

# COR Biannual Scorecard – December 2022

The fifteenth 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),<sup>1</sup>
- Modernizing Government Technology (MGT) act,<sup>2</sup> and
- Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA).<sup>3</sup>

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 July 2022 scorecard, 7 agencies’ grades increased and 17 remained unchanged. For this iteration, the methodology was updated in the following ways:

- Data center consolidation was modified to give credit to agencies who provided justifications for their future data center closures.
- Cyber was updated to a weighted average versus a traditional average.
- Transition off Networx (EIS) reflects a pass or fail grade against 90% transition.

Notwithstanding these updates, many agencies’ grades remained largely unchanged and none decreased. This is the fourth scorecard in which all 24 agencies “passed.” In other words, all of the agencies received at least a C overall grade.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup>The 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 L. No. 113-283, Dec. 18, 2014) partially superseded the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA 2002), enacted as Title III, E-Government Act of 2002, Pub.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.

**Data source:** Federal IT Dashboard “Projects” data feed as of December 12, 2022.

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

**Lowest-rated agencies:** One agency (Treasury) received a failing grade.

**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. GAO made 19 recommendations to 17 agencies, to improve reporting accuracy or policies. As of December 2022, federal agencies took action to implement 18 of the 19 recommendations.

Agency	Dec 2022	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018
USDA	95%	95%	76%	77%	74%	74%	79%	83%	69%	80%
DOC	100%	100%	95%	89%	86%	89%	80%	80%	96%	90%
DOD	61%	62%	53%	31%	35%	53%	93%	91%	33%	8%
Ed.	96%	91%	93%	94%	89%	90%	96%	95%	100%	100%
Energy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	19%	24%	100%	77%
HHS	98%	94%	87%	84%	78%	78%	99%	98%	97%	99%
DHS	87%	80%	81%	74%	55%	43%	55%	46%	95%	88%
HUD	100%	100%	93%	93%	94%	94%	100%	100%	92%	91%
DOI	92%	80%	86%	86%	87%	87%	82%	82%	100%	94%
DOJ	92%	93%	78%	78%	81%	81%	87%	84%	88%	100%
DOL	100%	100%	96%	97%	90%	50%	92%	92%	97%	92%
State	100%	100%	89%	89%	100%	100%	88%	88%	100%	100%
DOT	67%	45%	41%	39%	42%	37%	23%	25%	58%	53%
Treas.	55%	0%	75%	73%	78%	75%	81%	83%	75%	82%
VA	97%	85%	96%	94%	93%	90%	100%	100%	99%	99%
EPA	97%	94%	96%	95%	98%	98%	68%	58%	78%	92%
GSA	100%	100%	94%	94%	93%	97%	87%	84%	100%	100%
NASA	100%	100%	16%	17%	59%	59%	76%	76%	75%	0%
NSF	100%	100%	92%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NRC	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%
OPM	100%	100%	90%	89%	89%	89%	97%	96%	100%	100%
SBA	100%	69%	78%	75%	55%	62%	100%	100%	100%	50%
SSA	100%	100%	0%	0%	75%	75%	73%	73%	93%	87%
USAID	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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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.<sup>4</sup> 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 December 12, 2022.

**Highest-rated agencies:** Education, HHS, DOJ, DOL, State, GSA, 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 2022, 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	Dec 2022	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018
USDA	992	311	31%	22%	50%	19%	72%	72%	48%	74%	27%	6%
DOC	1,070	504	47%	33%	84%	84%	77%	77%	70%	38%	63%	83%
DOD	5,579	3,152	56%	50%	46%	57%	50%	48%	57%	59%	40%	26%
Ed.	718	618	86%	86%	84%	84%	84%	84%	89%	78%	79%	75%
Energy	299	164	54%	57%	10%	10%	13%	15%	52%	75%	93%	84%
HHS	3,617	3,361	92%	95%	89%	89%	95%	95%	94%	95%	92%	93%
DHS	2,523	1,800	71%	68%	73%	75%	53%	33%	15%	14%	29%	40%
HUD	77	64	83%	91%	58%	58%	65%	65%	48%	68%	63%	100%
DOI	371	141	38%	32%	66%	66%	66%	66%	67%	61%	46%	36%
DOJ	622	536	86%	91%	86%	86%	85%	85%	100%	100%	15%	32%
DOL	261	233	89%	88%	89%	89%	95%	95%	95%	95%	68%	53%
State	457	387	84%	88%	82%	82%	84%	84%	84%	87%	87%	67%
DOT	1,574	292	18%	34%	40%	40%	29%	29%	30%	28%	19%	16%
Treas.	2,281	1,082	47%	4%	24%	24%	27%	27%	29%	27%	27%	28%
VA	4,797	3,805	79%	85%	63%	63%	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	24%
EPA	88	62	70%	70%	83%	83%	92%	92%	100%	92%	92%	52%
GSA	366	336	91%	85%	89%	89%	87%	87%	71%	67%	60%	53%
NASA	645	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	23%	0%	7%	12%	4%
NSF	73	73	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	17%	100%	89%	100%
NRC	34	12	34%	46%	67%	67%	67%	67%	79%	45%	0%	25%
OPM	334	172	51%	51%	44%	44%	38%	38%	59%	12%	18%	12%
SBA	208	81	39%	83%	67%	67%	80%	80%	78%	79%	31%	20%
SSA	138	48	34%	57%	39%	39%	3%	3%	14%	77%	70%	47%
USAID	42	42	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

<sup>4</sup>“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 December 12, 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	Dec 2022	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018
USDA	540	4.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	3.9%	2.7%	1.9%
DOC	2,285	27.3%	27.4%	24.0%	28.8%	27.4%	19.4%	19.6%	19.2%	23.1%	23.1%
DOD	3,038	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Ed.	295	9.7%	9.3%	10.8%	10.8%	12.0%	12.0%	13.5%	5.7%	4.2%	3.2%
Energy	603	7.3%	6.8%	7.3%	6.6%	7.5%	4.2%	7.0%	6.0%	5.4%	2.6%
HHS	5,734	23.7%	23.6%	26.0%	25.1%	26.8%	26.1%	26.7%	26.7%	26.0%	25.3%
DHS	1,756	6.9%	7.1%	7.6%	7.6%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.6%	8.1%	7.6%
HUD	6	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
DOI	320	6.5%	6%	6.7%	6.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.4%	7.3%	7.6%	7.1%
DOJ	742	6.6%	6.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%	5.7%
DOL	771	30.6%	27%	27.3%	24.4%	20.5%	17.6%	16.4%	13.7%	11.1%	6.2%
State	1,525	18%	16%	17.3%	17.0%	16.1%	13.0%	3.8%	3.8%	6.2%	3.0%
DOT	929	8.8%	8.3%	10.1%	10.6%	10.9%	10.9%	10.9%	10.6%	3.9%	3.9%
Treas.	1,712	10.4%	9.8%	10.2%	10.1%	11.4%	11.4%	11.2%	11.1%	11.9%	11.9%
VA	994	3.7%	3.1%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	3.8%	4.6%	3.9%	4.4%	4.2%
EPA	114	8.9%	5.5%	5.9%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
GSA	652	22.3%	22.2%	26.7%	25.5%	24.0%	21.3%	18.3%	16.3%	8.8%	8.9%
NASA	1,262	17.9%	17.5%	16.6%	16.5%	15.7%	14.5%	13.8%	12.7%	15.8%	14.3%
NSF	50	11.4%	10.4%	10.5%	10.4%	9.5%	11.3%	9.3%	9.1%	9.8%	9.0%
NRC	38	8.4%	8.1%	6.1%	6.1%	5.2%	4.5%	3.7%	3.1%	3.2%	1.6%
OPM	142	11.2%	11.5%	41.5%	41.5%	41.1%	41.1%	32.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
SBA	14	1.8%	1.5%	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%
SSA	1,897	30.6%	28.5%	26.8%	26.7%	25.7%	25.7%	9.9%	9.9%	10.8%	10.2%
USAID	126	13%	14.5%	15.7%	13.2%	12.3%	11.7%	11.8%	11.7%	15.6%	12.7%

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## Data Center Consolidation (Future Closures)

FITARA and follow on provision required the federal government to report on efforts to consolidate and optimize agencies’ data centers until October 2022. From fiscal years 2016 through 2022, OMB and agencies have reported on the closures of several thousand data centers and saved approximately \$5 billion.

On July 13, 2022 COR sent inquiry letters to every agency on the scorecard asking about the number of data centers in operation, the number of data centers closed since the enactment of FITARA, justification for closures expected beyond the October 2022 deadline, and reasons for why the remaining data centers are vital for an agency’s operations. As of December 2022, the Federal IT Dashboard reported roughly 50 remaining planned data center closures between fiscal year 2023 and 2025.

**Why is it Important:** Concerned about the number of federal data centers and recognizing the potential to improve the associated efficiency, performance, and environmental footprint, OMB and agencies worked to close several thousand data centers between 2016 and 2022.

**Calculation:** Agencies with no future data center closures beyond October 2022 who replied to the COR’s inquiry received an A; agencies with planned closures beyond FY 2022 who replied to the inquiry and provided a justification for closures received a B. All agencies replied to the inquiry; had they not, C and F grades would be been received.

**Data sources:** Agencies’ responses to COR’s July 13, 2022 data center inquiry.

**Highest-rated agencies:** Nineteen agencies received A’s because replied to the inquiry and reported no future closures.

**Lowest-rated agencies:** Five agencies received B’s because they replied to the inquiry and provided justifications for their future closures.

**GAO reports:** In a series of reports ([GAO-17-388](#), [GAO-17-448](#), [GAO-18-264](#), [GAO-19-241](#), [GAO-20-279](#), [GAO-21-212](#), [GAO-22-105118](#)), GAO noted the potential for billions of dollars in savings.

Agency	Dec 2022
USDA	A
DOC	A
DOD	B
Ed.	A
Energy	B
HHS	B
DHS	A
HUD	A
DOI	B
DOJ	B
DOL	A
State	A
DOT	A
Treas.	A
VA	A
EPA	A
GSA	A
NASA	A
NSF	A
NRC	A
OPM	A
SBA	A
SSA	A
USAID	A

# COR Biannual Scorecard – December 2022

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

# COR Biannual Scorecard – December 2022

## Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA)

Congress enacted the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA)<sup>5</sup> 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 IG assessments based on a COR determined weighted average.<sup>6</sup>

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

**Highest-rated agencies:** GSA, NSF, NRC, and USAID received an A because their IG annual assessment weighted average was over 90%.

**Lowest-rated agencies:** DOT received a failing grade because its weighted average was 55%.

**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](#)). In addition, GAO reports periodically on agencies' implementation of FISMA requirements, the latest report was issued in March 2022 ([GAO-22-104364](#)).

Agency	Weighted IG Average	Dec 2022	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec 2019	June 2019	Dec 2018	May 2018
USDA	2.8/4 (70%)	C	F	C	C	C	C	D	F	D	F
DOC	2.4/4 (60%)	D	F	C	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>DOD</b>											
Ed.	3/4 (75%)	C	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	F
Energy	3.2/4 (80%)	B	D	D	D	F	F	D	D	D	D
HHS	2.6/4 (65%)	D	F	D	C	C	C	F	F	F	F
DHS	3/4 (75%)	C	D	B	C	C	C	B	B	D	D
HUD	2.8/4 (70%)	C	F	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C
DOI	3.2/4 (80%)	B	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	D
DOJ	3.4/4 (85%)	B	D	B	B	B	C	C	D	D	D
DOL	3.4/4 (85%)	B	D	B	B	B	C	D	C	D	F
State	2.4/4 (60%)	D	F	C	D	C	C	D	C	C	F
DOT	2.2/4 (55%)	F	F	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	F
Treas.	3.2/4 (80%)	B	D	B	B	C	C	D	D	D	D
VA	2.4/4 (60%)	D	F	D	D	C	C	C	D	D	D
EPA	3/4 (75%)	C	D	D	D	C	C	D	D	D	D
GSA	4.6/4 (115%)	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	C	D
NASA	2.6/4 (65%)	D	F	C	D	D	D	C	D	F	F
NSF	4.2/4 (105%)	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	B	C
NRC	3.8/4 (95%)	A	C	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	C
OPM	2.4/4 (60%)	D	F	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	C
SBA	3/4 (75%)	C	D	C	C	C	C	D	D	F	F
SSA	2.8/4 (70%)	C	F	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
USAID	4/4 (100%)	A	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	B	D

<sup>5</sup>The 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).

<sup>6</sup>The weighted average dominator was Level 4 maturity; as a result, two agencies—GSA and NSF—achieved over 100%.

## COR Biannual Scorecard – December 2022

### 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 programs, 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. GSA’s goal was 100% by September 2022.

**Calculation:** Compares agencies transition percentage complete (which measures how many services each agency has moved off the expiring contracts), against a 90% pass or fail. In other words, agencies who are 90% or above received a passing grade; all others a failing grade.

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

**Highest-rated agencies:** USAID was the only agency that achieved the 100% by the deadline. Four other agencies—HHS, Treas., NASA, and NRC received passing grades for being over 90%.

**Lowest-rated agencies:** Nineteen agencies received failing grades due to not achieving at least 90%.

Agency	Transition % complete	Dec 2022	July 2022	Dec 2021	July 2021	Dec 2020	July 2020	Dec. 2019	June 2019	Dec. 2018	May 2018
USDA	63.3%	F	D	F	A	A					
DOC	55.1%	F	F	F	D	F					
DOD	71.4%	F	F	F	D	D					
Ed.	73.5%	F	F	F	C	C					
Energy	48.8%	F	F	F	B	B					
HHS	93.1%	P	A	C	A	A					
DHS	54.7%	F	F	F	D	F					
HUD	60.6%	F	F	F	C	C					
DOI	49.4%	F	F	F	C	C					
DOJ	72.5%	F	C	D	A	A					
DOL	88.8%	F	A	B	A	A					
State	76.5%	F	D	F	C	D					Not graded
DOT	47%	F	F	F	C	C					
Treas.	96%	P	A	A	A	A					
VA	76%	F	C	C	A	A					
EPA	63.1%	F	F	F	C	C					
GSA	68.6%	F	D	F	B	D					
NASA	94.7%	P	B	F	F	F					
NSF	87.5%	F	A	A	A	A					
NRC	98.9%	P	A	A	A	A					
OPM	79%	F	F	F	F	F					
SBA	50.8%	F	F	F	D	F					
SSA	80%	F	C	D	A	B					
USAID	100%	P	A	A	A	C					

**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.