



National Institute of Food and Agriculture
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Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program Annual Report Fiscal Year 2010

Application Period: April 30 to June 30, 2010

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VMLRP ANNUAL REPORT – FISCAL YEAR 2010

Table of Contents	Page
FY 2010 Program Highlights	3
Applications, Awards, and Success Rate	4
Applications, Awards, and Success Rates by Gender	5
Applications, Awards, and Success Rates by Race/Ethnicity	6
Applications and Awards by State	7
Applications and Awards by School	8
Applications, Awards, and Success Rates by Post-DVM Years	9
Applications, Awards, and Success Rates by Age	10
Distribution of Applicants and Award Recipients by DVM Debt	11
Veterinary Shortage Areas: Nomination and Designation Process	12
Veterinary Shortage Areas: Allocations, Designations, and Areas Filled by State	13
Veterinary Shortage Areas: Description of Shortage Types	14
Veterinary Shortage Areas: Designations and Filled by Shortage Type	15
VMLRP Directory	16



FY 2010 Program Highlights

The USDA’s Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP), authorized by the National Veterinary Medical Services Act (NVMSA) helps qualified veterinarians offset a significant portion of the debt incurred in pursuit of their veterinary medicine degrees in return for their service in certain high-priority veterinary shortage areas. The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) carry out NVMSA by entering into educational loan repayment agreements with veterinarians who agree to commit at least three years to provide veterinary services in veterinarian shortage areas.

NIFA may repay up to \$25,000 of a veterinarian’s debt per year. Loan repayment benefits are limited to payments of the principal and interest on government and commercial loans received for attendance at an AVMA-accredited college of veterinary medicine resulting in a degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine or the equivalent.

NIFA solicited veterinary shortage area nominations from State Animal Health Officials (SAHO) with a deadline of March 8, 2010. Out of 249 nominations submitted by SAHOs across the country, the review panel recommended 187 nominations to be designated as shortage situations.

NIFA rolled out its first Request for Applications for the VMLRP on April 30, 2010. The application period remained open for a period of sixty days. VMLRP received 257 applications from which NIFA issued 62 loan repayment offers. Of the 62 offers, agreements were reached with 53 veterinarians for a total of \$5,185,970 awarded. The award recipients had an average eligible debt of \$96,147.

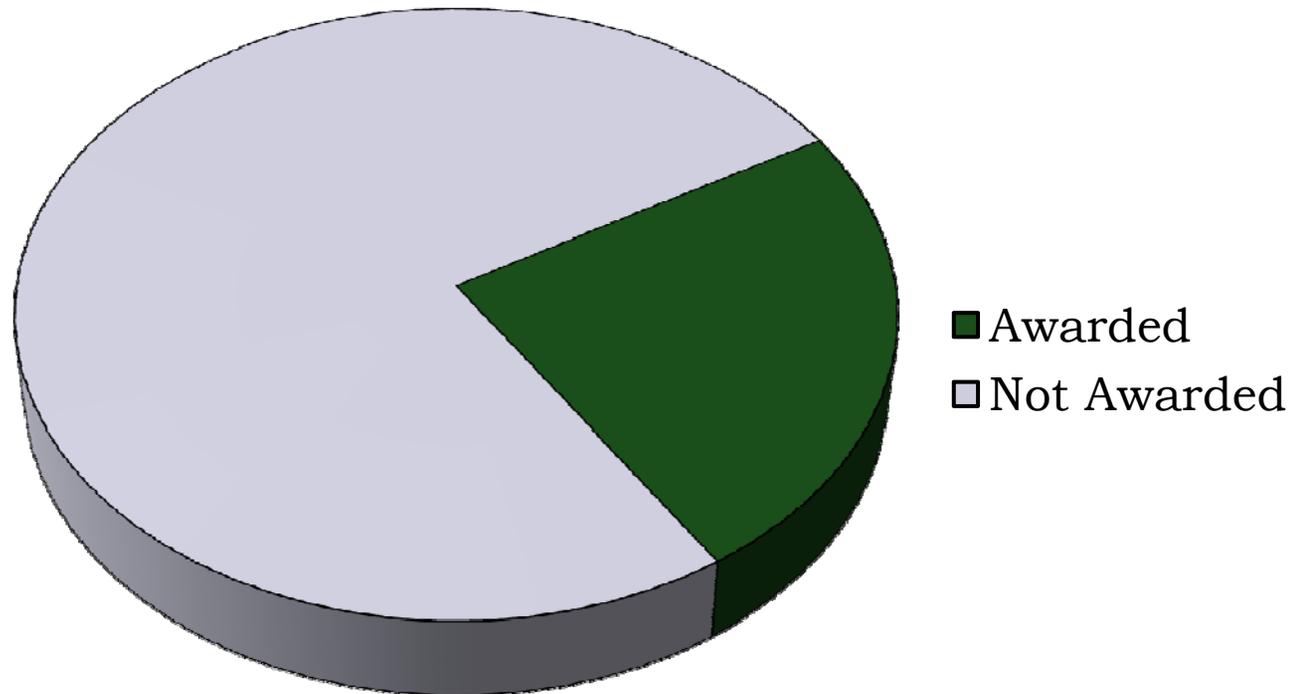
Sixty-two percent of awards went to veterinarians who obtained their DVM degrees within the last three years. Thirty-one states had at least one shortage area filled through the VMLRP.

VMLRP BY THE NUMBERS: FY 2010	
257	Complete applications received
62	Award offers made
53	Agreements executed
31	States with at least one shortage area filled
\$5,185,970	Total funding awarded



Applications, Awards, and Success Rate

Applications	Awards	Success Rate
257	62	24.1%

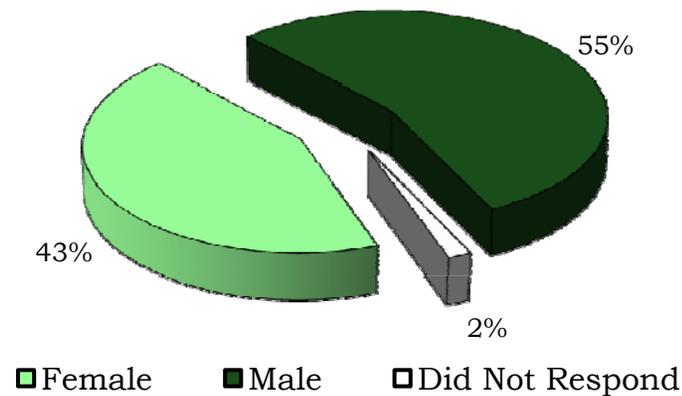




Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Gender

Gender	Applications	Awards	Success Rate
Female	140	27	19.3%
Male	111	34	30.6%
Did Not Respond	6	1	16.7%
Total	257	62	24.1%

Distribution of Awards





Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Applications	Awards	Success Rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	2	100%
Asian	1	1	100%
Black or African American	2	1	50%
Hispanic or Latino	2	0	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0%
White	239	56	23.4%
Did Not Provide Information	10	2	20%
Total	257	62	24.1%



Applications and Awards By State

State	Applications	Awards
Alaska	1	0
Arizona	5	2
Arkansas	3	0
California	4	1
Colorado	9	2
Delaware	2	1
Florida	7	1
Idaho	14	4
Illinois	2	1
Indiana	5	1
Iowa	12	5
Kansas	11	4
Kentucky	17	3
Louisiana	7	2

State	Applications	Awards
Maine	2	1
Maryland	3	1
Michigan	13	3
Minnesota	6	2
Missouri	4	1
Montana	18	3
Nebraska	13	2
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	3	0
New Mexico	6	1
New York	9	2
North Carolina	3	1
North Dakota	3	1
Ohio	5	1

State	Applications	Awards
Oklahoma	5	2
Oregon	3	0
Pennsylvania	9	1
Rhode Island	1	0
South Carolina	3	1
South Dakota	15	3
Tennessee	1	0
Texas	21	4
Utah	2	1
Vermont	2	1
Virginia	2	1
Wisconsin	1	0
West Virginia	3	1
Federal Lands	1	0
TOTAL	257	62



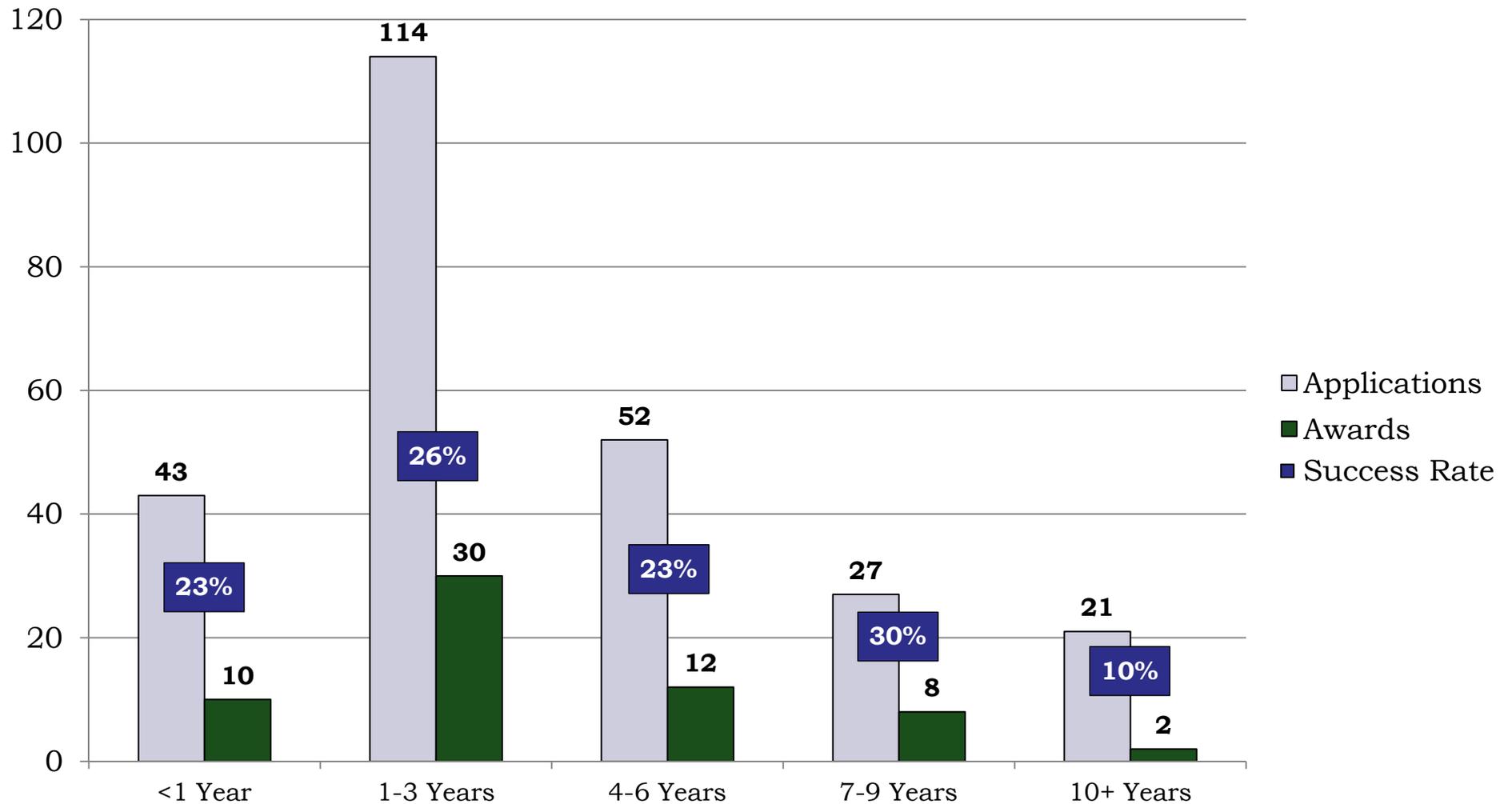
Applications and Awards By School

School	Applications	Awards
Auburn University	14	3
Colorado State University	20	3
Cornell University	11	3
Iowa State University	29	6
Kansas State University	22	3
Louisiana State University	7	2
Michigan State University	13	4
Mississippi State University	2	0
North Carolina State University	3	0
Ohio State University	11	3
Oklahoma State University	14	5
Oregon State University	4	1
Purdue University	5	1
South Dakota State University	1	0
Texas A&M University	8	3
Tufts University	2	1

School	Applications	Awards
Tuskegee University	2	1
University of California, Davis	9	2
University of Florida	6	1
University of Georgia	5	1
University of Glasgow	1	0
University of Illinois	6	1
University of Minnesota	12	4
University of Missouri-Columbia	7	2
University of Pennsylvania	4	2
University of Prince Edward Island	1	0
University of Tennessee	1	0
University of Wisconsin-Madison	2	0
Virginia Tech	13	2
Washington State University	18	7
Western University of Health Sciences	4	1
TOTAL	257	62

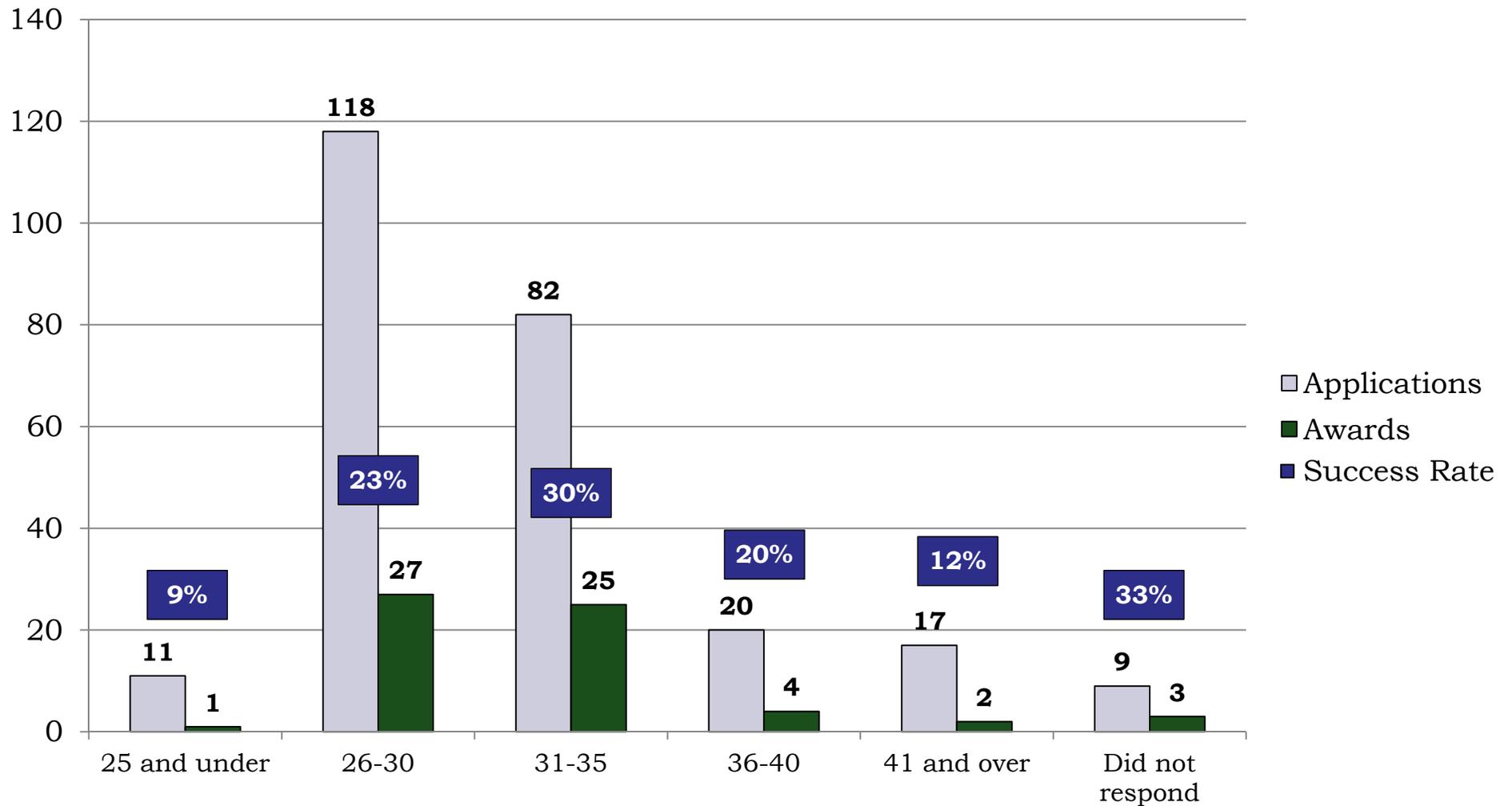


Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Post-DVM Years





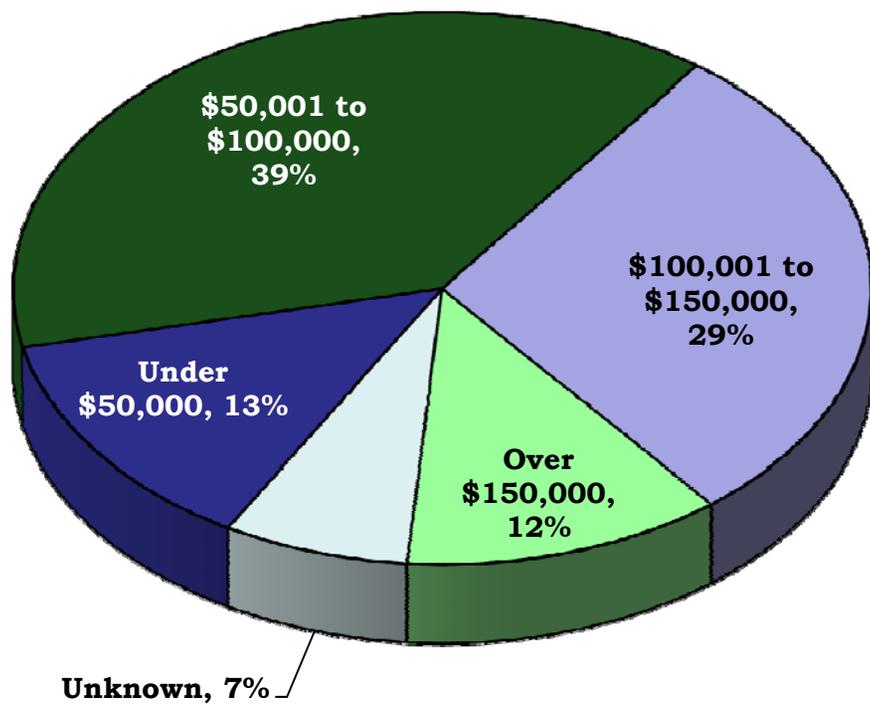
Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Age



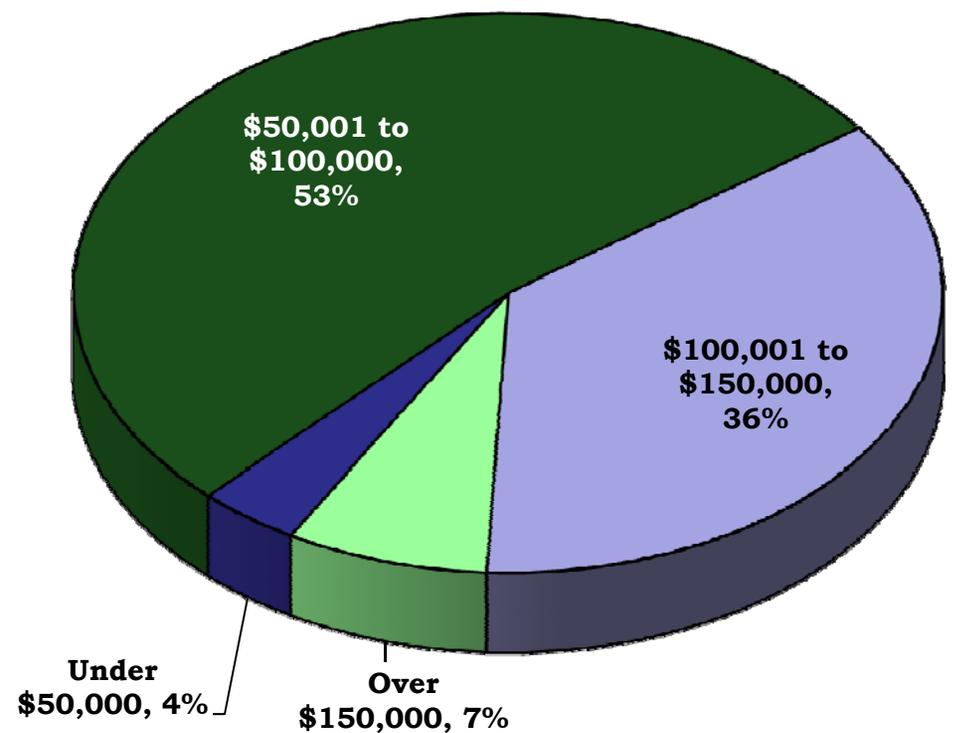


Distribution of Applicants and Award Recipients By DVM Debt

Applicants
Average DVM Debt: \$96,084



Award Recipients
Average DVM Debt: \$96,147





Veterinary Shortage Areas Nomination and Designation Process

In consideration of a fair, transparent, and objective approach to solicit shortage area nominations, NIFA capped the number of nominations to achieve control over administrative burden to the states and NIFA. The nomination allocation for each state was determined by quartile ranks in two variables broadly correlated with demand for food supply veterinary services: “Livestock and Livestock Products Total Sales (\$)” and “Land Area (acres)”. States were ranked from least to greatest value for each of these two variables. The ranked lists were then divided into quartiles with Quartile 1 containing the lowest values and Quartile 4 containing the highest values. Each state then received an allocation of shortage situation nominations corresponding to the number of the quartile in which the state falls, thereby giving states a range of 2 to 8 shortage situation nominations, contingent upon each state’s quartile ranking for the two variables.

All States, D.C., U.S. Insular Areas, and the Federal Government were invited to submit nominations. Nominations received at NIFA by deadline (March 8, 2010) were reviewed by an external panel of veterinary experts. Care was taken to ensure broad and diverse representation on the panels, and to avoid conflicts of interest. The panels either recommended to “approve designation” or “disapprove designation” of each submitted nomination.

Out of 249 nominations from across the country, the panel recommended 187 shortage areas for designation. States without a designated veterinary shortage situation does not necessarily mean that there does not exist a shortage situation within the state, but that either 1) no shortage situation nominations were submitted by the state, or 2) the external review panel did not recommend any of the submitted nominations for official designation.

NIFA emphasizes that shortage nomination allocation is intended to balance the number of designated shortage situations across states. No state is given a preference for placement of awardees. Awards are made based strictly on the match between the merit of an application and the attributes of the specific shortage situation applied for.

VETERINARY SHORTAGE AREAS: FY 2010	
249	Shortage area nominations received
187	Veterinary shortage areas designated
44	States with at least one designated shortage area
53	Veterinary shortage areas filled
31	States with at least one shortage area filled



Shortage Areas Allocations, Designations, and Filled By State

State	Allocated	Designated	Filled
AK	5	5	0
AZ	6	4	1
AR	6	4	0
CA	8	5	1
CO	8	8	2
CT	2	2	0
DE	3	2	0
FL	4	4	1
GA	7	1	0
ID	7	5	4
IL	6	6	1
IN	5	5	1
IA	7	7	5
KS	7	7	4
KY	5	5	3

State	Allocated	Designated	Filled
LA	4	4	1
ME	2	2	1
MD	3	3	1
MI	6	6	2
MN	7	3	2
MO	7	6	1
MT	6	6	1
NE	7	7	1
NV	5	5	1
NH	2	2	0
NM	6	5	1
NY	5	5	2
NC	6	6	1
ND	5	5	1
OH	5	3	1

State	Allocated	Designated	Filled
OK	7	6	2
OR	6	4	0
PA	5	2	1
RI	2	1	0
SC	3	3	0
SD	6	4	3
TN	4	1	0
TX	8	8	4
UT	6	6	1
VT	2	2	0
VA	5	5	1
WI	7	1	0
WV	2	2	1
Fed	4	4	0
TOTAL	267*	187	53

* There were no designated shortage situations for the following states (allocation in parentheses): Alabama (5), Hawaii (2), Massachusetts (2), Mississippi (5), New Jersey (2), Puerto Rico (2), Washington (6), and Wyoming (6). There is an allocation of one nomination each for the seven U.S. territories and the District of Columbia, but none of them had a designated shortage area. There are two possible reasons: (1) the state did not submit a shortage situation nomination, or (2) the state submitted shortage situation nominations, but none of the state's nominations received designation. Without a designated shortage area, there cannot be applications or awards.



Veterinary Shortage Areas

Description of Shortage Types

Type I Shortage – 80 Percent or Greater Private Practice Food Supply Veterinary Medicine

The Type I shortage situation must entail at least an 80 percent time commitment to private practice food supply veterinary medicine. The shortage situation may be located anywhere (rural or non-rural) so long as the veterinary service shortages to be mitigated are consistent with the definition of “practice of food supply veterinary medicine.”

Type II Shortage – 30 Percent or Greater Private Practice Food Supply Veterinary Medicine in a Rural Area

The shortage situation must be in an area satisfying the definition of “rural.” The minimum 30 percent-time commitment of an award recipient to serve in a rural shortage situation is in recognition of the fact that there may be some remote or economically depressed rural areas in need of food animal veterinary services that are unable to support a practitioner predominately serving the food animal sector, yet the need for food animal veterinary services for an existing, relatively small, proportion of available food animal business is nevertheless great.

Type III Shortage – 49 Percent or Greater Public Practice

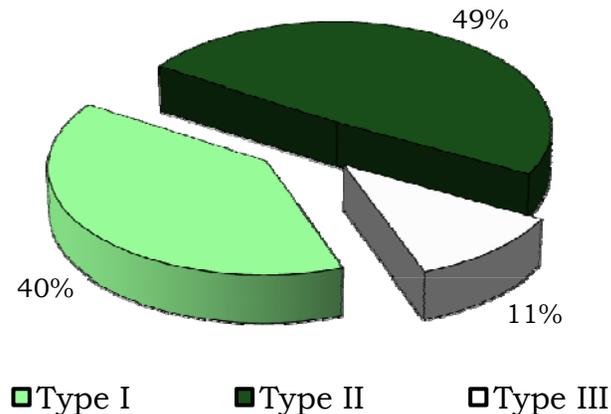
This is a broad nomination category comprising many types of specialized veterinary training and employment areas relating to food supply and public health veterinary workforce capacity and capability. These positions are typically located in city, county, State and Federal Government, and institutions of higher education. Examples of positions within the public practice sector include university faculty and staff, veterinary laboratory diagnostician, County Public Health Officer, State Veterinarian, State Public Health Veterinarian, State Epidemiologist, FSIS meat inspector, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC), and Federal Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO).



Veterinary Shortage Areas: Designations and Filled By Shortage Type

Type	Designations	Filled	% of Designated Areas Filled
I	46	21	45.7%
II	105	26	24.8%
III	36	6	16.7%
Total	187	53	28.3%

Distribution of Areas Filled





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