

**NOMINATIONS OF JAY CURTIS SHAMBAUGH
AND REBECCA LEE HAFFAJEE**

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON THE

NOMINATIONS OF

JAY CURTIS SHAMBAUGH, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY; AND REBECCA LEE HAFFAJEE, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

—————
JULY 12, 2022
—————



Printed for the use of the Committee on Finance

—————
U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RON WYDEN, Oregon, *Chairman*

DEBBIE STABENOW, Michigan	MIKE CRAPO, Idaho
MARIA CANTWELL, Washington	CHUCK GRASSLEY, Iowa
ROBERT MENENDEZ, New Jersey	JOHN CORNYN, Texas
THOMAS R. CARPER, Delaware	JOHN THUNE, South Dakota
BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, Maryland	RICHARD BURR, North Carolina
SHERROD BROWN, Ohio	ROB PORTMAN, Ohio
MICHAEL F. BENNET, Colorado	PATRICK J. TOOMEY, Pennsylvania
ROBERT P. CASEY, JR., Pennsylvania	TIM SCOTT, South Carolina
MARK R. WARNER, Virginia	BILL CASSIDY, Louisiana
SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, Rhode Island	JAMES LANKFORD, Oklahoma
MAGGIE HASSAN, New Hampshire	STEVE DAINES, Montana
CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, Nevada	TODD YOUNG, Indiana
ELIZABETH WARREN, Massachusetts	BEN SASSE, Nebraska
	JOHN BARRASSO, Wyoming

JOSHUA SHEINKMAN, *Staff Director*
GREGG RICHARD, *Republican Staff Director*

CONTENTS

OPENING STATEMENTS

	Page
Wyden, Hon. Ron, a U.S. Senator from Oregon, chairman, Committee on Finance	1
Crapo, Hon. Mike, a U.S. Senator from Idaho	2

ADMINISTRATION NOMINEES

Shambaugh, Jay Curtis, Ph.D., nominated to be Under Secretary for International Affairs, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC	3
Haffajee, Rebecca Lee, Ph.D., nominated to be Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC	5

ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND APPENDIX MATERIAL

Crapo, Hon. Mike:	
Opening statement	2
Prepared statement	29
Haffajee, Rebecca Lee, Ph.D.:	
Testimony	5
Prepared statement	29
Biographical information	31
Responses to questions from committee members	43
Shambaugh, Jay Curtis, Ph.D.:	
Testimony	3
Prepared statement	50
Biographical information	51
Responses to questions from committee members	66
Wyden, Hon. Ron:	
Opening statement	1
Prepared statement	82

COMMUNICATION

Legal Action Center	85
---------------------------	----

**NOMINATIONS OF JAY CURTIS SHAMBAUGH,
TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF
THE TREASURY; AND REBECCA LEE
HAFFAJEE, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES**

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 2022

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,
Washington, DC.

The hearing was convened, pursuant to notice, at 10:07 a.m., in Room SD-215, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Ron Wyden (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Bennet, Casey, Whitehouse, Cortez Masto, Warren, Crapo, Thune, Lankford, and Daines.

Also present: Democratic staff: Ian Nicholson, Investigator/Nominations Advisor; and Joshua Sheinkman, Staff Director. Republican staff: Lincoln Foran, Policy Advisor; Gregg Richard, Staff Director; and Jeffrey Wrase, Deputy Staff Director and Chief Economist.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. RON WYDEN, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM OREGON, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

The CHAIRMAN. The Finance Committee will come to order. The committee meets this morning to discuss two key nominations for important roles dealing with economic and health policy.

First up, Dr. Rebecca Haffajee is nominated to serve as the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at the Department of Health and Human Services. This job is right at the center of the Department's efforts to tackle the biggest health and family policy challenges, leading on strategy, coordination, and research on health issues.

For example, one of those big challenges is also a top priority for us as a committee. It involves improving mental health care in America. The lack of affordable mental health care is an issue in every community in every State—the biggest cities and the smallest towns. It affects people of all backgrounds and all income levels. And Senator Crapo and I have put in vast amounts of time on this issue. We want this to be a bipartisan question, because solving the mental health challenge requires lawmakers and the Department

to bring together the best ideas, no matter where they come from: from different Federal agencies; from the States and local governments; from the private sector; from Democrats and Republicans here in the Congress.

It is a big help to that process when there is a confirmed Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. It will also be a big help that Dr. Haffajee is very qualified for the job, and she brings, in my view, just the right experience for this position.

In March 2021, she was appointed Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, and she served as the acting Assistant Secretary for more than a year. She is a top expert and a widely published researcher on health policy issues. So she is going to help us lead progress on improving mental health, as well as fighting the drug abuse epidemic, improving health coverage, and lowering the cost of prescription medicines.

Next up, Dr. Jay Shambaugh is nominated to serve as Under Secretary for International Affairs at the Treasury Department. The Treasury's Office of International Affairs deals with major global economic challenges, including cracking down on currency manipulation, dealing with trade cheats, and strengthening America's relationships with economic allies. That includes coordinating and evaluating the effectiveness of sanctions on Russia. It comes down to protecting and growing our economy and creating jobs, in my view, and I think Dr. Shambaugh knows this. Dr. Shambaugh, this speaks to the whole question of giving everybody in America—everybody—the chance to get ahead.

The doctor is a professor of economics and international affairs at the George Washington University. He previously served as a member of the White House Council on Economic Advisors and on the Council of Economic Affairs staff as Chief Economist. He is also an author and an expert on international economics.

Colleagues, I want to tell you that, in my view, we have two highly qualified nominees here. I want to thank them for joining the committee today, and for their willingness to serve. And I want to recognize my friend, Senator Crapo.

[The prepared statement of Chairman Wyden appears in the appendix.]

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE CRAPO,
A U.S. SENATOR FROM IDAHO**

Senator CRAPO. Thank you, Chairman Wyden. And welcome, Dr. Shambaugh and Dr. Haffajee. And congratulations on your nominations.

Dr. Shambaugh, in terms of tax issues, the OECD negotiations could have significant international economic consequences, and this important position could be involved in advising on the economic effects of the OECD agreement and projected implementation. I hope you will share your insights on the effect of the OECD agreement on U.S. businesses and U.S. revenue—and any other analysis of the potential effects of the OECD agreement.

Additionally, I look forward to hearing your perspectives on the current international economic environment, including the interplay between fiscal policy, energy policy, and the 40-year high inflation which is effecting America today.

Turning to Dr. Haffajee, you have written extensively on the health impacts of marijuana legalization, opioid addiction treatment, and public health emergencies, among other issues. Please share your perspectives on these issues, as well as how, should you be confirmed, you will challenge the administration to evaluate programs in these and other areas fairly and with close attention to what the facts indicate, rather than what political agendas might dictate.

I remind both of our nominees also that the success of the Departments of Treasury and Health and Human Services depends on a strong partnership with Congress, which includes transparency and consultation with our offices. This is true not just because of the authority Congress has delegated, but because members are well positioned to understand the needs of our constituents.

I ask both nominees today to confirm that they will be attentive to members of this committee, and indeed the broader Senate, should they be confirmed. And I look forward to hearing their testimony and their responses to questions. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Senator Crapo appears in the appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. I thank my colleague.

Dr. Shambaugh, we will have your opener and Dr. Haffajee's opener, and then we have some questions, procedural questions we have to deal with, and then we will have questions from members.

Dr. Shambaugh, please.

**STATEMENT OF JAY CURTIS SHAMBAUGH, Ph.D., NOMINATED
TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, DC**

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Thank you. Chairman Wyden, Ranking Member Crapo, and distinguished members of the committee, I am honored to appear before the committee today as you consider my nomination to be Treasury Under Secretary for International Affairs. I am thankful for the support of President Biden, Vice President Harris, and Secretary Yellen.

If confirmed, it would be a privilege to work with the distinguished public servants in International Affairs at Treasury. I look forward to working closely with this committee and your colleagues in Congress to pursue international economic policies that further the interests of the American people.

I want to thank my family for their support: my wife Lisa, who is here with me today; my children Tyler and Jack; my sister; and my parents Curt and Nancy Shambaugh. My mother was a teacher. She volunteered at the local hospital and in schools. And she eventually became president of the school board in the local public school system I attended. My father worked in finance and also served as a trustee for our church. I learned from my parents that public service and making a positive contribution in the world are important responsibilities. I have tried to carry this lesson with me, serving as a deacon in two churches and coaching youth sports. I have also dedicated much of my professional life to trying to make a positive contribution in the world through public service and engaging in public policy.

For the last 25 years, my career has been focused on economic policy. My core area of research has been empirical international macroeconomics—the study of exchange rates, capital flows, and spillovers across countries. I have published articles in top journals as well as a book on these questions. I am a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research in International Finance and Macroeconomics. I also have presented at major conferences and central banks around the world, spent time as a visitor at the IMF, and have taught international economics for over 20 years.

I believe my experience creates a strong foundation to address many of the policy questions faced by Treasury’s Office of International Affairs. At the same time, my experience is not just theoretical. During my time at the White House Council of Economic Advisers, I attended many strategic and economic dialogue meetings with China and met with Chinese officials and officials from a number of countries around the world. I also represented the U.S. Government at the OECD in discussions related to economic issues.

These experiences have prepared me well to serve in the role of Under Secretary, where international economic diplomacy is one of the many responsibilities. I also had the opportunity to work on a wide range of international economic issues—ranging from trade and development economics to international finance and climate—preparing me for the broad range of subjects covered by Treasury International Affairs.

I also have significant experience working on U.S. economic policy issues, ranging from economic and wage growth, to energy and climate issues, to regional disparities and the impact of trade shocks. Studying these issues has prepared me to carefully consider how U.S. global economic leadership on a range of issues affects the American economy, American households, and American workers.

The last 2 decades have emphasized more than ever the importance of our global economic policies and how those policies affect the U.S. economy, our national security, and American families. Shifting trade patterns and rising trade and competition with China have directly impacted many communities around the United States. The global economic crisis after 2008 accentuated the importance of global growth to the health of our economy. Dealing with the disruption of the flow of goods and parts during the pandemic has highlighted the interconnectedness of our economy.

Most recently, U.S. global economic tools are being used to respond to the illegal invasion of Ukraine by Russia, which further underscores the importance of our economic diplomacy to protect national security. Interconnectedness, financial crises, shocks from trade, complicated supply chains, unequal global outcomes, the links between foreign and economic policies—these are the challenges of our time. If confirmed, I look forward to working on these issues and consulting closely with the members of this committee and Congress.

Thank you, Chairman Wyden, Ranking Member Crapo. I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Shambaugh appears in the appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Shambaugh, thank you.
Dr. Haffajee?

STATEMENT OF REBECCA LEE HAFFAJEE, Ph.D., NOMINATED TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, WASHINGTON, DC

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Chairman Wyden, Ranking Member Crapo, and members of the committee, thank you for considering my nomination to be the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, or the ASPE, within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

I am honored by President Biden's decision to nominate me for this role, and should I be confirmed, I look forward to serving under his leadership and Secretary Becerra's leadership.

Before I begin my testimony, I would like to thank my family. With me here today is my husband, James Drabick. And supporting me virtually are my two young children, Annabelle and Samuel, as well as my father and sister, Drs. Charles and Jessica Haffajee. With me in spirit is my mother, Dr. Anne Haffajee. Without their support and their love, I would not be here today.

My name is Rebecca Haffajee, and I am a lawyer, researcher, and policy analyst. And before all of those things I am a daughter. Both of my parents were first-generation Americans, and both were clinicians. Growing up and watching them work in health care inspired my passion for improving health and well-being outcomes for all Americans.

My father is still a practicing cardiologist. He loves his patients, and his patients love him. And watching him be the best physician he can be, and often saving their lives, taught me how critical patient-centered care is to positive health outcomes.

My mother was a renowned dental researcher. She is also my biggest inspiration. My mother not only lovingly raised a family and excelled in her career, but she did so while battling long-term cancer throughout much of her life. Her battle taught me how important it is to ensure that we are doing the best thing for people when they are experiencing serious health challenges.

Though I began my professional career in health-care law, my passion really lies in using research and the research process to implement policy changes that improve people's health and well-being. I spent time living in East Africa working in public health on research around care for mothers and children affected by HIV/AIDS. For more than a decade, I have focused on U.S. health policy research, first as a professor at the University of Michigan and then as a policy researcher at the RAND Corporation. I am passionate about my work because I truly believe that changes made at the Federal, State, and local levels can have meaningful impacts when research informs that policy.

While many in government and across the country may not be familiar with ASPE, its work changes lives. Researchers at ASPE work to ensure that the President, the Secretary, and leaders across HHS have the best available data and evidence when they

are making decisions and measuring the impact of those decisions on the population's health and well-being.

For more than a year now, I have worked within ASPE, serving as the Acting Assistant Secretary. I have had the opportunity to lead much of the agency's most rigorous research and strategic planning. And my understanding of the nuts and bolts of the agency, as well as the Department and administration at large, and the strong relationships I have built, will serve me well in the role, should I be confirmed.

If confirmed as the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, I would work to ensure that ASPE is focused on using the best research and data to expand health-care access, strengthen behavioral health, and advance equity. We know from our work in ASPE that expanding access to health care is critical to our Nation's health and well-being. When people do not have health-care coverage or that coverage is not high-quality, we all suffer the consequences.

Mental health and substance use challenges have been exacerbated by COVID-19. But even before the pandemic, this area of health was underemphasized and underfunded. ASPE can play a critical role in strengthening our Nation's behavioral health infrastructure and has demonstrated this already through its work on the HHS Overdose Prevention Strategy, which I was privileged to lead in developing.

Finally, on equity, to understand why health inequities exist and how to best address them, we have to look at the root causes—also known as the social determinants of health. Things like income, education, housing, social support—these are so important to health outcomes. And through ASPE's ongoing social determinants of health and equity work, we can understand how best to ensure that those in underserved and underresourced populations do not experience gaps in services and supports and are able to live their healthiest lives.

None of these priorities I have laid out can be achieved without strong partnership and communication, particularly with the Congress and with stakeholders across the health-care sector. I have learned, in my various roles, the importance of listening to and understanding the perspectives of different health stakeholders, including patients, providers, and governments. These perspectives inform research agendas; the data collected and analyzed; and ultimately, effective policies.

The research that ASPE provides is critical to the work of HHS and agencies across the Federal Government. If confirmed, I look forward to continuing ASPE's transformative work to meet the health and well-being needs of our Nation.

Thank you for considering my nomination, and I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Haffajee appears in the appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Haffajee, thank you.

Now I have some obligatory questions I have to ask both of you.

First, is there anything that you are aware of in your background that might present a conflict of interest to the duties of the office to which you have been nominated?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. No.

Dr. HAFFAJEE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Second, do you know of any reason, personal or otherwise, that would in any way prevent you from fully and honorably discharging the responsibilities of the office to which you have been nominated?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. No.

Dr. HAFFAJEE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Third, do you agree, without reservation, to respond to any reasonable summons to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Congress, if you are confirmed?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Yes.

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Finally, do you commit to providing a prompt response in writing to any questions addressed to you by any Senator of the committee?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Yes.

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, let's go to questions, and beginning with you, Dr. Shambaugh. If you are confirmed, you are going to be involved in the debate about global taxation. And I recently released an analysis of my current investigation into how major pharmaceutical companies are using tax havens to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. Our report showed that AbbVie had 75 percent of its sales in the United States, but 99 percent of its profits were reported offshore, much of it in tax havens like Bermuda. The report also found that since 2017, AbbVie has been able to exploit subsidiaries in offshore tax havens to avoid paying billions of dollars in taxes on prescription drug sales.

So, let's picture it this morning. You have Americans waiting in line to get their prescriptions filled, wondering how they are going to be able to afford their medicines and still pay the rent and buy groceries. And then we see these big pharmaceutical giants—and, by the way, we are concerned about Merck and Abbot as well, because they have been stonewalling our questions. So, you have these big pharmaceutical giants finding ways to make money here in the United States selling medicines, desperately needed medicines, to senior citizens. And then they go off and book their profits somewhere else. It is textbook tax evasion.

Now, you are not at the Treasury Department yet, but what is your understanding of how reforming our international tax system in line with a global minimum tax would address this type of tax avoidance?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Well, Senator, I think, first of all, by having a global minimum tax from the United States, what it would mean is, income booked outside the United States would still be facing some sort of tax. It can right now under the 2017 law, but as your investigation suggests, it is still something that firms can avoid.

The global minimum tax that has been negotiated, my understanding is, would also raise that rate somewhat from the 2017 law, which would bring it a little closer to the U.S. statutory rate, which would basically give firms less of an incentive to book profits elsewhere.

I think the really crucial part of it, though, my understanding of it, is because it is negotiated with over 100 countries, it means that other countries would also have a global minimum tax set up, so that U.S. firms would not face a disadvantage because the U.S. taxes foreign profits, because other countries would be doing so as well. So I think, in that sense, we would try to harmonize policies across the world and have less of a race-to-the-bottom setup—and frankly, really less of an incentive to use tax havens.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank you. That is a thoughtful answer, and I am not surprised, because you have worked on these global economic issues for some time. People always say, “Oh, this stuff is really complicated and hard to sort out.” It is not so complicated when you think, Senator Bennet, about senior citizens standing in line in Colorado, trying to figure out how they are going to afford their medicine. And then we read about these companies that make their profits in the United States, hunting and pecking for tax havens around the country to avoid paying their fair share. But thank you for your thoughtful answer.

Dr. Haffajee, thank you as well for being here, and for the professionalism that you have brought to this whole health issue for years in the past.

I want to ask you about the accelerated FDA approval issue, and put it in the context of Alzheimer’s, because we all desperately want cures for Alzheimer’s. My mother got a master’s degree from Yale in the day when no woman got a master’s degree, and was dealing with Alzheimer’s for well over a decade. So we desperately want a cure.

So, you recently went through the accelerated approval process with respect to a new Alzheimer’s drug, and I want to walk you through what happened.

The company comes in. We have what amounts to a real breakthrough, a cure. So, what is the government going to do? The government is going to jack up Part B premiums for seniors in order to cover this. Well, it is still questionable what the evidence is.

So, when Dr. Califf was nominated to head the FDA, I asked him in considerable detail about whether we ought to have a fresh policy. I want to support accelerated approvals for desperately needed medicine, but I also want the next step to be those critical trials to make sure we get to the bottom of the evidence.

Do you agree with Dr. Califf? And what might you do in your position at ASPE, the HHS Department, to promote that philosophy? Because I feel very strongly about it. Accelerated approval can really give us the opportunity to make breakthroughs. But we also have to have the next step, which are these critical trials.

Your thoughts?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you, Senator Wyden, for the question. And this is an important one.

First off, I do agree with Dr. Califf’s position that we need to make sure that when we have drugs approved through this accelerated pathway, that we do the confirmatory studies and confirm the clinical benefits. And I would—were I to be confirmed, I would support you and Dr. Califf in making sure that that happens.

The CHAIRMAN. Very good.
Senator Crapo?

Senator CRAPO. Thank you, Senator Wyden.

And, Dr. Shambaugh, the State and local funds that were eventually adopted in the American Recovery Plan Act, or ARPA, totaled \$350 billion, even though many commentators criticized that amount as excessive. Indeed, many States reported budget surpluses over the last 2 years, with California reporting a \$76-billion surplus in 2021, and a \$98-billion surplus in 2022. And also in 2021, California received \$26 billion in Federal aid under ARPA.

In light of these circumstances, were the critics of the ARPA plan correct in calling the \$350-billion State aid package excessive?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Senator, it is not an issue I have spent a great deal of time looking at. So, from the surface what I would say is one of the challenges in crafting some sort of bill like that is you do not always know exactly what is coming down the pike. And so, the recovery was more rapid, I think, than many people expected. And so in that sense, State budgets have recovered faster than I think many people were anticipating at the time it was passed.

Senator CRAPO. Well, thank you. I actually think that that is accurate, and there are many of us who are saying maybe we should redirect those funds either back to the Treasury or something else. But I will not go into that with you.

Did the \$1.9 trillion of Federal spending in ARPA that was unleashed through both State and local aid, as well as through direct payments to individuals, did that contribute to our inflation over the past 2 years?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I think inflation is generally seen by most economists to be a function of supply and demand in the economy. To the extent that the Rescue Act led to faster economic growth than we would have had—fewer people unemployed, people with more money in their bank accounts—that would have provided some more demand. I think most studies have said it is somewhat at the margin, not a massive impact, but that it probably left us with less unemployment than we would have had and therefore a little more demand in the economy.

Senator CRAPO. Well, just finally on this issue, California has a new, what I call a scheme to send residents an additional \$17 billion in, quote, “inflation relief,” end quote, which a *Bloomberg* columnist recently called economic illiteracy of the highest order that will increase—and I think what he was saying is that that is just going to fuel inflation.

Would you agree that sending out \$17 billion worth of checks to people in order to help them deal with inflation is actually going to cause a greater inflationary impact?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I think the reality is, given the size of the economy, \$17 billion probably would have a marginal impact. It probably would not be all that substantial. I think any more money spent at the very small margin could increase inflation, but I do not think \$17 billion, in the scope of the U.S. economy, would probably be a substantial factor.

Senator CRAPO. Well, would you at least agree that pumping spending into the economy at this point, when we have a demand issue with regard to inflation, is going to cause more demand and more inflation?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Yes, I agree. At the margin, more demand is going to lead possibly to more inflation. I think things around that margin probably would not be a huge impact.

Senator CRAPO. Okay; thank you.

And, Dr. Haffajee, in 2014—I want to talk to you about the public health emergency surrounding COVID.

In 2014, you and two coauthors wrote that “the spirit of emergency powers laws seems to enshrine three key criteria for suspending normal lawmaking processes: the situation is exigent; the anticipated or potential harm would be calamitous; and the harm cannot be avoided through ordinary procedures.”

That is what we saw with COVID. “The lack of clear triggering thresholds for terminating emergency powers is particularly troubling”—this is, again, from your article—“creating the possibility that critical legal protections might be suspended indefinitely.”

So the question I have to you, which is one that is being asked by many, is, are we still in a public health emergency related to COVID-19?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the question, Senator Crapo. During COVID-19 we have found that the public health emergency declaration by the Secretary has unleashed a number of authorities that have been very helpful in addressing the acute harms of the pandemic. And for many of those flexibilities, there is exploration about whether they should be extended, for example telehealth.

So ultimately, the decision about whether to terminate the public health emergency rests with the Secretary. ASPE’s role, which would continue were I to be confirmed, is to inform that with data and evidence around what is the situation on the ground? What would need to happen should this public health emergency be terminated? It is a complex issue because it involves, you know, agencies across HHS, and partnerships with the States, which is why the Secretary has said he would give 60 days’ notice before terminating.

Senator CRAPO. Well, thank you for that analysis. You know, Senator Wyden and I are working on the lessons to learn from some of these emergency actions that have been very helpful and maybe should become permanent. I think that should happen in regular order, though.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Crapo. And we will be working together on those issues.

Senator Bennet?

Senator BENNET. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for holding the hearing, and thank you both for your willingness to serve.

Dr. Shambaugh, I am concerned. For years across Democratic and Republican administrations, we have neglected to implement a coherent strategy in the Indo-Pacific region. Instead, China has expanded its global influence, including across Latin America, for example. Businesses in Colorado and throughout the country are experiencing supply chain challenges, driven in part by our overreliance on China.

In light of supply chain disruptions due to the COVID crisis and ongoing global instability, how can we use our trade and development policy to reshore critical supply chains to the United States,

and near-shore others? Can this strategy strengthen our relationship with countries across our hemisphere?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Thank you, Senator. I would say the shortest answer is that, yes, policies aimed at re-shoring—or friend-shoring, as I know Secretary Yellen has referred to it—or near-shoring present opportunities to try to strengthen our supply chains.

I think some of that we have seen. I think firms are learning on their own that firms that try to minimize costs and have only one supplier as the lowest-cost supplier are suddenly finding that that may be the lowest cost in good times, but not in bad times. And so they are trying to diversify their supply chains on their own. But I think these are certainly the kind of things—a coherent set of policies aimed to work with allies, both across the Indo-Pacific and in the Western Hemisphere, can be important as ways to try to make sure that we have critical supply chains that are durable and lasting, even in bad times.

Senator BENNET. What kind of tools are available to you, the administration, including things like development banks, to try to improve the supply chains here and in Latin America as well?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Certainly when it comes to the Western Hemisphere, the multilateral development banks become an important partner for the United States to try to make sure that private industry is developing and has access to capital in the region. That is an important goal.

Certainly, across the Indo-Pacific, the new framework that the administration has rolled out to try to coordinate better with other countries to make sure—whether it is around rules, whether it is around sourcing, whether it is around data transparency—that as many things as we can do to make sure firms understand a coherent set of rules makes it much easier for them to transact across countries.

Senator BENNET. Dr. Haffajee, during your time as Acting Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, the office published a report on the effect of the expanded Advance Premium Tax Credit on health insurance coverage. This support has reduced premium costs for over 100,000 Coloradans to enroll in affordable health insurance plans for the first time, but it is set to expire at the end of the year if Congress fails to act.

In Colorado, if we fail to extend this support, people with the lowest income could see their premiums increase 2.5 percent per month. That is an unacceptable outcome.

When tax cuts for the rich are about to expire, Congress has bent over backwards to find funding to extend them. We need to do everything we can to extend the premium support.

Could you discuss how ending the expanded premium tax credits will affect low- and moderate-income Americans, and what other kinds of research and evaluation do you intend to focus on, should you be confirmed?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the question, Senator Bennet. Really here, the HHS and ASPE are committed to expanding access and affordability of coverage to as many Americans as possible.

The Advance Premium Tax Credits have been a really important tool from the ACA, but also, as you know, during the pandemic through the ARP, the increased generosity of those has really made

coverage more affordable for more people, and covered millions of uninsured who otherwise would not have been covered.

You are correct. ASPE has done some analyses to look at what would happen should these go away in 2023. It approximates about 15 percent of the population on those plans would lose coverage across the country.

So this is a really important issue to be thinking about as we move towards the end of this year. ASPE, were I to be confirmed, would continue to conduct data analysis to support this Congress and this body in understanding what those implications would be.

Senator BENNET. Thank you both for your testimony.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Bennet.

Senator Casey?

Senator CASEY. Mr. Chairman, thanks very much.

I want to thank both witnesses today, and especially for your commitment to public service, both Professor Shambaugh and Dr. Haffajee.

I wanted to start, Doctor, with you, to commend the research work that you have done and the public policy work you have done. I want to ask you a question that focuses on home and community-based services for seniors and people with disabilities, which is a real failing, the lack of investment in this area. It is a real failure of the Federal Government over a long period of time.

The only way you can get those services in America today is if you are the beneficiary of a waiver, and the waiting list for those waivers is approaching a million people.

We should invest in the expansion of home and community-based services if we are going to call ourselves the greatest country in the world, and the country that claims to provide the best care to our people. But we have not gotten there yet, and we've got a battle ahead to get there.

I wanted to ask you, though, in particular about the fact that if we make this investment, it will not only be better for seniors to get care in their home, and people with disabilities to get care in their home or in the community—and there is an extraordinarily high preference for that—but it is also cost-effective. It is better for the Federal Government if we do this.

So, could you talk about the research that you could do, if you were confirmed as the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, to assess savings to the Medicare program, if we were to increase access to these home and community-based services?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the question, Senator Casey. As you know, home and community-based care services are so important—we have done a lot to shift the balance towards those, but have more work to do—and are becoming more and more important as we have an aging population, as we have more chronic conditions, as people really want to receive care and services in their homes as much as possible. I can attest to that, having had a mother who had a chronic health condition and saw her preference for that strongly.

I think the principle is that we need to make sure that those services are high-quality and meet the needs of our beneficiaries, and then also that the workforce is expanded and works in safe

conditions, and is reimbursed. Those are some of, I think, the top priorities there.

Another important issue, as you note, is that these can be cost-effective, both within the Medicaid program where States are trying to expand their dollars as much as possible and put them towards the most effective services, but also potentially in the Medicare program as well.

And to my understanding, there has not been a lot of research so far on that interaction between the Medicaid and Medicare populations. If I were to be confirmed, I would be happy to have further conversations and think about the ways that ASPE could look at that issue.

Senator CASEY. Thank you. And I am grateful you mentioned the workforce, because that is another part of the problem. If you are going to say you have the best care in the world and you are paying people on average 12 bucks an hour, that is not the best care in the world. And that is why there is such a high turnover and a workforce crisis.

Professor, I wanted to ask you about labor market recovery. What is your view of the most important steps we could take to ensure that we complete our labor market recovery?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Well, Senator, I would say in some ways, many of those issues would probably rest to my left. I think the continuing complications coming from the pandemic continue to affect, not necessarily what we will call prime-age workers between 25 and 54, but workers who are a little bit older than that. Many of them, it seems, still have not reentered the labor force. Some of that does seem to be either because they are caring for people due to the pandemic, or they are concerned about the pandemic themselves. That is one concern I would say that we definitely have seen.

I would say in general, robust growth in the economy is often the best tonic for the labor market. And so, continuing a strong economy is the best way to get people to work, generally.

Senator CASEY. Thanks very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank my colleague.

Dr. Haffajee, I just want to build for a quick second on what Senator Casey was talking about with respect to elder care at home.

One of the things that I look at—and I have been at this since the days when I was with the Gray Panthers, years and years ago—is, what are the principles that we ought to be looking at for the future? I think health-care prevention would obviously be one in your bailiwick.

But Senator Casey has been prosecuting this case so well, and so relentlessly, on another area that ought to be a foundation of American health care, and that is more care at home, as he noted. And I remember watching him work—the Gerontology Association is supportive of the work that Senator Casey is doing to be able to give people more care where they want it, at home, at less cost. That is about as good as it gets in terms of public policy.

So I really look forward to working with you as you follow up on Senator Casey's work with respect to elder care. Because if you

look at two of the key crucial health pinnacles for the future, one is prevention and the other is taking care of people at home.

And by the way, what we found on this committee is there is huge interest in America's technology sector, because they too know that there is an opportunity to get more services that are compassionate and cost-effective. So I want to work with you as you follow up with Senator Casey.

Thank you. I thank my colleague.

Senator Lankford?

Senator LANKFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Shambaugh, I want to ask you a little bit about the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. You would oversee that, obviously. There is an area that is left out currently in oversight, and that is agriculture. The Department of Agriculture is not sitting at the table and not helping to make some of those decisions. There is a tremendous amount of investment that is coming from nonmarket economies to the United States in agriculture.

I want to get your opinion on that, whether that needs to be included. That becomes a policy issue for us that we have to be able to correct, but it is also a preference issue for you as well.

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Thank you, Senator. I think security of food and our supply chains there, and the way to make sure that we are getting food safely from farm to table in the United States, is incredibly important.

I think honestly, whether the Department of Agriculture should be part of CFIUS or not is a question for Congress. It is not something, certainly, I would want to weigh in on directly. I can say that I had the opportunity, when I was on staff at the CEA, to work at times on CFIUS. The professionals there are incredibly dedicated and take that job incredibly seriously, and I think would take the input that Congress thinks they should be taking.

Senator LANKFORD. Do you think that is a need at this point?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Without talking to the Assistant Secretary there, or to the terrific staff there, it is a little hard for me to know to what extent they feel they can get what they need from the Department of Agriculture under the current setup: by asking questions.

When it comes to the national security aspects, it was always, at least in my experience, the intelligence agencies, the national security agencies, that would brief the rest of the committee as to whether a transaction was a risk.

They may feel they can get that by just going and asking the Department of Agriculture, or they may feel it would be helpful to have Agriculture in the room. I cannot speak to that.

Senator LANKFORD. We will follow up in the days ahead. I'd be interested in your strategy in trying to be able to coordinate with the executive directors of IMF, World Bank, the IDB, in trying to be able to get a more consistent policy set, and to be able to make sure it is consistent with our national foreign policy. And obviously, I want to deal with some of the issues of China and how they are trying to affect some of those entities as well in what they are doing.

What is your perspective on that?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I would say—as I think this administration has often spoken—we are in many ways in a competition with China. And I do not think that it is strictly an economic competition around given sectors. I think it is also a competition for a different vision of how the global economy should be organized. And I think a large part of that for the United States is effectively using the international financial institutions, and the multilateral development banks, because we see a world where institutions and the rule of law and transparency and accountability are important.

And to me, those are institutions we should use very effectively. If I were confirmed to this position, I would take very seriously my engagement with the executive directors and try to make sure that we are always carrying out presenting a good alternate option to engaging with China for countries—whether it is in loans or other sorts of engagement—to make sure that that example is always out there of high standards, accountability, transparency, and really holding to our values in our economic diplomacy.

Senator LANKFORD. Yes. With the World Bank—obviously China has graduated, under their standards, from being a developing country, yet they are still listed as a developing country. That time period wanes in about 3 more years at this point, and they are going to ask for a renewal, without question, on that.

Is that something that should be renewed for China as a developing country under World Bank standards?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. My understanding, Senator, is you are absolutely correct that, based on income levels, China has graduated past the normal view of a loan-eligible country. I know it is a complicated process when countries graduate. It does not happen strictly based on the income cutoff. My understanding is that back in 2018, the World Bank stated that they would start moving in this direction. It is something that I would spend a lot of time on, because I think it is an important issue.

Senator LANKFORD. It *is* an important issue, and China does not need to stay as a developing country, with special drawing rights and that kind of authority being given to a country. Do you think the special drawing rights given to a country should be given to them so they could then pay back the Belt and Road Initiative loans to China?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I think we would want to make sure that any funds that are going to poor or emerging market countries are not being used to simply rechannel them towards China. And so that is something we would pay attention to.

Senator LANKFORD. I would agree on that. That is one we need to be able to engage in.

This tax conversation that is happening—you had used the term “less of a race to the bottom” earlier on tax policy. My concern is twofold. One is, other countries seem to be more informed of what is happening in the negotiations than Congress is, and Congress is going to have to speak on this. We get to read about the negotiations. Other countries actually get to participate in them. I think that is a problem, and that needs to be corrected with consultation and information, not after the fact.

The second part of this is, this race to the bottom on the tax piece has a huge gap in it that is not just the tax rate on it, but

it is also that other countries that subsidize are excluded from that. So it is not really a race to the bottom on tax policy, it is a race to the bottom on subsidies.

So there is a very large problem in all of this negotiation that seems to be left out of this. I am trying to figure out where this is going to go, and if you agree that basically the current policy that we have in the United States on credits—other countries just get to not count their subsidies, but our credits are counted. So you are talking about trying to change American tax policy to match more of Europe’s tax policy, when they get a chance to waive it.

Is that a problem? Because it looks like a very different race to the bottom is happening.

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Senator, I would say that I am not in the building yet, and so obviously I was not part of the negotiations, so I also do not know a great deal about some of the specifics yet.

In terms of the question of subsidies versus different types of credits, all I would say is, if I were confirmed, I would certainly intend to consult with and engage with Congress carefully on the issue to make sure that any agreement that is being struck, or any details that are being finalized, are being done in a way that makes sense with other policies Congress has in mind.

Senator LANKFORD. Well, just keeping Congress engaged in that would be helpful.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank my colleague. And I just want him to know that I look forward to working with him on this whole issue of global taxation. Clearly what we are looking for is a way to ensure that we are competitive in these top global markets, so that we promote job creation. And, as you heard me say, what I am particularly concerned about is tax avoidance, because we have seen, particularly with AbbVie—and I am concerned about the possibility of Merck and Abbott doing exactly the same thing—some really flagrant cases. So I appreciate my colleague being interested in this whole area, and I look forward to working with him.

My colleague, Senator Cortez Masto.

Senator CORTEZ MASTO. Thank you. Hello. Welcome. Congratulations.

Let me—is it Haffajee? Did I pronounce it right, Doctor? Thank you. Thank you for your work with ASPE to date, as Acting Assistant Secretary as well.

Let me talk a little bit about kids’ mental health. I appreciate how much attention ASPE has paid to the mental health challenges that so many families are facing today. Every time I go home I hear from Nevadans struggling to find services that will meet their needs, or the needs of their loved ones.

ASPE’s work helps us to quantify those issues so that both the administration and Congress can move to address them. One report explores child and adolescent mental health during COVID–19 and provides considerations for schools and early childhood education providers.

Can you talk a little bit about how ASPE works with other agencies, both at HHS and across the government, to share the findings from your work?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you, Senator Cortez Masto, and that is a great question.

And, as you know, youth mental health has been so important for a long time, but also particularly during COVID-19, and it is something that I am personally extremely invested in. You know, I think it is really important for coordination within HHS and across the Federal Government on this issue. For many children, some of the issue is identifying mental health and making sure that services are available in the settings where they will receive them—things like making sure that services are available in schools and other settings where we are identifying risk factors early. And so ASPE works intimately with the Administration for Children and Families, along with other sister agencies, to make sure that the studies that ASPE does are important to questions that they want answered. And then, ASPE makes sure that those results are available, both within government and to bodies like this committee. And I would commit to doing so as much as possible, were I to be confirmed.

Senator CORTEZ MASTO. Thank you. I would hope so, because clearly this idea, for me, of bringing essential resources into my community requires Federal agencies, everybody to work together and coordinate and get outside of their silos, quite honestly, and just make sure we are focused, particularly when it comes to our children's mental health, but in general behavioral health and mental health services.

Let me follow up on that, because I know this coming Saturday, which is July 16th, marks the launch of 988, the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. For the first time, we know that assistance for those in mental health crisis will be just 3 digits away.

Here is my biggest concern: I think it is great we have that hotline, and we are working to make sure we have people to staff it. But if we do not have services for them to be referred to, we are going to be doing a lot of disservice to so many in need.

So I know that more needs to be done to connect callers to services for acute and ongoing needs. I am hoping that you can talk a little bit about the work ASPE has done thus far in this space, and are we prepared for it? Or what do we still need to do to address those essential services where there is a gap in services?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Yes, thank you for the question and for your work on mobile crisis in the past, and this committee's.

You know, 988 is so important in building on State systems to respond to a mental health and substance use crisis and really create a Federal infrastructure to work with States as well. I know SMHSA has been working very, very hard to make sure that those services are ready, and to bring to bear the resources that would be needed.

I think the Safer Communities Act also extends those resources quite a bit. So all of those are very helpful. ASPE's role is really to inform with data and evidence what would be needed, and to help support SMHSA in that.

There are, to my understanding, ongoing evaluations there, and I would commit to looking at that deeply and making sure that the implementation is rolled out as smoothly as possible, and that we are continuing to evaluate what else is needed.

Senator CORTEZ MASTO. Right. Thank you. Thank you.

Dr. Shambaugh, let me talk to you a little bit about 301 tariff exclusions. And again, also to you, congratulations.

I have a company in my State, it is Haas Automation, and the company is expanding domestic production in Nevada. It is one of the few domestic computer numerically controlled machine manufacturers remaining in the United States. And I think, like all of my colleagues, we all believe that maintaining a strong domestic source of these CNC machines is crucial for both the economy and domestic security.

Haas requires an extraordinary amount of cast iron castings to make CNC machines, an amount that far exceeds what is domestically capable of being produced by U.S. foundries and non-Chinese sources. Therefore, China is currently the only source that can produce the necessary volume of quality castings.

Because the imported castings are of Chinese origin, they are on List 3 of the section 301 tariffs. And this company has been denied six different exclusion requests, without explanation, but was able to use granted exclusions from other sources. And as of August 2020, those exclusions expired and all requests for extensions were denied without explanation.

I absolutely support the Senate's SECRETS bill that would direct USTR to open a new exclusion process and follow certain transparency and accountability guidelines when considering petitions. If confirmed, you would have a role in international economic diplomacy, specifically trade and China's impact on our domestic supply chain. Haas is just one example of domestic manufacturing being impacted by China's strong hold on our supply chain.

How do you plan to lead Treasury's engagement on trade negotiations, particularly in the areas of investment and supply chains?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Thank you, Senator. I would say with regard to the specific issue around 301 exclusions, that would certainly sit more with USTR. But around the broader issue of the 301 tariffs that are in place, I think that is one area where Secretary Yellen has talked about the fact that these tariffs—many of them were put in place as a specific response to specific Chinese actions, and I think it is incredibly important to respond strongly to China when they take actions.

Some of the tariffs, though, it seemed like they were a bit more of a back-and-forth with China that maybe had less of a strategic orientation to them. And so, I think looking carefully at which of these tariffs should be at what level, as the economy has changed since they were put in place, is an important issue.

I think, more broadly, trying to make sure that we can do what we can to have sufficient sourcing for supply chains—partly in the United States but also across a range of countries, so that we are less vulnerable to shocks with regards to a particular country—is a really important goal for us. To try to make sure our supply chains are more resilient in the face of shocks, I think would make us all much better off.

Senator CORTEZ MASTO. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank my colleague. And as usual, my colleague really hits the key challenge on that last point on trade, because, of course, we want tough trade enforcement, but we also

want market access. We want, for example, companies like yours to be able to get answers. So I thank my colleague, as usual, for hitting a key point.

Next up is Senator Thune.

Senator THUNE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome to both of you. It is good to have you here.

Dr. Haffajee, congratulations on your nomination, and thanks for your service at HHS to date. I believe this was covered in your staff interview, but I want to be sure to bring it up on the record.

As policymakers, we are evaluating long-term telehealth policies for when the public health emergency is over. It would be helpful for the agency to be able to provide Congress data on utilization trends, including by modality, such as audio-visual and audio-only, as is currently permitted now.

Is this something that HHS could commit to doing, if you are confirmed?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the important question, Senator Thune. And you know, telehealth has been so important during the pandemic. We have really learned so much already, but we need to continue these evaluations as well.

ASPE has done a fair amount of work on telehealth utilization across payers, across populations, and some by modality, as much as we can identify that, and shown vast increases, but also some disparities that need to be addressed as well.

And so, yes, I would commit to continuing to evaluate that, and I think the modality issue is very important, as you know.

Senator THUNE. Thank you.

When discussing the Supreme Court's decision to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, Secretary Becerra recently stated, and I quote, "If there is something that we can do, we will find it and we will do it at HHS," end quote.

If confirmed, what role do you expect you might play in finding something that HHS can do?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the question, Senator Thune. HHS is committed, with reproductive health services and all health and human services, to meet the needs of beneficiaries, but also to follow the law. And I would commit to doing both. ASPE's role really is to support, if asked by the Secretary for any data and evidence on these issues.

Senator THUNE. So, just to follow up that, if you would not be directly involved in a response, you do anticipate that the office would be involved in future efforts to conduct research to support HHS's pro-abortion policy?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the question. Again, if asked—this has not been a major area of ASPE's focus in the past—but if asked, we would look into issues like access, you know, what the data actually says about that, to inform decisions.

Senator THUNE. Dr. Shambaugh, on April 8th of last year you wrote a piece for Brookings titled, and I quote, "Don't Overreact to Inflation Data This Spring," end quote. The average inflation rate in March of that year when the American Rescue Plan became law was 2.6 percent. The following month, the inflation rate was 4.2 percent.

Since that time, U.S. inflation has skyrocketed to 8.6 percent, which is a 40-year high. Food, gas, and shelter have contributed to some of the biggest price increases, and tomorrow's Consumer Price Index figures could be even higher.

Behind these historically high inflation numbers are Americans who are experiencing real financial challenges, particularly the less fortunate among our society. The question is, do you expect U.S. inflation to continue to increase, and how long do you expect an elevated level of U.S. inflation to be the norm?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Thank you, Senator, for the question. I guess, in terms of what do I expect from inflation, I would say recent inflation that we have seen, say in the last 6 months, a great deal of it has been a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. In terms of what we have seen in commodity markets in particular, and in energy markets, those things seem to be priced in. So I think, on average, many economists, at least every forecast I have seen, expects to see inflation start to come down.

The piece you referred to was actually talking about an issue that I believe relevant here, which is that we typically measure inflation as the change over 12 months. And back then we were worried about the fact that the 12 months ago would have been the peak of the pandemic, and so the data was going to look very odd for a little bit.

I think in terms of what we expect to see with inflation going forward, the same issue will be there, which is, there were spikes in energy and commodity prices at the start of the Russian invasion. Those will sit in the 12-month inflation data for a considerable amount of time still.

Senator THUNE. Well, let me just, because I think—with all due respect, South Dakotans, and I would imagine most Americans, have literally had it up to here with inflation. And I do not think they believe that the Biden administration is taking it seriously. And to your point, energy is a perfect example of that. And I think there is a direct correlation between policy decisions made by the administration and what the American people are experiencing at the pump. And I would argue the same thing with respect to spending and taxing. And we are talking now about another spending and taxing proposal. To the degree that Congress has something to say about fiscal policy, it seems to me that that is the absolutely wrong prescription at a time when we are trying to get inflation under control. With \$2 trillion in spending last year—and I just mentioned the statistics—we went from 2.6 to 4.2 to 8.6. It is clear that the supply and demand are out of equilibrium.

A lot of that has to do with energy and the shutdown of American energy production—and I think the spending and tax regulatory policies of the administration. So I would just urge you to take a look at this with the utmost seriousness, because I know the American people are, and it is affecting them in a very direct way, and their pocketbooks, on a daily basis.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Thune.

Senator DAINES?

Senator DAINES. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Two weeks ago, the Supreme Court issued a landmark decision to return the power back to the people and their elected representatives to enact laws to protect life. Since that ruling, I have been disappointed by ongoing efforts by the left to promote abortion on demand. One of the most outrageous proposals has been the use of Federal lands to set up abortion clinics to circumvent State law. When asked about this recently, Secretary Becerra responded, and I quote, “Every option is on the table.”

I believe that our public lands should be life-giving to Americans, not life-taking.

A question for Dr. Haffajee. If confirmed, you will be responsible for advising Secretary Becerra on policy development as well as strategic planning. Do you think the Federal Government should allow the building of an abortion clinic on Federal lands?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the question, Senator Daines. Here again, HHS is committed to providing health and human services to all populations, including reproductive health services.

I think that may be a legal question better left to OGC and other colleagues. Again, ASPE’s role would be to support with data and evidence as asked.

Senator DAINES. But what is your view on that? You are going to play—I mean, you are going through this process because, if confirmed, you are going to have a very important role of advising Secretary Becerra. Do you think the Federal Government should allow the building of an abortion clinic on Federal lands?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. I think to me, it again comes down to both the law and the data and evidence around what is needed for different populations. So I am not sure that my personal view would be as relevant there, and I really do defer back to, what does the science say? What do the data and evidence say?

Senator DAINES. So you are saying it is possible if the data and evidence suggested it, that should be done?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. I think understanding what localities and States, what the laws are there, what those populations need, and then making sure that those services are available, would be very important.

Senator DAINES. So, you are open to the idea?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. I—I would have to get back to you on that.

Senator DAINES. You can get back to me now. [Laughter.] How about a national park? Should that be an option on the table?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. I mean, ultimately, again this is going to be the Secretary’s decision—

Senator DAINES. But you are going to play an important role there. I mean, you cannot just say—you will be, if appointed and confirmed, you are going to be in a very important advisory capacity here. So your opinion really matters.

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Yes. I appreciate the question and the importance of ASPE’s role. You know, I do think that, again, here I would look to the data, try to inform what populations need to meet their health and well-being needs, and then leave it to the Secretary to make those decisions.

Senator DAINES. But you are open to the option, it sounds like?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. [Laughter.] I mean—

Senator DAINES. You are not saying “no”?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. To be honest, I have not looked deeply enough into that issue to have formed a strong opinion.

Senator DAINES. After President Biden signed an executive order last Friday to promote abortion, he said yesterday that he is considering declaring a public health emergency on abortion access.

Dr. Haffajee, you wrote an article in *The New England Journal of Medicine* titled, "What Is a Public Health Emergency?" where you raised concerns about the overuse of emergency powers. You wrote, and I quote, "There is also an instrumental reason to be concerned about the overuse of emergency powers. If this crucial tool is used too readily, public health officials may find themselves like the boy who cried wolf. The warnings about emergencies may go unheeded. Moreover, the public may lose trust in health officials, which may result in a loss of political legitimacy as well as a backlash about public health laws more generally."

Dr. Haffajee, do you hold those same views today?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the question, Senator Daines; and, yes, I do. I do believe, as both a lawyer and a public health researcher, that we need to think about, when we are using powers, that they are needed—

Senator DAINES. Do you think—

Dr. HAFFAJEE [continuing]. And that they are—

Senator DAINES. Do you think it is an abuse of emergency authority for President Biden to declare a public health emergency on abortion?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Again, that would be up to the Secretary and the President to make those determinations.

Senator DAINES. But I am asking you what you think of it. You wrote very eloquently about your concerns over the use of emergency powers. So do you think it was an abuse of authority when he declared this a public health emergency?

Dr. HAFFAJEE. I thank you for the question. I think, here again, I think about, does it meet the criteria for a public health emergency; is this an urgent public health need; and really are these powers going to address any of the problems that are trying to be solved? And so again, ASPÉ would help to inform, with data and evidence, but ultimately that would be a secretarial or presidential decision.

Senator DAINES. Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Daines.

Senator Whitehouse?

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is good to be back.

Dr. Shambaugh, if I could ask you a couple of questions about the international corporate tax agreement that Secretary Yellen helped negotiate. First off, do you know what a race to the bottom is?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Yes, I do.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Describe what a race to the bottom is.

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. With regards to corporate taxation?

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Just generally, but sure, if you wish.

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. In anything, the race to the bottom idea is that countries might feel a need to continually lower standards or tax rates to try to attract firms back and forth from one another so

that you wind up with very low corporate tax rates, or very low labor standards, or something like that.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. And corporations can game that system because, actually, getting themselves into a particular tax jurisdiction does not require a whole lot more than just filing legal papers. Correct?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. That is right. And especially because they can book income in places without necessarily moving that much activity, depending on how they use transfer prices.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. And the international corporate tax agreement that Secretary Yellen helped negotiate would stem the race to the bottom in international corporate tax rates, would it not?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. It would. It would provide a global minimum tax so that firms would be paying taxes on income regardless of if they have moved profits to a different destination.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. And if the destination country does not charge the tax, they still have to pay it and it goes to the compliant countries, does it not?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. That is right. There is what I think is a somewhat creative policy choice to put in an untaxed profits rule that would allow countries that have put in place a global minimum tax to go after, in a sense, the revenue from countries that are not putting that policy in place. And so it would—it is what economists would call kind of a self-enforcing mechanism to try to get everyone else to join.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. And the incentive to destination countries to cheat on the international corporate tax program is dissipated if the tax is going to be collected anyway. They are just not going to get it.

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. That's right. There is less of an incentive to have low tax rates for a country, and there is less of an incentive for a firm to try to move to a low-tax destination.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. And in terms of competitiveness, we hear the companies that would like to enjoy little, no, or negative taxation, doing a lot of complaining about actually having to pay taxes. And one of the arguments that these big multinationals make is that it would interfere with their competitiveness.

I come from Rhode Island. We have a lot of small businesses in my State. And one of the things that I see is, those small businesses are at a huge competitive disadvantage against big multinationals because those small businesses actually pay taxes. They do not have the size or the legal staff to go out and reincorporate themselves in foreign countries and go through all the machinations to hide from tax paying. So at the end of the day, the big multinationals pay no taxes when competing with American companies that pay taxes. And it seems to me that that creates a significant competitive disadvantage for smaller American businesses.

Is that a sensible way to look at the competitiveness problem?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I think it is absolutely fair to say that firms that do not have overseas activities do not have the same options in terms of what they can do with taxes. I also think—again going back to your point about it being a global minimum tax. Other countries are now employing a global minimum tax themselves, so

the argument that it is a disadvantage for U.S. firms if the United States employs one, that starts to fade, because—

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Particularly if the tax gets charged even in cheating or noncompliant countries, and they just do not get the revenue. Then it really is an across-the-board floor below which the race to the bottom has no real reason to go.

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I believe that is correct.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Well, thank you. It is helpful to have you clarify that.

Dr. Haffajee, I just wanted to offer a thought to you as we get going, as we are going to continue to talk about this, that I have been kind of a maven of delivery system reform, of trying to reduce the actual cost of providing care by getting away from fee-for-service, and following what in the Obama era was called the triple aim, and so forth. And it seems to me that HHS has sort of lost sight of that aim. It is no longer anything that anybody talks about very much. It is hard work trying to get people to pay attention to opportunities to proceed that way.

And I would just like your thoughts on the importance now, particularly as we look at Medicare, cost, insolvency, of following the triple aim.

Dr. HAFFAJEE. Thank you for the question, Senator Whitehouse. I fully agree with addressing the costs and long-term continuation of our programs. Medicare insolvency, as you note, is a top priority, to make sure these programs are available for beneficiaries, and as high-quality as they can be.

And so I appreciate your work on ACOs and other delivery system reforms in the past, and I look forward to working with you more on those ideas.

Senator WHITEHOUSE. Thank you. And as the chairman notes, this work does not cut benefits for beneficiaries. This work actually very often expands benefits for them and meets them where they are and helps them live healthier lives.

So it is a real win/win, and I appreciate the chairman's indulgence, and also his interest and support in this over many years.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have it, Senator Whitehouse.

And just on your earlier point with respect to the global taxation issue—because we have been talking about this with Dr. Shambaugh over the course of the morning—your point had not been made yet that American small businesses that pay their fair share of taxes are disadvantaged compared to, for example, what the staff found last week with respect to AbbVie, the giant drug company, where they basically make all their sales in the United States, and they book their profits elsewhere.

And that of course is why it is so important that we also get answers from AbbVie and Merck, and they have been stonewalling our investigators, which raises a question in my mind whether they are up to the same sort of thing.

But I look forward very much to working with you, and I thank you especially for making that point, because mine is a small business State. We are overwhelmingly small businesses. And you put it in focus about what it means to American small businesses that pay their fair share. They are disadvantaged by that, and I thank you for it.

Senator Warren?

Senator WARREN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

American families are getting hammered by soaring prices, while giant corporations are raking in huge profits. And one big reason for that is that corporate lobbyists have rigged our tax code to reward offshoring.

Now, offshoring means fewer good jobs for American workers. It also means overseas supply chains that keep breaking on American consumers.

Professor Shambaugh, if confirmed, you would be Treasury's top international official leading work on investment issues. So today I wanted to talk with you about how our tax code disincentivizes investments in U.S. manufacturing.

I would like to talk about AbbVie, the company that the chairman just raised, a big pharma company known for jacking up drug prices and exploiting tax breaks for offshoring.

Now, AbbVie has manufacturing in Ireland, where it pays just 12.5 percent of its profits in taxes. Now, the U.S. has international minimum tax rules that are supposed to prevent the abuse of tax havens, topping up AbbVie's tax bill if it pays too little overseas. But giant loopholes in this minimum tax mean that AbbVie still gets a huge tax break for investing in Ireland instead of the U.S.

Professor Shambaugh, do you agree that our tax code should level the playing field for U.S. manufacturing and incentivize investments in the U.S. rather than in tax havens?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I would agree that we would want our tax code to encourage investment in production in the United States.

Senator WARREN. Okay; so let's dive into that a bit more. I agree with you, but tax loopholes are rewarding AbbVie's offshoring of drug manufacturing to tax havens. But here is the part I want to focus on. It gets worse by including tax incentives to offshore to high-tax countries as well. So take Germany, where AbbVie also has a manufacturing facility and the corporate tax rate is about 30 percent, much higher than the U.S. rate of 21 percent.

You would think that would mean investing in the U.S. is more attractive than investing in Germany. But because our international minimum tax rules look at all foreign taxes in totality, paid together, AbbVie can use high taxes in Germany to shield its low-tax Irish income. AbbVie would not get the same benefit for paying U.S. taxes. So it is actually incentivized to invest in high-tax Germany rather than investing here in the United States.

So, Professor Shambaugh, when you think about our international investment policy, does it make sense to invest in rewarding investing in Germany over investing in the United States?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I think we, as a country, do better when companies are choosing their location based off the skills of the workers and productivity of the economy and not gaming tax rates.

Senator WARREN. All right. So look, I agree with you on this. Our international tax rules are broken, and incentivizing companies like AbbVie to invest everywhere outside the United States—low-tax, high-tax—makes no sense at all.

So, would it surprise you then that AbbVie has used these broken rules to slash its effective tax rate in half, and that it books 99 percent of its income overseas?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I guess in some sense it would not surprise me, based off some of the things I have heard the chairman say so far today, but it does not sound like the way we want our tax system to function.

Senator WARREN. So would you like to see changes in the system?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. I think having a global tax system that would not encourage booking profits in tax havens would definitely be better for the country.

Senator WARREN. I know you have done work on this, and I appreciate the work you have done. I also want to say how much I appreciate the work that Chairman Wyden has done on this, long and consistently.

We just have to recognize that corporate lobbyists have rigged our tax code for big pharma, and that it is incentivizing offshoring when we need to be investing in good jobs and secure supply chains here at home.

This is why Secretary Yellen has negotiated a historic minimum tax agreement, and why congressional Democrats are working to end big pharma's overseas tax breaks, and to lower prescription drug prices.

I know that corporate lobbyists are kicking and screaming because they like a situation where their companies do not have to pay taxes, and they like to be able to continue to raise their prices. But our job is to put American workers, American small businesses, American consumers first. And we need to reward investments here in America, instead of everywhere else in the world.

So thank you very much, both of you, for your work.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Warren. That last point in particular, it is really a question of, whose side are you on? Are you on the side of the consumers and small businesses, or are you just going to say the big guys can continue to practice tax avoidance?

I would also note—and I think my colleague knows a little bit about the roots of this—that Senator Brown, Senator Warner, and I, working with virtually every member of our caucus, the Democratic Caucus, and the Finance Committee, put together an agreement that embodies most of these kinds of thoughts.

So it is pretty clear that you can get agreement across the political divide on these tough issues when you work together and point out, whose side are you on? Because right now the consumers and small businesses in America, as my colleagues point out, are getting the short end of the stick. And I appreciate that.

All right, let's see. Do we have any—okay, no Republicans.

Dr. Shambaugh, just one question. It has been a long morning, and I appreciate both of you and your patience. Apropos of this whole issue of what you will be doing in the future, if confirmed, you will be working at the G7, the G20, the International Monetary Fund—my wife always says, "What are all these initials?" But the point is, the key economic institutions with respect to how Americans are going to get effected.

And I wanted to ask your thoughts, apropos of isolating Russia and ways in which we can get additional sanctions against Russia without any additional pressure on the hit that American consumers are already taking at the gas pump. I mean, we have to

get relief for them. We have been working on our Big Oil Tax Fairness bill, which essentially gets at the question of, hey, why are we in effect giving breaks for stock buybacks, rather than giving breaks for the mom who is trying to afford gas at the pump to take her kid to child care?

So tell us how you would approach this question of isolating Russia with respect to sanctions without getting even a bigger hit for Americans who are getting clobbered at the gas pump.

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think the general policy that I have heard expressed, coming from both Treasury and the White House on this issue, has been that the goal is always and everywhere to inflict the most amount of damage as possible on the Russian economy in response to this terrible invasion, and at the same time minimize the damage to the rest of the world and to the United States in terms of economic fallout.

I know a number of steps have been taken already. Many more continue to be investigated in terms of how to limit Russia's revenue, in particular from energy exports, while at the same time not disrupting energy markets any more than is necessary.

So I think there is constant work that can be done updating those things, as well as trying to limit what Russia can buy with that revenue. And I think that has been crucial as well, that if they cannot buy the parts they need for their war machine, even if they are selling oil abroad, that limits what they can do. And so I think there is a great deal of work that is constantly being updated, because these are things that are complicated processes to engage in. But it is work that I would certainly be seriously engaged in, and obviously in contact with the committee, if I were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

One last question. You have spent a lot of time looking at the issues of currency manipulation. Currency manipulation has long been of interest to members of this committee, both Democrats and Republicans, because currency manipulation abroad in effect almost acts like a subsidy providing a country's home-grown producers with an unfair advantage over American workers and American businesses—also in my State, which depends deeply on exports. About one out of three jobs in Oregon revolves around trade. The trade jobs pay better than do the non-trade jobs. We do not want to have a policy with respect to currency that tilts the playing field against U.S. exports.

Now, Treasury works bilaterally with countries to resolve currency manipulation issues, once they have been identified in your report. So this looks to me like an area that might be beefed up. You have Indo-Pacific issues, obviously the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity, the traditional forums—I just rattled off some of them. What are your thoughts about strengthening the rules to protect the American small businesses and consumers against currency manipulation?

Dr. SHAMBAUGH. Thank you, Senator. When it comes to currency manipulation, Congress has been very explicit in terms of what the rules are that Treasury should use in terms of defining a country that is a currency manipulator, and personally, I actually think it is very helpful that those rules are explicit and not too abstract,

because it makes it clear it is not a political decision by Treasury. They are following a set of rules that Congress has given us.

And if I were confirmed, I would take those rules very seriously. But to your point about bilateral consultations, as well as some of the global forums, I think whether a country is, in any 6-month period, labeled a manipulator or not, that does not mean that Treasury does not still have a lot of work to do engaging with those countries around their currency policies. It is something that I would expect would occupy a great deal of my time, to be working with colleagues in other countries to make sure that their currency policies are not in any way going against commitments that most G7 and certainly G20 countries have made, and really all countries that are a member of the IMF have made in terms of not using their currency in a way to gain an unfair trade advantage. It is something I take very seriously.

The CHAIRMAN. Okay.

It has been a long morning. Thank you both. We have had a lot of questions posed to both of you.

Let me also say to colleagues, I support these two nominees, because I think they are very well qualified. For the information of Senators, questions for the record are due at 5 p.m. this Friday, July 15th. And I thank you all. It has been a long morning with lots of questions.

And with that, the Finance Committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:32 a.m., the hearing was concluded.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE CRAPO, A U.S. SENATOR FROM IDAHO

Thank you, Senator Wyden. Welcome, Dr. Shambaugh and Dr. Haffajee, and congratulations on your nominations.

Dr. Shambaugh, in terms of tax issues, the OECD negotiations could have significant international economic consequences, and this important position could be involved in advising on the economic effects of the OECD agreement and projected implementation.

I hope you will share your insights on the effect of the OECD agreement on U.S. businesses and U.S. revenue and any other analysis of the potential effects of the OECD agreement. Additionally, I look forward to hearing your perspectives on the current international economic environment, including the interplay between fiscal policy, energy policy, and the 40-year high inflation which is afflicting Americans today.

Turning to Dr. Haffajee, you have written extensively on the health impacts of marijuana legalization, opioid addiction treatment, and public health emergencies, among other issues. Please share your perspectives on these issues, as well as how, should you be confirmed, you will challenge the administration to evaluate programs in these and other areas fairly and with close attention to what the facts indicate, rather than what political agendas might dictate.

I remind both nominees that the success of the Departments of Treasury and Health and Human Services depends on a strong partnership with Congress, which includes transparency and consultation with our offices. This is true not just because of the authority Congress has delegated, but because members are well positioned to understand the needs of our constituents.

I ask both nominees today to confirm that they will be attentive to members of this committee, and indeed the broader Senate, should they be confirmed.

I look forward to hearing the nominees' testimony and their responses to questions.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REBECCA LEE HAFFAJEE, PH.D., NOMINATED TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Chairman Wyden, Ranking Member Crapo, and members of the committee, thank you for considering my nomination to be the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). I am honored by President Biden's decision to nominate me for this role and, if confirmed, look forward to serving under his and Secretary Becerra's leadership.

Before I begin my testimony, I would like to thank my family. With me today is my husband, James Drabick. And supporting me virtually are my two young children, Samuel and Annabelle, as well as my father and sister, Drs. Charles and Jessica Haffajee. With me in spirit is my mother, Dr. Anne Haffajee. I would not be here today without their love and support.

My name is Rebecca Haffajee, and I am a lawyer, researcher, and a policy analyst. But before I'm those things, I'm a daughter.

Both my parents were first-generation Americans, and both were clinicians. Growing up watching them work in health care inspired my passion for improving health and well-being outcomes for all Americans.

My father is a practicing cardiologist. He loves his patients and his patients love him. Watching him be the best physician he can be for his patients and often saving their lives taught me how critical patient-centered care is to producing positive health outcomes.

My mother was a renowned dental researcher. She is also my biggest inspiration. My mother not only lovingly raised a family, but she also excelled in her career—all while battling cancer throughout much of her life. My mother's long-term cancer battle taught me how important it is to ensure we're doing what's best for people when they're experiencing health challenges.

Though I began my professional career in health care law, my passion lies in using the research process to implement policy change that improves people's health and well-being. I spent time in East Africa working in public health on research around care for children and mothers affected by HIV/AIDS. For over a decade, I focused on U.S. health policy research, first as a professor at the University of Michigan and then as policy researcher at the RAND Corporation. I'm passionate about my work because I believe that changes made at the Federal, State, and local level have meaningful impacts when research informs policy.

While many in government and across the country are not familiar with ASPE, its work changes lives. Researchers at ASPE work to ensure the President, Secretary, and leaders across HHS have the best available data and evidence when they are making decisions and measuring the impact of their decisions to improve the country's health and well-being.

For more than a year now, I've worked in ASPE, serving as Acting Assistant Secretary. I've had the opportunity to lead much of the agency's most rigorous research and strategic planning. My understanding of the nuts and bolts of the agency—and the Department and administration at large—as well as the relationships I've built will serve me well in the role, should I be confirmed.

If confirmed as the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, I would work to ensure that ASPE is focused on using the best research and data to expand health-care access, strengthen behavioral health, and advance equity.

Expanding Health Care Access: We know from our work in ASPE that expanding access to health care is critical to our Nation's health and well-being. When people don't have health-care coverage or when the coverage they do have isn't high-quality, we all suffer the consequences.

Strengthening Behavioral Health: Mental health and substance use challenges have been exacerbated by COVID-19. But even before the pandemic, this area of health was underemphasized and underfunded. ASPE can play a critical role in strengthening our Nation's behavioral health infrastructure and has demonstrated this already through its work on the administration's Overdose Prevention Strategy.

Advancing Equity: To understand why health inequities exist and how best to address them, we have to look at their root causes—or the social determinants of health: income, education, employment, housing, social support, and transportation. Through ASPE's ongoing social determinants of health and equity work, we can understand how best to ensure that those in underserved and under-resourced populations don't experience gaps in services and supports and are able to live their healthiest lives.

None of these priorities I have laid out can be achieved without strong partnership and communication, particularly with Congress and stakeholders across the health-care sector.

I've learned in my various roles the importance of listening to and understanding the perspectives of different health stakeholders—including providers, patients, and governments. These perspectives inform research agendas, data collected and analyzed, and ultimately, effective policies.

The research ASPE provides is critical to the work of HHS and agencies across the Federal Government. If confirmed, I look forward to continuing ASPE's trans-

formative work to meet the health and well-being needs of our Nation. Thank you for considering my nomination. I look forward to answering your questions.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF INFORMATION REQUESTED OF NOMINEE

A. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. Name (include any former names used): Rebecca Lee Haffajee.
2. Position to which nominated: Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.
3. Date of nomination: May 9, 2022.
4. Address (list current residence, office, and mailing addresses):
5. Date and place of birth: April 18, 1980 in Worcester, MA.
6. Marital status (include maiden name of wife or husband's name):
7. Names and ages of children:
8. Education (list all secondary and higher education institutions, dates attended, degree received, and date degree granted):

Fay School, Southborough, MA. Attended 09/1986–09/1995. Attended freshman year of secondary school (and elementary and middle school). Diploma received 06/1995.

Saint Paul's School, Concord, NH. Attended 09/1995–05/1998. Attended sophomore through senior year of secondary school. High School diploma received 05/1998.

Duke University, Durham, NC. Attended 08/1998–05/2002. Attended for undergraduate college. Bachelor's degree (*magna cum laude*) received 05/2002.

Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA. Attended 08/2003–06/2006. Juris Doctorate (JD) degree received 06/2006.

Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA. Attended from 06/2004–06/2006. Master's in Public Health (MPH) received 06/2006.

Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, MA. Attended from 09/2010 through 07/2016. Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree received in Health Policy (Evaluative Sciences and Statistics concentration) 11/2016.
9. Employment record (list all jobs held since college, including the title or description of job, name of employer, location of work, and dates of employment for each job):

Employer and Location of Work	Position Held	Dates of Employment (approx.)
Hart Fellowship Program, Duke University, Moshi, Tanzania	Leadership Fellowship (postgraduate)	07/2002–05/2003
Parrot Bar and Grill, Cataumet, MA	Server	06/2003–08/2003
Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA	Research Assistant to Profs. Troyen Brennan and Michelle Mello	02/2004–05/2004
United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (for summer public interest fellowship, Harvard Law School), Arusha, Tanzania	Legal Intern, Office of the Prosecutor	08/2004–05/2005

Employer and Location of Work	Position Held	Dates of Employment (approx.)
Ropes and Gray LLP, Boston, MA	Summer Associate	05/2005–07/2005
Ropes and Gray LLP, Washington, DC	Summer Associate	07/2005–08/2005
Harvard Law School, Accra and northern Ghana	Clinical Teaching Assistant, Winter Course in Ghana	01/2006–01/2006
Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA	Library Research Assistant	02/2006–05/2006
Physicians for Human Rights, Cambridge, MA	Legal Intern	02/2006–05/2006
Ropes and Gray LLP, Boston, MA	Law Associate	09/2006–07/2008
Ropes and Gray LLP, Washington, DC	Law Associate	07/2008–08/2009
O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC	Law Fellow	08/2009–08/2010
Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, MA	1st year Ph.D. Student	09/2010–06/2011
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA	Research Assistant to Prof. Michelle Mello	05/2011-08/2011 Harvard University, Cambridge, MA Head Teaching Fellow for Prof. David Cutler 09/2011–12/2011
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA	Teaching Assistant for Public Health Law course	01/2012–03/2012
Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, MA	2nd year Ph.D. Student	09/2011–06/2012
Harvard Medical School/Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, Boston, MA	Research Fellow	07/2012–06/2015
Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, MA	Teaching Fellow for Core Course in Health Policy in Ph.D. program	09/2013–05/2014
Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (GSAS), Cambridge, MA	National Institute of Mental Health Training Grant recipient (administered through this employer)	09/2013–08/2014
Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (GSAS), Cambridge, MA	Ph.D. Dissertation Candidate (<i>i.e.</i> , last year of program)	07/2015–07/2016
University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, MI	Assistant Professor	08/2016–08/2019
RAND Corporation, Boston, MA	Policy Researcher, Economics, Statistics, and Sociology Department	09/2019–03/2021

Employer and Location of Work	Position Held	Dates of Employment (approx.)
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Washington, DC	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) and Acting Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	03/2021–present

10. Government experience (list any current and former advisory, consultative, honorary, or other part-time service or positions with Federal, State, or local governments held since college, including dates, other than those listed above):
Consultant for Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, 09/2018–08/2019.
11. Business relationships (list all current and former positions held as an officer, director, trustee, partner (*e.g.*, limited partner, non-voting, etc.), proprietor, agent, representative, or consultant of any corporation, company, firm, partnership, other business enterprise, or educational or other institution):
Harvard Yard Child Care Center, Cambridge, MA, Board of Directors (2015–2016) (unpaid).
12. Memberships (list all current and former memberships, as well as any current and former offices held in professional, fraternal, scholarly, civic, business, charitable, and other organizations dating back to college, including dates for these memberships and offices):

Organization	Nature of Membership	Dates (approx.)
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health External Advisory Council on Opioid Prescribing Laws Grant Funded by Arnold Ventures	Member of external advisory council	2020–2021
AcademyHealth	Member of professional society	2015–2021
Society for Empirical Legal Studies	Member of professional society	2017–2019
American Society of Law, Medicine and Ethics	Member of professional society	2017–2021
Massachusetts State Bar	Member of bar	2006–present
District of Columbia Bar	Member of bar	2009–2012

13. Political affiliations and activities:
- List all public offices for which you have been a candidate dating back to the age of 18.
None.
 - List all memberships and offices held in and services rendered to all political parties or election committees, currently and during the last 10 years prior to the date of your nomination.
None.
 - Itemize all political contributions to any individual, campaign organization, political party, political action committee, or similar entity of \$50 or more for the past 10 years prior to the date of your nomination.
None.
14. Honors and awards (list all scholarships, fellowships, honorary degrees, honorary society memberships, military medals, and any other special recognitions for outstanding service or achievement received since the age of 18):

- 2018 Theodore R. LeBlang Distinguished Lectureship in Law and Medicine, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, Springfield, IL.
- 2017 AcademyHealth Outstanding Dissertation Award at the 2017 Annual Research Meeting, New Orleans, LA.
- 2017 Walter J. McNemey Research Award, Department of Health Management and Policy, University of Michigan School of Public Health.
- 2017 Health Policy Grand Rounds Seminar Speaker, Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health, Indiana University.
- 2015 AcademyHealth Student Poster Award at the 2015 Annual Research Meeting, Minneapolis, MN.
- 2015 Joan P. Curhan Citizenship Award for the Ph.D. Program in Health Policy, Harvard University.
- 2013–14 Public Health Law Research Program Strategic and Targeted Research Program Dissertation Grant Award, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
- 2013–14 Health Policy Training Grant Award, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 2013 Public Health Law Research Program Junior Scholar Travel Stipend Award, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
- 2011–12 Petrie-Flom Center for Health Law Policy, Biotechnology, and Bioethics Student Fellow, Harvard Law School.
- 2010–12 Ph.D. Program in Health Policy Pre-Doctoral Training Fellowship Award, Harvard University.
- 2009–10 New Alternatives Program Fellow, Ropes and Gray, LLP.
- 2006 Fulbright U.S. Student Program Fellowship Grantee (Public Health—South Africa), United States Department of State.
- 2006 Frank Knox Memorial Traveling Fellowship Award (Public Health—South Africa), Harvard University.
- 2004 Summer Public Interest Funding Award (United Nations Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda), Harvard Law School.
- 2004 Best Female Collegiate Soloist of the Year Contemporary A Cappella Recording Award, 2004, The Contemporary A Cappella Society.
- 2002–03 Hart Leadership Fellow (Public Health Research—Tanzania), Duke University.
- 2002 Graduation *Magna Cum Laude*, Duke University.
15. Published writings (list the titles, publishers, dates and hyperlinks (as applicable) of all books, articles, reports, blog posts, or other published materials you have written):
See attached list.
16. Speeches (list all formal speeches and presentations (*e.g.*, PowerPoint) you have delivered during the past 5 years which are on topics relevant to the position for which you have been nominated, including dates):
Below is a list of my speeches and presentations during the past 5 years. Speeches with formal remarks or PowerPoint materials are noted with an asterisk.
- 03/17 “Policy Strategies to Curb the Opioid Epidemic: The Role of Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs,” Health Policy and Management Research Seminar, Indiana University Fairbanks School of Public Health, Indianapolis, IN (speaker).*
- 03/17 “Pandora’s Box: The (Unknown) Consequences of Legalizing Marijuana Use,” Law Students for Sensible Drug Policy Seminar, University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, MI (speaker).*
- 04/17 “The Effect of Robust Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs on Opioid Prescribing Outcomes,” 8th Annual Empirical Health Law Conference, Boston University School of Law, Boston, MA (podium presentation).*

- 06/17 “Using the Law to Ramp Up Medication Assisted Treatment Therapy,” 40th Annual ASLME Health Law Professors Conference, Georgia State University College of Law, Atlanta, GA (podium presentation).*
- 06/17 “The Effect of Robust Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs on Opioid Prescribing Outcomes,” AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting, New Orleans, LA (podium presentation).*
- 07/17 “Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs: Policy Landscape and Best Practices,” Institute for Healthcare Policy and Innovation and M-OPEN, Injury Prevention Center Event, Ann Arbor, MI (speaker).*
- 07/17 “The State of Michigan’s Opioid Epidemic: Origins and Impact,” Council of Michigan Foundations, Ann Arbor, MI (speaker).*
- 09/17 “The Effect of Robust Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs on Opioid Prescribing Outcomes,” SAVIR Conference, Ann Arbor, MI (podium presentation).*
- 11/17 “Policy Approaches to the Opioid Crisis,” USC-Brookings Schaeffer Initiative for Health Policy, The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC (panelist).
- 03/18 “Monitoring and Regulating Prescribing to Mitigate the Opioid Epidemic,” The Institute for Continuing Legal Education, 24th Annual Health Law Institute, Plymouth, MI (podium presentation).*
- 03/18 “Using the Law to Tackle the Opioid Crisis,” Theodore R. LeBlang Distinguished Lectureship in Law and Medicine, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, Springfield, IL (podium presentation).*
- 06/18 “Characterizing U.S. Counties with High Opioid Overdose and Low Medication-Assisted Treatment Supply,” 41st Annual ASLME Health Law Professors Conference, Case Western Reserve University School of Law, Cleveland, OH (podium presentation).*
- 06/18 “Implementation Challenges Related to Medication-Assisted Treatment,” AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting, Seattle, WA (poster presentation).
- 06/18 “Characterizing U.S. Counties with High Opioid Overdose and Low Medication-Assisted Treatment Supply,” AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting, Seattle, WA (poster presentation).
- 06/18 “Characterizing U.S. Counties with High Opioid Overdose and Low Medication-Assisted Treatment Supply,” AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting, Behavioral Interest Group Meeting, Seattle, WA (podium presentation).*
- 06/18 “Building Successful Careers in Academia,” AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting, Seattle, WA (podium presentation and panelist).
- 06/18 “Emerging Approaches to Monitoring the Opioid Epidemic and its Impact,” AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting, Seattle, WA (moderator).
- 10/18 “Settling the Score: Maximizing the Public Health Impacts of Opioid-Litigation,” Speaker at Facing Opioids Symposium, Ohio State Law Journal Annual Symposium, Columbus, OH (podium presentation and panelist).*
- 11/18 “Policy Approaches to Addressing the Opioid Crisis,” Keynote speaker, 2nd Annual Addiction Conference, SUNY Upstate, Syracuse, NY (podium presentation and panelist).*
- 12/18 “Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs: A Response to the Opioids Crisis,” University of Michigan Dental School, Ann Arbor, MI (podium presentation), <https://michigan-open.org/news/article/michigan-open-sponsors-navigating-the-new-and-improved-maps/> (speaker).*
- 12/18 “The Opioid Epidemic: States and Cities Strike Back,” Speaker/panelist for American Bar Association Webinar (presentation and panelist).*
- 02/19 “State Policy Approached to Addressing the Opioid Crisis,” Invited Speaker at Wolverine Caucus, Lansing, MI (podium presentation).*

- 04/19 “The Value of Litigation in Mitigating the Opioid Crisis,” 25th Annual Thomas Pitts Lectureship in Medical Ethics, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC (podium presentation and panelist).*
- 04/19 “Public Policy and the Opioid Epidemic” American College of Physicians Internal Medicine 2019 Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA (podium presentation and panelist).*
- 05/19 “Opioids: Policy to Practice” University of Michigan/Harvard Summit, Ann Arbor, MI (panelist).*
- 05/20 “Government Opioid Litigation: The Reasonable Bounds of Liability,” Clifford Symposium, DePaul University College of Law, Chicago, IL, Virtual (speaker).*
- 06/19 “Generic Drug Policy as a Barrier to Opioid Use Disorder Treatment,” 42nd Annual ASLME Health Law Professors Conference, Loyola University Chicago School of Law, Chicago, IL (podium presentation).*
- 06/19 “The Opioid Overdose Crisis: States and Localities Fight Back Using Litigation,” Michiganian Faculty Forum, Boyne City, MI (podium presentation).*
- 06/19 “Public Health Law Approaches to Addressing the Opioid Crisis: Intended and Unintended Consequences,” Michiganian Faculty Forum, Boyne City, MI (podium presentation).*
- 07/19 “Congressional Staff Briefing on Barriers to Substance Use Treatment,” Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC (panelist).
- 10/20 “Spicy Debate: X the X Waiver?” 44th AMERSA Annual Conference, Virtual (moderator).*
- 10/20 “What Makes Opioid Litigation Different from Other Mass Torts?” RAND Corporation Institute for Civil Justice Board Meeting, Virtual (moderator and speaker), https://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF1137-1.html#what-makes-the-opioid-litigation-different-from-other-mass-torts.*
- 11/20 “An Empirical Look at the Opioid Litigation” Program on Regulation, Therapeutics, and Law, Harvard Medical School, Virtual (speaker).*
- 06/21 “Association between Receipt of Opioid or Benzodiazepine Prescriptions and Risk of Opioid-Related Overdose and Suicide,” AcademyHealth Annual Research Meeting, Virtual (podium presentation).*
- 06/21 “U.S. Report on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (GERO),” Civil Society Roundtable, Virtual (roundtable participant).*
- 07/21 “Opening Remarks,” “Opening Plenary,” and “Closing Remarks,” HHS Evidence Day 2021, Virtual (moderator and speaker).*
- 10/21 “Gap and Opportunities to Address Stimulant Use,” 2021 Cocaine, Meth and Stimulant Summit, Virtual (podium presentation).*
- 09/21 “HHS Drug Pricing Plan,” HHS Intergovernmental and External Affairs Stakeholder Briefing, Virtual (speaker).*
- 09/21 “Understanding and Addressing Inequities in Human Services,” Annual Poverty Research and Policy Forum, Virtual (speaker).*
- 10/21 “Advancing Public Health Research through Data Science” IQVIA Research Forum, Virtual (speaker).*
- 10/21 “HHS Overdose Prevention Strategy,” HHS Intergovernmental and External Affairs Stakeholder Briefing, Virtual (speaker).*
- 11/21 “Closing Keynote on Overdose Prevention Strategies,” 2021 National Overdose Prevention Leadership Summit, Virtual (speaker).*
- 12/21 “Policy Priorities among Federal Agencies and Foundations,” State-University Partnership Learning Network (SUPLN) Fall Meeting, Virtual (panelist).*
- 12/21 “ASPE’s Priorities on Prescription Drug Pricing,” National Academy for State Health Policy (NASHP) Federal/State Summit on Prescription Drug Pricing, Virtual (panelist).

- 01/22 “National Alzheimer’s Plan 2021 Update,” HHS Intergovernmental and External Affairs Stakeholder Briefing, Virtual (speaker).
 - 03/22 “HHS Draft Strategic Plan,” HHS Intergovernmental and External Affairs Tribal Consultation, Virtual (speaker).
 - 03/22 “Strategy to Address Our National Mental Health Crisis,” HHS Intergovernmental and External Affairs Stakeholder Briefing, Virtual (speaker).
 - 03/22 “Methadone for Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder: Federal Landscape,” The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Methadone Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder: Examining Federal Regulations and Laws—A Workshop (speaker).*
 - 04/22 “Elevating the Overdose Prevention Strategy,” Celebrating RCORP Past and Present: A Look Into the Program’s History, Outcomes and Futures, Virtual (speaker).*
 - 04/22 “HHS Strategies to Address Behavioral Health Challenges in the U.S.,” Center for Health Policy and Media Engagement Health Policy Leadership Series, George Washington University, Virtual (speaker).*
17. Qualifications (state what, in your opinion, qualifies you to serve in the position to which you have been nominated):

I believe I am qualified to serve as the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation given my extensive training and practice in law and policy research, all in the domains of health care and public health. In my legal career, I gained expertise around and applied the regulatory nuances of Federal and State health-care law and led large teams to execute substantial health-care transactions. In my research career, I have conducted large-scale evaluations of health policies, including of Federal and State laws and particularly in the areas of behavioral health and drug policy, and provided related policy recommendations. In my teaching career, I have taught and mentored students at various stages in their educations about health systems, health law, and program evaluation. Moreover, I have now served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) for 1 year, and in this role I helped successfully lead the agency to a highly productive and impactful first year at a time of great need for our Nation. I have established excellent, collaborative relationships within ASPE and throughout government and believe strongly in the mission of ASPE to provide sound policy recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services based on the best evidence available on health and human services topics.

B. FUTURE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIPS

1. Will you sever all connections (including participation in future benefit arrangements) with your present employers, business firms, associations, or organizations if you are confirmed by the Senate? If not, provide details.
Yes.
2. Do you have any plans, commitments, or agreements to pursue outside employment, with or without compensation, during your service with the government? If so, provide details.
No.
3. Has any person or entity made a commitment or agreement to employ your services in any capacity after you leave government service? If so, provide details.
No.
4. If you are confirmed by the Senate, do you expect to serve out your full term or until the next presidential election, whichever is applicable? If not, explain.
Yes.

C. POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

1. Indicate any current and former investments, obligations, liabilities, or other personal relationships, including spousal or family employment, which could in-

volve potential conflicts of interest in the position to which you have been nominated.

Any potential conflict of interest will be resolved in accordance with the terms of my ethics agreement, which was developed in consultation with ethics officials at the Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of Government Ethics. I understand that my ethics agreement has been provided to the committee. I am not aware of any potential conflict other than those addressed by my ethics agreement. If I have any questions arise, I will consult with HHS career ethics officials.

2. Describe any business relationship, dealing, or financial transaction which you have had during the last 10 years (prior to the date of your nomination), whether for yourself, on behalf of a client, or acting as an agent, that could in any way constitute or result in a possible conflict of interest in the position to which you have been nominated.

Any potential conflict of interest will be resolved in accordance with the terms of my ethics agreement, which was developed in consultation with ethics officials at the Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of Government Ethics. I understand that my ethics agreement has been provided to the committee. I am not aware of any potential conflict other than those addressed by my ethics agreement. If I have any questions arise, I will consult with HHS career ethics officials.

3. Describe any activity during the past 10 years (prior to the date of your nomination) in which you have engaged for the purpose of directly or indirectly influencing the passage, defeat, or modification of any legislation or affecting the administration and execution of law or public policy. Activities performed as an employee of the Federal Government need not be listed.

I participated in a panel briefing organized by PEW Charitable Trusts on July 5, 2019 for House staffers when I was an assistant professor at the University of Michigan School of Public Health. The topic of the briefing was on Barriers to Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment, and the Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment (MAT) Act was discussed; Rep. Tonka, the bill's sponsor, launched the session. While I expressed my support for the MAT Act during the panel, I was also clear that removing other barriers, beyond the X waiver elimination, would be necessary to meaningfully reduce barriers to SUD treatment.

4. Explain how you will resolve any potential conflict of interest, including any that are disclosed by your responses to the above items. (Provide the committee with two copies of any trust or other agreements.)

Any potential conflict of interest will be resolved in accordance with the terms of my ethics agreement, which was developed in consultation with ethics officials at the Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of Government Ethics. I understand that my ethics agreement has been provided to the committee. I am not aware of any potential conflict other than those addressed by my ethics agreement. If I have any questions arise, I will consult with HHS career ethics officials.

5. Two copies of written opinions should be provided directly to the committee by the designated agency ethics officer of the agency to which you have been nominated and by the Office of Government Ethics concerning potential conflicts of interest or any legal impediments to your serving in this position.

I understand that my ethics agreement has been provided to the committee along with the accompanying transmittal documents.

D. LEGAL AND OTHER MATTERS

1. Have you ever been the subject of a complaint or been investigated, disciplined, or otherwise cited for a breach of ethics for unprofessional conduct before any court, administrative agency (*e.g.*, an Inspector General's office), professional association, disciplinary committee, or other ethics enforcement entity at any time? Have you ever been interviewed regarding your own conduct as part of any such inquiry or investigation? If so, provide details, regardless of the outcome.

No.

2. Have you ever been investigated, arrested, charged, or held by any Federal, State, or other law enforcement authority for a violation of any Federal, State,

county, or municipal law, regulation, or ordinance, other than a minor traffic offense? Have you ever been interviewed regarding your own conduct as part of any such inquiry or investigation? If so, provide details.

On March 14, 2001, I was served with a “North Carolina Uniform Citation” for being in possession of a mixed alcoholic beverage at age 20 (G.S. 18B–302(b))—a misdemeanor offense. On April 11, 2001, I was directed by the Durham District Court to participate in the “First Offenders Program,” which involved a service fee and 50 hours of community service. I completed my community service at the Ronald McDonald House in Durham in May 2001. In addition, I paid my service fee and submitted a personally written paper entitled, “The Effects of Alcohol on the Body” to the District Court. My case was dismissed upon its review in the Durham District Court on October 26, 2001.

3. Have you ever been involved as a party in interest in any administrative agency proceeding or civil litigation? If so, provide details.
No.
4. Have you ever been convicted (including pleas of guilty or *nolo contendere*) of any criminal violation other than a minor traffic offense? If so, provide details.
No.
5. Please advise the committee of any additional information, favorable or unfavorable, which you feel should be considered in connection with your nomination.
None.

E. TESTIFYING BEFORE CONGRESS

1. If you are confirmed by the Senate, are you willing to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Congress on such occasions as you may be reasonably requested to do so?
Yes.
2. If you are confirmed by the Senate, are you willing to provide such information as is requested by such committees?
Yes.

Published Writings

Articles:

1. Townsend TN, Bohnert ASB, Lagisetty PA, Haffajee RL. Did prescribing laws disproportionately affect opioid dispensing to Black patients? *H Serv Res*, March 3, 2022. Available at: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1475-6773.13968>.
2. Haffajee RL, Kilmer B, Helland E. Government opioid litigation: the extent of liability. *DePaul L Rev* 2022;70(1):275–31 (ranked 88/963 U.S. law journals).
3. Sommers BD, Haffajee RL. Federal policies to expand health insurance coverage during the COVID–19 pandemic and beyond. *JAMA H Forum* 2021;2(11):e214608.
4. Haffajee RL, Sommers BD. Evidence-based policy in the Biden-Harris Administration. *JAMA H Forum* 2021;2(7):e212598.
5. Townsend T, Cerda M, Bohnert ASB, Lagisetty PA, Haffajee RL. CDC Guideline for opioid prescribing associated with reduced dispensing to certain patients with chronic pain. *H Aff* 2021;40(11):1766–1775.
6. Townsend T, Salz T, Haffajee RL, Caram M, Chino F, Bohnert ASB. Has declining opioid dispensing to cancer patients been tailored to risk of opioid harms? *J Pain Symptom Manag* 2021;63(2):179–188.
7. Haffajee RL, Faherty LJ, Zivin K. Pregnant women with substance use disorders—the harm associated with punitive approaches. *N Eng J Med* 2021;384(25):2364–67.
8. Haffajee RL, Mauri AI. Cannabis liberalization in the U.S.: The policy landscape. *H Aff Policy Brief*, July 1, 2021. Available at: <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hpb20210518.36548/full/>.
9. Haffajee RL, Mauri AI. Cannabis legalization in the U.S.: population health impacts. *H Aff Policy Brief*, July 1, 2021. Available at: <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hpb20210701.500845/full/>.

10. Andraka-Christou B, Bouskill K, Haffajee RL, Randall-Kosich O, Golan M, Totarum R, Stein B. Common themes in early state policy responses to SUD treatment during COVID-19. *Amer J Drug and Alc Abuse* 2021;47(4):486-96.
11. Cantor J, Dick AW, Haffajee RL, Pera MF, Bravata DM, Stein BD, Whaley C. Use of buprenorphine for those with employer sponsored insurance during the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. *J Subst Abuse Treatment* 2021;129:108384.
12. Admon LK, Dalton VK, Kolenic GE, Ettner SL, Tilea A, Haffajee RL, Brownlee RM, Zochowski MK, Tabb KM, Muzik M, Zivin K. Trends in suicidality 1 year before and after birth among commercially insured childbearing individuals in the United States, 2006-2017. *JAMA Psych* 2021;78(2):171-176.
13. Haffajee RL, Andraka-Christou B, Dormond M, Cupito A, Buche J. A mixed-method comparison of physician-reported knowledge about and barriers to treatment with medications for opioid use disorder. *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* 2020;15:69.
14. Leopold C, Haffajee RL, Lu CY, Wagner AK. The complex cancer care coverage environment—What is the role of legislation? A case study from Massachusetts. *J L Med Ethics* 2020;48(3):538-551.
15. Haffajee RL. The public health value of opioid litigation. *J L Med Ethics* 2020;48(2):279-292. PMID: PMC7481928.
16. Dora-Laskey AD, Goldstick JE, Arterberry BJ, Roberts SJ, Haffajee RL, Bohnert ASB, Cunningham RC, Carter PM. Prevalence and predictors of driving after prescription opioid use in an adult ED sample. *West J Emerg Med* 2020;21(4):831-40. PMID: PMC7390550. See also <https://injurycenter.umich.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Vis-abs-Dora-Laskey-DAPO.pdf>.
17. Lagisetty PA, Zhang K, Haffajee RL, Lin LA, Goldstick J, Brownlee R, Bohnert ASB, Laroche MR. Opioid prescribing history prior to heroin overdose among commercially insured adults. *Drug and Alc Depend* 2020;212:10806. PMID: 32428788.
18. Haffajee RL, Mello MM. Thinking globally, acting locally—The U.S. Response to COVID-19. *N Eng J Med* 2020;382:e75. PMID: 32240580.
19. Alexander GC, Stoller KB, Haffajee RL, Saloner B. An epidemic in the midst of a pandemic: Opioid use disorder and COVID-19. *Ann Int Med* 2020; 173(1):57-58. PMID: PMC7138407.
20. Maust DT, Lin LA, Goldstick JE, Haffajee RL, Brownlee R, Bohnert ASB. Association of Medicare Part D benzodiazepine coverage expansion with changes in fall-related injuries and overdoses among Medicare Advantage beneficiaries. *JAMA Netw Open* 2020;3(4):e202051. PMID: PMC7125434. See also https://injurycenter.umich.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Maust_BZD_Visual-Abstract.pdf.
21. Haffajee RL, Cherney S, Smart R. Legal requirements and recommendations to prescribe naloxone. *Drug and Alc Depend* 2020;209:107896. PMID: PMC7127952.
22. Haffajee RL, Frank RG. Abuses of FDA regulatory procedures—The case of Suboxone. *N Eng J Med* 2020;382(6):496-498. PMID: 31914238.
23. Haffajee RL, Abrams MR. Settling the score: Maximizing the public health impact of opioid litigation. *Ohio St Law J* 2020; 80(4):701-740 (ranked 41/948 U.S. law journals).
24. Haffajee RL, Frank RG. Generic drug policy and Suboxone® to treat opioid use disorder. *J L Med Ethics* 2019;47(S4):43-53. PMID: 31955697.
25. Mauri AM, Townsend T, Haffajee RL. The association of state opioid misuse prevention policies with patient- and provider-related outcomes: A scoping review. *Millbank Q* 2019;98(1):57-105. PMID: PMC7077777.
26. Agarwal S, Bryan JD, Hu HM, Lee JS, Chua KP, Haffajee RL, Brummett CM, Englesbe MJ, Waljee JF. Association of state opioid duration limits with post-operative opioid prescribing. *JAMA Netw Open* 2019;2(12):e1918361. PMID: PMC6991309.
27. Haffajee RL. Prescription drug monitoring programs: friend or folly in addressing the opioid-overdose crisis? *N Eng J Med* 2019;381:699-701. PMID: 31433916; PMID: PMC7486903.
28. Lagisetty PA, Lin LA, Ganoczy D, Haffajee RL, Bohnert ASB. Opioid prescribing after opioid-related inpatient hospitalizations by diagnosis: A cohort study. *Med Care* 2019;57(10):815-821. PMID: PMC6742521.
29. Haffajee RL, Lin LA, Bohnert ASB, Goldstick JE. Characteristics of U.S. counties with high opioid overdose mortality and low capacity to deliver medications for opioid use disorder. *JAMA Netw Open* 2019;2(6):e196373. PMID: PMC6604101.

30. Haffajee RL, Mello MM, Zhang F, Busch AB, Zaslavsky AM, Wharam JF. Association of federal mental health parity legislation with health care use and spending among high utilizers of services. *Med Care* 2019;57(4):245–255. PMID: PMC6423539.
31. Haffajee RL, French CA. Provider perceptions of system-level opioid prescribing and addiction treatment policies. *Curr Opin Psychol* 2019;30:65–73. PMID: 30856591; PMID: PMC7482312.
32. Chua KP, Brummett CM, Conti R, Haffajee RL, Prosser L, Bohnert ASB. Assessment of prescriber and pharmacy shopping among the family members of patients prescribed opioids. *JAMA Netw Open* 2019;2(5):e193673. PMID: PMC6512276.
33. Boehnke KF, Gangopadhyay S, Clauw DJ, Haffajee RL. Qualifying conditions of medical cannabis license holders in the United States. *Health Aff* 2019;38(2):295–302. PMID: PMC6398594.
34. Yang TY, Weintraub E, Haffajee RL. Telemedicine’s role in addressing the opioid crisis. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2018;93(9):1177–1180. PMID: PMC6330237.
35. Kennedy-Hendricks A, Epstein AJ, Stuart EA, Haffajee RL, McGinty EE, Busch AB, Huskamp H, Barry CL. Federal parity and spending for mental illness. *Pediatrics* 2018;142(2):e20172618. PMID: PMC6317554.
36. Haffajee RL, MacCoun RJ, Mello MM. Behind schedule—Reconciling federal and state marijuana policy. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379(6):501–504. PMID: 29996065.
37. Haffajee RL, Mello MM, Zhang F, Zaslavsky AM, Larochelle MR, Wharam JF. Four states with robust prescription drug monitoring programs reduced opioid dosages. *Health Aff* 2018;37(6):964–74. PMID: PMC6298032.
38. Haffajee RL, Bohnert ASB, Lagisetty PA. Policy pathways to address workforce barriers to buprenorphine treatment. *Am J Prev Med* 2018;54(6):S230–S242. PMID: PMC6330240.
39. Haffajee RL, Frank RG. Making the opioid public health emergency effective. *JAMA Psych* 2018;75(8):767–768. PMID: PMC6378105. See also https://injurycenter.umich.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Publication_Summary_Haffajee_Opioid-PHE_Final.pdf.
40. Haffajee RL, Mello MM. Drug companies’ liability for the opioid epidemic. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377(24):2301–2305. PMID: 29236640; PMID: PMC7479783.
41. Yang TY, Larochelle MR, Haffajee RL. Managing increasing liability risks related to opioid prescribing. *Am J Med* 2017;130(3):249–50. PMID: 27644150.
42. Yang TY, Haffajee RL. Murder liability for prescribing opioids: A way forward? *Mayo Clin Proc* 2016; 91(10):1331–35. PMID: 27502463; PMID: PMC7490802.
43. Haffajee RL. Preventing opioid misuse with prescription drug monitoring programs: A framework for evaluating the success of state public health laws. *Hastings Law J* 2016; 67(6):1621–1694 (ranked 34/948 U.S. law journals).
44. Haffajee RL, Jena AB, Weiner SG. Mandatory use of prescription drug monitoring programs. *JAMA* 2015;313(9):891–892. PMID: PMC4465450.
45. Haffajee RL, Parmet WE, Mello MM. What is a public health “emergency”? *N Engl J Med* 2014;371(11):986–988. PMID: 25207765.
46. Haffajee RL, Bloche GM. The FTC and the psychology of tobacco control. *Asian J WTO Int’l Health Law and Pol’y* 2010;5(1): 87–113 (ranked 720/1537 U.S. and international law journals).
47. Haffajee RL. The potential use of joint criminal enterprise theory in prosecuting crimes of rape and sexual violence at the ICTR. *Harvard J Law and Gender* 2006;29(1):201–221 (ranked 85/948 U.S. law journals).
48. Haffajee RL. Genetic discrimination legislation in Massachusetts. *GeneWatch* 2000;13(5/6).
49. Haffajee RL. Medicare prescription drug benefits tug of war. *Capital Eye* 2001;8:5.

Other Written Publications:

1. Haffajee RL. Tackling the drug overdose crisis: A novel health and human services strategy. *H Aff Forefront*, January 24, 2022. Available at: <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/forefront.20220119.886508>.
2. Haffajee, RL, Sherry TB, Dubenitz JM, White JO, Schwartz D, Stoller B, Swenson-O’Brien AJ, Manocchio TM, Creedon TB, Bagalman E. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Overdose Prevention Strategy (Issue Brief). Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. October 27, 2021. Available at: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/reports/overdose-prevention-strategy>.
3. Garabedian LF, Haffajee RL. Schools need to assume kids can get and spread COVID, and operate safely for all ages. *USA Today*. August 28, 2020. Available

- at: <https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2020/08/28/coronavirus-child-studies-inconclusive-schools-precautions-column/3434655001/>.
4. Haffajee RL, Lin LA, Page C, et al. Access to treatment for opioid use disorder: a survey of addiction medicine physicians on telemedicine and medication-assisted treatment. Behavioral Health Workforce Research Center, University of Michigan. December 2019. Available at: <http://www.behavioralhealthworkforce.org/project/understanding-telemedicines-role-in-providing-medication-assisted-treatment-to-treat-opioid-use-disorders-barriers-facilitators-and-areas-of-need/>.
 5. Mauri A, Haffajee RL. Beyond bans: How cannabis policy reform can reduce vaping-related illnesses. *Health Aff Blog*, March 26, 2020. Available at: <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20200323.90505/full/>.
 6. Haffajee RL, Stein B. Spending the opioid settlement most effectively. *Pitt Gazette*, December 19, 2019. Available at: <https://www.post-gazette.com/opinion/Op-Ed/2019/12/19/Rebecca-Haffajee-Bradley-Stein-Spending-the-opioid-settlement-most-effectively/stories/201912190053>.
 7. Harbraugh C, Malani P, Haffajee RL, Waljee JF. The culture of pain: Perceptions of opioid-related policy among U.S. older adults. *Health Aff Blog*, April 17, 2019. Available at: <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20190415.123669/full/>.
 8. Boehnke KF, Haffajee RL. Medical Cannabis and Pain: The Author's Reply. *Health Aff* 2019;38(4):694.
 9. Boehnke KF, Clauw DJ, Haffajee RL. Letter to the editor: On chronic pain as a qualifying condition for medical cannabis licenses. *Health Aff* 2019;38(5):874.
 10. Frank RG, Haffajee RL. Generic drug policy and opioid use disorder treatment. Laura and John Arnold Foundation: White Paper, January 2019.
 11. Frank RG, Haffajee RL. The Trump administration's actions to solve the opioids public health crisis: A reply. *JAMA Psych*. 2019;76(1):101–102.
 12. Atterman J, Dormand J, Schreiber J, Haffajee RL, et al. Behavioral health workforce challenges related to medication assisted treatment. Behavioral Health Workforce Research Center, University of Michigan. Jan. 2018. Available at: http://www.behavioralhealthworkforce.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Y2FA3P2_MAT-Full-Report.pdf.
 13. Haffajee RL. Will public health litigation help to solve the opioid crisis? *Public Health Law Watch Blog*. December 21, 2017. Available at: <https://www.publichealthlawwatch.org/blog/2017/12/22/will-public-health-litigation-help-to-solve-the-opioid-crisis?rq=haffajee>.
 14. Haffajee RL, Liber AC, Warner KE. A safer way to legalize marijuana. *Health Affairs Blog*, September 8, 2017. Available at: <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20170908.061869/full/>.
 15. Carter P, Abir M, Bohnert ASB, Cunningham RC, Dora-Laskey A, Haffajee RL, Martin J, Walton M. The prescription opioid epidemic in Michigan: Evidence, expertise, and recommendations for action. University of Michigan Injury Center. September 2017.
 16. Haffajee RL. Fight the urge to criminalize opioid addiction behaviors. *Health Affairs Blog*, March 9, 2016. Available at: <http://healthaffairs.org/blog/2016/03/09/fight-the-urge-to-criminalize-opioid-addiction-behaviors/>.
 17. Haffajee RL. Widespread use of prescription drug monitoring programs to reduce opioid abuse and overdoses. *Bill of Health Blog*, Harvard Law School/Petrie Flom Center for Health Law Policy Biotechnology, and Bioethics. March 9, 2015. Available at: <http://blogs.harvard.edu/billofhealth/2015/03/09/widespread-use-of-prescription-drug-monitoring-programs-to-reduce-opioid-abuse-and-overdoses/>.
 18. Haffajee RL. What is (or isn't) a public health "emergency"? *Bill of Health Blog*, Harvard Law School Petrie Flom Center for Health Law Policy Biotechnology, and Bioethics. September 12, 2014. Available at: <http://blogs.harvard.edu/billofhealth/2014/09/12/what-is-or-isnt-a-public-health-emergency/>.
 19. Haffajee RL. Soda industry sues to block NYC ban on sugar-sweetened beverage sales. *Bill of Health Blog*, Harvard Law School/Petrie Flom Center for Health Law Policy Biotechnology, and Bioethics. October 15, 2012. Available at: <http://blogs.harvard.edu/billofhealth/2012/10/15/soda-industry-sues-to-block-nyc-ban-on-soda-sales/>.
 20. Haffajee RL. What do we know about obesity and its prevention in the U.S. *Bill of Health Blog*, Harvard Law School/Petrie Flom Center for Health Law Policy Biotechnology, and Bioethics. October 5, 2012. Available at: <http://blogs.harvard.edu/billofhealth/2012/10/05/what-do-we-know-about-obesity-and-its-prevention-in-the-u-s/>.
 21. Haffajee RL. MA health reform and medical debt—Getting the facts straight. *Bill of Health Blog*, Harvard Law School/Petrie Flom Center for Health Law

Policy Biotechnology, and Bioethics. September 12, 2012. Available at: <http://blogs.harvard.edu/billofhealth/2012/09/12/ma-health-reform-and-medical-debt-getting-the-facts-straight/>.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD TO REBECCA LEE HAJFAJEE, PH.D.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. RON WYDEN

CHILD WELFARE DATA REPORTING

Question. I'd like to raise a data-focused question concerning the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System—better known as AFCARS—which is housed in the Administration for Children and Families at HHS. I know this system is not squarely in ASPE's purview, but given your role, if confirmed, leading data analysis efforts across HHS, I feel this question deserves your attention.

The AFCARS system requires State foster care agencies to report on several key metrics, including how many youth are in foster care, when they enter and exit, what demographics of youth enter foster care, and placement details.

For years, I have been pushing for a meaningful modernization of this system. In 2020, the Trump administration finalized an AFCARS rule that removed several important data elements that the Obama administration was trying to include in a modernization effort. Included among the data elements that were removed were those related to LGBTQ+ youth.

I was thrilled to see President Biden issue an executive order last month that, among other things, directs HHS to study the disproportionate rates of removals that LGBTQ+ families face.

In line with those goals, what is your plan to pursue a meaningful modernization of AFCARS that captures key demographic information, like LGBTQ+ identity?

Answer. I strongly believe in the importance of data and evidence in driving decisions in the child welfare system and doing what is in the best interests of children. I understand the critical importance of AFCARS and I would, if confirmed, be happy to work with ACF and you to ensure that AFCARS is collecting and reporting demographic data that will help us to keep all children safe and move us towards a system of child and family well-being.

MENTAL HEALTH

Question. Mental health is an area that I know we both care about deeply. Disruption, grief, and economic uncertainty during COVID-19 mean access to mental health and substance use disorder care is more important than ever.

While mental health parity has been the law since 2008, I hear a great deal about administrative barriers to delay or discourage access to mental health care. For example, provider directories are often riddled with errors and include doctors who have been retired for years.

What are your top priorities for addressing access to mental health care?

Answer. Mental health and substance use challenges have been exacerbated by COVID-19. But even before the pandemic, this area of health was underemphasized and underfunded. ASPE can play a critical role in strengthening our Nation's behavioral health infrastructure and has demonstrated this already through its work on the HHS Overdose Prevention Strategy. If confirmed, I will continue to prioritize behavioral health, including supporting programs and initiatives across the continuum of prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery support services; supporting the recruitment, training, and retention of culturally competent and representative practitioners; offering support for family members whose loved ones may be in crisis; as well as strengthening enforcement of this country's mental health parity laws.

Question. If confirmed, can you commit to publishing studies on how failure to comply with mental health parity affects access to necessary mental health and substance use disorder services?

Answer. Expanding access to medically necessary mental health and substance use disorder services is a priority for HHS and the administration as a whole. I agree that the mental health parity law is an important policy tool to achieve this goal. HHS has actively supported implementation of the Paul Wellstone and Pete

Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 through its operational divisions, such as SAMHSA and CMS, and across the government with the Departments of Labor and Treasury, as well as ONDCP. If confirmed, I will ensure that ASPE continues to provide the Secretary with the best available evidence to inform and strengthen HHS's many efforts to connect people who have mental health conditions and substance use disorders with the care they need in addition to other supportive social services.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. CHUCK GRASSLEY

Question. The Finance Committee has had several Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) nominees commit to being responsive to Congress. Sadly, their words have not matched action. In 2021, it took Secretary Becerra 237 days to answer budget questions. I submitted questions to him again this year on April 12th and am still awaiting answers. In February, I asked Surgeon General Murthy for follow-up answers to my questions on rural mental health policy, and I'm still awaiting answers. If you are confirmed, will you commit to providing timely responses to requests for information from all members of this committee?

Answer. I deeply respect the oversight function of this committee for improving current policies and programs. If confirmed, I am committed to ensuring that the Department is responsive to oversight requests and provides Congress with the information that it needs consistent with appropriate law and regulation.

Question. Last month, the Senate Drug Caucus held a hearing on the administration's 2022 Drug Control Policy Strategy. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that nearly 108,000 Americans died last year from a drug overdose. This is staggering and unacceptable. Iowa is no stranger to the drug crisis. Our communities have been hit hard by the impact of lethal drugs. This includes meth, fentanyl, and now the spread of deadly counterfeit pills. I believe the Biden administration's drug control policy could do a better job of focusing on the most lethal drugs facing us rather than making drugs more accessible. The permanent scheduling of all fentanyl related substances would be a start. Should Congress permanently place fentanyl analogues in Schedule I while continuing research on the class?

Answer. The overdose crisis plaguing our Nation requires a forceful response that is rooted in evidence about what works to save lives, reduce the spread of disease, and address the underlying issue by engaging individuals in treatment productively so they achieve long-term recovery. The President put forward a proposal to permanently place fentanyl-related substances on Schedule I precisely because of their risks to public health. If confirmed, I will follow the law and commit to working with Federal, State, Tribal, local, and territorial public health leaders to address this deadly epidemic and its key drivers by deploying evidence-informed practices.

Question. Earlier this year, I became concerned the administration was permitting "smoking kits," which include crack pipes, to be funded as part of a harm reduction grant program at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Fortunately, the administration called this effort off. However, a news report last week suggests that a New York City grantee is receiving approximately \$400,000 in HHS funding while offering smoking kits to addicts. An HHS spokesperson says that "no Federal funding is used directly or through subsequent reimbursement of grantees to purchase pipes in safer smoking kits."

Do you believe "smoking kits" are an effective harm-reduction strategy?

The Biden administration is on the record against funding crack pipes with Federal dollars. However, organizations receiving Federal dollars are still providing "smoking kits." How can the Biden administration ensure Federal dollars aren't funding "smoking kits" or "crack pipes"?

Answer. As Secretary Becerra stated¹ in clear terms: no Federal funding will be used directly or through subsequent reimbursement of grantees to put pipes in safe smoking kits. I support evidence-based practical strategies that prevent deadly overdoses, reduce the spread of disease associated with drug use, and engage indi-

¹ <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2022/02/09/statement-hhs-secretary-xavier-becerra-and-oncdp-director-rahul-gupta.html>.

viduals that use drugs in treatment productively. If confirmed, I will work with the appropriate subject-matter experts on this issue and follow the law.

Question. Last month, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) issued the first proposed regulations to implement the Rural Emergency Hospital (REH) Medicare designation. This is a new and voluntary Medicare program. It lets hospitals maintain essential medical services in their communities like 24/7 emergency care and outpatient care. I ask that CMS issue the rest of the proposed regulations timely and fairly. Rural hospitals cannot wait any longer. It's important that CMS work closely with rural hospitals to ensure the regulations don't hinder already struggling hospitals.

Should CMS hold specific listening sessions with rural hospitals to ensure the REH regulations are fair and reasonable?

Should CMS issue the least administratively burden regulations for REH?

Do you have concerns about the current administrative and financial burdens rural hospitals face from Federal regulations and how that may impact their ability to provide care? I want to note, I'm committed to ensuring hospitals provide high-quality and safe health care.

Answer. Section 1861(kkk) of the Social Security Act, as added by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, provides for Medicare payment for items and services furnished by REHs on or after January 1, 2023, and CMS continues to work diligently to ensure that this provision is implemented by this date. REHs will offer the opportunity for current Critical Access Hospitals and rural hospitals with fewer than 50 beds to seek REH designation. In accordance with this provision, REHs are required to furnish emergency services and observation care, and they may elect to provide additional specified medical and health services on an outpatient basis.

By providing these services, rural communities will maintain access to health care that otherwise may not be available. CMS remains steadfast in its commitment to rural communities' access to health-care services and is focused on implementing the REH provision through rulemaking by January 1, 2023.

CMS will continue to engage stakeholders regarding the REH provision to ensure implementation consistent with the commitment above by seeking input from the rural community on specific proposed REH standards, including the ability of an REH to provide low-risk childbirth-related labor and delivery services and whether CMS should require that an REH also provide outpatient surgical services in the event that surgical labor and delivery intervention is necessary. CMS is also requesting comments regarding whether it is appropriate for an REH to allow a doctor of medicine or osteopathy, a physician assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a clinical nurse specialist, with training or experience in emergency medicine, to be on call and immediately available by telephone or radio contact and available on site within specified timeframes.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. ROB PORTMAN

FENTANYL AND OVERDOSE DEATHS

Question. Thank you for being with us today. The United States experienced an estimated 107,622 drug overdose deaths during 2021, an increase of nearly 15 percent from the 93,655 deaths estimated in 2020. The majority of these deaths are caused by fentanyl that can be laced into other drugs or even masked as other substances like pain medication or anti-anxiety medications. I understand that you have focused much of your career on the response to the opioid epidemic. I particularly appreciate your work on prescription drug monitoring programs and other ways to limit exposure to medications that are very addictive. I understand the Biden administration is emphasizing harm reduction as a means to reduce the number of overdose deaths.

Aside from harm reduction efforts, what other steps would you take in this role to lower the number of people who are exposed to fentanyl and are losing their lives across the country?

Do you think that the Federal Government should lead a clear campaign to get the message out that fentanyl is deadly and could be in any drug that doesn't come from a pharmacist?

Answer. The overdose crisis plaguing our Nation requires a forceful response that is rooted in evidence about what works to save lives, reduce the spread of disease, and address the underlying issue by engaging individuals in treatment productively so they achieve long-term recovery. The HHS Overdose Prevention Strategy includes prevention, harm reduction, evidence-based treatment, and recovery efforts, and includes steps to raise public awareness about overdose risks and prevention. If confirmed, I will follow the law and commit to working with Federal, State, Tribal, local, and territorial public health leaders to address this deadly epidemic and its key drivers by deploying evidence-informed practices.

MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT) AND TREATS ACT

Question. I'd like to talk about increasing access to addiction treatment. As you know, the COVID-19 pandemic has tolled heavily on Americans' mental health. Given the latest overdose numbers, we need to continue to explore and pursue evidence-based policies that support access to treatment for substance use disorders, such as Medication-Assisted Treatment or MAT. That is why I introduced the TREATS Act with Senator Whitehouse to codify the flexibilities enacted during COVID to allow for the prescribing of MAT through a telehealth visit. I have heard from behavioral health providers throughout the pandemic that this flexibility has been particularly useful in treating patients living in rural areas, and has strengthened patient retention. The HHS ASPE published a report in July 2020 that acknowledged that retention in MAT for substance use disorder resulted in better outcomes, reduced rates of mortality, and reduced utilization of high-intensity treatment.

If you are confirmed, will you commit to exploring evidence-based solutions, including the expanded role of telehealth in addiction treatment?

Answer. The substance use disorder crisis demands a comprehensive, multifaceted evidence-based approach to include prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery support services. I share President Biden's and Secretary Becerra's commitment to addressing this epidemic and making sure patients can get the treatment they need, which includes increasing access to medication-assisted treatment, which, when administered by trained professionals, reduces the risks of overdose and continued substance use. I appreciate your leadership on this issue and look forward to partnering with you, if I am confirmed, to continue to inform this important issue with data and evidence.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. JAMES LANKFORD

Question. As you may be aware, this committee has been working on several mental health proposals. In my opinion, one of the many ways in which the mental health of Americans is impacted is through substance abuse. In my State of Oklahoma, the opioid crisis is a primary perpetrator of this.

Due to your extensive work on the opioid crisis across America, do you believe that opioid prevention strategies should be included in Congress' work on mental health?

What are some examples of effective strategies you have seen in your work to address this ongoing crisis?

Answer. Mental health and substance use challenges, often co-occurring, have a strong relationship to physical health outcomes. This area of health has historically been underemphasized and underfunded. ASPE can continue to play a critical role in strengthening our Nation's behavioral health, including by informing evidence-based ways to treat substance use disorders in coordination with mental health conditions. If confirmed, I will continue to prioritize this issue, including by supporting programs and initiatives across the continuum of prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery supports; by informing care integration across disorders, settings, and providers; and by enhancing access to other supportive social services.

Question. The Monitoring the Future Survey is funded by NIDA and measures drug and alcohol use in adolescents nationwide. In 2021, and likely because of the pandemic and lack of social interaction, overall substance abuse dropped among adolescents. The notable and concerning outlier was marijuana. Marijuana vapes and marijuana smoking were the only substances to report an increase in use among students. This is not surprising to me because we know marijuana is addictive and has a high potential for abuse. With the aggressive wave of marijuana legal-

ization and the availability of highly potent and often candy-flavored THC products, I'm very concerned about the negative effects this has and will continue to have on our children.

Currently on the Surgeon General's website, there is an advisory on marijuana and the developing brain. The advisory States that marijuana works by binding to receptors in the brain to produce euphoria, intoxication, memory and motor impairments. These same receptors are critical for brain development including the formation of brain circuits important for decision-making, mood, and responding to stress.

Additionally, a 2002 study posted on NIH's website found that daily use of marijuana in young women was associated with an over-fivefold increase in the odds of reporting a state of depression and anxiety. Weekly marijuana use was associated with a twofold increased risk of depression and anxiety.

As you have done much research on marijuana's impact on our society's youth and have noted that more research is needed for effective policy solutions, can you expand on the link between adolescent marijuana consumption and mental health, both what we know already and what still needs to be researched?

Will you commit to not supporting marijuana policy initiatives that are not adequately linked to scientific evidence?

Answer. Marijuana use among adolescents happens at a time when the brain is still developing, placing young people at particular risk for cognitive consequences and addiction. Additional evidence is needed to continue to understand these impacts, particularly in light of the legalization of marijuana for adult use in many States and the range in current products and regulatory environments. FDA has also issued warning letters to companies illegally selling CBD and Delta-8 THC products, to ensure that consumers can make informed choices about products. If confirmed, I will work with Federal partners as well as States on this issue to identify high-quality data and evidence to inform policies that will prioritize the health of our Nation's youth.

Question. ASPE is a member of the Interagency Group on Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias per the National Alzheimer's Project Act (NAPA). HHS updated its NAPA plans this January to include a goal of "Promoting Healthy Aging and Reducing Risk Factors." As you know, Americans impacted by Alzheimer's and dementia-related diseases are growing, with studies showing that over 150 million people will have Alzheimer's by 2050. This new goal was put in place largely due to the several studies showing ways to prevent Alzheimer's with certain lifestyle changes.

How involved have you been in Alzheimer's research planning in your current role at ASPE, and will you commit, if confirmed, to staying the course on tracking down how we can best prevent, treat, and cure the public health crisis that is Alzheimer's?

Answer. Alzheimer's disease and other dementias affect a growing proportion of our older populations, which makes the work of the Interagency Group on Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias under the NAPA critically important. If confirmed, ASPE will continue to play an important coordination and contributory role in this interagency group, as well as continue to work with partners on how to best address this public health crisis using data and evidence.

Question. As you know, Congress has continued to maintain the Hyde Amendment on a bipartisan basis each year in annual funding bills since 1976.

If confirmed, will you continue to uphold and enforce the restrictions of the Hyde Amendment—that no Federal funding can pay for abortions except in the case of rape, incest, or to protect the life of the mother—as enacted by Congress, as well as other prolife protections currently in Federal law without misinterpreting or applying such laws to allow coverage for travel to obtain abortion?

Answer. If confirmed as Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, I will follow the law.

Question. Will you commit to not attempting to weaken the Hyde Amendment and similar prolife policies or strip them from future budgets or appropriations bills?

Answer. If confirmed, I will follow the law.

Question. Congress has also continued to include conscience protections for individuals who have a religious or moral objection to participating in certain medical procedures. Specifically, the Weldon Amendment, which has been included in fund-

ing bills since 2004, restricts Federal funding from going to agencies or programs that discriminate against health-care providers that do not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions. Unfortunately, this administration has walked back enforcement of the Weldon Amendment, including rescinding enforcement action on California for violating Weldon.

If confirmed, will you continue to uphold and enforce the Weldon Amendment and all other conscience protections enacted by Congress to ensure that no health-care providers are discriminated against with Federal dollars because of their personal or professional view on abortion, gender transitions, or other procedures?

Answer. If confirmed, I will follow the law.

Question. A report² from the Obama administration in 2010 reinforced the importance of faith-based partnerships. Among the recommendations put forward in the report was to draw more on the local expertise and relationships of faith-based organizations as a way of filling gaps in the provision of essential services. Faith-based organizations are excellent, effective, and efficient at meeting the needs of our most at-risk populations. The report also highlighted the need to ease overly burdensome reporting and regulation requirements placed on social service agencies.

Do you agree that it is important to continue pursuing ways to engage and expand faith-based partnerships as a way of effectively addressing some of the most critical social service needs in our country?

Answer. We should be working with all types of providers and grantees to fulfill ACF's mission of supporting children and families. If confirmed, I look forward to listening to and working closely with faith-based providers.

Question. The Supreme Court has, in multiple decisions, reiterated that religious organizations cannot be discriminated against in the distribution of a public benefit for which they otherwise qualify because of their religious beliefs or identity.

Will you commit to ensuring that no policy in HHS will disqualify a religious organization from receiving aid or participating in grant programs simply because of the organization's religious beliefs or because the organization receives statutory protections for religious freedom like those in title VII and title IX?

Answer. If confirmed, I will follow the law.

Question. Faith-based child welfare providers perform vital services for hundreds of thousands of foster children nationwide and are often the best at finding forever homes for children in need. According to HHS's AFCARS report, 407,493 children are in foster care, 117,470 of whom are waiting to be adopted. Unfortunately, HHS continues to take steps to put religious child welfare providers in the untenable position of choosing between serving children or operating in accordance with the tenets of their faith, despite the unanimous Supreme Court decision in *Fulton v. Philadelphia*, which validated the principle that religious adoption agencies have a right to be free from discriminatory exclusion from adoption and foster care programs because of their beliefs.

If confirmed, will you commit to ensuring that religious child welfare organizations can continue to serve families in accordance with their sincerely held religious beliefs?

Answer. Faith-based providers are critical to the child welfare system. If confirmed, I look forward to listening to and working closely with faith-based providers. More broadly, I will work to ensure that ASPE provides the Secretary with timely evidence to support HHS's ongoing efforts around child welfare and foster care.

Question. As I similarly shared with the Surgeon General and Secretary Becerra, other countries are seeing the effects of experimental medical treatments on children with gender dysphoria and are reversing course. For example, in May 2021, Sweden ended the use of puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones for most minors. Finland also began prioritizing psychological interventions and support over medical interventions. Similarly, in the UK, litigation, which suspended medical intervention on children under 16 for a time, has sparked a national conversation about the effects of surgical procedures on minors. Nevertheless, I'm concerned by the direction the administration and HHS seems to be going to encourage children with gender dysphoria to medically transition, regardless of parental involvement.

² <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ofbnp-council-final-report.pdf>.

Based on the medical evidence that exists, do you believe that it is appropriate for children to receive such treatment?

If so, at what age do you think it is medically and ethically appropriate for a child to give consent to receive a treatment with such lasting and adverse effects such as permanent damage to brain development or infertility?

Do you agree that at a minimum, parents need to provide consent for their children to receive such care?

Would you agree that no taxpayer dollars should be used to perform a transition procedure on a child who cannot reasonably provide informed consent?

Would you agree that medical professionals should not be compelled to participate in such treatment if it goes against their sincerely held religious beliefs, conscience or best medical judgement?

Answer. All young Americans, including transgender youth, should have access to the care and treatment they need. If confirmed, I will follow the law. It is not ASPE's role to evaluate specific medical treatments, but if confirmed, I will ensure that ASPE works closely with departmental leadership to support the President's and the Secretary's vision of an equitable and high-quality health-care system for all Americans.

Question. If confirmed in this role, you will have the responsibility to review regulations, including considering the cost and benefits of regulatory policies. I am incredibly concerned by a number of regulatory actions that the administration is expected to take in the coming months that could place medical professionals in a position to either violate their conscience or lose their job. Specifically, I am concerned by the proposed rescission of the conscience rule as well as the proposed rule that would expand discrimination on the basis of sex under section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act to include discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and termination of pregnancy.

If confirmed, will you commit to evaluating the impact that such rules would have on access to quality medical care if medical professionals were forced to choose between their conscience and their job?

Answer. If confirmed, I will follow the law. ASPE plays an important role in the regulatory process, and if confirmed, I will ensure that ASPE relies on rigorous and objective policy analysis to assess the costs and benefits of all proposed regulations that we review.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY HON. TODD YOUNG

Question. I appreciated reading in your testimony your commitment to ensuring those "across HHS have the best available data and evidence when they are making decisions." I've long been an advocate in Congress for the use of outcomes-driven, evidence-based policy solutions.

How will you ensure ASPE uses an evidence-based approach for analysis and recommendations?

Answer. ASPE's greatest resource is the expertise of its career staff, who provide independent, data-driven information to support policymaking by HHS. If confirmed, I will ensure that ASPE continues to empower its subject matter experts to provide their input, and that I communicate clearly with HHS leadership what the evidence tells us about the policies we consider. I can also commit that ASPE will continue to closely track the latest developments in research methods and build improved data capacity to answer the key policy challenges that face the Department.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. JOHN BARRASSO

Question. Twenty-five of my colleagues and I sent a letter to the Department of Health and Human Services on June 9th requesting information on the Department's progress in transitioning beyond policies tied to the public health emergency. While I understand that in your current role, and if confirmed, in your future role, you do not have direct decision-making power over the status of these policies, your office still provides critical analysis for future policy development within HHS.

If confirmed, to what extent would you focus ASPE's resources on studying the effects of temporary, pandemic-related policies implemented in the Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP programs over the past 2+ years?

Similarly, and if confirmed, are there specific research questions or policy issues stemming from these temporary policies that you anticipate ASPE would analyze, such as the long-run considerations of making certain COVID-19 flexibilities permanent?

Answer. If confirmed, I will work closely with our subject matter experts to evaluate the effects of pandemic policies including telehealth, the continuous enrollment provision in Medicaid during the PHE, and other emergency authorities that have been implemented. In these areas, ASPE's role is to assess the research evidence on effects of these policies to date, consider the potential consequences of their future extension, and examine policy alternatives to support the Secretary's decision-making in these areas.

Question. As a doctor, I am proud to help lead the Senate Comprehensive Care Caucus. The focus of this group is to improve palliative care and hospice services. We must ensure Federal policies are helping patients achieve the highest quality of life possible, especially for those who are facing terminal illnesses.

If confirmed, can you comment on how you would prioritize the use of ASPE's resources to study hospice and palliative care issues?

What do you believe are the most important gaps in data or research related to hospice and palliative care?

Answer. ASPE staff have substantial expertise in Medicare policy, long-term care services, the direct care workforce, hospice, and end-of-life care. If confirmed, I would emphasize the importance of research and evaluation in these domains that focuses on equitable access to high quality end-of-life care, including in rural areas and in home and community settings, as well as policy levers that can improve well-being for both patients and their families facing terminal illnesses.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JAY CURTIS SHAMBAUGH, PH.D., NOMINATED TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Chairman Wyden, Ranking Member Crapo, and distinguished members of the committee, I am honored to appear before the committee today as you consider my nomination to be Treasury Under Secretary for International Affairs. I am thankful to have the support of President Biden, Vice President Harris, and Secretary Yellen. If confirmed, it would be a privilege to work with the distinguished public servants in International Affairs at Treasury. I look forward to working closely with this committee and your colleagues in Congress to pursue international economic policies that further the interests of the American people.

I want to thank my family for their support: my wife Lisa, who is here with me today; my children Tyler and Jack; my sister; and my parents Curt and Nancy Shambaugh.

My mother was a teacher; she volunteered at the local hospital and in schools; and she eventually became the president of the school board for the local public school system I attended. My father worked in finance and also served as a trustee for our church. I learned from my parents that public service and making a positive contribution in the world is an important responsibility.

I've tried to carry this lesson with me, serving as a deacon in two churches and coaching youth sports. I have also dedicated much of my professional life to making a positive contribution in the world through public service and engaging in public policy.

For the last 25 years, my career has been focused on economic policy. My core research area has been empirical international macroeconomics—the study of exchange rates, capital flows, and spillovers across economies. I have published articles in top journals, as well as a book on these questions. I am a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research in International Finance and Macroeconomics. I also have presented at major conferences and central banks around the world, spent time as a visitor at the IMF, and have taught international economics for over 20 years. My experience creates a strong foundation to address many of the policy questions faced by Treasury's Office of International Affairs.

At the same time, my experience is not just theoretical. During my time at the White House Council of Economic Advisers, I attended many strategic and economic dialogue meetings with Chinese officials and met with officials from a number of countries. I also represented the U.S. Government at the OECD in discussions re-

lated to economic issues. These experiences have prepared me well to serve in the role of Under Secretary, where international economic diplomacy is one of the many responsibilities. I also had the opportunity to work on a wide range of international economic issues—ranging from trade and development economics to international finance and climate—preparing me for the broad range of subjects covered by Treasury International Affairs.

I also have significant experience working on U.S. economic policy issues, ranging from economic and wage growth, to energy and climate issues, to regional disparities and the impact of trade shocks. Studying these issues has prepared me to carefully consider how U.S. global leadership on a range of economic issues affects the American economy, American households, and American workers.

The last 2 decades have emphasized more than ever the importance of our global economic policies and how those policies affect the U.S. economy, our national security, and American families. Shifting trade patterns and rising trade and competition with China have directly impacted many U.S. communities. The global economic crisis after 2008 accentuated the importance of global growth to the health of our economy. Dealing with the disruption of the flow of goods and parts during the pandemic has highlighted the interconnectedness of our economy. Most recently, U.S. global economic tools are being used to respond to the illegal invasion of Ukraine by Russia, which further underscores the importance of our economic diplomacy to protect national security.

Interconnectedness, financial crises, shocks from trade, complicated supply chains, unequal global outcomes, the links between foreign and economic policies—these are the challenges of our time. If confirmed, I look forward to working on these issues and consulting closely with the members of this committee and Congress.

Thank you, Chairman Wyden, Ranking Member Crapo. I welcome your questions.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF INFORMATION REQUESTED OF NOMINEE

A. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. Name (include any former names used): Jay Curtis Shambaugh.
2. Position to which nominated: Under Secretary for International Affairs, Treasury Department.
3. Date of nomination: March 7, 2022.
4. Address (list current residence, office, and mailing addresses):
5. Date and place of birth: February 20, 1970; Huntington, NY.
6. Marital status (include maiden name of wife or husband's name):
7. Names and ages of children:
8. Education (list all secondary and higher education institutions, dates attended, degree received, and date degree granted):
Cold Spring Harbor High School.
Yale University 1988–1992 (BA in Ethics, Politics, and Economics, 1992)
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1995–1997 (Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy, 1997).
University of California at Berkeley, 1997–2002 (Ph.D. in Economics, 2002).
9. Employment record (list all jobs held since college, including the title or description of job, name of employer, location of work, and dates of employment for each job):
Mercer Management Consulting, 8/1992–6/1994, Research Analyst (entry level consulting). New York, NY.

RIS Language School (Osaka Japan English Language School), 9/1994–3/1995, English Teacher, Osaka, Japan.

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Research Assistant, summer 1996, and Teaching Assistant, fall 1996, for Professor Michael Klein. Medford, MA.

UC Berkeley Economics, Research Assistant and Teaching Assistant, summer 1998–spring 2002. Berkeley, CA. (While a Ph.D. student at UC Berkeley, I had various TA and RA positions when not on full-fellowships (it varied over the years)).

Dartmouth College Economics Department, Assistant Professor and Associate Professor, fall 2002–spring 2009. Hanover, NH.

White House Council of Economic Advisers, July 2009 to June 2011, Senior Economist for International Economics (1 year) and Chief Economist (1 year), Washington, DC.

Georgetown University School of Business, Associate Professor, August 2011–May 2012. Washington, DC.

GWU Elliot School of International Affairs, Associate Professor, Full Professor, August 2012–present (on leave August 2015–January 2017), Washington, DC.

White House Council of Economic Advisers—Member, August 2015–January 2017, Washington, DC.

Hamilton Project at Brookings Institution—Director, August 2017–July 2020, Washington, DC.

I have also held a number of part-time positions (often brief visiting arrangements over summers or part-time during the academic year.) These include:

Trinity College Institute for International Integration Studies, fall 2005, visiting fellow. Dublin, Ireland (spent 5 months there while on sabbatical; limited responsibilities beyond working on my own research).

IMF Visiting Scholar, various points in time, most significant was from late 2011 to early 2013; shorter stints (~1 week) as a visitor in 2005 and 2008, Washington, DC.

INSEAD University visiting professor, May 2014–June 2015. Fontainebleau, France, and Washington, DC (taught 7-week course to MBA students in Fontainebleau, France; also taught 2–3 executive education courses in the U.S. in 2014–2015).

World Bank, summer 2015. Washington, DC (brief consulting contract).

WashU at Brookings, 2017–2019. Washington, DC (on rare occasions did a guest lecture for a fee).

IMF External Review Unit, 2018. Washington, DC (compensated for participating in a 1-day review of IMF practices in 2018).

WestExec Advisers, August 2020–October 2020, Principal (~3 hours per week), Washington, DC (advised on the global economy).

Biden Transition Team, volunteer, member of the Agency Review Team for Council of Economic Advisers.

Regenerative Crisis Response Committee, 2021. Virtual, Washington, DC (received a stipend for participating).

Denny Center at Georgetown, March 2021–December 2021. Washington, DC (consulting project for a research center at Georgetown).

I have also on rare occasions written a commissioned paper or given a speech for pay:

Pearson Education (2000–2002, plus occasional revision during 2002–2008), authored study guide to a textbook.

MIT Press, 2008-09, authored a book.

Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, spring 2012, commissioned piece on the euro crisis.

Bank of Japan, May 2013, Tokyo, Japan, stipend for speaking at conference.

Boston Federal Reserve, fall 2019, commissioned piece.

University of Pittsburgh, fall 2019, Pittsburgh, PA, speaking at a conference.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 2021, authoring a paper.

10. Government experience (list any current and former advisory, consultative, honorary, or other part-time service or positions with Federal, State, or local governments held since college, including dates, other than those listed above):

Government service is listed above.

11. Business relationships (list all current and former positions held as an officer, director, trustee, partner (*e.g.* limited partner, non-voting, etc.), proprietor, agent, representative, or consultant of any corporation, company, firm, partnership, other business enterprise, or educational or other institution):

Director of the Hamilton Project at Brookings, 2017–2019.

Director of the Institute for International Economic Policy at GWU, 2014–2015; 2020–present (part of my job at GW).

Member, Board of Econofact (not paid, no fiduciary responsibility).

Member, Advisory Council of The Hamilton Project (not paid, no fiduciary responsibility).

12. Memberships (list all current and former memberships, as well as any current and former offices held in professional, fraternal, scholarly, civic, business, charitable, and other organizations dating back to college, including dates for these memberships and offices):

Member, Westmoreland Congregational United Church of Christ, 2011–present. (I was a deacon for ~1-year (in 2015), but had to resign when I became a Member of the Council for Economic Advisors.)

Member, American Economics Association, 2002–2022; Member, Committee on Government Relations, 2020–2022.

Non-resident Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, 2020–present.

Research Associate, the National Bureau of Economic Research, 2007–present.

Associate Editor, *Journal of International Economics*, 2017–present.

Member, Board of Econofact, 2018–present.

Member, Advisory Council, Hamilton Project at Brookings, 2020–present.

Previous affiliations:

Member, Regenerative Crisis Response Committee, 2020–2021.

Member, Biden Transition Team, 2020.

Member, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 2012–2013.

Non-resident fellow, Atlantic Council, 3/2015–8/2015.

Member, First Congregational Church (UCC) in Lebanon, NH, 2002–2009; on the Diaconate, 2006–2008.

Visiting fellow, Institute for International Integration Studies at Trinity College Dublin, 2005–2008.

College Memberships during 1988–1992: Yale Marching Band, Calhoun Literary Arts Magazine (editorial staff, editor for 1 year), various intramural sports teams.

13. Political affiliations and activities:

- a. List all public offices for which you have been a candidate dating back to the age of 18.

None.

- b. List all memberships and offices held in and services rendered to all political parties or election committees, currently and during the last 10 years prior to the date of your nomination.

None.

- c. Itemize all political contributions to any individual, campaign organization, political party, political action committee, or similar entity of \$50 or more for the past 10 years prior to the date of your nomination.
- 2012 \$315 Obama for America.
 - 2020 \$535.58 Biden for President: Biden Victory Fund.
 - 2020 \$500 Biden Action Fund.
 - 2020 \$100 Chatterji, Aaron Kumar, North Carolina
 - 2020 \$100 McGrath for U.S. Senate (via ACTBLUE).
 - 2020 \$100 Cal (Cunningham) for NC (via ACTBLUE).
 - 2020 \$100 Sara Gideon for Maine (via ACTBLUE).
 - 2020 \$100 Theresa Greenfield for Iowa (via ACTBLUE).
 - 2020 \$100 Alyse (Galvin) for Alaska (via ACTBLUE).
 - 2020 \$100 (Kathleen) Williams for Montana (via ACTBLUE).
14. Honors and awards (list all scholarships, fellowships, honorary degrees, honorary society memberships, military medals, and any other special recognitions for outstanding service or achievement received since the age of 18):
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| SOAR research support (GW) | 2013–4 |
| Rockefeller Center Faculty Research grant (Dartmouth) | 2006–7 |
| Foundation Banque de France research grant | 2006–7 |
| Dartmouth Junior Faculty Fellowship | 2006 |
| Rockefeller Scholar (Dartmouth) | 2005–6, 2003–4 |
| Walter and Constance Burke Award | 2002 |
| Simpson Fellowship in International and Comparative Studies | 2001–2 |
| UC Berkeley Dean’s Fellowship | 2001 |
| UC Berkeley First year Fellowship | 1997–8 |
| Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship (Fletcher) | 1996–7 |
| Graduated <i>cum laude</i> and with distinction in major (Yale) | 1992 |
15. Published writings (list the titles, publishers, dates, and hyperlinks (as applicable) of all books, articles, reports, blog posts, or other published materials you have written):

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Books:

Exchange Rate Regimes in the Modern Era (with Michael Klein)—MIT Press (Fall 2009)

Publications:

Academic publications, both final versions and working papers, can be found here: <https://ideas.repec.org/f/psh497.html>

The Effect of Fixed Exchange Rates on Monetary Policy, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. 119 no. 1, February 2004, p. 301–352, <https://academic.oup.com/qje/article-abstract/119/1/301/1876076?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

Monetary Sovereignty, Exchange Rates, and Capital Controls: The Trilemma in the Interwar Period, *IMF Staff Papers*, volume 51 special issue 2004, pp. 75–108 (with Maurice Obstfeld and Alan M. Taylor), <https://ideas.repec.org/a/pal/imfstp/v51y2004is1p75-108.html>

The Trilemma in History: Tradeoffs Among Exchange Rates, Monetary Policies, and Capital Mobility, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, vol. 87, issue 3, August 2005, pp. 423–38 (with Maurice Obstfeld and Alan M. Taylor), <https://ideas.repec.org/a/tpr/restat/v87y2005i3p423-438.html>

An Experiment With Multiple Currencies: The American Monetary System From 1838–60, *Explorations in Economic History*, vol. 43, October 2006, 609–45, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0014498305000458>

Fixed Exchange Rates and Trade, *Journal of International Economics*, vol. 70, December 2006, pp. 359–83 [also NBER Working Paper no. 10696] (with Michael Klein), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0022199606000250>

- A New Look at Pass-through, *Journal of International Money and Finance*, volume 27, issue 4, pages 560–591 (June 2008), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0261560608000144>
- The Impact of Foreign Interest Rates on the Economy: The Role of the Exchange Rate Regime, *Journal of International Economics*, vol. 74, 2008, 341–61 [available as IIS Discussion Paper no. 116 or IMF Working Paper 06/37] (with Julian di Giovanni), <https://ideas.repec.org/a/eee/inecon/v74y2008i2p341-361.html>
- The Dynamics of Exchange Rate Regimes: Fixes, Floats, and Flips, *Journal of International Economics*, volume 75, issue 1, pages 70–92 (May 2008) [previous version (The Nature of Exchange Rate Regimes) available as NBER Working Paper no. 12729] (with Michael Klein), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0022199607001304>
- Financial Instability, Reserves, and Central Bank Swap Lines in the Panic of 2008, *American Economic Review* (Papers and Proceedings), May 2009 [available as NBER Working Paper no. 14826] (with Maurice Obstfeld and Alan M. Taylor), <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.99.2.480>
- Financial Exchange Rates and International Currency Exposures, *American Economic Review*, vol. 100, no. 1, March 2010, pp. 518–540 [available as NBER Working Paper no. 13433] (with Philip Lane), <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.100.1.518>
- Financial Stability, the Trilemma, and International Reserves, *American Economic Association Journal—Macroeconomics*, vol. 2, no. 2, April 2010, pp. 57–94 [available as NBER Working Paper no. 14127] (with Alan Taylor and Maury Obstfeld), <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mac.2.2.57>
- The Long or Short of It: Determinants of Foreign Currency Exposure in External Balance Sheets, *Journal of International Economics*, vol. 80, issue 1, pp. 33–44, January 2010 [available as NBER Working Paper no. 14909] (with Philip Lane), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S002219960901202>
- Global Savings and Global Investment: The Transmission of Identified Fiscal Shocks, *American Economic Association Journal—Economic Policy*, vol. 4(2), pages 95–114, May 2012 [available as NBER Working Paper no. 15113] (with James Feyrer), <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.4.2.95>
- The Euro's Three Crises, *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, Spring 2012, pp. 157–211, https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/2012a_Shambaugh.pdf
- Rethinking Exchange Rate Regimes After the Crisis, 2014, in, *What Have We Learned?: Macroeconomic Policy After the Crisis*, ed. George A. Akerlof, Olivier J. Blanchard, David Romer, Joseph E. Stiglitz, MIT Press [book chapter, no online version]
- Adjustment in Euro Area Deficit Countries: Progress, Challenges, and Policies, *IMF Staff Discussion Note*, no. 14/7, July 2014 (with Thierry Tresselt, Shengzu Wang, Joong Shik Kang), https://www.imf.org/-/media/Websites/IMF/imported-full-text-pdf/external/pubs/ft/sdn/2014/_sdn1407.ashx
- International Currency Exposures, Valuation Effects, and the Global Financial Crisis, *Journal of International Economics*, 96 (2015) S98–S109 [available as NBER Working Paper no. 20820, January 2015] (with Agustin S. Benetrix and Philip R. Lane), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0022199614001226>
- Rounding the Corners of the Trilemma: Sources of Monetary Policy Autonomy, *American Economic Association Journal—Macroeconomics*, October 2015, volume 7 no. 4, pp. 33–66 [available as NBER Working Paper no 19461, September 2013] (with Michael Klein), <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mac.20130237>
- The Rise and Fall of European Current Account Deficits, *Economic Policy*, volume 31, issue 85, January 2016 (joint with Joong Shik Kang), <https://academic.oup.com/economicpolicy/article-abstract/31/85/153/2392422?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

- How Fast Can We Grow, and Why That Matters, 2017, in *Economics and Policy in the Age of Trump*, ed. Chad Bown, VoxEU CEPR book, <https://voxeu.org/content/economics-and-policy-age-trump>
- Demand and Global Growth, 2017, in *Proceedings of the Conference of Councils of Economic Policy*, German Council of Economic Experts (meeting in June 2016), https://www.sachverstaendigenrat-wirtschaft.de/fileadmin/dateiablage/internationale-konferenz/International_Conference_of_Councils_of_Economic_Policy_2016.pdf
- Rethinking Fiscal Policy, in *Evolution or Revolution* (edited by Olivier Blanchard and Larry Summers), MIT Press, April 2019 [book chapter, no online version]
- Trade Shocks and the Shifting Landscape of U.S. Manufacturing, *Journal of International Money and Finance*, volume 111, March 2021 (co-authored with Katherine Eriksson, Katheryn Russ, and Minfei Xu) [NBER Working Paper no. 25646], <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0261566620302102>
- The Recovery From the Great Recession: A Long, Evolving Expansion 2021, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, May 2021, vol. 695, issue 1 (joint with Michael Strain) [NBER Working Paper 28452], <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/00027162211022305>

Working Papers:

- The World Interest Rate (joint with Hang Zhou), 2020 [submitted, no online version]
- Education and unequal regional labor market outcomes: The persistence of regional shocks and employment responses to trade shocks (joint with Katheryn Russ). Prepared for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Conference Session: Rethinking regional responses to economic shocks, September 2019, <https://www.bostonfed.org/-/media/Images/research-conference-2019/papers/Session-2-Russ-and-Shambaugh.pdf>
- The Evolution of Current Account Deficits in the GIPS and the Baltics: Many Paths to the Same Endpoint—IMF Working Paper 13/169, 2013, joint with Joong Shik Kang, https://www.imf.org/-/media/Websites/IMF/imported-full-text-pdf/external/pubs/ft/wp/2013/_wp13169.ashx
- Progress Towards External Adjustment in the Euro Area Periphery and the Baltics—IMF Working Paper 14/131, 2014, joint with Joong Shik Kang, https://www.imf.org/-/media/Websites/IMF/imported-full-text-pdf/external/pubs/ft/wp/2014/_wp14131.ashx

Books Edited

- Tackling the Tax Code: Efficient and Equitable Ways to Raise Revenue* (co-edited with Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/TaxBookforWeb_12320.pdf
- Recession Ready: Fiscal Policies to Stabilize the American Economy* (co-edited with Heather Boushey and Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/AutomaticStabilizers_Full_Book_web_20190508.pdf
- Place Based Policies for Shared Economic Growth* (co-edited with Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/place_based_policies_for_shared_economic_growth
- Revitalizing Wage Growth* (co-edited with Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/revitalizing_wage_growth_full_book.pdf

Longer Policy Pieces

- How the Pandemic Is Changing the Economy. The Hamilton Project at Brookings (with Wendy Edelberg), July 16, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/how_the_pandemic_is_changing_the_economy
- The Slowdown in Productivity Growth and Policies to Restore it. The Hamilton Project at Brookings (with Emily Moss and Ryan Nunn), June 17, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/the_slowdown_in_productivity_growth_and_policies_that_can_restore_it

Who Stands to Lose if the Final SNAP Work Requirement Rule Takes Effect?, The Hamilton Project at Brookings (with Lauren Bauer and Jana Parsons), April 6, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/who_stands_to_lose_if_the_final_snap_work_requirement_rule_takes_effect

A Dozen Facts About the Economics of the U.S. Health-Care System. The Hamilton Project at Brookings (with Ryan Nunn and Jana Parsons), March 10, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/a_dozen_facts_about_the_economics_of_the_u.s_health_care_system

The Economics of Federal Tax Policy (with Emily Moss and Ryan Nunn) in Tackling the Tax Code: Efficient and Equitable Ways to Raise Revenue (co-edited with Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/the_economics_of_federal_tax_policy

Ten Facts About the Economics of Climate Change and Climate Policy. The Hamilton Project, The Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research, October 23, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/ten_facts_about_the_economics_of_climate_change_and_climate_policy

Labor Force Nonparticipation: Trends, Causes, and Policy Solutions. The Hamilton Project at Brookings (with Ryan Nunn and Jana Parsons), October 3, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/labor_force_nonparticipation_trends_causes_and_policy_solutions

Employment, Education, and the Time Use of American Youth. The Hamilton Project at Brookings (with Lauren Bauer, Emily Moss, and Ryan Nunn), September 5, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/employment_education_and_the_time_use_of_american_youth

The Shift in Private Sector Union Participation: Explanations and Effects. The Hamilton Project at Brookings (with Ryan Nunn and Jimmy O'Donnell), August 22, 2019, <https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/UnionsEA.pdf>

The Damage Done by Recessions and How to Respond, May 2019 (co-authored with Heather Boushey, Jimmy O'Donnell, and Ryan Nunn) in *Recession Ready: Fiscal Policies to Stabilize the American Economy* (co-edited with Heather Boushey and Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/the_damage_done_by_recessions_and_how_to_respond

How Do Work Requirement Waivers Help SNAP Respond to a Recession?, April 2019 (co-authored with Lauren Bauer and Jana Parsons), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/EA-SNAP-Triggers_final.pdf

Nine Facts About Monetary Sanctions in the Criminal Justice System (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Patrick Liu), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, March 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/nine_facts_about_monetary_sanctions_in_the_criminal_justice_system

Nine Facts About State and Local Policy (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Jana Parsons). The Hamilton Project at Brookings, January 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/nine_facts_about_state_and_local_policy

The Economics of Bail and Pretrial Detention, December 2018, co-authored with Patrick Liu and Ryan Nunn. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/the_economics_of_bail_and_pretrial_detention

Labor Market Considerations for a National Jobs Guarantee (joint with Jimmy O'Donnell and Ryan Nunn). The Hamilton Project at Brookings, December 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/labor_market_considerations_for_a_national_job_guarantee

A Dozen Facts About Immigration (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Jimmy O'Donnell). The Hamilton Project at Brookings, October 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/a_dozen_facts_about_immigration

Work Requirements and Safety Net Programs (co-authored with Lauren Bauer and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach), October 2018. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/work_requirements_and_safety_net_programs

Introduction to Place Based Policies (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Jana Parsons) in *Place Based Policies for Shared Economic Growth* (co-edited with Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, September 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/ES_THP_PBP_book_20190425.pdf

The Geography of Prosperity (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Jana Parsons) in *Place Based Policies for Shared Economic Growth* (co-edited with Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, September 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/the_geography_of_prosperity

Where Work Pays (co-authored with Lauren Bauer and Audrey Breitwieser, and Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, July 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/where_work_pays_report

The State of Competition and Dynamism: Facts About Concentration, Start-ups, and Related Policies (co-authored with Audrey Breitwieser, Patrick Liu, and Ryan Nunn), The Hamilton Project at Brookings, June 2018, [https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/the_state_of_competition_and_dynamism_facts_about_concentration_start](https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/the_state_of_competition_and_dynamism_facts_about_concentration_start_about_concentration_start)

Reducing Chronic Absenteeism Under the Every Student Succeeds Act (strategy paper), co-authored with Lauren Bauer, Patrick Liu, Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach, April 2018. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/reducing_chronic_absenteeism_under_the_every_student_succeeds_act

Introduction to Revitalizing Wage Growth (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Becca Portman), in *Revitalizing Wage Growth*, February 2018. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/revitalizing_wage_growth_policies_to_get_american_workers_a_raise

How Declining Dynamism Affects Wages (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Patrick Liu) in *Revitalizing Wage Growth*, February 2018. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/how_declining_dynamism_affects_wages

Returning to Education: The Hamilton Project on Human Capital and Wages (co-authored with Lauren Bauer and Audrey Breitwieser) in *Revitalizing Wage Growth*, February 2018. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/returning_to_education_the_hamilton_project_on_human_capital_and_wages

Lessons From the Rise of Women's Labor Force Participation in Japan (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Becca Portman), December 2017. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/lessons_from_the_rise_of_womens_labor_force_participation_in_japan

Eleven Facts About Innovation and Patents (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Becca Portman), December 2017. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/eleven_facts_about_innovation_and_patents

Who Is Poor in the United States? A Hamilton Project Annual Report (co-authored with Lauren Bauer and Audrey Breitwieser), October 2017. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/who_is_poor_in_the_united_states_a_hamilton_project_annual_report

Thirteen Facts about Wage Growth (co-authored with Ryan Nunn, Patrick Liu, Greg Nantz), September 2017. The Hamilton Project at Brookings, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/thirteen_facts_about_wage_growth

"How Should We Think About This Recovery?" Speech at Macroeconomic Advisers' 26th Annual Policy Seminar, September 14, 2016, https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/20160914_cea_shambaugh_macro_advisers.pdf

"Why the United States Needs the World to Grow." Speech at Society of American Business Editors and Writers, May 21, 2016, https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/page/files/20160521_sabew_conference_cea.pdf

Reviews, online contributions, and others

What "Transitory" Inflation Really Means, Barron's, August 12, 2021, <https://www.barrons.com/articles/what-transitory-inflation-really-means-51628785705>

Don't overreact to inflation data this spring, Brookings Blog Post, April 8, 2021, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/dont_overreact_to_inflation_data_this_spring

How Should We Think About 2020 GDP Growth? (with Michael Klein), *Econofact*, February 16, 2021, <https://econofact.org/how-should-we-think-about-2020-gdp-growth>

Don't let flashy 3rd quarter GDP growth fool you, the economy is still in a big hole, Brookings Blog Post, October 26, 2020, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/10/26/dont-let-flashy-3rd-quarter-gdp-growth-fool-you-the-economy-is-still-in-a-big-hole/>

The Role of Automatic Stabilizers in Fighting Recessions, *Econofact*, October 13, 2020, <https://econofact.org/the-role-of-automatic-stabilizers-in-fighting-recessions>

"A \$1.5 Trillion Compromise Democrats Can't Ignore" (original title: Americans Need More Virus Aid), *New York Times* op-ed, September 17, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/09/17/opinion/covid-relief-plan-congress.html>

Who Are the Potentially Misclassified in the Employment Report? (with Lauren Bauer, Wendy Edelberg, Jimmy O'Donnell), Brookings and THP Blog post, June 30, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/who_are_the_potentially_misclassified_in_the_employment_report

Examining Options to Boost Essential Worker Wages During the Pandemic (with Ryan Nunn, Jimmy O'Donnell), Brookings and THP Blog post, June 4, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/examining_options_to_boost_essential_worker_wages_during_the_pandemic

Incomes Have Crashed. How Much Has Unemployment Insurance Helped? (with Ryan Nunn, Jana Parsons), Brookings and THP Blog post, May 13, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/incomes_have_crashed_how_much_has_unemployment_insurance_helped

How to Reduce Emissions as Much as Possible at the Lowest Cost (with Melanie Gilarsky, Kriston McIntosh), Brookings and THP Blog post, April 22, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/how_to_reduce_emissions_as_much_as_possible_at_the_lowest_cost

We Need to Let Economic Data Guide Further Economic Policy Responses to COVID-19, Brookings and THP Blog post, April 20, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/we_need_to_let_economic_data_guide_further_economic_policy_responses_to_covid_19

We are already in a deep recession—can we make it a short one?, *The Hill*, April 8, 2020, <https://thehill.com/opinion/finance/491761-we-are-already-in-a-deep-recession-can-we-make-it-a-short-one>

We Are Already in a Recession: Can We Make It a Short One? Brookings and THP Blog post, April 3, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/we_are_already_in_a_recession_can_we_make_it_a_short_one

COVID-19 and the U.S. Economy: FAQ on the Economic Impact and Policy Response, Brookings and THP Blog post, March 23, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/covid_19_and_the_u.s_economy_faq_on_the_economic_impact_policy_response

Coronavirus response must include bold fiscal policy, *The Hill*, March 23, 2020, <https://thehill.com/opinion/finance/488920-coronavirus-response-must-include-bold-fiscal-policy>

The Economic Policy Response to COVID-19: What Comes Next? Brookings and THP Blog post, March 16, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/the_economic_policy_response_to_covid_19_what_comes_next

Five things fiscal policy could do to fight the COVID-19 outbreak, Marketwatch, March 4, 2020, <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/five-things-fiscal-policy-could-do-to-fight-a-covid-19-outbreak-2020-03-04>

What Should a Fiscal Response to a COVID-19 Outbreak Look Like? Brookings and THP Blog post, March 3, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/what_should_a_fiscal_response_to_a_covid_19_outbreak_look_like

Examining the Black-White Wealth Gap (with Kriston McIntosh, Emily Moss, Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP Blog post, February 26, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/examining_the_black_white_wealth_gap

Labor Market Data Suggests Household Income Growth Was Strong in 2019 (with Emily Moss, Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP Blog post, February 6, 2020, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/labor_market_data_suggests_household_income_growth_was_strong_in_2019

Innovative options for raising revenue, *The Hill*, February 1, 2020 (with Kriston McIntosh, Ryan Nunn), <https://thehill.com/opinion/finance/480995-innovative-options-for-raising-revenue>

Who Was Poor in the U.S. in 2018? (with Lauren Bauer, Emily Moss), Brookings and THP Blog post, December 5, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/who_was_poor_in_the_u.s_in_2018

New SNAP Rule Change Just Made It Harder to Combat Future Recessions (with Lauren Bauer, Jana Parsons), Brookings and THP Blog post, December 4, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/new_snap_rule_just_made_it_harder_to_combat_recession

Veterans are Engaged in the Labor Force and in the Classroom (with Lauren Bauer, Santiago Deambrosi, Emily Moss), Brookings and THP Blog post, October 31, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/veterans_are_engaged_in_the_labor_force_and_in_the_classroom

The Alarming Employment Trends That the Jobs Report Won't Tell You (with Kriston McIntosh, Ryan Nunn), CNN Business, October 4, 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/10/03/perspectives/jobs-report-employment-data/index.html>

Who Watches Out for Workers? (with Kriston McIntosh, Ryan Nunn, and Jay Shambaugh), Real Clear Markets, August 27, 2019, https://www.realclearmarkets.com/articles/2019/08/27/who_watches_out_for_workers_103879.html

Race and Underemployment in the U.S. Labor Market (with Ryan Nunn, Jana Parsons), Brookings and THP Blog post, August 1, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/race_and_underemployment_in_the_u.s_labor_market

The longest-ever economic recovery will end—here's what we can do to prepare, *The Hill*, July 5, 2019, with Heather Boushey, <https://thehill.com/opinion/finance/451699-the-now-longest-ever-economic-recovery-will-end-heres-what-we-can-do-to>

All School and No Work Becoming the Norm for American Teens (with Lauren Bauer, Patrick Liu, Emily Moss, Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP Blog post, July 2, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/all_school_and_no_work_becoming_the_norm_for_american_teens

Wise Infrastructure Spending Can Stabilize the Economy, Boost Climate, Real Clear Markets (with Stacy Anderson, Ryan Nunn), June 23, 2019, https://www.realclearmarkets.com/articles/2019/06/28/wise_infrastructure_spending_can_stabilize_the_economy_boost_climate_103801.html

How Will We Know When a Recession Is Coming? (with Ryan Nunn, Jana Parsons), Brookings and THP Blog post, June 6, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/how_will_we_know_when_a_recession_is_coming

How Difficult Is It to Find a Job? (joint with Ryan Nunn and Jana Parsons), Brookings and THP blog post, May 2, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/how_difficult_is_it_to_find_a_job

Is the Continued Rise of Older Americans in the Workforce Necessary for Future Growth? (joint with Lauren Bauer and Patrick Liu), Brookings and THP blog post, April 4, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/is_the_continued_rise_of_older_americans_in_the_workforce_necessary_for_fut

Women Staging a Labor Force Comeback (joint with Stacy Anderson, Lauren Bauer, and Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP blog post, March 26, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/women_staging_a_labor_force_comeback

Has Job Growth Reached America's Struggling Places? (joint with Patrick Liu, Ryan Nunn, and Jana Parsons), Brookings and THP blog post, March 7, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/has_job_growth_reached_americas_struggling_places

How Fast Did the Economy Grow Last Year?, March 5, 2019, *Econofact* (joint with Michael Klein), <https://econofact.org/how-fast-did-the-economy-grow-last-year>

An Interactive Exploration of the Geography of Prosperity (joint with Ryan Nunn and Jana Parsons), Brookings and THP blog post, February 28, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/charts/exploring_the_geography_of_prosperity

How Racial and Regional Inequality Affect Economic Opportunity (joint with Ryan Nunn and Stacy A. Anderson), Brookings and THP blog post, February 15, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/how_racial_and_regional_in_equality_affect_economic_outcomes

Employment and Wage Gains Lifted Household Incomes in Late 2018 (joint with Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP blog post, January 31, 2019, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/household_income_likely_continued_to_grow_as_employment_and_wage_gains_lift

The Hamilton Project: A Year in Figures (joint with full THP team), Brookings and THP blog post, December 17, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/the_hamilton_project_a_year_in_figures

Six Charts on the Immigrants Who Call the US Home (joint with Kriston McIntosh and Ryan Nunn) (appeared in *BBC News*), November 29, 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-46034400>

Get moving: Relocating can help boost workers' wages (joint with Ryan Nunn) (appeared in *The Hill*), November 26, 2018, <https://thehill.com/opinion/finance/418216-get-moving-for-better-jobs-and-higher-wages-workers-must-relocate>

Americans Aren't Moving to Economic Opportunity (joint with Ryan Nunn and Jana Parsons), Brookings and THP blog post November 19, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/americans_arent_moving_to_economic_opportunity

Health conditions keep many SNAP participants out of the labor force (joint with Lauren Bauer), Brookings and THP blog post, November 1, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/health_conditions_keep_many_snap_participants_out_of_the_labor_force

The Labor Market Is Booming, Why Aren't Your Wages? (joint with Ryan Nunn) (appeared in *The Hill*), October 26, 2018, <https://thehill.com/opinion/finance/412812-the-economy-is-booming-why-arent-your-wages>

Place-Based Policies for Shared Economic Growth (joint with Kriston McIntosh and Ryan Nunn) (appeared in *Real Clear Markets*), October 19, 2018, https://www.realclearmarkets.com/articles/2018/10/19/placed-based_policies_for_shared_economic_growth_103456.html

If Real Wages Aren't Rising, How Is Household Income Going Up? (joint with Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP blog post, October 4, 2018 https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/if_real_wages_arent_rising_how_is_household_income_going_up

The Places America's Rich and Poor Call Home (joint with Kriston McIntosh and Ryan Nunn) (appeared in *BBC News*), October 2, 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-45602535>

Workers with Low Levels of Education Still Haven't Recovered From the Recession (joint with Lauren Bauer), Brookings and THP blog post, September 6, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/employment_rate_gap_workers_with_low_levels_of_education_still_havent_recovered

Supporting Start-ups With Better Management Practices (joint with Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP blog post, August 14, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/supporting_start_ups_with_better_management_practices

Why should NC reward big companies over entrepreneurs? (joint with Aaron Chatterji), *The News and Observer*, August 3, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/policy_responses/why_should_nc_reward_big_companies_over_entrepreneurs

The Recent Rebound in Prime-Age Labor Force Participation (joint with Audrey Breitwieser and Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP blog post, August 2, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/the_recent_rebound_in_prime_age_labor_force_participation

San Francisco: Where a Six-Figure Salary Is “Low Income” (joint with Ryan Nunn), appeared in *BBC News*, July 10, 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-44725026>

American markets need more competition and more new businesses (joint with Ryan Nunn), The Brookings Institution, June 13, 2018, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/american-markets-need-more-competition-and-more-new-businesses/>

Independent Workers and the Modern Labor Market (joint with Lauren Bauer and Ryan Nunn), Brookings and THP blog post, June 7, 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/independent_workers_and_the_modern_labor_market

“Why We Need to Help Kids Go to College Wherever They Want,” *CNN Money* (co-authored with Abigail Wozniak), April 2018, <https://money.cnn.com/2018/04/18/pf/college/college-relocation-policy-opinion/index.html>

“Policy Actions That Would Revitalize Wage Growth,” *Real Clear Markets* (co-authored with Ryan Nunn), April 2018, https://www.realclearmarkets.com/articles/2018/04/17/policy_actions_that_would_revitalize_wage_growth_103236.html

“How Women Are Still Left Behind in the Labor Market,” Brookings and THP blog post (co-authored with Ryan Nunn), April 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/how_women_are_still_left_behind_in_the_labor_market

“Making Sound Forecasts Is Essential for Budgets to Matter,” THP blog post, February 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/making_sound_forecasts_is_essential_for_budgets_to_matter

“The Average American Worker Did Not Get Much of a Raise Last Year,” THP blog post, January 2018, https://www.hamiltonproject.org/blog/the_average_american_worker_did_not_get_much_of_a_raise_last_year

“We Need More Women and Minorities in STEM Fields,” *Real Clear Markets* (co-authored with Becca Portman), January 2018, https://www.realclearmarkets.com/articles/2018/01/09/we_need_more_women_and_minorities_in_stem_fields_103096.html

“Who are the poor Americans?,” *BBC News*, December 2017, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-41930107>

“Removing Barriers to Female Labor-Force Participation,” *Real Clear Markets* (co-authored with Ryan Nunn and Becca Portman), November 2017, https://www.realclearmarkets.com/articles/2017/11/01/removing_barriers_to_female_labor_force_participation_102960.html

“Why Wages Aren’t Growing in America,” *Harvard Business Review* (co-authored with Ryan Nunn), October 2017, <https://hbr.org/2017/10/why-wages-arent-growing-in-america>

“We’ve Fixed the Jobs Gap, But People Still Aren’t Working,” *Real Clear Markets*, August 2017, https://www.realclearmarkets.com/articles/2017/08/30/weve_fixed_the_jobs_gap_but_people_still_arent_working_102846.html

“The Decline in the Dollar,” *Econofact*, June 2, 2017 (with Michael Klein), <https://econofact.org/the-decline-in-the-dollar>

“US tariffs are an arbitrary and regressive tax,” *CEPR VoxEU.org*, January 12, 2017 (with Jason Furman and Kathryn Russ), <https://voxeu.org/article/us-tariffs-are-arbitrary-and-regressive-tax>

“On Growth and Jobs, the White House Supports the Prime Minister.” op-ed in *La Stampa*, October 18, 2016 (with Wally Adeyemo), https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/page/files/20161017_shambaugh_op-ed_infrastructure_investment.pdf

“Fiscal policy remains critical for much of the world economy,” *CEPR VoxEU.org*, April 29, 2016 (with Jason Furman), <https://voxeu.org/article/fiscal-policy-remains-critical-much-world-economy>

“Dilemma With the Financial Trilemma?,” *CEPR VoxEU.org*, September 27, 2013 (with Michael Klein), <https://voxeu.org/article/dilemma-financial-trilemma>

“Review of Capital Controls and Capital Flows in Emerging Markets,” ed. Sebastian Edwards,” *Journal of Economic Literature*, December 2008, pp. 994–1000, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27647092>

“Review of Regional Monetary Integration by Kenen and Meade,” *Journal of International Economics*, volume 76, issue 1, pages 133–135 (September 2008), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0022199608000585>

“Reserve accumulation and financial stability,” *CEPR VoxEU.org*, October 11, 2008 (with Maury Obstfeld and Alan Taylor), <https://voxeu.org/article/reserve-accumulation-and-financial-stability>

“A Financial Perspective on Exchange Rates,” *CEPR VoxEU.org*, October 24, 2007 (with Philip Lane), <https://voxeu.org/article/financial-perspective-exchange-rates>

Study Guide to Accompany International Economics: Theory and Policy 8th edition, by Krugman and Obstfeld (Boston: Pearson Education, 2008), co-authored with Linda S. Goldberg and Michael W. Klein (no online version).

“Review of: Exchange Rate Regimes: Choices and consequences, by Ghosh, Gulde, and Wolf,” *Journal of Economic Literature*, vol. 42, June 2004, <https://www.aeaweb.org/issues/27>

16. Speeches (list all formal speeches and presentations (e.g., PowerPoint) you have delivered during the past 5 years which are on topics relevant to the position for which you have been nominated, including dates):

Discussant: NBER Conference on The Rise of Global Supply Chains, 12/10/21.

Discussant: “Governing Finance for Sustainable Prosperity,” IIEP event, 2/24/21 (no slides or formal remarks).

Discussant: IIEP conference on the IMF April 2020 World Economic Outlook, “Discussion of Countering Future Recessions in Advanced Economies,” 6/11/20.

Panelist: AEA Session, “The Economics and Policy of Automatic Stabilizers,” January 2020 (no slides).

Testimony, Joint Economic Committee hearing on Connecting More People to Work, 11/20/19.

Paper presentation: “Education and unequal regional labor market outcomes: The persistence of regional shocks and employment responses to trade shocks,” presented at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Conference: Rethinking regional responses to economic shocks, October 2019.

Presenter, “Place-Based Policies for Shared Economic Growth” at University of Pittsburgh Institute of Politics, “Regional Inequality and Shared Economic Growth,” September 19, 2019.

Testimony, U.S. House Agriculture Committee, Subcommittee on Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations, “Examining the Proposed ABAWD Rule and its Impact on Hunger and Hardship,” April 3, 2019.

Discussion of IMF Integrated Policy Framework, IMF conference, “A Framework for IPF Analysis and Selected Case Studies,” February 2019.

Panelist: The Future of the Global Economy: Integration or Fragmentation—AEA Session, January 2019 (panel, no slides or formal remarks).

Discussion of IMF WEO “Challenges for Monetary Policy in Emerging Economies as Global Financial Conditions Normalize,” GW/IMF Conference on the WEO, 11–6–18.

Panelist: The Next Recession (AEI event)—September 2018 (no slides or formal remarks).

Discussion of Bekaert and Mehl, IMF 18th Annual Research Conference, November 2017.

Discussant: “Rethinking Fiscal Policy,” October 2017.

Presentation: “What Will China’s Financial Reckoning Look Like?” G2 at GW, October 2017.

Discussant: NBER spring program meeting, March 2017.

Speaker: WSJ Middle Market Network: “The Economic Outlook,” May 2017 (no slides or formal remarks).

17. Qualifications (state what, in your opinion, qualifies you to serve in the position to which you have been nominated):

For the last 25 years, my core research area has been empirical international macroeconomics—the study of exchange rates, capital flows, and spillovers across economics. I have published numerous articles in top journals as well as a book at MIT Press on these questions. I am a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research in International Finance and Macroeconomics. I also have presented at major conferences and central banks around the world, spent time as a visitor at the IMF, and have taught international economics for over 20 years. My experience creates a strong foundation to address many of the fundamental policy questions faced by Treasury’s Office of International Affairs (IA).

At the same time, my experience is not just theoretical. I served two stints in the White House working on economic policy. During my first year serving as the Senior Economist for International Economics, I had the opportunity to work closely with Treasury IA on a range of issues. I attended many strategic and economic dialogue meetings with Chinese officials and met with officials from a number of countries. While serving in the White House, I represented the U.S. Government at the OECD in discussions related to economic issues. These experiences have prepared me well to serve in the role of Under Secretary, where international economic diplomacy is one of the many responsibilities. I also had the opportunity to work on a wide range of international economic issues, ranging from trade and development economics to international finance and climate, preparing me for the broad range of issues covered by Treasury IA.

I also have significant experience working on U.S. economic policy issues. As chief economist and then as a member at CEA and as director of the Hamilton Project at Brookings, I have covered a wide array of policy issues facing the United States, ranging from economic and wage growth, to energy and climate issues, to regional disparities and the impact of trade shocks. Studying these issues has prepared me to carefully consider how U.S. global leadership on a range of economic issues affects the American economy, American households, and American workers.

In addition, I have gained valuable management and personnel experience during my time as a member at CEA, director of the Hamilton Project, and director of the Institute for International Economic Policy that I believe will serve me well, given the large number of personnel doing important work at Treasury IA.

Finally, my time at the Hamilton Project provided me many opportunities to work with members of Congress and their staffs on policy options facing Congress, including testifying in front of Congress.

B. FUTURE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIPS

1. Will you sever all connections (including participation in future benefit arrangements) with your present employers, business firms, associations, or organizations if you are confirmed by the Senate? If not, provide details.

I have executed an ethics agreement with the Department of the Treasury, and I will abide by the terms of the agreement throughout the duration of my government service. Upon confirmation, I will take a leave of absence from my current employer, George Washington University. I will receive no benefits or pay for the duration of time in government service.

2. Do you have any plans, commitments, or agreements to pursue outside employment, with or without compensation, during your service with the government? If so, provide details.

No.

3. Has any person or entity made a commitment or agreement to employ your services in any capacity after you leave government service? If so, provide details.

No.

4. If you are confirmed by the Senate, do you expect to serve out your full term or until the next presidential election, whichever is applicable? If not, explain.
Yes.

C. POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

1. Indicate any current and former investments, obligations, liabilities, or other personal relationships, including spousal or family employment, which could involve potential conflicts of interest in the position to which you have been nominated.

None.

2. Describe any business relationship, dealing, or financial transaction which you have had during the last 10 years (prior to the date of your nomination), whether for yourself, on behalf of a client, or acting as an agent, that could in any way constitute or result in a possible conflict of interest in the position to which you have been nominated.

I will seek advice and comply with guidance from ethics counsel on any conflicts of interest.

3. Describe any activity during the past 10 years (prior to the date of your nomination) in which you have engaged for the purpose of directly or indirectly influencing the passage, defeat, or modification of any legislation or affecting the administration and execution of law or public policy. Activities performed as an employee of the Federal Government need not be listed.

I have spoken with congressional staffs or members in an advisory capacity, but I have not advocated for specific pieces of legislation. During the COVID-19 crisis, I did publicly advocate for fiscal policy responses to cushion the crisis (including blog posts and a *New York Times* op-ed listed under publications), but did not advocate for specific legislation.

4. Explain how you will resolve any potential conflict of interest, including any that are disclosed by your responses to the above items. (Provide the committee with two copies of any trust or other agreements.)

Any potential conflict of interest will be resolved in accordance with the terms of my ethics agreement, which was developed in consultation with ethics officials at the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Government Ethics. I understand that my ethics agreement has been provided to the committee. I am not aware of any potential conflict.

5. Two copies of written opinions should be provided directly to the committee by the designated agency ethics officer of the agency to which you have been nominated and by the Office of Government Ethics concerning potential conflicts of interest or any legal impediments to your serving in this position.

I understand that my ethics agreement has been provided to the committee along with the accompanying transmittal documents.

D. LEGAL AND OTHER MATTERS

1. Have you ever been the subject of a complaint or been investigated, disciplined, or otherwise cited for a breach of ethics for unprofessional conduct before any court, administrative agency (*e.g.*, an Inspector General's office), professional association, disciplinary committee, or other ethics enforcement entity at any time? Have you ever been interviewed regarding your own conduct as part of any such inquiry or investigation? If so, provide details, regardless of the outcome.

No.

2. Have you ever been investigated, arrested, charged, or held by any Federal, State, or other law enforcement authority for a violation of any Federal, State, county, or municipal law, regulation, or ordinance, other than a minor traffic offense? Have you ever been interviewed regarding your own conduct as part of any such inquiry or investigation? If so, provide details.

No.

3. Have you ever been involved as a party in interest in any administrative agency proceeding or civil litigation? If so, provide details.

No.

4. Have you ever been convicted (including pleas of guilty or *nolo contendere*) of any criminal violation other than a minor traffic offense? If so, provide details.

No.

5. Please advise the committee of any additional information, favorable or unfavorable, which you feel should be considered in connection with your nomination.

None.

E. TESTIFYING BEFORE CONGRESS

1. If you are confirmed by the Senate, are you willing to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Congress on such occasions as you may be reasonably requested to do so?

Yes.

2. If you are confirmed by the Senate, are you willing to provide such information as is requested by such committees?

Yes.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD TO JAY CURTIS SHAMBAUGH, PH.D.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. CHUCK GRASSLEY

Question. One of the main things I hear from Iowans is their concerns about inflation. This time last year, you repeatedly argued that inflation worries may be overstated. However, as I'm sure you know, the United States is now seeing the highest rate in decades. How much do you believe government spending has contributed to the inflation we see today?

Answer. A year ago I wrote about the technical issue of the danger of looking at 12-month changes in prices as opposed to monthly changes as it could be misleading given the unusual "base effects" stemming from the spring of 2020 disruptions in the economy.

Inflation remains unacceptably high, and I understand that the Federal Reserve is taking actions to tackle inflation. I agree with the President that inflation should be the administration's top economic priority. In the near term, inflation is likely to remain quite high in the United States and most advanced economies due to supply chain challenges and the impacts of Russia's war against Ukraine, which has roiled global oil markets and pushed gasoline prices higher. Food and other non-energy commodities are also being impacted and leading to higher prices for consumers in the United States and around the world.

Question. I am very concerned about Putin's ongoing war against Ukraine. We must ensure that Ukraine has the aid it needs and that sanctions on Russia have a meaningful impact. That is why I introduced a bill earlier this year expanding the anti-money laundering whistleblower program to ensure that Russia is not able to evade sanctions and that whistleblowers are able to speak out against violations. If you are confirmed, what would you do to ensure that our sanctions on Russia have real bite?

Answer. I condemn in the harshest terms Russia's brutal, unprovoked invasion of Ukraine. The United States stands with the Ukrainian Government and the Ukrainian people. Putin's war is an attack on the sovereignty of a democratic state, has unleashed unrelenting violence and war crimes committed by Russia, has created one of the largest humanitarian crises, and has fundamentally disrupted the economy in Ukraine and in countries around the world. Russia's invasion also represents an assault on fundamental international rules and norms, threatening the underpinnings of the international economic order.

President Biden has rallied allies and partners to impose swift and severe consequences for Russia's premeditated and unprovoked attack on Ukraine. The United States and more than 30 countries representing well over half the world's economy have implemented substantial sanctions and export controls on Russia. If confirmed, I will work with my colleagues in the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and with Congress to deprive President Putin of the economic resources he uses to pursue his needless war of choice.

I look forward to learning more about your legislation to expand the anti-money laundering whistleblower program, if confirmed.

Question. A paper published by the Regenerative Crisis Responsibility Committee (RCRM), of which you are a member, titled “The Myth of Carbon Offsets,” states “In the 2 years since the start of the COVID–19 pandemic, stimulus and relief spending worth trillions was unleashed by governments around the world. From the sheer size of the disruption and its worldwide reach, this crisis represented a unique opportunity for massive global investment towards the transformation to a clean economy, affording the chance to potentially alter the trajectory of planetary warming. In reality, much of the stimulus spending was directed toward a recovery that pumped money into polluting industries and energy sources like coal, oil and natural gas.”

When the COVID–19 pandemic led to the shutdown of large sections of the economy beginning in 2020, packages such as the CARES Act and other legislation were intended to keep businesses and the economy in general afloat through the crisis. The passage I’ve quoted from the RCRC paper seems to suggest that Congress should have picked winners and losers in the CARES Act and in other legislation based on policy preferences from a specific partisan interest group. In an editorial for *The Washington Post* in 2020, Rahm Emanuel takes credit for saying “Never allow a good crisis to go to waste. It’s an opportunity to do the things you once thought were impossible.”

In this case, the RCRC seems to be lamenting that Congress let the COVID–19 crisis go to waste by not exploiting it to force businesses and industries unpopular with a certain political interest group to be forced out of business. Do you agree with this line of reasoning? Do you think Congress should have used the CARES Act and other legislation intended to provide COVID–19 relief to accomplish policy priorities other than keeping the American economy on life-support and preserving businesses and jobs?

Answer. I was not an author of that paper and did not see it before it was published. The top fiscal priorities in the spring of 2020 were stopping the pandemic and preserving the economy.

Question. You are listed as an author of the Regenerative Crisis Responsibility Committee (RCRC) paper “The Case for Climate Conscious, Low Carbon Federal Procurement.” In a section of the paper titled “Amending Contracts Currently Used in the Procurement Process” the following passage appears. “A good sample contract on which the Federal Government may model its revisions was made publicly available by cloud-based software company Salesforce. In its Sustainability Exhibit, Salesforce obligates the supplier to agree that ‘the environment is a key stakeholder’ in the agreement and that ‘climate change is the greatest challenge humans have ever faced.’”

Do you think any entity involved in the procurement of goods or services to the Federal Government should be required to state that climate change is the greatest challenge humans have ever faced? Do you apply this standard to any entity, such as a bank, cable provider, or supermarket you deal with in your personal life?

Answer. I do not think any entity involved in the procurement of goods or services to the Federal Government should be required to state that climate change is the greatest challenge humans have ever faced. That said, climate change is an existential threat to not only our environment, but also to the health of Americans and to our economy. A failure to address climate change would carry substantial and growing costs over time.

If left unchecked, climate change will have further effects on global macro-economic and financial stability. Treasury supports the work of international financial institutions (IFIs) on climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as energy security. If confirmed, I would continue Treasury’s engagement with the IFIs so that they continue to focus on areas where the changing climate and policies that affect climate have macro-critical and development impacts, in line with IFIs’ missions.

Question. Do you believe climate change is the greatest challenge humans have ever faced? If so, please describe as an economist how you compare climate change to other challenges faced in human history, such as cancer and disease pandemics, past outbreaks of world war, and other cataclysms that have occurred throughout history.

Answer. Please see my answer above.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. TODD YOUNG

Question. What is your view on the effectiveness of newly allocated Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in supporting financial stability and liquidity around the world?

Answer. The 2021 SDR allocation played a critical role in providing needed financial stability and liquidity to the global economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2021 allocation also provided emerging market and developing countries useful buffers as they deal with the spillovers stemming from Russia's unjustified war against Ukraine.

Question. If confirmed, what steps would you take to ensure that SDRs do not provide a lifeline to dictators?

Answer. I agree that SDRs should not be used to benefit bad actors, and I take this concern seriously. I strongly support ongoing U.S. efforts to prevent governments whose policies we oppose, like Iran, Russia, and Belarus, from receiving any benefit from their SDRs. If confirmed, I will continue working with our partners to prevent these bad actors from benefitting from their SDRs, including by limiting their ability to exchange SDRs for hard currency.

Question. If confirmed, what would be your approach in conducting oversight into SDR allocations and SDR sales and purchases?

Answer. I understand that as part of the SDR allocation, Treasury successfully pressed IMF staff to enhance the details it reports on members' SDR holdings and transactions, to publish a note on best practices for SDR use, and to publish members' SDR holdings on a monthly and quarterly basis, as well as an annual summary update on SDR transactions. In addition, I understand that the IMF has committed to undertaking an ex-post report on members' use of SDRs, which it will publish 2 years after the allocation. IMF country teams also regularly report on their members' use of SDRs in their surveillance and during reviews of IMF financing programs. If confirmed, I will strongly support Treasury's efforts to encourage these oversight tools and will look for further opportunities to increase the transparency around SDR use.

Question. Do you support efforts to redirect or "recycle" SDRs held by the United States and other wealthy countries towards IMF lending programs for poorer countries?

Answer. Some donor countries are lending their SDRs to help enable the IMF's support for low-income and vulnerable countries, including through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust and (PRGT) the newly approved Resiliency and Sustainability Trust (RST). Other countries are supporting these facilities by making loans and contributions in freely usable currencies.

I support the administration's request for congressional authorization to lend to these IMF facilities to allow the United States to support low income and vulnerable countries as they deal with macroeconomic crises and risks from pandemics and climate change. This need is particularly critical now, as many countries deal with spillovers from Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, particularly through global high energy and food prices.

Question. Iran holds almost \$7 billion in Special Drawing Rights at the IMF. If we lift sanctions on the Central Bank of Iran, would there be any constraints on Iran using its SDR funds for any purpose, including terrorism?

Answer. Yes. U.S. sanctions on Iran remain in place, and the U.S. would not conduct any SDR transactions with Iran. The designation of the Central Bank of Iran presents one hurdle to the regime's ability to benefit from its SDR holdings but is not the sole hurdle. If confirmed, I would support Treasury's efforts to continue to engage with like-minded countries and employ diplomatic pressure to work to prevent Iran from benefitting from an SDR exchange. The United States is committed to retaining all the necessary tools and authorities to target Iran's support for terrorism, as well as its other malign activities.

Question. What is your assessment of the economic sustainability of the Ukrainian war? How do you view the ability of the Ukrainian government to sustain itself if the fighting persists?

Answer. Russia's war against Ukraine has resulted in the tragic loss of life, including Russian attacks deliberately targeting civilians, and immense destruction of human and physical capital. According to external estimates, economic output in Ukraine will likely decline by as much as 45 percent this year. The Government of

Ukraine also faces budget deficits of approximately \$5 billion per month due to decreased revenues and constrained market access.

Ukraine has undertaken emergency measures to help continue essential government functions. However, international economic assistance, including assistance provided by the United States, remains a critical source of support without which Ukraine would be less able to provide essential services to the people of Ukraine.

Question. If confirmed, how would you approach requests for additional economic assistance for the government of Ukraine?

Answer. Ukraine faces considerable economic uncertainty as a result of Putin's unjustified and unprovoked war. If confirmed, I would seek to work with my Treasury colleagues as well as the U.S. interagency to identify Ukraine's economic assistance needs as well as measures to safeguard their use. I would also seek to work with our allies and partners to encourage a fair burden sharing in meeting Ukraine's economic assistance needs.

Question. Do you feel additional fiscal support such as sovereign loan guarantees are warranted for the government of Ukraine?

Answer. Ukraine needs immediate economic assistance, and the United States is leading the way in providing economic support. Given the vast destruction of physical capital, Ukraine will also need considerable investment for its reconstruction. Ukraine benefits most from grants, which also slow the growth of its debt load.

Question. What oversight or conditions are needed to ensure accountability for U.S. fiscal support for the Government of Ukraine?

Answer. The United States has led other international donors by providing Ukraine approximately \$4 billion in direct economic support since the start of Russia's war on Ukraine this February. I firmly believe that strong safeguards and transparency are essential elements of U.S. economic support and must be the cornerstone of that support. If confirmed, I will work with Congress and the U.S. interagency to uphold high standards of accountability and transparency on U.S. economic assistance funds.

Question. From your perspective, why is China stalling in its commitments to negotiate in a responsible and multilateral fashion with indebted countries under the Common Framework?

Answer. I cannot speak to China's motives, but if confirmed, I will strongly support Treasury's ongoing efforts to press China to participate fully and constructively in multilateral debt restructuring processes.

Question. What are the risks of China squeezing its debtor countries, leaving the United States, MDBs, and other lenders left to bail out countries so they can pay back China?

Answer. China's policy banks and other state-owned entities have developed unusually aggressive (among bilateral official creditors) legal instruments to guard themselves against credit risks and limit a borrower's ability to renegotiate or exit existing loans. Key features in Chinese lending contracts include the prevalent use of collateral arrangements, escrow accounts, repayment guarantees, and strong confidentiality clauses. If confirmed, I would support Treasury's strategy and efforts to limit the risk of China getting repaid at the expense of other creditors. If confirmed, I am also committed to continuing Treasury's efforts to improve debt transparency through the G7, G20, and the international financial institutions.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. ELIZABETH WARREN

Question. When you appeared before the committee on July 12th, you discussed the section 301 tariffs on Chinese imports. The U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) imposed these tariffs in 2018 in response to China's unfair and discriminatory economic practices that steal U.S. intellectual property and unfairly rig the trade system against American businesses and workers.

These tariffs continue to be “a significant piece of leverage,” according to USTR Katherine Tai,¹ and important protection for U.S. workers and manufacturers that continue unfair competition from China and for consumers suffering from shortages and price increases due to broken, overseas supply chains.

Do you agree that China has not ended the unfair trade practices implicated in USTR’s section 301 investigation, or met all of its obligations under the 2020 U.S.-China Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement, along with failing to meet numerous basic labor and environmental standards?

Answer. China continues to engage in a range of unfair trade practices, which generate distortions in the U.S. economy and have harmed U.S. firms and workers. If confirmed, I look forward to working closely with USTR on pushing China to end these unfair practices and fulfill its existing trade obligations.

Question. Do you agree that tariffs are an important trade policy tool, including for protecting American manufacturers and workers from unfair trade practices?

Answer. Tariffs can be an important trade policy tool. If confirmed, I look forward to working with the interagency to review the tariffs so they can be adjusted in a way that would be more strategic and aligned with our economic priorities.

Question. For too long, trade agreements have put giant corporations over workers and consumers, so it is powerfully important that the Biden administration follow through on its historic commitment to a trade policy.

The Biden administration has announced its intent to negotiate new trade deals, including an Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) and Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity (APEP). The content of these potential trade deals remains unclear, but their proposed scope includes issues that would fall within your portfolio as Treasury’s chief trade official, if confirmed, including international supply chains, investment, and financing. We need to secure our supply chains, but the best way to do that is to make critical products here in the United States, and any “friendshoring” mechanism must not undermine U.S. manufacturing.

Do you agree that before the U.S. looks to support the movement of critical supply chains into countries like Vietnam and Malaysia, we should first look to invest in U.S. manufacturing?

Answer. Shocks to the global economy from the pandemic and Russia’s war of aggression in Ukraine have refocused global attention on the importance of economic resilience and addressing supply chain vulnerabilities. Making American supply chains more resilient can help resolve the sorts of bottlenecks that are raising prices for American consumers. Investments like those being made with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law in our ports, airports, highways, waterways, and clean energy infrastructure, as well as those that Congress is currently considering in R&D and commercialization of new technologies, and in making more semiconductors in the United States, will help to promote U.S. manufacturing.

I understand that the Biden administration is also focused on working with allies and partners to secure supplies of critical goods that we do not make in sufficient quantities at home, while ensuring that high standards for labor and environmental practices are upheld. If confirmed, I look forward to working with Congress on these important issues facing our Nation.

Question. Do you agree that any international supply chain negotiations that the U.S. engages in should also include mechanisms to ensure they do not undercut current or future U.S. manufacturing? If so, what mechanisms?

Answer. If confirmed, I look forward to working with Congress and the other agencies in the administration to make American supply chains more resilient and to make sure that U.S. trade relationships will continue to make our economy more innovative, productive, and resilient, while ensuring that high standards for labor and environmental practices are upheld.

Question. If confirmed as the Treasury Under Secretary for International Affairs, you would lead negotiations on trade rules for financial services. Giant financial institutions have had an outsize role in shaping our trade policy. From the agreement on China’s accession to the WTO in 2001 to the 2020 U.S.-China agreement, when the U.S. trade negotiators—including from the Treasury Department—have nego-

¹ Bloomberg, “US Tariffs on China Give Negotiating Leverage: Trade Chief,” Eric Martin, June 22, 2022, <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-06-22/us-must-find-new-tools-to-defend-against-china-trade-chief-says>.

tiated with China, instead of insisting on strong labor and environmental protections, they worked hard to help Goldman Sachs make larger profits in China.

Worse, banks have tried to write trade rules to tie financial regulators' hands. Under the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the U.S. could have been required to permit foreign banks to supply new financial services that were not expressly forbidden by existing law, even if regulators wanted time to consider the risks behind a new product. With Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS), a bank could even directly sue the U.S. Government for trying to regulate risky new financial products—not in U.S. court, but before a trade arbitration panel skewed towards industry.²

We are fortunately not in TPP, but bank lobbyists would like nothing more than for us to rejoin, or sign new, similar trade deals to lock in financial deregulation. And many TPP supporters hope that IPEF will port over TPP approaches, including on digital trade issues that impact not just big technology companies but also big banks that want to monetize consumer data without any regulatory restrictions to protect consumers and workers.

What are your priorities when it comes to trade and investment in financial services?

Answer. If confirmed, I look forward to supporting Treasury's role in promoting trade and investment in financial services to facilitate greater economic growth, while preserving the regulatory and supervisory interests of U.S. financial regulators. If confirmed, I will work with Congress, relevant stakeholders, and U.S. financial regulators to better understand and advance our priorities in this sector.

Question. If confirmed, how will you ensure that financial services and digital trade rules allow financial regulators to do their job and can protect American consumers and workers, instead of serve the interests of big banks?

Answer. It is important that financial regulators are not constrained in their ability to do their jobs so that they can protect American consumers and workers. If confirmed, I look forward to working closely with financial regulators on these issues.

Question. What is your position on TPP's approach to financial services and digital trade rules?

Answer. I appreciate you raising your concerns about TPP financial services and digital trade rules. If confirmed, I look forward to working with USTR, financial regulators, and other stakeholders on financial services and digital trade issues.

Question. Do you support the inclusion of ISDS in trade agreements, including its application to financial services trade rules and use by big banks?

Answer. If confirmed, I look forward to being briefed by Treasury staff on this issue. I will also engage with financial regulators, members of Congress, and other relevant stakeholders on their views.

Question. Russia's ongoing illegal invasion of Ukraine has only worsened the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate disasters, and soaring energy and food prices in the world's poorest countries. Last year, the President Biden and Secretary Yellen supported the issuance of \$650 billion in special drawing rights (SDRs) at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to support developing countries in addressing the compounded effects of these multiple, simultaneous global crises. This issuance was sorely needed and hugely impactful: at least 99 developing countries made use of their SDR allocations in the first 6 months, and Ukraine has used its entire allocation.

However, these crises show little sign of stopping, and developing countries are increasingly requesting additional SDR infusions to stabilize their currencies, shore up reserves, pay off debts, and finance health care, such as vaccinations, and other urgent needs. The U.S. is in a position to help—and in fact, has an economic incen-

²Letter from U.S. Senators Elizabeth Warren, Edward J. Markey, and Tammy Baldwin to USTR Michael Froman, December 17, 2014, <https://www.warren.senate.gov/files/documents/TPP.pdf>; Senator Elizabeth Warren, "No Fast Track for Trade Deals that Weaken Dodd-Frank," May 20, 2015, <https://www.warren.senate.gov/newsroom/videos/watch/sen-elizabeth-warren-no-fast-track-for-trade-deals-that-weaken-dodd-frank>; Public Citizen, "Why Warren Is Right and Obama Is Wrong on Fast Track's Threat to Wall Street Reform," May 13, 2015, <https://citizen.typepad.com/eyesontrade/2015/05/why-warren-is-right-and-obama-is-wrong-on-fast-tracks-threat-to-wall-street-reform.html>.

tive to do so: a strong global recovery would increase demand for American exports, creating jobs and bolstering businesses at home.

Since the issuance in August 2021, circumstances for many developing countries have in fact worsened, due in large part to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In April 2022, Secretary Yellen stressed the need to mobilize capital in support of developing countries but said that “the response to date is just not to the scale that’s needed. Experts put the funding needs in the trillions, and we’ve so far been working in billions.”³ Thus, earlier this week I along with 43 other members of Congress wrote to President Biden and Secretary Yellen urging them to support a new issuance of at least \$650 billion in SDRs.⁴

The Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs oversees U.S. relations with the IMF, and thus, if confirmed, you would have a key role to play in future decisions on SDRs.

Do you agree—given the success of last year’s issuance and the ongoing and intensifying global economic crisis—that the Treasury should be exploring another SDR issuance with urgency?

Answer. My understanding is that Secretary Yellen does not support a new allocation of SDRs at this time, given current global liquidity and inflation conditions. Under the IMF’s Articles of Agreement, new allocations of SDRs should respond to the “long-term global need, as and when it arises, to supplement existing reserve assets in such manner as . . . will avoid economic stagnation and deflation as well as excess demand and inflation in the world.” Treasury has requested congressional authorization to lend to the IMF for the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust and the newly approved Resiliency and Sustainability Trust that would provide support for low-income and vulnerable countries. If confirmed, I will continue to closely monitor global conditions and work with Treasury’s leadership to identify appropriate policy responses.

Question. The UN Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy, and Finance recently argued that “all available rapid disbursement mechanisms at international finance institutions must be reactivated, and a new emission of Special Drawing Rights must be pursued.”⁵ A report on the last issuance shows that SDRs’ impact for developing countries provided more aid than other forms of international aid at the time.⁶ Do you agree with these experts’ assessments?

Answer. I am committed to using every appropriate tool to address the impact of the current crisis on vulnerable countries. One important way to do so would be to participate in funding the IMF’s trust funds, the Resilience and Sustainability Trust and the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust. These facilities will provide low-cost financial support to hard-hit countries alongside appropriate reforms to reduce their vulnerabilities over the longer term.

Question. A new SDR issuance by the IMF would inject \$2.7 billion in reserves directly to Ukraine’s Central Bank. Given the enormous economic needs of our Ukrainian partners, is there any other mechanism available to the Treasury, absent congressional authorization, to support Ukraine at this level of size and speed?

Answer. I am committed to ensuring that the international financial institutions do everything possible to support Ukraine as it contends with the economic fallout of Russia’s brutal invasion. The IMF has already provided \$1.4 billion in emergency financing to Ukraine, and is also helping to channel donor resources to Ukraine through its administered account. SDR allocations are not a tool designed to support a single country or a group of countries, but are meant to help meet the long-term global need for international reserves under certain global financial conditions.

³The Atlantic Council, “Special address by US Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen,” April 13, 2022, <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/news/transcripts/transcript-us-treasury-secretary-janet-yellen-on-the-next-steps-for-russia-sanctions-and-friend-shoring-supply-chains/>.

⁴<https://www.warren.senate.gov/newsroom/press-releases/07/13/2022/icymi-warren-and-jayapal-lead-lawmakers-in-calling-for-biden-administration-to-support-cost-free-aid-to-developing-world>.

⁵UNGlobal Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy, and Finance, “Global impact of the war in Ukraine: Billions of people face the greatest cost-of-living crisis in a generation,” June 8, 2022, https://news.un.org/pages/up-content/uploads/2022/06/GCRG_2nd-Brief_Jun8_2022_FINAL.pdf.

⁶Center for Economic and Policy Research, “Special Drawing Rights: The Right Tool to Use to Respond to the Pandemic and Other Challenges,” Kevin Cashman, Andrés Arauz, and Lara Merlin, April 20, 2022, <https://cepr.net/report/special-drawing-rights-the-right-tool-to-use/>.

The IMF can support Ukraine and other countries dealing with the negative spillovers from Putin's unprovoked and unjustified war through existing lending facilities, including by providing loans from the IMF's concessional Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust for the poorest countries and the new Resilience and Sustainability Trust, which could provide up to \$1.4 billion to Ukraine.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. MIKE CRAPO

INFLATION

Question. As Under Secretary for International Affairs, you will advise on international economic issues, including monetary policy. A San Francisco Fed research paper⁷ from March 2022 found that core inflation, that is, inflation excluding the effect of volatile food and energy prices, rose faster in the United States than in other OECD countries, starting in 2021. The researchers attributed this to the direct fiscal transfer programs the U.S. implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which began with the CARES Act, then spiked again with the passage of the partisan ARPA bill. The researchers concluded that inflation in the U.S. may have been 3 percentage points higher relative to in other developed economies.

On a related note, Jason Furman, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Obama, wrote recently⁸ in *The Wall Street Journal* that “. . . underlying, demand-driven inflation is higher in the U.S. [than Europe]. . . . It would be a mistake for U.S. policy makers to overstate the degree to which inflation is global and neglect addressing the many U.S. specific causes.”

And, Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee on June 22nd, in addition to confirming that “inflation was high before, certainly before the war in Ukraine broke out,” identified that “If you look at comparable large advanced economies like ours, you’ll see inflation rates that are quite similar to ours, in some cases higher, in some cases lower. Ours is more about demand, I would say, and theirs is more about energy prices. . . .”

How do you reconcile those findings and statements with President Biden’s assertion that inflation in the U.S. has been caused by “corporate greed,” “Russia,” or “the supply chain” and claims that the inflationary demand stimulus from the American Rescue Plan did not fuel inflation?

Answer. The risk we faced early last year was that we would do too little, potentially scarring the economy. The American Rescue Plan is helping families and businesses, and supporting a historic economic recovery. Furthermore, any analyses point to a role for demand in U.S. inflation also leave plenty of room for important roles for supply chains and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.

Inflation remains unacceptably high, and I understand that the Federal Reserve is taking actions to tackle inflation. I agree with the President that inflation should be the administration’s top economic priority. In the near term, inflation is likely to remain quite high in the United States and most advanced economies due to supply chain challenges and the impacts of Russia’s war against Ukraine, which has roiled global oil markets and pushed gasoline prices higher. Food and other non-energy commodities are also being impacted and leading to higher prices for consumers in the United States and around the world.

INFLATION AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Question. On July 13th, BLS released the CPI reading for June,⁹ reporting 9.1-percent inflation for the 12 months ended June 2022. This reading marked a 1.3-percent increase from May on a seasonally adjusted basis, and well above consensus estimates. The reading marked the largest increase since November 1981, and included the largest 12-month gain in energy prices since April 1980, the largest 12-month increase in food prices since February 1981, and the largest 12-month increase in shelter costs since February 1991.

⁷ <https://www.frbsf.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/el2022-07.pdf>.

⁸ https://www.wsj.com/articles/america-and-europe-have-different-inflation-problems-energy-food-prices-cost-11654541096?mod=Searchresults_pos1&page=1.

⁹ <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cpi.nr0.htm>.

Last year, the Penn Wharton Business Model¹⁰ estimated that the House version of the “Build Back Better” bill, H.R. 5376, would increase inflation by 0.1 to 0.2 percentage points over the next 2 years. The Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget¹¹ cautioned, “[T]here is a risk the modest inflationary effect of Build Back Better would build on existing inflationary pressures, potentially de-anchoring expectations and increasing the economic cost of bringing inflation back under control.”

You also said, in the Q&A at your hearing, “. . . at the margin, more demand is going to lead possibly to more inflation. . . .”

In the current inflationary environment, with increasing risks of recession, how would increasing taxes and spending by \$1 trillion or more provide for reduced inflation in the near term or reduced recession risks, even if tax hikes of \$1 trillion or more, which would reduce economic activity, are coupled with spending, directly or through the tax code, that is less than \$1 trillion, with, say, \$500 billion promised for deficit reduction and/or redirecting revenue to the Medicare trust fund?

Answer. The Federal Reserve has primary responsibility for price stability, but Congress can take actions that lower price pressures by reducing the deficit and making supply-side investments in affordable housing and clean energy. Raising taxes by closing loopholes, equalizing tax treatment for multinational companies, and improving tax compliance tend not to be inflationary. The models and analysis cited above would suggest that deficit reducing fiscal policy actions (where revenues exceed new spending) would reduce inflation.

INTERNATIONAL TAXATION

Question. The Biden administration continues to negotiate a sweeping change to the U.S. international taxation system without consulting Congress meaningfully or treating Congress as an equal partner. In perfunctory “briefings” to Congress, the administration continues to cite analysis of data supporting its negotiating positions which it refuses to share with the congressional committees of jurisdiction.

If you are confirmed to the position to which you have been nominated, would you, if asked by members of Congress, provide any quantitative analysis, including simulations and projections of effects on U.S. business taxes, of the OECD international tax agreement that currently exist in the U.S. Treasury and any such analysis produced subsequent to your confirmation?

Answer. Yes. I understand that details and estimates of Treasury’s proposals implementing Pillar Two can be found in the Green Book.

While I would defer to my colleagues in the Office of Tax Policy, I understand that once Treasury has sufficient information regarding the parameters of Pillar One and the Office of Tax Analysis thinks their model can capture the novel questions presented by the parameters, Treasury will be positioned to share such information.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Question. In an Annual Committee on Government Relations (CGR) of the American Economic Association (AEA) for 2021, regarding “issues,” it is written that: “The CGR discussed and is monitoring concern expressed in a letter from Senators Crapo and Grassley to the Senate Finance Committee that proposes a series of actions on IRS protection, including elimination of the Joint Statistical Research Program of the Statistics of Income Division of the IRS. This program, that allows limited access by collaborating economists to IRS tax microdata, has been a boom for economists’ research on factors that affect earning power. If this concern blooms into proposed legislation, the CGR stands ready to comment.” You were cited as a member of the AEA’s CGR.

In a separate AEA CGR document dated October 18, 2021, titled “Information Items for AEA Committee on Government Relations,” item number 2 discussed a “Letter from Senators Crapo and Grassley regarding alleged leaks of IRS data.” The letter referred to was an October 4, 2021 letter from Senators Crapo and Grassley to the Honorable J. Russell George, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration. The AEA CGR document’s item number 2 made a point that “Another worry is that increased concern about the confidentiality of IRS data could dampen

¹⁰ <https://budgetmodel.wharton.upenn.edu/issues/2021/12/17/build-back-better-act-hr-5376-inflation>.

¹¹ <https://www.crfb.org/blogs/what-will-build-back-better-mean-inflation>.

or erase progress made this year through the Treasury Department's plan for actions to allow data synchronization."

While the concerns of users of confidential, legally protected personal tax data housed at the IRS is noted, increased concern about confidentiality of the data is warranted by the left-leaning ProPublica group's continuous and as yet unchallenged claims to be in possession of a "trove" of "secret" data obtained from IRS files.

Please identify the letter claimed by the AEA's CGR, of which you were a member at the time of the claim, "to the Senate Finance Committee" calling for "elimination of the Joint Statistical Research Program of the Statistics of Income Division of the IRS."

Answer. I believe the letter referenced is the one here,¹² though I did not participate in any discussion of the letter as I had a conflict during the October 2021 meeting.

Question. Do you believe that ProPublica's belief, as stated by ProPublica's editor-in-chief in an August 6, 2021 ProPublica article, that "the guiding light here ought to be the public interest; the public interest in what's happening is so powerful and so important that it was necessary to put some human faces on what are otherwise sort of incomprehensible aggregate numbers"?

Answer. An unauthorized disclosure of taxpayer information in violation of the law would be illegal and must be taken very seriously. I am not personally familiar with all of the circumstances here but understand that the matter has been referred to the appropriate authorities.

Question. If you are confirmed to the position to which you have been nominated, would you participate in "the Treasury Department's plan for action to allow for data synchronization"?

Answer. That is a matter for IRS and the Office of Tax Policy.

INFLATION AND CURRENCY STABILITY

Question. One way to ensure against inflation is to enhance confidence in currencies.

What will you do to promote stability of the U.S. dollar and other currencies in international forums such as the G7/G20?

Answer. Treasury has worked with our international partners through the G7, G20 and the IMF to support market-determined exchange rates in the major economies. If confirmed, I will strive to hold the United States' major trading partners accountable to their commitments in these fora and will work to implement the President's promise to oppose any and all attempts by foreign countries to artificially manipulate currency values to gain an unfair advantage in trade.

Question. Do you see, currently, any need for use of the Exchange Stabilization Fund for foreign exchange interventions?

Answer. As Secretary Yellen said in May, the dollar's rise has been driven by fundamental factors including rising interest rates and "safe haven" inflows arising from recent geopolitical events.

Question. When was the last time the U.S. directly intervened in foreign exchange markets using the Exchange Stabilization Fund and generated significant and persistent changes in the foreign-exchange value of the dollar?

Answer. The last time the U.S. directly intervened in foreign exchange markets using the Exchange Stabilization Fund was on March 18, 2011, when it was used to sell half of \$1 billion¹³ in Japanese yen in coordination with other G7 central banks in response to the yen's surge following the tsunami. In this period, the dollar's trade-weighted exchange value depreciated 3.7 percent as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's major currencies index.

¹² https://www.finance.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/crapo_grassley_letter_to_tigta.pdf.

¹³ Historically, U.S. intervention has been jointly financed by both the Exchange Stabilization Fund and the Federal Reserve's System Open Market Account, and the financing has been equally shared between the two accounts.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY HON. ROB PORTMAN

TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION ACT

Question. I appreciate your willingness to serve again, and note that you taught a little bit at my alma mater, Dartmouth. If confirmed, you would be entering this role at a very challenging time during the world's economic recovery. As you know, I believe the multilateral development banks have played a crucial role for economic development. I also believe that these institutions can greatly incent behavior that would allow us to meet environmental and conservation goals through free market operations. When I was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives in the 1990s, I created the Tropical Forest Conservation Act, or TFCA, program. This is a debt-for-nature swap program where the U.S. works with eligible countries with tropical forests or coral reefs to relieve certain official debt owed to the U.S., while at the same time, generating funds to support tropical forest conservation activities. This program goes a long way in supporting conservation, but also helps improve the balance sheets of developing countries around the world. In fact, since the TFCA program was created, it has helped protect more than 67 million acres of tropical forests and sequestered more than 56 million metric tons of carbon. Unfortunately, there is limited concessional debt remaining that could be used to finance future agreements.

How can the United States better leverage its positions on the IMF and World Bank, and through the DFC, to generate public-private partnerships to support conservation investments?

Answer. Answer: I understand that Treasury continues to support the Tropic Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act and is ready to respond to requests from the countries that owe debt to the United States. The international financial institutions can also play a key role in working with governments to implement policies that facilitate private sector investment in areas with important public and environmental benefits, including conservation. I would defer to my DFC colleagues on the specific role the DFC can play in this area.

 QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. JOHN BARRASSO

Question. Inflation is currently at a 4-decade high. Shortly after the passage of the American Rescue Plan Act in March 2021, you wrote, "There are reasons to think inflation will rise, most notably recent fiscal and monetary policy stimulus. There are more reasons to think it will not likely get out of control over the next year."

The June 2022 Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers showed inflation rose 9.1 percent year-over-year, the highest since 1981.

With the benefit of hindsight, what is your assessment of the inflationary impact of the American Rescue Plan Act?

Answer. The risk we faced early last year was that we would do too little, potentially scarring the economy. The American Rescue Plan is helping families and businesses, and supporting a historic economic recovery.

Inflation remains unacceptably high, and I understand that the Federal Reserve is taking actions to tackle inflation. I agree with the President that inflation should be the administration's top economic priority. In the near term, inflation is likely to remain quite high in the United States and most advanced economies due to supply chain challenges and the impacts of Russia's war against Ukraine, which has roiled global oil markets and pushed gasoline prices higher. Food and other non-energy commodities are also being impacted and leading to higher prices for consumers in the United States and around the world.

Question. The U.S. economy currently faces 40-year high inflation, a first quarter decline in GDP, and increasing odds of a recession and stagflation.

As a professor of economics, would you say increasing taxes in the current economic environment is a responsible policy action?

Answer. A modest tax increase that reduces the deficit would have little impact on economic growth or the labor market. The expiration of the Bush tax cuts for upper-income households in 2012 and tax increases in 1993 did not result in job losses or a weakening of the labor market.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. JAMES LANKFORD

Question. In response to questions from Senator Wyden, you acknowledged that the United States already has a global minimum tax, created through the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The United States is currently the only country with such a minimum tax.

Given that the U.S. is the only country with a global minimum tax, as well as the OECD's recent recognition that the timeline for enactment is shifting, do you hold the view that the United States should act first on this agreement?

Answer. Last year over 130 countries agreed in principle to a sweeping overhaul of the global tax system. We are on the precipice of this generational achievement, and the United States is a world leader in efforts to stabilize the international tax system and make it fairer. If the United States were to act first, we would create pressure on the many others who have agreed in principle to this deal to conform their laws to Pillar Two.

Question. Do you believe that doing so would threaten the competitiveness of U.S. businesses operating abroad?

Answer. Please see my answer above. Pillar Two helps level the corporate tax playing field, which has been the single most frequently heard request of U.S. businesses operating abroad for a generation.

Question. Congressional Republicans are not the only ones that have recently voiced concerns with the OECD agreement. Last month, Hungary too voiced concerns with the OECD product—in fact, Mr. Balázs Orbán, a member of the Hungarian Parliament, stated in a *Wall Street Journal* op-ed that “adopting the European Commission’s minimum-tax directive now would be a profound mistake.” He continued to say that “restricting competition among member states and adding an extra tax burden on the companies driving our economic growth is just asking for trouble.”

Given the sustained and persistently high inflation that we are seeing here in the U.S., do you agree with Mr. Orbán that now is a horrible time to raise taxes on our job creators?

Answer. The Federal Reserve has primary responsibility for price stability, but Congress can take actions that lower price pressures by reducing the deficit and making supply-side investments in affordable housing and clean energy. Raising tax by closing loopholes, equalizing tax treatment for multinational companies, and improving tax compliance tend not to be inflationary.

Question. How do you believe tax increases on businesses, which are undeniably felt by workers and consumers, would lessen our inflation crisis and provide relief to American families?

Answer. Please see my answer above.

Question. On July 8th, the Treasury Department announced that it was moving to terminate the 1979 tax treaty that we have with Hungary. As you know, Hungary just blocked the European Commission from moving forward with an EU-wide minimum tax, as outlined by the OECD agreement. Now, not only is the EU looking for ways to get around their unanimity requirement, the US also seems to be taking action to pressure Hungary as well.

Do you believe that terminating a tax treaty unilaterally because another country has voiced valid, thoughtful concerns with the ongoing negotiations of an unrelated project is an unacceptable and inappropriate move by the U.S. Treasury Department?

Answer. I understand that the United States Treasury Department has been articulating its concerns with the U.S.-Hungary tax treaty to Congress across administrations of both parties beginning with the administration of George W. Bush. In the last 10 years, the benefits of the bilateral tax treaty have also ceased being reciprocal—with a significant loss of potential revenues to the United States and little in return for U.S. business and investment in Hungary. Hungary made longstanding U.S. concerns with the 1979 tax treaty worse by blocking the EU Directive to implement a global minimum tax. Hungary's approach has also exacerbated its status as a treaty-shopping jurisdiction, further disadvantaging the United States.

Question. Do you agree that the Treasury Department has a responsibility to make the U.S. Congress aware of the rationale behind termination of the treaty?

Answer. I understand that officials in the Treasury and State Departments have provided the rationales behind this decision to Congress and congressional staff.

Question. As mentioned during your nominations hearing, I am concerned that under the Pillar Two model rules, U.S. companies relying on congressionally enacted incentives in the tax code, such as nonrefundable tax credits, will be put at competitive disadvantage compared to their international counterparts because this agreement treats subsidies more favorably than nonrefundable tax credits, which permeate our tax code. Under this agreement, international companies receiving a check from their government will be better off than our U.S. companies.

Are you concerned that the Pillar Two model rules create an advantage for countries that provide direct taxpayer subsidies?

Answer. I understand that the distinction between refundable and non-refundable credits in Pillar Two of the OECD/G20 international tax agreement was initially negotiated in the prior administration and has been a matter of public record since October 2020, when it appeared in the Pillar Two blueprint. As negotiated by the prior administration, refundable tax credits are treated as income rather than a direct reduction in the taxpayer's effective tax rate. This general rule carries over into the recently released model rules and its commentary.

Question. During your remarks, you said that you believed the OECD international tax agreement would stop a "race to the bottom" on tax rates. However, are you concerned that the rules' current treatment of credits would actually create a "race to the bottom" on subsidies?

How is this consistent with the administration's stated effort to ensure that countries "pay their fair share"?

Answer. I understand that, as negotiated by the prior administration, the Pillar Two model rules follow financial accounting treatment for credits. Nonrefundable credits reduce tax expense, while refundable tax credits are treated as income, because they are more like a grant or subsidy from the perspective of both the taxpayer and the government. Pillar Two is a common approach to ensure a minimum level of tax is paid by multinational corporations wherever headquartered, and is not and has never been intended to prevent governments from incentivizing behavior through grants or subsidies.

Question. To date, the Department has failed to provide adequate information to Congress regarding the ongoing OECD negotiations. There is a difference between after-the-fact briefings and good-faith consultation.

Given that the implementation of any deal would require congressional action, can you commit to keeping Congress apprised of the ongoing negotiations underway at the OECD and engage with Congress for input on open issues in advance of making any decisions?

Answer. I would defer to my colleagues in the Office of Tax Policy.

Question. Should you be confirmed, can you commit to briefing the members of this committee as soon as possible on outstanding issues being discussed with respect to the OECD negotiations?

Answer. I would defer to my colleagues in the Office of Tax Policy.

Question. In late December, days before the end of the year, the Treasury Department released final regulations pertaining to foreign tax credits. These regulations were published in the Federal Register on January 4, 2022, and in a number of instances, are effective immediately, meaning these regulations are already impacting business decisions and financial statements. We've heard a number of concerns from taxpayers regarding these regulations, including their significant departure from precedent without any congressional direction, and the broad impact they will have on the creditability of certain taxes that have been creditable for decades under established case law.

U.S. businesses have reached out to us concerned about the regulations' impact on their ability to compete and grow internationally, which would result in fewer jobs here in the U.S. In recent months, Treasury Department officials have acknowledged that there are significant issues with these regulations and that guidance is needed, stating that taxpayers "want certainty" and that "they want to be able to rely" on guidance. At the same time, Treasury officials recognize that guidance will take months, will be in proposed form, and will not address all issues that taxpayers are facing.

Given the clear recognition by the Department that guidance is needed and forthcoming, can you commit to providing an update, to both Congress and publicly, on the status of this guidance and any related regulatory packages once confirmed?

Answer. I would defer to my colleagues in the Office of Tax Policy.

Question. In July of 2021, you said that you thought inflation would slow, and that “I think 2021 will be above what the Fed had hoped, but 2022, it will start to slow down.” That has clearly not been the case. Year-over-year inflation in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 9.1 percent in the month of June. These increases are broad-based and persistent, as families continue to contend with increasing prices for homes, gasoline, and food. Former Obama administration officials Steven Rattner and Larry Summers warned that such a result was possible.

In the words of Rattner, “shoveling an unprecedented amount of spending into an economy already on the road to recovery would mean too much money chasing too few goods.” As such, they have characterized the \$1.9-trillion American Rescue Plan as “the original sin” (Rattner) and the “least responsible” economic policy in 40 years (Summers).

Do you agree that over-stimulating the economy with an influx of \$1.9 trillion unnecessary, untargeted dollars contributed to the economy’s overheating and thus, the sky-rocketing inflation that we now face?

Answer. The risk we faced early last year was that we would do too little, potentially scarring the economy. The American Rescue Plan is helping families and businesses, and supporting a historic economic recovery.

Inflation remains unacceptably high, and I understand that the Federal Reserve is taking actions to tackle inflation. I agree with the President that inflation should be the administration’s top economic priority. In the near term, inflation is likely to remain quite high in the United States and most advanced economies due to supply chain challenges and the impacts of Russia’s war against Ukraine, which has roiled global oil markets and pushed gasoline prices higher. Food and other non-energy commodities are also being impacted and leading to higher prices for consumers in the United States and around the world.

Question. Many administration officials claim that to get a handle on inflation, Congress should pass the trillion-dollar “Build Back Better” bill and raise taxes.

Do you believe it is prudent fiscal policy to increase taxes or engage in additional deficit spending at this time?

Answer. The Federal Reserve has primary responsibility for price stability, but Congress can take actions that lower price pressures by reducing the deficit and making supply-side investments in affordable housing and clean energy. Raising tax by closing loopholes, equalizing tax treatment for multinational companies, and improving tax compliance tend not to be inflationary.

Question. With runaway inflation, a first-quarter decline in GDP, and increasing odds of a recession, are you concerned that tax increases could risk killing jobs?

Answer. Please see my answer above.

Question. As we discussed during your confirmation hearing, a big part of your job description will be oversight over U.S. policy and strategy at Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank. A few questions on how you plan to approach that.

What is your strategy to coordinate the efforts of U.S. executive directors at the IMF, World Bank and IDB are in alignment with our broader foreign policy agenda across all multilateral entities?

Answer. If confirmed, I will work to guide and coordinate the efforts of U.S. executive directors at the IMF, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to continue to help advance key U.S. objectives. The international financial institutions play a crucial role in the global financial system, in a manner aligned with our values and high standards. They are essential partners in limiting the frequency and intensity of economic crises, helping countries to respond to crises, and building the conditions for longer-term stability, growth, and poverty reduction. I look forward to working with the U.S. executive directors at the international financial institutions in which the U.S. is a shareholder to continue

to pursue these goals and to coordinate consistent and effective U.S. policy positions across the institutions.

Question. Iran is the world's largest state sponsor of terrorism and continues to enrich uranium at above 60 percent. In June, Iran's oil exports surpassed 1 million barrels per day—80 percent of which goes to China. Last week, the administration announced sanctions on 15 vessels and entities carrying Iranian oil to China nearly two months after the Senate passed by Motion to Instruct calling for that action to be taken.

Do you believe the United States should oppose loans to Iran and other state sponsors of terrorism at the IMF and World Bank?

Answer. I strongly support the International Financial Institutions Act's mandate to oppose assistance to countries that are designated as state sponsors of terrorism such as Iran, and if confirmed I will work vigorously to oppose assistance to such countries at the international financial institutions.

Question. What are your plans to address Iran's malign behavior (including support for terrorism and nuclear proliferation) within your portfolio of responsibility?

Answer. I condemn Iran's malign behavior, including its financial support for malign activities, and if confirmed, I would work with career staff and my colleagues in the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence. For example, I strongly support the ongoing U.S. efforts to prevent countries whose policies we oppose, like Iran, Russia, and Belarus, from receiving any benefit from their SDRs. If confirmed, I will continue to work with like-minded countries to prevent them from doing so.

Question. Reuters reported this week that Binance, the world's largest crypto trader, facilitated transactions with sanctioned entities and individuals from Iran.

If confirmed, how will you work with allies to block platform access to users who are sanctioned, push back against efforts to circumvent U.S. sanctions, and build consensus with international partners on proper access to the financial system?

Answer. I would defer to my colleagues in the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.

Question. Lebanon is on the verge of becoming a failed state due to fiscal mismanagement and public corruption. The United States has been engaged in productive conversations with Lebanon at the IMF about a liquidity boost to stabilize its economy. I have proposed adopting an incremental, conditions-based approach to any IMF assistance to Lebanon.

Before the U.S. supports any initial IMF assistance to Lebanon, would you agree that the Government of Lebanon must show that it is implementing needed reforms?

Answer. Any IMF program with Lebanon would require deep and far-reaching reforms, under a committed government.

Question. Would you also agree that it is important to observe and confirm the Government of Lebanon's continued compliance with those reforms when evaluating additional assistance?

Answer. Before supporting any assistance for the Government of Lebanon, including through the international financial institutions such as the IMF, I would want to see evidence of the Lebanese authorities' intent and ability to undertake the deep, systemic reforms necessary to begin to address their acute economic crisis.

I understand that Treasury is currently working with other departments across the U.S. government to effectively deliver humanitarian aid through vetted third-party actors to the people of Lebanon.

Question. China has increased its investments in Latin America as part of its Belt and Road Initiative.

What is your strategy to utilize U.S. influence and leadership at the Inter-American Development Bank to provide an alternative to China's predatory lending to our friends in Latin America?

Answer. The United States is committed to promoting democratic governance and transparency, and supporting policy reform, growth, and sustainable and inclusive development throughout Latin America. I understand that Treasury has engaged vigorously with other shareholders and IDB management to secure IDB management's commitment to implement a set of priority reforms to improve the relevance

and development impact of the IDB in the region. At the Summit of the Americas, President Biden also indicated openness to a possible increase for the private sector arm of the IDB—IDB Invest—to promote private sector-led growth in the region. If confirmed, I would work with career staff to evaluate and support proposals from IDB on these actions.

The Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) infrastructure initiative, launched by President Biden and his G7 counterparts, is another way in which we are distinguishing ourselves from China’s approach to development, including the Belt and Road Initiative. The PGII will help support high quality infrastructure projects that are consistent with debt sustainability and include social and environmental safeguards. It will also focus on partnerships that strengthen local capacity.

Bolstering U.S. leadership in the multilateral system, including the IFIs, is important in this regard. This requires meeting our financial obligations to the institutions, putting in new resources when needed, and having confirmed Executive Directors.

Question. The Abraham Accords were a historic achievement for peace in the Middle East. These groundbreaking normalization agreements between Israel and Arab states have opened the door to new possibilities for cooperation on trade and economic development.

In the context of the IFIs, what role can the Abraham Accords play in multilateral development strategy? What are your plans to leverage the normalization agreements between Israel and Arab States to bolster cooperation with each other and the United States at the IMF and World Bank?

Answer. The Abraham Accords provide an opportunity to enhance cooperation between Israel and Arab states that can provide benefits for all the participating countries. It is administration policy to promote development and cooperation between Israel, other Abraham Accords signatories, and their regional neighbors. If confirmed, I would aim to advance this policy. If confirmed, I look forward to working actively with all of the involved parties, including through our efforts at the international financial institutions where appropriate, to support the realization of the economic benefits of increased cooperation and security for their citizens, including through increased development assistance where appropriate.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. ROBERT P. CASEY, JR.

Question. From PPE to computer chips, the pandemic has shined a light on just how vulnerable U.S. supply chains are. We have exported American expertise and know-how to countries like China, ceding our manufacturing power to foreign adversaries and hurting American families and our economy. We need to know how much we’re relying on foreign adversaries to design and manufacture goods that are critical to our economic and national security interests.

How does offshoring American expertise and know-how to places like China undermine U.S. national security and economic interests, while hurting American workers and industry?

Answer. Shocks to the global economy from the pandemic and Russia’s war of aggression in Ukraine have refocused global attention on the importance of economic resilience and addressing supply chain vulnerabilities. Making American supply chains more resilient can help resolve the sorts of bottlenecks that are raising prices for American consumers. Investments like those being made with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law in our ports, airports, highways, waterways, and clean energy infrastructure, as well as those that Congress is currently considering in R&D and commercialization of new technologies, and in making more semiconductors in the United States, will help to promote U.S. manufacturing.

I understand that the Biden-Harris administration is also focused on working with allies and partners to secure supplies of critical goods that we do not make in sufficient quantities at home, while ensuring that high standards for labor and environmental practices are upheld. If confirmed, I look forward to working with Congress on these important issues facing our Nation.

Question. For decades, our trade policy has failed to adequately promote the rights and economic interests of women. Very few of our trade agreements mention women at all. Even fewer have enforceable language in the agreement. The Biden

administration has made historic commitments to advancing gender equity and implementing a worker-centered trade policy. Through the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality, the Biden-Harris administration has set forth ambitious goals that will help level the playing field for women around the world.

As the administration seeks to forge a new path with trade policy, such as with the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework and the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity, how will Treasury ensure that the rights and economic interests of women are promoted in the development and execution of our trade policy?

Answer. In October 2021, the Biden-Harris administration released the first-ever United States Government strategy on gender equity and equality. While the United States Trade Representative has the lead on trade issues in the administration, if confirmed, I will work with Ambassador Tai, interagency colleagues, and Congress to promote policies that help women participate in and benefit from international trade.

Question. The world is facing an unprecedented hunger crisis. Since 2018, the number of people facing acute food insecurity has almost doubled from 113 million to 193 million, according to the World Food Programme. As global food prices remain at record-breaking levels, in part due to Putin's continued disruption of Ukrainian agriculture, rates of hunger will only continue to grow.

In May 2022, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) released their "IFI Action Plan to Address Food Insecurity," but the plan still needs to be implemented and much work will remain even after successful implementation. How will you ensure that the IFIs follow through on their action plan and support the financing, policy engagement, technical assistance and knowledge work necessary to address current levels of global food insecurity and lay the groundwork to eradicate hunger globally?

Answer. I am very concerned about rising food insecurity and its impact on the poorest and most vulnerable people and economies around the world. The IFIs have an important role to play responding to the food security crisis by implementing the commitments made in the IFI Action Plan to Address Food Insecurity, as well as supporting investments to help countries develop more productive and resilient agriculture in the longer term. If confirmed, I will work with Congress to continue robust U.S. leadership in the IFIs and work with Treasury staff, as well as the Offices of the U.S. Executive Directors at the IFIs of which the United States is a shareholder, to press for urgent and quality progress on the IFIs' work to address rising food insecurity and underlying vulnerabilities in food systems.

I am also committed to using every appropriate tool to address the impact of the current crisis on vulnerable countries. One important way to do so would be to participate in funding the IMF's trust funds, the Resilience and Sustainability Trust and the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust. These facilities will provide low-cost macroeconomic support to hard-hit countries alongside appropriate reforms to help them maintain economic stability while responding to shocks and reducing their vulnerabilities over the longer term.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. RON WYDEN,
A U.S. SENATOR FROM OREGON

The Finance Committee meets this morning to discuss two key nominations for important roles dealing with economic and health policy.

First up, Dr. Rebecca Haffajee is nominated to serve as the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at the Department of Health and Human Services. This job is right at the center of the Department's efforts to tackle the biggest health and family policy challenges, leading on strategy, coordination, and research.

For example, one of those big challenges is also a top priority for us here on the Finance Committee: improving mental health care in America. The lack of affordable mental health care is an issue in every community in every State—the biggest cities and the smallest towns. It affects people of all backgrounds and all income levels.

That means solving the mental health challenge requires lawmakers and HHS to bring together the best ideas, no matter where they come from: from different Federal agencies; from the States and local governments; from Democrats and Republicans here in Congress.

It's a big help to that process when there's a confirmed Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in place. It will also be a big help that Dr. Haffajee is highly qualified for this job, and she brings exactly the right experience to her nomination.

In March 2021, she was appointed Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, and she served as the acting Assistant Secretary for more than a year. She is a top expert and a widely published researcher on health policy who will help lead progress on improving mental health, as well as fighting the drug abuse epidemic, expanding health coverage, and lowering the cost of prescription drugs.

Next up, Dr. Jay Shambaugh is nominated to serve as Under Secretary for International Affairs at the Treasury Department. The Treasury's Office of International Affairs deals with major global economic challenges: cracking down on currency manipulation; dealing with trade cheats; and strengthening our relationships with our economic allies, including coordinating and evaluating the effectiveness of sanctions on Russia. It all comes down to protecting and growing our economy and creating jobs so that more Americans have a chance to get ahead.

Dr. Shambaugh, a professor of economics and international affairs at the George Washington University, previously served as a member of the White House Council of Economic Advisors and on the CEA staff as Chief Economist. He is also an author and expert on international economics.

These are two highly qualified nominees. I want to thank them for joining the committee today, and for their willingness to serve in these challenging roles.

COMMUNICATION

LEGAL ACTION CENTER
225 Varick St., 4th Floor
New York, NY 10014
T 212-243-1313
F 212-675-0286
<https://www.lac.org/>

July 20, 2022

The Honorable Ron Wyden
Chairman
U.S. Senate
Committee on Finance
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Mike Crapo
Ranking Member
U.S. Senate
Committee on Finance
Washington, DC 20510

RE: Legal Action Center support for Dr. Rebecca Haffajee's nomination to be the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Dear Chairman Wyden and Ranking Member Crapo:

The Legal Action Center ("LAC") is the only non-profit law and policy organization in the United States whose sole mission is to fight discrimination against people with histories of addiction, HIV/AIDS or criminal records, and to advocate for sound public policies in these areas. As an organization that works to improve access to lifesaving substance use disorder (SUD) and mental health care, LAC strongly supports the nomination of Dr. Rebecca Haffajee to be the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). We urge the Committee to advance Dr. Haffajee's nomination during tomorrow's Committee markup.

The United States continues to face a national crisis of addiction and overdose. Every day, more than 130 Americans die after overdosing on opioids—equivalent to one every 11 minutes. Dr. Haffajee is a top expert and a widely published researcher on health policy, including SUD and mental health policy. In her time leading research and evaluation for HHS, Dr. Haffajee has placed significant emphasis on addressing addiction and overdose and in developing a strong agenda on mental health focused on integration and underserved populations. In this time of increasing suicide and overdose deaths, and escalating mental health and substance use crises, it is critical for HHS to have leadership and expertise of Dr. Haffajee's caliber to use the research process to improve people's health and well-being by ensuring that evidence-based and other effective SUD and mental health interventions, services, medications, and supports are accessible.

Thank you for your leadership in improving coverage and access to SUD and mental health care. Dr. Haffajee is highly qualified to serve as the ASPE at HHS and we urge the Committee to endorse Dr. Haffajee's nomination during tomorrow's Committee markup.

Sincerely,

Paul N. Samuels
Director/President

○