



CARF
Survey Report
for
Northeast Florida
State Hospital

CARF INTERNATIONAL

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Organization

Northeast Florida State Hospital
7487 South State Road 121
Macclenny, FL 32063

Organizational Leadership

Tonia K. Branch, LMHC, NCC, CAP
Operations Consultant Manager

Joseph A. Infantino, Hospital Administrator

Survey Dates

November 16-18, 2009

Survey Team

Debbie Winder, RN, Administrative Surveyor

Sheryl S. Hedgley, M.A., Program Surveyor

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Programs/Services Surveyed

Case Management/Services Coordination: Mental Health (Adults)

Community Integration: Mental Health (Adults)

Crisis Intervention: Mental Health (Adults)

Crisis Stabilization: Mental Health (Adults)

Inpatient Treatment: Mental Health (Adults)

Outpatient Treatment: Mental Health (Adults)

Previous Survey

June 18-20, 2008

Three-Year Accreditation



Survey Outcome

Three-Year Accreditation

Expiration: November 2012

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SURVEY SUMMARY

Northeast Florida State Hospital has strengths in many areas.

- The grounds are beautifully maintained and provide a sense of unrestricted freedom.
- The mall provides an inclusive community that prepares persons served to return to a less restrictive environment.
- Each person served has an advocate on each shift for support of any kind.
- Each village has a behavior health specialist to provide specialized attention to persons served when behavior escalates.
- The development of the independent living area for persons served who had difficulty participating in the recovery centers has been successful.
- The organization encourages the staff members to be participatory in creating improvements, enhancements, and programs to improve the quality of services for the persons served.
- The facility has utilized student and intern participation that has developed into improvement in the hiring process and quality of staff members.
- The safety plan is concise, readable, and easily accessible in all nursing stations.
- Families are able to visit and stay at the facility to provide support to persons served.
- The drop-in center was relocated to improve safety.
- The community behavioral healthcare services component utilizes an electronic records system that provides central access to all records of the persons served, promotes paper reduction efforts, and ensures that records are organized and that case documentation is legible.

In the following area Northeast Florida State Hospital demonstrates exemplary conformance to the standards.

- The quality improvement plans and story boards are used throughout the entire facility to encourage continuous improvement service delivery to persons served.

Northeast Florida State Hospital should seek improvement in the areas identified by the recommendations in the report. Consultation given does not indicate nonconformance to standards but is offered as a suggestion for further quality improvement.

On balance, Northeast Florida State Hospital is committed to best practices and demonstrates substantial conformance to the CARF standards. The organization is encouraged to address the opportunities for improvement noted in this report, including giving further attention to the development and integration of the treatment planning process and documentation.

Northeast Florida State Hospital has earned a Three-Year Accreditation. The board, leadership, and staff members are congratulated on this achievement, and they are encouraged to continue to integrate the CARF accreditation standards into their process of organizational development.

SECTION 1. ASPIRE TO EXCELLENCE®

A. Leadership

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations identify leadership that embraces the values of accountability and responsibility to the individual organization's stated mission. The leadership demonstrates corporate social responsibility.

Key Areas Addressed

- Leadership structure
 - Leadership guidance
 - Commitment to diversity
 - Corporate responsibility
 - Corporate compliance
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

C. Strategic Integrated Planning

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations establish a foundation for success through strategic planning focused on taking advantage of strengths and opportunities and addressing weaknesses and threats.

Key Areas Addressed

- Strategic planning considers stakeholder expectations and environmental impacts
 - Written strategic plan sets goals
 - Plan is implemented, shared, and kept relevant
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

D. Input from Persons Served and Other Stakeholders

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations continually focus on the expectations of the persons served and other stakeholders. The standards in this subsection direct the focus to soliciting, collecting, analyzing, and using input from all stakeholders to create services that meet or exceed the expectations of the persons served, the community, and other stakeholders.

Key Areas Addressed

- Ongoing collection of information from a variety of sources
 - Analysis and integration into business practices
 - Leadership response to information collected
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

E. Legal Requirements

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations comply with all legal and regulatory requirements.

Key Areas Addressed

- Compliance with all legal/regulatory requirements
-

Recommendations

E.2.b.

The organization should have written procedures to guide personnel in responding to search warrants.

F. Financial Planning and Management

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations strive to be financially responsible and solvent, conducting fiscal management in a manner that supports their mission, values, and annual performance objectives. Fiscal practices adhere to established accounting principles and business practices. Fiscal management covers daily operational cost management and incorporates plans for long-term solvency.

Key Areas Addressed

- Budget(s) prepared, shared, and reflective of strategic planning
 - Financial results reported/compared to budgeted performance
 - Organization review
 - Fiscal policies and procedures
 - Review of service billing records and fee structure
 - Financial review/audit
 - Safeguarding funds of persons served
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

G. Risk Management

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations engage in a coordinated set of activities designed to control threats to their people, property, income, goodwill, and ability to accomplish goals.

Key Areas Addressed

- Identification of loss exposures
 - Development of risk management plan
 - Adequate insurance coverage
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

H. Health and Safety

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations maintain healthy, safe, and clean environments that support quality services and minimize risk of harm to persons served, personnel, and other stakeholders.

Key Areas Addressed

- Inspections
 - Emergency procedures
 - Access to emergency first aid
 - Competency of personnel in safety procedures
 - Reporting/reviewing critical incidents
 - Infection control
-

Recommendations

H.4.b.(1)

It is recommended that health and safety training be provided for all staff members annually.

H.13.a. through H.13.e.

Although fire and natural disaster drills have been conducted on each shift, other procedures have not. Northeast Florida State Hospital should conduct unannounced tests of all emergency procedures at least once a year on each shift. Tests should include actual or simulated physical evacuations, when included in the procedures. Tests should be in writing, be analyzed for performance improvement, and result in improvement or affirm satisfactory current practice.

H.16.a. through H.16.c.

It is recommended that staff members receive training for fire detection, warning of fire hazards, and suppression of fires.

Consultation

- It is suggested that the incident report written policy and procedure and the incident report form concur to make incident reporting more user-friendly.
-

I. Human Resources

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations demonstrate that they value their human resources. It should be evident that personnel are involved and engaged in the success of the organization and the persons they serve.

Key Areas Addressed

- Adequate staffing
- Verification of background/credentials
- Recruitment/retention efforts

- Personnel skills/characteristics
 - Annual review of job descriptions/performance
 - Policies regarding students/volunteers, if applicable
-

Recommendations

I.11.a. through I.11.f.

Northeast Florida State Hospital should consistently provide for initial and ongoing training updates for all personnel on the rights of the persons served, person- and family-centered services, the prevention of workplace violence, confidentiality requirements, cultural competency, and expectations regarding professional conduct.

J. Technology

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations plan for the use of technology to support and advance effective and efficient service and business practices.

Key Areas Addressed

- Written technology and system plan
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

K. Rights of Persons Served

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations protect and promote the rights of all persons served. This commitment guides the delivery of services and ongoing interactions with the persons served.

Key Areas Addressed

- Communication of rights
 - Policies that promote rights
 - Complaint, grievance, and appeals policy
 - Annual review of complaints
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

L. Accessibility

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations promote accessibility and the removal of barriers for the persons served and other stakeholders.

Key Areas Addressed

- Written accessibility plan(s)
 - Status report regarding removal of identified barriers
 - Requests for reasonable accommodations
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

M. Information Measurement and Management

Principle Statement

CARF-accredited organizations are committed to continually improving their organizations and service delivery to the persons served. Data are collected and information is used to manage and improve service delivery.

Key Areas Addressed

- Information collection, use, and management
 - Setting and measuring performance indicators
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

N. Performance Improvement

Principle Statement

The dynamic nature of continuous improvement in a CARF-accredited organization sets it apart from other organizations providing similar services. CARF-accredited organizations share and provide the persons served and other interested stakeholders with ongoing information about their actual performance as a business entity and their ability to achieve optimal outcomes for the persons served through their programs and services.

Key Areas Addressed

- Proactive performance improvement
 - Performance information shared with all stakeholders
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

Exemplary Conformance

N.3.a. through N.3.c.

The quality improvement plans and story boards are used throughout the entire facility to encourage continuous improvement service delivery to persons served. The organization has a clear commitment to the advancement of best practice on an ongoing basis, and it is commended for the enthusiasm of staff members, which is evident throughout the facility at all levels as well as the community.

SECTION 2. GENERAL PROGRAM STANDARDS

Principle Statement

For an organization to achieve quality services, the persons served are active participants in the planning, prioritization, implementation, and ongoing evaluation of the services offered. A commitment to quality and the involvement of the persons served span the entire time that the persons served are involved with the organization. The service planning process is individualized, establishing goals and objectives that incorporate the unique strengths, needs, abilities, and preferences of the persons served. The persons served have the opportunity to transition easily through a system of care.

A. Program Structure and Staffing

Principle Statement

A fundamental responsibility of the organization is to provide a comprehensive program structure. The staffing is designed to maximize opportunities for the persons served to obtain and participate in the services provided.

Key Areas Addressed

- Written program plan
 - Crisis intervention provided
 - Medical consultation
 - Services relevant to diversity
 - Assistance with advocacy and support groups
 - Team composition/duties
 - Relevant education
 - Clinical supervision
 - Family participation encouraged
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

Consultation

- The organization is encouraged to develop and implement a family education day.
-

B. Screening and Access to Services

Principle Statement

The process of screening and assessment is designed to maximize opportunities for the persons served to gain access to the organization's programs and services. Each person served is actively involved in, and has a significant role in, the assessment process. Assessments are conducted in a manner that identifies the strengths, needs, abilities, and preferences of each person served. Assessment data may be gathered through various means, including face-to-face contact, telepsychiatry, or from external resources.

Key Areas Addressed

- Screening process described in policies and procedures
 - Ineligibility for services
 - Admission criteria
 - Orientation information provided regarding rights, grievances, services, fees, etc.
 - Waiting list
 - Primary and ongoing assessments
 - Reassessments
-

Recommendations

B.5.a.

B.5.b.(1)

Northeast Florida State Hospital should develop written procedures for the waiting list and ensure that the waiting list information documents the persons' needs.

B.9.h.(2)

It is recommended that the organization's primary assessment include collecting information regarding the efficacy of current and previously used medications by the persons served.

C. Individual Plan

Principle Statement

Each person served is actively involved in and has a significant role in the individual planning process and has a major role in determining the direction of his or her individual plan. The individual plan contains goals and objectives that incorporate the unique strengths, needs, abilities, and preferences of the person served, as well as identified challenges and problems. Planning is consumer directed and person centered.

Key Areas Addressed

- Development of individual plan
 - Co-occurring disabilities/disorders
 - Individual plan goals and objectives
 - Designated person coordinates services
-

Recommendations

C.2.e.

It is recommended that the individual plan consistently specify the services to be provided by the organization.

C.3.a.(1)

The individual plans should include goals that are consistently expressed in the words of the persons served.

Consultation

- It is suggested that the monthly progress notes reflect the integration of the persons served.
-

D. Transition/Discharge

Principle Statement

Transition, continuing care, or discharge planning assists the persons served to move from one level of care to another within the organization or to obtain services that are needed but are not available within the organization. The transition process is planned with the active participation of each person served. Transition may include planned discharge, placement on inactive status, movement to a different level of service or intensity of contact, or a re-entry program in a criminal justice system.

The transition plan is a clinical document that includes information about the person's progress in recovery and describes the completion of goals and the efficacy of services provided. It is prepared to ensure a seamless transition to another level of care, another component of care, or an after care program.

A discharge summary, identifying reasons for discharge, is completed when the person leaves services for any reason (planned discharge, against medical advice, no show, infringement of program rules, etc.).

Just as the assessment is critical to the success of treatment, the transition services are critical for the support of the individual's ongoing recovery or well-being. The organization proactively attempts to contact the persons served after formal transition or discharge to gather needed information related to their postdischarge status. Discharge information is reviewed to determine the effectiveness of its services and whether additional services were needed.

The transition plan and/or discharge summary may be included in a combined document as long as it is clear whether the information relates to a transition or discharge planning.

Key Areas Addressed

- Referral or transition to other services
 - Active participation of persons served
 - Transition planning at earliest point
 - Unplanned discharge referrals
 - Plan addresses strengths, needs, abilities, preferences
 - Follow-up for persons discharged for aggressiveness
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

E. Medication Use

Principle Statement

Medication use is the practice of handling, prescribing, dispensing, and/or administering medications to persons served in response to specific symptoms, behaviors, and conditions for which the use of medications is indicated and deemed efficacious. Medication use may include self-administration, or be provided by personnel of the organization or under contract with a licensed individual. Medication use is directed toward maximizing the functioning of the persons served while reducing their specific symptoms and minimizing the impact of side effects.

Medication use includes prescribed or sample medications, and may include over-the-counter or alternative medications provided to the person served as part of the therapeutic treatment/service program. Alternative medications can include herbal or mineral supplements, vitamins, homeopathic remedies, hormone therapy, or culturally specific treatments.

Medication control is identified as the process of physically controlling, transporting, storing, and disposing of medications, including those self-administered by the person served.

Self-administration for adults is the application of a medication (whether by injection, inhalation, oral ingestion, or any other means) by the person served, to his/her body; and may include the organization storing the medication for the person served, or may include staff handing the bottle or blister-pak to the person served, instructing or verbally prompting the person served to take the medication, coaching the person served through the steps to ensure proper adherence, and closely observing the person served self-administering the medication.

Self-administration by children or adolescents in a residential setting must be directly supervised by personnel, and standards related to medication use applied.

Dispensing is considered the practice of pharmacy; the process of preparing and delivering a prescribed medication (including samples) that has been packaged or re-packaged and labeled by a physician or pharmacist or other qualified professional licensed to dispense (for later oral ingestion, injection, inhalation, or other means of administration).

Prescribing is evaluating, determining what agent is to be used by and giving direction to a person served (or family/legal guardian), in the preparation and administration of a remedy to be used in the treatment of disease. It includes a verbal or written order, by a qualified professional licensed to prescribe, that details what medication should be given to whom, in what formulation and dose, by what route, when, how frequently, and for what length of time.

Key Areas Addressed

- Individual records of medication
 - Physician review
 - Policies and procedures for prescribing, dispensing, and administering medications
 - Training regarding medications
 - Policies and procedures for safe handling of medication
-

Recommendations

E.3.d.

It does not appear that the written procedures to store medications separately from other products and materials are consistently followed. The organization's written procedures regarding medication should include safe storage.

E.5.e.(1)

It is recommended that the organization's written medication procedures include reviewing the effectiveness of past medications used by the persons served.

F. Nonviolent Practices

Principle Statement

Programs strive to be learning environments and to support persons served in the development of recovery, resiliency, and wellness. Relationships are central to supporting individuals in recovery and wellness. Programs are challenged to establish quality relationships as a foundation to supporting recovery and wellness. Providers need to be mindful of developing cultures that create healing, healthy and safe environments, and include the following:

- Engagement
- Partnership—power with, not over
- Holistic approaches

- Respect
- Hope
- Self-direction

Programs need to recognize that individuals may require supports to fully benefit from their services. Staff members are expected to access or provide those supports wanted and needed by the individual. Supports may include environmental supports, verbal prompts, written expectations, clarity of rules and expectations, or praise and encouragement.

Even with supports, there are times when individuals may show signs of fear, anger, or pain, which may lead to aggression or agitation. Staff members are trained to recognize and respond to these signs through de-escalation, changes to physical environment, implementation of meaningful and engaging activities, redirection, active listening, etc. On the rare occasions when these interventions are not successful and there is imminent danger of serious harm, seclusion or restraint may be used to ensure safety. Seclusion and restraint are never considered treatment interventions; they are always considered actions of last resort. The use of seclusion and restraint must always be followed by a full review, as part of the process to eliminate the use of these in the future.

The goal is to eliminate the use of seclusion and restraint in behavioral health, as the use of seclusion or restraint creates potential physical and psychological dangers to the persons subject to the interventions, to the staff members who administer them, or to those who witness the practice. Each organization still utilizing seclusion or restraint should have the elimination thereof as an eventual goal.

Restraint is the use of physical or mechanical means to temporarily limit a person's freedom of movement; chemical restraint is the involuntary administration of medication, in immediate response to a dangerous behavior, to temporarily subdue a person or manage their behavior. Restraints used as an assistive device for persons with physical or medical needs are not considered restraints for purposes of this section. Briefly holding a person served, without undue force, for the purpose of comforting him or her or to prevent self-injurious behavior, or holding a person's hand or arm to safely guide him or her from one area to another, is not a restraint. Separating individuals threatening to harm one another, without implementing restraints, is not considered restraint.

Seclusion refers to restriction of the person served to a segregated room with the person's freedom to leave physically restricted. Voluntary time out is not considered seclusion, even though the voluntary time out may occur in response to verbal direction; the person served is considered in seclusion if freedom to leave the segregated room is denied.

Seclusion or restraint by trained and competent personnel is used only when other less restrictive measures have been found to be ineffective to protect the person served or others from injury or serious harm. Peer restraint is not considered an acceptable alternative to restraint by personnel. Seclusion or restraint is not used as a means of coercion, discipline, convenience, or retaliation.

In a correctional setting, the use of seclusion or restraint for purposes of security is not considered seclusion or restraint under these standards. Security doors designed to prevent elopement or wandering are not considered seclusion or restraint. Security measures for forensic purposes, such as the use of handcuffs instituted by law enforcement personnel, are not subject to these standards. When permissible, consideration is made to removal of physical restraints while the person is receiving services in the behavioral health care setting.

Key Areas Addressed

- Emergency intervention procedures
 - Patterns of use reviewed
 - Policies and procedures for use of seclusion and restraint
 - Persons trained in use
 - Designated room
-

Recommendations

F.5.b.(4)

It is recommended that the organization's written status report on the plan for minimization or elimination of the use of seclusion and/or restraint include the factors that impede the elimination of seclusion and restraint practices.

F.6.c.

It is recommended that the organization have a protocol regarding the use of seclusion and restraint for persons with special needs.

F.10.b.

F.10.e.

It is recommended that the organization's written procedures ensure that a designated, qualified, and competent physician or licensed practitioner provide a face-to-face evaluation of the person served within one hour of the order for seclusion and restraint, and after 24 hours, a new order for seclusion and/or restraint be issued following a face-to-face evaluation by a designated, qualified, and competent physician or licensed independent practitioner.

F.14.b.

It does not appear that a time frame to review episodes of seclusion and restraint has been determined. The chief executive or designated management or supervisory staff member should review and sign off on all uses of seclusion or restraint within a designated time frame.

Consultation

- It is suggested that a convex mirror be installed in all seclusion rooms.
-

G. Records of the Persons Served

Principle Statement

A complete and accurate record is developed to ensure that all appropriate individuals have access to relevant clinical and other information regarding each person served.

Key Areas Addressed

- Confidentiality
 - Time frames for entries to records
 - Individual record requirements
 - Duplicate records
-

Recommendations

G.1.a.

G.1.b.

It is recommended that the records of the persons served communicate information in a manner that is organized and clear. The records could be consistently organized in a systematic way to make the documents readily accessible.

G.3.e.

It is recommended that the records of the persons served identify the location of any other records.

H. Quality Records Review

Principle Statement

The organization has systems and procedures that provide for the ongoing monitoring of the quality, appropriateness, and utilization of the services provided. This is largely accomplished through a systematic review of the records of the persons served. The review assists the organization in improving the quality of services provided to each person served.

Key Areas Addressed

- Quarterly professional review
 - Review current and closed records
 - Items addressed in quarterly review
 - Use of information to improve quality of services
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

MENTAL HEALTH

Core programs in this field category are designed to provide services for persons with or who are at risk for psychiatric disabilities/disorders or have other mental health needs. These programs encompass a wide variety of therapeutic settings and intervention modalities. Core programs in this field category may also provide services to persons with co-occurring disabilities/disorders, such as mental illness and a developmental disability.

SECTION 3. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CORE PROGRAM STANDARDS

Principle Statement

The standards in this section address the unique characteristics of each type of core program area. Behavioral health programs are organized and designed to provide services for persons who have or who are at risk of having psychiatric disorders, harmful involvement with alcohol or other drugs, or other addictions or who have other behavioral health needs. Through a team approach, and with the active and ongoing participation of the persons served, the overall goal of each program is to improve the quality of life and the functional abilities of the persons served. Each program selected for accreditation demonstrates cultural competency and relevance. Family members and significant others are involved in the programs of the persons served as appropriate and to the extent possible.

C. Case Management/Services Coordination

Principle Statement

Case management/services coordination programs provide goal-oriented and individualized supports focusing on improved self-sufficiency for the persons served through assessment, planning, linkage, advocacy, coordination, and monitoring activities. Successful service coordination results in community opportunities and increased independence for the persons served. Programs may provide occasional supportive counseling and crisis intervention services, when allowed by regulatory or funding authorities.

Case management/services coordination may be provided by an organization as part of its individual service planning and delivery, by a department or division within the organization that works with individuals who are internal and/or external to the organization, or by an organization with the sole purpose of providing case management/services coordination. Such programs are typically provided by qualified case managers/coordinators or by case management teams.

Organizations performing case management/services coordination as a routine function of other services or programs are not required to apply these standards unless they are specifically seeking accreditation for this program.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

E. Community Integration

Principle Statement

Community integration is designed to help persons to optimize their personal, social, and vocational competency in order to live successfully in the community. Activities are determined by the needs of the persons served. The persons served are active partners in all aspects of these programs. Therefore, the settings can be informal in order to reduce barriers between staff members and program participants. A psychosocial clubhouse, a drop-in center, an activity center, and a day program are examples of community integration services.

Community integration provides opportunities for the community participation of the persons served. The organization defines the scope of these services based on the identified needs and desires of the persons served. A person may participate in a variety of community life experiences that may include, but are not limited to:

- Leisure or recreational activities.
- Communication activities.
- Spiritual activities.
- Cultural activities.
- Vocational pursuits.
- Development of work attitudes.
- Employment activities.
- Volunteerism.
- Educational and training activities.
- Development of living skills.

- Health and wellness promotion.
 - Orientation, mobility, and destination training.
 - Access and utilization of public transportation.
-

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

G. Crisis Intervention

Principle Statement

Crisis intervention programs offer services aimed at the assessment and immediate stabilization of acute symptoms of mental illness, alcohol and other drug abuse, and emotional distress or in response to acts of domestic violence or abuse/neglect. Crisis intervention services consist of mobile response, walk-in centers, or other means of face-to-face assessments and telephone interventions.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

H. Crisis Stabilization

Principle Statement

Crisis stabilization programs are organized and staffed to provide the availability of overnight residential services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for a limited duration to stabilize acute psychiatric or behavioral symptoms, evaluate treatment needs, and develop plans to meet the needs of the persons served. Often crisis stabilization programs are used as a preemptive measure to deter unnecessary inpatient hospitalization.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

M. Inpatient Treatment

Principle Statement

Inpatient treatment programs provide coordinated and integrated services in freestanding or hospital settings. Inpatient treatment programs include a comprehensive, biopsychosocial approach to service delivery. There are daily therapeutic activities in which the persons served participate. Inpatient treatment is provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The goal of inpatient treatment is to provide a protective environment that includes medical stabilization, support, treatment for psychiatric and/or addictive disorders, and supervision. Such programs operate in designated space that allows for an appropriate medical treatment environment.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

R. Outpatient Treatment

Principle Statement

Outpatient treatment programs provide services that include, but are not limited to, individual, group, and family counseling and education on recovery and wellness. These programs offer comprehensive, coordinated, and defined services that may vary in level of intensity. Outpatient programs may address a variety of needs, including, but not limited to, situational stressors; family relations; interpersonal relationships; mental health issues; life span issues; psychiatric illnesses; addictions (such as alcohol or other drugs, gambling, and Internet); eating or sexual disorders; and the needs of victims of abuse, domestic violence, or other trauma.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations in this area.

PROGRAMS/SERVICES BY LOCATION

Northeast Florida State Hospital

7487 South State Road 121
Macclenny, FL 32063

Crisis Intervention: Mental Health (Adults)
Crisis Stabilization: Mental Health (Adults)
Inpatient Treatment: Mental Health (Adults)

NEFSH Community Behavioral Healthcare Services

84 West Lowder Street, Suite C
Macclenny, FL 32063

Case Management/Services Coordination: Mental Health (Adults)
Community Integration: Mental Health (Adults)
Outpatient Treatment: Mental Health (Adults)