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State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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185 W. State Street
Trenton, N. J.

TO: The Honorable Brendan T. Byrne, Governor
Members of the New Jersey Legislature
Members of the Public Health Council

FROM: William J. Dougherty, M. D.
Acting State Commissioner of Health

SUBJECT: State Department of Health Annual Report

March 1974

New Jersey Statutes Annotated 26:1A-15 oblige the State Commissioner of Health to report to you in March on the work of the State Department of Health.

The concise report enclosed is sent to you to satisfy the statutory requirement.


 William J. Dougherty, M.D.

Enclosure

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185 W. State Street
Trenton, N. J.

Summary Annual Report for 1973,
New Jersey State Department of Health

This is a concise report of activities of people in the State Department of Health during the calendar year 1973. The activities are presented under the division in which the various responsibilities are placed.

Division of Community Health Services

Alcoholism Control

A hot line to provide information and referral services 24 hours a day was established. The toll free number is 800-322-5525.

Outdated films were replaced with 18 new titles.

An Alcohol Education Resource unit for teachers was published and distributed.

Training was provided for persons employed in alcoholism treatment centers.

The Program co-sponsored alcohol education workshops for teachers at Glassboro, Montclair, Paterson, and Trenton State Colleges.

In January, Columbia University conducted a three day seminar on alcohol and alcohol abuse for health officers.

This year, 2,801 persons were treated for alcohol-related problems in 10 alcoholism out-patient treatment facilities that receive formula grant money from the Alcoholism Control Program. About half

of the persons showed improvement as the result of the treatment. In addition, 1,414 office visits and 15,018 telephone calls were handled by five information and referral centers which the Program helps to support.

The Program, in cooperation with the State Department of Civil Service, developed an employee advisory service for state employees and their families. Twenty-six of the individuals referred had problems related to the misuse of alcohol.

Twenty-seven New Jersey professionals, whose work entails significant contact with alcoholics, received scholarships from the Program to attend the three-week Rutgers Summer School of Alcohol Studies.

Chronic Renal Disease Program

The Program now provides partial support for 182 patients. This support is directed toward enabling the dialysis patient and his family to conduct the process in his home.

The Social Security Amendments of 1973 declared all chronic renal disease patients eligible for Social Security support regardless of age. Because of delays in its implementation, its impact was uncertain at the end of 1973.

New Jersey legislation which became effective July 1, 1973 mandated that "funds be expended without regard to any tests for financial eligibility."

The number of approved hospital dialysis centers in the state is now 14. Eight hospitals out of state are approved for services to residents of New Jersey.

Food Program

Departmental inspectors continued to inspect retail and wholesale food establishments throughout the year but discontinued administrative orders to establishments to discontinue operations after the Attorney General ruled that such action could not be imposed without prior judicial review. The inspectors continue to inspect and proprietors of almost all of those rated unsatisfactory have voluntarily discontinued operations long enough to clean up and and to obtain a reinspection. The department continued to publicize those rated unsatisfactory, giving the reasons for the rating, and the department also continued its policy of publicizing when the establishment resumed operations.

Of 3,188 retail food establishments inspected by departmental sanitarians in 1973, 54.6 percent were satisfactory, 41.4 percent were conditionally satisfactory, and four percent were unsatisfactory.

There were 529 inspections in health care facilities, 60 in institutions controlled by the State Department of Institutions and Agencies, 121 in day care centers, and 149 in colleges and universities. Added to the 3,188 retail food establishments, this made a total of 4,047 places inspected by state inspectors.

One hundred and fifty-six wholesale cosmetic plants were inspected and 1,389 wholesale food establishments. Fewer than three percent were found unsatisfactory.

Financial penalties for violation of the statute or of the State Sanitary Code were collected from a number of establishments which were rated conditionally satisfactory.

Inspectors from the department's Consumer Health Services also made surveys of food facilities in a number of state operated institutions and in a number of state licensed health care facilities. As the result of complaints, 103 inspections were made of food facilities of colleges and universities. Only one such establishment was rated unsatisfactory.

On May 15, 1973, the department entered into a contract with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to conduct inspections of wholesale food establishments and interstate travel facilities. The contract provided for collecting food and water samples at facilities inspected.

Under Phase I of the contract, the department assumed responsibility for inspection of 120 bakeries, 400 food warehouses, and 78 bottling plants.

Under another phase of the contract, the department is responsible for inspection of 6 interstate airline caterers, 8 airline watering points, 27 bus servicing areas, 7 railroad watering points, 140 vessel watering points, one railroad commissary, and 200 terminal restaurants. The department is reimbursed for costs incurred.

In accordance with legislation enacted in 1971, the department began licensing food/cosmetic wholesale food establishments operating in New Jersey.

By the end of 1973, there were 1375 establishments licensed. This number is expected to increase. The licensing program provided revenues of about \$127,000 from May 1, 1973 to the end of the year. As a result of the licensing requirement, the program has much greater control of food manufactured, packaged, stored, and distributed within the state.

The public has become more aware of inspection programs for both retail and wholesale food establishments and one result has been an increase in consumer complaints received by the department.

The Food Program spent many man hours cooperating with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in handling recalls of mushroom products found to have been contaminated or suspected to be contaminated with botulism organisms.

Milk Program

New laws governing the production, handling, and distribution of milk, cream, and milk products took effect January 1, 1973. Containers of whole white milk must now be marked with the legend "Not To Be Sold After" and the month and date of the month after which the product may not be offered for sale. The dating declaration is expressed by the first two or three letters of the month followed by the date of the month, which shall be no later than five days following the date of pasteurization. The department has received fewer consumer complaints about milk dating since the new procedure went into effect.

The estimated volume of milk covered by the dating legend "Not To Be Sold After" was 653,000,000 quarts in 1973. The dating requirement applied to whole white milk only. Fluid milk by-products such as skim

milk, buttermilk, and low fat milk are not required to carry the legend on the container.

The new legislation permits the department to accept reports of inspections of milk plants performed by any agency certified by this department. This has eliminated the need for costly out-of-state inspections.

New regulations establishing definitions and standards of identity for designated fluid milk products, and sanitary requirements for the production and processing of milk and fluid milk products became effective on December 28, 1972. These regulations conform closely to those of neighboring states and with those of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Public Health Service. These regulations were vigorously enforced, resulting in the collection of 20 separate penalties for non-compliance.

New regulations establishing definitions and standards of identity for frozen desserts were promulgated and became effective March 13, 1973. A standard of identity now exists for "Freezer Made Milk Shakes." This will require the department to inspect and license an estimated 500 additional establishments in New Jersey in addition to the presently inspected and licensed 1150 establishments manufacturing frozen desserts. The regulations permit the use of additional wholesome food grade ingredients in the manufacture of frozen desserts which were previously prohibited.

General Sanitation Program

There were 116 campgrounds listed with this program. Of these, 89 were certified on the basis of 1972 inspections.

There were resident day camps at 145 locations at the end of 1972; 81 were certified and 61 were not certified. They are certified when they comply with minimum criteria.

There is a voluntary lake bathing program in which proprietors of lake bathing places voluntarily meet departmental criteria for sanitation and safety. Nineteen were certified for lake bathing only and 15 were given full certification, including food service. The lake bathing inspection program is a voluntary one and the proprietors of 56 lake bathing places chose not to participate in the program.

Plans and specifications for five new mobile homes^{park} were reviewed against the requirements of Chapter 9 of the State Sanitary Code and approved.

At the request of school superintendents or boards of education, inspections of 12 new school sites were made to determine suitability as to location and sewage and water requirements. Plans for sewage and water facilities for 36 new schools or additions were approved, some after making required revisions.

This program received, on an average, seven complaints a day covering housing, heating, lack of water, overflowing septic tanks, etc. Most were referred to municipal or county health departments for correction.

Urban Rodent and Insect Control Project

Federal monies have funded projects in Camden, East Orange, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Plainfield, and Trenton at least through May 31, 1974. State monies have funded projects in Asbury Park and Passaic.

During the life of these projects, 381 project employees have received job-related training; more than 100,000 tons of trash were carted away from target areas; more than 4,500 abandoned automobiles were removed from streets and vacant lots; 1,343 presentations were made to more than 50,000 city residents to teach them how to maintain sanitary conditions; more than 62,000 families were visited to demonstrate how sanitary conditions can be achieved and maintained; 157 schools initiated insect and rodent control programs; more than 24,000 premises were sprayed to destroy insects; more than 40,000 premises and catch basins were baited to destroy rodents; and as a result of inspection of more than 20,000 premises, more than 5,600 citations were issued with corrective action following. Corrective action in these instances meant that corrections were made in the buildings so as to conform to municipal codes. Of the 5,600 citations issued, 1,960 or 35 percent received appropriate legal action or complied voluntarily.

Rabies Control

For the 17th consecutive year there were no laboratory confirmed cases of rabies in animals other than bats.* There were

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*A human died from rabies in 1971 after being bitten on the lip by a bat.

20 laboratory confirmed cases of rabies in bats, comparable to preceding years.

There were 418 visits to 375 kennels, pet shops, shelters, and pounds. There are 772 such facilities licensed by municipalities and 48 percent were inspected. The program made 1,337 consultations regarding immunization against rabies; 800 consultations regarding animal control; and 757 investigations of animal bites.

In the first six months of 1973, there were 176,000 animals vaccinated against rabies using inactivated vaccine. There were 91,000 dogs vaccinated with the modified live virus vaccine in the last six months of the year.

As the year drew to a close, the legislature passed and the Governor signed a bill to require immunization of dogs against rabies as a prerequisite to licensure. Pursuant to provisions of the bill, this department prepared regulations to guide local health departments, municipal clerks, and veterinarians in carrying out the provisions of the statute.

State Health Aid

At the end of 1973, 378 municipalities were participating in the State Health Aid program. In 1967, the first year of State Health Aid, 232 municipalities were eligible to participate.

A conference for health officers was held on June 6 and 7.

Urban and Rural Health

Contracts totalling \$500,000 will help establish obstetrical services in Plainfield; comprehensive health services in a health center in Newark; a dental clinic in Perth Amboy; prenatal, obstetrical, and postnatal services in Hoboken; health maintenance organizations in Trenton and at Rutgers University; dietician services in Perth Amboy; a health education program in Summit; coordinate comprehensive ambulatory and inpatient service at East Orange General Hospital; and survey the effectiveness of neighborhood health centers throughout the state.

The block grant of federal funds for migrant or rural health services was discontinued at the end of fiscal year 1973, a severe blow to these services. Despite this setback, the program was able to provide public health nursing services through contract with four agencies; to provide limited social casework; \$15,000 in payment of emergency inpatient hospital services; \$2500 for outpatient services; and \$1,000 for emergency medical and dental visits. Although mechanization of agriculture is increasing, about 10,000 migrant or seasonal workers worked in the fields and orchards of New Jersey in 1973.

Accident Prevention and Poison Control

There are now 34 poison control centers in the state.

To assist in monitoring violations under the Lead Poisoning Control Act, the Program designed and developed a new lead poisoning investigation

and abatement report. Four workshops were held for health officers, nurses, and sanitarians to acquaint them with the state law, the provisions of the chapter on lead poisoning in the State Sanitary Code, and with the new report form.

The Program initiated epidemiologic and environmental investigations action in 279 individual cases with abnormal levels in children less than six years of age.

To reduce automobile accidents among State Health Department employees, the Program coordinator conducted six 8-hour courses in defensive driving.

Dental Health

The Dental Health Program served as a resource to a Fluoridation Study Commission. The Commission submitted its report to the legislature and to the Governor. The Commission unanimously approved the concept of fluoridation and voted seven to two in favor of mandatory fluoridation.

In cooperation with the New Jersey College of Dentistry, the Dental Health Program developed a new dental care evaluation system for neighborhood health centers at the Center in Perth Amboy.

Family Planning

The prime objective of this program has been to assure the availability of family planning services to women in low income groups because they do not have the resources to pay for such services and they have been among the most neglected. The staff provided training and more than 70 consultative visits to family planning clinics, nursing

schools, vocational schools, colleges, and welfare agencies in 14 counties.

The Family Planning Program provided more than \$700,000 in funds for family services throughout the state and in several instances it was the only funding agency. During the first seven months of 1973, approximately 45,000 women were served in family planning clinics. The services included: 288 referrals to prenatal clinics, 21,595 urinalysis, serology, and sickle cell tests being done. There were 16,836 gonorrhea cultures done, with 169 positives being referred for treatment. Tine tests were done on 3,163 clients, with 27 positives referred for x-ray. There were 902 medical referrals covering such problems as kidney infections, pelvic inflammatory disease, hypertension, obesity, and diabetes. Surgical referrals were made for uterine and ovarian cysts, breast cysts, and sterilizations (285 both male and female).

During July and August, 53 billboards across the state advised that family planning is an important part of life.

Hemophilia Program

There are 267 patients registered with the Program. The sum of \$368,000 of a total budget of \$429,000, was committed to provide blood products for patients.

Twenty-one hospitals, four blood banks, and a biological laboratory participate in the program. There are 68 panel physicians approved by the Program.

Maternal and Child Health

Sixteen newborns were discovered to have phenylketonuria during 1973. There is about one case discovered for every 12,500 babies tested. The Program is now following 84 children who are being treated for this defect.

The number of children seen at the child evaluation clinics funded by the Program increased 63 percent during the year to 264 patients. The total number of patients seen in these clinics since they were established is 1,765.

Homemaker Services

Seven hundred new homemaker-home health aides were trained and certified in 35 training courses during the year. More than 10,000 patients were helped by Homemaker Service in 1972 and the number probably increased for 1973 although totals were not available for this report.

Because of the availability of homemaker service in 1972, 2246 instances of employee absenteeism were prevented; 2966 persons did not have to enter institutions, and 2559 hospital discharges were facilitated. Four Volunteer Friendly Visitor training courses resulted in the training of approximately 100 new visitors.

A 10-hour refresher training course for homemaker-home health aides trained prior to 1968 was given to 251 homemakers.

Standards for licensure of New Jersey homemaker-home health aide agencies as required in Chapters 136-138, Laws of 1971, were developed and will be presented to the Health Care Administration Board in 1974.

Nursing

The national proficiency examination for practical nurses licensed by waiver was administered to 382 practical nurses.

A workshop on rehabilitation care was attended by 80 nurses and nursing assistants from long-term care facilities.

Nutrition

Eleven projects throughout the state applied for funding under a Special Supplemental Food Program for pregnant or lactating women, infants, and children up to four years of age who are determined to be nutritional risks. The U.S. Department of Agriculture provides the funds but the program is administered through state departments of health. The application for the project in Newark was approved before the year ended.

Physical Therapy

A one-day workshop on prosthetic management was attended by 260 physical therapists.

As a result of visits to home health agencies, about 20 percent have appointed or are recruiting a physical therapist. This was a service lacking in most of the 45 agencies until two years ago.

At the request of the State Board of Medical Examiners, the State Consultant developed standards for licensure of foreign trained physical therapists.

Program Audits

Forty-two audits of local health agencies as to their performance in meeting program and personnel standards of New Jersey's Certified Health Services showed that more than 90 percent were met substantially or conditionally in both categories. The 42 audits of local health agencies in 1973 covered 206 municipalities which had a population of 2,509,245.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis decreased in the state in the three-year period 1970-1972 but it is still a massive problem in some cities. The new active case rate in 1970 was 17.8 per 100,000; in 1972, it was 16.4 per 100,000. For cities with 250,000 population or more, Newark, New Jersey is the highest in the nation with 69.6 new active cases per 100,000 people. Other cities which were considerably above the state average were Paterson, Trenton, Jersey City, Camden, and Elizabeth.

The total of new active cases reported for 1973 dropped to 1,075.

There is hope for a reduction in cases if available resources are better used. Some local control units are following inactive patients throughout life. This is a waste of available manpower and funds.

We propose to ask the Tuberculosis Advisory Council to adopt a policy which would encourage all physicians to discharge patients who are inactive, bacteriologically negative, clinically well, and who have completed the prescribed course of drug therapy without major interruption.

The continued availability of the necessary drugs for treatment is essential to a decline in the incidence of tuberculosis. The State Department of Health had to discontinue providing drugs in 1971 when federal funds were withdrawn from the department. We have been furnishing drugs again since the fall of 1973.

Division of Health Facilities

Medicare Certification

This unit evaluated services provided by participating skilled nursing facilities, hospitals, independent laboratories, home health agencies, suppliers of portable x-ray services, and rehabilitation agencies.

All 116 skilled nursing facilities and nine new facilities were surveyed. Ten additional surveys were made for change of ownership and 20 visits were made to follow up on complaints.

All 130 participating hospitals and one new hospital were surveyed. Those that are accredited are surveyed only for the function of the utilization review plan.

All 44 participating home health agencies were surveyed by the Standards and Special Studies Unit in the division.

Ninety-five of 124 independent laboratories were surveyed. In October, this responsibility was transferred to the Division of Epidemiology and Laboratories.

Two participating suppliers of portable x-ray services were surveyed by the Bureau of Radiation Protection in the Department of Environmental Protection.

Three participating rehabilitation agencies were surveyed.

Standards and Special Studies

This unit coordinated the development of standards for licensure of Intermediate Dialysis Facilities for presentation to the Health Care Administration Board.

It was also involved in updating licensure standards for Intermediate Care Facilities.

The unit made efforts to develop new standards for licensure of three types of health facilities which were not previously licensed: Home Health Agencies, Homemaker Home Health Agencies, and Independent Ambulatory Facilities.

This unit assisted other units in the division and it also participated in certification surveys of drug treatment centers in cooperation with the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control.

Health Statistics and Economics

Staff participated in the budget review system to set tentative 1973 prospective rates for 107 hospitals and in the cost appeal mechanism to set final retroactive rates for hospitals which appealed the tentative rate of a prior year.

Financial feasibility studies were completed for 271 certificate of need applications and five applications for Hill-Burton funds.

Certificate of Need

This unit completed the processing of 240 project applications in 1973; 208 were granted certificates of need; 32 were denied. The approved projects had a total cost of \$76,956,022; those denied would have cost \$30,290,310.

In the last three years, this unit processed 426 applications and approved 335 for a combined estimated cost of \$264,452,890. Ninety-one applications were denied. Together, those 91 projects would have cost \$99,538,130 plus the costs of staffing, maintenance, etc.

Nursing Home Administrators Licensing Board

Six licensing board meetings were held and two professional licensing examinations were conducted. Forty-nine permanent licenses were approved. Five hundred and thirty-six licenses were renewed.

Facility, Surveys, and Licensing

A new procedure put into effect July 1, 1973 eliminated the processing of 8500 letters.

Health Facility Services

This unit processes applications for grants or loans under the Hill-Burton federal funding program. This program was named for U.S. Senators Lister C. Hill and Harold H. Burton who pushed the bill through the U.S. Senate. The bill was signed into law by President Harry S. Truman in 1946.

On July 27, 1973, the Hospital Advisory Council met to allocate the 1972 Hill-Burton Funds. The following are projects which were funded under the Hill-Burton Program:

General Hospital and Public Health Center Category:

Loans:

Atlantic City Hospital	\$1,000,000
Raritan Valley Hospital	3,828,420
Pascack Valley Hospital	1,885,375

Grants:

Ocean County Public Health Center	\$530,885
Burlington County Public Health Center	130,700
Garfield Public Health Center	136,400
Township of Wayne Public Health Center	78,400

Long-Term Care Category:

Grants:

Camden County Hospital	107,433
Essex County Hospital	100,000

Modernization Category:

Grants:

Newark Beth Israel Medical Center	1,000,000
St. Joseph's Hospital	900,000
Passaic General Hospital	86,963

Loans:

St. Joseph's Hospital	9,100,000
Columbus Hospital	900,000

Out-Patient Facility Category:

Grants:

Newark Neighborhood Health Center #1	484,200
Newark Neighborhood Health Center #2	252,462
Newark Neighborhood Health Center #3	100,000
Columbus Hospital	126,000
Jersey City Model Cities Program	483,840
Mercer Hospital	30,000
Newark Day Center	63,789
Plainfield Neighborhood Health Center #1	35,640
Plainfield Neighborhood Health Center #2	19,800
Plainfield Neighborhood Health Center #3	33,907
Salem County Drug Abuse	16,200

Rehabilitation Category:

Grants:

Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation	\$117,104.50
Betty Bacharach Home for Rehabilitation	117,104.50
United Cerebral Palsy	100,000.00

Loans:

Millville Hospital	1,140,705
Betty Bacharach for Rehabilitation	500,000

Plans Review

This unit reviews health facility plans to assure that the physical environment is protected, that functional operations are adequate, and that safety requirements are met. The unit completed 904 inspections in 1973. The facilities inspected included nursing homes, hospitals, boarding homes, homes for the aged, and drug facilities.

A major objective of the unit is to maintain current data on health facility construction in the state.

Division of Laboratories and Epidemiology

Transfusion Associated Hepatitis Reduced

The department announced dramatic success in efforts to reduce hepatitis associated with blood transfusions. This is a serious disease with an overall mortality of 14 percent and development of long-term chronic illness among many. To 1970, the risk of acquiring hepatitis

following blood transfusion in New Jersey increased alarmingly year by year. There were 241 cases in 1967, 308 in 1968, 397 in 1969, and 424 in 1970 among patients transfused in hospitals in New Jersey.

Since 1969, the department has been awarded funds under a contract with the Bureau of Biologics, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, to perform studies related to hepatitis and blood transfusion.

These studies resulted in definition of New Jersey's problems with transfusion-associated hepatitis, in identification of factors affecting the risk of its occurrence, and in demonstrating what could be done to prevent it.

The department put into effect a four-pronged program including promotion of an all volunteer blood supply, mandatory testing of all blood units for hepatitis-associated antigen, detection and interdiction of blood donors chronically infected with hepatitis, and acquainting physicians as to the risks of blood transfusion in order to reduce needless and excessive administration of blood.

As a result of these efforts, the risk was reduced dramatically; only 170 cases occurred in 1972, a 60 percent reduction over 1970. Also, the use of high risk commercial blood was curtailed. Only 16 percent of the blood used in New Jersey during 1972 was from commercial donors.

Clinical Laboratory Improvement

During the year, personnel of the program conducted 300 field visits to hospitals, blood banks, and independent clinical laboratories. Approximately 1400 test procedures were performed on check samples hand carried to laboratories to permit observation and evaluation of routine performance. The program also distributed by mail more than 20,000 samples in the disciplines of bacteriology, blood banking, chemistry, hematology, and immunochemistry.

Chemistry Program

The Chemistry Program serves the State Department of Environmental Protection in its efforts to reduce pollution of the waters of New Jersey. Seventy-five thousand chemical and physical tests were performed on more than 5,000 samples of streams, sewage, plant effluents, and industrial wastes. The data were used to issue abatement orders and to upgrade facilities.

In cooperation with the Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control to monitor drug addicts, more than 600,000 tests for amphetamines, barbiturates, and alkaloids were performed on urine samples. The urine drug monitoring service provided analytical services to 52 state and private agencies.

Eastern Encephalitis

Eastern Encephalitis was confirmed in four humans, 17 horses, five flocks of pheasants and one flock of pigeons in New Jersey. Eastern encephalitis is a mosquito-borne viral disease indigenous to the Atlantic Coastal states of the United States. The State Department of Health maintains surveillance of eastern encephalitis viral activity in the state in order to alert mosquito-control agencies when necessary.

Venereal Disease Control

The number of reported cases of syphilis in the first nine months of 1973 was 13 percent greater than in the same nine months in 1972. One reason was an intensified epidemiologic effort. Ninety-eight percent of all reported cases of early infectious syphilis were interviewed to elicit sexual contacts.

Gonorrhea cases showed an eight percent increase in the first nine months of the year. Again, much of the increase can be attributed to increased screening activities.

Pesticide Poisonings

Services were provided in seven acute poisoning episodes involving 14 victims. Most resulted from not using adequate protective equipment or from careless handling of the product.

Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control

This Division is charged with the responsibility for planning, promoting, developing, establishing and coordinating uniform programs

for education, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, aftercare, community referrals, rehabilitation, control and research in the field of drug addiction and drug abuse.

The Division has five units, two staff units and three operating units. The staff units are Administrative Services, and Program Planning and Development. The operating units are Drug Control; Research and Evaluation; and Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation.

The following resources are expended in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation per year and they come from the following sources:

Federal	\$13.5 million	60 percent
State	5.0 million	23 percent
Local	3.0 million	13 percent
Private	1.0 million	4 percent
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	\$22.5 million	100 percent

The 21 counties in the state have from one to 27 drug treatment facilities within each county. There are 115 known drug treatment facilities under the direction of 50 public and private agencies offering 162 programs. A single facility may offer more than one program or modality of treatment.

Summary of Treatment Facilities and Program Auspices

<u>Auspices</u>	<u>No. of Facilities</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Number of Programs</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Federal (VA)	3	2.6	5	3.1
State Dept. of Health (DNDAC)	20	17.4	43	26.5
State Dept. of Institutions & Agencies	9	7.8	11	6.8
State Dept. of Higher Education	1	0.9	1	0.6
County	7	6.1	12	7.4
City	6	5.2	9	5.6
Private	69	60.0	81	50.0
TOTAL	115	99.9	162	100.0

Numbers of Treatment Slots by Static and Dynamic Capacities and by Modality of Treatment

	<u>Static Capacity*</u>	<u>Turnover Factor</u>	<u>Dynamic Capacity**</u>
1. Detoxification (Out and Inpatient)	275	(x26)	7,150
2. Methadone Maintenance	3,881	(x1.3)	5,045
3. Drug Free Residential	1,333	(x4)	5,332
4. Drug Free Outpatient	3,020	(x2)	6,040
Total Number	8,509		23,567

* Static Capacity - Number of treatment slots at any one point in time.

** Dynamic Capacity - Number of treatment slots for a one year period given the client turnover factor according to given program resources.

The distribution of treatment slots in New Jersey is as follows: almost half of the Static Capacity state-wide is in methadone maintenance, a sixth in drug-free residential, a third in drug-free out-patient and one-thirtieth in detoxification.