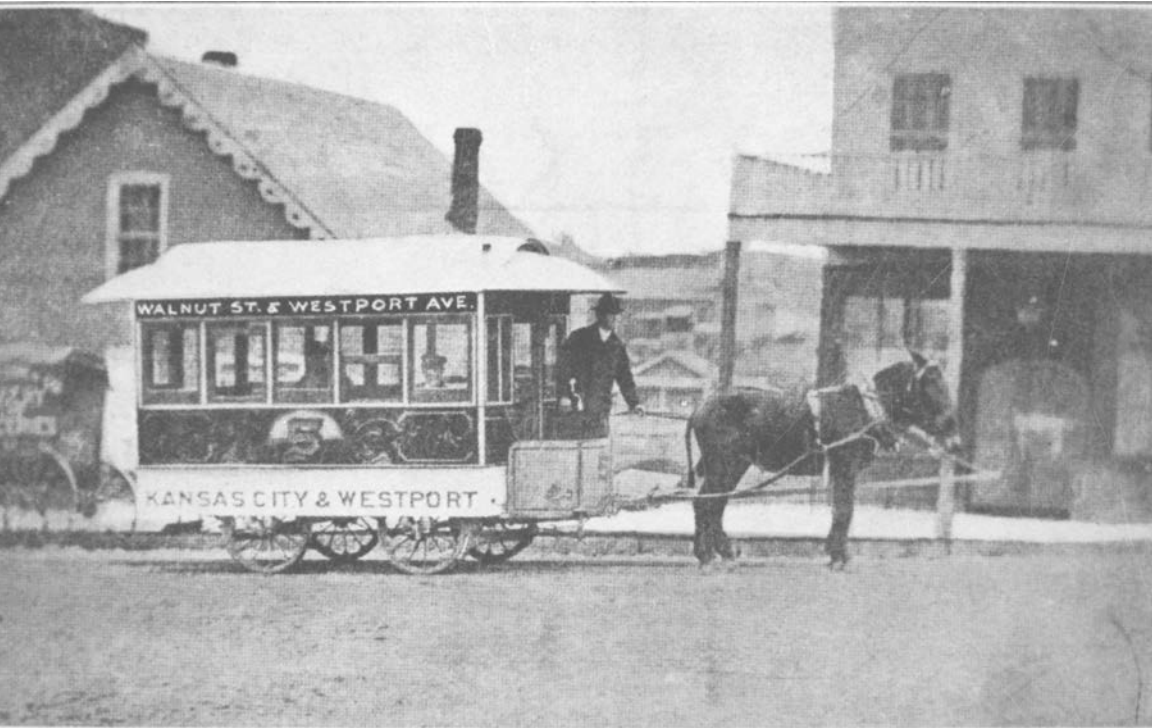




CHAPTER 3

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



First mule drawn street car, Kansas City to Westport, fare 25 cents. Turn Table was on Penn Street and Westport opposite Harris House Hotel. Copyright 1912.

Caption reads, "First mule drawn street car, Kansas City to Westport, fare 25 cents. Turn Table was on Penn Street and Westport opposite Harris House Hotel." The rig was nicknamed Hay Burner. *Courtesy of the Missouri State Archives, RG005 Secretary of State Publications Vanishing Missouri Photograph Collection.*



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

Marty Walsh, 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

Ron Klain, White House Chief of Staff

www.whitehouse.gov

Katherine Tai, Ambassador, United States Trade Representative

www.ustr.gov

Avril Haines, Director, National Intelligence

www.dni.gov

Linda Thomas-Greenfield, Ambassador, United States to the United Nations
<https://usun.state.gov>

William J. Burns, Director, Central Intelligence Agency
www.cia.gov

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

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

Dr. Cecilia Rouse, Chair, Council of Economic Advisers
www.whitehouse.gov/cea/

Dr. Eric Lander, Presidential Science Advisor and Director, 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;
Stephen G. Breyer, 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.

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 service-members 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.







Roy Blunt

United States Senator

Washington Office

260 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510
Telephone: (202) 224-5721
www.blunt.senate.gov

District offices

- 1000 Walnut St., Ste. # 1560, Kansas City 64106
Telephone: (816) 471-7141;
- 2740 B E. Sunshine, Springfield 65804
Telephone: (417) 877-7814;
- 111 S. 10th St., Ste. 23.305, St. Louis 63102
Telephone: (314) 725-4484;
- 338 Broadway, Ste. 303, Cape Girardeau 63701
Telephone: (573) 334-7044;
- 1123 Wilkes Blvd., Ste. 320, Columbia 65201
Telephone: (573) 442-8151.

Committees

Committee on Appropriations

Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on the
Departments of Labor, Health and Human
Services, Education and Related Agencies

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development
and Related Agencies

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug
Administration and Related Agencies

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies State,
Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Defense

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Safety, Operations, and Innovation

Communications, Media, and Broadband

Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data
Security

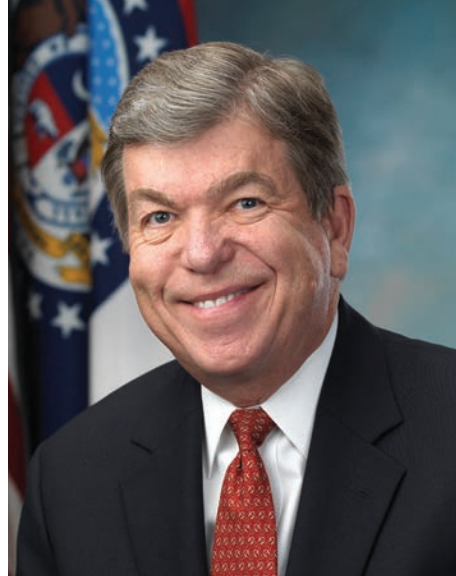
Surface Transportation, Maritime, Freight, and Ports

Committee on Rules and Administration Ranking Member

Select Committee on Intelligence

ROY BLUNT (Republican) Building on a back-
ground as a public servant, university president
and teacher, United States Senator Roy Blunt was
elected to the United States Senate in 2010.

Senator Blunt serves as the chair of the Senate
Republican Policy Committee and as the ranking
member of the Senate Rules Committee. He also
serves on the Senate Appropriations Committee,



the Senate Commerce, Science and Transporta-
tion Committee and the Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence. He is also the ranking member
of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor,
Health and Human Services and Education.

The people of Southwest Missouri over-
whelmingly elected Blunt seven times to the U.S.
House of Representatives. Senator Blunt was
elected the Majority Whip earlier in his career
than any member of Congress in eight decades,
and he was elected to the Senate leadership dur-
ing his first year in the Senate. Before serving in
Congress, he was a history teacher, county of-
ficial and in 1984 became the first Republican
elected as Missouri's Secretary of State in more
than 50 years. Blunt also served four years as
the president of Southwest Baptist University, his
alma mater, in Bolivar. He earned an M.A. in his-
tory from Missouri State University.

Senator Blunt is a member of the Smithsonian
Council for American Art, a Trustee of the State
Historical Society of Missouri and a member of
the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees.

The Senator is married to Abigail Blunt and
has four children: Matt, Amy, Andy and Charlie
(age 16). He also has six grandchildren: Davis
and Eva Mosby, Ben, Branch, Allyson and Brooks
Blunt.



Josh Hawley

United States Senator

Washington Office

212 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510
Telephone: (202) 224-6154 / FAX: (202) 228-0526
www.hawley.senate.gov

District offices

Constituent Services Office Telephone: (816) 960-4694
- 555 Independence St., #1600, Cape Girardeau 63703
- 1123 Wilkes Blvd., Columbia 65201
- 400 E. 9th St., Ste. 9350, Kansas City 64106
- 901 E. St. Louis St., Ste. 1604, Springfield 65806
- Eagleton Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St., Ste. 23.360,
St. Louis 63102

Committees

Committee on Judiciary
Committee on Armed Services
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental
Affairs
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, Missouri in rural Lafayette County, Senator Hawley graduated from Rockhurst High School in Kansas City. After graduating from Stanford University in 2002 and Yale Law School in 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.

Senator 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, 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. Senator 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.

Senator 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, Senator Hawley is committed to protecting Missourians' First and Second Amendment rights.

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 |
| Josh Hawley | Republican | 2018 |

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: 563 Cannon 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.

www.bush.house.gov

Committees: Judiciary; Oversight and Reform.

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. Bush is serving her first term as the representative of Missouri's 1st Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives. 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. 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.

www.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: 2012–2020. 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; 113 E. Pearce, Wentzville 63385, Telephone: (636) 327-7055; 516 Jefferson St., Washington 63090, Telephone: (636) 239-2276.

www.luetkemeyer.house.gov

Committees: Financial Services; Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit (chair); Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance; Small Business Committee (vice chair); Subcommittee on Health and Technology and Agriculture; Subcommittee on Energy and Trade.

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: 2008–2020. Republican.

U.S. Representative—District 4

VICKY HARTZLER

Washington Office: 2235 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2876.

District Offices: 2415 Carter Ln., Ste. 4, Columbia 65201, Telephone: (573) 442-9311, FAX: (573) 442-9309; 1917 N. Commercial St., Harrisonville 64701, Telephone: (816) 884-3411; Cowan Civic Center, 500 E. Elm St., Lebanon 65536, Telephone: (417) 532-5582.

www.hartzler.house.gov

Committees: Agriculture; Armed Services.

Biography: Born Oct. 13, 1960. Raised on a farm in Archie. Graduate of the Univ. of Missouri—Columbia with a B.S. in education and Central Missouri State Univ. (now Univ. of Central Missouri) with a M.S. in education. Taught family and consumer sciences for 11 years. Vicky and her husband Lowell have one daughter, Tiffany. The Hartzlers are small business owners with four farm equipment stores, three of them in the fourth district. First elected to office in November 1994 as the state representative for Missouri's 124th district, serving three terms. In 2004, served as spokesperson for the Coalition to Protect Marriage, a state constitutional amendment that passed resoundingly. In 2005, she was appointed chair of the Missouri Women's Council. Elected to the U.S. House: 2010–2020. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 5

EMANUEL CLEAVER II

Washington office: 2335 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-4535; FAX: (202) 225-4403.

District offices: 1923 Main St., Higginsville 64037, Telephone: (660) 584-7373; 411 W. Maple Ave., Ste. F, Independence 64050, Telephone: (816) 833-4545; 4001 Blue Pkwy., Ste. 210, Kansas City 64130, Telephone: (816) 842-4545.

www.cleaver.house.gov

Committee: Financial Services.

Biography: Born in Waxahachie, Texas. Graduated high school in Wichita Falls, Texas. Attended Prairie View A&M Univ., 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 30 years to his wife Dianne. They have four children and three 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 Comm.. Elected mayor of Kansas City, and the first African-American elected to that office, served two terms. Served two-terms as pres. of the Nat'l. Conf. 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: 2004–2020. 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.

www.graves.house.gov

Committees: Armed Services; Transportation and Infrastructure.

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 Alumnus; 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: 2000–2020. Republican.





U.S. Representative—District 7

BILLY LONG

Washington Office: 2454 Rayburn 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.

www.long.house.gov

Committees: Energy and Commerce; Subcommittee on Communications and Technology; Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations; Subcommittee on Health.

Biography: Long attended the Univ. of Missouri in Columbia. He graduated from the Missouri Auction School in Kansas City, receiving Certified Auctioneer Institute designation at the Univ. of Indiana–Bloomington. Billy was a real estate broker and owner of Billy Long Auctions, LLC in Springfield. He was also a radio talk show host from 1999–2006 on KWTO AM560. Long was a member of the Nat'l. Assoc. of Realtors, Nat'l. Auctioneers Assoc. and the Missouri Professional Auctioneers' Assoc. Long has been inducted into the Missouri Professional Auctioneers' Hall of Fame. Long also holds memberships in the Nat'l. Rifle Assoc. and the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce. Long and his wife Barbara married in 1984. They are members of First & Calvary Presbyterian Church. Elected to the U.S. House: 2010–2020. Republican.

ships in the Nat'l. Rifle Assoc. and the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce. Long and his wife Barbara married in 1984. They are members of First & Calvary Presbyterian Church. Elected to the U.S. House: 2010–2020. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 8

JASON SMITH

Washington office: 2418 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, Telephone: (202) 225-4404; FAX: (202) 226-0326.

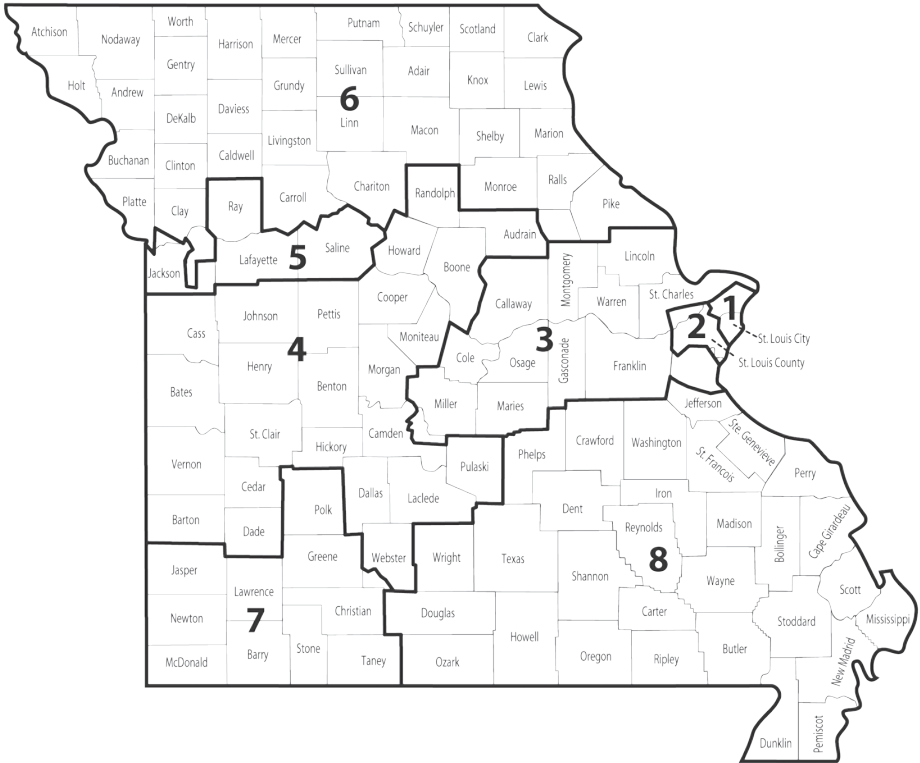
District offices: 830A S. Bishop, Rolla 65401, Telephone: (573) 364-2455; 22 E. Columbia St., Farmington 63640, Telephone: (573) 756-9755; 35 Court Sq., Ste. 300, West Plains 65775, Telephone: (417) 255-1515; 2725 N. Westwood Blvd., Ste. 5A, Poplar Bluff 63901, Telephone: (573) 609-2996; 2502 Tanner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

www.jasonsmith.house.gov

Committees: Budget; Ways and Means; Subcommittee on Human Resources; Subcommittee on Social Security.

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: 2014–2020. Republican.

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: 2014–2020. Republican.



The congressional district bill (H.B. 193), passed over veto by the 96th General Assembly on May 4, 2011, established these district boundaries.

| District | Description or boundary | Population |
|----------|--|------------|
| 1 | Parts of St. Louis County and St. Louis City | 727,772 |
| 2 | St. Charles (part of), St. Louis County (part of), and Jefferson County (part of) | 751,926 |
| 3 | Counties of Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Cole, Miller, Maries, Osage, Gasconade, Franklin, St. Charles (part of), Camden (part of), and Jefferson (part of) | 802,919 |
| 4 | Counties of Randolph, Boone, Howard, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Pulaski, Laclede, Webster, Dallas, Hickory, Benton, Pettis, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Barton, Vernon, Bates, Cass and Camden (part of), Audrain (part of) | 775,664 |
| 5 | Saline, Lafayette, Ray, and Jackson (part of) | 777,659 |
| 6 | Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Worth, Harrison, Mercer, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Clark, Lewis, Knox, Adair, Sullivan, Grundy, Daviess, Gentry, Andrew, Holt, Buchanan, DeKalb, Caldwell, Livingston, Linn, Macon, Shelby, Marion, Ralls, Pike, Monroe, Chariton, Carroll, Clay, Platte, Clinton, Jackson (part of), Audrain (part of) | 777,104 |
| 7 | Counties of McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Lawrence, Barry, Stone, Taney, Christian, Greene, Polk, and Webster (part of) | 787,917 |
| 8 | Counties of Ozark, Douglas, Wright, Texas, Phelps, Dent, Crawford, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Madison, Iron, Reynolds, Shannon, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Carter, Butler, Wayne, Stoddard, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, and Jefferson (part of) | 736,467 |

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–present |
| 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 | 2000–21 |
| Sam B. Graves Jr. | 6 | Republican | 2000–present |
| Russ Carnahan | 3 | Democratic | 2004–10 |
| Emanuel Cleaver II | 5 | Democratic | 2004–present |
| Blaine Luetkemeyer | 9 | Republican | 2008–present |
| Vicky Hartzler | 4 | Republican | 2010–present |
| Billy Long | 7 | Republican | 2010–present |
| Ann Wagner | 2 | Republican | 2012–present |
| Jason Smith ²² | 8 | Republican | 2013–present |
| Cori Bush | 1 | Democratic | 2021–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.