

# **GAO's Role in Addressing Major Challenges Facing the Nation**

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**AICPA Governmental Accounting and  
Auditing Update Conference**

**August 17, 2020**

**Gene L. Dodaro  
Comptroller General of the United States**



- Mission
- Scope
- Products and services
- Impact

# Overview

- COVID-19 response work
- Science and technology trends
- Trends affecting government and society

# COVID-19 response work

**GAO** United States Government Accountability Office  
Report to the Congress

June 2020

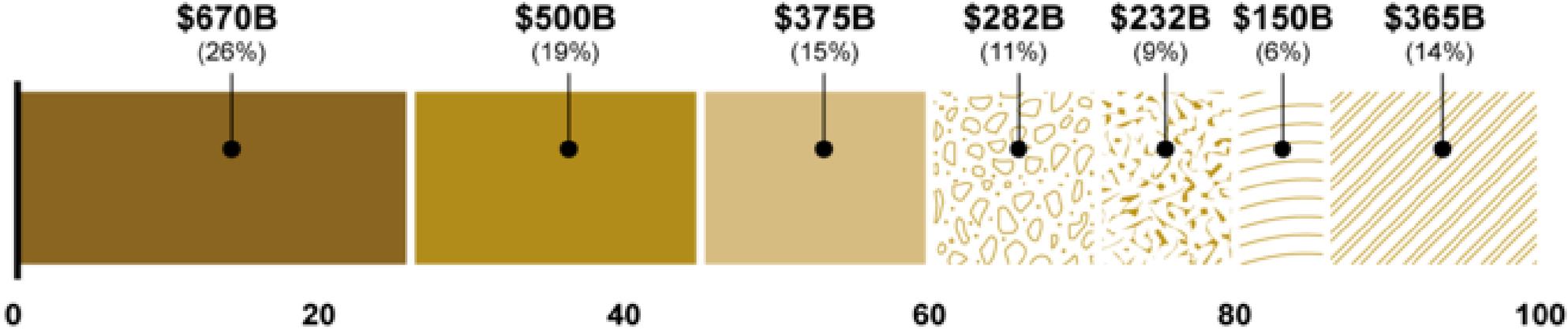
## COVID-19

### Opportunities to Improve Federal Response and Recovery Efforts

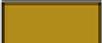
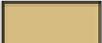


# Appropriations for COVID-19 Response from COVID-19 Relief Laws Enacted as of May 31, 2020

Total appropriations amount: \$2,574 billion [B]



Percentage

-  Paycheck Protection Program (Small Business Administration)
-  Economic Stabilization and Assistance to Distressed Sectors (Department of the Treasury)
-  Unemployment Insurance (Department of Labor)
-  Internal Revenue Service's Economic Impact Payments (Department of the Treasury)
-  Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (Department of Health and Human Services)
-  Coronavirus Relief Fund (Department of the Treasury)
-  Other

Source: GAO analysis of appropriation warrant information provided by the Department of the Treasury as of May 31, 2020. | GAO-20-625

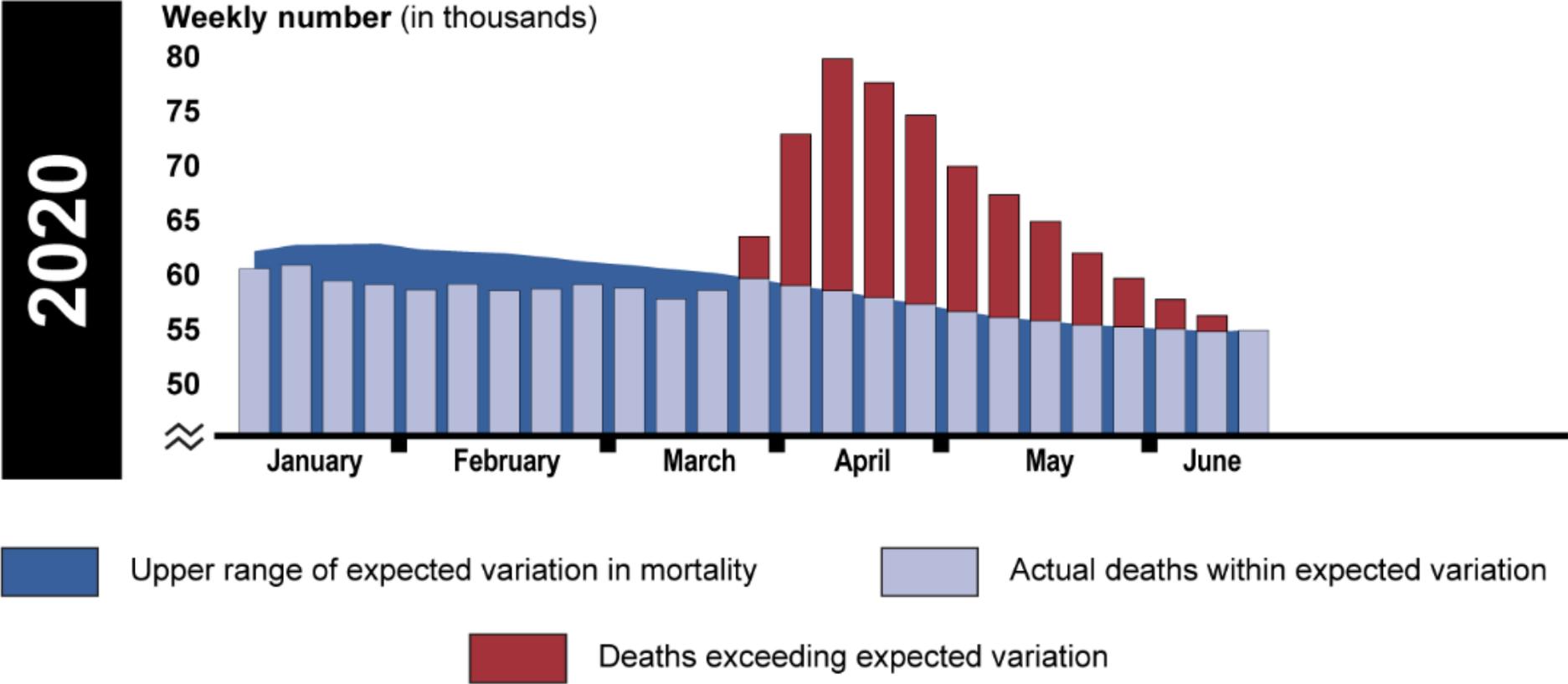
Notes: COVID-19 relief laws enacted as of May 31, 2020 includes Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. No. 116-123, 134 Stat. 146; Families First Coronavirus Response Act, Pub. L. No. 116-127, 134 Stat. 178 (2020); CARES Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, 134 Stat. 281 (2020); Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act, Pub. L. No. 116-139, 134 Stat. 620 (2020). These amounts represent appropriation warrants issued as of May 31, 2020, by the Department of the Treasury to agencies in response to appropriations made by COVID-19 relief laws. A warrant is an official document issued upon enactment of an appropriation that establishes the amount of money authorized to be withdrawn from the Treasury. These amounts could increase in the future for programs with indefinite appropriations. In addition, this figure does not represent transfers of funds that agencies may make between accounts or transfers of funds they may make to other agencies, to the extent authorized by law.

# June 25 report (GAO-20-625) major findings and recommendations

- Viral testing
- Distribution of supplies
- Paycheck Protection Program
- Economic impact payments
- Unemployment Insurance
- Aviation-preparedness plan



# Public health indicators

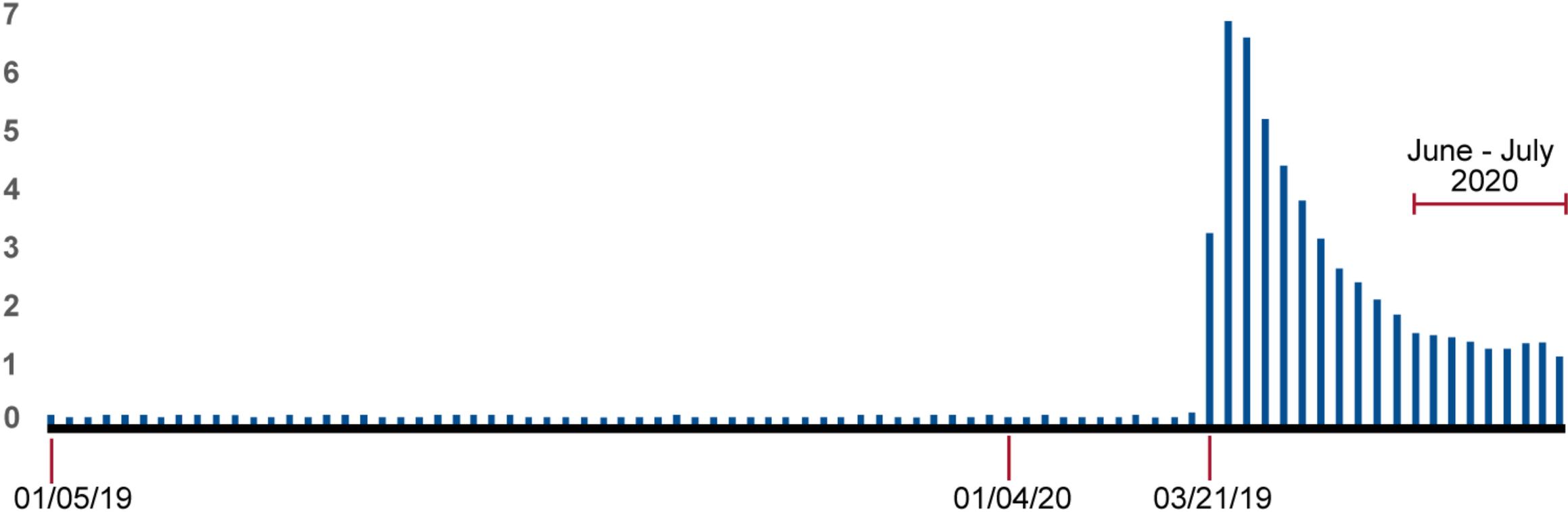


Source: GAO analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) data.

Note: The data presented are through June 20, 2020, and reflect data available as of July 16, 2020.

# Economic indicators

Initial regular unemployment claims (in millions)



National weekly claims, January 2019 - July 2020.

Source: GAO, Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration.



# Examples of ongoing pandemic related work

- Vaccines and therapeutics
- Strategic National Stockpile
- Use of the Defense Production Act
- Small business programs
- Child welfare and education
- Worker safety
- Homeowner and renter protections



# COVID-19 International Coordination

INSIDE INTOSAI

## INTOSAI PFAC COVID-19 INITIATIVE

[www.intosaicovid19.org](http://www.intosaicovid19.org)

### INTOSAI PFAC COVID-19 INITIATIVE WEBSITE NOW ONLINE

The International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Policy, Finance, and Administration Committee (PFAC) COVID-19 Initiative (Initiative) recently launched a website to help INTOSAI and Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) continue serving citizens and governments in this new, challenging environment.

As a response to the global effects of the pandemic, U.S. Comptroller General Gene L. Dodaro, PFAC Vice Chair and head of the Government Accountability Office, in cooperation with Dr. Hussam Alangari, PFAC Chair and President of the General Auditing Bureau of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, announced the PFAC COVID-19 Initiative on April 13, 2020.

The Initiative helps INTOSAI and SAIs maintain continuity of operations and offers practical and audit-related information. The Initiative will also produce a high-level lessons learned document on preventing or minimizing similar situations in the future.

The Initiative's website, which has logged more than 1,700 visitors since its launch, features useful information on operating effectively during the pandemic, as well as resources on remote work, using technology for virtual meetings, real-time auditing methods, and staff training. Visitors can also access relevant audit findings on a wide variety of topics, including pandemic prevention, preparedness and response; past audits related to disease outbreaks, such as Ebola; and COVID-19 audit plans and reports from various SAIs. Since launching in mid-May, website visits continue to increase, with users representing auditors across the globe.

The PFAC-led initiative will shortly transition to a longer-term effort under the Supervisory Committee on Emerging Issues (SCEI) led by the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation, and GAO's role as SCEI Vice Chair will help ensure a smooth transition.

The website is the product of a collective effort of PFAC members, other SAIs and INTOSAI partner organizations, and the Initiative welcomes ideas for information that would be helpful across the INTOSAI community. Contributions may be submitted to [intosaicovid19@gao.gov](mailto:intosaicovid19@gao.gov).

Visit the website: [www.intosaicovid19.org](http://www.intosaicovid19.org).

[www.intosaijournal.org](http://www.intosaijournal.org) 37

INSIDE INTOSAI



### INTOSAI SCEI ESTABLISHES EXPERT GROUP, HOSTS INAUGURAL WEBINAR

The International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Supervisory Committee on Emerging Issues (SCEI) established an Expert Group on the Strategic Role of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) in Addressing Challenges Posed by the COVID-19 Pandemic as a long-term response to the crisis and continuation of the INTOSAI PFAC COVID-19 Initiative.

The Expert Group's main objectives include building INTOSAI strategic resilience; enhancing SAI impact and added value; and launching a long-term cooperation in auditing healthcare.

"The Expert Group is a focal point for anti-COVID practices, technologies and response methods for the entire auditing community...no one should be left behind," emphasized Aleksei Kudrin, Chairman of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation and INTOSAI and SCEI Chair, in a video message delivered in June 2020.

Kudrin acknowledged the importance of sharing information among SAIs and harnessing experiences from the global accountability community to develop agile approaches to address similar challenges in the future. This focus prompted the Expert Group's first webinar held on June 22, 2020. The event, which highlighted "SAI Priorities in the COVID-19 Pandemic: Audit Themes, Methods and Techniques," included more than 200 delegates spanning the INTOSAI community—General Secretariat, Goal Chairs, Regions and SAIs—and featured discussions on several timely, relevant topics, such as:

- Pandemic response oversight;
- Public procurement and corruption risks;
- Challenges faced at the peak of the coronavirus outbreak; and
- Foresight on audit work implications;
- Adjustments to audit activities; and
- Insight into how SAI roles will evolve in promoting good governance.

"In this demanding time, INTOSAI must support members as effectively as possible, and I am convinced the Expert Group will successfully support SAIs in addressing challenges caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic."—Dr. Margit Kraker, INTOSAI Secretary General and President of the Austrian Court of Audit.

Access the Expert Group webinar summary report [here](#).

38 International Journal of Government Auditing—Summer 2020

# COVID-19 Discussion

# Science and technology trends



**Genome editing**



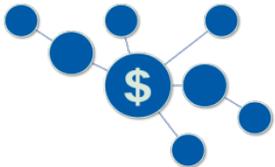
**AI and automation**



**Quantum information science**

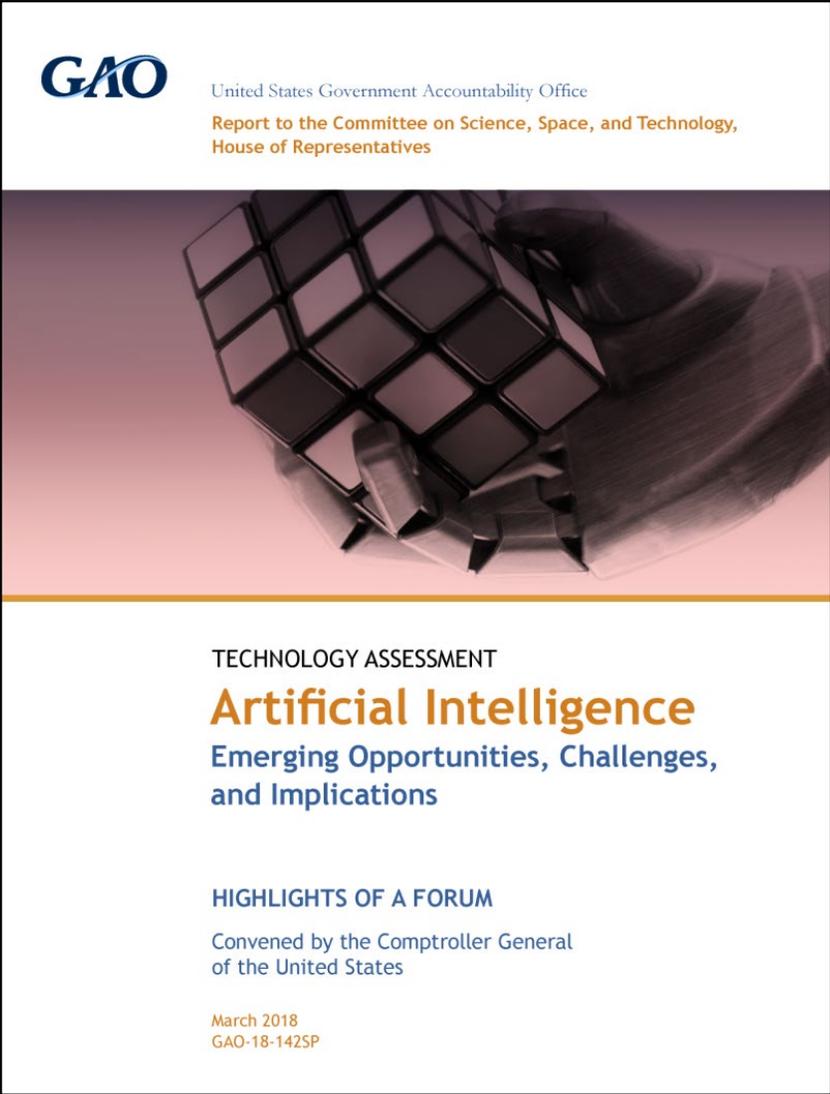


**Brain-computer interfaces and augmented reality**



**Cryptocurrencies and blockchain**

# Technology assessments on artificial intelligence (AI)

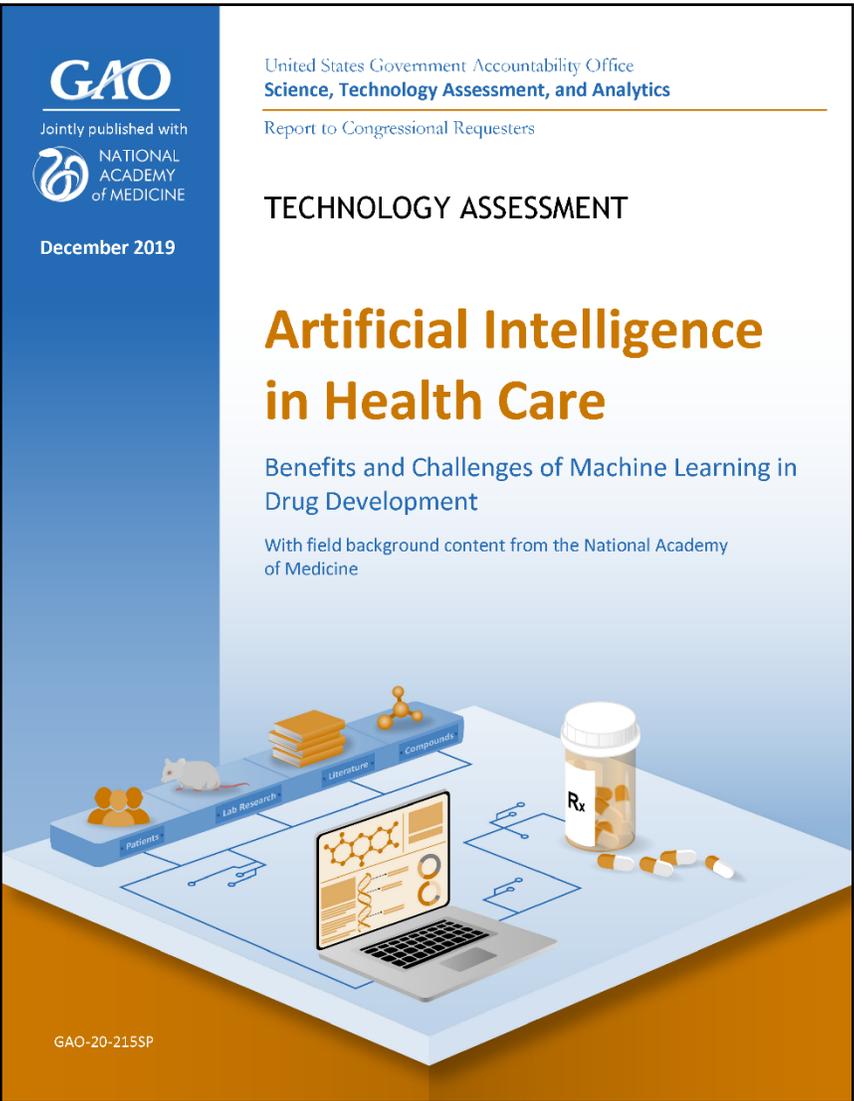


**GAO** United States Government Accountability Office  
Report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,  
House of Representatives

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT  
**Artificial Intelligence**  
Emerging Opportunities, Challenges,  
and Implications

HIGHLIGHTS OF A FORUM  
Convened by the Comptroller General  
of the United States

March 2018  
GAO-18-142SP



**GAO** United States Government Accountability Office  
Science, Technology Assessment, and Analytics  
Report to Congressional Requesters

Jointly published with  
**NATIONAL ACADEMY of MEDICINE**

December 2019

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

**Artificial Intelligence  
in Health Care**

Benefits and Challenges of Machine Learning in  
Drug Development

With field background content from the National Academy  
of Medicine

GAO-20-215SP

# Science and technology spotlights

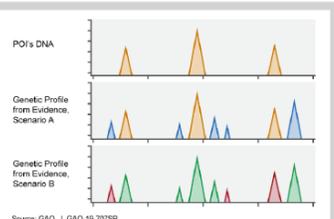
## SCIENCE & TECH SPOTLIGHT: PROBABILISTIC GENOTYPING SOFTWARE

### /// THE TECHNOLOGY

**What is it?** Probabilistic genotyping software (PGS) is used in criminal investigations to help link a genetic sample — such as a sample from crime-scene evidence — to a person of interest (POI). It facilitates genetic analysis in complicated situations, such as when a sample is partially degraded or contains DNA from more than one person.

**How does it work?** The usual first step is to gather genetic material from both the evidence and the POI. Both samples are then separately analyzed using a process that examines multiple regions of DNA whose length varies among individuals. Investigators can then create genetic profiles that allow them to distinguish among individuals using this variability.

Next, laboratories compare the genetic profile of the evidence with that of the POI. They often do this with a computer simulation of many different scenarios (fig. 1). PGS provides a probability that the evidence gathered would have led to the evidence profile that was obtained, if the POI were — or were not — a contributor to the sample. Investigators can use the relative values of these two probabilities to establish the strength of the evidence in favor of, or against, the POI.



**Figure 1.** Genetic profiles consist of “peaks.” The peak heights represent the quantity of DNA fragments, and the peak’s horizontal position corresponds to the length of the DNA fragments. The top graph shows the POI’s DNA profile. Scenario A indicates the possibility that the DNA from the POI (orange) could have been mixed with DNA from one or more other contributors (blue) to generate this evidence sample. Scenario B indicates the possibility that DNA from other contributors (green and red) could have generated this sample, resulting in the same evidence profile.

SEPTEMBER 2019

### WHY THIS MATTERS

New developments in software to analyze contaminated or partly degraded DNA could greatly facilitate criminal investigations. However, the validity of the analysis and the implications for constitutional due process protections remain unsettled.

**How mature is it?** PGS was available by the late 1990s, yet it is not fully mature. There are several software packages for PGS, some open source, some commercial. About 100 laboratories in the United States reportedly use PGS. PGS analyses are used by law enforcement offices, crime or forensic laboratories, defense attorneys, and law offices at the county, city, state, and federal levels. For example, according to a President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), the FBI started using a PGS package called STRmix in 2015.

PCAST stated that, in order to establish the scientific validity of PGS, outside groups need to conduct scientific evaluation studies. In addition to the developers and affiliated laboratories that typically conduct such studies currently, PCAST also recommended publication of study results.

### /// OPPORTUNITIES

- **Usable on a variety of samples.** PGS allows for interpretation of genetic material that is degraded, comes from multiple people, or is present at low concentrations, such as when a person only touched a piece of evidence (instead of leaving blood behind, for example).
- **Scenario analysis.** PGS also could facilitate analysis of a large number of scenarios and may help ensure consistency in laboratory methodology.

### /// CHALLENGES

- **False negatives.** When a genetic marker is present but at a concentration too low to detect, it may produce a false negative result (fig. 2).



**Figure 2.** A peak (orange) is below the threshold (dotted line) for recognizing peaks, which may inadvertently exclude the POI during analysis. The rest of the peaks below threshold could represent background “noise” or minute quantities of DNA fragments.

- **False positives.** Conversely, when contamination or random “noise” gives the appearance of a marker that is not actually present, it can lead to a false match.

## SCIENCE & TECH SPOTLIGHT: OPIOID VACCINES

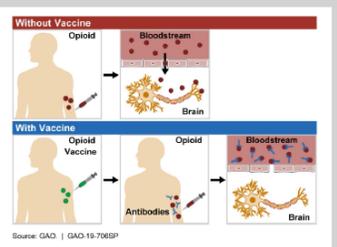
SEPTEMBER 2019

### WHY THIS MATTERS

The ongoing opioid epidemic in the United States impacts lives on both a personal and national level. More than 10 million people abused opioids in 2017, with more than 47,000 opioid-related deaths — a nearly six-fold increase since 1999. Opioid vaccines could offer advantages over current treatment options.

### /// THE TECHNOLOGY

**What is it?** Opioid vaccines are medical therapies designed to block opioids, such as heroin and fentanyl, from entering the brain or spinal cord, thus preventing addiction and other negative effects. While none are approved for use yet, they could be useful for at-risk individuals, patients in drug recovery programs, or first responders who might accidentally come into contact with deadly opioids that can be absorbed through the skin. This approach offers advantages over some current treatment methods, including requiring minimal medical supervision and no potential for abuse.



**Figure 1.** When an opioid enters the bloodstream (top), it crosses into the brain, where it can act on the target receptor to cause psychotropic effects, addiction, and overdose. Opioid vaccines (bottom) trigger the body to create antibodies that bind to opioid molecules and prevent them from entering the central nervous system, thus preventing negative effects.

**How does it work?** When opioid molecules bind to receptors in the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord), they can cause psychotropic effects (e.g., hallucination, euphoria), addiction, and overdose. Opioid molecules have specific chemical structures. Opioid vaccines are designed to trigger an immune response to these structures when injected into a patient. Similar to vaccines for infectious diseases, such as polio or measles, when a patient is treated with an opioid vaccine, their immune system learns to identify the targeted opioid as a dangerous foreign substance so it can respond if that opioid enters the bloodstream in the future.

After the body has learned to target an opioid molecule, it naturally forms antibodies that can bind to it. These opioid-specific antibodies stick to opioid molecules in the bloodstream, forming a unit that is too large to enter the central nervous system.

Without entering the central nervous system, the molecule is not able to produce the negative effects associated with opioids. The antibody-bound opioid will eventually be excreted via urine without harming the exposed individual.

**How mature is it?** As of 2019, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approved any opioid vaccines for use. While opioid vaccine studies were initially proposed as early as the 1970s, clinical trials have thus far been unsuccessful. Currently, at least three early-stage clinical trials of potential opioid vaccines are underway, including one that the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research is conducting on a heroin vaccine.

Recently the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases released a broad agency announcement to fund the development of opioid vaccines against heroin and fentanyl. This funding is set to begin in August 2020. Other academic researchers continue to publish studies focusing on development and preclinical testing of opioid vaccines.

### /// OPPORTUNITIES

- **Treat at-risk patients.** Unlike some current treatment options, opioid vaccines do not carry the risk of abuse. This could allow for more effective treatment of patients at high risk of abusing another medication, such as methadone.
- **Medical advantages.** The vaccines have a long duration (months to years) of action and require limited medical supervision.
- **Compatible with other therapies.** Vaccines currently in development are targeted to illicit use of opioids such as heroin and fentanyl, and therefore do not interfere with most drug treatment or pain management therapies.
- **Protection against accidental exposure.** Vaccines could be administered prophylactically to individuals at risk of accidental exposure to opioids, such as law enforcement, military, and first responders.

### /// CHALLENGES

- **Lack of broad-based effect.** Current opioid vaccines are designed against the specific chemical structure of each opioid; therefore, multiple vaccines would be needed to provide broad-spectrum

## SCIENCE & TECH SPOTLIGHT: HYPERSONIC WEAPONS

SEPTEMBER 2019

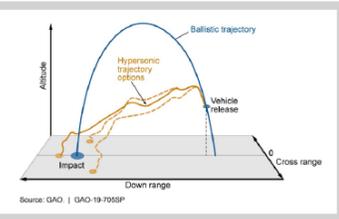
### WHY THIS MATTERS

Hyper sonic weapons, once developed, would fly faster than 3,800 mph and be extremely difficult to defend against. Advances in hypersonic technologies have significant implications for national security, as well as for transportation and space systems. Research and development of offensive and defensive capabilities in hypersonics is and will remain critically important.

### /// THE TECHNOLOGY

**What is it?** Hypersonic weapons fly at least Mach 5 — five times the speed of sound, or approximately 3,800 mph. Unlike ballistic missiles, which can reach similar speeds but have a relatively fixed flight path, hypersonic weapons, once developed, would fly at lower altitudes, be highly maneuverable, and may be able to change targets during flight. This will make them extremely difficult to defend against.

**How does it work?** Most hypersonic weapons fall into two categories, hypersonic glide vehicles (HGVs) and hypersonic cruise missiles (HCMs).

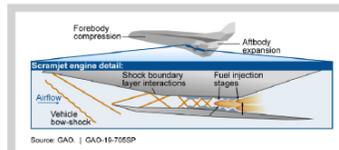


**Figure 1.** Ballistic Reentry Vehicle (RV) Versus HGV Trajectories. An RV follows a parabolic trajectory determined mainly by its launch characteristics, its target, and gravity. An HGV can take a variety of trajectories and leave its final destination anonymous.

HGVs are unpowered and glide to their targets from a high altitude after initial launch by a rocket. They are expected to fly at altitudes between 25 and 60 miles.

HCMs are powered by high-speed engines during their entire flight. They are expected to fly at altitudes between 12 and 19 miles.

For most HCMs, a rocket would accelerate the missile to Mach 3 or 4, and then the HCM’s own ramjet or supersonic combustion ramjet (scramjet) engine would take over. A ramjet uses the speed of the vehicle to “ram” and compress air with fuel, which is burned to produce thrust. A scramjet is similar, with air moving at supersonic speed.



**Figure 2.** Scramjet Engine. The air enters the inlet at a speed greater than Mach 1. It is then compressed by the engine geometry, and combustion occurs at supersonic speeds.

**How mature is it?** According to a U.S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board report, domestically, the core technologies needed for the development of a tactical range HGV have reached Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 5 out of 9. The board expected the remaining subsystems for such a weapon to reach TRL 6 or higher by 2020. According to GAO best practices, TRL 7 is the level of technology maturity that constitutes a low risk for starting system development. It indicates that a technology has achieved form, fit, and function, and has been demonstrated in an operational environment.

### /// OPPORTUNITIES

- **Penetrate defenses.** Hypersonic weapons would likely enable U.S. warfighters to penetrate existing adversary anti-aircraft and anti-missile systems because of their speed, maneuverability, and altitude (above typical anti-aircraft defenses and below interception points for ballistic reentry vehicles).
- **Strike floating targets.** The speed of hypersonic weapons would allow them to hit targets that are only vulnerable for a limited time, such as mobile, high-value military targets and adversary weapons systems.
- **Agile targeting.** A traditional missile needs to be launched with a target in mind, but a hypersonic weapon could be maneuvered later in flight. This could provide U.S. decision-makers more time and make it extremely difficult for adversaries to prepare.
- **High travel speeds.** Piloted hypersonic vehicles would allow for very short travel times and may have commercial applications. Such vehicles have essentially been limited to certain spacecraft reentering the atmosphere and experimental aircraft.



# Trends affecting government and society



GLOBAL  
SECURITY



DEBT  
AND FISCAL  
OUTLOOK



ECONOMICS,  
TRADE, AND  
CONNECTEDNESS



EDUCATION  
AND  
EMPLOYMENT

# Major cybersecurity challenges

## Major challenges

## Critical actions needed

**Establishing a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy and performing effective oversight**



Develop and execute a more comprehensive federal strategy for national cybersecurity and global cyberspace.



Mitigate global supply chain risks (e.g., installation of malicious software or hardware).

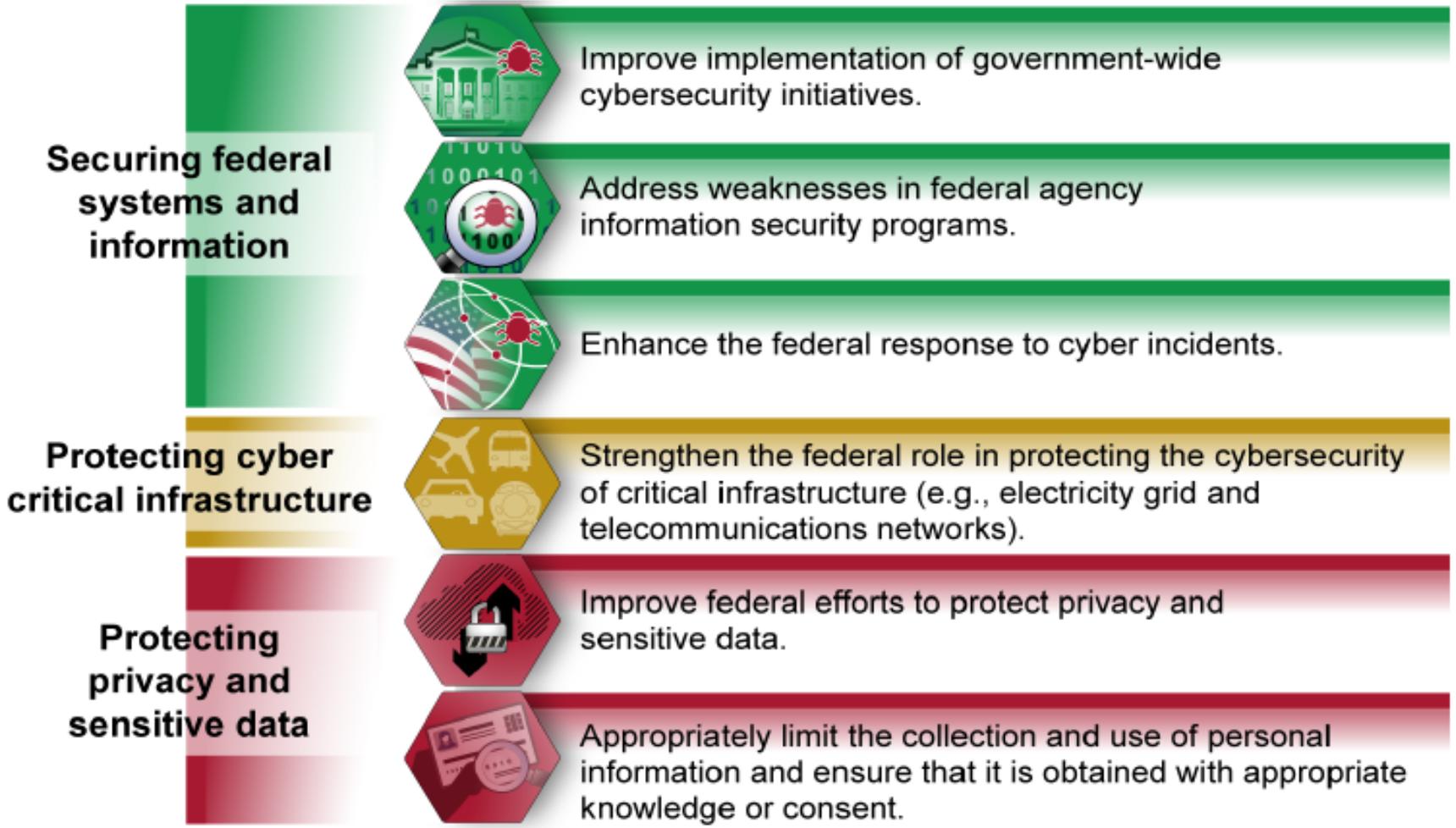


Address cybersecurity workforce management challenges.

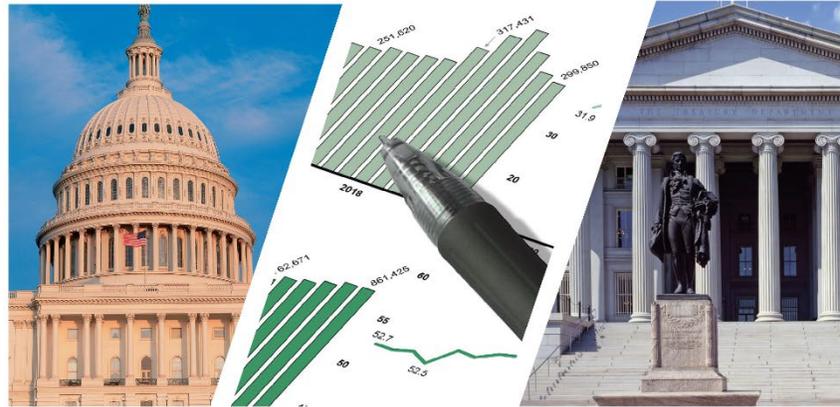


Ensure the security of emerging technologies (e.g., artificial intelligence and Internet of Things).

# Major cybersecurity challenges



An Annual Report to Congress



# The Nation's Fiscal Health

Action Is Needed to Address the  
Federal Government's Fiscal Future

# Key Dates for Major Programs and Future Debt

Calendar year when key programs are depleted

**2025**  
 Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation multiemployer trust fund depleted:  
**Projected premiums insufficient to pay benefits on insolvent plans**

**2026**  
 Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund depleted: **Revenues sufficient to pay 89 percent of hospital-related Medicare spending**

**2034**  
 Social Security Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund depleted: **Revenues sufficient to pay 77 percent of scheduled benefits**



Fiscal year when debt held by the public surpasses historical high of 106 percent of GDP according to:

**2031**  
**GAO's alternative simulation**

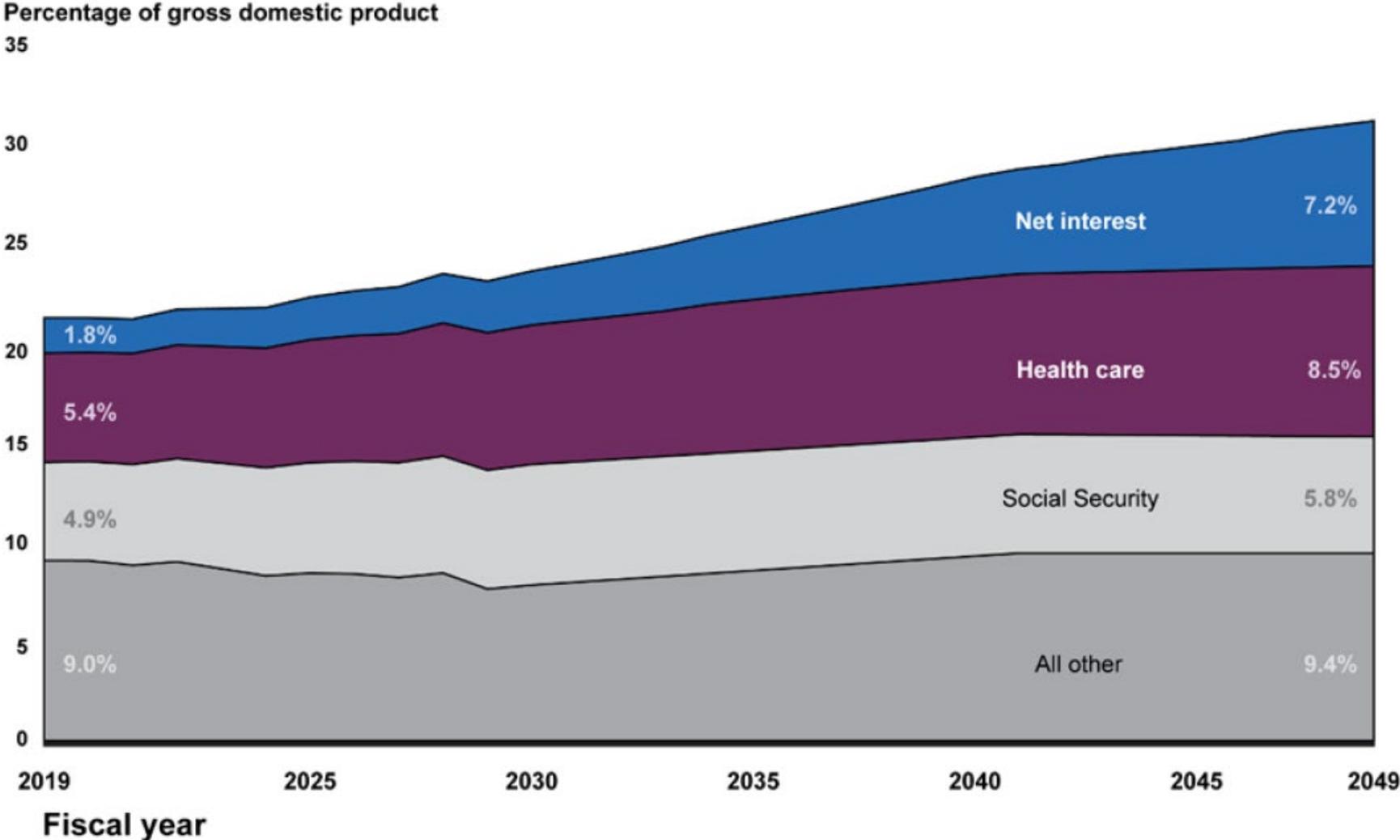
**2032**  
**2019 Financial Report projections**

**2033**  
**CBO's January 2020 long-term extended baseline projection**

**2034**  
**GAO's baseline simulation**

Sources: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Trustees for Social Security and Medicare, Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, GAO, and *Fiscal Year 2019 Financial Report of the U.S. Government (2019 Financial Report)*. | GAO-20-403SP

# Growth in Major Areas of Federal Spending



Source: GAO. | GAO-20-403SP

Note: Data based on GAO’s 2020 alternative simulations. GAO’s simulation holds discretionary spending and other mandatory spending constant as a share of gross domestic product in the long term. Health care spending on major federal health care programs consists of Medicare, Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program, and federal subsidies for health insurance purchased through the marketplaces established by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. No. 111-148, 124 Stat. 119 (2010), and related spending.

# The U.S. retirement system faces major challenges

A Report to Congress

**GAO** U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE



The Nation's Retirement System

A Comprehensive Re-evaluation Is Needed to Better Promote Future Retirement Security

October 2017 | GAO-18-111SP

The image is a report cover for the GAO. It features a dark blue background with white text. At the top right, it says 'A Report to Congress'. Below that is the GAO logo and 'U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE'. The main title is 'The Nation's Retirement System' in a large, serif font. Below the title is a subtitle: 'A Comprehensive Re-evaluation Is Needed to Better Promote Future Retirement Security'. The cover is decorated with a collage of images: a row of four people's faces at the top, a central image of a white piggy bank with several hundred-dollar bills scattered around it, and a grid of ten more diverse people's faces at the bottom. The date 'October 2017 | GAO-18-111SP' is at the bottom left.

# Trends affecting government and society



CHANGES  
IN PEOPLE  
AND  
SOCIETY



SCIENCE  
AND  
TECHNOLOGY

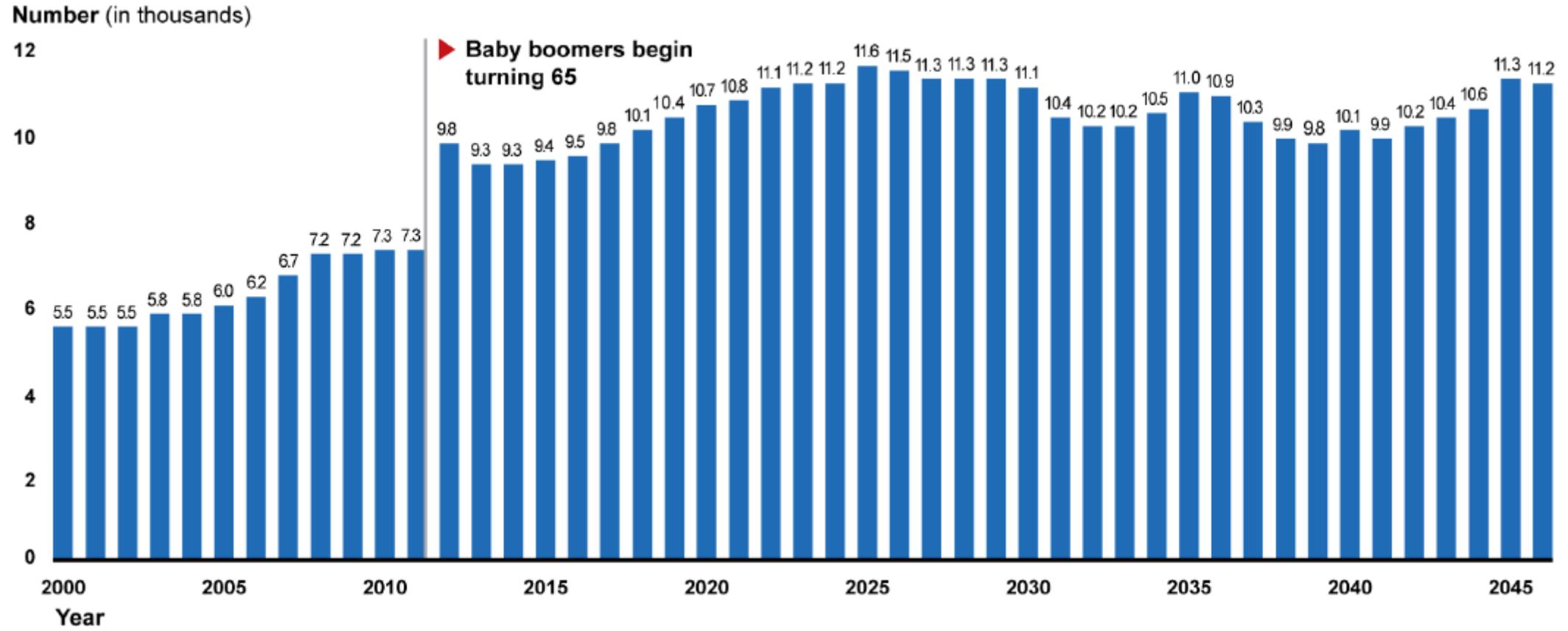


GOVERNMENT  
AND  
GOVERNANCE



ENVIRONMENT  
AND  
SUSTAINABILITY

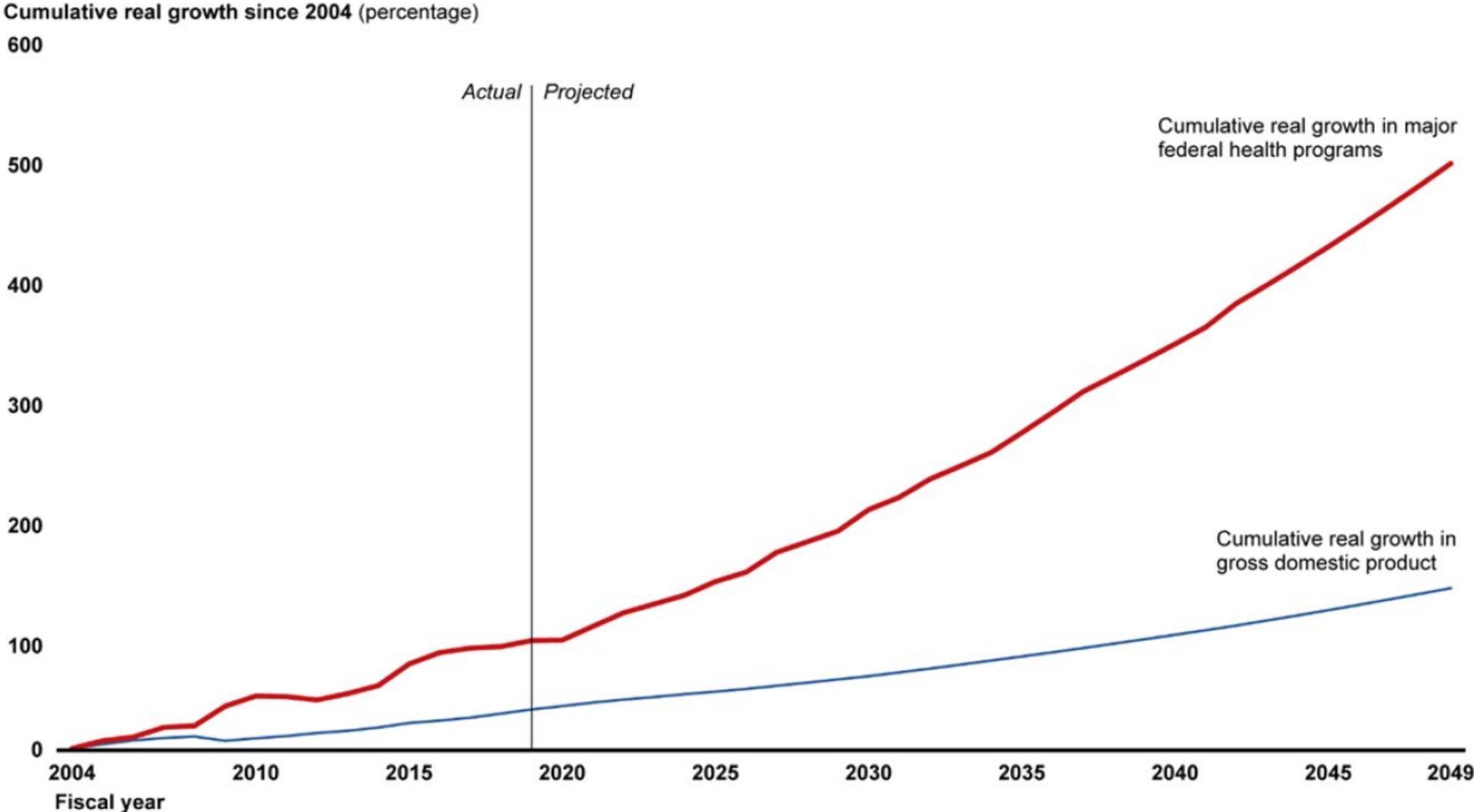
# Daily Average Number of People Turning 65



Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Census Bureau information. | GAO-20-403SP

Note: Census data estimates of population are as of July 1 in each year.

# Federal Spending on Major Health Care Programs Grows Faster Than GDP



Source: GAO analysis of Congressional Budget Office and Bureau of Economic Analysis data. | GAO-20-403SP

# CFO Act of 1990: Substantial Progress Made and Opportunities for Enhancement

## Inspectors General: Independence Principles and Considerations for Reform



United States Government Accountability Office  
Report to Congressional Requesters

August 2020

### FEDERAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Substantial Progress  
Made since  
Enactment of the  
1990 CFO Act;  
Refinements Would  
Yield Added Benefits

GAO-20-566

# GAO's disaster oversight work

- GAO's evaluations of the response to the 2017 and 2018 hurricanes, wildfires, typhoons, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
- 47 reports on disaster oversight
- 98 recommendations and 2 matters for congressional consideration directed to 14 agencies and their components (e.g., DHS, FEMA, HUD, EPA)



*Damage in Florida after  
Hurricane Michael*

# GAO's ongoing disaster oversight work

23 engagements underway,  
including:

- Disaster housing assistance
- Recovery of K-12 schools
- Effects of COVID-19 on response and recovery efforts



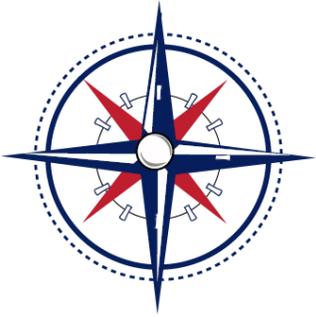
*Damage in Northern California after  
Wildfires*

- Since 1980, weather disasters in the U.S. have caused more than \$1.6 trillion in damage
- Weather events, and federal spending on them, are expected to increase
- Federal efforts to promote disaster resilience can help limit damage—and cost

## **Disaster Resilience Framework**

*Principles for Analyzing Federal Efforts to Facilitate and Promote Resilience to Natural Disasters*





# CENTER FOR STRATEGIC FORESIGHT

United States Government Accountability Office

## CENTER FELLOWS



**Andy Hines**  
Head of Foresight Graduate Studies, University of Houston



**Octavio Hinojosa-Mier**  
Executive Director, National Hispanic Corporate Council



**Brian Masterson, M.D.**  
Senior Behavioral Health Medical Director, Optum



**Catarina (Cat) Tully**  
Co-Founder and Director, School of International Futures



**Kristel Van der Elst**  
Co-Founder and CEO, The Global Foresight Group



**Jens Wandel**  
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Reforms, United Nations



**Amy Webb**  
Quantitative futurist and professor, NYU's Stern School of Business



**Angela Wilkinson**  
Secretary General & CEO, World Energy Council

# FROM DEEP FAKES TO DEEP SPACE

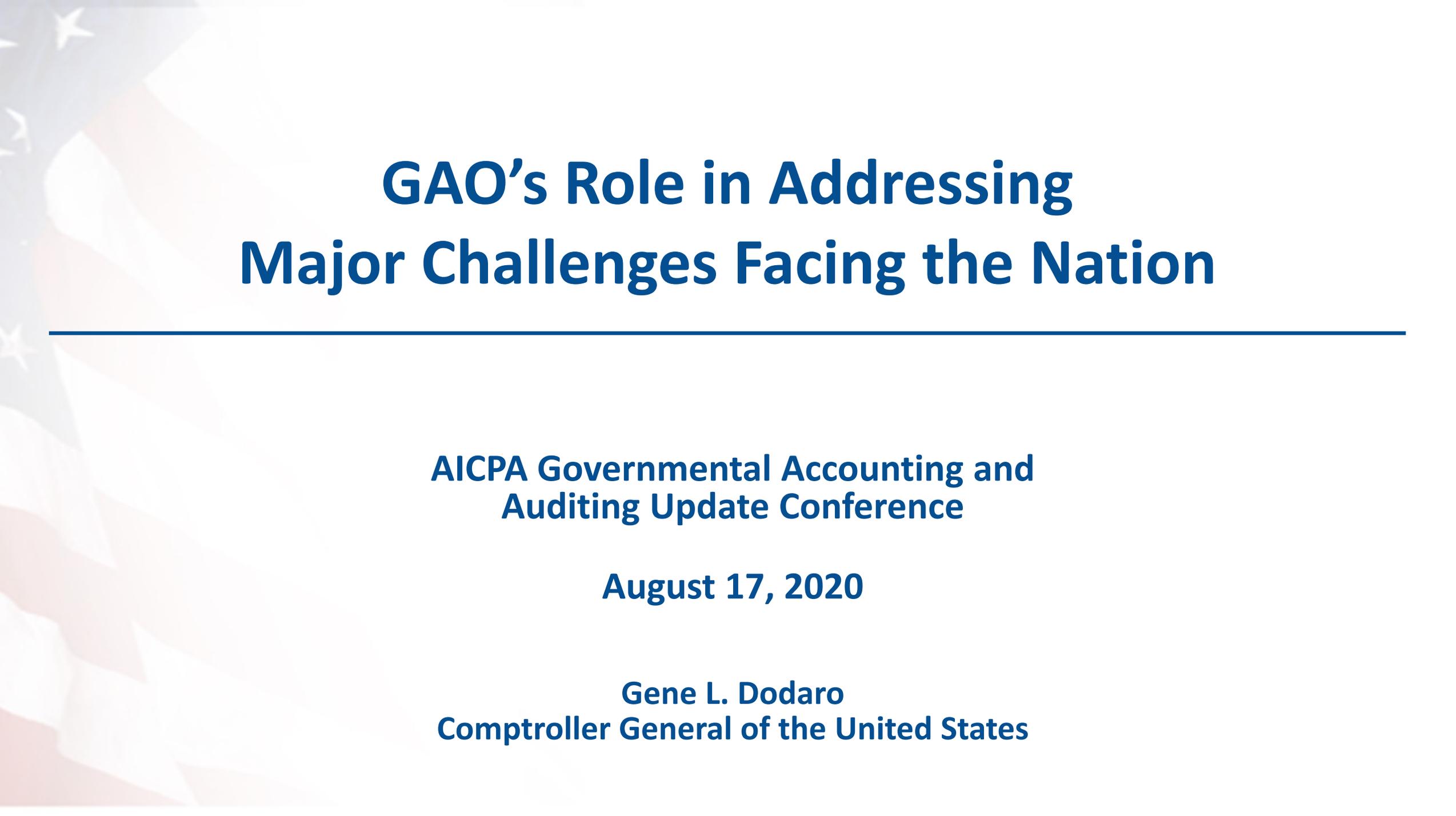
*Policy Challenges for the Future*



GAO CENTER FOR STRATEGIC FORESIGHT

September 10, 2019  
9:15am–3:30pm  
Washington, D.C.

**GAO**



# **GAO's Role in Addressing Major Challenges Facing the Nation**

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**AICPA Governmental Accounting and  
Auditing Update Conference**

**August 17, 2020**

**Gene L. Dodaro  
Comptroller General of the United States**