

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOSPITALS

# ANNUAL LOTTERY EDUCATION FUNDS REPORT



California Department of  
State Hospitals

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Fiscal Year 2024-25



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## PREFACE

This is an annual report to the Legislature, which is mandated by the Budget Act of 2024 and due to the Governor and Legislature by May 15th of each year. This report identifies the amount of lottery funds for education received and expended by the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) during fiscal year (FY) 2024-2025.

**Budget Act of 2024, Chapter 22, Statutes of 2024, Control Section 24.60, reads in part as follows:**

*Each state entity receiving lottery funds shall annually report to the Governor and the Legislature on or before May 15 the amount of lottery funds that the entity received and the purposes for which those funds were expended in the prior fiscal year, including administrative costs. The Department of Education shall report on behalf of K–12 entities. If applicable, the entity shall also report the amount of lottery funds received on the basis of adult education average daily attendance (ADA) and the amount of lottery funds expended for adult education.*

**Lottery funds are received pursuant to Government Code Section 8880.5, which reads as follows:**

*8880.5. Allocations for education:*

*The California State Lottery Education Fund is created within the State Treasury, and is continuously appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this chapter. The Controller shall draw warrants on this fund and distribute them quarterly in the following manner, provided that the payments specified in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, shall be equal per capita amounts.*

*(a) – (f) continues.*

*(g) Payments shall also be made directly to the State Department of Developmental Services and the State Department of State Hospitals for clients with developmental or mental disabilities who are enrolled in state hospital education programs, including developmental centers, on the basis of an equal amount for each unit of average daily attendance, as defined by law.*

*(h) No Budget Act or other statutory provision shall direct that payments for public education made pursuant to this chapter be used for purposes and programs (including workload adjustments and maintenance of the level of service) authorized by Chapters 498, 565, and 1302 of the Statutes of 1983, Chapter 97 or 258 of the Statutes of 1984, or Chapter 1 of the Statutes of the 1983-84 Second Extraordinary Session.*

*(i) School districts and other agencies receiving funds distributed pursuant to this chapter may at their option utilize funds allocated by this chapter to provide additional funds for those purposes and programs prescribed by subdivision (h) for the purpose of enrichment or expansion.*

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(j) – (k) continues.

*(l) It is the intent of this chapter that all funds allocated from the California State Lottery Education Fund shall be used exclusively for the education of pupils and students and no funds shall be spent for acquisition of real property, construction of facilities, financing of research, or any other noninstructional purpose.*

## DSH OVERVIEW

The DSH manages the nation’s largest inpatient forensic mental health hospital system. The mission of DSH is to provide evaluation and treatment for individuals with complex behavioral health needs in a safe, equitable and responsible manner, by leading innovation and excellence across a continuum of care. DSH is responsible for the daily care and provision of mental health treatment of its patients.

DSH oversees five state hospitals (Atascadero, Coalinga, Metropolitan, Napa, and Patton) and employs over 13,000 staff. In addition to state hospital treatment, DSH provides services in contracted Jail-Based Competency Treatment (JBCT), Community-Inpatient Facilities (CIF), Conditional Release Program (CONREP), Community-Based Restoration (CBR), and pre-trial felony mental health Diversion (Diversion) programs.

DSH is responsible for the daily care of over 7,500 patients. In FY 2024-25, DSH served over 13,800 patients, with 8,871 served across the state hospitals, 1,995 in JBCT, 723 in CIF, 899 in CBR contracted programs, 567 in Diversion contracted programs, and 824 in CONREP programs. 11,589 individuals were treated within a DSH inpatient program and 2,290 were served through DSH’s outpatient programs. Through Early Access Stabilization Services (EASS) and Re-Evaluation services, during FY 2024-25, DSH initiated services for 3,554 patients in EASS, and off ramped 77 from a DSH commitment through DSH’s Re-Evaluation program. In addition, 28 individuals were diverted from jail into county Diversion programs funded by DSH.

## PATIENT TYPES SERVED AT DSH

Mental health treatment services at all facilities are delivered by clinical teams who provide full-time inpatient care to those with serious mental illness and are predominantly ordered for treatment by a criminal or civil court or by the Board of Parole Hearings. The state hospitals treat the following types of patients:

### **Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGI) - Penal Code (PC) 1026:**

Patients judged by the court to be not guilty because they were insane at the time of the felony crime are committed to a state hospital for treatment for a period equal to the maximum sentence of their most serious offense. Their treatment goal is to control violent behaviors and develop socially responsible behavior and independent living skills, while treating their mental illness.

### **Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act – Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 5000:**

These patients are typically referred by local community health programs and involuntarily

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placed within the state hospital system for treatment via a conservatorship agreement. Conservatorships are for people who, as a result of a mental health disorder, are considered to be gravely disabled; they are unable to provide for their basic personal needs of food, clothing, or shelter. Patients treated within DSH are those whose psychiatric conditions require the highest level of psychiatric care and those who cannot be treated in less restrictive locked facilities or board-and-care homes. LPS patients are discharged from the state hospital once they have either met discharge criteria i.e., improvement in their mental health and their county of residence has found placement for them or if they have successfully petitioned the court to terminate their conservatorship.

**Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) - PC 1370:**

Patients deemed incompetent to stand trial are those who have been charged with a crime and, as a result of a mental health disorder, are 1. unable to understand the nature and purpose of the court proceedings taken against them and 2. unable to assist counsel in the conduct of their defense in a rational manner. These patients may be placed in a state hospital where the focus of their psychiatric treatment is to provide psychiatric treatment and restore them to competency (i.e., understand court proceedings and assist counsel) so the court may adjudicate their pending charges. Patients who are determined to be unlikely to regain competency are returned to the court to determine future status which may include an LPS Conservatorship.

**Offenders with Mental Health Disorders (OMD) - PC 2962 and 2972:**

Parolees who committed one of a specified list of crimes and who were treated for a severe mental disorder connected to their original crime can be committed to a state hospital as a condition of parole for a period not to exceed the length of their parole term. If the person still requires treatment at the end of their parole term, they can be civilly committed under P.C. 2972 if it is determined that they are a substantial danger to themselves or others. These commitments last for one year and may be renewed annually by the court.

**Incarcerated Persons with Serious Mental Illnesses transferred from CDCR - PC 2684:**

These incarcerated person-patients (also referred to as Coleman patients) are transferred from CDCR for inpatient mental health care with the expectation that they will return to a CDCR facility when they will no longer require inpatient treatment.

**Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) - WIC 6602 and 6604:**

Individuals who are convicted of a legislatively defined set of sex offenses who complete their prison sentences are evaluated by DSH or independent evaluators. Those that meet SVP criteria receive a probable cause hearing and are placed in a state hospital pending full commitment (WIC 6602). A trial confirming SVP status can result in commitment to a state hospital for an indeterminate period (WIC 6604). SVPs can petition annually for release, be recommended for outpatient status by DSH practitioners, or be determined to no longer meet SVP criteria.

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## FACILITY & EDUCATION PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

DSH provides services to individuals in state hospitals who are moderately to severely disabled with behavioral, psychiatric, and medical conditions. DSH offers Adult Education (Adult Basic, Adult Secondary, and Career Technical Education) and Special Education programs. These education programs focus on life skills training designed to meet clinical treatment objectives and help individuals develop techniques needed to function as independently as possible in the community. DSH education programs place emphasis on basic skills for adult literacy, employment responsibilities, community living, personal health and wellness, and interactions with technology. DSH utilizes a quarterly school calendar that includes at least 210 days per school year.

Lottery Education Funds used by DSH are exclusively for the education of pupils and students. They are not used for noninstructional purposes such as vocation-only programs.

### **DSH-Atascadero:**

DSH-Atascadero opened in 1954 and is located on the Central Coast of California in Atascadero (San Luis Obispo County). The hospital is a self-contained psychiatric hospital constructed within a security perimeter. The majority of the all-male patient population is remanded for treatment by Superior Courts or by CDCR pursuant to various sections of the California PC and the WIC. DSH-Atascadero primarily serves the following four patient types: OMD, Coleman patients from CDCR, IST, and NGI.

Education services are provided through the Aztec Adult School, Recovery Education Activities for Community Health (REACH) program, and Career Technical Education (CTE). Instruction is offered in math, reading, writing, high school equivalency, and English as a second language (ESL). The REACH program provides opportunities for engagement in supported treatment activities and modality specific experiences such as music, art, and fitness for patients with low cognitive abilities. CTE is offered in Graphic Arts and Landscape Gardening. The Education Department also provides a basic keyboarding class, where patients learn keyboarding skills, a Microsoft Word class where the patients learn basic Microsoft programs, and CTE classes where the patients discuss and learn skills needed to obtain and retain employment.

### **DSH-Metropolitan:**

DSH-Metropolitan opened in 1916 and is located in Norwalk (Los Angeles County). The hospital is an open style campus with a security perimeter. Due to concerns raised by the community, DSH-Metropolitan maintains a formal agreement with the City of Norwalk and the Los Angeles County Sheriff not to accept patients charged with murder or a sex crime, or that are at high risk for escape. DSH-Metropolitan primarily serves the following four patient types: LPS, IST, OMD, and NGI.

The Enhancement Services Education Department at DSH-Metropolitan provides special education, adult basic education (ABE), and literacy through high school equivalency, CTE instruction, and vocational work opportunities as an integral part of the patients' active treatment. Eligible special education students are enrolled in one of the three Golden Vista School classrooms. General education patients may also continue to

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develop and improve their academic skills or pursue their high school equivalency. The Vocational Services program offers patient workers a therapeutic means to gain both CTE and vocational work experiences through the Industrial Therapy program.

**DSH-Napa:**

DSH-Napa opened in 1875 and is located in Napa County. The hospital was the first of the five State Hospitals and is the oldest California state hospital still in operation. It has an open style campus with a security perimeter. DSH-Napa primarily serves the following four patient types: LPS, IST, OMD, and NGI.

Phoenix Adult School at DSH-Napa offers classes such as ABE, special education, high school equivalency, ESL, literacy, community college classes, and other specialized mental health classes. The Vocational Services program provides diverse work opportunities for patient workers to enhance their treatment through rehabilitative employment services. Programming includes CTE and hands-on skill development at various worksites which are designed to meet varied levels of skills and abilities. On the job training assignments include janitorial, landscaping, recycling center, career technical training, woodworking, construction, and upholstery.

**DSH-Patton:**

DSH-Patton opened in 1893 and is located in San Bernardino County. The hospital has an open style campus with a security perimeter. CDCR correctional officers provide perimeter security and transportation at DSH-Patton as well as transportation of patients to outside medical services and some court proceedings. DSH-Patton primarily serves the following five patient types: LPS, IST, OMD, NGI and female Coleman patients from CDCR.

At DSH-Patton, all patients are eligible for educational treatment programs provided through a wide range of educational services. The education programs are primarily structured under the sections of special education, ABE, adult advanced education, CTE and vocational rehabilitation. The CTE and Vocational Rehabilitation program is designed to help patients acquire the necessary social/living skills related to gainful employment, vocational mobility, adjustment, social living functioning, and community integration. Depending upon the educational background, cognitive and intellectual abilities, and self-interest, a patient may be assigned to one or more studies at any given time.

## **FISCAL AND PROJECT SUMMARIES**

DSH Adult Education and Special Education programs are required to use lottery funds to support student learning and maximize student gains. Each hospital monitors and tracks expenditures to ensure funds are expended in compliance with lottery regulations, DSH policy, and the availability of funds.

The hospitals track and compile daily attendance data documented in school attendance registers. This information is reported annually to the DSH Patient Care Coordination Division and then transmitted to the State Controller's Office (SCO), where it is compared with the statewide attendance/enrollment data reported by all eligible agencies. SCO uses

the data in a calculation of all available lottery funding to determine the share of funds to be allocated to support DSH educational programs.

The Lottery Education funds were allocated amongst four hospitals that serve patients who are eligible for the specific categories of adult/special education programs: DSH-Atascadero, DSH-Metropolitan, DSH-Napa, and DSH-Patton.

**FY 2024-2025:**

DSH served a total of 513 students (506 adult education and 7 special education), which equates to 99 percent enrolled in adult education and 1 percent enrolled in special education.

The DSH combined ADA total for FY 2024-2025 was 48 (46 adult education and 2 special education students), which equates to 96 percent enrolled in Adult Education and 4 percent enrolled in Special Education.

The data below represents the budget authority and final expenditures for DSH for FY 2024-2025.

Facility	Total Students Served	Average Daily Attendance	Total Allocated	Total Expenditures
DSH-Atascadero	195	13	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,421
DSH-Coalinga	16	5	\$ 0 <sup>1</sup>	\$ 0
DSH-Metropolitan	18	4	\$ 6,000	\$ 3,304
DSH-Napa	237	19	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,790 <sup>2</sup>
DSH-Patton	47	7	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,726
Total	513	48	\$ 21,000	\$ 14,241

The information below provides a summary of lottery funded projects for FY 2024-2025.

**DSH-Atascadero:**

Lottery funds were used to purchase class record books, headphones, headphone ear covers, and USB wall plug charging stations. The record books manage classroom

<sup>1</sup> DSH-Coalinga was not allocated Lottery funding in FY 2024-2025 due to an Average Daily Attendance of zero in FY 2023-2024.

<sup>2</sup> The Lottery apportionment is a continuous appropriation without regard to fiscal year. Unspent funds from each fiscal year do not have an encumbrance or expiration cutoff date. Once a current year has ended, these funds are no longer allocated to an individual facility, but become a pooled resource allocated to the department as a whole. These pooled funds are available for educational needs which cannot be met with a hospital's annual Lottery allotment. DSH-N utilized unspent Lottery funds from a prior year to pay for the difference between their 2024-25 allocation and their 2024-25 expenditures.

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attendance and plan student lessons which were essential for teacher planning and school record keeping. Headphones were required for audio output on the school's electronic devices, while headphone ear covers allowed students to utilize the school headsets while also maintaining their health and wellness. The USB charging stations were used for the school's battery-operated portable devices which include PCs, Launch Pads, and the Study Buddy used for student learning.

**DSH-Metropolitan:**

Lottery funds were used to purchase classroom materials and supplies.

**DSH-Napa:**

Lottery funds were used to purchase classroom computers. The computers provide students with access and training to current technology aligned with CASAS competencies and provide students with educational resources to support learning. Students are able to gain proficiency in logging-in to a closed network, accessing materials, downloading/saving as needed, and interfacing with multiple programs within a secure environment.

**DSH-Patton:**

Lottery funds were used to purchase classroom materials and supplies. They were also used to send staff for professional development at the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) Summer Institute. CASAS is a nonprofit organization that develops and provides standardized tests to measure basic skills in reading, math, listening, speaking, and writing for adult learners. These tests are used by educational institutions and government agencies to place students in appropriate classes, monitor their progress, and certify their proficiency for work, postsecondary education, and community life.