

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOSPITALS

# ANNUAL LOTTERY EDUCATION FUNDS REPORT



California Department of  
State Hospitals

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Fiscal Years 2021-2022, 2022-2023



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## PREFACE

This is an annual report to the Legislature, which is mandated by the Budget Acts of 2021 and 2022 and due to the Governor and Legislature by May 15th of each year. This report identifies the amount of lottery funds for education received by the Department of State Hospitals (DSH), during fiscal years (FY) 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

**Budget Act of 2021, Chapter 21, Statutes of 2021, Control Section 24.60 and Budget Act of 2022, Chapter 43, Statutes of 2022, 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. 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 (g), inclusive, shall be equal per capita amounts.*

*(a) – (g) continues.*

*(h) 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.*

*(i) 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.*

*(j) 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 (i) for the purpose of enrichment or expansion.*

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(k) – (l) continues.

*(m) 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

DSH manages the nation's largest inpatient forensic mental health hospital system. Its mission is to provide evaluation and treatment in a safe and responsible manner, by leading innovation and excellence, across a continuum of care and settings.

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 nearly 13,000 staff. In addition to state hospital treatment, DSH provides services in contracted Jail-Based Competency Treatment, Community-Inpatient Facilities, Conditional Release Program, Community-Based Restoration, and pre-trial felony mental health Diversion programs.

DSH is responsible for the daily care to over 7,000 patients, in FY 2022-23, DSH served over 13,000 patients. 11,259 individuals were treated within a DSH inpatient program and 1,875 served through DSH's outpatient programs. Through Early Access Stabilization (EASS) and Re-evaluation services, during FY 2022-23 DSH initiated services for 1,427 patients in EASS, and off ramped 546 through DSH's Re-evaluation program. In addition, during FY 2022-23, 477 individuals were diverted into county programs funded by DSH.

## PATIENT TYPES SERVED AT DSH

The state hospital system includes five state hospitals located at Atascadero, Coalinga, Metropolitan-Los Angeles, Napa, and Patton. 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 placed within the state hospital system for treatment via a conservatorship

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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 are 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.

**Mentally Ill Prisoners transferred from CDCR - PC 2684:**

These inmate-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.

## **DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES**

DSH provides services to individuals in state hospitals who are moderately to severely



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disabled with behavioral, psychiatric, and/or medical conditions. The education programs at the state hospitals are designed to meet clinical treatment objectives and focus on life skills training designed to help individuals develop techniques needed to successfully function as independently as possible in the community.

DSH utilizes a quarterly school calendar that includes at least 210 days per school year. DSH education programs place emphasis on basic life skills, social skills, academic skills, high school equivalency test preparation, vocational training, employment preparation, community living, recreation and leisure, physical education, personal health and wellness, technology, and literacy.

**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 Vocational Instruction. 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. Vocational Instruction 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 Vocational 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 Education Department and Vocational Services at DSH-Metropolitan work as a unit to provide special education, adult basic education (ABE), and literacy through high school equivalency, vocational 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 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 vocational education and vocational work experiences through the Industrial Therapy program. Vocational education provides education,

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training, and vocational guidance to patients.

**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 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, and adult advanced education and vocational rehabilitation. The 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 is 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.

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**FY 2021-2022:**

DSH served a total of 561 students (552 adult education and 9 special education), which equates to 98 percent enrolled in adult education and 2 percent enrolled in special education.

The DSH combined ADA total for FY 2021-2022 was 59 (55 adult education and 4 special education students), which equates to 93 percent enrolled in Adult Education and 7 percent enrolled in Special Education.

The data below represents the budget authority and final expenditures for DSH for FY 2021-2022.

Facility	Total Students Served	Average Daily Attendance	Total Allocated	Total Expenditures
DSH-Atascadero	140	3	\$7,000	\$2,000
DSH-Metropolitan	121	8	\$5,000	\$0
DSH-Napa	231	45	\$4,000	\$10,000 <sup>1</sup>
DSH-Patton	69	3	\$3,000	\$0
Total	561	59	\$19,000	\$12,000

The information below provides a summary of lottery funded projects for FY 2021-2022.

**DSH-Atascadero:**

American Sign Language (ASL) resources were purchased to enhance the ASL program intended for patients who are deaf, have hearing loss, or are hearing impaired. DSH endeavors to assist deaf and/or hearing-impaired persons by providing interpretive services to ensure they receive evaluation, education, and recovery services in a language that makes it possible for them to understand and participate actively in their treatment.

**DSH-Metropolitan:**

DSH-Metropolitan did not have expenditures during FY 2021-2022.

**DSH-Napa:**

Desktop computers, drawing tablets, and group-patient laptops were purchased to increase exposure to technology in the classroom, and improve classroom participation. Computers and tablets support instruction, provide students with exposure to technology, promote interactive and personalized learning, and are used for schoolwork, projects, leisure, and more.

**DSH-Patton:**

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<sup>1</sup> Total includes unexpended funds from prior fiscal years.



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DSH-Patton did not have expenditures during FY 2021-2022.

**FY 2022-2023:**

DSH served a total of 583 students (573 adult education and 10 special education), which equates to 98 percent enrolled in adult education and 2 percent enrolled in special education.

The DSH combined ADA total for FY 2022-2023 was 187 (185 adult education and 2 special education students), which equates to 99 percent enrolled in Adult Education and 1 percent enrolled in Special Education.

The data below represents the budget authority and final expenditures for DSH for FY 2022-2023.

Facility	Total Students Served	Average Daily Attendance	Total Allocated	Total Expenditures
DSH-Atascadero	166	16	\$7,000	\$5,000
DSH-Metropolitan	123	22	\$5,000	\$1,000
DSH-Napa	219	143	\$4,000	\$7,000 <sup>2</sup>
DSH-Patton	75	6	\$3,000	\$26,000 <sup>3</sup>
Total	583	187	\$19,000	\$39,000

The information below provides a summary of lottery funded projects for FY 2022-2023.

**DSH-Atascadero:**

Handheld educational devices, cartridges, and pre-loaded applications were purchased to expand educational opportunities for students preparing for high school equivalency testing, as well as improve academic skills in math and writing, increase exposure to technology in the classroom, and improve classroom participation. The devices, cartridges, and pre-loaded applications increase the likelihood of passing scores and allow teachers the ability to track progress and evaluate test readiness.

**DSH-Metropolitan:**

Art supplies were purchased for the Arts in Mental Health (AIMH) program. Participants learn and explore various performing and visual arts, which includes art fundamentals, illustration, advanced music, taiko drumming, and theater arts. These activities offer patients a chance for artistic self-expression and enrichment, which may develop into a positive coping mechanism and hobby. AIMH groups also provide literacy and academic components, as well as the opportunity to work as a team in a relaxed, social setting.

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<sup>2</sup> Total includes unexpended funds from prior fiscal years.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes unexpended funds from prior fiscal years.

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**DSH-Napa:**

Supplies were purchased to relabel library books to create an ease of access and consistency for students and teachers, while utilizing and teaching basic library techniques and methodologies. Teaching students how to effectively search for, evaluate, and use information is crucial for future employment possibilities and enhances critical thinking and research abilities.

Computers were also purchased to replace broken desktop computers in the Computer Lab. Computers support instruction, provide students with exposure to technology, promote interactive and personalized learning, and are used for schoolwork, projects, leisure, and more.

**DSH-Patton:**

Supplies were purchased to replenish needed items for the Horticulture Vocational program. The Horticulture Vocational program provides hands on experience and training, where students learn valuable skills, they may use to gain employment upon release, as well as during their stay at DSH-Patton.

Computer equipment and supplies were also purchased for the Multimedia Vocational program. The Multimedia Vocational program provides hands on experience and training, where patients gain valuable skills, they may use to find employment when returning to the community. The purchase of the new equipment allowed DSH-Patton to modernize its equipment to better serve the students.

Vocational and educational supplies were also purchased to expand educational opportunities for students. Art supplies were purchased to expand, enhance, and replenish current supply. Toners were purchased for students to print student resumes and prepare for interviews.

The Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) program is used by education staff to measure gains made by students over the course of a treatment cycle. Staff attended CASAS training, which was beneficial to the staff proctors and students.