

the entire State of New York, you can see there is not a county in the State of New York where median income has gone up. Why? Well, one of the main reasons is the Democratic politicians in New York have prohibited developing those natural resources because they ban fracking.

So in Pennsylvania, Pennsylvanians apparently would like jobs, would like higher median incomes. They are seeing the benefits. But in New York, New Yorkers are not because Democratic politicians in New York have prohibited developing those resources.

I would note that one of the most promising areas is the Monterey shale in California—abundant resources—and you would note, in the entire State of California there is not one green county. That is because California, likewise—even though they have those resources, the Democratic politicians there have concluded Californians do not want jobs, they do not want higher incomes, and they are going to prohibit developing their natural resources rather than providing for the very real suffering that is being caused.

I would note, there is one striking exception from this pattern being largely a geological shale formation of this country, and that is the bright green on the map that is located right here where we are standing—the District of Columbia and the surrounding areas.

Let me tell you, it is a good time to be in and around government. The lobbyists, the consultants, those who make money on the growing and growing and growing Federal Government spending and debt, are getting fatter and happier every day. You look at the rest of the country, and you see stagnation, you see median income falling.

Rather than engaging in political games—driven by polling done by the Democratic Senatorial Committee on this minimum wage bill that, if passed, would only hurt low-income African-American and Hispanic teenagers—instead, we ought to come together with bipartisan unanimity to say: We will stand with the American people to bring millions of jobs. We will stand with the American people to raise median income. We will stand with the American people to make it easier for people who are struggling to achieve the American dream.

Therefore, I have proposed an amendment to replace the text of S. 2223, the minimum wage act, with the text of the American Energy Renaissance Act that I have introduced, S. 2170.

We should all come together and vote on removing the government barriers, opening new Federal lands and resources, developing high-paying, promising jobs that expand opportunity.

In conclusion, let me say this debate comes down to two numbers. It is not a complicated debate. This debate comes down to two numbers. On my left, the real Obama minimum wage: \$0.00 an hour. I am sorry to say, in this Democratic Senate, this Chamber is largely empty. There is no discussion of funda-

mental tax reform or regulatory reform, of removing the barriers that have caused the lowest labor force participation since 1978.

Instead, we are debating a bill to increase unemployment. This minimum-wage bill—the nonpartisan CBO has told us more people would be paid \$0.00 an hour under the bill before this Chamber. No wonder Congress's approval rating is 8, 10, 12 percent, when you take the greatest challenge facing Americans right now—the need for economic growth and jobs—and the U.S. Senate in Democratic control will not even talk about providing real relief there. No wonder people are disgusted with the U.S. Congress.

You want to know what this debate is about? Compare \$0.00 an hour to \$46.98 an hour. I want to see millions of Americans making \$40, \$50, \$60 an hour, providing for their kids, having a better future.

As I travel this country, over and over again, men and women come up to me. They look me in the eyes and say: Ted, I am scared. I am scared that we are bankrupting this country. I am scared that my kids and grandkids are not going to have the future, the opportunity, the freedom we have been blessed to have.

This U.S. Senate has an opportunity to address that. We should pass the American Energy Renaissance Act. We should stop making it harder for working Americans, but, instead, we should come together for jobs and economic growth.

Thank you, Madam President.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF THEODORE DAVID CHUANG TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Mr. REID. Madam President, I now move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 591.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Theodore David Chuang, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented

under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Theodore David Chuang, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Elizabeth Warren, Robert Menendez, Barbara Mikulski, Jack Reed, Richard Blumenthal, Carl Levin, Christopher Murphy, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Sheldon Whitehouse, Patty Murray, Thomas R. Carper, John D. Rockefeller IV, Jeff Merkley, Richard J. Durbin, Benjamin L. Cardin.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. I now move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF GEORGE JARROD HAZEL TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Mr. REID. I now proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 592.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George Jarrod Hazel, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of George Jarrod Hazel, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Elizabeth Warren, Robert Menendez, Barbara Mikulski, Jack Reed, Richard Blumenthal, Carl Levin, Christopher Murphy, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Sheldon Whitehouse, Patty Murray, Thomas R. Carper, John D. Rockefeller IV, Jeff Merkley, Richard J. Durbin, Benjamin L. Cardin.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. I now move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF NANCY L. MORITZ TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

Mr. REID. I now move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 575.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Nancy L. Moritz, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Madam President, there is a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Nancy L. Moritz, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Dianne Feinstein, John D. Rockefeller IV, Debbie Stabenow, Barbara Mikulski, Carl Levin, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tom Harkin, Amy Klobuchar, Barbara Boxer, Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Robert Menendez, Sheldon Whitehouse, Christopher A. Coons, Richard J. Durbin.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. I now move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO DEBORAH A.P. HERSMAN

Mr. REID. Madam President, I rise today to commend the departing Chairman of the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board, Deborah A.P. Hersman, as she prepares to launch a new career as president and CEO of the century-old National Safety Council.

A 12-year veteran staffer of Capitol Hill, Debbie is no stranger to many Senators on both sides of the aisle. After graduating with a degree in political science from Virginia Tech and receiving a master's in conflict resolution from George Mason University, she worked as a staffer for my former colleague, Congressman Bob Wise, where she rose from intern to staff director and then to senior legislative aide. He used to say, "She has a backbone. Don't ever think that you are ever going to push her over." I can see why.

Debbie came to the Senate in 1999 to work for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation under the leadership of Senator Jay Rockefeller. Her efforts during that time contributed to the passage of some of the benchmark legislation underpinning the transportation safety framework she vigorously upheld as NTSB Chairman, such as the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999, Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002, Transportation Equity Act of the 21st Century, and Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act.

Debbie's outstanding leadership at the NTSB has helped make traveling safer for all Americans. She was the NTSB member on scene for the terrible Metro train collision in 2009 in this city where nine people lost their lives and dozens were injured. I was glad to see that she and the agency took charge of the investigation, and I admire her commitment to ensuring such a horrific incident will not occur again.

Debbie oversaw the timely completion of several high-profile accident investigations during her tenure as Chairman, including the deadly 2011 crash at the Reno National Championship Air Races. During the third lap of a six-lap race, 11 people lost their lives and many suffered injuries when a show plane plummeted into the spectator stands. As many of you know, these are enormously popular events. I have attended them many times. Our late colleague Senator Ted Stevens was a big fan. My own grandchildren attended those races the very week of the crash.

I commend Debbie and her team for the work they did in the aftermath of the tragedy, and to issue timely and effective recommendations to help save lives and prevent injuries in the future. Her efficient work prior to the first anniversary of the crash enabled the annual air show tradition—so important to northern Nevada for nearly 50 years—to continue even more safely than before. The recommendations provided by the NTSB will ensure that

tens of thousands of spectators can safely enjoy these races.

Debbie is acknowledged as a visionary, passionate, and bipartisan safety leader who advocates for safety across all modes of transportation. At the NTSB, she has been on scene for more than 20 major transportation incidents; chaired scores of NTSB hearings, forums, and events; and regularly testifies before Congress. She was first appointed as an NTSB board member by President George W. Bush in 2004. In 2009, President Obama reappointed her to a second 5-year term and appointed her to a 2-year term as Chairman, making her, at age 39, the youngest person ever to fill that position. President Obama reappointed her as Chairman in 2011, and in August 2013, he nominated her for a third term as Chairman and for a third term as a Board member, all with unanimous Senate confirmation.

Among her many initiatives, Debbie has focused attention and actions on distracted driving, child passenger safety, and helping accident victims and their families. Her leadership has created a more transparent and accountable organization by significantly increasing the quantity and quality of NTSB information available on the agency's Web site, holding more public meetings to highlight safety issues, and embracing social media to communicate with the broadest possible audience of the traveling public.

Debbie always emphasizes the NTSB's role as "the conscience and the compass of the transportation industry." The Nation has benefitted from nearly a decade of her stewardship in the agency's leadership. While we are saying goodbye to this passionate standard bearer of public safety in the Federal realm, I am very pleased that we are not losing her energy on these issues altogether. Her move to lead the National Safety Council will open up new doors to her, that organization, and to safety initiatives benefitting the entire country. It is yet another step forward in an illustrious career of heartfelt public service dedicated to protecting the well-being of all Americans.

WRIGLEY FIELD'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I wish to recognize the 100th birthday of an American icon: Wrigley Field. As the second oldest Major League ball park and oldest in the National League, Wrigley Field has hosted millions of fans and easily earned its nickname, The Friendly Confines.

On April 23rd, 1914, it opened its doors not to the Chicago Cubs, and it wasn't even called Wrigley Field. It was called Weeghman Park, and the Chicago Chifeds of the short-lived Federal League played there. The Chicago Cubs moved into their home in 1916.

From the ivy-covered outfield walls, to its hand-turned score board, to the bleachers and the marquee, you always know you are at Wrigley Field. It was