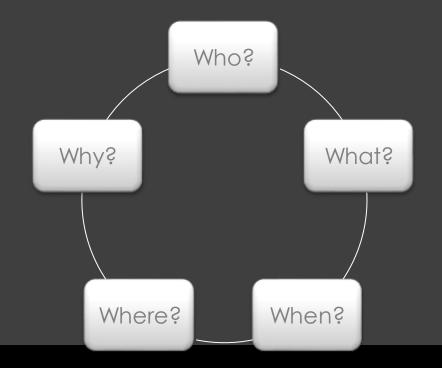
The Government and Performance Results Act (GPRA)





What is GPRA?

Form Approved OMB No. 0930-0208 Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Client Outcome Measures for Discretionary Programs

SAMHSA's Performance Accountability and Reporting System (SPARS)

March 2019

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 36 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information, if all items are asked of a client/participant; to the extent that providers already obtain much of this information as part of their ongoing client/participant intake or follow-up, less time will be required. Send comments regarding this burden estimate, or any other aspect of this collection of information, to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Reports Clearance Officer, Room 15E21B, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The control number for this project is 0930-0208.

The Government and Performance Results Act was enacted in 1993 to monitor and improve government performance. This act requires SAMSHA to collect data on federally funded programs.

The GPRA document is a tool that collects data on a client's behavior and activities. This tool sets performance goals, as well as measures client outcomes and progress in the enrolled program.

Providers will use this document to survey clients.

Who participates in GPRA?



Several programs utilize this tool; it is not limited to the State Opioid Response (SOR) initiative. For the DC SOR initiative, anyone who receives direct services must participate in GPRA.









When is GPRA Administered?

Baseline

Follow-up

Discharge



When is GPRA Administered? Baseline



GPRA intake/baseline interviews must be completed within two to five contacts after the client enters the program. It is best to complete GPRA as soon as possible, so efforts should begin within a few days of the client starting the program.



When is GPRA Administered? Follow-Up



5 months The window to conduct the follow-up GPRA opens one month before the 6-month date and closes two months after the 6-month date.

8 months

Begin follow-up

Followup due

Deadline



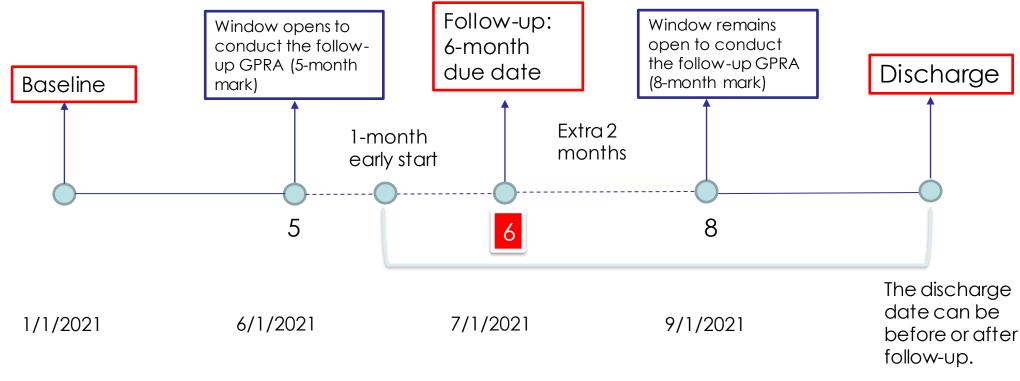


Follow-up GPRAs are due six months after intake.



When is GPRA administered? Follow-Up





GPRA requires follow-up interviews even if client has been discharged and is no longer receiving services at your agency.



Incentive: Participants who complete the follow-up GPRA are eligible for a \$30 gift card.



When is GPRA Administered? Discharge

Discharge GPRAs must be completed for each client.

<u>Types of Discharge</u>

Routine Discharge: The client has successfully completed the program.

Non-Routine/Administrative Discharge: The client stopped reporting to the program.



If program staff must search for a client who has left the program or a client who has dropped out of a program, the client will be eligible for a gift card once the discharge GPRA is completed.



Where is GPRA administered?



GPRA is designed for interviews to be conducted in-person.



The 2020 pandemic has restricted options for GPRA administration.



GPRA can be administered via phone when face-to-face interviews are not feasible due to public health restrictions.



Why is GPRA Administered?



GPRA is administered to measure the objectives and goals set for clients receiving services through federally funded programs.

GPRA Ensures:

- Accountability
- Improvement in Program Effectiveness
- Quality of Service
- Goal Setting
- Performance Goals



Why is GPRA Administered?



- (b) Purposes.-The purposes of this Act are to-
- (1) improve the confidence of the American people in the capability of the Federal Government, by systematically holding Federal agencies (2) initiate program performance reform with a series of pilot projects in setting program goals, measuring program performance against those goals,
- (3) improve Federal program effectiveness and public accountability by promoting a new focus on results, service quality, and customer satisfaction;
- (4) help Federal managers improve service delivery, by requiring that they plan for meeting program objectives and by providing them with
- (5) improve congressional decisionmaking by providing more objective information on achieving statutory objectives, and on the relative
- effectiveness and efficiency of Federal programs and spending; and
- (6) improve internal management of the Federal Government.

This insert is quoted directly from the Government Performance Results Act of 1993. https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/omb/mgmt-gpra/gplaw2m#h2



Why is GPRA Administered?

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Big Picture

The big picture

The steps presented in the following table are not all-inclusive nor are they as linear as they are presented. However, they should provide a general idea of the big picture.

Step	Action
1	Interviewers collect GPRA data using the CSAT-GPRA Tool in a face-to-face setting.
2	Grantees submit data through the SPARS online data entry and reporting system. Some grants permit data uploading to the system.
3	Your GPO accesses your data and reviews it to make sure things are proceeding as expected.
4	GPOs are accountable to their Branch Chiefs and Division Directors for the success of the grants for which they are responsible.
5	The Office of the CSAT Director reviews all of the data submitted and submits it to SAMHSA, the umbrella agency.
6	SAMHSA staff reviews all data submitted across the three centers and submits the data to HHS.
7	HHS reviews the SAMHSA data against performance targets and submits the data to OMB.
8	A representative from OMB reviews SAMHSA data and submits it on behalf of the agency to Congress.
9	Congress reviews the data from all agencies under HHS.



Provider gets GPRA completed for clients \rightarrow eventually reaches congress.

Funding received from the federal government is contingent on GPRA submissions.



GPRA – Things to Remember

- GRPA is important Intake, follow-up and discharge!
- Clients who complete follow-up GPRAs are eligible for a \$30 gift card.
- Follow-up GPRAs can be completed as early as 5 months after intake.
- Data matters congress views the effectiveness of our programs through GPRA completion.

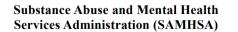




NO DATA



Form Approved OMB No. 0930-0208 Expiration Date: 02/28/2022



Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Client Outcome Measures for Discretionary Programs

SAMHSA's Performance Accountability and Reporting System (SPARS)

March 2019

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 36 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information, if all items are asked of a client/participant; to the extent that providers already obtain much of this information as part of their ongoing client/participant intake or follow-up, less time will be required. Send comments regarding this burden estimate, or any other aspect of this collection of information, to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Reports Clearance Officer, Room 152E1B, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and

GPRA – Things to Remember









Questions?



