

# Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)

## What is GPRA?

The **Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)** is a United States **law** enacted in 1993, one of a series of laws designed to improve government performance management. The GPRA requires agencies to engage in performance management tasks such as setting goals, measuring results, and reporting progress. To comply with the GPRA, agencies produce strategic plans, performance plans, and conduct gap analyses of projects. The GPRA of 1993 established project planning, strategic planning, and set up a framework of reporting for agencies to show the progress they make towards achievement of goals.

The **GPRA Modernization Act** of 2010 developed a more efficient and modern system, based on the existing requirements of the 1993 Act, for government agencies to report their progress.

As part of this federal mandate, all SAMHSA grantees are required to collect and report performance data using approved measurement tools. The Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) describe the data collection and performance measurement process.

## What are NOMS?

National Outcome Measures (NOMs) are **standardized operational definitions and outcome measures** identified by SAMHSA. There are 10 NOM domains intended to link to data records and to develop benchmarking strategies to determine acceptable levels of outcomes. SAMHSA program Centers utilize their own core set of NOMs to collect and report program performance.



Abstinence



Employment/education



Crime and criminal justice



Stability in housing



Access/capacity



Retention in treatment (CSAT)/readmission rate to hospitals (CMHS)



Social connectedness



Perception of care



Cost-effectiveness



Use of Evidence Based Practices (EBPs)

For more information, visit:

- [CMHS NOMs Client-Level Services Tool for Adults | SAMHSA](#)
- [CSAP GPRA Modernization Act Data Collection Tools | SAMHSA](#)
- [CSAT GPRA Client Outcome Measures Tool | SAMHSA](#)

## Which SAMHSA Programs Collect These Data?

SAMHSA's NOMs are included in SAMHSA's GPRA survey instruments for both discretionary and block grant programs. These data help SAMHSA create a national picture of substance misuse and mental health services to build evidence to support program outcomes associated with SAMHSA grants.

	GPRA	NOMS
Discretionary Grants & State Opioid Response (SOR)	All SAMHSA's discretionary grants (including SOR) are required to collect and report GPRA data.	SAMHSA limits the required NOMs domain data elements to a subset of the original 10 NOMs for discretionary programs.
Block Grants	All SAMHSA's block grants are required to collect and report GPRA data.	SAMHSA limits the required NOMs domain data elements to a subset of the original 10 NOMs for block grant programs.
Infrastructure Development, Prevention & Mental Health Promotion (IPP)	Some discretionary grants collect infrastructure and clinic/community level data. These are required by GPRA.	Most IPP grants collect only data pertaining to access, capacity, evidence-based practices (EBPs)

## Resources

- [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Block Grants | SAMHSA](#)
- [Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant | SAMHSA](#)
- GPRA Measurement Tools: [GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 | SAMHSA](#)
- [GPRA Client Outcome Measures FAQ for Discretionary Services Programs \(samhsa.gov\)](#)