

Representative Melanie Stinnett

District 133

Legislative Biography



MO Rep. Melanie Stinnett is a Representative in the Missouri General Assembly who represents the 133rd district and received 56.1% of the vote in her last election. She is the Chair of the Health and Mental Health Policy committee, and a member of the MO Rules - Administrative Oversight and Appropriations - Education committees.

She works most frequently on Health (24 bills), Law (7 bills), Social Welfare (6 bills), Education (6 bills), and Crime and Law Enforcement (4 bills). She has sponsored 37 bills in her last two year(s) in office, voting with her party 96.1% of the time, getting 21.62% of her bills out of committee, and 0.0% of her sponsored bills enacted.

Before entering politics, Rep. Stinnett was involved in medicine. She received her undergraduate degree from Missouri State University (MSU) and a graduate degree from Missouri State University (MSU).

About

Assumed Office - 2022

Next Election - 2026

Residence - Springfield, MO

Term - 2nd term

Previous Experience

Speech-Language Pathologist, PRN 2010-2014

Owner, Speech-Language Pathologist, TheraCare Outpatient Services 2014-2022

[Quorum Biography, [Accessed 2/18/2025](#)]

Other

Melanie Stinnett introduced extreme anti-abortion legislation to overturn voter-approved Amendment 3 and ban gender-affirming surgeries for youth. In October 2024, Stinnett told KY3, "We have abortion on our ballot in November this year. I think it is really important that people have a voice and they are able to let that voice be heard and how they feel about how it should look

like for our state.” After Amendment 3, the Right to Reproductive Freedom Initiative, passed in 2024, Stinnet sponsored HJR 54, which would have voters overturn abortion rights, allow for damages, and ban gender-affirming healthcare for transgender youth. According to STLPR, “The resolution, if passed by voters, would remove the provisions that were in Amendment 3 and instead allow abortion only in cases of rape, incest, medical emergencies or fetal anomalies. For someone to receive an abortion following rape or incest, they would first have to produce documentation that the crime has been reported to a law enforcement agency. In those cases, abortion would only be allowed up to 12 weeks. The measure would allow for damages, including the suspension or revocation of medical licenses of someone who “intentionally or negligently causes damage to another person relating to the provision of reproductive health care or the performance or inducement of an abortion. In addition to the abortion-related measures, the resolution bars transgender youth from accessing gender-affirming health care like hormone treatments.” Stinnet denied sponsoring the legislation to overturn the will of the people and said, “It is through this process that Missourians will have an opportunity to modify and clarify the abortion laws of Missouri.” She told KY3, “The biggest responsibility I have as a state legislator is to listen to my constituents.” [STLPR, [2/5/2025](#); KY3, [10/21/2024](#)]