

U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE



STRATEGIC PLAN

2022-2027

*Serving Congress
and the Nation*



GAO-22-1SP

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

MISSION

GAO exists to support the Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people.

GAO CORE VALUES

MISSION VALUES

Accountability
Integrity
Reliability

PEOPLE VALUES

Valued
Respected
Treated Fairly

TRENDS SHAPING THE U.S. AND ITS PLACE IN THE WORLD

 <p>National Security: Global and Domestic Threats</p>	 <p>Fiscal Sustainability and Debt</p>	 <p>Preparing for Catastrophic Biological Incidents</p>	 <p>Racial and Ethnic Disparities</p>	 <p>Science, Technology, and the Innovation Economy</p>	 <p>Security Implications for an Increasingly Digital World</p>
 <p>Changes to How and Where We Work</p>	 <p>Future of Global Supply Chains</p>	 <p>Online Learning and Technology in Education</p>	 <p>Evolving Health Technologies</p>	 <p>Sustainable Development</p>	 <p>Evolving Space Environment</p>

GOALS



Well-being and Financial Security

Provide timely, quality service to the Congress and the federal government to address current and emerging challenges to the well-being and financial security of the American people.



National Security and Global Interdependence

Provide timely, quality service to the Congress and the federal government to respond to changing security threats and challenges of national security and global interdependence.



National Challenges

Help transform the federal government to address national challenges.



Maximize GAO Value

Maximize the value of GAO by enabling quality, timely service to the Congress and by being a leading practices federal agency.

ABOUT THIS PLAN

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), as amended, requires most federal agencies to develop strategic plans. GAO, as a legislative branch agency, is exempt from many federal management laws, including GPRA. However, we generally hold ourselves to the spirit of these laws. As such, we consider this strategic plan to include information comparable to what is required by GPRA.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AI	artificial intelligence
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IC	Intelligence Community
IJA	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
ODNI	Office of the Director of National Intelligence
S&T	science and technology
Treasury	Department of the Treasury
USPS	U.S. Postal Service
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs

LETTER FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

March 2022

I am pleased to present GAO's Strategic Plan for Serving the Congress and the Nation for fiscal years 2022 to 2027. As the nation works to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, new and long-standing challenges face the federal government. This plan describes our goals and strategies in this evolving environment to support the Congress. It is designed to identify cost savings and other financial opportunities; to make government more accountable, efficient, and effective; and ultimately to improve the safety, security, and well-being of the American people.

GAO's efforts during this planning period will include work that

- identifies cost savings, revenue enhancements, and other opportunities through legislative action and GAO's recommendations for improved government operations;
- monitors and assesses federal efforts to respond to a complex national security environment and protect the nation and its critical infrastructure from cyberattacks and other threats;
- evaluates the preparedness of the nation for future risks, including public health emergencies, extreme weather, and natural disasters;
- draws needed attention to long-term fiscal exposures and large and growing areas of federal spending, such as health care and interest costs;
- helps the Congress anticipate and respond to a range of emerging issues, including advances in science and technology that will transform activities across government and society; and
- recommends enhancements to achieve effective, efficient and equitable outcomes of government programs and policies.

At the beginning of this planning period, GAO continues to oversee and evaluate the over \$4 trillion in spending in response to COVID-19—the largest rescue package in U.S.

history. The pandemic has resulted in substantial loss of life and significant economic repercussions. Until public health goals can be achieved, the pandemic will likely remain an obstacle to stable and robust economic activity. After such goals are attained and the economy substantially recovers, swift and focused attention will be needed to develop an approach to place the government on a sustainable long-term fiscal path.

Our work and our recommendations for action will place emphasis on saving the government money through improved operations and by highlighting the large-scale fiscal exposures and financial liabilities that can threaten the sustainability of the federal government's finances over time.

We will further support congressional oversight across a wide array of government programs and operations. This is done in part through our High Risk work and other efforts to identify areas that could reduce fragmentation, overlap, and duplication. GAO's High Risk List provides a road map for priority actions needed in agencies and program areas that we deem high risk due to their vulnerabilities to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, or are most in need of transformation.

Areas on the High Risk List cover some of the largest and most complex agencies and programs. This includes the Department of Health and Human Services' leadership and coordination of public health emergencies, Department of Defense weapons systems and business operations, Medicare, Medicaid, Department of Veterans Affairs health care, and the Internal Revenue Service enforcement of tax laws.

The list also highlights areas where the government faces large and potentially unknown future financial liabilities, such as hundreds of billions of dollars in flood insurance claims. Moreover, the High Risk List includes a number of areas focused on the health, safety, and well-being of Americans, including efforts to prevent and respond to drug misuse, the control of toxic substances, food safety, oversight of medical products, and protecting the nation's critical

LETTER FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

infrastructure from cyberattacks.

With the issuance of this strategic plan, the U.S. Government Accountability Office embarks on its second century of work supporting the Congress by helping to improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people. Since our founding, we have evolved into an agency of dedicated and multidisciplinary staff, made up of experts in conducting financial and performance audits, program evaluations, policy analysis, and technology assessments covering virtually every federal program, activity, and function.

Looking ahead, GAO continues to perform foresight work to help the Congress further understand the implications of emerging issues that pose both risks and opportunities for the federal government. GAO's Center for Strategic Foresight will help highlight these emerging issues with our subject matter experts, covering areas such as science and technology, innovation in financial services, national security, cybersecurity, and infrastructure.

In the trends that accompany the goals and objectives of this plan, we outline a number of drivers that will affect the evolution of federal programs and activities that GAO will evaluate as we support the Congress in the coming years. Some of these are long-standing issues, while others have emerged more recently with the potential to rapidly affect government and society.

Above all else, we will safeguard the high quality of our non-partisan, professional, and objective work. We will do this by working effectively and efficiently while at the same time demonstrating agility to adapt to changing trends and external factors and maintaining our strong commitment to a skilled and diverse workforce.

To ensure this plan accurately reflects the needs of the Congress and the nation as a whole, this plan incorporates our continual outreach to our congressional clients. We further invited comments on a draft of this plan from Members of Congress and their staff of our key oversight and client committees; the Comptroller General's Advisory

Board and other GAO advisory bodies, which include representatives from the federal inspectors general, state and local government audit communities, academia, and other experts; and other organizations, including the Congressional Budget Office and the Congressional Research Service. We have reviewed and incorporated these and other comments into the final version of the plan, as appropriate.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 512-5500 or dodarog@gao.gov or Managing Director for Strategic Planning and External Liaison, Stephen Sanford, at (202) 512-4707 or sanfor@s@gao.gov.

Sincerely,



Gene L. Dodaro

Comptroller General of the United States

GAO FACTS AND FIGURES

ABOUT US

GAO is an independent, nonpartisan professional services agency in the legislative branch of the federal government. Commonly known as the audit and investigative arm of the Congress or the “congressional watchdog,” we examine how taxpayer dollars are spent and advise lawmakers and agency heads on ways to make government work better. GAO was established under the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to investigate how federal dollars were spent. The Comptroller General of the United States is the head of GAO. Gene L. Dodaro is the current Comptroller General.

MISSION VALUES

- Accountability**
 Enhance the economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and credibility of the federal government.
- Integrity**
 Conduct professional, objective, fact-based, nonpartisan, non-ideological, fair, and balanced work.
- Reliability**
 Produce timely, accurate, constructive, clear, and candid products.

PEOPLE VALUES



Source: GAO. | GAO-22-1SP

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

in fiscal year 2021

 \$66.2 billion in financial benefits	 1,602 new recommendations
 \$158 five-year average return on each \$1 Congress invests in us	 1,239 improvements in federal government operations
 578 reports	 67 congressional testimonies
 About 2,000 bid protests handled	 Over 500 legal decisions and opinions issued

OUR EMPLOYEES



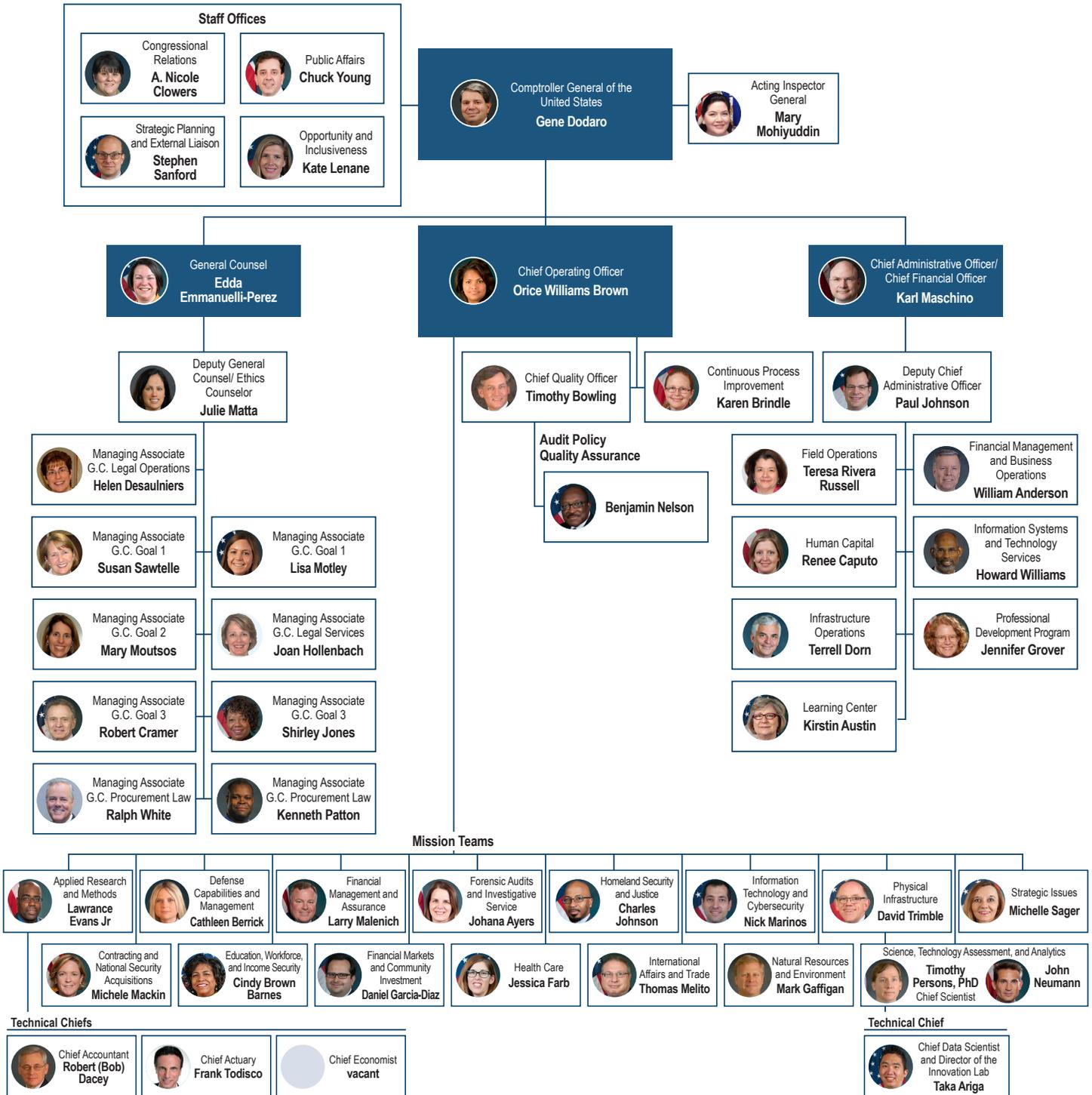
GAO is composed of over 3,300 employees possessing academic degrees in various fields, including:

- Accounting
- Law
- Engineering
- Information Technology
- Economics
- Social Science
- Physical Science
- Subject-Area Specialists
- Budget
- Security
- Human Capital
- Contract and Acquisition

OUR LOCATIONS

Washington, D.C. (HQ)	Denver
Atlanta	Huntsville
Boston	Los Angeles
Chicago	Norfolk
Dallas	Oakland
Dayton	Seattle

GAO ORGANIZATION



Legend:

 The Executive Committee

Note: Everyone listed on this table, other than the Comptroller General, is a Senior Executive Service (SES) level manager. Also, with the exception of the Comptroller General of the United States, the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Administrative Officer, the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, the Inspector General, the General Counsel, the Deputy General Counsel, the Chief Quality Officer, the Chief Information Officer, the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Chief Learning Officer, and the Technical Chiefs, the SES managers are titled "Managing Director."



GOAL 1

Address Current and Emerging Challenges to the Well-Being and Financial Security of the American People



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 Programs and Financing to Serve the Health Needs of an Aging and Diverse Population
- 1.2 Lifelong Learning to Enhance U.S. Competitiveness
- 1.3 Benefits and Protections for Workers, Families, and Children
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- 1.5 Fair, Responsive, and Effective System of Justice
- 1.6 Housing Finance and Viable Communities
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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1

Programs and Financing to Serve the Health Needs of an Aging and Diverse Population

Total health care spending in the United States continues to grow faster than the economy. CBO projects federal spending on major health care programs net of offsetting receipts to grow from \$1.3 trillion in fiscal year 2021 to \$2.3 trillion in fiscal year 2031. The growth will be driven, in part, by the aging of the population and increasing health care spending per person. The ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic—including increases in mental health conditions and the ongoing need for vaccines and therapeutics—are likely to result in additional health care spending growth. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic increased the use of technological innovations, like telemedicine and autonomous robots in hospitals, but such health advances generally increase total spending.

The demands to meet Americans’ health needs are growing in volume and complexity, while effectively and efficiently managing health care programs (such as Medicare, Medicaid, and programs for veterans, military servicemembers and their families, and tribes and their

members) is becoming more challenging. The serious repercussions of the pandemic underscore the importance of preparing for, detecting, responding to, and recovering from catastrophic biological incidents. These events can disrupt health care delivery and worsen longer-term public health concerns, such as drug misuse and mental health conditions. For example, some of the populations most at risk of severe COVID-19 illness are also populations that are disadvantaged in their access to health care, including individuals from specific racial or ethnic groups and those who are socioeconomically disadvantaged. Disparities in health outcomes and the provision of health care for these and other potentially vulnerable populations will continue to be a focus of federal health care programs.

GAO’s work will continue to help the Congress by examining and addressing public and private health care coverage, health care financing and program integrity, health disparities, and the management of public health.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.1.1: Assess trends, costs, and issues in private health insurance coverage



1.1.5: Assess efforts to provide health care for potentially vulnerable populations, including programs serving tribes and their members



1.1.2: Assess efforts to reduce improper payments and fraud, waste, and abuse in federal health care programs



1.1.6: Assess actions and options for improving VA’s and DOD’s health care services



1.1.3: Evaluate Medicare reform, financing, expenditures, and operations



1.1.7: Evaluate the effectiveness of federal programs to promote and ensure public health, including the safety and efficacy of drugs and medical devices and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from public health emergencies



1.1.4: Evaluate Medicaid financing, expenditures, and oversight

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2

Lifelong Learning to Enhance U.S. Competitiveness

Access to high quality lifelong learning opportunities is central to enhancing U.S. competitiveness in the global economy. Potential workers' access to these opportunities is impeded by inequities in primary and secondary education, college tuition costs, and greater needs among nontraditional students for coordinated support, such as child care. The COVID-19 pandemic created additional challenges, exposed existing inequities that impede access to instruction and work, and highlighted changes in employment relationships and work attitudes.

- Many students, particularly those from underserved communities who lack equitable opportunities for safe, high-quality learning, graduate from high school unprepared for the workplace or college.

- As technology transforms the workplace, most American jobs will require at least some higher education. At the same time, rising tuition costs have propelled federal student loan debt to almost \$1.6 trillion and have impeded access to higher education for many.
- Federal education and workforce training programs must work together to build a knowledgeable and skilled workforce while adjusting to the evolving economy, work environment, and local needs.

GAO's work will help the Congress assess these trends and challenges to ensure U.S. competitiveness.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.2.1: Assess policy and administrative challenges to improving school readiness and equitable access to a safe, high-quality K-12 education



1.2.2: Identify opportunities to improve efficiency, effectiveness, equity, access, and accountability in higher education, including programs that provide federal student aid



1.2.3: Identify improvements to advance the efficiency, effectiveness, equity, and results of programs that facilitate job opportunities and enhance skills for workers, including youth and veterans, for in-demand occupations in an evolving economy

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.3

Benefits and Protections for Workers, Families, and Children

The federal government and states jointly administer a range of programs that promote employment opportunities and safe workplaces, help people who cannot work, and support and protect low-income and vulnerable populations, including children. The nation's safety net programs have been profoundly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as by longer-term shifts in the U.S. economy. Following the pandemic, an increased number of households sought public assistance and challenged federally supported programs' ability to provide efficient services while ensuring program integrity. For example, federal outlays for unemployment

compensation increased from \$117 billion in fiscal year 2011 to \$472 billion in 2020 and an estimated \$539 billion in 2021. The estimated 2021 outlays for food assistance also rose sharply in recent years to \$202 billion.

GAO's work will help the Congress address challenges to ensure that those with needs can access efficient, effective, and coordinated programs while also protecting program integrity.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.3.1: Identify opportunities to improve programs that provide social services and economic and nutrition assistance to individuals, families, and children



1.3.2: Assess the effectiveness of strategies and safeguards to protect workers, both domestically and internationally



1.3.3: Identify ways to improve federal policies and support for individuals, including veterans and others with disabilities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.4

Financial Security and Well-Being of an Aging Population

Ensuring that older adults have a financially secure retirement is a shared goal of government, employers, and individuals. However, several factors pose challenges to achieving this goal. Social Security continues to face serious long-term financial challenges—with the assets in its Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund expected to be depleted by 2033—largely because people are living longer and there are fewer working adults to support benefits for a growing number of retirees.

In addition to Social Security, employer-sponsored retirement plans provide a vital source of income for older adults. However, employers have shifted more responsibility and risk to individuals for ensuring their

own retirement security and many workers lack equitable access to such plans. As a result, many individuals will have to work longer, save more, and learn to manage those savings. Meanwhile, despite the growing need for community-based services to help seniors remain independent, fiscal pressures at all levels of government may limit funding for such services.

To address these challenges, GAO will conduct analyses that will help the Congress and policymakers assist millions of Americans in attaining and maintaining a secure retirement.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.4.1: Assess the policy and administrative challenges to financing government benefits for older adults



1.4.2: Assess policies and programs that help individuals achieve financial security and maintain their independence in retirement



1.4.3: Assess the adequacy and effectiveness of private and public employer-sponsored retirement plans in providing older adults an equitable and financially secure retirement

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.5

Fair, Responsive, and Effective System of Justice

The American people face a wide range of criminal threats that require a responsive, fair, and effective system of justice. Events across the United States have sparked discussions about the role of federal and local law enforcement, particularly their use of lethal force, but also their capabilities in identifying and addressing sources of criminal threats, and in processing individuals fairly, effectively, and justly throughout the justice system. In addition, debates continue on how best to ensure fair, equitable, and reliable elections.

Communities across the United States continue to experience violent crimes, including gun violence and mass shootings that result in casualties at schools, events, and other locations. The growing amount of illicit drug trafficking activity also has led to an increasing number of overdose deaths. Further, the ever-evolving opportunities for online criminals to use digital platforms to exploit vulnerable populations has helped enable the trafficking of humans in communities across the United States. Law enforcement’s ability to address these issues, such as by identifying and countering illicit activity online, will depend on its ability to understand and employ new technologies while also ensuring the rights of citizens.

Regarding those brought to justice, debate also continues on how best to ensure the nation’s criminal and civil

penalties, as well as sentencing guidelines, help form the foundation for a fair and equitable judicial system. Effectively managing the federal offender population remains critical, especially ensuring that rehabilitative programs help facilitate better outcomes that discourage returning to crime for adults and juveniles re-entering society.

To address, mitigate, and manage these significant and vast threats, U.S. law enforcement and justice systems need to continuously adapt to changing approaches used by criminal organizations and others. For example, it will be essential for the federal government to disrupt illicit drug trafficking and enhance criminal justice efforts to address drug misuse. In addition, state and local governments and other sectors of society have key roles in addressing these threats. It will be important for the federal government to ensure that training, technical assistance, and equipment that it provides federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies are effective and used in accordance with federal guidelines. GAO’s work will continue to inform and help the Congress and key agency stakeholders assess the U.S. elections system, as well as whether the law enforcement and justice systems effectively respond while also ensuring the protection of individuals’ rights and civil liberties.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.5.1: Assess federal efforts to prevent, deter, investigate, and prosecute criminal activities, including violent and white collar crime



1.5.3: Review the federal government’s efforts to confine, rehabilitate, and monitor the release of convicted federal offenders



1.5.2: Assess federal efforts to protect vulnerable populations and ensure the rights of U.S. citizens



1.5.4: Evaluate federal efforts to assist states, tribes, and localities with ensuring an effective law enforcement and justice system

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.6

Housing Finance and Viable Communities

To support communities, the Congress appropriated and the federal government provided billions of dollars toward supporting homeownership, affordable housing, homelessness assistance, and local economic development and small businesses (which employ about half of the nation's workforce). For example, the Departments of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Agriculture, and the Treasury administer rental housing programs to help the most vulnerable populations find and maintain affordable housing. The economic and social well-being of communities across the United States faces challenges—from persistent racial and ethnic disparities to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic disruption. Further, the nation's housing supply faces significant

constraints in meeting demand, in part because of local policies. For example, some communities have adopted restrictive zoning and land-use regulations that can prevent further growth in supply, adversely affecting housing affordability. In addition, the homeless population has also been growing due to factors including higher rental prices, evictions, and job losses that may worsen due to COVID-19. In 2020, about 580,000 people experienced homelessness, according to HUD.

GAO's work will help the Congress monitor the effectiveness of federal agencies' efforts in sustaining communities, particularly those suffering from historical and current inequities.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.6.1: Assess how the federal government can balance supporting equity and access in homeownership and managing financial risk while reforming the federal role in housing finance



1.6.2: Examine the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of federal programs that support affordable rental housing, including how the programs seek to support equity in addressing the needs of different populations during times of both economic stability and disruption



1.6.3: Assess federal homeless assistance efforts and their effects on both homeless individuals and their families



1.6.4: Monitor federal community and economic development assistance and its effect on communities, particularly those with high or persistent poverty



1.6.5: Assess the effectiveness of federal initiatives to assist small businesses, particularly those that are socially or economically disadvantaged

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.7

A Stable Financial System and Sufficient Consumer Protection

The U.S. financial regulatory structure remains complex with responsibilities fragmented among a number of regulators that have overlapping authorities. This complexity introduces significant challenges for the efficient and effective oversight of financial institutions and activities. While segments of the financial services industry have withstood challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic, other segments, such as money market mutual funds, have required regulatory intervention.

Advances in technology and the widespread use of the internet and mobile devices have helped fuel the growth

of fintech—innovative financial technology products and services. Federal regulators face challenges in overseeing fintech and protecting consumers from practices that exploit vulnerable populations (e.g., elder financial exploitation) or pose additional financial risks. In addition, the United States' continued reliance on imported goods underscores the need to ensure the safety of manufactured products.

GAO's work will help the Congress monitor the effectiveness of federal agencies' efforts to oversee a dynamic financial system and help ensure consumer financial protection and consumer product safety.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.7.1: Assess regulators' efforts to oversee the financial services industry and maintain stability, competitiveness, equity, and efficiency in the financial system amid significant market, technological, and regulatory changes



1.7.2: Assess federal oversight of consumer protection laws and regulations for financial services and products and for manufactured items

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.8

Responsible and Sustainable Stewardship of Natural Resources and the Environment

Responsible and sustainable stewardship of natural resources and the environment encompasses some of the nation’s most complex and interdependent issues. It includes maintaining the reliability and security of energy supplies and infrastructure; safeguarding the quality of the nation’s air, water, and land resources; protecting the safety of the nation’s food and water; enhancing the resilience of flood management and critical infrastructure for energy and water in response to risks from natural disasters and climate change; and minimizing the fiscal impact to the federal government of risks posed by climate change and nuclear and hazardous waste.

Managing these issues requires federal agencies to balance competing objectives, such as supporting economic growth today while protecting resources for the

future. Federal agencies also must ensure access to natural resources and equitable environmental protection for all, including disadvantaged urban and rural communities, tribes, and colonias. Moreover, federal agencies manage resources for multiple uses; for example, agencies must manage water for safe drinking, wildlife habitat, agriculture, and energy. To sustainably manage natural resources and protect the environment, federal agencies need integrated and multifaceted approaches that take a long-term perspective and that involve cooperation across multiple levels of government and with the private sector.

GAO’s work will seek to inform the Congress and federal agencies as they engage relevant stakeholders in addressing these and other public policy issues.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.8.1: Assess federal efforts to ensure secure, resilient, sustainable, and equitable energy supplies



1.8.4: Assess efforts to manage the federal government’s environmental liabilities



1.8.2: Assess federal strategies for sustainably managing the nation’s land and water resources



1.8.5: Assess federal programs’ ability to ensure a safe food supply, and address agricultural risks and environmental impacts



1.8.3: Assess federal environmental protection strategies and efforts to manage climate-related risks

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.9

A Viable, Safe, Secure, and Accessible National Physical Infrastructure

The physical infrastructure of the United States—including transportation, telecommunications, the postal system, and federal facilities—plays a recognized, necessary role in every American’s daily life. A number of challenges, including changes in technology, the movement of people and goods, and aging investments, have placed strains on the infrastructure system and complicated efforts to ensure that it is viable, efficient, safe, and accessible. In acknowledgment of these challenges, the \$1.2 trillion dollar Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) was enacted in November 2021. IIJA included several new

infrastructure programs and major increases in federal funding for areas such as highways, bridges, rail, and broadband. The legislation also includes over 30 provisions for GAO to conduct oversight of new and existing federal programs.

GAO’s work will help the Congress ensure effective oversight of this historic increase in infrastructure funding. This includes, among other activities, examining the extent to which federal investments meet their goals, ensure access, and leverage emerging technologies.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.9.1: Assess federal investments, policies, and programs that support transportation infrastructure



1.9.4: Assess federal efforts to support and oversee telecommunications in the public interest, including economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and equity of access



1.9.2: Assess federal regulation of transportation safety and efforts to fund improvements in safety



1.9.5: Assess the U.S. Postal Service’s efforts to ensure its viability while accomplishing its mission



1.9.3: Evaluate how federal transportation policies and programs address the needs of communities and consumers, including efficiency, effectiveness, equity, access, resilience, and reliability



1.9.6: Assess federal efforts to manage and secure the government’s buildings, property, and other physical assets

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.10

Efforts to Fulfill the Federal Government's Responsibilities to Tribes, Their Members, and Individual Descendants

Tribes' political sovereignty predates the United States, and in the 18th and 19th centuries, many tribes surrendered vast tracts of land and natural resources in exchange for commitments made by the federal government in treaties. Through these treaties, statutes, and historical relations with Indian tribes, including Alaska Natives, the United States has undertaken a unique trust responsibility to protect and support Indian tribes and their members.

Pursuant to specific federal statutes, and in some cases consistent with this trust responsibility, a number of federal agencies provide programs, services, and funding to federally and state-recognized tribes and their members. The federal government also acts as trustee for certain lands owned by tribes, by their members, and by individuals who are Indian by descent or are beneficiaries of a trust account, but not enrolled members of a tribe (hereafter, individual descendants).

The success of these efforts depends on federal agencies overcoming longstanding capacity and management challenges as well as a clear federal commitment to government-to-government dialogue with tribes on policies and programs that affect them. GAO's work has shown federal agencies have ineffectively administered Indian education and health care programs, and inefficiently met their responsibility for managing the development of Indian energy resources. Additional challenges include climate change and environmental stresses that threaten tribes' water rights, lands, and resources.

GAO's oversight of federal programs that serve tribes and their members will help the Congress determine how best to meet the government's longstanding commitments.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



1.10.1: Evaluate federal policies and programs that serve Indian tribes, their members, and other indigenous groups



1.10.2: Assess federal efforts to protect Native American cultural, environmental, and natural resources



1.10.3: Examine federal efforts to foster tribal self-determination, self-governance, and economic development

GOAL 2

*Help the Congress
Respond to Changing
Security Threats and the
Challenges of Global
Interdependence*



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Protect and Secure the Homeland from Threats and Disasters
- 2.2 Effectively and Efficiently Utilize Resources for Military Capabilities and Readiness
- 2.3 Advance and Protect U.S. Foreign Policy and International Economic Interests
- 2.4 Improve the Intelligence Community's Management and Integration to Enhance Intelligence Activities
- 2.5 Ensure the Cybersecurity of the Nation

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1

Protect and Secure the Homeland from Threats and Disasters

The United States faces increasingly complex threats and challenges to securing the homeland. The DHS Secretary said in 2021 that racial, ethnic, religious, and ideologically-motivated domestic violent extremism poses the most lethal and persistent terrorism-related threat to the homeland. The FBI has noted that terrorist threats to the homeland have expanded from predominantly externally-directed plots to attacks carried out both by homegrown violent extremists, including some inspired by foreign terror organizations, and by self-radicalized domestic terrorists. This rise in domestic terrorism has been accelerated by foreign governments' use of cyber capabilities to aggravate social and racial tensions. Further, threats from non-U.S. actors, such as China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran continue to evolve. In addition, concerns remain that ISIS and al Qaeda both have branches and affiliates in Afghanistan and other foreign locations that will require counterterrorism vigilance, as both groups are intent on attacking U.S. interests in the region and overseas. Foreign governments use cyber capabilities to aggravate social, racial, and ethnic tensions in the United States, undermine trust in authorities, and target assets and infrastructure.

Flows of both legitimate and illicit travel and trade to the United States continue to challenge efforts to effectively secure U.S. borders. Ongoing physical and technological threats to the transportation network and critical infrastructure sectors underscore the need for effective, risk-based security programs. Continuing to secure seaports and incoming cargo, as well as performing rescue missions in severe conditions, is critical to protecting the maritime environment.

Disasters, including hurricanes, floods, and wildfires, are increasing in severity due to the effects of climate change. The COVID-19 pandemic shows the catastrophic impacts of biological threats to the security of the homeland. An increase in these disasters, alongside potential terrorist and other attacks, pose serious challenges to federal agencies that must respond to and help recovery efforts from such events.

GAO's work will help the Congress and key agency stakeholders assess efforts to protect against and respond to threats and disasters, and to prioritize and allocate resources for homeland security.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



2.1.1: Assess federal homeland security management, resources, acquisitions, and stakeholder coordination



2.1.2: Assess efforts to strengthen border security and address immigration enforcement and services issues



2.1.3: Assess efforts to strengthen the sharing of terrorism and other threat-related information



2.1.4: Assess efforts to strengthen security in all transportation modes



2.1.5: Assess U.S. national emergency preparedness and response capabilities and efforts to strengthen the nation's resilience against future disasters



2.1.6: Assess the efficiency, cost, and management of catastrophic insurance and disaster loan programs, including how climate change and the equitable distribution of resources are taken into consideration



2.1.7: Assess efforts to strengthen the protection of the nation's critical infrastructure to ensure its security and resilience



2.1.8: Analyze the implementation and results of federal efforts to prevent, deter, investigate, and prosecute domestic and international terrorism and other threats to the homeland

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.2

Effectively and Efficiently Utilize Resources for Military Capabilities and Readiness

The Department of Defense (DOD) faces multiple challenges while trying to remain ready to meet a broad array of threats. The re-emergence of great power strategic competition among nations; rebuilding readiness to prepare for conflicts with peer and near-peer adversaries; mitigating existing kinetic threats along with cyber, information-related, and other emerging threats; expanding space operations; and controlling costs collectively complicate DOD’s planning for the future. DOD faces difficult decisions related to how to address these complex and evolving threats.

GAO’s work will help the Congress, DOD, and relevant divisions of the Department of Energy (DOE) address these challenges and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations in areas such as personnel and enterprise management, acquisition, contracting, defense industrial base management, military structure and operations, strategic warfare, and the nuclear security enterprise.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



2.2.1: Assess DOD’s ability to meet operational demands while rebuilding readiness and preparing for future missions



2.2.6: Assess DOD’s progress in improving the maintenance and sustainment of weapon systems throughout their life cycle and other logistics functions and activities



2.2.2: Assess DOD’s efforts to prepare for and respond to cyber, space, and information-related threats and operations



2.2.7: Assess DOD’s management of the defense support infrastructure



2.2.3: Assess DOD’s human capital management to ensure a high-quality diverse total workforce of military personnel, federal civilians, and contractors



2.2.8: Assess efforts of DOE’s National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and DOD to maintain and modernize the nuclear security enterprise, nuclear force structure, and associated weapon systems



2.2.4: Assess the ability of DOD’s weapon systems science and technology, research and development, and acquisition programs to deliver effective, sustainable, survivable, and affordable solutions to the warfighter in a timely manner



2.2.9: Assess DOD’s business operations efforts to adapt to and leverage organizational structures and management processes to maximize efficiencies and performance



2.2.5: Assess DOD’s progress in improving contract management



2.2.10: Assess DOD’s preparedness to counter weapons of mass destruction and current and emerging technological or unconventional threats and capabilities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.3

Advance and Protect U.S. Foreign Policy and International Economic Interests

To advance national interests and values abroad through global engagement in an ever-changing international environment, U.S. foreign policy in recent years has focused on providing more sustainable and equitable foreign assistance, countering an array of security threats, addressing various humanitarian crises, including those caused by climate change, and navigating changes in global trade.

GAO's work will continue to inform the Congress of U.S. efforts to execute security assistance to help counter threats

to the nation and overseas partners; execute U.S. bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance programs that are sustainable and equitable for recipients; execute programs to advance U.S. trade interests and assess the overall effect of COVID-19 on U.S. trade and U.S. government agencies; manage foreign affairs functions and efforts to build a more diverse workforce; and assess the effects of a global supplier base, foreign investment, and the sufficiency of critical resources to protect the nation.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



2.3.1: Analyze the implementation and results of U.S. and international efforts to counter threats to the United States and its foreign partners' national security



2.3.2: Analyze the implementation and management of U.S. bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance and efforts to make it more efficient, effective, and sustainable and ensure it promotes greater diversity, equity, and inclusion



2.3.3: Analyze how international trade programs serve U.S. interests and how the United States can influence the world economy



2.3.4: Assess the management and effectiveness of U.S. diplomatic efforts and membership in multilateral organizations



2.3.5: Assess efforts to manage the effects of foreign investment and a global supplier base on U.S. national interests

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.4

Improve the Intelligence Community's Management and Integration to Enhance Intelligence Activities

A variety of intelligence organizations—comprised of 18 elements that work independently and collaboratively—are responsible for gathering, analyzing, and producing intelligence necessary to conduct foreign relations and national security activities, according to their established foreign or domestic focus. They include intelligence components of the five military services within the Department of Defense, the Department of State Bureau of Intelligence and Research, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Office of the Director of

National Intelligence (ODNI). As the national security environment evolves, the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) faces an increasing number of challenges to be successful. To address these challenges, ODNI, which heads the IC, works to ensure that standards, processes, and tools across the community are standardized and efficient.

GAO's work will help the Congress to improve how the IC manages infrastructure, builds a capable and diverse workforce, and supports the military and other government operations.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



2.4.1: Analyze the IC's business operations and efforts to integrate and leverage organizational structures and management processes to maximize efficiencies and performance



2.4.2: Assess the IC's acquisition and management programs and processes



2.4.3: Evaluate the IC's planning and efforts that support military operations, diplomatic activities, and other government activities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.5

Ensure the Cybersecurity of the Nation

Federal agencies and our nation's critical infrastructures—such as energy, transportation systems, communications, and financial services—are dependent on technology systems to carry out operations and to process, maintain, and report essential information. These systems are inherently vulnerable to cyberattacks. For example, they are highly complex and dynamic, which increases the difficulty in identifying, managing, and protecting their numerous operating systems, applications, and devices.

Compounding these vulnerabilities, systems and networks used by federal agencies and the nation's critical infrastructure are often interconnected with other internal

and external systems and networks, including the internet. With this greater connectivity, threat actors are increasingly willing and capable of conducting a cyberattack on agencies and on critical infrastructure that could be disruptive and destructive.

GAO's work will help the Congress assess efforts to address the major cybersecurity challenges facing the nation, which include establishing and implementing a comprehensive national cybersecurity strategy, securing federal agency and critical infrastructure systems from cyberattacks, and protecting privacy and sensitive data.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



2.5.1: Assess efforts to establish a comprehensive national and global cybersecurity strategy and perform effective oversight



2.5.2: Assess efforts to secure federal systems and information



2.5.3: Assess efforts to protect the nation's critical infrastructure from cyber threats and timely respond to incidents



2.5.4: Assess efforts to protect privacy and sensitive data

GOAL 3

Help Transform the Federal Government to Address National Challenges



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Analyze the Government's Fiscal Condition and Opportunities to Strengthen Management of Federal Finances
- 3.2 Support Government Accountability by Identifying Fraud, Waste, and Abuse, and Needed Improvements in Internal Controls
- 3.3 Support Congressional Oversight of Crosscutting Issues, Major Management Challenges, and Program Risks
- 3.4 Support Congressional Knowledge, Understanding, and Oversight of Science and Technology Issues

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1

Analyze the Government's Fiscal Condition and Opportunities to Strengthen Management of Federal Finances

Even before the federal government's extensive response to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was on an unsustainable long-term fiscal path. Publicly held debt is growing faster than the economy—it is expected to reach an all-time high within ten years and continue to grow at an increasing pace over the long term. The federal government's unsustainable long-term fiscal path poses serious economic, security, and social challenges if not addressed.

GAO's work on congressional and agency budget processes; debt management; federal grant funding and other fiscal assistance to state, local, territorial, and tribal governments; federal financial reporting; improper payments; and tax administration and policy will help the Congress make informed decisions on ways to address the nation's long-term fiscal challenges and strengthen federal financial management.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



3.1.1: Analyze factors affecting the federal short- and long-term budget outlooks, debt management, and agencies' budget decisions and operations



3.1.2: Analyze and examine the intersection of the federal government's federal grant funding and other fiscal assistance to states, localities, territories, and tribes



3.1.3: Assess the reliability of financial information, effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements related to the government's fiscal position and financing sources



3.1.4: Assess the efficiency, equity, and administrability of the current tax system and policies, and of proposed changes



3.1.5: Identify opportunities to reduce the tax gap and further protect revenue

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.2

Support Government Accountability by Identifying Fraud, Waste, and Abuse, and Needed Improvements in Internal Controls

Fraud, waste, and abuse cost taxpayers billions of dollars annually, undermine confidence in government, prevent federal programs from fulfilling their intended purposes, and create national security risks. To minimize fraud, waste, and abuse, and improve accountability across the government, federal agencies must improve their internal controls. GAO’s work identifies ways for agencies to strengthen accountability and internal controls for federal programs, assets, and operations.

GAO will help the Congress by conducting forensic audits, internal control reviews, and investigations of vulnerable federal programs and funding to help detect

and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse and improve accountability. GAO’s work will also identify opportunities for agencies to strategically manage fraud risks according to leading practices in GAO’s Fraud Risk Framework,¹ thus helping agencies combat fraud and preserve integrity in government programs. Additionally, GAO will use tips received through FraudNet—a public resource for confidentially reporting allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse in federal programs—to inform its efforts.

¹GAO identified leading practices for managing fraud risks and organized them into the Fraud Risk Framework. GAO, *A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs*, GAO-15-593SP (Washington, D.C.: July 2015).

PERFORMANCE GOALS



3.2.1: Identify ways to strengthen fraud risk management and antifraud controls for federal programs, assets, and operations



3.2.2: Perform forensic audits to identify and address vulnerabilities to fraud, waste, and abuse



3.2.3: Conduct controls testing, security vulnerability assessments, and investigations



3.2.4: Process allegations received through FraudNet



3.2.5: Identify ways to strengthen accountability and internal controls for federal programs, assets, and operations

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.3

Support Congressional Oversight of Crosscutting Issues, Major Management Challenges, and Program Risks

The American people expect a transparent and accountable government that employs a skilled and diverse workforce and makes efficient and effective use of taxpayer dollars. With the continued health emergency, racial and ethnic inequities, fiscal pressures, and widespread implications of climate change, the federal government needs effective, results-oriented management of complex, crosscutting programs. Evidence-based policymaking and open data provide critical information for congressional oversight, insight, and

foresight. The COVID-19 pandemic response demonstrates how national emergencies and disasters can require changes in agencies' operating postures, which create both opportunities and challenges for building a diverse, inclusive, and skilled workforce for the future. GAO's work will help the Congress by providing oversight of High Risk areas;² management challenges; areas of fragmentation, overlap, and duplication; and the evolving and diverse federal workforce.

²See GAO's current High Risk List at <https://www.gao.gov/high-risk-list>

PERFORMANCE GOALS



3.3.1: Highlight High Risk federal programs and operations and assess government-wide management reforms



3.3.6 Identify ways to improve the administration and management of grants and other federal assistance across all levels of government



3.3.2: Assess efforts to improve results-oriented management across the federal government



3.3.7 Identify and assess efforts to reduce fragmentation, overlap, and duplication, and to enhance collaboration



3.3.3: Analyze and assess efforts to develop an agile, skilled, and diverse workforce essential to achieving the missions of a high-performing and collaborative federal government



3.3.8 Identify ways to improve the quality, transparency, and usefulness of federal government data to promote open government innovation and accountability



3.3.4: Identify ways to improve federal agencies' acquisition of goods and services



3.3.9 Identify ways to improve civilian space programs at federal agencies



3.3.5: Assess the federal government's planning, implementation, and use of IT to improve performance and modernize federal programs and operations

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.4

Support Congressional Knowledge, Understanding, and Oversight of Science and Technology Issues

Rapid developments in science and technology (S&T), such as artificial intelligence (AI), biotechnology, and advanced materials, are transforming virtually every sector of society, including healthcare, transportation, communication, defense, agriculture, and commerce. These developments bring opportunities for economic growth and improved quality of life, but increase the potential for unintended consequences. Federal agencies provide crucial but highly decentralized support for wide-ranging S&T activities through policies and programs that conduct research and development, protect intellectual property, regulate the use and stimulate the transfer of technologies for commercialization, and enable U.S. competitiveness in

advanced manufacturing. These federal activities have the potential to either propel or be impacted by the rapid S&T developments.

GAO's work will continue to help the Congress navigate the increasingly complex technologies it must oversee through, for example, technology assessments on topics including rapid vaccine development, AI, and quantum computing. Furthermore, GAO evaluations of federal research and development efforts and other S&T issues will help the Congress more effectively harness the power of the federal S&T enterprise to ensure the United States remains innovative and globally competitive.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



3.4.1: Identify, analyze, and assess emerging science and technology issues through technology assessments to enhance congressional knowledge and understanding, including policy implications



3.4.2: Assess the management and results of federal investment in science and technology, and the effectiveness of efforts to protect intellectual property and foster global competitiveness and innovation



3.4.3: Identify and support utilization of best practices and frameworks for evaluating research and development and science and technology projects

GOAL 4

Maximize the Value of the GAO by Enabling Quality, Timely Service to the Congress and by Being a Leading Practice Federal Agency



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 Empower GAO's Diverse Workforce to Continue to Excel in Mission Delivery through Strategic Talent Management
- 4.2 Refine GAO's Processes to Deliver High Quality Results and Products, and Promote Knowledge Sharing, Government Standards, and Strategic Solutions
- 4.3 Provide Modern Integrated Tools and Systems in a Secure, Collaborative, and Flexible Environment

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.1

Empower GAO's Diverse Workforce to Continue to Excel in Mission Delivery through Strategic Talent Management

As a knowledge-based organization, GAO recognizes that our greatest strength lies with our people. In maintaining and renewing that strength, GAO will continue to attract, develop, and retain a diverse, inclusive, and highly productive workforce using a strategic talent management approach and the agency's commitment to a workplace where people are valued, respected, and treated fairly. This approach will help us continue to achieve operational excellence in mission delivery, maintain GAO as a model supreme audit institution, and provide the greatest return on investment to the Congress and the American people.

GAO will continue to undertake a number of efforts that leverage the agency's expertise and networks to achieve goals. GAO will ensure that its workforce is aligned to achieve its mission, while providing training and developmental programs to meet future challenges. GAO will also leverage data to strengthen learning, knowledge sharing, and growth opportunities that increase the skills and competencies of GAO's diverse workforce, and best position them to address complex, interdisciplinary, and global issues facing the federal government.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



4.1.1: Identify, attract, and retain a diverse and multidisciplinary workforce with the skills necessary to achieve operational excellence



4.1.2: Provide training and development programs that enhance employee multidisciplinary skills and support mission delivery



4.1.3: Enhance and sustain a culture of diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility that provides opportunities for all employees to excel

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.2

Refine GAO's Processes to Deliver High Quality Results and Products, and Promote Knowledge Sharing, Government Standards, and Strategic Solutions

GAO will continue efforts to broaden and strengthen relations with the Congress and improve the effectiveness and quality of our products and services. GAO will explore ways to present work to the Congress that meets a variety of short- and long-term needs, through both traditional engagements and fast turn-around and real-time products. GAO will refine its work processes to ensure consistent, measurable outcomes and improve workflow, internal controls, and management oversight.

GAO will enhance its partnerships with other organizations domestically and internationally to promote professional auditing standards and audit capacity, and provide leadership in strengthening partner organizations' knowledge, agility, and responsiveness.

GAO will enhance its foresight and strategic planning capabilities by identifying and responding to evolving trends and emerging issues of national importance.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



4.2.1: Continue to enhance outreach to broaden and strengthen relationships with the Congress and audited entities



4.2.2: Enhance GAO's foresight and strategic planning capacity through the Center for Strategic Foresight and other programs



4.2.3: Develop and continually improve government internal control, evaluation, and auditing standards



4.2.4: Enhance information sharing, training, and capacity-building for the domestic and international accountability communities



4.2.5: Leverage data, technology, staff, and process improvement to continually enhance GAO's communication, products, processes, and programs

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.3

Provide Modern Integrated Tools and Systems in a Secure, Collaborative, and Flexible Environment

To ensure GAO continues to be a responsible steward and leading practices agency, it is critical that GAO provides staff with modern and secure integrated tools and systems necessary for maintaining a client-centric approach while working effectively in a collaborative and flexible environment. GAO must diligently manage costs while also making the infrastructure investments required

to sustain operational excellence and address evolving needs. It is essential that the agency’s business operations be efficient and effective, and that agency systems support more powerful analytic platforms to inform timely decision-making. GAO will reduce the cost of all operations by streamlining space utilization and leveraging cloud-based technologies.

PERFORMANCE GOALS



4.3.1: Ensure a secure, robust, and cost-effective physical and technological infrastructure



4.3.2: Empower staff with collaborative, integrated tools to enhance business processes and increase efficiency



4.3.3: Enhance tools that integrate crosscutting enterprise data to facilitate more agile, cost-effective, and data-driven decision-making



4.3.4: Enable a dependable, mobile, collaborative environment

GAO TEAMS

Applied Research and Methods (ARM)

Issue Areas: Practical application of economics, statistics, qualitative and quantitative social science research methods, information and actuarial science, program evaluation and advanced data collection strategies. Expertise: Providing technical expertise to GAO mission and support teams, assuring analytical rigor and overall quality of GAO information.

Contracting and National Security Acquisitions (CNSA)

Issue Areas: U.S. government spending for goods and services—nearly half a trillion dollars annually. Expertise: Helping ensure that major acquisitions at DOD, NASA, and DHS are managed appropriately and determining whether the government is making sound business decisions and appropriately overseeing contractors.

Defense Capabilities and Management (DCM)

Issue Areas: DOD and the Intelligence Community, which cost taxpayers over \$700 billion and \$85 billion a year, respectively. Expertise: Supporting congressional oversight of DOD and the Intelligence Community as they prepare to meet national security needs, including modernizing and transforming to meet complex and evolving threats.

Education, Workforce, and Income Security (EWIS)

Issue Areas: Federal programs and legislation that affect the quality of life for everyone, from infancy through old age. Expertise: Helping ensure the well-being of children and students; fostering and protecting the workforce; and ensuring adequate care and support for the disadvantaged, veterans, people with disabilities, and older Americans.

Financial Management and Assurance (FMA)

Issue Areas: Federal financial management and operations; stewardship of financial resources. Expertise: Helping improve and transform federal financial management and operations to meet existing and emerging critical accountability challenges and ensure that reliable, useful, and timely financial information is available for making decisions, managing costs, and monitoring performance day to day.

Financial Markets and Community Investment (FMCI)

Issue Areas: Areas that are critical to the nation's economic well-being. Expertise: Examining federal regulatory efforts to promote financial stability and fair and orderly markets and assessing the effectiveness of federal programs supporting housing opportunity, stable communities, access to credit, and consumer protection.

Forensic Audits and Investigative Service (FAIS)

Issue Areas: Forensic audits and investigations of vulnerable federal programs and funding to help detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse. Expertise: Helping to combat fraud and preserve integrity in government programs using data analytics, investigative techniques, and GAO's Fraud Risk Framework to assess agencies' efforts, and managing FraudNet so the public can report allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement to GAO.

Health Care (HC)

Issue Areas: Health care policies and programs make up about a quarter of federal spending and have tangible effects on people's lives. Expertise: Helping ensure that public and private health care programs provide access to quality care, protect the public, and remain fiscally sustainable.

Homeland Security and Justice (HSJ)

Issue Areas: National security, law enforcement, justice, immigration, and emergency preparedness issues. Expertise: Enhancing efforts to counter domestic threats; helping strengthen border, transportation, and maritime security; improving emergency and disaster preparedness and response; and strengthening protection of critical infrastructures and the justice and immigration systems.

Information Technology and Cybersecurity (ITC)

Issue Areas: Critical insight and oversight into federal efforts on topics including cybersecurity, critical infrastructure protection, IT management and modernization, system acquisitions, IT workforce, and IT supply chain. Expertise: Helping federal agencies strengthen information security and protect computer systems that support the vital infrastructures, and build capacity to effectively and securely manage IT acquisitions and operations.

GAO TEAMS

International Affairs and Trade (IAT)

Issue Areas: Federal policies and programs that address global economic, security, and humanitarian problems. Expertise: Helping assess performance and accountability of U.S. foreign aid programs, foreign affairs functions and activities, agencies' efforts to combat international terrorism and other transnational threats (including weapons of mass destruction), trade, and U.S. assistance to multilateral and nongovernmental organizations.

Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)

Issue Areas: Federal efforts to manage the nation's air, water, land, food, energy resources, environmental liabilities, and nuclear security, as well as Federal policies and programs serving tribes and their members. Expertise: Helping ensure that programs and policies protect the environment; ensure food safety; address agriculture issues; ensure resilient, sustainable, and secure energy; address U.S. and international nuclear security and cleanup; and fulfill the federal government's responsibilities to tribes and their members.

Physical Infrastructure (PI)

Issue Areas: Federal programs and policies addressing infrastructure challenges in the United States. Expertise: Assessing the funding, operation, and maintenance of transportation systems, telecommunications networks, the postal service, oil and gas pipelines, and federal facilities.

Science, Technology Assessment, and Analytics (STAA)

Issue Areas: Providing the Congress with critical understanding of science and technology (S&T) issues to ensure continued American innovation, competitiveness, security, and well-being. Expertise: Support congressional S&T understanding, decision-making, and evidence-based policymaking through a wide variety of formal reporting, on-demand training, professional consulting, and new digital services such as advanced data analytics, machine learning (ML), and artificial intelligence (AI).

Strategic Issues (SI)

Issue Areas: The federal government's role in achieving national goals and its ability to deliver meaningful results. Expertise: Helping address national challenges, such as long-term fiscal imbalances, and improve agencies' strategic planning, workforce agility, performance, and management.

Office of the General Counsel (OGC)

Issue Areas: OGC's attorneys and legal support professionals advise and support GAO's analysts on all GAO products; issue legal decisions and opinions to Congress and the public on government contracts, bid protests, federal appropriations law, and other matters; and provide legal services and ethics guidance and oversight to the agency. Expertise: Ensuring the legal accuracy and contextual sophistication of GAO's work.

Chief Administrative Office (CAO)

Issue Areas: Improving GAO operations to maximize value, achieve operational excellence, and deliver quality results to the Congress. Expertise: Support agency operations in the management of talent, learning, finance, acquisition, information technology, records, facilities, security, and labor relations.

GAO Staff Offices: Audit Policy & Quality Assurance (APQA), Continuous Process Improvement Office (CPIO), Office of Congressional Relations (CR), Office of Opportunity and Inclusiveness (O&I), Office of Public Affairs (OPA), and the Office of Strategic Planning & External Liaison (SPEL)

Issue Areas: Strengthening relations with the Congress; improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of GAO's work; ensuring that GAO is a respectful and inclusive workplace with equal employment opportunity for all; and improving how GAO and other audit organizations respond to evolving trends and emerging issues. Expertise: Support agency operations in several areas—congressional relations, continuous process improvement, opportunity and inclusiveness, public affairs, strategic planning, and external outreach.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Strategic Planning and Performance Documents

Documents related to GAO's performance planning and GAO's annual performance reporting are also available online.

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