

The Executive Council in New Hampshire

In 1679 when King Charles II of England separated New Hampshire from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, a President and Council were appointed by the King. The Council's chief responsibility at that time was to report on the activities of the Governor to the King.

When the New Hampshire Constitution was written, the Council remained as a check and balance on the role of the state's chief executive officer.

The Executive Council of the State of New Hampshire has the authority and responsibility, together with the Governor, over the administration of the affairs of the State. Their role is defined in the New Hampshire Constitution, the New Hampshire statutes and in advisory opinions of the New Hampshire Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

The Governor and Executive Council form of government are unique to New Hampshire. No other state has selected this colonial vestige of a two-part executive branch of government.

The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Council include:

Approving nominations from the Governor of judges, commissioners, notaries public, justices of the peace and commissioners of deeds;

Approving nominations from the Governor for Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners;

Approving nominations from the Governor for representatives serving on various state agencies, boards and commissions;

Hearing requests for pardons;

Approving the receipt and expenditures of State and federal funds, as well as budgetary transfers within the departments;

Approving all contracts with a value of \$25,000 or more;

Ensuring that all major executive branch business is conducted in public;

Playing a vital role in improving the State's infrastructure, especially roads and bridges, via management and oversight of the State's 10 year highway plan;

Approving the spending of a major portion of the approximately 5.2 billion dollars that is appropriated annually by the legislature.

The Executive Council is not a legislative body. It is not mandated to set policy but to implement policies established by the legislature. However, by vetoing an item that comes before them, policy issues can be directly affected.

The Governor has the right to veto legislation without any involvement of the Executive Council.

The State of New Hampshire is divided into five districts, each having one Executive Councilor. Each district represents approximately one-fifth of the population or 250,000 citizens. Councilors are elected every two years, concurrently with the Governor.

For more information about the councilors, minutes of their meetings and their meeting schedules, check the following website:

www.nh.gov/council

All meetings of the Executive Council are open to the public.

Executive Council 2017-2018

District 1

Joseph Kenney (r)

District 2

Andru Volinsky (d)

District 3

Russell Prescott (r)

District 4

Christ Pappas (d)

District 5

David Wheeler (r)

Candidates 2019-2020 (on Nov. 6, 2018 ballot)

Michael Cryans (d), Joseph Kenney (r), Tobin Menard (lib)

James Beard (r), Andru Volinsky (d)

James Jarvis (lib), Joe Pace (d), Russell Prescott (r)

Gray Chynoweth (d), Ted Gatsas (r), Richard Tomasso (lib)

Brian Chabot (lib), Debora Pignatelli (d), David Wheeler (r)



The League of Women Voters never supports or opposes candidates for office or political parties. Year in and year out, the men and women of the League are committed to providing fact-based information and open discussion forums to help voters make their own decisions.

As one of the oldest and most respected and recognized non-partisan organizations in the nation, our goals have always been to widen democratic participation, insist on both governmental and campaign funding transparency, and encourage fully researched, fact-based decision-making in both foreign and domestic policies.

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