

CHAPTER 2

Executive Branch



Capping of the dome, Missouri State Capitol Commission Board and Governor Elliott Major, 1916.

(Missouri State Archives, Missouri Department of Transportation Collection)





Bob Holden

Governor

Elected November 7, 2000
Term expires January 2005

Missouri Governor Bob Holden's life is an affirmation of the American Dream. He rose from a childhood that began on a small farm with a primary education in a one-room schoolhouse to become Missouri's 53rd Governor on January 8, 2001. As the first Missouri Governor of this new century, Holden urged Missourians in his inaugural address to put aside their differences and unite to make the 21st century Missouri's century. "The goal of my administration is to unite all Missourians in forging a bright future that holds maximum opportunities for each of us," he said.

Governor Holden believes his One Missouri—One Bright Future can be achieved if we are committed to improving our schools, caring for our seniors, strengthening our families, and utilizing our greatest asset, our state's diversity, to its full potential, as we seek to build Missouri's prosperity for the 21st century. As a result of his strong leadership in his first legislative session, many of Governor Holden's priorities to help Missourians lead better lives became law, including greatly expanded access to women's health care services, lowering of the legal blood alcohol limit for drivers to .08, individual school report cards, a comprehensive statewide anti-smoking program, increased early childhood services, the establishment of school character education programs and a major commitment to life sciences research.

Before he was elected to the Governor's Office in 2000, Holden served two four-year terms as State Treasurer. During these years in the Treasurer's Office, Holden's major responsibility was to manage the state's \$17 billion in annual revenues. As State Treasurer, Holden accomplished what no other chief financial officer of the state has ever done—earn Missouri \$1 billion in interest from investments. Other major achievements include establishment of Dollar\$ and Sense, Missouri's first statewide partnership between banks and schools to teach children wise money management practices and MOST, a state and federal tax incentive program to help parents save for their child's post-high school education which was selected as one of the five best savings programs in the nation.

Holden began his career in public service in 1976 as an assistant to State Treasurer James I. Spainhower. In 1983, he defeated an incumbent and was elected to the Missouri House of

Representatives from the 136th District (Springfield). He served three terms, from 1983 to 1989. During his tenure in the Missouri House, Holden served as chairman of the House General Administration Budget Committee, served on the House Budget Committee and championed campaign finance reform. He co-sponsored the Excellence in Education Act and was House co-sponsor of a bill that reorganized the Missouri Department of Economic Development. From 1989 to 1991, Holden served as administrative assistant in the St. Louis office of Missouri Congressman Richard Gephardt.

Born in Kansas City on August 24, 1949, Bob Holden grew up on a farm near Birch Tree in south central Missouri. In 1973, he graduated from Southwest Missouri State University with a degree in political science. He was one of the first Fleming Fellows and attended the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He received an honorary doctorate from Lincoln University.

Holden and his wife Lori Hauser Holden from Aurora met as he began his first campaign for the state legislature in 1982. They were married the following year in December, 1983. They have two sons, 11-year-old Robert Lee III, born in St. Louis, and 6-year-old John D., born in Columbia and named for one of the Governor's favorite teachers and the First Lady's maternal grandmother. The Holdens are members of the Community Christian Church in Jefferson City.

Holden is dean of the American Legion Missouri Boys State Legislative School and serves as an Honorary Board Member for the Boys and Girls Town of Missouri. He is a national board member of the Parents as Teachers organization, a national program begun in Missouri to provide training and support for parents to become their child's first teacher, and Lori and he were active participants in the program with their two sons. Holden has been a supporter of the Save The Children Program, an international initiative to offer relief, recovery and assistance to impoverished and neglected children for twenty-four years. Governor Holden also served in the Missouri National Guard.

Bob's parents, Lee and Wanda Holden, still work the Birch Tree family farm where Bob spent his boyhood.

Office of Governor

*State Capitol
Jefferson City 65102
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Qualifications

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

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

Responsibilities

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

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

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



JULIE GIBSON
Chief of Staff



CAROL GILSTRAP
Deputy Chief of Staff
Operations



GREG BARNES
Deputy Chief of Staff
Boards & Commissions



GLENN NORTON
Chief Legal Counsel



QUENTIN WILSON
Cabinet Director



LOIS WAIBEL
Assistant to the Governor

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

Additional duties and powers

The governor performs many other duties assigned by constitution, statute or custom. For



ROB CROUSE
Executive Speechwriter



JENNIFER DEAVER
Director of Administration



PATRICK LYNN
Senior Policy Advisor



KATIE MACCRACKEN
Director of Scheduling



JERRY NACHTIGAL
Director of Communication



EUPHEMIA NASH
Director of Constituent Affairs



LEIGH WALTON
Director of Legislative Affairs



KATHRYN JAYNE
Mansion Executive Director

example, he issues writs of election to fill vacancies in either house of the General Assembly. The governor also has the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, but this does not include the power to parole.

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

Moreover, the governor is the conservator of peace throughout Missouri and is commander-in-chief of the state's militia. He may call out the militia to execute laws, suppress threats of danger to the state, and prevent and repel invasion.

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

Executive department

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

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

Personnel, Office of Governor: Page 980



Governor's Mansion

(Mary Pat Abele)

Missouri Governor's Mansion

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

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

Portraits of 28 Missouri First Ladies are featured throughout the Mansion along with loaned works of art created by world famous Missouri artists George Caleb Bingham, who also served as Missouri State Treasurer from 1862–1865; Thomas Hart Benton and the Harry S Truman family portrait by Greta Kempton. Designed by George Ingham Barnett of St. Louis, the Mansion has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since May 21, 1969.

Because the Holdens are an energetic family with two young sons, the Mansion and surrounding grounds are always a whirlwind of activity. Passers-by are often treated to basketball games, baseball practice, skateboarding, or bicycle rides around the Mansion drive. The Holdens’ two dogs, Nike and Silver, may also be frequently viewed romping across the Mansion lawn.

Family comes first for First Lady Lori Hauser Holden, although public service and dedication to the Missouri communities she dearly loves comes naturally. Bob and Lori met because of Bob’s first campaign for the state legislature in 1982, and they were married in 1983. Lori Hauser Holden has already established herself as a pro-active First Lady, speaking across the state on behalf of better schools, improved health care, stronger neighborhoods, and fostering of the fine arts. She chaired the Missouri Commemorative Quarter Design Committee, which selected 12 finalists from the nearly 3,300 design concepts from state citizens of all ages and administered a statewide contest of over 179,000 votes cast to select the final five design concepts to be submitted to the U.S. Mint. The Missouri quarter will be the 24th quarter to be issued in the ten year initiative because of Missouri being the 24th state to enter the Union. The Missouri quarter will be issued in 2003.

Historical listing, governors

Name and (party)	Term	County	Born	Died
1. Alexander McNair (D) ¹	1820–24	St. Louis	5/5/1775	3/18/1826
2. Frederick Bates (D) ¹	1824–25	St. Louis	6/23/1777	8/4/1825
3. Abraham J. Williams (D) ¹	1825–26	Boone	2/26/1781	12/30/1839
4. John Miller (D) ¹	1826–32	Howard	11/25/1781	3/18/1846
5. Daniel Dunklin (D)	1832–36	Washington	1/14/1790	8/25/1844
6. Lilburn W. Boggs (D)	1836–40	Jackson	12/14/1792	3/14/1860
7. Thomas Reynolds (D)	1840–44	Howard	3/12/1796	2/9/1844
8. Meredith Miles Marmaduke (D)	1844	Saline	8/25/1791	3/26/1864
9. John Cummins Edwards (D)	1844–48	Cole	6/24/1806	9/17/1888
10. Austin Augustus King (D)	1848–53	Ray	9/21/1802	4/22/1870
11. Sterling Price (D)	1853–57	Chariton	9/1809	9/29/1867
12. Truett Polk (D)	1857	St. Louis	5/29/1811	4/16/1876
13. Hancock Lee Jackson (D)	1857	Randolph	5/12/1796	3/19/1876
14. Robert Marcellus Stewart (D)	1857–61	Buchanan	3/12/1815	9/21/1871
15. Claiborne Fox Jackson (D)	1861	Saline	4/4/1806	12/6/1862
16. Hamilton Rowan Gamble (U) ^{2, 3}	1861–64	St. Louis	11/29/1798	1/31/1864
17. Willard Preble Hall (U) ³	1864–65	Buchanan	5/9/1820	11/3/1882
18. Thomas Clement Fletcher (R) ⁴	1865–69	St. Louis	1/22/1827	3/25/1899
19. Joseph Washington McClurg (R) ⁴	1869–71	Camden	2/22/1818	12/2/1900
20. Benjamin Gratz Brown (R) ⁵	1871–73	St. Louis	5/28/1826	12/13/1885
21. Silas Woodson (D)	1873–75	Buchanan	5/18/1819	10/9/1896
22. Charles Henry Hardin (D)	1875–77	Audrain	7/15/1820	7/29/1892
23. John Smith Phelps (D)	1877–81	Greene	12/14/1814	11/20/1886
24. Thomas Theodore Crittenden (D)	1881–85	Johnson	1/11/1832	5/29/1909
25. John Sappington Marmaduke (D)	1885–87	St. Louis City	3/14/1833	12/28/1887
26. Albert Pickett Morehouse (D)	1887–89	Nodaway	7/11/1835	9/23/1891
27. David Rowland Francis (D)	1889–93	St. Louis City	10/1/1850	1/15/1927
28. William Joel Stone (D)	1893–97	Vernon	5/7/1848	4/14/1918
29. Lon Vest Stephens (D)	1897–1901	Cooper	12/1/1858	1/10/1923
30. Alexander Monroe Dockery (D)	1901–05	Daviess	2/11/1845	12/26/1926
31. Joseph Wingate Folk (D)	1905–09	St. Louis City	10/28/1869	5/28/1923
32. Herbert Spencer Hadley (R)	1909–13	Jackson	2/20/1872	12/1/1927
33. Elliott Woolfolk Major (D)	1913–17	Pike	10/20/1864	7/9/1949
34. Frederick Dozier Gardner (D)	1917–21	St. Louis City	11/6/1869	12/18/1933
35. Arthur Mastick Hyde (R)	1921–25	Grundy	7/12/1877	10/17/1947
36. Sam Aaron Baker (R)	1925–29	Cole	11/7/1874	9/16/1933
37. Henry Stewart Caulfield (R)	1929–33	St. Louis	12/9/1873	5/11/1966
38. Guy Brasfield Park (D)	1933–37	Platte	6/10/1872	10/1/1946
39. Lloyd Crow Stark (D)	1937–41	Pike	11/23/1886	9/17/1972
40. Forrest C. Donnell (R)	1941–45	St. Louis	8/20/1884	3/3/1980
41. Phil M. Donnelly (D)	1945–49	Laclede	3/6/1891	9/12/1961
42. Forrest Smith (D)	1949–53	Ray	2/14/1886	3/8/1962
43. Phil M. Donnelly (D)	1953–57	Laclede	3/6/1891	9/12/1961
44. James T. Blair Jr. (D)	1957–61	Cole	3/15/1902	7/12/1962
45. John M. Dalton (D)	1961–65	Dunklin	11/9/1900	7/7/1972
46. Warren E. Hearnes (D)	1965–73	Mississippi	7/24/1923	
47. Christopher S. Bond (R)	1973–77	Audrain	3/29/1936	
48. Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	1977–81	Jackson	3/6/1939	
49. Christopher S. Bond (R)	1981–85	Audrain	3/29/1936	
50. John Ashcroft (R)	1985–93	Greene	5/9/1942	
51. Mel Carnahan (D)	1993–2000	Phelps	2/11/1934	10/16/2000
52. Roger Wilson (D) ⁶	2000–2001	Boone	10/10/1948	
53. Bob Holden (D)	2001	Shannon	8/24/1949	

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

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

³Unionist. ⁴Radical. ⁵Liberal.

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