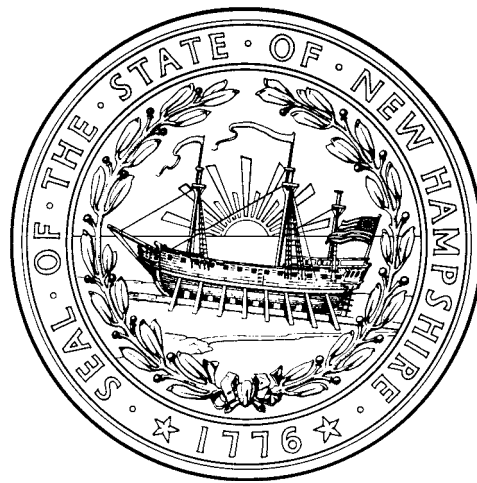


November 7, 2013
Special Session

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Web Site Address: www.gencourt.state.nh.us



163rd Session of the New Hampshire General Court
Legislative Proceedings

SENATE JOURNAL

ADJOURNMENT – SEPTEMBER 3, 2013 SESSION
SPECIAL SESSION – NOVEMBER 7, 2013 SESSION

SENATE JOURNAL 17 *(continued)*

September 3, 2013

Out of Recess. Call Senate to Order.

MOTION TO ADJOURN FROM LATE SESSION

Sen. Bradley moved that the Senate adjourn from the Late Session.

Adopted. Adjournment from the Late Session.

November 7, 2013

SPECIAL SESSION SENATE JOURNAL

The Senate reconvened at 10 a.m., a quorum being present.

The Reverend Kate Atkinson, guest chaplain to the Senate, offered the following meditative thoughts and prayer:

I am sure you know this already, in 1846, New Hampshire-born writer and activist, Sarah Josepha Hale began her 17 years campaign to make Thanksgiving a national holiday. In 1858 she wrote in her publication, *Godey's Lady's Book*: "We are most happy to agree with the large majority of the governors of the different States – as shown in their unanimity of action for several past years, and which, we hope, will this year be adopted by all – that the last Thursday in November shall be the day of national Thanksgiving for the American people. Let this day, from this time forth, as long as our Banner of Stars floats on the breeze, be the grand Thanksgiving holiday of our nation, when the noise and tumult of worldliness may be exchanged for the laugh of happy children, the glad greetings of family reunion, and humble gratitude of the heart."

Well, it took another five years but this year marks the sesquicentennial, I love that word, the sesquicentennial of the first national Thanksgiving holiday. For 150 years, our nation has, indeed, taken time out of an increasingly busy and stressful lifestyle, to enjoy good food, and laughter, and family reunions, and humble gratitude. And my prayer for all of you is that as, even as today you re-commit yourself to the important work that you're called to do, that you will always leave some space in every day for gratitude in preparation for this national holiday, just three weeks off, that Sarah Hale worked so hard to bring about. Let us pray.

Almighty and gracious God, we give you thanks for the fruits of the earth in their season and for the labors of those who harvest them. Make us, we pray, faithful stewards of your great bounty, for the provisions of our necessities and the relief of all who are in need, to the glory of your Name. Amen

Sen. Prescott led the Pledge of Allegiance.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

PROCLAMATION MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

A Proclamation

By Her Excellency Margaret Wood Hassan, Governor

With the Advice of the Honorable Executive Council

Wednesday, October 16, 2013

WHEREAS, the welfare of the people of the State of New Hampshire requires the convening of the General Court for the purpose of enacting legislation to ensure the citizens of New Hampshire are provided better access to affordable health care;

WHEREAS, the Report of the Commission to Study Expansion of Medicaid Eligibility has recommended that New Hampshire adopt the New Hampshire Access to Health Program proposal for expansion of Medicaid coverage for low income New Hampshire adults;

WHEREAS, the Executive Department in calling such a session intends an agenda limited to the issue of a New Hampshire plan to expand Medicaid eligibility consistent with the Affordable Care Act, effective on or about January 1, 2014;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Governor, with the advice of the Council, on a motion made and duly seconded, hereby exercise their executive legislative authority under Part 2, Article 50 of the New Hampshire Constitution and summon the General Court to convene a Special Session on Thursday, November 7, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. and ending on Thursday, November 21st, 2013.

Margaret Wood Hassan, Governor

October 16, 2013

A roll call was taken by the Clerk of the Senate with 24 Senators in attendance.

Sen. Bradley moved, resolved, that the House of Representatives be informed that under the authority of the call of the Special Session by the Governor and Council the Senate has assembled and is now ready to proceed with the business of the 2013 Special Session.

Adopted.

ADOPTION OF SENATE RULES

Sen. Bragdon moved, resolved, that the Senate adopt the 2013 Special Session Senate Rules as proposed, copies of which are provided here today.

RULES OF THE SENATE

2013 Special Session

PART ONE

DUTIES OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT

1-1 Determination of Quorum; Correction of Journal - The President, having taken the chair, shall determine a quorum to be present.

1-2 Members, Conduct When Speaking - Any member, wishing to speak, shall notify the President. When recognized to speak, the member shall rise and address the President, and when finished shall then sit down.

1-3 Members Not to Speak More Than Twice - No member shall speak more than twice on the same question on the same day without leave of the Senate President.

1-4 President Shall Recognize Whom - When more than one member wishes to speak at the same time, the President shall decide who shall speak first.

1-5 Questions of Order, Appeal - The President shall preserve decorum and order. If any member transgresses the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any member may, call said member to order in which case the member so called to order shall immediately cease and desist, and the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide the case. But if there is no appeal, the decision of the President shall be conclusive.

1-6 Galleries, Clearing of - In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the gallery, the President shall have the power to order the same to be cleared. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may restrict attendance to the duly elected Senators.

1-7 President to Sign Bills, etc - All warrants, subpoenas and other processes issued by order of the Senate shall be under the hand and seal of the President attested by the Clerk.

1-8 President May Name Member to Chair - The President when performing the duties of the Chair may, at any time, name any member to perform the duties of the Chair.

PART TWO
THE SENATE SESSION

DECORUM

2-1 Absence of Members from Session - No member shall absent himself or herself without permission from the Senate.

2-2 Decorum While Another is Speaking - No member shall hold conversation with another while a member is speaking in debate.

2-3 Use of Electronic Devices - The use of electronic devices, with the exception of Senate-issued devices and devices used by members of the media, is prohibited on the Senate floor during session, unless the Senate is in recess or unless otherwise approved by the Senate.

2-4 Recording and Broadcast Devices During Recess - All recording and broadcast devices used on the Senate floor shall be paused or otherwise prevented from recording or broadcasting audio or video of members or staff while the Senate is in recess.

DEBATE

2-10 Motions - Motions during debate shall be considered according to the provisions of Table I, with said motions listed in order of decreasing precedence.

2-11 Limitations on Renewal of Motions - No motion to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day or time, or to refer (or rerefer, if applicable), being decided, shall be in order at the same stage of the bill or resolution, until after adjournment.

2-12 No Substitution under Color of Amendment. - No new motion shall be admitted under color of amendment as a substitute for the motion under debate.

2-13 Reconsideration Restrictions - No vote shall be reconsidered unless the motion for reconsideration is made by a member who voted with the prevailing side and, if the vote applied to a bill or resolution, the bill or resolution to which the vote applied is in the possession of the Senate. Any request for reconsideration of a bill or resolution subject to a deadline established by Senate rules not acted on by said deadline shall be null and void.

2-14 Reconsideration Process - Reconsideration shall only be made in the following manner:

(a) A motion to reconsider shall be made in open session prior to adjournment from the early session on the same day on which the vote to be reconsidered was taken, in which case, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, the reconsideration vote shall be taken up immediately

2-15 Division of the Question - Any member may call for the division of the question and when the sense will admit it, as determined by the President, the question shall be divided.

TABLE I - MOTIONS

Privileged Motions

Motion	Debatable	Amendable	Notes
Adjourn	No	Yes	Amendments limited to the time to which to adjourn.
Recess	No	Yes	Amendments limited to length of the recess.

Incidental Motions (all become main motions if made when no question is pending or when not related to the business at hand)

Motion	Debatable	Amendable	Notes
Appeal	Yes	No	Debate limited to the specific decision of presiding officer from which appeal is made. Presiding officer is allowed to speak. The question to be put is, "Shall the decision of the president stand?" A tie vote also sustains the chair's ruling.
Point of Order	No	No	Calls attention to a violation of rules or order. May be raised when another member is speaking. Not technically a motion, but the presiding officer could submit the question to the Senate, at which point it becomes a motion open for debate, but not amendment.

Parliamentary Inquiry	No	No	Requests information from the presiding officer about parliamentary procedure or Senate rules. May be raised when another member is speaking only if it requires immediate attention. Not technically a motion.
Object to Reading of Papers	No	No	Reading from documents as part of a speech is generally allowed as a courtesy, provided the papers are relevant, short and not used as a delaying tactic. Any member may object during the reading, however, and the body decides whether permission to read is granted.
Suspend the Rules	No	No	Requires a majority vote. See Rule 6-6

Subsidiary Motions

Motion	Debatable	Amendable	Notes
Lay Upon the Table	No	No	May be applied to a main motion with other pending motions, in which case the main motion, along with all pending motions, is laid on the table. May be applied to individual amendments, in which case only the amendment is laid on the table.
Previous Question	No	No	If not otherwise specified, ends debate and calls for a vote on the immediately pending question. May be used to end debate and call for votes on all pending questions.
Postpone to a Certain Day or Time	Yes	Yes	Merits of the main question must not be referred to any more than is necessary to enable the Senate to determine the propriety of postponement.
Refer (or Rerefer)	Yes	Yes	Debatable only as to the propriety of a referral. Amendments limited to the committee to which the matter will be referred and any instructions thereto.
Amend	Yes	Yes	
Postpone Indefinitely	Yes	No	Opens the main question for debate, since it involves the final disposition of the question.

Main Motions (can only have one main motion before the Senate at a time)

Motion	Debatable	Amendable	Notes
Committee Reports	Yes	Yes	See Rule 4-2
Bills Amended by the House	Yes	No	See Rule 3-22
Take From Table	No	No	
Special Order	No	No	Moves consideration of a future scheduled item to another time. This is technically a suspension of Senate Rules and requires a 2/3 vote.
Reconsider	Yes	No	Debatable to the extent the question being reconsidered is debatable. If so, it opens up the original question for debate.
Withdraw From Committee	Yes	No	Brings an item back from committee and puts it before the entire Senate.

2-16 Personal privilege - A Senator may, as a matter of personal privilege, defend his/her position on a bill or resolution, his/her integrity, his/her record, or his/her conduct, against unfair or unwarranted criticism, or may speak of an issue which relates to his/her rights, privileges or conveniences as a Senator; provided, however, the matters raised under personal privilege shall not be subject to questioning, answer, or debate, by another Senator. Personal Privilege remarks may be included in the Daily Journal if requested by the Senator, and in the Permanent Journal by vote of the Senate.

2-17 Other Remarks (Unanimous Consent) - A Senator may, when granted leave by the Senate, speak on other matters of his/her choosing and in such cases may be subject to questioning and/or answer according to the Rules of the Senate. These remarks may be included in the Daily Journal if requested by the Senator, and in the Permanent Journal by vote of the Senate.

VOTING

2-20 General Rules on Voting - All questions shall be put by the President, and no member who was absent when the question was put shall be required to vote.

2-21 Abstaining from a Vote - No member who was present when the question was put shall abstain from voting unless by reason of a conflict pursuant to Rule 6-25 or unless excused by the Senate for a special reason.

2-22 Voice Vote - When the question has been put, each member present shall signify assent or dissent by voting yea or nay.

2-23 Division Vote - If the President doubts or a division is called for, the Senate shall divide. Those in the affirmative on the question shall first rise from their seats and stand until they be counted. They shall then be seated and those in the negative on the question shall rise from their seats and stand until they be counted. The President shall rise and state the decision of the Senate.

2-24 Recorded Voice or Division Vote - Any member may, following a voice or division vote, have his or her vote recorded in the Journal by providing a signed notice of said vote to the Clerk, on a form prescribed by the Clerk, within two business days of the taking of said vote.

2-25 Roll Call Vote - When the yeas and nays have been moved by a member and duly seconded by another member, each member present shall declare assent or dissent to the question. The names of the persons so making the motion and the second shall be recorded in the Journal. The President shall determine the order of the roll call.

MISCELLANEOUS

2-30 Visitors to the Senate - No person except members of the Senate and its officers, the Governor, Council members, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and its officers and clerks, shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while the Senate is in session, except by the invitation of the President, or some member with the President's consent.

2-31 Hours of meeting - The Senate shall adjourn to meet on the subsequent legislative day for the early session at the time mentioned in the adjournment motion. The late session shall immediately follow the early session unless the Senate shall otherwise order.

PART THREE

Bills and Resolutions

Drafting

3-1 Office of Legislative Services to Prepare Items - All bills and resolutions to be introduced in the Senate except those procedural and rules resolutions prepared by the Clerk, shall be delivered or caused to be delivered to the Office of Legislative Services, who shall prepare the items in proper form and present them to the sponsor(s) for signature and then to the Clerk.

3-2 Marking and Numbering Bills and Resolutions - Every bill and resolution, except those procedural and rules resolutions prepared by the Clerk, shall be numbered serially according to the type of bill or resolution. Each bill shall be marked on the first page "Senate Bill"; each joint resolution shall be marked "Senate Joint Resolution"; each concurrent resolution proposing a constitutional amendment shall be marked "Concurrent Resolution Proposing a Constitutional Amendment"; each concurrent resolution shall be marked "Senate Concurrent Resolution";, and each senate resolution shall be marked "Senate Resolution".

3-4 Draft Provided to Legislative Budget Assistant - If a drafting request for a bill or resolution has been filed with the Office of Legislative Services requiring a fiscal note as provided in RSA 14:44-47, the substance or a draft of the proposal may be provided to the Legislative Budget Assistant for preparation of the required fiscal note without the specific consent of the sponsor of the proposal, provided that the identity of the sponsor shall not be disclosed.

POST-DRAFTING PROCESS

3-10 Reading of Bills and Resolutions - Every bill or resolution, except senate resolutions and those procedural and rules resolutions prepared by the Clerk, shall have three readings in the Senate previous to its passage. The first and second readings shall be by title only which may be accomplished by a conglomerate resolution, after which the bill or resolution shall be referred by the President to the appropriate committee and shall be printed as provided in Rule 3-11, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. No bill or resolution after it has been read a second time shall have a third reading until after adjournment from the early session. The time assigned for the third reading of bills and resolutions shall be in the late session unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. The orders of the day for the reading of bills or resolutions shall hold for every succeeding day until disposed of.

3-11 Printing and Distribution - After every bill or resolution shall have been read a second time, and referred by the President to the appropriate committee, the Clerk shall procure a sufficient number of copies, printed on paper of uniform size, for the use of the legislature, and cause the same to be distributed to the members, and when printed the bill or resolution shall be immediately delivered to the committee to which it shall have been referred. Bills and resolutions received from the House shall be printed at the same stage of their procedure unless they have been printed in the House and copies distributed in the Senate, in which case any amendment made by the House shall be duplicated and distributed in the Senate.

3-12 Administrative Tasks During Adjournment - During any recess or adjournment the President may receive bills and resolutions for printing and for reference to committee, provided that no bill or resolution shall have a public hearing until it is formally introduced into the Senate, printed and available for distribution.

AMENDMENTS

3-15 Amendments Only on Second Reading - No amendment shall be made but upon the second reading of a bill or resolution; and all such amendments shall be in writing, with the name of the Senator and the district he or she represents, or in the case of a committee amendment the name of the committee that recommended it, thereon.

3-16 Review of Amendments by Office of Legislative Services - Amendments shall have been reviewed by the Office of Legislative Services for form, construction, statutory and chapter reference.

3-17 Non-Germane Amendments Prohibited - No amendment to any bill or resolution shall be allowed except it be germane. For the purposes of this rule, an amendment to a bill or resolution is germane if the subject matter of the amendment is the same as that of some portion of the bill or resolution. The prohibition on non-germane amendments shall not apply in the case of a bill or resolution previously found ought-to-pass by the Senate being added to a subsequent bill or resolution.

GENERAL RULES ON BILLS

3-20 Resolutions Treated as Bills - All resolutions which may require the signature of the Governor shall be treated in the same manner as bills.

3-22 Bills Amended by the House - Any bill or resolution returned from the House with an amendment shall not be referred to committee but shall have one of the following recommendations considered by the full Senate: Concur, Nonconcur, Nonconcur and Request a Committee of Conference. Adoption of a motion to Nonconcur kills the bill or resolution.

3-25 Chapter Study Committees - Any bill or resolution creating a chapter study committee shall have membership limited to members of the General Court.

3-26 Types of Resolutions Allowed - The only resolutions that may be introduced into the Senate are: resolutions seeking an advisory opinion of the supreme court under the New Hampshire Constitution; joint resolutions sponsored by the Joint Legislative Committee on Administrative Rules; resolutions ratifying amendments to the U.S. Constitution; resolutions proposing amendment of the New Hampshire Constitution; and procedural and rules resolutions prepared by the Clerk.

3-27 Types of Bills Allowed – The only bills that may be introduced into the Senate are those relating to access to affordable health care for low-income New Hampshire residents.

PART FOUR

COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES

4-1 Public Hearings - A hearing shall be held upon each bill or resolution referred to a committee, and notice of such hearing shall be advertised at least 4 days before such hearing in the Senate Calendar. Notwithstanding Senate Rule 3-12, the President may authorize and direct the appropriate Senate committee to sit with the appropriate House committee at a public hearing of any Special Session House bill, and no further public hearing on such bill shall be required. The Senate Calendar shall be available on the Internet for viewing as soon as it has been released for printing.

4-2 Committee Reports - All bills and resolutions in the possession of committees shall be reported out with one of the following recommendations: ought to pass, ought to pass with amendment, or inexpedient to legislate.

4-3 Tie Vote in Committee - In the event a committee is unable to reach a majority vote in favor of any recommendation, the bill or resolution shall be reported out of committee with a recommendation of inexpedient to legislate.

4-4 Amendments by Committee - When a bill or resolution is reported favorably with an amendment, the report of the committee shall state the amendment, and then recite the section of the bill or resolution in full as amended. The amendment shall be printed in the senate calendar on the date that the report is listed for action. If no action is taken on that day, then the amendment shall be printed on the day to which the bill or resolution has been referred. All bills and resolutions reported shall be retained by the Clerk and shall not be finally acted upon until the following legislative day, and a list of such bills and resolutions with the report of the committee thereon shall be published in the senate calendar for the day on which action shall be taken.

4-6 Committee Appointments - On all committees of the Senate, including Senate conference committees, both parties shall be represented. The number of members of the majority party on each committee shall not exceed the minimum number needed for the percentage representation of the majority party on that committee to equal or exceed the percentage representation of the majority party in the Senate as a whole. The President shall appoint the members of all committees after consultation with the minority leader.

4-7 Standing Committees - The standing committees of the Senate shall be as follows: The Committee on Special Session Legislation and the Committee on Rules, Enrolled Bills and Internal Affairs.

PART FIVE

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE

GENERAL RULES ON COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE

5-1 Formation of Committees of Conference - Whenever there is any disagreement between the Senate and the House on the content of any bill or resolution, and whenever both bodies, voting separately, have agreed to establish a committee of conference, the President of the Senate shall appoint three members to the Senate committee of conference on the bill or resolution and the Speaker of the House shall appoint four members to the House committee of conference.

5-3 Replacement of Members - Notwithstanding Rule 4-6, the President may replace any member of a Senate committee of conference who asks to be replaced or who is unwilling or unable to support a proposed conference committee report.

5-4 Operation of Committees of Conference - The two committees of conference on a bill or resolution shall meet jointly but vote separately while in conference. A unanimous vote by both committees of conference shall be necessary for an agreed report to the Senate and the House by the committees of conference.

5-5 Chairperson of Committees of Conference - The first-named person on a Senate committee of conference shall chair the committee. The chair of the committee of conference of the body where the bill or resolution originated shall chair the joint meeting of the committees of conference and shall have the authority to call the time and place for their first meeting.

5-6 Bill Sponsor Granted a Hearing - The prime sponsor of any bill or resolution referred to committees of conference shall, upon his or her request, be granted a hearing before said committees prior to action thereon.

PROHIBITIONS

5-10 Title Change Prohibited - A committee of conference shall not change the title of the bill or resolution submitted to it.

5-11 Non-Germane Amendments Prohibited - A committee of conference shall not add to the bill or resolution submitted to it any amendment that is non-germane to either the House- or Senate-passed version of the bill or resolution. For the purposes of this rule, the criteria for determining germaneness, as described in Rule 3-17 shall apply.

5-12 Indefinitely Postponed Items Prohibited - A committee of conference shall not add to the bill or resolution submitted to it any measure that was indefinitely postponed in either body.

PART SIX

OTHER RULES

SENATE STAFF

6-1 Composition and Duties - The staff of the Senate shall be comprised of:

- (1) A Clerk, who shall be elected by the Senate;
- (2) Clerk's office staff, who shall be nominated by the Clerk and appointed by the President; and
- (3) Such other personnel as the President shall appoint.

The President shall define the duties of all members of the Senate staff which are not fixed by statute or otherwise ordered by the Senate.

6-2 Days of Employment - Each member of the staff of the Senate shall be available on call to carry out the work of the Senate.

6-3 Requisition Approval Required - No officer or employee of the Senate during the session or any adjournment thereof shall purchase or contract for the purchase, pay, or promise to pay any sum of money on behalf of the Senate or issue any requisition or manifest without the approval of the Senate President.

SENATE RULES

6-5 Amending Rules - Any rule of the Senate may be amended by majority vote.

6-6 Suspending Rules - No standing rule of the Senate shall be suspended unless majority vote of the members present and voting vote in favor thereof.

MESSAGES

6-10 Messages Sent to House - Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Clerk of the Senate.

6-11 Messages, When Received - Messages from the Governor or House of Representatives may be received at all times, except when the Senate is engaged in putting the question, in calling the yeas and nays, or in counting the ballots.

MISCELLANEOUS

6-25 Conflict of Interest - In all instances every member shall act in conformance with the duly adopted Ethical Guidelines and Opinions of the New Hampshire General Court.

6-26- Requests to the Legislative Budget Assistant - Any Senate member may make a request of the Office of the Legislative Budget Assistant Budget Division, for technical staff assistance in the areas of finance, accounting and budgeting. The Budget Division may respond to that request when doing so will not interfere with the Budget Division's principal responsibilities as outlined in RSA 14:31-b, as determined by the Legislative Budget Assistant.

6-27 Committee of the Whole - The Senate may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole at any time on motion made for that purpose; and in forming a Committee of the Whole; the President shall leave the chair, and appoint a chairperson to preside in committee.

PART SEVENDeadlines**7-1 Deadlines.**

- a) Thursday, November 7, 2013 – Deadline for introduction of Senate bills.
- b) Thursday, November 14, 2013 – Deadline for Committees to ACT on bills.
- c) Thursday, November 21, 2013 at 5:00 PM – Deadline to ACT on all bills.
- d) Thursday, November 21, 2013 at 5:00 PM – Deadline to ACT on Committee of Conference Reports.

Adopted.

MOTION TO ADJOURN FROM EARLY SPECIAL SESSION

Sen. Bradley moved that the Senate adjourn from the Early Session, that the business of the Late Session be in order at the present time.

Adopted. Adjournment from the Early Special Session.

Recess/Out of Recess

ANNOUNCEMENTS

(The Chair recognized Sen. D'Allesandro.)

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. Personal privilege, if I might? Thank you.

This morning it's with a heavy heart that I get up and speak to you about my dear friend, my former colleague on the executive council, and a man who, in my opinion, is the finest that New Hampshire represents, the finest that New Hampshire represents. A man who has given his life to New Hampshire. I don't know of any person that I have ever been associated with politically who has given more to this state than Raymond Burton.

I first met Ray Burton in 1968. Walter Peterson was Governor of the state of New Hampshire. Governor called me to his office and asked me to accept an appointment on the Athletic Commission. Standing in the room was Ray Burton, a recent graduate of Plymouth State University, but Plymouth State College in those days, and he was on Walter's staff. At that point in time we engaged in a relationship, a friendship, that has lasted to this day. We served as colleagues on the executive council. Ray had a committee, and I'm sure some of you have been to Ray's house – the committee to do the right thing, formed by a number of people. We'd go up there in the summer and he would have his church group put on this church supper – ham and beans, Senator Stiles, you know, from the old food worker's days. The ham and bean supper. There would be a group playing there that you would have thought came right out of West Virginia, and Ray would be welcoming everyone. And we'd talk about politics, we'd talk about life, and the saying around the room was if there were an envelope opening in New Hampshire Ray Burton was there to commemorate it. Councilor Burton. His famous cars. *It's Burton for Certain*, was the word around the state of New Hampshire; longest serving executive councilor in the history of our state. And why did Ray do it? Ray did it because he loved people. He loved to serve. That was his goal in life: to make life a little bit better for every person he came in contact with.

A week ago Wednesday, my wife and I went to Bath, New Hampshire, and we sat down and we talked to Ray Burton. And Ray said to me, "I've done everything in my life that I've wanted to. I am ready to see my life come to an end." He's made his peace with all. He's done what he wanted to do. And last Friday, up at the Mount Washington, an event took place that resembled the coronation of a king. Senator Bradley was there, Senator Woodburn was there, Senator Hosmer was there, Senator Forrester was there. We had ex-governors, we had city governors, we had senators, but most importantly, we had a mob of people, ordinary people, who had driven from throughout his council district with their signs, *It's Burton for Certain*. Ray was there. He went through the whole thing, went through the whole thing, and ended by saying his life really was complete. This was the culmination of Ray Burton's public service.

When we were on the Council we took our famous plane tour – flew to every airport in the state of New Hampshire. Gravel strips, grass strips. Haverhill – when you go underneath the wires to get into the airport you have to come in low. We did it. Every year I was on the Council, we did the airplane tour. He does the train tour, he does this tour. I mean the man is just an example of endless energy.

So at this point in time, Ray Burton lies critically ill at his home in Bath. How long will Ray Burton last, I really don't know. Ray Burton is resigned to meet his maker. What an important thing, what a privilege, and what a wonderful consequence for a man to say, I'm ready because I have done everything I could to make the lives of the people I represent better. That sentiment should be pervasive throughout our state. Every public servant should manifest that. Ray Burton is a rarity, he's a rarity. As I say, he's been my friend, he's been my colleague, we've had a relationship that I treasure. My life consists of relationships. This has been one of the great relationships of my life. Ray Burton, New Hampshire's finest. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Sen. Woodburn.)

SENATOR WOODBURN: Thank you, Mister President. I want to echo the comments of the Senator from Manchester and try to add something to that, which is not necessary, but certainly personal. Ray Burton is a constituent, a mentor, a friend, a colleague in arms in fighting for the North Country, and as I drove down to that great event that the Senator from Manchester talked about, I recall all the dignitaries and how, finally, Ray Burton had moved government north and how much he appreciated it and how much it made him feel good to have so many people in state government be there.

And I saw a young man, a construction DOT worker, holding a sign, and it really occurred to me at that point. There are two things about Ray Burton that I think need to be said here as we contemplate his life in the North Country; try to figure out where we go from here, is his devotion to place. Whenever Ray Burton would call somebody he was Ray Burton from Bath, New Hampshire, because being from someplace meant something: it was who you are. And as he sits at home, lays at home, in a place where he grew up and lived, who he was is very much a part of where he came from. And whether it be Bath, the North Country, or rural areas, that was part of its essence.

When you think about that today, for two centuries we've told people if you want to amount to anything you've got to leave home. You can't stay home and be a success. Many people from my part of the state are inclined to leave home, but Ray stayed and we are so fortunate that he stayed as part of our community. And even the great talents that he had, he never forgot who he was, where he came from, and that folksy, down-home way of being, what was really a hallmark, and sometimes may have confused people that there wasn't a great mind, or a great intelligence, or a great instinct.

The other is a devotion to democracy. And I was an intern for Ray Burton working over in his office and that notion that grass-roots democracy that power derives from the people. That what Jackson said the humble members of our society really ruled this, and not only believing it but being part of his practical life. You know, I think of the people that he touched. I think of the people that he got involved in: a person who was in prison, a person who did something dastardly, had a voice. Ray Burton would listen. He was a comfort. He understood the struggle, the difficulties that the people in our part of the state – and he was their voice.

I noted that he was a most successful politician in the state. Yet he had never been to a national party convention, had never been to the White House, but he would always note that, "I never missed a lilac parade in Lisbon or the Lancaster fair," because that was the root of all power and all government within those local communities; not reaching high but reaching where the people are.

Two final stories: When I was at an event recently and someone had asked me a question, and I gave them an answer that I thought I knew from my real estate background and they weren't buying my answer. And they said, "Fine, I'll call Ray." And those words, "Call Ray," are words that are used throughout the North Country, and these are people that don't often have advocates. They may not have the skills to advocate. They certainly don't have lawyers and lobbyists. They have one person. And across the tables of New Hampshire, in the North Country, whether it be the dining room tables or the select board tables, those words, "Call Ray," was comforting, because solutions may not have been reached, but they were always called back, always responded to.

And finally let me just say, being a colleague in arms with Ray Burton was a great, great joy of my life. Unfortunately, a short time, but, you know, I recall running into someone whose father was a road agent in his town. And after a town meeting, we were the interns; we'd do the Ray Burton letters. We'd put those seals on and we'd go through every, two-hundred towns. Every single municipal official who didn't run, got defeated, or retired got a state seal letter from Ray Burton thanking them for their service. And we think big things that we do in this building. Ray Burton thought little things that make a difference in people's lives. And I ran into this woman who said her father was defeated for road agent. He had served for many, many years. Went home. Lost that night. No one said thank you. No one appreciated what he did. When he died, in his casket, they put the Ray Burton seal letter. And that's what this is all about. It's all about people. And Ray Burton understood that instinctively, and we are better because of him and all that he has done.

And I'd just like to also add, Mister President, thank you to you for coming to the North Country and spending time with us. And I would also note that, for a time, Ray Burton was the Sergeant-at-Arms of this body, and maybe one of the few that was Sergeant-at-Arms of both the Senate and the House at different points in his life. So, thank you very much for your time.

(The Chair recognized Sen. Fuller Clark.)

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you very much, Mister President. I would just like, I assume that these remarks will be recorded. That the record will show that I also traveled to Mount Washington to honor Ray Burton and to say goodbye to him. It was truly a privilege in my life to have known him and to have worked with him. Thank you.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Susan and I have already said to Ray that our thoughts and prayers are with him. I will send Ray a message today that the New Hampshire Senate's thoughts and prayers are with him.

Without objection all Rule 2-16's shall be entered into the permanent *Journal of the Senate*. Adopted.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Sen. Bradley moved that the business of the day being completed, that the senate recess to the call of the chair for the purposes of drafting and introducing bills, referring bills to committee, scheduling hearings, sending and receiving messages, and processing enrolled bill reports and amendments and when we recess, we recess to the call of the chair.

Adopted. The Senate Special Session is in recess to the Call of the Chair.