

*By Robert R. King and Kay Atkinson King
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Mormons in the 2018 Congressional Election— Fewer LDS Congressmen than at any time since 1981

The mid-term congressional election of 2018 is over. It took an additional two or three weeks after Election Day to get final results for several hotly contested races and equally hotly contested recounts. Where does that leave the number of Mormons in Congress? (We know that the term “Mormons” is not ecclesiastically correct, but it is a useful shorthand term for a non-Church political discussion.)

Bottom Line: Fewer Mormons will serve in Congress in 2019 than at any time since 1981—that is over 38 years. The new Congress which begins January 3 will have 10 Latter-day Saints; 4 Mormon senators and 6 congressmen. The current session of Congress which concludes in just a few days has 6 Mormon Senators and 7 Members of the House of Representatives for a total of 13 Latter-day Saints—three more than we will see in January 2019.

All Latter-day Saints elected are congressmen. No Latter-day Saint women will be among the Mormon members of the new congress. Only three Mormon women have ever served in Congress—Senator Paula Hawkins of Florida (1981-1987), Congresswoman Enid Greene Waldholtz of Utah (1995-1997), and Congresswoman Mia Love of Utah (2015-2019). Congresswoman Love of Utah, the first Black Republican woman ever to serve in Congress, was defeated in this 2018 election.

The highest number of Mormons ever to serve together at the same time in Congress was 17. There were 17 in the 106th Congress (1999-2001), the 113th Congress (2013-2015) and the 106th Congress (1999-2001). For the eight years from 2001 through 2009, 16 Mormons served in Congress. In the 1990s, the number of Latter-day Saints varied between 12 and 17. Over the last six years, the number of Mormons has declined from 17 in 2013-2015, to 16 in 2015, to 13 in 2017, and now to a recent low of 10 in upcoming Congress which begins January 3, 2019. It appears to us that two factors play a principal role in this decline of Mormon in Congress.

First, the number of Mormons elected to Congress from beyond the [Mormon Corridor](#) has significantly declined. (The Mormon Corridor includes Utah and adjacent areas of southeastern Idaho, western Wyoming, southern Nevada, and northern and eastern Arizona. Over the last 170 years, most Mormons who have served in Congress have represented Utah. Since the first Latter-day Saint served as delegate of the Territory of

Utah in 1851, of the 83 Latter-day Saints to serve in Congress up to now, 47 have represented the territory or state of Utah.

The first non-Utah LDS senator (1940-1942) and congressman (1945-1946), who was Berkeley Bunker, [represented Nevada](#). Since 1959 Nevada has had an LDS senator or representative continually serving, and in 2015-2017 Nevada had two Mormon senators and one representative serving at the same time. When Congress convenes in January 2019, none of Nevada's two senators or four representatives will be LDS.

Since 1951, the congressman for the congressional district in southeastern Idaho has been Mormon, and since 1998 one of Idaho's two senators has been LDS. From 2011 to 2019, three-quarters of Idaho congressional delegation (two representatives and one senator) were Mormon.

Arizona has had five Mormon representatives and one senator. Since 1955, Arizona has had a Mormon representative in Congress. From 2013-2019 Arizona had both an LDS senator and a representative. That senator (Jeff Flake) has now retired. New Mexico has had a representative and senator who is LDS. Tom Udall served in the House (1999-2009) and since 2009 he has represented New Mexico in the Senate.

Moving beyond the Mormon Corridor, California has been represented in the U.S. House by 10 Mormons from the 1960s to 2015, and at one time in the 1990s four Mormons from California were serving at the same time. For the last four years, we have had no Mormon congressmen from California. Florida had a Mormon senator (1981-1987) and a representative (2014-2017). Hawaii (1977-1986), New Hampshire (1991-1995), and Oklahoma (1993-2007) have each had one Mormon representative. Oregon elected a Latter-Day Saint senator who served two terms (1997-2009).

By far the largest number of Latter-day Saints in Congress were from the Mormon Corridor. The Congress that convenes in January 2019 will have 10 Mormons—*all* from the Mormon Corridor. Utah will have 6 Members of Congress, 2 senators and 4 representatives (the entire Utah congressional delegation); Idaho has 2, a senator and a representative; New Mexico a senator; and Arizona a representative. (Data extrapolated and updated from Robert R. King and Kay Atkinson King, "Mormons in Congress, 1851-2000," [Journal of Mormon History](#), 26:2 Fall 2000.)

The second potential reason for the decline in the number of Mormons in Congress is that the number of Democrats who are Church members serving in Congress has dropped precipitously. That has not been the case in the Mormon past. From 1851 to 1896 (when Utah was admitted to the Union as a state), 98% of Mormons representing the Utah Territory in Congress were Democrats. Church membership was Democratic, in large part because the Republican Party was the leading opponent of polygamy. (The Republican Party's political platform in 1856 condemned "[those twin relics of barbarism](#)")

— [polygamy and slavery.](#)") To win statehood, Church leaders divided the flock politically so that there were both Democrats and Republicans among the faithful. This division involved senior church leadership. For example, in 1898, B.H. Roberts, one of the Seven Presidents of Seventy, ran for Congress as a Democrat. Five years later in 1902, Apostle Reed Smoot ran for the Senate as a Republican.

Between 1896 and 1951, Mormons in Congress (all but one from Utah) were 61% Democratic and 39% Republican. From 1951 to 1981, when most Mormons in Congress still represented Utah (though Idaho and a few other states began electing some Mormons representatives during that time), Mormons serving in Congress were Democrats 51% of the time and Republican 49%.

Since 1981 Mormons in Congress have shifted sharply to the Republican column—27% Democrats and 73% Republican. In the last decade or so, Mormons in Congress have been even more heavily tilted to the Republican side. As a result of the 2018 election, there is one Democrat (Tom Udall of New Mexico) continuing to serve in the U.S. Senate, and there will be one new Democratic representative in the House (Ben McAdams of Utah, elected in 2018). (Data extrapolated and updated from Robert R. King and Kay Atkinson King, "Mormons in Congress, 1851-2000," [Journal of Mormon History](#), 26:2 Fall 2000.)

A recent [Pew Research study](#) indicates that Latter-day Saints increasingly identify themselves Republican. In 2007, the proportion of American Latter-day Saints identifying as Republican was 66%. Five years later in 2012 that proportion had increased to 74%.

The Republican/Democratic split for Mormons serving in Congress reflects the shifts in partisanship that have taken place in the United States over the past half-century. This is to a significant extent a regional phenomenon. Utah is overwhelmingly Republican and overwhelmingly Latter-day Saint, but Wyoming has a modest LDS population of about 10%, and Mormons are not held in particularly high regard in the Cowboy State. Nevertheless, Utah and Wyoming are the two [strongest Republican states](#) in the Union.

Because Utah is so heavily Mormon, so politically conservative, and so Republican, that stereotype is also often attached to Mormons living elsewhere. However, Mormons in New York City and San Francisco tend to be politically far less conservative on economic, social, and political issues and politically they are more heavily Democratic. This stereotype that Mormons are Republican and conservative, particularly on social issues, makes it increasingly difficult for a Mormon to be elected in many areas outside the Mountain West.

The Church's heavily publicized involvement on [California's Proposition 8](#) on gay marriage, reinforced an image of the Church as highly conservative on social issues. The

Church's involvement was publicized, and that helped create the image of Mormons as very conservative Republicans in California and elsewhere. Four years later in 2012, when Maryland held a similar referendum to overturn the state legislature's action legalizing marriage equality, the Church was "[conspicuously absent](#)," although the Church has a significant and influential membership in Maryland. Once the image was established of Church involvement on the issue in California, however, a conspicuous avoidance of involvement on controversial social issues elsewhere does not balance the scales in the public mind.

The Mormon political image was established as Californians have moved away from the Republican column. One issue which has pushed the state in that direction is marriage equality and other gay issues, but another equally important issue is immigration. Governor [Pete Wilson's use of immigration as a wedge issue](#) in his gubernatorial reelection campaign in 1995, caused ethnically diverse Californians to turn away from the Republican Party's anti-immigrant stance, and the actions of the Trump administration have only reinforced that political shift.

The impact on California is evident in the proportion of congressional representatives who are Democrats. Prior to the November 2018 elections, the partisan split for California's 53 congressional seats was 39 Democratic representatives and 14 Republican. But after the 2018 election that number stood at 45 Democrats and 8 Republicans in the Golden State's U.S. House delegation—only 15 percent of the total. It is noteworthy that the decline in Republican voters in California and the shift and the perception of Church members being heavily Republican has resulted in the election of no Mormon representatives from California since 2015.

The Church institutionally is clearly not as conservative on immigration and social issues as are some high-profile politically active Church members in Utah and other areas of the Mormon Corridor. The Church has issued balanced and carefully worded statements [critical of the Trump administrations actions on immigration](#), particularly the separation of families seeking asylum in the United States. The Church has also played a positive role in Utah on civil and other rights for LGBTQ individuals and on legalizing medical use of marijuana. Those positions have not gone as far as advocates on these issues would like to see, nevertheless, the Church as an institution has been more moderate than the stand taken by some high profile political leaders who are Latter-day Saints.

Church members, particularly those in politics, are tainted when a Latter-day Saint is involved in high-profile and controversial actions staking out an extreme political position. For example, when [Evan Meacham](#) was governor of Arizona (January 1987-April 1988), he cancelled the state's paid Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday, attributed high divorce rates to working women, and defended the use of the term "pickaninny" to describe African-American children. He is the only Arizona governor to be impeached,

and at the time of his impeachment he was the subject of a scheduled recall election as well as under a felony indictment. His membership in the Church was [well known](#).

For some reason, perhaps because the Church has a relatively small membership outside the Mormon Corridor, Mormons are more quickly tainted by the actions of another LDS member elsewhere than are members of other churches or organizations. In any case, the identification of Mormons with the actions of some of our more extreme co-religionists is particularly damaging for Mormon political involvement in areas where Mormons have a modest presence.

The intensity of the recent political polarization in the United States makes it more likely that Latter-day Saints will continue to be identified as socially conservative, and the state (Utah), where they are overwhelmingly dominant, will be seen as out of the mainstream of the urban areas of the country, particularly on the east and west coasts. In the last election, the last Republican congressional representative from New England lost his reelection bid, and one Maine senator is the sole remaining congressional Republican in that part of the United States which that had a significant Republican political tradition.

In coastal and urban areas of the United States, the Mormon religious identification is not helpful. In conservative areas in the South, the Midwest, and even the Mountain west, Mormons are still suspect. A Mormon running for Congress appears to have image problems, whatever his or her actual position on controversial issues might be. This is less true for a candidate who is Baptist, Roman Catholic, or Jewish. This was clear, for example, when [Mitt Romney](#) was the Republican presidential candidate in 2012.

Congressional Mormons in the 2018 Election

Three currently serving Mormon members of the Senate will be leaving, and only one is being replaced by another Church member. In the House of Representatives, one House Latter-day Saint from Idaho retired to run for another office and is not being replaced by a Latter-day Saint. In Utah a Mormon congresswoman lost reelection, but is being replaced by another Church member.

Utah: Senator Orrin Hatch Succeeded by Mitt Romney

Senator Orrin Hatch is retiring after serving in the U.S. Senate for seven terms—over 42 years. He is [number 12 in all time length of service](#) in the Senate of the 1,974 individuals who have ever served in the Senate. Hatch surpassed Utah's previous longest-serving Senator Reed Smoot (U.S. Senator 1903- 1933) some time ago. For the last four years (since January 3, 2015) he has been the President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate. The President Pro Tempore is the presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the

constitutionally designated Senate President (the Vice President). This is most of the time, because the Vice President appears in the Senate only to break an infrequent tie vote or for a special event. By tradition the President Pro Tempore is the longest-serving senator of the majority party. Although the position is largely ceremonial, the President Pro Tempore is third in line to the Presidency following the Vice President and the Speaker of the House.

Hatch will be succeeded by Mitt Romney, who won the election to replace Hatch. Romney was the Republican candidate in the 2012 presidential election. He [lost to Barack Obama](#), who had 332 electoral votes to Romney's 206. The popular vote was 51.1% for Obama to 47.3% for Romney. Romney ran for president in 2012 as a resident of Massachusetts where he had lost a contest for the [U.S. Senate against Ted Kennedy in 1994](#). (That result was not surprising in Massachusetts.) But Romney later was elected [Massachusetts governor \(2003-2007\)](#). Romney, however, has strong ties to Utah. He is a multi-generation Church Member with ancestors who came to Utah in the Pioneer era, he has a reputation as the [rescuer of the Salt Lake City Olympics of 2002](#), and he has owned a home in Park City for many years.

Some have suggested that Romney is not really interested in a long a distinguished career in the Senate (he is 71, a bit old for that), but suggest that he may be positioning himself for another presidential run, possibly against Donald Trump or to succeed him. Romney was a leading Republican who delivered a ["scorching indictment" of Trump](#) during the 2016 presidential primary. After winning the presidency, Trump had a [much-publicized dinner](#) with Romney, ostensibly considering him for Secretary of State. The president-elect then offered the position to Rex Tillerson. Trump [denied](#) that the high-profile dinner was to slight Romney, but others clearly saw it as [Trump getting back at a critic](#).

In 2018 Romney conducted a low-profile senate campaign, and avoided confrontation with the Trump. Romney, however, did have some problems at the Utah State Republican convention unrelated to Trump. He was one of the two senate candidates who were selected to run in the state-wide primary. Romney came in second in the convention vote to Mike Kennedy, a relatively unknown Utah physician, attorney, and three-term state representative. (The convention vote was 1,642 for Kennedy to 1,585 delegate votes for Romney.) Romney defeated Mike Kennedy in primary with 71% of the vote to Kennedy's 29%. That is a reflection of the fact that Utah party convention delegates (both Democratic as well as Republican) tend to reflect the political extremes, not the total party membership.

On the eve of the election, however, Romney was more critical of Trump. He said President Trump's attacking the news media as ["the enemy of the people"](#) was detrimental to democracy. Some who are concerned with Trump's negative influence in the Republican Party are hopeful that Romney will stand up to him. If he is still

harboring presidential ambitions, he will likely be extremely cautious, since the last election showed that the Republican Party is Donald Trump's party. Romney is unlikely to be as [reliable and uncritical a supporter of Trump as Hatch](#) was, but he also is unlikely to be an outspoken critic of the President.

Arizona: Retirement of Senator Jeff Flake

LDS Senator Jeff Flake of Arizona announced in October 2017 that he would [not seek reelection to the Senate](#). Flake served one six-year senate term (January 2013-January 2019) and 12 years in the House of Representatives (2001-2013). His announcement came after he became a leading [Republican critic](#) of President Trump during and after the 2016 election. He also published a book defending the conservative ideology of former Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater in contrast to the conservatism of Donald Trump. Flake continued to speak out about Trump, who wasted no time in [harshly criticizing](#) the Arizona lawmaker. After announcing his decision not to seek reelection, Flake became even more open in his criticism of Trump.

Although Flake became one of the strongest and most outspoken congressional critics of Trump, he still retained his deeply conservative values. For example, he supported the confirmation of controversial nominee Brett Kavanaugh to the U.S. Supreme Court, but he held up the final vote on the nomination for one week so a limited FBI investigation could be conducted into the claims of sexual assault victim Dr. Christine Blasey Ford. On the other hand, he voted against issuing a subpoena to compel testimony of Mark Judge, who was reportedly present at the sexual assault incident described by Ford. Because of Flake's intervention, the final vote was delayed, but Flake ultimately voted in favor of confirmation.

The Arizona Senate race to replace Flake was between Democrat U.S. Congresswoman Krysten Sinema and Republican U.S. Congresswoman Martha McSally. This was a Democratic pickup with Sinema [winning](#) 49.7% of the vote to 48.0% for McSally. Neither candidate is a Member of the Church, but Sinema received her BA from Brigham Young University, and she was raised in a Mormon family and was a member at one time. Sinema [said she is not a member of any church](#), and she is the first openly bisexual Member of Congress.

Nevada: Senator Dean Heller Loses Reelection Bid

Nevada was the only state which Hillary Clinton carried in the 2016 presidential election where an incumbent Republican senator was running for reelection in 2018. [Clinton carried Nevada](#), but it was not an overwhelming win. She received 47.9% of the vote to Trump's 45.5%. Heller earlier [considered running for governor](#) of Nevada rather than the uncertainty of reelection to the Senate, but ultimately he chose a reelection bid.

[Heller](#) is a convert to the Church. He was born in California, but his parents moved to Nevada when he was only nine months old. He served three terms as Nevada Secretary of State (1995-2007) and two terms as a Member of the Nevada State Assembly (1990-1995). He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from January 2007-May 2011, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired senate term of the previous senator who resigned. He ran and won reelection to a full term in the Senate in 2012.

The Nevada Senate race in 2018 was hard-fought. Trump held one of [his mega rallies in Las Vegas](#) and his involvement focused a good deal of media attention on the race. Clark County/Las Vegas has three-quarters of the three million people living in Nevada. Clark County is multi-ethnic with strong labor unions; while most of the remainder of the state is overwhelmingly white, rural, and highly conservative.

Heller's opponent was Democratic Congresswoman Jackie Rosen. She [won](#) the electoral contest with 50.4% of the vote to Heller's 45.5%. Jackie Rosen is not a Latter-day Saint. Ironically, it was Nevada's former Mormon Senator, Democrat Harry Reid, who recruited Rosen to run for Congress against Heller.

Nevada is the only state other than Utah to have had two Mormons serving in the U.S. Senate at the same time (2011-2017), but they were from different political parties. When Heller was appointed to the Senate in 2011, Latter-day Saint Harry Reid was serving in the Senate. Like Heller, Reid was a convert to the Church. Reid served two terms as a congressman from Nevada (1983-1987) and five terms as U.S. Senator (1987-2017). During that time, Reid was Democratic Whip (2001-2005), Democratic Majority Leader (2007-2015), and Democratic Minority Leader (2005-2007, 2015-2017). The [Majority Leader](#) is the individual who essentially runs the Senate. The current [strength and influence of the Democratic Party](#) in Nevada is largely due to the efforts of [Harry Reid](#), and that efficient party organization was instrumental in Heller's defeat in the Senate race.

Idaho: Congressman Raoul Labrador Retires in Unsuccessful Run for Governor

Raoul Labrador was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for Idaho's first congressional district in the 2010 election. He continued to serve in that position until the end of 2018. In spring of 2017 he [announced](#) that he would not seek reelection to Congress in order to run for Governor of Idaho in 2018.

Labrador was born in Puerto Rico and raised in Las Vegas, where he joined the Church. After serving a mission to Chile, graduating from Brigham Young University, and earning a law degree at the University of Washington in Seattle, he and his wife settled in her home state of Idaho. Labrador practiced law, was elected to the Idaho State House of Representatives, and he then served in the U.S. Congress from 2011-2019.

His election in Idaho's first congressional district was a significant first. The second congressional district has a significant Mormon population, but the first district has a smaller proportion of Church members. Idaho has a history of [discrimination against Mormons](#), including the disenfranchisement of all Mormon voters in the late 1800s during the conflict over polygamy. Some [23% of all Idahoans are Latter-day Saints](#) and they are the state's largest religious group, although 29% of Idaho's population profess no religion. The second congressional district in southeastern Idaho, basically all of the state east of Boise, has close to a Mormon majority, and the congressmen who have represented that district since 1950 have all been Latter-day Saints. The first district traditionally has been somewhat anti-Mormon. Labrador was the first Latter-day Saint to be elected to Congress from that first district. While he was serving, both of the two House members (Mike Simpson and Raoul Labrador) and one of Idaho's two senators (Mike Crapo) were Church members—three out of the four members of Idaho congressional delegation.

Labrador's successor representing the first congressional district is not a Latter-day Saint. Labrador's race for governor was not a success, although he was endorsed by U.S. Senator Ted Cruz (R-Texas) and U.S. Senator Rand Paul (R-Kentucky), and ran a vigorous campaign. The [Republican primary](#) for governor had seven candidates, and Labrador came in second with 32.6% of the vote. The retiring Secretary of State received 37.3% of the primary vote and won the primary.

Utah: Congresswoman Mia Love (R) Defeated by Ben McAdams (D)

Mia Love was a rising Republican star as the first and thus far only Black Republican woman ever elected to Congress. She was such an anomaly that as a candidate in 2012, she was selected to address the Republican National Convention when Mitt Romney was formally nominated as the Republican presidential candidate. Although Love was serving as mayor of the city of Saratoga Springs in northern Utah County, she was the daughter of Haitian immigrants born in Brooklyn, New York. She studied and worked in Connecticut. While at university, she met Elder Jason Love, a Mormon missionary serving in that area. At the age of 23, she moved to Utah, was baptized in the Church, and married returned missionary Jason Love.

Her first unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 2012 pitted her against incumbent Democrat [Jim Matheson](#), son of a popular former governor of Utah running for his seventh term in the House of Representatives. Despite his experience and record of electoral success, Matheson represented the most Republican district in the United States with a sitting Democratic congressman. The electoral contest in the 2012 electoral cycle was one of the highest profile races in the entire country. On the other hand, Love was a Black in Utah, which had a population including only 2% [African-Americans](#) and a history of discrimination.

Love lost that first congressional race by only [seven hundred votes](#). Matheson did not run for reelection in 2014, and Love was again the Republican candidate. This time she won by some seven thousand votes. When she ran for [reelection in 2016](#), her margin of victory was over 34 thousand votes, and she won by 54% of the vote to her Democratic opponent's 41%.

In 2018 her Democratic opponent was Ben McAdams. Central casting could not have produced a candidate more ideal for Utah—Seventh generation Utahn, born in West Bountiful, one of eight children, graduate of the University of Utah, law degree from Columbia University, returned Brazilian missionary, married his college sweetheart, and father of four photogenic children. His political qualifications were equally impressive: state Senator (2009-2011), “Mayor of Salt Lake County” (elected manager of the largest county in the state, 2011-2018), and a solid political moderate.

Love walked a political tightrope. President Trump was willing to help endangered Republicans, but in Utah too tight an embrace from the President could hurt more than help. In the [2016 election](#), Trump received 45.1% of the vote in Utah, but Hillary Clinton received only 27.2%. An unknown Utah-born novice with no previous political experience received 21.3% of the presidential vote. Clearly some Utah voters were uneasy with Trump. In 2016, as she was running for reelection to the House and Trump was running for president, Love announced in the last few days of the campaign that she would [not vote for Trump](#) after the [Access Hollywood tape](#) became public.

Love was also critical on several occasions after Trump's election in the lead-up to the 2018 mid-term election. After the President's repulsive “shithole countries” remark about El Salvador, Haiti, and certain African countries [became public](#), [Love said](#) Trump's comment was “racist” and “unkind, divisive, elitist, and fly in the face of our nation's values.” She publicly [disagreed with Trump](#) on a number of other occasions as well. Despite this, however, she supported Trump with her votes in the House 96% of the time—a higher measure of support for the President than any other Utah representative.

The strong Democratic candidate running against Love, plus the “blue ripple” in Utah (it was certainly not a “wave” in the Beehive State) carried challenger McAdams to a narrow victory over Love. The final result was in doubt for two weeks after election day. The final count gave McAdams the win by less than 700 votes out of some 270,000 votes cast. The percentage was 50.1% for McAdams to 49.9% for Love.

In a scenario that has become disgustingly familiar, Trump did not praise Love for the tough campaign she ran and thank her for her service to the country. In a snide remark, he attributed Love's electoral loss to her failure to embrace him. In the [press conference](#) the day after the election when Trump claimed the 2018 election was a “great victory,”

the President said of Love, “too bad . . . Mia Love. I saw Mia Love. She’d call me all the time to help her with a hostage situation. Being held hostage in Venezuela. But Mia Love gave me no love, and she lost. Too bad. Sorry about that, Mia.” The *Salt Lake Tribune* [published](#) a political commentary which noted that Trump “mocked Republicans who lost, claiming they didn't embrace him enough” and reprinted his biting comment about Mia Love.

As she conceded the loss of her reelection bid after the recount was completed just before Thanksgiving Day, Love [“blasted” President Trump](#). She “expressed surprise” at Trump’s negative comments immediately after the election. She said he has “no real relationships, just convenient transactions. That is an insufficient way to implement sincere service and policy.” She reaffirmed her commitment to conservative principles, but clearly was critical of the current messenger.

Mia Love’s service in Congress was a positive benefit for congressional Republicans, and it also was a tribute to Church members and voters of Utah’s 4th Congressional District. Whatever happens in Love’s [political future](#), she has the notable distinction of being the first Black Republican woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the 116th Congress (2019-2021)

After the final certifications for Senators and Representatives who were running in the 2018 election, the following 10 Latter-day Saints will serve in the new Congress:

United States Senate (*Listed in order of seniority*)

Michael D. Crapo (R-Idaho). First elected 1998.

Tom Udall (D-New Mexico). First elected in 2008.

Mike Lee (R-Utah). First elected in 2010.

Mitt Romney (R-Utah). First elected in 2018.

U.S. House of Representatives (*Listed in order of seniority*)

Mike Simpson (R-Idaho). First elected 1998.

Rob Bishop (R-Utah). First elected in 2002.

Chris Stewart (R-Utah). First elected in 2012.

Andy Biggs (R-Arizona). First elected in 2012.

John Curtis (R-Utah). First elected in 2017. (In November 2017, Curtis was elected in a special election to replace Congressman Jason Chaffetz, who resigned.)

Ben McAdams (D-Utah). First elected in 2018.