

COR Biannual Scorecard – July 2022

The fourteenth iteration of the Committee on Oversight and Reform’s (COR) scorecard continues to grade agencies implementation of key pieces of legislation:

- Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform provisions (FITARA),¹
- Modernizing Government Technology (MGT) act,² and
- Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA).³

The COR staff selected these because:

- they represent major legislative requirements,
- the data are generally publicly available and regularly updated,
- implementation would improve IT acquisitions and operations, and
- GAO may have completed or ongoing work to verify reporting in these areas.

In addition, the staff selected specific scoring methodologies for the areas from a wide range of options and then tasked GAO to collect and score the information according to COR’s direction. The resulting grades are in the table to the right.

Since the December 2021 scorecard, 1 agency’s grade increased, 8 decreased, and 15 remained unchanged. For this iteration, the overall methodology remained largely the same with the following updates:

- incremental development has reverted back to a methodology that relies on agencies’ self-certification of software development projects;
- DCOI prior methodology has been sunset and a new data center consolidation methodology specific to future planned closures is previewed—these components are excluded from the overall grade calculation; and
- cyber methodology has been adjusted to reflect the absence of data related to cybersecurity cross-agency priority (CAP) goals.

Notably, many agencies’ grades were impacted by the removal of the DCOI methodology sunset and absence of available data for cybersecurity cross-agency priority goals. If the same methodology from the prior scorecard had been used, 4 agencies’ grades would have increased and 20 would have remained the same.

Agency	Overall grade
USDA	C+
DOC	C+
DOD	D+
Ed.	B+
Energy	C+
HHS	B
DHS	C
HUD	C+
DOI	C+
DOJ	C-
DOL	B-
State	B
DOT	D+
Treas.	C
VA	C+
EPA	C+
GSA	B+
NASA	C+
NSF	B+
NRC	B
OPM	C+
SBA	C+
SSA	C+
USAID	A

¹Title VIII, Subtitle D of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, Pub. L. No. 113-291.

²Title X, Subtitle G of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-91.

³The Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA 2014) (Pub. L. No. 113-283, Dec. 18, 2014) partially superseded the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA 2002), enacted as Title III, E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899, 2946 (Dec. 17, 2002).

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Agency CIO Authority Enhancements (Incremental Development)

FITARA requires CIOs to certify that IT investments are adequately implementing incremental development.

Why it’s important: Agencies have reported that poor-performing projects have often used a “big bang” approach—that is, projects that are broadly scoped and aim to deliver functionality several years after initiation. Consequently, OMB has required agencies’ investments to deliver functionality every 6 months. Congress, OMB, and GAO’s work support the use of incremental development practices.

Calculation: The portion of an agency’s in progress software development projects that self-certify as using incremental development.⁴

Data source: Federal IT Dashboard “Projects” data feed as of July 25, 2022.

Highest-rated agencies: Seventeen agencies received an A for this portion of the scorecard.

Lowest-rated agencies: Two agencies (DOT and Treasury) received failing grades.

GAO reports: In a November 2017 report ([GAO-18-148](#)), GAO reported that agency CIOs certified 62 percent of major IT software development investments as implementing adequate incremental development in fiscal year 2017, as required by FITARA.

Agency	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018	Nov. 2017
USDA	95%	76%	77%	74%	74%	79%	83%	69%	80%	79%
DOC	100%	95%	89%	86%	89%	80%	80%	96%	90%	83%
DOD	62%	53%	31%	35%	53%	93%	91%	33%	8%	8%
Ed.	91%	93%	94%	89%	90%	96%	95%	100%	100%	100%
Energy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	19%	24%	100%	77%	100%
HHS	94%	87%	84%	78%	78%	99%	98%	97%	99%	91%
DHS	80%	81%	74%	55%	43%	55%	46%	95%	88%	83%
HUD	100%	93%	93%	94%	94%	100%	100%	92%	91%	92%
DOI	80%	86%	86%	87%	87%	82%	82%	100%	94%	94%
DOJ	93%	78%	78%	81%	81%	87%	84%	88%	100%	92%
DOL	100%	96%	97%	90%	50%	92%	92%	97%	92%	67%
State	100%	89%	89%	100%	100%	88%	88%	100%	100%	100%
DOT	45%	41%	39%	42%	37%	23%	25%	58%	53%	50%
Treas.	0%	75%	73%	78%	75%	81%	83%	75%	82%	60%
VA	85%	96%	94%	93%	90%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%
EPA	94%	96%	95%	98%	98%	68%	58%	78%	92%	92%
GSA	100%	94%	94%	93%	97%	87%	84%	100%	100%	100%
NASA	100%	16%	17%	59%	59%	76%	76%	75%	0%	0%
NSF	100%	92%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NRC	100%	89%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
OPM	100%	90%	89%	89%	89%	97%	96%	100%	100%	100%
SBA	69%	78%	75%	55%	62%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%
SSA	100%	0%	0%	75%	75%	73%	73%	93%	87%	69%
USAID	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

GAO made 19 recommendations to 17 agencies, to improve reporting accuracy or policies. Most agencies generally agreed with the recommendations or had no comments; however, OMB disagreed with several of GAO’s conclusions, which GAO continued to believe were valid. As of July 2022, federal agencies took action to implement 17 of the 19 recommendations.

⁴The fourteenth iteration reverts back to a methodology that is similar to what was used for iterations one through nine. This is because the fiscal year 2023 IT budget submission required agencies to self-certify whether their software development projects used incremental development, a requirement that had been removed from prior submissions. Specifically, self-certification data was no longer available for iterations ten to thirteen. The methodology during this period of time was based on project start and completion dates.

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Enhanced Transparency and Improved Risk Management (Federal IT Dashboard)

FITARA requires OMB to publicize detailed information on federal IT investments and requires agency CIOs to categorize their major IT investments by risk.⁵ Additionally, in the case of major IT investments that rate an IT investment as high risk for 4 consecutive quarters, the law requires that the agency CIO conduct review aimed at identifying and addressing the causes of the risk.

Why it’s important: The Federal IT Dashboard is a public website (<https://itdashboard.gov/>) that enables federal agencies, industry, the general public and other stakeholders to view details of federal IT investments. For each major investment, the responsible agency CIO submits an assessment of risk and the investment's ability to accomplish its goals. This calculation rewards the agencies that are reporting more risk, because the string of high-profile federal IT failures demonstrates that increased attention is needed in this area.

Calculation: Agencies are ranked by the portion of their major IT investments rated “red” or “yellow” (by dollar). The 8 agencies with the highest portion are given an A, the next 6 a B, the next 6 a C, the next 3 a D, and the final 1 an F.

Data source: Federal IT Dashboard “IT Portfolio” data feed as of July 25, 2022.

Highest-rated agencies: Education, HHS, HUD, DOJ, DOL, State, NSF, and USAID all received A grades for this portion of the scorecard. For example, NSF and USAID reported 100% of its IT spending on major investments as at risk and received an A in this metric.

Lowest-rated agencies: Conversely, NASA received an F, because it reported none of its major investments as at risk.

GAO reports: OMB and the agencies have taken steps to improve the ratings on the Dashboard and, as of December 2021, have addressed 21 of the 25 recommendations that GAO made in its June 2016 report ([GAO-16-494](#)). That report found that agencies underreported the risk of almost two thirds of the investments it reviewed.

Agency	Majors (\$)	\$ at risk	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018	Nov. 2017
USDA	898	198	22%	50%	19%	72%	72%	48%	74%	27%	6%	10%
DOC	1,180	385	33%	84%	84%	77%	77%	70%	38%	63%	83%	82%
DOD	5,905	2,954	50%	46%	57%	50%	48%	57%	59%	40%	26%	26%
Ed.	728	627	86%	84%	84%	84%	84%	89%	78%	79%	75%	18%
Energy	274	156	57%	10%	10%	13%	15%	52%	75%	93%	84%	14%
HHS	3,539	3,354	95%	89%	89%	95%	95%	94%	95%	92%	93%	43%
DHS	2,489	1,701	68%	73%	75%	53%	33%	15%	14%	29%	40%	38%
HUD	95	86	91%	58%	58%	65%	65%	48%	68%	63%	100%	75%
DOI	377	112	32%	66%	66%	66%	66%	67%	61%	46%	36%	20%
DOJ	646	588	91%	86%	86%	85%	85%	100%	100%	15%	32%	27%
DOL	235	207	88%	89%	89%	95%	95%	95%	95%	68%	53%	43%
State	529	467	88%	82%	82%	84%	84%	84%	87%	87%	67%	71%
DOT	1,800	609	34%	40%	40%	29%	29%	30%	28%	19%	16%	12%
Treas.	2,566	113	4%	24%	24%	27%	27%	29%	27%	27%	28%	24%
VA	4,891	4,143	85%	63%	63%	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	24%	41%
EPA	95	67	70%	83%	83%	92%	92%	100%	92%	92%	52%	61%
GSA	394	336	85%	89%	89%	87%	87%	71%	67%	60%	53%	38%
NASA	597	0	0%	0%	0%	23%	23%	0%	7%	12%	4%	0%
NSF	76	76	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	17%	100%	89%	100%	0%
NRC	34	16	46%	67%	67%	67%	67%	79%	45%	0%	25%	21%
OPM	336	171	51%	44%	44%	38%	38%	59%	12%	18%	12%	47%
SBA	176	147	83%	67%	67%	80%	80%	78%	79%	31%	20%	21%
SSA	265	151	57%	39%	39%	3%	3%	14%	77%	70%	47%	52%
USAID	24	24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

⁵“Major IT investment” means a system or an acquisition requiring special management attention because it has significant importance to the mission or function of the government; significant program or policy implications; high executive visibility; high development, operating, or maintenance costs; an unusual funding mechanism; or is defined as major by the agency’s capital planning and investment control process.

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Portfolio Review (PortfolioStat)

FITARA requires OMB to develop and most agencies to implement a process to review agency IT investment portfolios in order to, among other things, increase efficiency and effectiveness, and identify potential waste and duplication. In developing the process, the law requires OMB to develop standardized performance metrics, to include cost savings, and to submit a quarterly report on Congress on cost savings.

Why it's important: To better manage existing IT systems, OMB launched the PortfolioStat initiative, which requires agencies to conduct an annual, agency-wide IT portfolio review to, among other things, reduce commodity IT spending and demonstrate how their IT investments align with the agency's mission and business functions.

Calculation: Each agency's total PortfolioStat cost savings and avoidances are divided by its total IT budget for the most recent 3 fiscal years. As with the Transparency and Improved Risk Management grade, the 8 agencies with the highest ratio receive an A, then 6 Bs, 6 Cs, 3 Ds, and 1 F.

Data sources: Federal IT Dashboard "Cost Savings" and "IT Portfolio" data feed as of July 25, 2022.

Highest-rated agencies: DOC, HHS, DOL, State, GSA, NASA, SSA, and USAID received A's for this portion of the scorecard. These agencies all reported significant cost savings and avoidances.

Lowest-rated agencies: HUD continued to receive an F, because it has reported \$6 million saved or avoided through PortfolioStat since 2012.

GAO reports: In April 2015, GAO reported ([GAO-15-296](#)) that agencies continued to identify duplicative spending as part of PortfolioStat, but decreased their planned savings from \$5.8 billion to \$2.0 billion through fiscal year 2015. GAO made recommendations to improve federal implementation of the PortfolioStat initiative.

Agency	Saved / avoided	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018	Nov. 2017
USDA	513	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	3.9%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
DOC	2,268	27.4%	24.0%	28.8%	27.4%	19.4%	19.6%	19.2%	23.1%	23.1%	18.7%
DOD	3,029	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%
Ed.	295	9.3%	10.8%	10.8%	12.0%	12.0%	13.5%	5.7%	4.2%	3.2%	1.3%
Energy	554	6.8%	7.3%	6.6%	7.5%	4.2%	7.0%	6.0%	5.4%	2.6%	1.2%
HHS	5,562	23.6%	26.0%	25.1%	26.8%	26.1%	26.7%	26.7%	26.0%	25.3%	0.4%
DHS	1,759	7.1%	7.6%	7.6%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.6%	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%
HUD	6	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
DOJ	304	6%	6.7%	6.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.4%	7.3%	7.6%	7.1%	6.8%
DOJ	712	6.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%
DOL	715	27%	27.3%	24.4%	20.5%	17.6%	16.4%	13.7%	11.1%	6.2%	1.6%
State	1,469	16%	17.3%	17.0%	16.1%	13.0%	3.8%	3.8%	6.2%	3.0%	3.7%
DOT	929	8.3%	10.1%	10.6%	10.9%	10.9%	10.9%	10.6%	3.9%	3.9%	2.6%
Treas.	1,710	9.8%	10.2%	10.1%	11.4%	11.4%	11.2%	11.1%	11.9%	11.9%	12.0%
VA	849	3.1%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	3.8%	4.6%	3.9%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%
EPA	72	5.5%	5.9%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%
GSA	628	22.2%	26.7%	25.5%	24.0%	21.3%	18.3%	16.3%	8.8%	8.9%	8.4%
NASA	1,191	17.5%	16.6%	16.5%	15.7%	14.5%	13.8%	12.7%	15.8%	14.3%	9.9%
NSF	49	10.4%	10.5%	10.4%	9.5%	11.3%	9.3%	9.1%	9.8%	9.0%	2.7%
NRC	37	8.1%	6.1%	6.1%	5.2%	4.5%	3.7%	3.1%	3.2%	1.6%	1.6%
OPM	142	11.5%	41.5%	41.5%	41.1%	41.1%	32.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%
SBA	15	1.5%	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	2.9%
SSA	1,897	28.5%	26.8%	26.7%	25.7%	25.7%	9.9%	9.9%	10.8%	10.2%	9.4%
USAID	128	14.5%	15.7%	13.2%	12.3%	11.7%	11.8%	11.7%	15.6%	12.7%	15.4%

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Data Center Consolidation (Future Closures) – **previewed**

FITARA required the federal government to report on efforts to consolidate and optimize agencies’ data centers until October 1, 2018. Due to support for agencies’ continued efforts to consolidate their data centers, Congress enacted the FITARA Enhancement Act of 2017 and extended the deadline to October 1, 2020.

In 2019 efforts lagged and Congress extended the date a second time to October 1, 2022. From fiscal years 2016 through 2021, OMB and agencies have reported on the closures of several thousand data centers and saved approximately \$5 billion.

However, as of July 2022, the Federal IT Dashboard reported over a hundred remaining planned data center closures between fiscal year 2022 and 2025. Before data center reporting requirement sunsets, demonstration that agencies have closed the maximum number of data centers possible is desired.

Anticipated Calculation: Agencies with no future data center closures beyond October 2022 who reply to the COR’s July 13, 2022 data center inquiry will receive an A; agencies with no future closures who fail to reply to the inquiry will receive a C; agencies with planned closures beyond October 2022 who reply to the inquiry will also receive a C; and agencies with closures planned beyond FY2022 who fail to reply to the Subcommittee will receive an F.

Anticipated Data sources: Agencies’ data center plans as reported on the Federal IT Dashboard and responses to COR’s July 13, 2022 data center inquiry.

Agency	Data Center Closures
USDA	No
DOC	No
DOD	Yes
Ed.	No
Energy	Yes
HHS	Yes
DHS	Yes
HUD	No
DOI	Yes
DOJ	Yes
DOL	No
State	No
DOT	No
Treas.	No
VA	No
EPA	No
GSA	No
NASA	No
NSF	No
NRC	No
OPM	Yes
SBA	No
SSA	No
USAID	No

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Modernizing Government Technology Act (MGT)

The Modernizing Government Technology (MGT) Act authorizes agencies to establish a working capital fund (WCF) for use in transitioning from legacy IT systems, as well as for addressing evolving threats to information security. A working capital fund allows agencies to reinvest savings into modernization or cybersecurity initiatives. The law also created the Technology Modernization Fund within the Department of the Treasury, from which agencies can “borrow” money to retire and replace legacy systems as well as acquire or develop systems.

Why it’s important: Federal legacy IT investments are becoming increasingly obsolete: many use outdated software languages and hardware parts that are unsupported. For example, some federal agencies reported using some system components that are at least 50 years old.

Calculation: An agency receives an A if it has a MGT-specific WCF with a CIO in charge of decision-making, a B if it plans to setup a MGT WCF in the current or next fiscal year, a C if it has a department WCF or equivalent, a D if it has some other IT-related funding method, and an F otherwise.

Data source: Agencies’ responses to COR’s questions on the MGT Act.

Highest-rated agencies: Five agencies (USDA, DOL, EPA, GSA, and SBA) received an A by creating separate accounts within departmental working capital fund that are managed by the CIO.

Lowest-rated agencies: VA received a D because they do not have a MGT WCF or another means of transferring funds at the department-level.

GAO reports: Most recently, GAO reported ([GAO-19-471](#)) that federal agencies needed to develop modernization plans for critical legacy systems and made 8 related recommendations in a sensitive version of the report. The 8 agencies agreed with GAO’s findings and recommendations, and 7 of the agencies described plans to address the recommendations. GAO has also reported on key operating principles for effectively managing working capital funds based on a review of government-wide guidance on business principles, internal controls, managerial cost accounting, and performance management ([GAO-15-56](#)).

Agency	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018	Nov. 2017
USDA	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	
DOC	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	F	
DOD	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	F	
Ed.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	D	D	
Energy	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
HHS	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
DHS	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
HUD	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
DOI	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	
DOJ	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	F	
DOL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	
State	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	
DOT	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Treas.	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	
VA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
EPA	A	A	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	
GSA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	
NASA	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	
NSF	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D	
NRC	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D	
OPM	B	B	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
SBA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	
SSA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
USAID	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	D	D	

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Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA)

Congress enacted the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA)⁶ to improve federal cybersecurity and clarify government-wide responsibilities. The act promotes security tools with the ability to continuously monitor and diagnose the security of federal agencies, and provide improved oversight of security programs. The act also clarifies and assigns additional duties to entities such as OMB and DHS.

Why it's important: The increasingly sophisticated threats and frequent cyber incidents underscore the urgent need for effective information security.

Calculation: Agency's average IG assessments.⁷

Data source: Agency Cybersecurity Performance Summaries provided to Congress (based on 2021 IG Assessments).

Highest-rated agencies: GSA received an A because their IG annual assessment average was 4.6 of 5 (92%).

Lowest-rated agencies: Ten received failing grades—USDA, DOC, HHS, HUD, State, DOT, VA, NASA, OPM, and SSA.

GAO reports: GAO first identified federal IT security as a government-wide high-risk area in 1997 ([GAO-HR-97-9](#)). Subsequently, GAO has updated and expanded the area (e.g. [GAO-HR-97-1](#), [GAO-03-119](#), and [GAO-15-290](#)) and continued to identify it as a high-risk area in its most recent March 2021 update ([GAO-21-119SP](#)).

Agency	Average IG assessment	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018	Nov. 2017
USDA	2.8/5 (56%)	F	C	C	C	C	D	F	D	F	
DOC	2.4/5 (48%)	F	C	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
DOD											
Ed.	3/5 (60%)	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	F	
Energy	3.2/5 (64%)	D	D	D	F	F	D	D	D	D	
HHS	2.6/5 (52%)	F	D	C	C	C	F	F	F	F	
DHS	3/5 (60%)	D	B	C	C	C	B	B	D	D	
HUD	2.8/5 (56%)	F	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	
DOI	3.2/5 (64%)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	D	
DOJ	3.4/5 (68%)	D	B	B	B	C	C	D	D	D	
DOL	3.4/5 (68%)	D	B	B	B	C	D	C	D	F	
State	2.4/5 (48%)	F	C	D	C	C	D	C	C	F	
DOT	2.2/5 (44%)	F	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	F	
Treas.	3.2/5 (64%)	D	B	B	C	C	D	D	D	D	
VA	2.4/5 (48%)	F	D	D	C	C	C	D	D	D	
EPA	3/5 (60%)	D	D	D	C	C	D	D	D	D	
GSA	4.6/5 (92%)	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	C	D	
NASA	2.6/5 (52%)	F	C	D	D	D	C	D	F	F	
NSF	4.2/5 (84%)	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	B	C	
NRC	3.8/5 (76%)	C	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	C	
OPM	2.4/5 (48%)	F	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	C	
SBA	3/5 (60%)	D	C	C	C	C	D	D	F	F	
SSA	2.8/5 (56%)	F	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
USAID	4/5 (80%)	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	B	D	

⁶The Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA 2014) (Pub. L. No. 113-283, Dec. 18, 2014) partially superseded the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA 2002), enacted as Title III, E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899, 2946 (Dec. 17, 2002).

⁷In 2021, OMB discontinued reporting agency FISMA performance data, formally known as the cross-agency priority (CAP) cybersecurity goals. As a result, this iteration's cyber grades rely on the IG assessments.

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Transition off GSA’s expiring telecommunications contracts (EIS)

GSA is responsible for contracts that provide telecommunications services for federal agencies. In preparation for the May 2023 expiration of current telecommunications programs⁸, including one called Networkx, GSA has developed a successor program, known as Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS).

Why it’s important: Previous delays during the transition to Networkx resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars in missed savings. As of May 31, 2022, GSA reported that on its expiring contracts, 58% of the nine million services (e.g., telephone lines and high bandwidth secure internet access) governmentwide were still in use.

Calculation: Compares agencies transition percentage complete (which measures how many services each agency has moved off the expiring contracts), against GSA’s goal of reaching 90% by March 2022. In other words, 81% or greater get an A, less than 81% to 72% get a B, less than 72% to 63% get a C, less than 63% to 54% get a D, and lower than 54% get an F.

Data source: GSA’s EIS “Transition Progress Tracking Report Dashboard” data as of May 31, 2022.

Highest-rated agencies: Four agencies—HHS, Treasury, NRC and USAID—achieved the March 2022 goal of 90%. DOL and NSF also received an A for achieving over 81% on GSA’s transition percentage metric.

Lowest-rated agencies: Eleven agencies received failing grades due to having less than 54% on GSA’s weighted percentage metric.

GAO reports: GAO reported ([GAO-20-155](#)) that 19 selected agencies plan to fully transition to EIS before current contracts expire in May 2023. However, 11 agencies did not plan to fully transition by the GSA’s September 30, 2022, milestone. The majority of the selected agencies also did not meet GSA’s milestones for completing critical contracting actions in 2019. In addition, five selected agencies—DOC, HHS, State, VA, and NASA—had partially implemented established planning practices that can help agencies successfully transition their telecommunications services to new contracts. GAO made 25 recommendations to DOC, HHS, NASA, State, and VA, to fully implement the established transition planning practices. The agencies concurred with all of the recommendations.

Agency	Transition % complete	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018	Nov. 2017
USDA	55.4%	D	F	A	A						
DOC	41.2%	F	F	D	F						
DOD	45.3%	F	F	D	D						
Ed.	45.0%	F	F	C	C						
Energy	45.7%	F	F	B	B						
HHS	90.3%	A	C	A	A						
DHS	51.3%	F	F	D	F						
HUD	45.1%	F	F	C	C						
DOI	47.2%	F	F	C	C						
DOJ	65.9%	C	D	A	A						
DOL	83.6%	A	B	A	A						
State	60.3%	D	F	C	D						
DOT	44.0%	F	F	C	C						
Treas.	91.7%	A	A	A	A						
VA	70.5%	C	C	A	A						
EPA	48.9%	F	F	C	C						
GSA	57.5%	D	F	B	D						
NASA	79.8%	B	F	F	F						
NSF	82.2%	A	A	A	A						
NRC	97.6%	A	A	A	A						
OPM	34.0%	F	F	F	F						
SBA	42.5%	F	F	D	F						
SSA	66.1%	C	D	A	B						
USAID	100%	A	A	A	C						

Not graded

⁸In February 2022, GSA announced its intention to invoke the continuity of service clauses for expiring contracts in order to provide agencies the opportunity to sign on for an additional 12 months to transition off of the expiring contracts. To take advantage of the continuity of service clauses, agencies must sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with GSA by September 30, 2022. For those agencies that don’t sign MOUs, the contractors will begin working as early as November 2022 to initiate disconnecting services.

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CIO Authority (CIO reporting structure) – to be sunset

Among other things, FITARA set out to ensure that federal Chief Information Officers (CIO) had a significant role in agencies’ IT decisions.

Why it’s important: Of the 24 major agencies, 16 CIOs report to the head of their agency (or the deputy) and 6 CIOs have established agency policies that allow for direct reporting over some, but not all, IT decisions. CIOs that do not report to the head of the agency weakens their ability to effectively manage IT. Given the history of federal IT failures, this is a concern.

Calculation: Agencies structured so that the CIO reports to the agency head or deputy receive a “+” and those that do not receive a “-.” The committee also gave partial credit to 6 agencies based upon their recent actions (noted by the absence of a “+” or “-”). The committee lowered the overall grade of agencies by one letter if they received a “-” in this area.

Data source: Organization charts on agencies’ websites, www.cio.gov, leadership directories, and GAO’s tracking of agencies efforts to address [GAO-18-93](#).

Agency	CIO status	CIO reports to agency head	CIO reports to agency head										
			July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec 2019	June 2019	Dec 2018	May 2018	Nov. 2017	
USDA	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
DOC	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DOD	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ed.	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Energy	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HHS	Permanent	Partial									+	-	-
DHS	Permanent	Partial									-	-	-
HUD	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
DOI	Acting	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DOJ	Permanent	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOL	Permanent	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	Acting	Partial											
DOT	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Treas.	Permanent	Partial									-	-	-
VA	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
EPA	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
GSA	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NASA	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
NSF	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
NRC	Permanent	Partial											
OPM	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SBA	Acting	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
SSA	Permanent	Yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
USAID	Permanent	Partial									-	-	-

Resulting grades: Eighteen agencies’ overall grades received a “+” or “-” mark. Specifically, 16 agencies received “+” marks and 2 agencies received “-” marks. The remaining 6 agencies (HHS, DHS, State, Treasury, NRC, and USAID) received no mark.

GAO reports: In August 2018, GAO reported ([GAO-18-93](#)) that the policies of the 24 agencies did not fully address the role of their CIOs consistent with laws and guidance. GAO attributed these shortcomings to weaknesses in OMB’s guidance, and made recommendations to OMB and each of the 24 agencies to improve the effectiveness of federal CIOs.