

		Categories													Progress tracker									
Agency	Sept 24	Agency CIO authority enhancements (Incremental)			CIO investment evaluation (Dashboard)			Cloud computing (Audit)		Modernizing Government Technology (MGT)			Cyber (FISMA)		IG FCPR		Transition off Network (EIS) ³		Transparency and risk management	Cost savings and avoidances (in millions)		Data center consolidation	CIO direct reporting	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%				
USDA	B	88.633%	5.318	B	45 of 51	88.235%	A	46 of 46	100.000%	C	70.000%	A	100.000%	B	78.6%	90.4%	84.475%	C	89.090%	13%	6 of 46	877	Complete	Y
DOC	B	82.542%	4.953	A	56 of 56	100.000%	A	18 of 18	100.000%	D	60.000%	B	90.000%	C	62.9%	80.6%	71.750%	D	73.500%	61%	11 of 18	2,341	Complete	Y
DOD	A	92.120%	4.606	B	51 of 64	79.688%	A	32 of 32	100.000%	A	100.000%	B	90.000%					B	90.910%	44%	14 of 32	3,753	In progress	Y
Ed.	A	97.321%	5.839	A	29 of 29	100.000%	A	22 of 22	100.000%	A	90.000%	A	100.000%	A	95.7%	92.2%	93.925%	A	100.000%	77%	17 of 22	295	Complete	Y
Energy	C	77.642%	4.659	B	12 of 14	85.714%	A	11 of 11	100.000%	F	40.000%	D	70.000%	B	79.6%	80.6%	80.100%	B	90.040%	73%	8 of 11	752	Complete	Y
HHS	A	93.123%	5.587	A	198 of 204	97.059%	A	117 of 122	95.902%	A	100.000%	B	90.000%	C	65.7%	85.9%	75.775%	A	100.000%	86%	105 of 122	7,159	Complete	P
DHS	B	86.933%	5.216	A	20 of 22	90.909%	A	51 of 53	96.226%	C	70.000%	B	90.000%	A	95.7%	97.7%	96.675%	D	77.790%	92%	49 of 53	1,794	Complete	P
HUD	B	84.108%	5.047	A	8 of 8	100.000%	A	6 of 6	100.000%	F	40.000%	B	90.000%	C	65.0%	84.3%	74.650%	A	100.000%	100%	6 of 6	20	Complete	Y
DOJ	A	91.255%	5.475	A	20 of 20	100.000%	A	41 of 41	100.000%	A	100.000%	B	90.000%	B	72.5%	88.5%	80.500%	D	77.030%	78%	32 of 41	362	Complete	Y
DOJ	A	95.168%	5.710	A	11 of 11	100.000%	A	13 of 13	100.000%	B	87.500%	A	100.000%	A	84.6%	99.1%	91.850%	B	91.660%	69%	9 of 13	886	Complete	P
DOL	A	90.129%	5.408	A	18 of 18	100.000%	A	17 of 17	100.000%	F	50.000%	A	100.000%	A	85.7%	95.9%	90.775%	A	100.000%	100%	17 of 17	993	Complete	P
State	A	94.675%	5.681	A	13 of 13	100.000%	A	14 of 14	100.000%	A	100.000%	B	90.000%	C	60.0%	96.1%	78.050%	A	100.000%	100%	14 of 14	2,478	Complete	P
DOT	B	81.031%	4.862	A	18 of 20	90.000%	A	34 of 34	100.000%	F	50.000%	A	100.000%	C	54.2%	87.6%	70.875%	D	75.310%	15%	5 of 34	1,815	Complete	Y
Treas.	B	84.489%	5.069	B	43 of 49	87.755%	A	47 of 48	97.917%	F	50.000%	A	100.000%	C	72.9%	69.7%	71.300%	B	99.960%	35%	17 of 48	1,729	Complete	P
VA	B	82.698%	4.962	A	110 of 112	98.214%	A	12 of 12	100.000%	F	50.000%	D	70.000%	C	60.9%	95.1%	77.975%	A	100.000%	58%	7 of 12	1,189	Complete	Y
EPA	A	92.629%	5.558	A	49 of 50	98.000%	A	12 of 12	100.000%	C	75.000%	A	100.000%	B	74.2%	91.4%	82.775%	A	100.000%	100%	12 of 12	120	Complete	Y
GSA	A	94.130%	5.648	A	19 of 19	100.000%	A	23 of 23	100.000%	D	62.500%	A	100.000%	A	112.9%	99.0%	105.950%	B	96.330%	74%	17 of 23	771	Complete	Y
NASA	A	95.225%	5.714	A	8 of 8	100.000%	A	11 of 11	100.000%	A	100.000%	A	100.000%	C	62.1%	80.6%	71.350%	A	100.000%	0%	0 of 11	1,583	Complete	Y
NSF	B	86.858%	5.212	A	6 of 6	100.000%	A	3 of 3	100.000%	D	60.000%	D	70.000%	A	100.0%	82.3%	91.150%	A	100.000%	100%	3 of 3	63	Complete	Y
NRC	B	81.227%	4.874	B	6 of 7	85.714%	A	5 of 5	100.000%	F	40.000%	D	70.000%	A	85.4%	97.9%	91.650%	A	100.000%	100%	5 of 5	41	Complete	P
OPM	A	90.664%	5.440	B	14 of 16	87.500%	B	15 of 17	88.235%	A	90.000%	A	100.000%	C	69.8%	86.7%	78.250%	A	100.000%	82%	14 of 17	142	Complete	Y
SBA	B	84.337%	5.060	A	8 of 8	100.000%	A	12 of 12	100.000%	F	40.000%	A	100.000%	C	70.0%	83.2%	76.600%	C	89.420%	92%	11 of 12	15	Complete	Y
SSA	A	91.154%	5.469	C	26 of 36	72.222%	A	8 of 8	100.000%	A	90.000%	A	100.000%	B	71.9%	97.5%	84.700%	A	100.000%	88%	7 of 8	2,071	Complete	Y
USAID	A	92.042%	5.523	A	2 of 2	100.000%	A	4 of 4	100.000%	D	62.500%	B	90.000%	A	102.1%	97.4%	99.750%	A	100.000%	100%	4 of 4	129	Complete	Y
A	13			17			23			8			12						13					
B	10			6			1			1			8						5					
C	1			1			0			3			0						2					
D	0			0			0			4			4						4					
F	0			0			0			8			0						0					

³Of the 11 agencies that had not yet achieved 100% transition off of Network, two (DOC and Energy) provided transition plans. The remaining 9 agencies did not.

Since November 2015, a scorecard has been issued that grades agencies' implementation of key IT areas. For early scorecards, the areas focused on agencies' implementation of provisions of the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA).¹ The scorecard evolved beyond FITARA and began monitoring agencies' implementation of other provisions including the Modernizing Government Technology (MGT) act² and Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA).³ The scorecard expanded to grade agencies on a variety of other important IT issues including the management of software licensing and transitions from expiring telecommunication contracts. The scorecard has also "sunset" several categories; this iteration begins to track progress of other categories, although areas tracked are not used for calculating agencies' grades.

The **September 2024 iteration of the scorecard** further advances oversight of agencies' management of IT and cybersecurity in assessing the following **Categories**:

Agency CIO authority enhancements (Incremental): FITARA requires CIOs to certify that IT investments are adequately implementing incremental development. Poorly performing projects have often used a "big bang" approach—that is, broadly-scoped projects that take several years to deliver functionality. Consequently, federal guidance has called for agencies' major IT investments to deliver functionality incrementally. *Calculation*: Percentage of "in-progress" software development projects for major investments that affirm use of incremental development. *Data source*: IT Dashboard "Projects" data feed (downloaded on September 15, 2024).

CIO investment evaluation (Dashboard): FITARA requires agency CIOs to categorize their major IT investments by risk. Additionally, in the case of major IT investments that rate an IT investment as high risk for four consecutive quarters, the law requires that the agency CIO conduct a review aimed at identifying and addressing the causes of the risk. *Calculation*: Percentage of major IT investments that have been evaluated by the CIO within the current and prior fiscal year. *Data source*: IT Dashboard "CIO Evaluation History" data feed (downloaded on September 15, 2024).

Cloud computing: OMB's Federal Cloud Computing Strategy is a long-term, high-level strategy to accelerate cloud adoption in federal agencies. The Strategy (issued June 2019) identified five key requirements of cloud procurement that help ensure successful cloud adoption. The five requirements focus on ensuring that the CIO oversees modernization, agency cloud-related policies and guidance are iteratively improved, service level agreements are in place, service level agreement contracts are standardized, and visibility in high value asset contracts is continuously ensured. *Calculation*: Percentage of key procurement requirements satisfied as assessed by GAO. *Data source*: GAO-24-106137.

Modernizing Government Technology (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. *Calculation*: None. Percentages and letter grades are based on the following criteria: 100% (A) - an MGT act working capital fund or equivalent IT designated fund with flexible spending of at least 3 years with a CIO in charge of decision-making; 90% (B) - an MGT act working capital fund or equivalent IT designated fund without at least 3 years of flexible spending and/or does not have a CIO in charge of decisions-making; 80% (C) - plans to set up an MGT act working capital fund or equivalent IT designated fund in the current or next fiscal year; 70% (D) - some other IT related funding method long established before the MGT Act. *Data source*: Agencies' response letters to congressional inquiry (most recent inquiry is dated June 17, 2024).

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).

Cyber (FISMA): Congress enacted the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA) 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. *Calculation: Averaged percentage of the Fiscal year 2023 IG assessments with a denominator of Level 4 maturity and Agency Federal Cybersecurity Progress Report (FCPR) score. Data source: Fiscal Year 2023 IG assessments as reported in the Agency Cybersecurity Performance Summaries provided to Congress and Agency Federal Cybersecurity Progress Report (FCPR) scores as reported on Performance.gov/cyber (downloaded on September 15, 2024).*

Transition off Networx (EIS): GSA is responsible for contracts that provide telecommunications services for federal agencies. GSA developed the Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS) in preparation for the expiration of Networx. Delays during the transition to Networx resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars in missed savings. Networx contracts expired in May 2023; GSA has granted extensions to agencies that have not yet completed the transition. *Calculation: None. The category letter grade reflects an A for agencies who have achieved 100% transition, a B for agencies who have achieved greater than 90% transition, a C for agencies that have achieved greater than 80% transition, and a D for agencies that have achieved greater than 70% transition; however, the agency overall grade relies on the percentage complete. Data source: Rounded transition percentage complete (how many services each agency has moved off the expiring contracts) as reported in GSA's EIS Transition Progress Tracking Report Dashboard (dated August 27, 2024).*

This iteration of the scorecard also includes a **Progress tracker** for the following areas:

Transparency and risk management: FITARA requires OMB to publicize detailed information on federal IT investments, including the agency CIOs risk rating of IT investments. CIOs rate IT investments as high risk, moderately high risk, medium risk, moderately low risk, and low risk. *Data tracked and source: The percentage of an agency's major IT investments rated as medium to high risk as reported on the IT Dashboard "CIO Evaluation History" data feed (downloaded on September 15, 2024).*

Cost savings and avoidances (in millions): 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, including cost savings and avoidances. The law also requires OMB to submit a report to Congress on cost savings. *Data tracked and source: Agencies' total cost savings and avoidances identified since 2012 as reported on the IT Dashboard "Cumulative Combined Cost Savings" data feed (downloaded on September 15, 2024).*

Data center consolidation: FITARA and follow-on provisions 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. As of September 2024, nearly all CFO act agencies had completed their data center consolidation efforts. *Data tracked and source: Agencies' reported status of data center consolidation as reported in response to congressional inquiry (dated August 16, 2023) and updates as provided by the agency.*

CIO direct reporting: FITARA set out to ensure that federal Chief Information Officers (CIOs) had a significant role in agencies' IT decisions. Of the 24 major agencies, 17 CIOs report to the head of their agency (or the deputy) and 7 CIOs have established agency policies that allow for direct reporting over some, but not all, IT decisions. CIOs' ability to effectively manage IT is weakened when they do not report to the head of the agency. *Data tracked and source: Agencies' reported status of CIO direct reporting, including organizational charts and policies.*