

amount of revenue generated from that tax increase January 1 will fund the government this year for less than a week—less than a single week.

This is not a revenue problem. This is not a tax problem. This is a spending problem. It is time for some leadership. It is time for the President to quit campaigning, to come back here, and to start governing. But here we are—Friday, the day it is all set to take effect—we have a \$16 trillion debt. The Congressional Budget Office says at the end of the next 10 years it is going to be \$26 trillion. We are adding \$1 trillion a year. We are borrowing 40 cents out of every \$1 we spend. Revenues coming into the Treasury, according to the Congressional Budget Office, are going up, actually; and by 2015 they are going to be 19.1 percent of our entire economy, which is more than a percentage point higher than the 40-year historical average.

Revenues are going up, and for the next decade, according to the Congressional Budget Office, revenues will exceed, by about a percentage point, the 40-year historical average. So revenues are coming up to above historical averages, and yet we continue to run trillion-dollar deficits as far as the eye can see.

Well, we have to get our spending under control. We have to get the economy going again. The Republican staff on the Joint Economic Committee put out a study that suggested if we had revenue growth like we have had—average revenue growth—for the past 60 years, if we had that in the past 4 years, the deficits today would be half of what they are. That is the impact of economic growth. That is why growing at 1½ to 2 percent is not enough. We have to grow at 3 to 4 percent. But to grow at 3 to 4 percent, we have to have policies that promote growth, that allow the economy to expand. We cannot keep piling on new taxes and new regulations and making it more difficult and more expensive for people who create jobs in this country to create those jobs.

So the economy will continue to grow at a sluggish, anemic rate. We will continue to have these high deficits, particularly if we do not get our spending under control. It is about exercising fiscal discipline and responsibility when it comes to our spending. It is about putting policies in place that promote job creation and growth in this country. That is what it is going to take to get this country back on track. Yet the President is out campaigning around the country. He comes back now at the eleventh hour, and on March 1 he decides to have a meeting at the White House to talk about something we have known was going to happen now for 18 months—18 months.

We have the most predictable crisis, according to the Simpson-Bowles Commission, we have ever seen—the spending and debt crisis that is in front of us. We have known about it for a long time. You can see it. It is like a slow-

moving train wreck out there. You are just watching it. You just know it is going to happen, and yet nobody is doing anything to turn off the engines.

It is high time we did that. I hope the President will engage. I hope we will get for the first time now in almost 4 years, 1,400 days, a budget in the Senate that puts a plan in place—a real plan, not a fake plan, not a phony plan, not a plan that has a bunch of tax increases, but a plan that actually addresses what drives Federal spending and debt in a way that will put us on a more sustainable fiscal path and ensure that future generations of Americans have a higher standard of living, a higher quality of life than what previous generations have had, not a lower and a less one. That is the path we are headed on today if we do not change course.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 26, the nomination of Jack Lew to be Secretary of the Treasury, with 8 hours for debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF JACOB J. LEW TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Jacob J. Lew, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 8 hours of debate equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, America's first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, once said:

The confidence of the people will easily be gained by a good administration. This is the true touchstone.

Hamilton's words take on new prominence today as we task our next Treasury Secretary to gain the trust of the American people and restore confidence in our Nation's economy.

Nineteen of twenty-four Senators on the Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday on a bipartisan basis in favor of Jack Lew's nomination. Senators on both sides of the aisle spoke to his character and to his integrity. He is well qualified to be the Nation's next Treasury Secretary and will work to build the people's confidence and restore trust and certainty in both our government and in our economy. That will be his touchstone.

I am certainly not alone in supporting Mr. Lew for the crucial role as the administration's top adviser on economic policy. Yesterday's overwhelming support for Mr. Lew came after one of the most thorough reviews of any candidate for the position—a process that included hours of interviews with Mr. Lew, the examination of 6 years' of tax records, and more than 700 questions for the record.

In comparison, the committee asked Secretary Geithner 289 questions, Secretary Paulson 81 questions, and Secretary Snowe 75 questions. Mr. Lew has met personally with more than 40 Senators since being nominated for Treasury Secretary last month, answering questions and addressing any concerns. Throughout the confirmation process, Mr. Lew has been open and transparent. And, as I hope a vote in the Senate will soon show, he has gained the trust and the confidence of many in this Chamber.

Mr. Lew has a long and distinguished career focused on public service, with experience in both academia and on Wall Street. Most recently, he was the White House Chief of Staff. He has also served as Budget Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the current administration and under President Clinton, where, I will note, he helped guide our Nation through one of the greatest periods of economic growth in America's history.

Mr. Lew has also served in the U.S. Department of State as Deputy Secretary for Management and Resources. Mr. Lew has demonstrated time and again that he has the experience and knowledge to help get the Nation's economy back on track.

We need a strong man at the helm to help tackle the many fiscal challenges facing our Nation, and I believe Jack Lew is that man. Just 2 days from now, on March 1, across-the-board budget cuts known as the sequester will hit. Madam President, \$85 billion in Federal spending will be sliced from thousands of programs, including Medicare, rural development, and early education. The nonpartisan Congressional

Budget Office predicts the cuts could slow the economic recovery and result in another year of sluggish growth and high unemployment.

I firmly believe we need to cut our debt and get our fiscal house in order. We know there are places to trim the fat. The American public knows that, certainly. But we need to take a scalpel to waste and inefficiency, not allow a hatchet to hack into American jobs.

Our economy will be put to the test again in just weeks when the continuing resolution expires on March 27. We face the threat of a government shutdown. And on the horizon, the Federal borrowing limit will be reached in late May. That will require another extension of the debt ceiling.

This is no way to run a country. Congress has been lurching from one fiscal showdown to the next, leaving the Nation with uncertainty. The only way we will be able to get past these budget battles is by working together. We all know that; we just have to start doing it—Republicans and Democrats, Members of the House and the Senate. We need to work together to put in place policies that create more jobs and spark economic growth.

It is deeds, not words. We have enough words about working together. We have to actually start performing the deeds and working together.

We will need to work with Mr. Lew and with the administration to put the Nation's economy back on track. We need to get off this roller coaster ride. It is like a yo-yo. There is no stability. There is no certainty. Going from one fiscal crisis to the next is undermining our economy.

To give families and businesses certainty, we must agree on a balanced comprehensive plan to cut the debt that includes both revenue and spending cuts. The math will not work any other way. A long-term balanced plan will bridge the budget battles and make real progress toward solving our deficit problem. A balanced plan will also encourage businesses to invest, enable investors to return to the markets with confidence and, most importantly, put Americans back to work in a growing economy. That is the bottom line, more jobs, more good-paying jobs. We need more certainty and predictability so businesses may hire, expand, and people are able to get those good-paying jobs.

Over the past 2 years I had a standing weekly call with Treasury Secretary Geithner. Every week we would go to the phone at 9:45 on Wednesdays, and about once a month we personally visited, would get together to go over issues. No matter where we were, what we were doing, we would always try to pick up the phone once a week to check in. I will tell you, it was on the minute, 9:45. Each of us knew the other was going to be there.

Secretary Geithner and I grew to become friends and trust each other. Our families started to have dinner together, do things together. It is that

trust and confidence that is so necessary and which is necessary to work together to make things happen. The conversations proved invaluable as we worked to overcome numerous economic challenges.

I continue the outreach with Mr. Lew. I have been having a standing weekly call with him in anticipation he will soon be Treasury Secretary, and I am going to keep it up. I know he wants to also. It is very heartening, frankly. He has been very open and receptive and is eager to work with all of us here in the Congress to strengthen America's economy and create more jobs. He wants to do a good job. He knows he must talk with us and communicate with us in order to do that. Working together will be key to promoting economic growth and stability.

If confirmed by the Senate, one of Mr. Lew's first acts as Treasury Secretary will be affixing his signature to all new Federal Reserve notes. I am not sure if people will be able to read his loopy signature. It is an inside joke that sometimes people have a hard time reading his handwriting. His signature will be on the Federal Reserve notes, and that loopy signature is described as looking more like a scratched-out slinky than a name. That is Mr. Lew. That is the way he signs. Mr. Lew promised the President that if confirmed he will work to make at least one letter legible in order to not deface America's currency, and we will hold him to that promise.

In addition to the signature of America's Treasury Secretary, the front of every U.S. dollar bill has the seal of the United States Treasury. Look closely and you will see the symbols of balancing the scales to represent justice. There is a chevron containing 13 stars which represents the 13 original colonies. Underneath the emblem is a key which notes Treasury's official authority.

If confirmed, we will be trusting Mr. Lew with the authority to oversee America's financial system and economic policy. He will play a critical role in the upcoming debates on priorities and spending cuts. We will be relying on him to ensure our government and finances are sound. We will be asking him to work with us to return some stability and confidence to our economy. We will be asking him to work with us to ensure the United States remains a great world power in this competitive global economy. It is a great responsibility he has, one which I believe Mr. Lew will live up to.

Two hundred twenty-four years ago, this body, the U.S. Senate, approved the first Cabinet position for this young Nation when it unanimously approved Alexander Hamilton to become first Secretary of the Treasury. I ask my colleagues to confirm Mr. Lew today to be our Nation's 76th Treasury Secretary, to enable him to begin work helping to strengthen our economy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I rise today to speak on the nomination of Mr. Jacob Lew to be Secretary of the Treasury. This is an important nomination. With our still-struggling economy and our growing fiscal problems, the next Treasury Secretary is going to have a lot on his plate. That being the case, we have worked on the Finance Committee to vet Mr. Lew, to examine his background credentials, and provide a complete picture of his qualifications for this post.

I wish to offer a few comments about our review process, what we have learned, and the reservations about the nominee that remain with me now that this process is complete.

Let me begin by saying a few words about the process itself. For well over a decade, the Finance Committee has followed a specified procedure when considering executive branch nominations. Sadly, that procedure was not followed in the case of Mr. Lew.

After publicly announcing Mr. Lew's nomination, the White House waited 16 days before submitting any of his paperwork. That was an atypically long delay and, in addition to slowing the vetting process, it ensured Mr. Lew would not be confirmed in time to prevent a vacancy at the Treasury Department. A nomination hearing was scheduled to be held only 12 calendar days after the paperwork was received, even though the nominee had not answered all of the questions submitted to him.

That is simply not the way our process has worked in the past, and the undue haste seriously hampered our ability to thoroughly examine Mr. Lew's background and his qualifications.

Once the hearing was completed, as is customary, members of the Finance Committee submitted written questions for the record. Since that time, anonymous administration sources have decried the very notion that members of the Finance Committee had the audacity to ask hundreds of questions of Mr. Lew as part of their constitutional advice-and-consent responsibilities.

Let me be clear. I will vigorously defend the right of any Member of Congress, regardless of party, to ask questions of nominees until they are satisfied they have obtained all the relevant information, and especially in the case of the Treasury Secretary, which is one of the most important assignments in our government today and always has been. If we go all the way back to the time of Alexander Hamilton, we know what he meant to this country by establishing the financial system of this country as the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the case of Mr. Lew, there were several reasons why he ended up being asked numerous questions. First, the nomination process, as I mentioned, was abbreviated due to the haste of the administration. That meant the questions which through the course of ordinary business could have been resolved

through discussion had to be asked in written form.

Second, due to the general unresponsiveness of the administration to requests for information over the last few years, there is a pent-up demand for information and any semblance of responsiveness from the executive branch.

Third, Mr. Lew's responses to many questions have been opaque. He has dissembled often. That being the case, it seemed the only way to get answers to straightforward questions was to continue to ask for clarifications in an attempt to break through the wall of obfuscation Mr. Lew had constructed. I have no doubt he could have answered most of these questions in much less numerical form than he did.

Even after extensive questioning, there remain several serious concerns with Mr. Lew's background, his lack of responsiveness, and the evasive manner in which he answered many questions which were posed to him. Unfortunately, many of these concerns will go unaddressed, as Mr. Lew seems to be following the standard stonewalling strategy used by so many officials in the Obama administration.

For years now administration officials have gone out of their way to be unresponsive to information requests from Congress, and that is simply unacceptable. Far too often, legitimate inquiries submitted to the executive branch go unanswered for months at a time. Requested deadlines are discarded. Indeed, in some instances information requests are ignored entirely. When responses are given, substantive and direct questions are given meaningless political answers. This has gone on far too long and it needs to stop.

Mr. Lew, for his part, has promised me that he would be responsive to inquiries submitted by Members of Congress. While his answers to questions throughout the confirmation process give me reason to doubt his commitment to being responsive, I intend to hold him to that process moving forward. I believe he is an honorable man and I believe he will try to do this.

I wish to take a few minutes to address some additional substantive concerns I have about Mr. Lew, his background, and his qualifications for this post.

Let's consider Mr. Lew's Citigroup years. At Citigroup Mr. Lew was managing director and chief operating officer of two units, Global Wealth Management and Citigroup Alternative Investments. Mr. Lew claimed repeatedly while managing, directing, and operating those Citigroup units he essentially undertook back-room operations such as firing people, moving office space, integrating computer systems, eliminating redundancies, and things of that nature.

Mr. Lew has also repeatedly stated he did not design financial products at Citigroup, make portfolio decisions or, in his words, opine on investments. In fact, when asked about investment

products which were marketed and sold by the Citigroup units he oversaw, he could not remember any specific details.

It needs to be noted some of those investments ended up generating enormous losses for investors. For example, funds called MAT, ASTA and Falcon, which were marketed, sold, and managed by the Citigroup units Mr. Lew oversaw ended up being the subject of lawsuits and successful arbitration claims, where success was based on investors convincing arbitrators the funds were misrepresented and mismanaged by Citigroup. The losses to investors from these funds numbered in the billions. In fact, some financial advisers at Citigroup protested internally the misrepresented securities caused enormous damage to Citi's reputation.

One of Mr. Lew's bosses at Citigroup argued on behalf of the investors and against Citi's stock price and bottom line by saying the investors had been wronged and should be made whole. She was subsequently fired.

From all information I have seen, Mr. Lew did not similarly stand up for wronged investors while on Wall Street. Perhaps it is because he did not know what was going on in the firm or at his firm. We don't really know. Despite the fact the funds in question led to probably the largest losses in the history of the units Mr. Lew oversaw, Mr. Lew claims that he cannot recall anything about them. If you ask anyone familiar with the funds and controversies surrounding them, they will say you would need to have been away on a desert island to not have heard about the problems that these funds faced. Yet, once again, Mr. Lew continues to deny having any memory of them.

At the same time Mr. Lew claims while he was at Citigroup he learned a lot about financial markets and the dangers of risk. Indeed, he cited his experience at Citi as a qualification to be Treasury Secretary, even though he appears to have little recollection about any of the actual details of his work at that time, or at least his financial details.

The question remains: How could Mr. Lew operate, manage, direct units and also be in charge of staffing decisions without having any knowledge of the financial products that were marketed, sold, and managed by these very same units? It remains unclear.

Had there been a traditional vetting process, perhaps we could have gotten to the bottom of this mystery. As it is we are only left to speculate, as you can see.

In addition to Mr. Lew's lack of knowledge about some of the high-profile failures of the units he was overseeing, there are legitimate concerns relating to his compensation while at Citigroup.

On January 29, 2009, President Obama made remarks about Wall Street, saying that institutions were "teetering on collapse and they are asking for taxpayers to help sustain them."

The President also remarked on Wall Street bonuses at the time, saying:

That is the height of irresponsibility. It is shameful.

About Wall Street executives, he said:

There will be a time for them to get bonuses. . . . Now is not the time.

Elsewhere he referred to Wall Street bonuses as "obscene."

In late 2008 and early 2009, American taxpayers provided over \$45 billion—that is with a "B"—in direct assistance to Citigroup and backed hundreds of billions of Citigroup assets. At the same time, in January 2009, Mr. Lew reportedly received over \$940,000 in compensation, most of which was a bonus for work performed in 2008 when Citi was on the verge of collapse. The bonus came a day before Citi received yet another infusion of billions of dollars of taxpayer money to prop up the company. That was the day before Citigroup received the infusion of billions of dollars that he got that bonus.

There is, at the very least, a contradiction between the President's rhetoric with regard to Wall Street and his decision to appoint Mr. Lew to be Treasury Secretary. However, rather than acknowledging any such contradiction, Mr. Lew has simply repeatedly told us all that his compensation was in line with what other similarly situated executives received.

As I have said before, that justification seems a bit like saying: Gee, Dad, everyone was doing it. Unfortunately, that type of reasoning is exactly what led to the financial crisis.

In addition, an employment agreement Mr. Lew had with Citigroup had a clause stating that his guaranteed incentive and retention award would not be paid upon his exit from Citigroup. However, there was an exception indicating that he would receive that compensation "as a result of his acceptance of a full-time high-level position with the United States government or regulatory body." It remains unclear how this exception is consistent with President Obama's efforts to, in his own words, "close the revolving door that carries special interest influence in and out of the government."

Of course, as has been widely reported during the course of our vetting process, we found that while he was at Citigroup, Mr. Lew actively chose to invest in a hedge fund that served as a venture capital-like fund that invested primarily overseas. The fund Mr. Lew invested in was based in the Cayman Islands at the infamous Ugland House that so many Democrats have viciously decried as a tax haven. In fact, in 2008, while campaigning for President, then-Senator Obama said that the Ugland House was "either the biggest building in the world or the biggest tax scam in the world."

Throughout the 2012 campaign, President Obama repeatedly attacked Mitt Romney for having funds invested in the Caymans. If I recall it correctly, Mitt Romney's funds were in a trust he

had no control over. In making such investments, Governor Romney was, in the words of the Obama campaign, betting against America. One can only wonder whether while serving as White House Chief of Staff for President Obama, Mr. Lew supported this line of attack.

Once again, Mr. Lew has repeatedly refused to acknowledge any contradiction or hypocrisy between the President's rhetoric and his own actions, defending himself only by saying that this investment was done legally and transparently. I think the same probably could have been said about Governor Romney's investments as well, which were in a blind trust.

The contrast between the President's past vilification of certain financial activities and individuals and Mr. Lew's very participation in those activities is striking. Yet we are now essentially being told that people should do as administration officials say, not as they did.

In addition to concerns about Mr. Lew's record, I have serious disagreements with him when it comes to policy. For example, in response to written questions, Mr. Lew backtracked from the administration's previous positions on the need for entitlement reform. At one time, commonsense reforms, such as raising the Medicare eligibility age, were on the table for the Obama administration. Such ideas have apparently been discarded by the President, and Mr. Lew has made it clear he shares that discarding position.

As a Social Security and Medicare trustee, the Treasury Secretary cannot simply wish away the problems with our entitlement programs. If he is confirmed, and I believe he will be, Mr. Lew will be tasked with addressing these problems. Sadly, it appears he will be just another voice in the Obama administration against taking meaningful action on entitlements and in favor of higher taxes—a repetitive theme at least all of us Republicans are getting very sick of. The use of the word "balance"—my gosh, what a perversion.

I think I have made my concerns about the Lew nomination very soundly and very clear. That being said, I have always believed that whoever is President, including our current President, whom I like—any President, regardless of party—is owed a certain degree of deference when choosing people to work in his administration. Therefore, though I personally would have chosen a different person for this position, I intend to vote in favor of Mr. Lew's confirmation.

Obviously, my vote in favor of Mr. Lew comes with no small amount of reservation, and I don't fault any of my colleagues for choosing to vote against him. Indeed, I share many of their same concerns. As I mentioned earlier, Mr. Lew has promised to be responsive to Members of Congress and their requests for information. I expect him to

be responsive to the Senate Finance Committee and to the Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee as well as the Democrats.

He has also promised to work in a bipartisan manner to address the problems facing our Nation. I believe Mr. Lew can, and hopefully will, do that. My hope is he does not view these promises as merely boxes checked off on the way to confirmation.

If confirmed, Mr. Lew will be the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and not the Secretary of the "Obama treasury," although indirectly he will be. His first job is to the United States of America, and he might have to argue strenuously against some of the White House positions on financial matters and Treasury matters. He has to work for all the American people and not simply one political party.

If he does those things, I will be willing to work with him all the way, and I have to say I expect him to. I expect him to be the honorable man he has told me he is and that I believe him to be; otherwise, I couldn't vote for him, especially under these circumstances.

However, I have to say, if he fails to live up to the promises he has made, if he becomes just another Obama acolyte using his high-powered position in the administration to attack political opponents, I will personally be sorely disappointed and hurt by it. If that ends up being the case, he will have no greater adversary in the Senate. I don't want to be an adversary. I want to help him turn this country around. I want to be an asset to him up here, and I want him to be an asset to our country down there—and up here when he comes.

Given my many reservations and concerns about Mr. Lew, I hope he and the President take note that I am bending over backward to display deference to the President's choice of Treasury Secretary. This gesture, I hope, will not be in vain.

I can contrast Mr. Lew's positions when he worked in the Clinton administration. Many Republicans felt he was a straight-up guy, and I was one of them. I have suggested to him that we would like to see that type of person manage our Treasury rather than the partisan person we have seen in the last couple years. True, the position he had at the White House was a partisan position, and I make a great allowance for that.

I personally like this man. I personally believe he is a good man. But I also believe sometimes we can get so caught up in politics that we don't do what we know we should do. I am hoping he will. I believe he will. If he does, he is going to have a lot of support from me.

I wish to thank my chairman of the committee. He has always been very honorable and very straightforward. I understand a lot of the pressures he has had throughout this process, having been chairman a number of times my-

self in the Senate and experienced that stress. I want everybody to know this is an important position, this is an important human being, and I hope he lives up to all he has the capacity to live up to.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

VETERANS UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I would like to take a moment to speak on a topic that is very important to me, to Montana, and our Nation; that is, our veterans.

The Veterans Jobs Caucus has organized a day of action today to draw attention to veterans unemployment, and I am very proud to help shine a light on that.

Jobs must be our No. 1 priority. There is no better place to start than with our veterans. With the war in Iraq coming to an end and Afghanistan winding down, we have a responsibility to make sure every single one of these men and women returns home to a paycheck, not an unemployment check.

I urge my colleagues to join me in declaring war on veterans unemployment. Let us work together to make sure every American veteran has the good-paying job they deserve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time? If no one yields time, time will be charged equally to both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I have made it clear that I oppose the confirmation of Jack Lew to the most serious Cabinet position of Secretary of the Treasury. The President's Cabinet nominees should be given substantial deference; that is not in doubt. But our Constitution makes clear that appointments to high government office may only be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Certainly, the Senate is not a rubberstamp or a potted plant.

I believe a decent respect for the seriousness of this occasion, for my colleagues and for their opinions, for the President and for the nominee, requires, in this case, that I set forth my objections to the appointment. They are serious, and I believe what I say is important; important for the institution of the Senate and important for our country.

I have not had a personal relationship or extended meetings with Mr. Lew. My objections arise primarily and first from his performance as Director of the Office of Management and Budget. It is, in many ways, a key position in our government. That is the office through which the President controls all the departments and Agencies of our government which he is required to supervise.

Normally and necessarily, the OMB Director is the single office that drives efficiency and demands accountability on behalf of the President and the American people throughout our great