



CHAPTER 3

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



A curving, gravel road leading up to a concrete, arched bridge over Stout's Creek, Iron County. *Courtesy of the Missouri State Archives.*



United States Government

Executive Branch

*Joseph R. Biden Jr., President of the United States
The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20500
Telephone: (202) 456-1414
www.whitehouse.gov*

The president and the vice president of the United States are elected every four years by a majority of votes cast in the Electoral College. These votes are cast by delegates from each state who traditionally vote in accordance with the majority of the state's voters. States have as many electoral college votes as they have congressional delegates. Missouri has 10 electoral college votes—one for each of the eight U.S. Congress districts and two for the state's two seats in the U.S. Senate.

The president is the chief executive of the United States, with powers to command the armed forces, control foreign policy, grant reprieves and pardons, make certain appointments, execute all laws passed by Congress and present the administration's budget. The president earns \$400,000 annually, with an additional allowance of \$50,000 for expenses.

The vice president is selected by members of each national political committee and runs on the same ticket for the same term as the president. The vice president assumes the presidency if the president dies or resigns from the office, is incapacitated to the extent that he or she cannot exercise presidential duties for an extended period or is impeached. The vice president presides over the functions of the U.S. Senate and acts as emissary of the president. The vice president earns \$235,100 annually.

The tradition of the Cabinet dates back to the beginnings of the presidency itself. Established in Article II, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution, the Cabinet's role is to advise the president on any subject he or she may require relating to the duties of each member's respective office. It is made up of 15 cabinet members (or secretaries) who have the responsibility to operate each department. Secretaries are appointed by the president and serve at his or her pleasure. Cabinet secretaries earn \$221,400 annually.

Members, President Biden's Cabinet

Kamala Harris, Vice President, www.whitehouse.gov/vicepresident

Antony Blinken, Secretary of State, www.state.gov

Dr. Janet Yellen, Secretary, Department of the Treasury, www.treasury.gov

Lloyd Austin, Secretary, Department of Defense, www.defense.gov

Merrick Garland, Attorney General, Department of Justice, www.usdoj.gov

Deb Haaland, Secretary, Department of the Interior, www.doi.gov

Tom Vilsack, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, www.usda.gov

Gina Raimondo, Secretary, Department of Commerce, www.commerce.gov

Julie A. Su, Acting Secretary, Department of Labor, www.dol.gov

Xavier Becerra, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, www.hhs.gov

Marcia Fudge, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, www.hud.gov

Pete Buttigieg, Secretary, Department of Transportation, www.dot.gov

Jennifer Granholm, Secretary, Department of Energy, www.energy.gov

Dr. Miguel Cardona, Secretary, Department of Education, www.ed.gov

Denis McDonough, Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, www.va.gov

Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, www.dhs.gov

In addition to secretaries of the cabinet, the president maintains a White House staff of advisers who serve at his pleasure.

President Biden's Executive Officers of Cabinet Rank

Jeff Zients, Chief of Staff, www.whitehouse.gov

William Burns, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, www.cia.gov

Michael Regan, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, www.epa.gov

Avril Haines, Director of National Intelligence, www.dni.gov

Katherine Tai, United States Trade Representative, www.ustr.gov

Linda Thomas-Greenfield, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, www.usun.state.gov

Jared Bernstein, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, www.whitehouse.gov/cea/

Isabel Guzman, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, www.sba.gov

Shalanda Young, Director for the Office of Management and Budget, www.omb.gov

Dr. Arati Prabhakar, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/

Legislative Branch

www.house.gov / www.senate.gov

The U.S. Constitution provides for two legislative houses, known as the Congress. The Senate is composed of 100 members; two senators are elected from each state. The House of Representatives is composed of 435 members; the number of representatives is determined based on the population of each state.

Senators must be at least 30 years of age and must be residents of the United States for at least nine years. They also must reside in the state they are elected to represent. Senators serve terms of six years, with one-third of Senate members elected every two years. Senators earn \$174,000 annually, plus expenses.

Representatives must be at least 25 years of age and must have been residents of the United States for at least seven years. They also must reside in the state they represent. Representatives serve two-year terms and earn \$174,000 annually, plus expenses.

Congress is in session for two years, beginning on January 3 of each year unless another date is specified. The presiding officer of the Senate is the vice president of the United States. The Senate also elects a president *pro tem* of the Senate to serve in the absence of the vice president. The president *pro tem* also represents the party in power and earns \$193,400. The presiding officer of the House is called the speaker. The speaker traditionally represents the party in majority and earns \$223,500.

Judicial Branch

The U.S. Supreme Court heads the nation's judicial branch of government. The Supreme Court is composed of nine justices, appointed for life. Supreme Court justices may only be removed by impeachment and trial by Congress. Justices receive \$268,300 annually while the chief justice, who leads the court, earns \$280,500.

The Supreme Court concerns itself with national issues or matters concerning the constitutionality of certain laws or findings. Decisions of the court are binding and overrule any other court decision.

Members, United States Supreme Court

1 First St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20543

Telephone: (202) 479-3000

www.supremecourt.gov

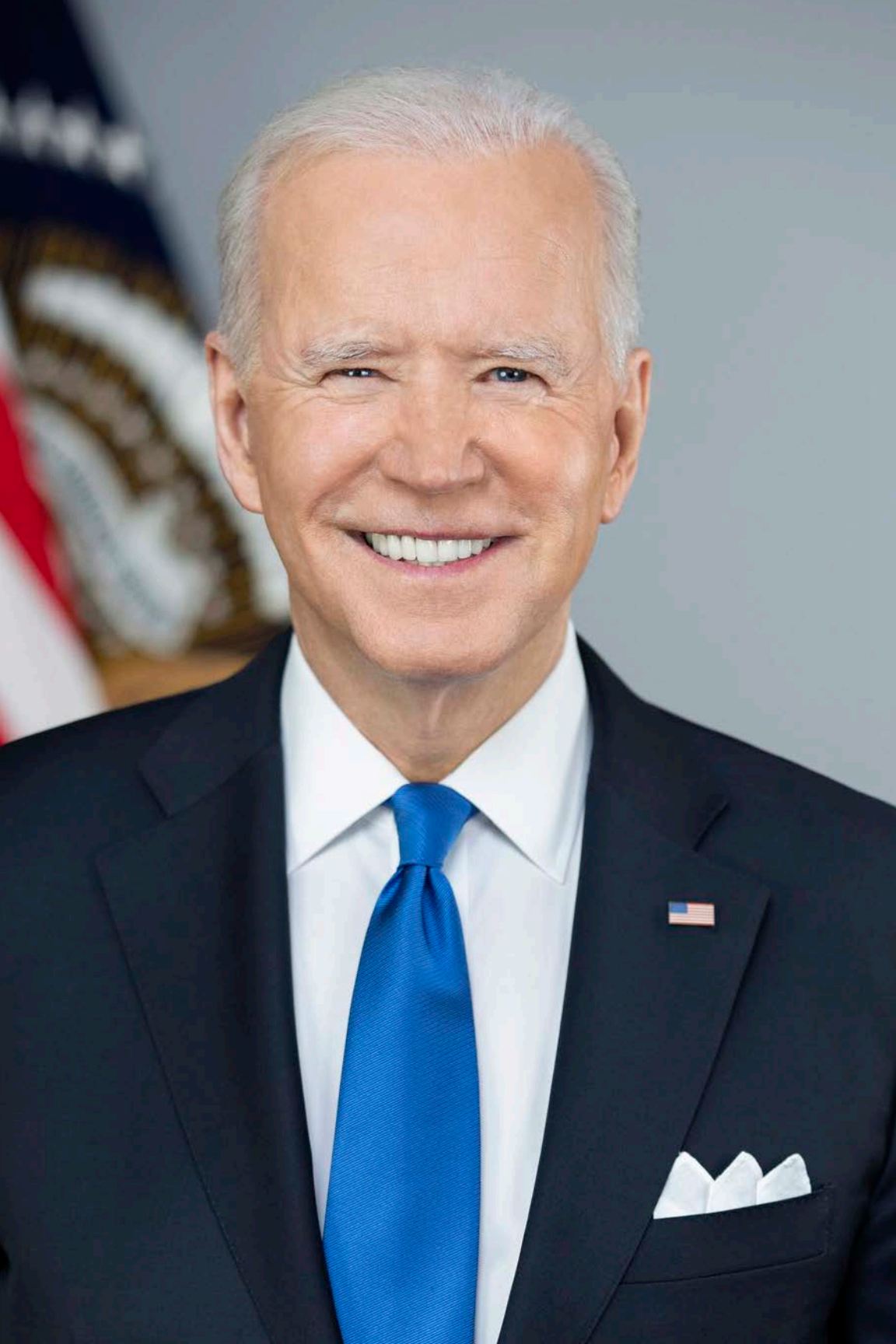
John G. Roberts Jr., chief justice; **Clarence Thomas**, associate justice; **Samuel A. Alito Jr.**, associate justice; **Sonia Sotomayor**, associate justice; **Elena Kagan**, associate justice; **Neil M. Gorsuch**, associate justice; **Brett M. Kavanaugh**, associate justice; **Amy Coney Barrett**, associate justice; **Ketanji Brown Jackson**, associate justice.

Other Federal Courts

Immediately below the Supreme Court are the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. The Courts of Appeals operate in 11 regions and the District of Columbia. Missouri is served by the Eighth Circuit. Appeals Court judges earn \$231,800 annually.

There are 94 U.S. District Court districts with federal jurisdiction. Two of these are located in Missouri: the Eastern Missouri District and the Western Missouri District. Eastern District courts are located in St. Louis, Hannibal and Cape Girardeau, and the Western District courts are in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Jefferson City and Joplin. Federal charges stemming from both civil and criminal suits generally begin in U.S. District Court. Judges in these courts earn \$218,600 annually.

For information on other agencies or programs of the U.S. government operating in Missouri, contact the Federal Information Center, Rm. 2616 Federal Building, 1520 Market St., St. Louis 63103, phone (toll-free) (800) 333-4636 ((800) FED-INFO).





Joseph R. Biden Jr.

United States President

Elected November 3, 2020

Term expires January 2025

JOSEPH ROBINETTE BIDEN JR. (Democrat) was born in Scranton, Pa., the first of four children of Catherine Eugenia Finnegan Biden and Joseph Robinette Biden Sr. In 1953, the Biden family moved to Claymont, Delaware. President Biden graduated from the University of Delaware and Syracuse Law School and served on the New Castle County Council.

At age 29, Biden became one of the youngest people ever elected to the United States Senate. Just weeks after his Senate election, tragedy struck the Biden family when his wife Neilia and daughter Naomi were killed, and sons Hunter and Beau were critically injured in an auto accident.

Biden was sworn into the U.S. Senate at his sons' hospital bedsides and began commuting from Wilmington to Washington every day, first by car, and then by train, in order to be with his family. He would continue to do so throughout his time in the Senate.

Biden married Jill Jacobs in 1977, and in 1980, their family was complete with the birth of Ashley Blazer Biden. A lifelong educator, Jill earned her doctorate in education and returned to teaching as an English professor at a community college in Virginia.

Beau Biden, attorney general of Delaware and Joe Biden's eldest son, passed away in 2015 after battling brain cancer with the same integrity, courage, and strength he demonstrated every day of his life. Beau's fight with cancer inspires the mission of President Biden's life—ending cancer as we know it.

As a senator from Delaware for 36 years, President Biden established himself as a leader in facing some of our nation's most important domestic and international challenges. As chair or ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee for 16 years, Biden is widely recognized for his work writing and spearheading the Violence Against Women Act—the landmark legislation that strengthens penalties for violence against women, creates unprecedented resources for survivors of assault and changes the national dialogue on domestic and sexual assault.

As chair or ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 12 years, Biden played a pivotal role in shaping U.S. foreign policy. He was at the forefront of issues and legislation related to terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, post-Cold War Europe, the Middle East, Southwest Asia and ending apartheid.

As vice president, Biden continued his leadership on important issues facing the nation and represented our country abroad. Vice President Biden convened sessions of the President's Cabinet, led interagency efforts and worked with Congress in his fight to raise the living standards of middle-class Americans, reduce gun violence, address violence against women and end cancer.

Biden helped President Obama pass and then oversaw the implementation of the Recovery Act—the biggest economic recovery plan in the history of the nation and our biggest and strongest commitment to clean energy. Biden did it all with less than 1% in waste, abuse or fraud.

President Obama and Vice President Biden also secured the passage of the Affordable Care Act, which reduced the number of uninsured Americans by 20 million by the time they left office and banned insurance companies from denying coverage due to pre-existing conditions.

He served as the point person for U.S. diplomacy throughout the Western Hemisphere, strengthened relationships with our allies both in Europe and the Asia-Pacific, and led the effort to bring 150,000 troops home from Iraq.

In a ceremony at the White House, President Obama awarded Biden the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction—the nation's highest civilian honor.

On April 25, 2019, Biden announced his candidacy for President of the United States. Biden's candidacy was built from the beginning around 3 pillars: the battle for the soul of our nation, the need to rebuild our middle class—the backbone of our country and a call for unity, to act as One America. It was a message that would only gain more resonance in 2020 as we confront a pandemic, an economic crisis, urgent calls for racial justice and the existential threat of climate change.





Kamala D. Harris

United States Vice President

Elected November 3, 2020

Term expires January 2025

KAMALA D. HARRIS (Democrat) is the Vice President of the United States of America. She was elected vice president after a lifetime of public service, having been elected district attorney of San Francisco, California attorney general and United States Senator.

Vice President Harris was born in Oakland, Calif. to parents who emigrated from India and Jamaica. She graduated from Howard University and the University of California, Hastings College of Law.

Harris and her sister, Maya Harris, were primarily raised and inspired by their mother, Shyamala Gopalan. Gopalan, a breast cancer scientist and pioneer in her own right, received her doctorate the same year Kamala was born.

Her parents were activists, instilling Vice President Harris with a strong sense of justice. They brought her to civil rights demonstrations and introduced role models—ranging from Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall to civil rights leader Constance Baker Motley—whose work motivated her to become a prosecutor.

In 2014, she married Douglas Emhoff. They have a large blended family that includes their children, Ella and Cole.

In 1990, Harris joined the Alameda County District Attorney's Office where she specialized in prosecuting child sexual assault cases. She then served as a managing attorney in the San Francisco District Attorney's Office and later was chief of the Division on Children and Families for the San Francisco City Attorney's Office.

She was elected district attorney of San Francisco in 2003. In that role, Vice President Harris created a ground-breaking program to provide first-time drug offenders with the opportunity to earn a high school degree and find employment. The program was designated as a national model of innovation for law enforcement by the United States Department of Justice.

In 2010, she was elected California's Attorney General. She established the state's first Bureau of Children's Justice and instituted several first-of-their-kind reforms that ensured greater transparency and accountability in the criminal justice system.

As attorney general, Vice President Harris won a \$20 billion settlement for Californians whose homes had been foreclosed on, as well as a \$1.1 billion settlement for students and veterans who were taken advantage of by a for-profit education company. She defended the Affordable Care Act in court, enforced environmental law and was a national leader in the movement for marriage equality.

In 2017, Harris was sworn into the United States Senate. As a member of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, she fought for better protections for DREAMers and called for better oversight of conditions at immigrant detention facilities.

On the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, she worked with members of both parties to keep the American people safe from foreign threats and crafted bipartisan legislation to assist in securing American elections. She visited Iraq, Jordan and Afghanistan to meet with servicemembers and assess the situation on the ground. She also served on the Senate Judiciary Committee. During her tenure on the committee, she participated in hearings for two Supreme Court nominees.

As senator, Vice President Harris championed legislation to reform cash bail, combat hunger, provide rent relief, improve maternal health care and address the climate crisis as a member of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Her bipartisan anti-lynching bill passed the Senate in 2018. Her legislation to preserve Historically Black Colleges and Universities was signed into law, as was her effort to infuse much-needed capital into low-income communities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

On Aug. 11, 2020, Vice President Harris accepted President Joe Biden's invitation to become his running mate and help unite the nation. She is the first woman, black American and South Asian American to be elected vice president, as was the case with other offices she has held. She is, however, determined not to be the last.

Historical Listing, Presidents and Vice Presidents

	President	Political Party	Vice President	Term
1	George Washington	Federalist	John Adams	April 30, 1789–March 4, 1797
2	John Adams	Federalist	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1797–March 4, 1801
3	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat-Rep.	Aaron Burr	March 4, 1801–March 4, 1805
	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat-Rep.	George Clinton	March 4, 1805–March 4, 1809
4	James Madison	Democrat-Rep.	George Clinton	March 4, 1809–March 4, 1813
	James Madison	Democrat-Rep.	Elbridge Gerry	March 4, 1813–March 4, 1817
5	James Monroe	Democrat-Rep.	Daniel D. Tompkins	March 4, 1817–March 4, 1825
6	John Quincy Adams	Democrat-Rep.	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1825–March 4, 1829
7	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1829–March 4, 1833
	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1833–March 4, 1837
8	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	Richard M. Johnson	March 4, 1837–March 4, 1841
9	William Henry Harrison ^a	Whig	John Tyler	March 4, 1841–April 4, 1841
10	John Tyler	Whig	—	April 6, 1841–March 4, 1845
11	James K. Polk	Democratic	George M. Dallas	March 4, 1845–March 4, 1849
12	Zachary Taylor ^b	Whig	Millard Fillmore	March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850
13	Millard Fillmore	Whig	—	July 9, 1850–March 4, 1853
14	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	William R. King	March 4, 1853–March 4, 1857
15	James Buchanan	Democratic	John C. Breckinridge	March 4, 1857–March 4, 1861
16	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin	March 4, 1861–March 4, 1865
	Abraham Lincoln ^c	Republican	Andrew Johnson	March 4, 1865–April 15, 1865
17	Andrew Johnson	Democratic	—	April 15, 1865–March 4, 1869
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Schuyler Colfax	March 4, 1869–March 4, 1873
	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Henry Wilson	March 4, 1873–March 4, 1877
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	William A. Wheeler	March 4, 1877–March 4, 1881
20	James A. Garfield ^d	Republican	Chester A. Arthur	March 4, 1881–Sept. 19, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	Republican	—	Sept. 20, 1881–March 4, 1885
22	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	Thomas A. Hendricks	March 4, 1885–March 4, 1889
23	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	Levi P. Morton	March 4, 1889–March 4, 1893
24	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	Adlai E. Stevenson	March 4, 1893–March 4, 1897
25	William McKinley	Republican	Garet A. Hobart	March 4, 1897–March 4, 1901
	William McKinley ^e	Republican	Theodore Roosevelt	March 4, 1901–Sept. 14, 1901
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	—	Sept. 14, 1901–March 4, 1905
	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	Charles W. Fairbanks	March 4, 1905–March 4, 1909
27	William H. Taft	Republican	James S. Sherman	March 4, 1909–March 4, 1913
28	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	Thomas R. Marshall	March 4, 1913–March 4, 1921
29	Warren G. Harding ^f	Republican	Calvin Coolidge	March 4, 1921–Aug. 2, 1923
30	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	—	Aug. 2, 1923–March 4, 1925
	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	Charles G. Dawes	March 4, 1925–March 4, 1929
31	Herbert Hoover	Republican	Charles Curtis	March 4, 1929–March 4, 1933
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt ^g	Democratic	John N. Garner	March 4, 1933–Jan. 20, 1941
	Franklin D. Roosevelt ^h	Democratic	Henry A. Wallace	Jan. 20, 1941–Jan. 20, 1945
	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	Harry S. Truman	Jan. 20, 1945–April 12, 1945
33	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	—	April 12, 1945–Jan. 20, 1949
	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	Alben W. Barkley	Jan. 20, 1949–Jan. 20, 1953
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	Richard M. Nixon	Jan. 20, 1953–Jan. 20, 1961
35	John F. Kennedy ⁱ	Democratic	Lyndon B. Johnson	Jan. 20, 1961–Nov. 22, 1963
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	—	Nov. 22, 1963–Jan. 20, 1969
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	Hubert H. Humphrey	Jan. 20, 1965–Jan. 20, 1969
37	Richard M. Nixon ^j	Republican	Spiro T. Agnew	Jan. 20, 1969–Aug. 9, 1974
38	Gerald R. Ford ^k	Republican	Nelson A. Rockefeller	Aug. 9, 1974–Jan. 20, 1977
39	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	Walter Mondale	Jan. 20, 1977–Jan. 20, 1981
40	Ronald Reagan	Republican	George H.W. Bush	Jan. 20, 1981–Jan. 20, 1989
41	George H.W. Bush	Republican	J. Danforth Quayle	Jan. 20, 1989–Jan. 20, 1993
42	William Jefferson Clinton	Democratic	Albert Gore Jr.	Jan. 20, 1993–Jan. 20, 2001
43	George W. Bush	Republican	Richard B. Cheney	Jan. 20, 2001–Jan. 20, 2009
44	Barack H. Obama	Democratic	Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Jan. 20, 2009–Jan. 20, 2017
45	Donald J. Trump	Republican	Michael R. Pence	Jan. 20, 2017–Jan. 20, 2021
46	Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Democratic	Kamala D. Harris	Jan. 20, 2021–

- (a) Died April 4, 1841.
- (b) Died July 9, 1850.
- (c) Died April 15, 1865.
- (d) Died Sept. 19, 1881. Chester Arthur wasn't sworn in until Sept. 20, 1881.
- (e) Died Sept. 14, 1901.
- (f) Died Aug. 2, 1923.
- (g) Dates of service changed with 20th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- (h) Died April 12, 1945.
- (i) Died Nov. 22, 1963.
- (j) Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned Oct. 10, 1973. His successor was Gerald R. Ford, sworn in Dec. 6, 1973.
- (k) President Nixon resigned Aug. 9, 1974. Vice President Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as president on Aug. 9, 1974.







Josh Hawley

United States Senator

Washington Office

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District offices

- 555 Independence St., #1600, Cape Girardeau 63703
- 1123 Wilkes Blvd., Ste. 220, Columbia 65201
- 400 E. Ninth St., Ste. 9350, Kansas City 64106
- 901 E. St. Louis St., Ste. 1604, Springfield 65806
- Thomas F. Eagleton Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St., Ste. 23.360, St. Louis 63102

Committees

Committee on Judiciary; Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Energy and Natural Resources; Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.



JOSH HAWLEY (Republican) Raised in rural Missouri, and previously served as Missouri's attorney general. There he earned a reputation for taking on the big and the powerful to protect Missouri workers and families. He has battled big government and big business, special interests, organized crime and anyone who would threaten the well-being of Missourians.

A native of small town Lexington in rural Lafayette County, Hawley graduated from Rockhurst High School in Kansas City. After graduating from Stanford University, 2002, and Yale Law School, 2006, he moved back home to mid-Missouri with his wife, Erin, where they started a family. They are the proud parents of three young children: Elijah, Blaise and Abigail.

Sen. Hawley is recognized as one of the nation's leading constitutional lawyers. He has litigated at the Supreme Court of the United States, the federal courts of appeals and in state court, fighting for the people's liberties. He previously fought Obamacare at the Supreme Court — and won — as one of the lead attorneys in the landmark Hobby Lobby case. He was also a lead attorney in the Hosanna-Tabor case at the Supreme Court, protecting the rights of churches.

Since taking office, Sen. Hawley has been a leading champion in Congress for working families. He's worked across the aisle to deliver protections for kids online, led the fight for direct payments to working people during the COVID-19 pandemic and taken steps to crack down on predatory landlords. Sen. Hawley has also rolled out proposals to protect American workers from foreign trade cheating, especially from China, and has been an advocate for ending the offshoring of jobs and boosting manufacturing the United States.

Sen. Hawley has taken on corporate special interests to level playing field for the American worker as well. He boldly stood up to the abuses of big tech and Wall Street and has worked to reign in the power of these mega companies while championing innovation, entrepreneurship and small businesses. Hawley has also worked to keep our communities safe by confronting illegal immigration, and challenging big opioid manufacturers and human traffickers — during his time as the former attorney general of Missouri and in the U.S. Senate. As a fierce defender of the Constitution, Sen. Hawley is committed to protecting Missourians' First and Second Amendment rights.



Eric Schmitt

United States Senator

Washington Office

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 Telephone: (202) 224-5721
www.schmitt.senate.gov

District offices

- 1123 Wilkes Blvd., Ste. 320, Columbia 65201
- 2740 E. Sunshine, Ste. B, Springfield 65804
- Thomas F. Eagleton Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St., Ste. 23.305, St. Louis 63102

Committees

Committee on Armed Services (subcommittees: Cybersecurity; Emerging Threats and Capabilities; Seapower); Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation (subcommittees: Space and Science, ranking member; Communications, Media and Broadband; Surface Transportation, Maritime, Freight and Ports); Joint Economic Committee.



ERIC SCHMITT (Republican) began his public service career in the state legislature when he was elected as the state senator for Missouri's 15th Senate District in 2009. After serving two terms in the legislature's upper chamber, Schmitt was elected in 2017 to serve as Missouri's treasurer before being appointed to Missouri attorney general in 2019. Elected to continue serving as attorney general in 2020, Schmitt fought continuously in court against tyrannical COVID-19 policies, worked to combat violent crime in Missouri's major cities and made remarkable strides in clearing the backlog of untested sexual assault kits.

Schmitt ran for and was elected to the United States Senate in 2022 after the Honorable Sen. Roy Blunt's retirement. On the Armed Services Committee, Sen. Schmitt is focused on standing up for Missouri's multiple military installations and making sure the servicemen and women in the Show-Me State have someone fighting on their behalf in the Senate. On the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, Schmitt makes sure that each policy affecting Missouri's highways, waterways and trade routes are properly analyzed for any potential benefits and drawbacks.

In the Senate, Schmitt is focused on combating an out-of-control administrative state, decoupling the unholy alliance between the federal government and big tech, and ensuring that the United States is properly addressing the threat that China poses to the world.

Before his professional career began, Schmitt earned his law degree from St. Louis University and undergraduate degree from Truman State University where he met his now-wife, Jaime, with whom he had three children—Stephen, Olivia and Sophia.

Historical Listing, United States Senators

Name	Political Party	Elected
David Barton ¹	Republican, Adams-Clay R.	1820, 1824
Thomas Hart Benton ²	Democratic	1820–48
Alexander Buckner ³	Jacksonian	1830
Lewis F. Linn ^{3, 4}	Jacksonian, Democratic	1834, 1836, 1842
David R. Atchison ⁴	Democratic	1843, 1844, 1848
Henry S. Geyer	Whig	1850
James S. Green	Democratic	1856
Truett Polk ⁵	Democratic	1856
Waldo P. Johnson ⁶	Democratic	1860
B. Gratz Brown ⁹	Unconditional Unionist	1862
John B. Henderson ⁸	Unionist	1862
Robert Wilson ⁷	Unionist	1862
Charles D. Drake ¹⁰	Republican	1866
Carl Schurz	Republican	1868
Francis P. Blair ¹²	Democratic	1870
Daniel F. Jewett ¹¹	Republican	1870
Lewis V. Bogy ¹³	Democratic	1872
Francis M. Cockrell	Democratic	1874, 1880, 1886, 1892, 1898
David H. Armstrong ¹⁴	Democratic	1876
James Shields ¹⁵	Democratic	1878
George Graham Vest	Democratic	1878, 1884, 1890, 1896
William Joe Stone ¹⁶	Democratic	1902, 1908, 1914
William Warner	Republican	1904
James A. Reed	Democratic	1910, 1916, 1922
Seldon Spencer ^{17, 18}	Republican	1918, 1920
Xenophon P. Wilfley ¹⁶	Democratic	1918
George H. Williams ¹⁷	Republican	1924
Harry B. Hawes ¹⁸	Democratic	1926
Roscoe C. Patterson	Republican	1928
Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark ^{18, 19}	Democratic	1932, 1938
Harry S. Truman ²⁰	Democratic	1934, 1940
Forrest Donnell	Republican	1944
Frank P. Briggs ²⁰	Democratic	1945
James P. Kem	Republican	1946
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. ²¹	Democratic	1950, 1956
Stuart Symington ²³	Democratic	1952, 1958, 1964, 1970
Edward V. Long ^{21, 22}	Democratic	1962
Thomas F. Eagleton ²²	Democratic	1968, 1974, 1980
John C. Danforth ²³	Republican	1976, 1982, 1988
Christopher Samuel (Kit) Bond	Republican	1986, 1992, 1998, 2004
John Ashcroft	Republican	1994
Jean Carnahan ²⁴	Democratic	2000
James M. Talent	Republican	2002
Claire McCaskill	Democratic	2006, 2012
Roy Blunt	Republican	2010–22
Josh Hawley	Republican	2018
Eric Schmitt	Republican	2022

¹Admitted to seat, December 1821.

²Admitted to seat, December 1821.

³Linn was appointed to succeed Alexander Buckner, who died in 1838.

⁴Linn died Oct. 3, 1848, and was succeeded by David R. Atchison, who served until 1855.

⁵Polk was expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, Jan. 10, 1862.

⁶Johnson was expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, Jan. 10, 1862.

⁷Wilson was appointed by Provisional Gov. Hall in the absence of Gov. Gamble.

⁸Henderson was appointed by Provisional Gov. Hall in the absence of Gov. Gamble.

⁹Brown was elected for a term ending March 4, 1867.

¹⁰Drake resigned in 1871 to become a judge of the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington D.C.

¹¹Jewett was appointed to succeed Charles Drake until the meeting of Congress.

¹²Blair was elected to serve the remainder of Drake's senate term.

¹³Bogy died Sept. 20, 1877.

¹⁴Armstrong was appointed Sept. 27, 1877, to succeed Bogy until meeting of Congress.

¹⁵Shields was elected Jan. 21, 1879, to serve the remainder of Bogy's senate term.

¹⁶Stone died April 14, 1918, and was succeeded by Xenophon P. Wilfley, who served until Dec. 5, 1926.

¹⁷Spencer died May 16, 1925, and was succeeded by George H. Williams.

¹⁸Hawes resigned Feb. 3, 1933, and was succeeded by Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark, who was named by Gov. Guy B. Clark for the remainder of the term.

¹⁹Clark was elected Nov. 8, 1932, for a term expiring March 4, 1939.

²⁰Briggs was appointed Jan. 18, 1945, to fill the unexpired term of Harry S. Truman, who resigned to become Vice President of the United States and succeeded to the presidency on April 12, 1945, upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

²¹Hennings died while in office on Sept. 13, 1960, and was succeeded by Edward V. Long, appointed Sept. 23, 1960, then elected at a special election Nov. 8, 1960.

²²Long resigned Dec. 27, 1968, and was succeeded by Thomas F. Eagleton, appointed Dec. 27, 1968.

²³Symington resigned Dec. 27, 1976, and was succeeded by John C. Danforth, appointed Dec. 27, 1976.

²⁴Carnahan was appointed to serve Mel Carnahan's term until the next general election. Mel Carnahan was elected posthumously on Nov. 7, 2000.







U.S. Representative—District 1

CORI BUSH

Washington office: 2463 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2406; FAX: (202) 226-3717.

District offices: 6724A Page Ave., St. Louis 63133, Telephone: (314) 955-9980. bush.house.gov

Committees: Judiciary (subcommittees: Crime and Federal Government Surveillance; Constitution and Limited Government); Oversight and Reform (subcommittees: Economic Growth, Energy Policy and Regulatory Affairs, ranking member; National Security, the Border and Foreign Affairs).

Biography: Congresswoman Cori Bush is a St. Louis native, registered nurse, community activist, organizer, single mother and ordained pastor for the people of St. Louis. She is the first black woman, nurse and woman to represent Missouri's 1st Congressional District and the first activist from the movement fighting for black lives elected to the U.S. Congress. Elected to the U.S. House: 2020, 2022. Democrat.



U.S. Representative—District 2

ANN WAGNER

Washington office: 2350 Rayburn Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-1621.

District offices: 301 Sovereign Court, Ste. 201, Ballwin 63011, Telephone: (636) 779-5449.

wagner.house.gov

Committees: Financial Services; Foreign Affairs.

Biography: Attended the University of Missouri—Columbia and received her B.S. in business administration from the business school with an emphasis in logistics. After college, worked in the private sector and held management positions at Hallmark Cards and Ralston Purina. Ann and Ray have three children: Raymond, Stephen and Mary Ruth. Ann served as: local GOP committeewoman; chair of the Missouri Republican Party and co-chair of the Republican National Committee. In 2005, was sworn in as the 19th U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. In 2010, was asked to serve as the chair of Roy Blunt's U.S. Senate campaign. Ann announced her first run for public office on April 26, 2011, and won her 2012 congressional

race with over 60% of the vote. Ann was also selected by the freshman class of the 113th Congress to be their representative on the Elected Leadership Committee and was re-elected by her colleagues in 2015. She has served as a senior deputy whip for the last three years. Elected to the U.S. House: 2012–2022. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 3

BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

Washington office: 2230 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2956; FAX: (202) 225-5712.

District offices: 2117 Missouri Blvd., Jefferson City 65109, Telephone: (573) 635-7232, Fax: (573) 635-8347; 5342 Hwy. N, Cottleville 63304, Telephone: (636) 327-7055.

luetkemeyer.house.gov

Committees: Financial Services (subcommittees: National Security, Illicit Finance and International Financial Institutions, chair); Small Business; Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party.

Biography: Born May 7, 1952, in Jefferson City. Educated at Lincoln University, B.A., political science, 1974. He is married to Jackie Luetkemeyer, they have three children. Member: St. Lawrence Catholic Church; Knights of Columbus; Missouri Farm Bureau; Eldon Chamber of Commerce; Missouri House of Representatives, 1999–2005; Missouri Director of Tourism, 2006–2008. Elected to the U.S. House: 2008–2022. Republican.

U.S. Representative—District 4

MARK ALFORD

Washington Office: 1516 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2876.

District Offices: 1272 W. Foxwood Dr., Raymore 64083.

alford.house.gov

Committees: Agriculture; Armed Services; Small Business.

Biography: Rep. Alford is a husband, father, former small business owner and TV news anchor. He spent 25 years anchoring Kansas City's #1 morning news show. Covering top stories connected him to thousands from all walks of life, providing insight into the issues most important to families, and the struggles most common to them. It also offered the opportunity to hone his talents as a communicator, enhancing his voice to inform, influence and inspire millions. His experience behind the news desk gave him a front row view to the constant attacks against our nation's founding principles from an increasingly liberal, progressive ideology that threaten to undermine our country's values of faith, family, hard work and individual liberty. Alford is a megaphone for the 4th district, magnifying their voices and their values. Over the years, he helped raise millions of dollars for charities, and served dozens of boards, foundations, churches, civic organizations, families and strangers. He and wife Leslie have been married 33 years and share three grown children. Elected to the U.S. House: 2022. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 5

EMANUEL CLEAVER II

Washington office: 2217 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-4535; FAX: (202) 225-4403.

District offices: 411 W. Maple Ave., Ste. F, Independence 64050, Telephone: (816) 833-4545; 4001 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Ste. 210, Kansas City 64130, Telephone: (816) 842-4545.

cleaver.house.gov

Committee: Financial Services (subcommittees: Housing and Insurance, ranking member; Capital Markets).

Biography: Born in Waxahachie, Texas. Graduated high school in Wichita Falls, Texas. Attended Prairie View A&M University, earned B.S. in sociology; St. Paul's School of Theology, master's in divinity. An ordained Methodist minister, he served as senior pastor at St. James United Methodist Church, Kansas City. He's been married for more than five decades to his wife Dianne. They have four children and five grandchildren. He was first elected to public office in 1979 as city councilman in Kansas City, a 12-year tenure during which he served as mayor *pro tem* and chair of the Planning and Zoning Commission. Elected mayor of Kansas City, and the first African-American elected to that office, served two terms. Served two-terms as president of the National Conference of Black Mayors. He was honored by Kansas City designating a major thoroughfare as "Emanuel Cleaver II Blvd." Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, 2011–2012. Elected to the U.S. House: 2004–2022. Democrat.



U.S. Representative—District 6

SAMUEL B. (Sam) GRAVES

Washington office: 1135 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-7041; FAX: (202) 225-8221.

District offices: 6079 CR 425, PO Box 364, Hannibal 63401, Telephone: (573) 221-3400; 12200 N. Ambassador Dr., Ste. 234, Kansas City 64163, Telephone: (816) 792-3976; 411 Jules St., Rm. 111, St. Joseph 64501, Telephone: (816) 749-0800; 201 Main St., Rm. 50, Troy 63379, Telephone: (636) 622-7106.

graves.house.gov

Committees: Armed Services; Transportation and Infrastructure (chair).

Biography: Born Nov. 7, 1963, in Tarkio. Graduate of Tarkio H.S., 1982. Attended Univ. of Mo.—Columbia, receiving his degree in agronomy from the College of Agriculture, 1986. Sam is a member of the First Baptist Church; Alpha Gamma Sigma; Rotary; Jaycees; volunteer fireman and rescue squad; Univ. Extension Council; Farm Bureau; Agriculture Leaders of Tomorrow; Mo. Historical Society. Sam has received various awards including Farm Bureau National Outstanding Young Farmer; Jaycee's National Outstanding Young Farmer; Agriculture Leaders of Tomorrow Outstanding Alumni; Associated Industries of Mo., Voice of Mo. Business; Mo. Chamber of Commerce, Spirit of Enterprise; Eagle Scout. Elected to Mo. House: 1992. Elected to Mo. Senate: 1994–1998. Elected to the U.S. House: 2000–2022. Republican.





U.S. Representative—District 7

ERIC BURLISON

Washington Office: 1108 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-6536; FAX: (202) 225-5604.

District Offices: 3232 E. Ridgeview St., Springfield 65804; Telephone: (417) 889-1800, FAX: (417) 889-4915; 2727 E. 32nd St., Ste. 2, Joplin 64804; Telephone: (417) 781-1041, FAX: (417) 781-2832.

burlison.house.gov

Committees: Oversight and Accountability (subcoms.: Cybersecurity, Information Tech. and Gov't Innovation; Gov't Operations and the Federal Workforce; Health Care and Financial Services); Transportation and Infrastructure (subcoms.: Highways and Transit; Railroads, Pipelines and Hazardous Materials; Water Resources and Environment); Education and the Workforce (subcoms.: Workforce Protections; Health, Employment, Labor and Pension).

Biography: A sixth-generation Missourian with 20 years of private sector experience as an investment advisor and software consultant. A 1995 graduate, Parkview H.S., Springfield, received a B.A. in Philosophy and a M.B.A. from Missouri State Univ. He previously represented the 20th Senatorial District, comprising of Christian Co. and part of Greene Co., 2019–23. Before the Sen-

ate, he represented the 133rd Dist. in the House of Reps. In his free time, he enjoys hunting and fishing in the Ozarks. He and his wife, Angie, are active members of their church and passionate about supporting campus ministries. They live in Battlefield with their two daughters, Reese and Aubrey. Elected to the U.S. House: 2022. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 8

JASON SMITH

Washington office: 1011 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, Telephone: (202) 225-4404; FAX: (202) 226-0326.

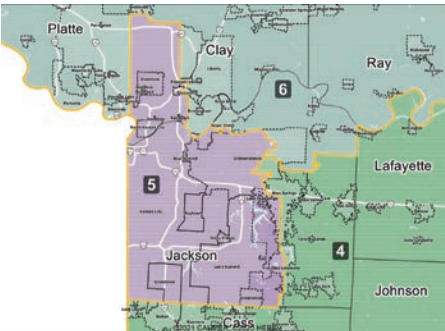
District offices: 830A S. Bishop, Rolla 65401, Telephone: (573) 364-2455; 22 E. Columbia St., Farmington 63640, Telephone: (573) 756-9755; 35 Court Sq., Ste. 300, West Plains 65775, Telephone: (417) 255-1515; 2725 N. Westwood Blvd., Ste. 5A, Poplar Bluff 63901, Telephone: (573) 609-2996; 2502 Tanner Dr., Ste. 205, Cape Girardeau 63703, Telephone: (573) 335-0101.

jasonsmith.house.gov

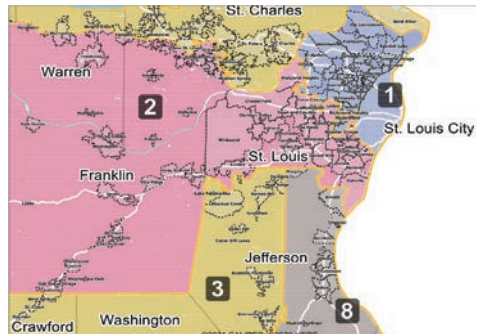
Committees: Ways and Means (chair).

Biography: Born June 16, 1980. Graduate of Salem High School, received B.S. degrees, agricultural economics and business administration with an emphasis in finance, Univ. of Mo.–Columbia. Earned law degree from Oklahoma City Univ. School of Law; also spent summer studying international law, Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He is an attorney, real estate agent, small business owner and fourth generation owner of the family farm. Member: Grace Community Church; NRA; Mo. Bar; numerous local chambers of commerce and Mo. Farm Bureau. Former pres. & current member, Salem FFA Alumni

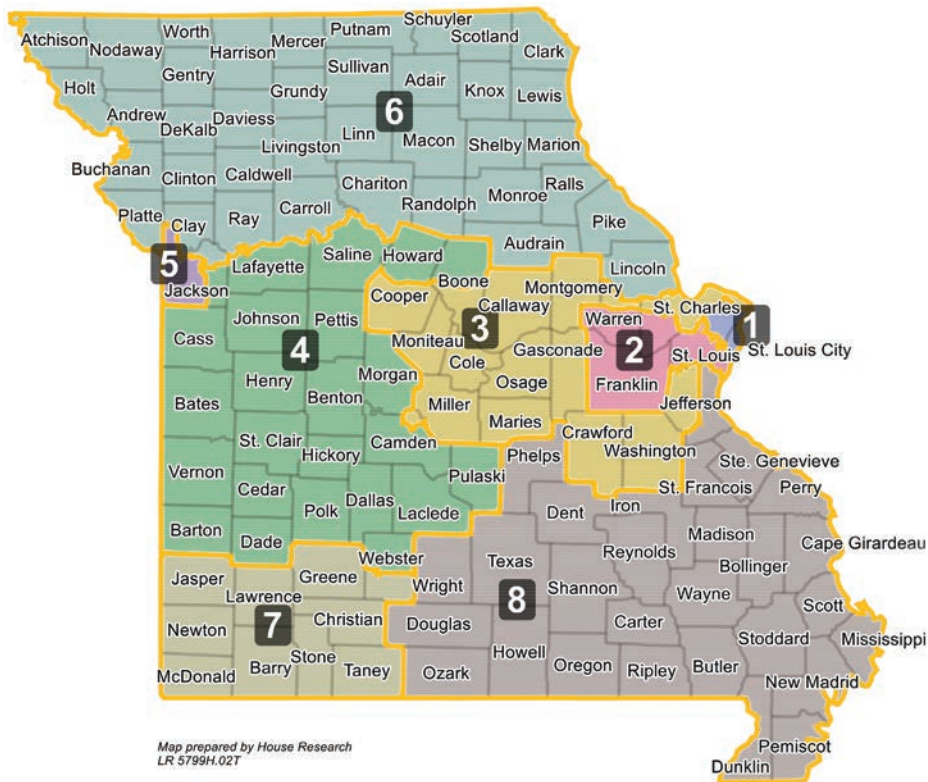
Assn., holds an American FFA degree. Elected to the Mo. House: November 2005 (special election); re-elected: 2006–2012. Elected to the U.S. House: June 2013 (special election); re-elected: 2014–2022. Republican.



Kansas City Area Detail



St. Louis Area Detail



The congressional district bill (H.B. 2909), passed by the 101st General Assembly, on May 18, 2022, established these district boundaries.

District	Description or boundary	Population
1	St. Louis City (part of) and St. Louis County (part of)	761,805
2	Franklin, St. Charles (part of), St. Louis County (part of) and Warren (part of)	769,003
3	Counties of Boone (part of), Callaway, Camden (part of), Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Gasconade, Jefferson (part of), Maries, Miller, Moniteau, Montgomery (part of), Osage, St. Charles (part of), Warren (part of) and Washington	775,035
4	Counties of Barton, Bates, Benton, Boone (part of), Camden (part of), Cass, Cedar, Dade, Dallas, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Jackson (part of), Johnson, Laclede, Lafayette, Morgan, Pettis, Polk, Pulaski, Saline, St. Clair, Vernon and Webster (part of)	772,047
5	Clay (part of) and Jackson (part of)	771,274
6	Counties of Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain (part of) Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Jackson (part of), Knox, Lewis, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Monroe, Nodaway, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Sullivan and Worth	771,992
7	Counties of Barry, Christian, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Stone, Taney and Webster (part of)	775,102
8	Counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Jefferson (part of), Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Stoddard, Texas, Washington, Wayne and Wright	771,929

Historical Listing, United States Representatives

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
John Scott		Democratic	1820–24
Edward Bates		Whig	1826
Spencer D. Pettis		Jacksonian	1828, 1831
William H. Ashley		Jacksonian	1831, 1832, 1835
John Bull		Democratic	1833
Albert G. Harrison		Democratic	1835, 1836–38
John Miller		Democratic	1836–40
John Jameson		Democratic	1839, 1842, 1846
John C. Edwards		Democratic	1840
Gustavus M. Bower		Democratic	1842
James B. Bowlin		Democratic	1842–48
James M. Hughes		Democratic	1842
James H. Relfe		Democratic	1842–44
John S. Phelps	5, 6	Democratic	1844–60
Sterling Price ¹		Democratic	1844
Leonard H. Sims		Democratic	1844
William McDaniel ¹		Democratic	1846
James S. Green	3	Democratic	1846, 1848, 1856
Willard P. Hall	4	Democratic, Union–D	1846–50
William Van Ness Bay	2	Democratic	1848
John F. Darby	1	Whig	1850
John G. Miller ²	3	Whig, Opposition	1850–54
Gilchrist Porter	2	Whig, Opposition	1850, 1854
Thomas Hart Benton	1	Democratic	1852
Alfred W. Lamb	2	Democratic	1852
Mordecai Oliver	4	Whig, Opposition	1852, 1854
Samuel Caruthers	7	Whig, Opposition, Democratic	1853–56
James J. Lindley	3	Whig, Opposition	1853, 1854
Thomas P. Akers ²	5	American	1856
Luther M. Kennett	1	Opposition	1854
Thomas L. Anderson	2	American, Ind. D	1856–58
Francis P. Blair ³	1	Democratic	1856–62
John B. Clark ⁴	3	Democratic	1856–60
James Craig	4	Democratic	1856–58
John R. Barret	1	Union–D	1858, 1860
John W. Noell ⁵	7, 3	Democratic, Unconditional Unionist	1858, 1860
Samuel H. Woodson	5	American	1856–58
William A. Hall ⁴	3, 8	Democratic, Unionist	1860, 1862
Eligan H. Norton	4	Democratic	1860
Thomas L. Price ⁶	5	Democratic	1861
John W. Reid ⁶	5	Democratic	1860
James S. Rollins	2, 9	Unionist	1860, 1862
Henry T. Blow	2	Unionist, Republican	1862, 1864
Sempronius H. Boyd	4	Unionist, Republican	1862, 1868
Austin A. King	6	Unionist	1862
Samuel Knox	1	Unionist	1862
Benjamin F. Loan	7	Unionist, Republican	1862–66
Joseph W. McClurg ⁷	5	Unionist, Republican	1862–66
John G. Scott ⁵	3	Democratic	1862
George W. Anderson	9	Republican	1864, 1866

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
John F. Benjamin	8	Republican	1864–68
John Hogan	1	Democratic	1864
John R. Kelso	4	Indep. Republican	1864
Thomas E. Noell ⁸	3	Republican, Democratic	1864, 1866
Robert T. Van Horn	6, 8, 5	Republican	1864–68, 1880, 1894
Joseph J. Gravely	4	Republican	1866
James R. McCormick ⁸	3	Democratic	1867–70
Carman A. Newcomb	2	Republican	1866
William A. Pile	1	Republican	1866
John H. Stover ⁷	5	Democratic	1866
Joel F. Asper	7	Republican	1868
Samuel S. Burdette	5	Republican	1868–70
D. Pat Dyer	9	Republican	1868
Gustavus A. Finkelnburg	2	Republican	1868–70
Erastus Wells	1, 2	Democratic	1868–74, 1878
James G. Blair	8	Liberal Republican	1870
Abram Comingo	6, 8	Democratic	1870–72
Harrison E. Havens	4, 6	Republican	1870–72
Andrew King	9	Democratic	1870
Isaac C. Parker	7, 9	Republican	1870–72
Richard P. Bland ⁹	5, 11, 8	Democratic	1872–92, 1896–98
Aylett H. Buckner	13, 7	Democratic	1872–82
Thomas T. Crittenden	7	Democratic	1872, 1876
John Montgomery Glover	12	Democratic	1872–76
Robert A. Hatcher	4	Democratic	1872–76
Ira B. Hyde	10	Republican	1872
Edwin O. Stanard	1	Republican	1872
William H. Stone	3	Democratic	1872–74
John B. Clark Jr.	11	Democratic	1872–80
Rezin A. DeBolt	10	Democratic	1874
Benjamin J. Franklin	8	Democratic	1874, 1876
Edward C. Kehr	1	Democratic	1874
Charles H. Morgan	6, 12, 15	Democratic	1874, 1876, 1882, 1892, 1908
John F. Philips ¹⁰	7	Democratic	1874, 1879
David Rea	9	Democratic	1874, 1876
Nathan Cole	2	Republican	1876
Anthony F. Ittner	1	Republican	1876
Lyne S. Metcalf	3	Republican	1876
Henry M. Pollard	10	Democratic	1876
Martin L. Clardy	1, 10	Democratic	1878–86
Lowndes H. Davis	4, 14	Democratic	1878–82
Nicholas Ford	9	Greenback	1878–82
R. Graham Frost	3	Democratic	1878–80
William H. Hatch	12, 1	Democratic	1878–92
Alfred M. Lay ¹⁰	7	Democratic	1878
Gideon F. Rothwell	10	Democratic	1878
Sam L. Sawyer	8	Democratic	1878
James R. Waddill	6	Democratic	1878
Thomas Allen ¹¹	2	Democratic	1880
Joseph H. Burrows	10	Greenback	1880
Ira S. Hazeltine	6	Greenback	1880
James H. McLean ¹¹	2	Democratic	1880
Theron M. Rice	7	Greenback	1880

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Gustavus Sessinghaus	3	Republican	1880
Armstead M. Alexander	2	Democratic	1882
James O. Broadhead	9	Democratic	1882
James N. Burnes ¹²	4	Democratic	1882–86
John Cosgrove	6	Democratic	1882
Alexander M. Dockery	3	Democratic	1882–96
Robert W. Fyan	13	Democratic	1882, 1890, 1892
Alexander Graves	5	Democratic	1882
John J. O’Neil	8	Democratic	1882–86, 1890, 1892
William Dawson	14	Democratic	1884
John B. Hale	2	Democratic	1884
John T. Heard	6, 7	Democratic	1884–92
John E. Hutton	7	Democratic	1884, 1886
William J. Stone	12	Democratic	1884–88
William H. Wade	13	Republican	1884–88
William Warner	5	Republican	1884, 1886
John Milton Glover	9	Democratic	1884–86
Charles F. Booher ¹²	4	Democratic	1889, 1906–18
Charles H. Mansur	2	Democratic	1886–90
James P. Walker ¹³	14	Democratic	1886, 1888
Nathan Frank	9	Republican	1888
William M. Kinsey	10	Republican	1888
F.G. Niedringhaus	8	Republican	1888
Richard H. Norton	7	Democratic	1888, 1890
John C. Tarsney	5	Democratic	1888–92
Robert H. Whitelaw ¹³	14	Democratic	1888
Robert P.C. Wilson	4	Democratic	1888, 1890
Marshall Arnold	14	Democratic	1890, 1892
Samuel Byrns	10	Democratic	1890
Seth W. Cobb	9, 12	Democratic	1890–94
David A. DeArmond ¹⁴	12, 6	Democratic	1890–1908
Richard Bartholdt	10	Republican	1892–1912
Daniel D. Burnes	4	Democratic	1892
James B. (Champ) Clark	9	Democratic	1892, 1896–1918
Uriel S. Hall	2	Democratic	1892, 1894
Charles F. Joy	11	Republican	1892–1900
Charles G. Burton	15	Republican	1894
Charles N. Clark	1	Republican	1894
George C. Crowther	4	Republican	1894
Joel D. Hubbard	8	Republican	1894
Norman A. Mozley	14	Republican	1894
John H. Raney	13	Republican	1894
John P. Tracey	7	Republican	1894
William M. Treloar	9	Republican	1894
Maecenas E. Benton	15	Democratic	1896–1902
Robert N. Bodine	2	Democratic	1896
Charles F. Cochran	4	Democratic	1896–1902
James A. Cooney	7	Democratic	1896–1900
William S. Cowherd	5	Democratic	1896–1902
James T. Lloyd	1	Democratic	1897–1914
Charles E. Pearce	12	Republican	1896, 1898
Edward A. Robb	13	Democratic	1896–1902
Willard D. Vandiver	14	Democratic	1896–1902
John Dougherty	3	Democratic	1898–1902

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
William W. Rucker	2	Democratic	1898–1920
Dorsey W. Shackelford ⁹	8	Democratic	1899–1916
James J. Butler	12	Democratic	1900, 1902
John T. Hunt	11	Democratic	1902–04
Robert Lamar	16	Democratic	1902, 1906
Courtney W. Hamlin	7	Democratic	1902, 1906–16
George C.R. Wagoner	12	Republican	1902
Harry M. Coudrey	12	Republican	1904–08
Ernest E. Wood	12	Republican	1904
Edgar C. Ellis	5	Republican	1904, 1906, 1920, 1924, 1928
Frank B. Fulkerson	4	Republican	1904
Frank B. Klepper	3	Republican	1904
Arthur P. Murphy	16	Republican	1904, 1908
Marion E. Rhodes	13	Republican	1904, 1918, 1920
Cassius M. Shartel	15	Republican	1904
William T. Tyndall	14	Republican	1904
John Welborn	7	Republican	1904
Joshua W. Alexander ¹⁵	3	Democratic	1906–18
Henry S. Caulfield	11	Republican	1906
Joseph J. Russell	14	Democratic	1906, 1910–16
Madison R. Smith	13	Democratic	1906
Thomas Hackney	15	Democratic	1906
William P. Borland	5	Democratic	1908–16
Charles A. Crow	14	Republican	1908
Clement C. Dickinson ¹⁴	6, At large	Democratic	1910–18, 1922–26, 1930, 1932*
Politte Elvins	13	Republican	1908
Patrick F. Gill	11	Democratic	1908
Theron E. Catlin	11	Republican	1910
James A. Daugherty	15	Democratic	1910
Leonidas C. Dyer	12	Republican	1910, 1914–30
Walter L. Hensley	13	Democratic	1910–16
Thomas L. Rubey	16	Democratic	1910–18, 1922–26
Perl D. Decker	15	Democratic	1912–16
Michael J. Gill	12	Democratic	1912
William L. Igoe	11	Democratic	1912–18
Jacob E. Meeker ¹⁶	10	Republican	1914, 1916
Frederick Essen ¹⁶	10	Republican	1916
Milton A. Romjue	1, At large	Democratic	1916, 1918, 1922–31*, 1934–40
William T. Bland	5	Democratic	1918
Edward D. Hayes	14	Republican	1918–20
Isaac V. McPherson	15	Republican	1918–20
Samuel C. Major	7	Democratic	1918, 1922–26, 1930
Jacob L. Milligan ¹⁵	3, At large	Democratic	1918, 1922–33*
William L. Nelson	8, 2	Democratic	1918, 1922–30, 1934–40
Cleveland A. Newton	10	Republican	1918–24
William O. Atkeson	6	Republican	1920
Harry B. Hawes ¹⁸	11	Democratic	1920–24
Charles L. Faust ¹⁹	4	Republican	1920–28
Theodore W. Hukriede	9	Republican	1920
Henry F. Lawrence	3	Republican	1920

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Frank C. Millspaugh	1	Republican	1920
Roscoe C. Patterson	7	Republican	1920
Sid C. Roach	8	Republican	1920, 1922
Samuel A. Shelton	16	Republican	1920
Clarence A. Cannon	9, At large	Democratic	1922–31*, 1934–62
James F. Fulbright	14	Democratic	1922, 1926, 1930
Henry L. Jost	5	Democratic	1922
Ralph F. Lozier	2, At large	Democratic	1922–31*
Joe J. Manlove	15	Democratic	1922–30
J. Scott Wolff	13	Democratic	1922
Ralph E. Bailey	14	Republican	1924
John J. Cochran ¹⁸	11, 13, At large	Democratic	1926–32*, 1934–45
Charles Edward Kiefner	13	Republican	1924, 1928
George H. Combs Jr.	5	Democratic	1926
Henry F. Niedringhaus	10	Republican	1926–30
Clyde Williams	13, 8, At large	Democratic	1926, 1930, 1932*, 1934–40
Thomas J. Halsey	6	Republican	1928
David Hopkins ¹⁹	4	Republican	1929–30
Rowland C. Johnston	16	Republican	1928
John W. Palmer	7	Republican	1928
Dewey J. Short	14, 7	Republican	1928, 1934–54
William E. Barton	16	Democratic	1930
Robert D. Johnson ¹⁷	7	Democratic	1931
Joseph B. Shannon	5, At large	Democratic	1930, 1932*, 1934–40
James R. Claiborne	12, At large	Democratic	1932*, 1934
Richard M. Duncan	3, At large	Democratic	1932*, 1934–40
Frank H. Lee	At large	Democratic	1932*
James E. Ruffin	At large	Democratic	1932*
Reuben T. Wood	6, At large	Democratic	1932*, 1934–38
Charles Jasper Bell	4	Democratic	1934–46
Thomas C. Hennings Jr.	11	Democratic	1934–38
Orville Zimmerman	10	Democratic	1934–46
C. Arthur Anderson	12	Democratic	1936, 1938
Philip A. Bennett	6	Republican	1940
Walter Ploeser	12	Republican	1940–46
John B. Sullivan	11	Democratic	1940, 1944, 1948, 1950
Samuel Washington (Wat) Arnold	1	Republican	1942–46
Marion T. Bennett	6	Republican	1942–46
William C. Cole	3	Republican	1942–46, 1952
William Price Elmer	8	Republican	1942
Louis E. Miller	11	Republican	1942
Max Schwabe	2	Republican	1942–46
Roger C. Slaughter	5	Democratic	1942, 1944
A.S.J. Carnahan	8	Democratic	1944, 1948–58
Claude I. Bakewell	11	Republican	1946, 1951
Park M. Banta	8	Republican	1946
Frank M. Karsten	13, 1	Democratic	1946–66
Albert L. Reeves Jr.	5	Republican	1946
Richard W. Bolling	5	Democratic	1948–80
George H. Christopher	6, 4	Democratic	1948, 1954–58
Leonard Irving	4	Democratic	1948, 1950

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Paul C. Jones	10	Democratic	1948–66
Raymond W. Karst	12	Democratic	1948
Clare Magee	1	Democratic	1948, 1950
Morgan M. Moulder	2	Democratic	1948–60
Phil J. Welch	3	Democratic	1948–50
O.K. Armstrong	6	Republican	1950
Thomas B. Curtis	12, 2	Republican	1950–66
Jeffrey P. Hillelson	4	Republican	1952
Leonor K. Sullivan	3	Democratic	1952–74
William R. Hull Jr.	6	Democratic	1954–70
Charles H. Brown	7	Democratic	1956, 1958
William J. Randall	4	Democratic	1959–74
Durward G. Hall	7	Republican	1960–70
Richard H. Ichord	8	Democratic	1960–78
William L. Hungate	9	Democratic	1962–74
Bill D. Burlison	10	Democratic	1968–78
William Lacy Clay Sr.	1	Democratic	1968–98
James W. Symington	2	Democratic	1968–74
Jerry Litton ²⁰	6	Democratic	1972, 1974
Gene Taylor	7	Republican	1972–86
E. Thomas Coleman ²⁰	6	Republican	1976–90
Richard A. Gephardt	3	Democratic	1976–2002
Ike Skelton	4	Democratic	1976–2008
Harold L. Volkmer	9	Democratic	1976–94
Robert A. Young III	2	Democratic	1976–84
Wendell Bailey	8	Republican	1980
William (Bill) Emerson ²¹	10, 8	Republican	1980–94
Alan D. Wheat	5	Democratic	1982–92
John W. (Jack) Buechner	2	Republican	1986, 1988
Melton D. (Mel) Hancock	7	Republican	1988–94
Joan Kelly Horn	2	Democratic	1990
Patsy Ann (Pat) Danner	6	Democratic	1992–98
James M. Talent	2	Republican	1992–98
Karen McCarthy	5	Democratic	1994–2002
Roy D. Blunt	7	Republican	1996–2010
Jo Ann Emerson ^{21, 22}	8	Independent, Republican	1996–2012
Kenny Hulshof	9	Republican	1996–2008
W. Todd Akin	2	Republican	2000–12
William Lacy Clay Jr.	1	Democratic	2000–20
Sam B. Graves Jr.	6	Republican	2000–present
Russ Carnahan	3	Democratic	2004–10
Emanuel Cleaver II	5	Democratic	2004–present
Blaine Luetkemeyer	9, 3	Republican	2008–present
Vicky Hartzler	4	Republican	2010–22
Billy Long	7	Republican	2010–22
Ann Wagner	2	Republican	2012–present
Jason Smith ²²	8	Republican	2013–present
Cori Bush	1	Democratic	2020–present
Mark Alford	4	Republican	2022–present
Eric Burlison	7	Republican	2022–present

¹Sterling Price resigned, going to the Mexican War, and William McDaniel was elected to fill the vacancy.

²John G. Miller died, and Thomas P. Akers was elected to fill the vacancy.

³Francis P. Blair resigned.

⁴John B. Clark was expelled and William A. Hall was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁵John W. Noell died and J.G. Scott was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁶John W. Reid was expelled and Thomas L. Price was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁷Joseph W. McClurg was elected governor and resigned. John H. Stover was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁸Thomas E. Noell died and J.R. McCormick was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁹Richard P. Bland died and Dorsey W. Shackelford was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁰Alfred M. Lay died Dec. 8, 1879, and John F. Philips was elected at a special election Jan. 10, 1880, to fill the vacancy.

¹¹Thomas Allen died and James H. McLean was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹²James N. Burnes died in 1889 and Charles F. Booher was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹³James P. Walker died and R.H. Whitelaw was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁴David A. DeArmond died and Clement C. Dickinson was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁵Joshua W. Alexander resigned and Jacob L. Milligan was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁶Jacob E. Meeker died and Frederick Essen was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁷Sam C. Major died and Robert D. Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁸Harry B. Hawes resigned and John J. Cochran was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁹Charles L. Faust died Dec. 17, 1928, and David Hopkins was elected to fill the vacancy.

²⁰Jerry Litton died and E. Thomas Coleman was elected Nov. 2, 1976, to fill the vacancy. He was also elected to a full term beginning Jan. 3, 1977.

²¹Jo Ann Emerson was elected to two terms in the 1996 general election. She ran as a Republican in the special election to serve out the remainder of the term in the seat held by her late husband, U.S. Rep. Bill Emerson, who died in June 1996. With not enough time for her name to be added to the ballot for the next full term in Congress, Jo Ann Emerson ran for the upcoming term as an Independent. She won both elections and began her congressional service during the 104th Congress, representing Missouri's eighth district starting in November 1996.

²²Jo Ann Emerson resigned and Jason Smith was elected to fill the vacancy.

Historical Note: The election of early Missouri delegates was by general statewide ticket. In 1847, the state was divided into five congressional districts from which representatives were elected. In 1863, the districts were expanded to number nine, and 10 years later in 1873, Missouri was redistricted to allow for 13 congressional districts. By acts approved in 1882 and 1885, Missouri was allowed one additional district and in 1893, the congressional districts numbered 15. Missouri was allowed 16 districts in 1901; these were in place until 1933. In that year, the state was allotted 13 representatives, while the legislature redistricted the state. Those 13 representatives were elected at large (indicated by an asterisk (*) in the listing). The state has been redistricted at various times over the last 40 years, moving from 11 districts in the 1950s, to 10 districts in the 1960s, to nine in the 1980s, to the current number of eight congressional districts in 2011. Because of the redistricting, it may be necessary to check the Revised Statutes of Missouri to determine which Missouri counties were represented by a district during a particular year. Redistricting changes generally occur in the years following the taking of the federal census.