one flag is on display at all times in the museum. Missouri was one of the most divided states during the Civil War, and the Missouri State Museum tells this story.

Museum staff give guided tours of the Capitol and provide interpretive programs on a variety of subjects related to Missouri’s history and natural history. The museum is managed by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.
SARAH STEELMAN (Republican) became Missouri's 44th State Treasurer on January 10, 2005. Her father, John L. Hearne, administered the oath of office to her.

Treasurer Steelman is responsible for the management of more than $20 billion in Missouri's annual revenue. She oversees the investment of approximately $4 billion in the state's portfolio.

Sarah Steelman grew up in Jefferson City, graduating from Jefferson City High School in 1976. She continued her studies at the University of Missouri, Columbia, where she earned a bachelors degree in history, and a Masters degree in Economics. Steelman worked as a public servant in various state agencies, serving as an economist at the Department of Revenue and as deputy director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources – Division of Geology and Land Survey. She also served as an adjunct professor in economics at Lincoln University. After leaving state government, she worked as executive director of Big Brothers Big Sisters in Rolla, and as an investment broker.

Steelman and her husband, David, make their home in Rolla with their three sons, Sam, Joe and Michael. Her stepdaughter, Amanda Moore, resides with her husband, Taylor, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Since taking office, Steelman has invested the taxpayer's money wisely by investing in Missouri through the newly created BIG Missouri program (Believe Invest Grow Missouri). This is a linked deposit program that ensures Missouri farmers and businesses have access to affordable capital so they can grow their enterprises, create jobs and help keep their families and communities strong.

Steelman believes that investing in Missouri helps create jobs and a strong economy for Missouri families. Through Steelman's community investment deposits the state is now investing in Missourians through their local banks.

Steelman also believes that every child in Missouri should have an opportunity to go to college. As treasurer, she serves as chairman of the state's Higher Education Savings Board, which administers MOST - Missouri's 529 College Savings Plan. This plan helps families save for their children's college education through a tax advantaged investment program. Steelman has started many new initiatives to help parents get their kids to college. The new MOST plan allows parents to save a percentage of the amount they spend on their everyday purchases (groceries, gas, clothing) to be deposited in their MOST accounts. She also worked with every public university and college throughout the state to establish special matching scholarships for Missouri families who save for college through the MOST plan. And Steelman partnered with Parents as Teachers to make sure that young parents are educated and empowered to save through MOST for their young children.

Steelman believes we should be helping Missouri's 11,000 foster children go to college too. She started (at no cost to Missouri taxpayers) a program called BELIEVE (Bringing Educational Leadership by Investing and Expecting Victory in Every Child). This initiative recruits all kinds of organizations, including non-profits, churches, businesses, civic clubs, associations and individuals to sponsor a foster child of Missouri by setting up a MOST college savings account for that child. Steelman knows that if a child has someone who BELIEVEs in their dreams, anything is possible and that foster child is more likely to graduate high school and college.

Steelman is also responsible for returning over $400 million in cash and valuables to citizens through the unclaimed property program. For the past two years, record amounts of money were returned to rightful owners, with more than $21 million returned in fiscal year 2006. This year, she started Operation Extra Mile, which is helping return money to veterans across the state.
Office of State Treasurer

Duties

The state treasurer is Missouri state government's chief financial officer. The treasurer's office manages Missouri's $20 billion in annual state revenues; directs the state's banking services; and manages Missouri's $3.5 billion investment portfolio. The office safeguards more than $450 million in unclaimed assets that have been turned over to the state by banks, businesses, insurance companies and government agencies, and tries to locate the rightful owners. The state treasurer also serves on the management boards of a number of public entities.

The state treasurer is one of six statewide elected officials, and serves a term of four years. A person may only serve as state treasurer for two terms.

Banking Services

The state treasurer serves as Missouri government's banking director. While not a bank itself, the treasurer's office must authorize payments and balance accounts. To protect taxpayers' money, the state treasurer maintains a separate accounting system to provide a check and balance on the state accounting system, and distributes investment earnings to the proper funds.

The office contracts with Missouri banks to process the state's receipts and disbursements, handle money and security transfers, report on the state's accounts, balances and payment activities and provide related banking services such as data processing. Bidding for state banking services contracts is open to all Missouri banks.

Investments

The state treasurer determines the amount of state funds not needed for current operating expenses and invests those funds in interest-bearing time deposits in Missouri banks, U.S. treasury and federal agency securities, repurchase agreements, banker's acceptances and top-rated commercial paper. Safety is the treasurer's number one priority in the investment of the public's funds. Staff investment specialists monitor major investment markets and work to maximize the state's return on investments without compromising safety. The office has an average of $3.1 billion invested daily, earning the state millions of dollars in interest income each year.

BIG Missouri Linked Deposit Program

A portion of the state's investable funds can be used by the treasurer to help Missouri industries create jobs, to help small businesses grow, to help farmers prosper, and to bring affordable housing within reach of more Missouri families.

Under the BIG MISSOURI program, the treasurer's office is authorized to place up to $720 million in state funds in Missouri financial institutions. The institutions pass on the savings in the form of low-interest loans for agriculture, job creation, small business, drought relief and affordable multi-family housing.

Unclaimed Property

The treasurer's office is responsible for Missouri's largest "lost and found," the state's Unclaimed Property program. State law requires financial institutions, insurance companies, pub-
lic agencies and other business entities to turn over assets that belong to a customer, client, employee or other rightful owner if there have been no documented transactions or contact with the owner for five or more years. The treasurer's office operates an aggressive program to return unclaimed assets to the original owners or their legal heirs.

Most unclaimed property consists of cash from bank accounts, stocks, bonds and contents of safe deposit boxes that have been abandoned. It also can include uncollected insurance policy proceeds, government refunds, utility deposits and wages from past jobs. The Unclaimed Property section does not handle real property such as land, houses, cars and boats.

The office currently is holding more than $450 million in unclaimed property and funds in more than 2.5 million owner accounts. All unclaimed property is held in trust by the state forever and can be claimed at any time. To recover unclaimed property, claimants must be either the original owner of the property or a legal heir. All services of the Unclaimed Property program are free of charge.

People can check to see if the treasurer's office is holding unclaimed property that may belong to them using its searchable database at www.showmemoney.com.

**MOST - College Savings Plan**

The state treasurer chairs the Missouri Saving for Tuition, or MOST, board. Developed by the state treasurer's office in 1999, the MOST program encourages Missouri families to save for higher education while taking advantage of significant federal and state tax benefits. Accounts can be opened with as little as $25 or $15 through payroll deduction. Contributions of up to $8,000 annually can be deducted from Missouri income taxes and all earnings are free of state and federal income taxes. Funds from MOST accounts can be used to pay for all eligible educational expenses at virtually any two- or four-year college or university, vocational, technical or professional school anywhere in the country.

For more information about MOST, call toll free: 1-888-414-MOST, or visit the website at www.missourimost.org.

**Boards and Commissions**

The state treasurer serves on the governing boards of three large public entities: the Missouri Housing Development Commission, which assists in the creation of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income Missourians; the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System, which manages retirement funds for more than 56,000 state employees and retirees; and the Board of Fund Commissioners, which issues, redeems and cancels state general obligation bonds and other debt. The state treasurer also serves on the boards of the Missouri Investment Trust, the Missouri Cultural Trust Board, and the Missouri Historical Society.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and (party)</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Peter Didier (D)</td>
<td>1820–21</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>1775</td>
<td>4/7/1850</td>
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<td>Howard</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<td>John Walker (D)</td>
<td>1833–38</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>10/17/1772</td>
<td>5/26/1838</td>
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<td>Abraham McClellan (D)</td>
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<td>Jackson</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>9/18/1851</td>
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<td>Peter Garland Glover (D)</td>
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<td>10/27/1851</td>
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<td>Alfred William Morrison (D)</td>
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<td>Howard</td>
<td>11/25/1802</td>
<td>8/24/1883</td>
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<td>George Caleb Bingham (D)</td>
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<td>7/7/1879</td>
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<td>1822</td>
<td>5/2/1879</td>
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<td>3/15/1908</td>
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<td>Henry</td>
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<td>4/27/1927</td>
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<td>Joseph Wayne Mercer (D)</td>
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<td>Phillip Edward Chappel (D)</td>
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<td>8/18/1837</td>
<td>2/23/1908</td>
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<td>1/23/1935</td>
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<td>6/20/1926</td>
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<td>Lon Vest Stephens (D)</td>
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<td>1/20/1922</td>
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<td>Monroe</td>
<td>4/25/1841</td>
<td>2/4/1905</td>
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<td>Robert Prewitt Williams (D)</td>
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<td>James Cowgill (D)</td>
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<td>4/2/1848</td>
<td>1/20/1922</td>
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<td>Edwin P. Deal (D)</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>4/19/1859</td>
<td>12/10/1945</td>
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<td>George H. Middlekamp (D)</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
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<td>Lorenzo Dow Thompson (R)</td>
<td>1921–25</td>
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<td>Larry Brunk (R)</td>
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<td>2/9/1883</td>
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<td>Richard R. Nacy (D)</td>
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<td>Robert William Winn (D)</td>
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<td>Ralls</td>
<td>6/9/1895</td>
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<td>Wilson Bell (D)</td>
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<td>Richard R. Nacy (D)</td>
<td>1948–49</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>11/7/1895</td>
<td>1/10/1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount Etna Morris (D)</td>
<td>1949–53</td>
<td>Grundy</td>
<td>9/1/1900</td>
<td>7/8/1988</td>
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<td>George Hubert Bates (D)</td>
<td>1953–57</td>
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<td>1957–61</td>
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<td>7/8/1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount Etna Morris (D)</td>
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<td>Grundy</td>
<td>9/1/1900</td>
<td>7/8/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James L. Spainhower (D)</td>
<td>1973–81</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>8/3/1928</td>
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<td>Wendell Bailey (R)</td>
<td>1985–93</td>
<td>Howell</td>
<td>7/31/1940</td>
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<td>Bob Holden (D)</td>
<td>1993–2001</td>
<td>Shannon</td>
<td>8/24/1949</td>
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<td>Nancy Farmer (D)</td>
<td>2001–05</td>
<td>St. Louis City</td>
<td>9/11/1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Steelman (R)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>5/3/1958</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1Some held multiple terms as state treasurer. In consideration of space, they are listed here only once.
2Bingham was appointed state treasurer by provisional Governor Gamble when Morrison refused to take a loyalty oath.
3Appointed upon the death of Robert William Winn.
Jennie and Mary Ware and Tom Gill boating on the Piney, c1910
Gill Photograph Collection
Missouri State Archives
JAY NIXON (Democrat) is serving his fourth term as attorney general of Missouri. Nixon was first elected attorney general on Nov. 3, 1992, on a platform of fighting crime, cleaning up government corruption, and protecting consumers and the environment. Nixon is Missouri's 40th attorney general.

As attorney general, Jay Nixon has worked to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of state government. In 2006, his office saved or generated for Missouri taxpayers $19.40 for every dollar appropriated to the attorney general's office.

Nixon's tenure as attorney general also has been marked by initiative and innovation to defend and protect Missouri consumers, taxpayers and the environment. One of the most popular and successful programs he instituted is the state's No Call program, which has been held up as a model for other states starting their own programs. More than 2.4 million residential phone numbers – representing an estimated 4 million Missourians – are a part of the Missouri No Call list. Tough enforcement of the law by Nixon’s office has not only greatly reduced unwanted telemarketing calls, it has led to a significant decrease in complaints from Missourians about telemarketing fraud.

Upon taking office, he created the Agriculture and Environment Division to enforce Missouri’s environmental laws and protect agricultural productivity. Successful litigation by the division has resulted in the cleanup of polluted sites and millions of dollars awarded to the state.

Nixon also formed the state's first Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, enabling Missouri to recover tens of millions of dollars that the state would not receive otherwise in Medicaid fraud cases. He also initiated the vigorous defense against inmate lawsuits, ending the practice of paying outside attorneys and saving the state millions of dollars in the process.

Nixon himself argued before the United States Supreme Court in Nixon v. Shrink, a landmark victory that reinstated Missouri’s campaign contribution limits and cleared the way nationally for campaign finance reform. Nixon’s work in the Blue Cross and Blue Shield and the Health Midwest cases resulted in the formation of the state’s two largest health-care foundations, which are using more than $1.5 billion to help provide healthcare services to underserved populations of the state.

Litigation by Nixon against tobacco companies for illegally marketing cigarettes to young people resulted in the largest settlement in the history of the state; as of 2007, the litigation had brought in more than $1.2 billion to state coffers.

Nixon has been a national leader in fighting crime on the Internet, obtaining convictions and restitution from those who have defrauded Missourians through Internet scams. His work also established through court rulings that Missouri laws can be enforced on the Internet.

As attorney general, Nixon obtained more than $14.4 million for Missourians in 2006 from companies and individuals accused of fraudulent activities, including a record $5.4 million returned to consumers by the Consumer Protection Division through out-of-court mediation. The division receives more than 90,000 complaints annually and has handled more than one million consumer complaints since Nixon took office. Nixon’s actions to protect the elderly have put telemarketers in prison and fraudulent sweepstakes companies out of business.

Prior to becoming attorney general, Nixon served as a state senator for six years where he was recognized by the Conservation Federation of Missouri for his environmental work.

Attorney General Nixon is a native of De Soto. He earned his political science and law degrees from the University of Missouri–Columbia in 1978 and 1981, respectively. He was in private practice when elected to the Senate in 1986. He is married to Georganne Wheeler Nixon; they have two children, Jeremiah and Will.
The attorney general is the attorney for the state, representing the legal interests of Missouri and its state agencies.

As the state’s chief legal officer, the attorney general must prosecute or defend all appeals to which the state is a party, including every felony criminal case appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal. The attorney general also is required to institute, in the name and on behalf of the state, all civil suits and other proceedings that are necessary to protect the state’s rights, interests or claims. The attorney general may appear, interplead, answer or defend any proceedings that involve the state’s interests, or appear on behalf of the state in declaratory judgment proceedings when the constitutionality of a statute is challenged.

The attorney general also renders official opinions to the executive and legislative branch and the county prosecuting attorneys on questions of law relating to their duties. The attorney general may institute quo warranto proceedings against anyone unlawfully holding office or move to oust any public official for malfeasance in office.

The attorney general’s office was created in 1806 when Missouri was part of the Louisiana Territory. Missouri’s first Constitution in 1820 provided for an appointed attorney general, but, since the 1865 Constitution, the attorney general has been elected.

By law, the attorney general is a member of the Board of Fund Commissioners, the Board of Public Buildings, the Governor’s Committee on Interstate Cooperation, the Missouri Highway Reciprocity Commission and the Missouri Housing Development Commission.

To fulfill these and other responsibilities, the attorney general’s office is organized into eight divisions.

Agriculture and Environment Division

The Agriculture and Environment Division aggressively protects Missouri’s natural resources and agricultural productivity. Attorneys take legal action to stop pollution of the state’s air, water and soil and penalize polluters through fines, penalties and, in the most serious cases, incarceration. The division also works to protect and enhance agriculture and the quality of life for rural Missourians by enforcing the law and advocating responsible public policy.

The attorney general has taken action in recent years to protect the state’s interests in management of the Missouri River and to protect some of the state’s most valuable resources, such as the waterways of the White River basin and Church Mountain.

Division attorneys represent the Department of Natural Resources and its constituent boards and commissions, as well as the Department of Agriculture. The division is responsible for hundreds of active enforcement cases and administrative appeals before various environmental commissions. Enforcement litigation is filed primarily in state courts to seek preliminary and
permanent injunctions to assure compliance with Missouri's environmental laws. The division also obtains civil penalties and recovers costs and damages for the state. Division attorneys cooperate with the U.S. Attorney's office in the Environmental Crimes Task Force to enforce state and federal laws with civil and criminal penalties.

**Consumer Protection Division**

The attorney general has the responsibility of protecting the public's interests in an open and honest marketplace. The Consumer Protection Division enforces Missouri’s Consumer Protection Act and antitrust laws, and has the responsibility of representing the commissioner of securities of the secretary of state's office.

Missouri’s consumer protection statutes prohibit deception, fraud, unfair practices and misrepresentation or concealment of material facts in the sale or advertisement of goods or services. These laws authorize the attorney general to take action against such fraud and ensure that consumers' rights are protected. The division also has an active consumer education program.

Consumers who wish to file complaints or obtain information may call the attorney general’s Consumer Hotline at (800) 392-8222 or go online to [www.ago.mo.gov](http://www.ago.mo.gov). The division receives more than 90,000 consumer complaints and inquiries each year.

Under the Missouri Antitrust Law, the attorney general has the authority to represent the state or any of its political subdivisions, public agencies, school districts or municipalities in actions to prohibit monopolies and trade restraints. The attorney general also may act under federal antitrust statutes to bring civil actions in the name of the state and on behalf of Missouri residents to recover damages for injuries caused by certain antitrust violations.

The attorney general is the state's chief prosecutor for securities fraud, and may initiate legal actions for civil injunctive relief, penalties and restitution under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Law. Attorneys in this division also protect Missourians by enforcing compliance with state laws by trusts, foundations and nonprofit corporations.

The No Call program to reduce unwanted telemarketing calls also is under the Consumer Protection Division. Missourians may register for No Call by calling 1-866 NO CALL 1 or by going online to [www.ago.mo.gov](http://www.ago.mo.gov).

**Criminal Division**

The attorney general represents the state in every felony case appealed to the Supreme Court of Missouri and Missouri Court of Appeals. Each year, attorneys in the Criminal Division brief and argue more than 700 cases in the Missouri Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Missouri. Division attorneys also assist with extraditions to and from Missouri of those charged in criminal cases.

**Financial Services Division**

The Financial Services Division protects Missourians by recouping money owed to the state or state agencies, including providing collection
services to several divisions of the attorney general's office and more than 40 other state agencies. Division attorneys also take legal action to establish and maintain child support obligations, and work to recover money owed by inmates to reimburse the state for the cost of their care.

Governmental Affairs Division

The Governmental Affairs Division protects the safety and well-being of Missourians by ensuring that regulated professionals adhere to state laws and disciplinary rules, by enforcing state ethics and campaign finance laws, and by removing caregivers who abuse or neglect vulnerable citizens. They also help mentally ill and physically challenged Missourians obtain guardians to help get care. Division attorneys also help Missourians seek redress for claims of discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, gender, disability, age and familial status.

The division provides legal representation to several state agencies, including the departments of Health and Senior Services, Revenue and Social Services; the Missouri Ethics Commission; and more than 30 professional licensing boards, including the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts, which regulates the practice of medicine.

Division attorneys enforce the provisions of the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement, which has brought in more than $1.2 billion to the state as of 2007. Attorneys in the division also address questions from the public, from government officials and from the media about Missouri’s open meetings and records law, commonly known as the Sunshine Law.

Labor Division

The Labor Division provides general counsel and litigation services for the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations and its officers and agencies. The division also represents the state in prevailing wage disputes, crime victims’ claims and workers’ compensation cases of state employees, including claims involving the Second Injury Fund.

Litigation Division

Litigation Division attorneys handle major and complex litigation for Missouri, providing legal defense to state agencies and their employees. Cases in the division include damage claims, contract actions, class-action lawsuits, employment issues, constitutional challenges and other types of civil litigation. The division also defends the state in lawsuits brought by inmates of Missouri’s correctional facilities. Division attorneys also defend constitutional challenges to state laws and ballot issues.

Public Safety Division

The Public Safety Division is involved in a wide range of criminal prosecutions at the trial level. The division’s special prosecution unit prosecutes or assists in the prosecution of cases throughout Missouri, many of them homicide cases. In 2006, division attorneys handled 794 special prosecutions in 94 of the state’s 114 counties. The meth prosecution unit specializes in handling criminal cases involving the manufacture, sale or possession of methamphetamine.

The workers’ compensation fraud unit prosecutes fraud or misconduct involving workers’ compensation, and the Medicaid fraud control unit prosecutes cases involving fraud of the state Medicaid program by health professionals, or abuse or neglect of Medicaid recipients by caregivers.

The division’s high technology and computer crime unit assists local law enforcement with investigations and prosecutions of computer and Internet crime cases.

The sexually violent predator unit seeks the civil commitment of sexual predators who suffer
from a mental abnormality making them more likely than not to commit additional predatory acts of sexual violence.

Attorneys in the division also serve as legal counsel for the Department of Public Safety, the Missouri State Highway Patrol, the Missouri State Water Patrol and other state law enforcement agencies, and represent those agencies in all civil litigation in which they are a party.

Division attorneys also defend the state in all habeas corpus actions filed by prison inmates in state and federal courts. Each year they litigate some 500 federal habeas corpus actions in the federal district courts, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the U.S. Supreme Court.
# Historical Listing, Attorneys General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and (party)</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Bates (D)</td>
<td>1820-21</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>9/4/1793</td>
<td>3/25/1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufus Easton (D)</td>
<td>1821-26</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>3/4/1774</td>
<td>7/5/1834</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert William Wells (D)</td>
<td>1826-36</td>
<td>St. Charles</td>
<td>11/29/1795</td>
<td>9/22/1861</td>
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<td>William Barclay Napton (D)</td>
<td>1836-39</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>1/8/1883</td>
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<td>Samuel Mansfield Bay (D)</td>
<td>1839-45</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>7/1849</td>
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<td>Benjamin F. Stringfellow (D)</td>
<td>1845-49</td>
<td>Chariton</td>
<td>9/3/1816</td>
<td>4/25/1891</td>
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<td>William A. Robards (D)</td>
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<td>Boone</td>
<td>5/3/1817</td>
<td>9/3/1851</td>
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<td>1851-57</td>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>2/20/1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ephraim B. Ewing (D)</td>
<td>1857-58</td>
<td>Ray</td>
<td>5/1819</td>
<td>6/2/1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Proctor Knott (D)</td>
<td>1858-61</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>8/29/1830</td>
<td>6/18/1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aikman Welch (D)¹</td>
<td>1861-64</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>5/25/1827</td>
<td>7/28/1864</td>
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<td>Thomas Theodore Crittenden (D)²</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>1/22/1832</td>
<td>5/29/1909</td>
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<td>11/12/1897</td>
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<td>Horace B. Johnson (R)</td>
<td>1869-71</td>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>8/14/1842</td>
<td>3/30/1904</td>
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<td>Andrew Jackson Baker (R)³</td>
<td>1871-72</td>
<td>Schuyler</td>
<td>6/6/1832</td>
<td>4/23/1911</td>
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<td>Henry Clay Ewing (D)</td>
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<td>Cole</td>
<td>8/15/1828</td>
<td>3/22/1907</td>
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<td>John A. Hockaday (D)</td>
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<td>Callaway</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>11/20/1903</td>
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<td>Jackson Leonidas Smith (D)</td>
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<td>Daniel Harrison McIntyre (D)</td>
<td>1881-85</td>
<td>Audrain</td>
<td>5/5/1833</td>
<td>1/1/1910</td>
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<td>Banton Galitin Boone (D)</td>
<td>1885-89</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>10/23/1838</td>
<td>2/11/1900</td>
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<td>John M. Wood (D)</td>
<td>1889-93</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1/25/1926</td>
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<td>Robert Franklin Walker (D)</td>
<td>1893-97</td>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>11/29/1850</td>
<td>11/19/1930</td>
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<td>Edward Coke Crow (D)</td>
<td>1897-1905</td>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>12/19/1861</td>
<td>5/9/1945</td>
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<td>Herbert Spencer Hadley (R)</td>
<td>1905-09</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
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<td>12/1/1927</td>
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<td>Elliott Woolfolk Major (D)</td>
<td>1909-13</td>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>10/20/1864</td>
<td>7/9/1949</td>
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<td>John Tull Barker (D)</td>
<td>1913-17</td>
<td>Macon</td>
<td>8/2/1877</td>
<td>12/7/1958</td>
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<td>Frank Winton McAllister (D)</td>
<td>1917-21</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>1/26/1873</td>
<td>6/11/1948</td>
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<td>Jesse W. Barrett (R)</td>
<td>1921-25</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>3/17/1884</td>
<td>11/12/1953</td>
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<td>North Todd Gentry (R)</td>
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<td>Boone</td>
<td>3/2/1866</td>
<td>9/18/1944</td>
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<td>Stratton Shartel (R)</td>
<td>1928-33</td>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>12/25/1895</td>
<td>2/2/1956</td>
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<td>Roy M. McKittrick (D)⁵</td>
<td>1933-45</td>
<td>Chariton</td>
<td>8/24/1888</td>
<td>1/22/1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>John M. Dalton (D)</td>
<td>1953-61</td>
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<td>11/9/1900</td>
<td>7/7/1972</td>
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<td>Norman H. Anderson (D)</td>
<td>1965-69</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>John C. Danforth (R)</td>
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<td>John D. Ashcroft (R)</td>
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<td>Greene</td>
<td>5/9/1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>William L. Webster (R)⁷</td>
<td>1985-93</td>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>9/17/1953</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹Welch was appointed attorney general by provisional Governor Gamble when Knott refused to take a loyalty oath.
²Crittenden was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Aikman Welsh, who died in office. Crittenden only served until the end of that year.
³Baker ran and was elected as a Liberal Republican.
⁴Otto left office to become a Supreme Court Judge.
⁵Some held multiple terms as attorney general. In consideration of space, some are listed here only once.
⁶Note: Like other state offices, except governor and lieutenant governor, the attorney general’s office was filled by appointment from 1820-1852. The offices then became elective for four-year terms. They changed to two-year elective terms in 1868, and changed back to four-year elective terms in 1875.