



National Institute of Food and Agriculture
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Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program Annual Report Fiscal Year 2011

Application Period: May 31 to July 8, 2011

INVESTING IN SCIENCE | SECURING OUR FUTURE



VMLRP ANNUAL REPORT – FISCAL YEAR 2011

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FY 2011 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) 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. A veterinarian who receives a VMLRP award must agree to provide veterinary services in a specific veterinary shortage area for at least three years.

NIFA solicited veterinary shortage area nominations from State Animal Health Officials (SAHO) with a deadline of March 29, 2011. Out of 239 nominations submitted by SAHOs across the country, the review panel recommended 220 nominations to be designated as shortage situations. Of the 220 nominations that received designation, 135 were new nominations (FY 2011 submissions) and 85 were carried over from the previous year (FY 2010 submissions that were not filled with an award and re-submitted by the SAHO).

NIFA rolled out its Request for Applications for the VMLRP on May 31, 2011. The application period remained open until the July 8, 2011 deadline. VMLRP received 159 applications from which NIFA issued 80 loan repayment offers. Of the 80 offers, agreements were reached with 75 veterinarians for a total of \$7,250,970 awarded. The award recipients had an average eligible debt of \$109,259.

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

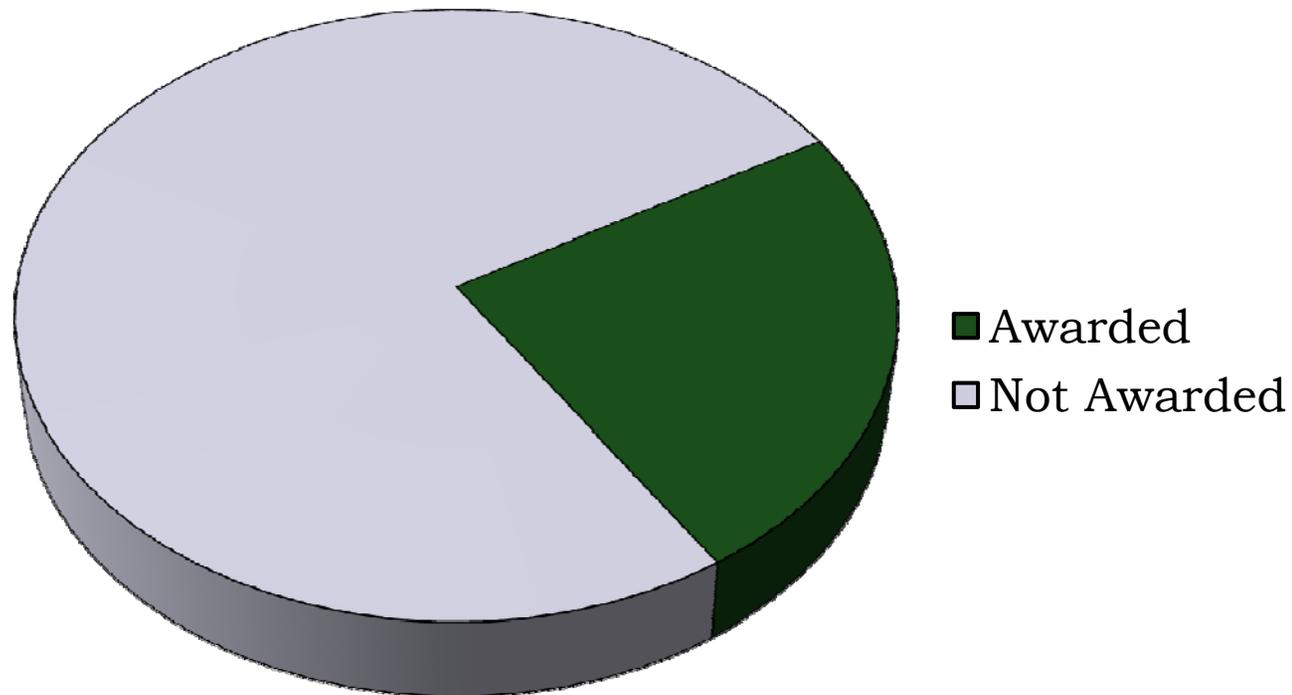
VMLRP BY THE NUMBERS: FY 2011

159	Complete applications received
80	Award offers made
75	Agreements executed
35	States with at least one shortage area filled
\$7,250,970	Total funding awarded



Applications, Awards, and Success Rate

Applications	Awards	Success Rate
159	80	50.3%

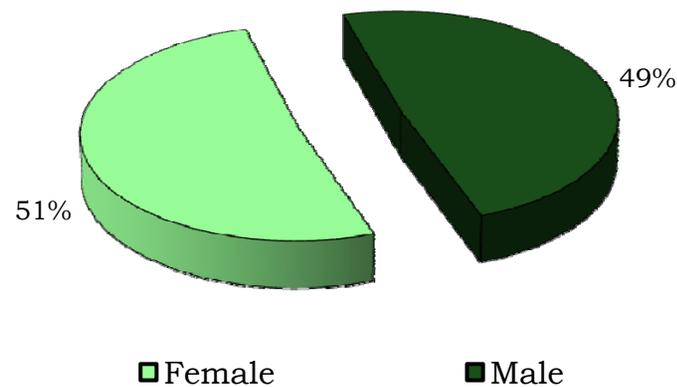




Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Gender

Gender	Applications	Awards	Success Rate
Female	82	41	50.0%
Male	77	39	50.6%
Did Not Respond	0	0	N/A
Total	159	80	50.3%

Distribution of Awards





Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Applications	Awards	Success Rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	1	100%
Asian	1	0	0%
Black or African American	1	0	0%
Hispanic or Latino	1	1	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	N/A
White	145	72	49.7%
Did Not Provide Information	10	6	60%
Total	159	80	50.3%



Applications and Awards By State

State	Applications	Awards
Arizona	1	0
Arkansas	3	3
California	1	0
Colorado	3	1
Florida	2	1
Georgia	3	1
Idaho	4	1
Indiana	3	1
Iowa	14	4
Kansas	9	4
Kentucky	5	2
Louisiana	3	1
Maine	4	2

State	Applications	Awards
Michigan	3	3
Minnesota	5	4
Mississippi	2	2
Missouri	2	1
Montana	7	6
Nebraska	10	5
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	2	1
New Mexico	7	4
New York	8	4
North Carolina	4	2
North Dakota	2	1
Oklahoma	2	2

State	Applications	Awards
Pennsylvania	9	3
Puerto Rico	1	1
Rhode Island	2	1
South Dakota	8	3
Tennessee	4	1
Texas	11	5
Utah	2	2
Vermont	2	1
Washington	4	1
West Virginia	1	1
Wisconsin	1	0
Wyoming	2	2
Federal Lands	2	2
TOTAL	159	80



Applications and Awards By School

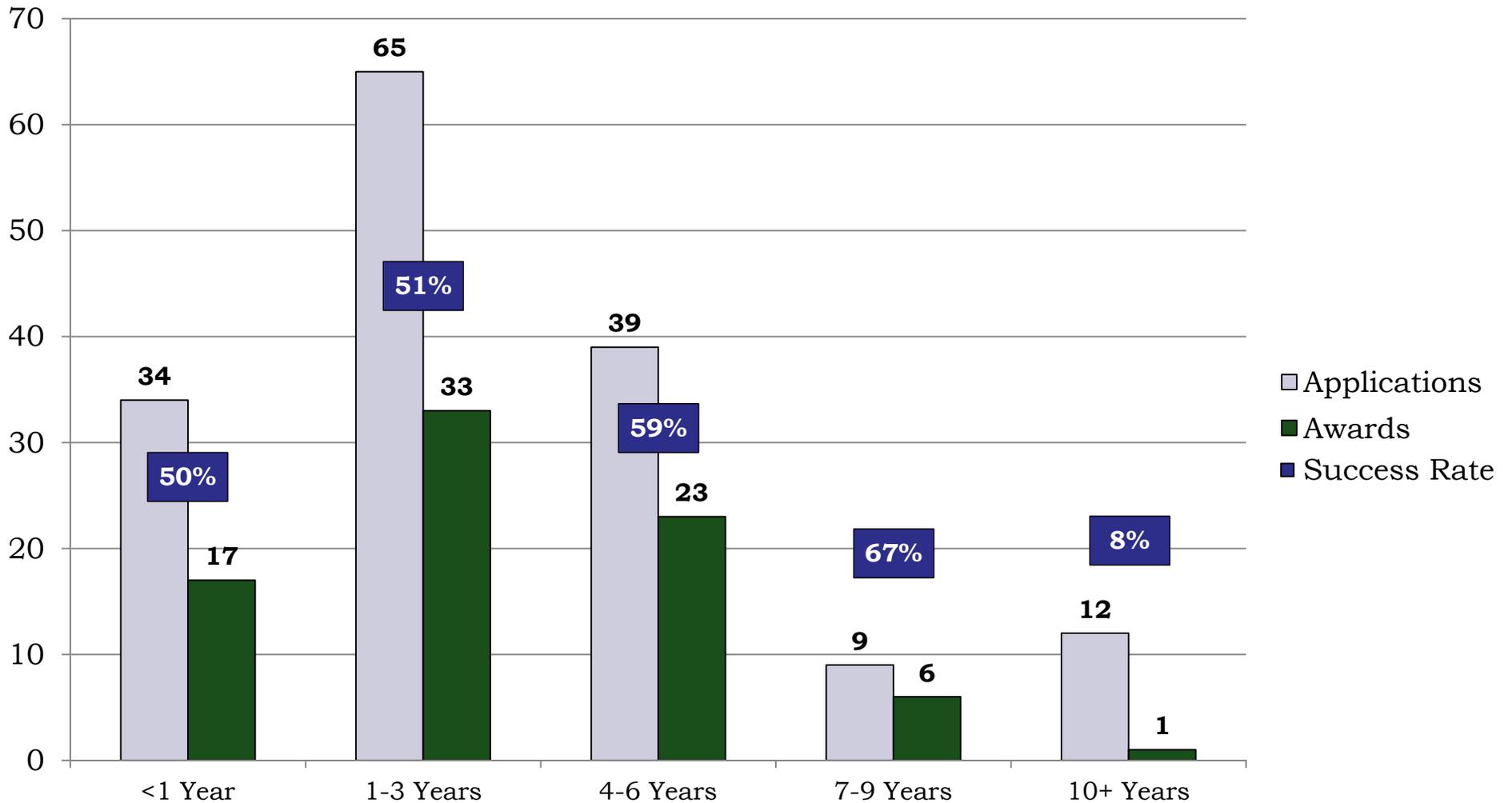
School	Applications	Awards
Auburn University	8	3
Colorado State University	13	6
Cornell University	13	8
Iowa State University	22	8
Kansas State University	21	10
Louisiana State University	6	4
Michigan State University	2	2
Mississippi State University	5	5
North Carolina State University	2	0
Ohio State University	2	2
Oklahoma State University	5	2
Purdue University	7	3
Texas A&M University	7	5
Tufts University	1	0
Tuskegee University	2	1

School	Applications	Awards
University of California, Davis	5	3
University of Edinburgh	1	0
University of Florida	1	1
University of Georgia	4	2
University of Glasgow	2	1
University of Minnesota	7	4
University of Missouri-Columbia	3	3
University of Pennsylvania	1	0
University of Prince Edward Island	1	1
University of Tennessee	2	0
University of Wisconsin-Madison	1	1
Virginia Tech	5	2
Washington State University	9	3
Western University of Health Sciences	1	0
TOTAL	159	80

Complete list of veterinary medicine schools accredited by AVMA: http://www.avma.org/education/cvea/colleges_accredited/allcolleges.asp

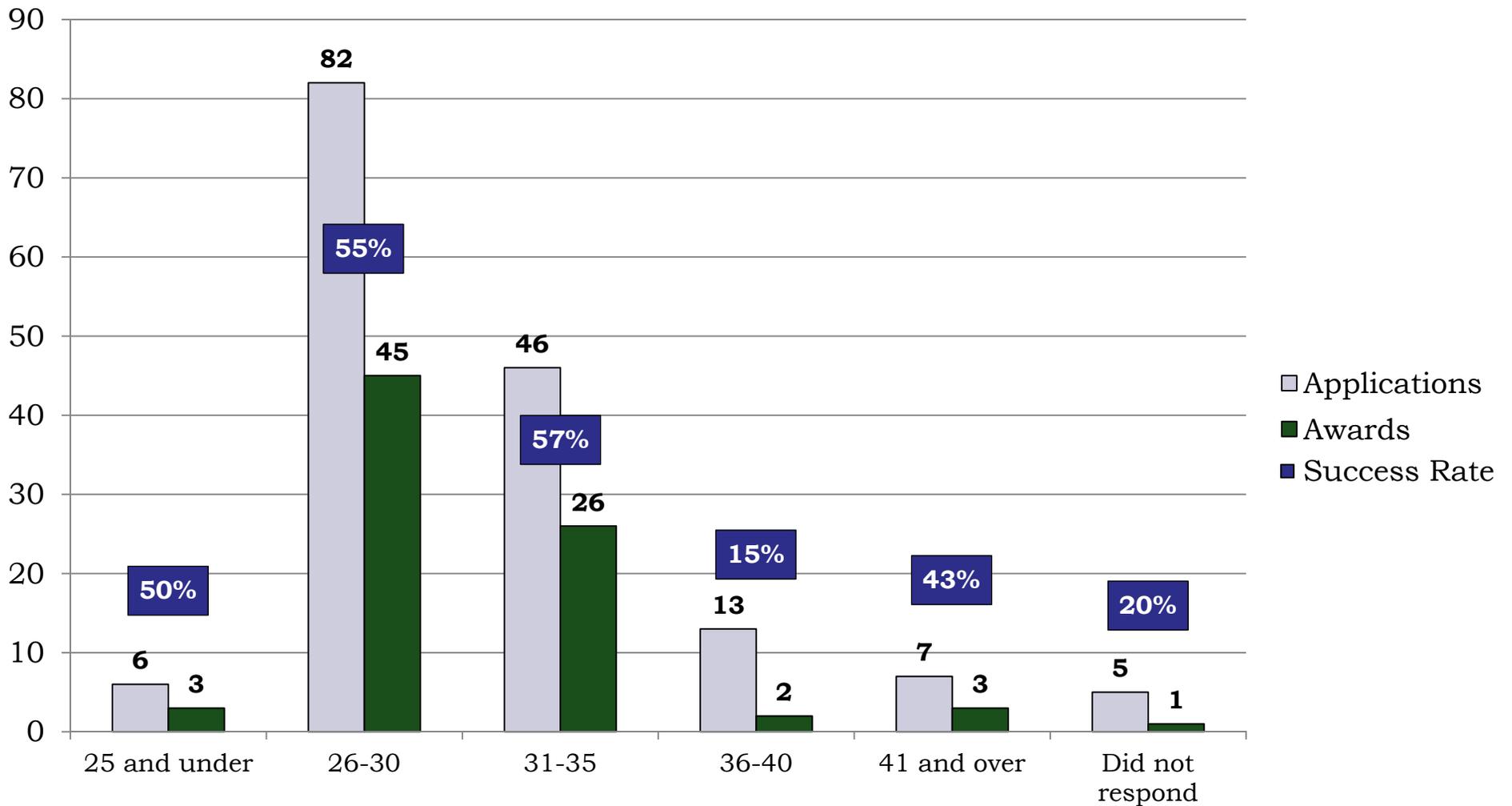


Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Post-DVM Years





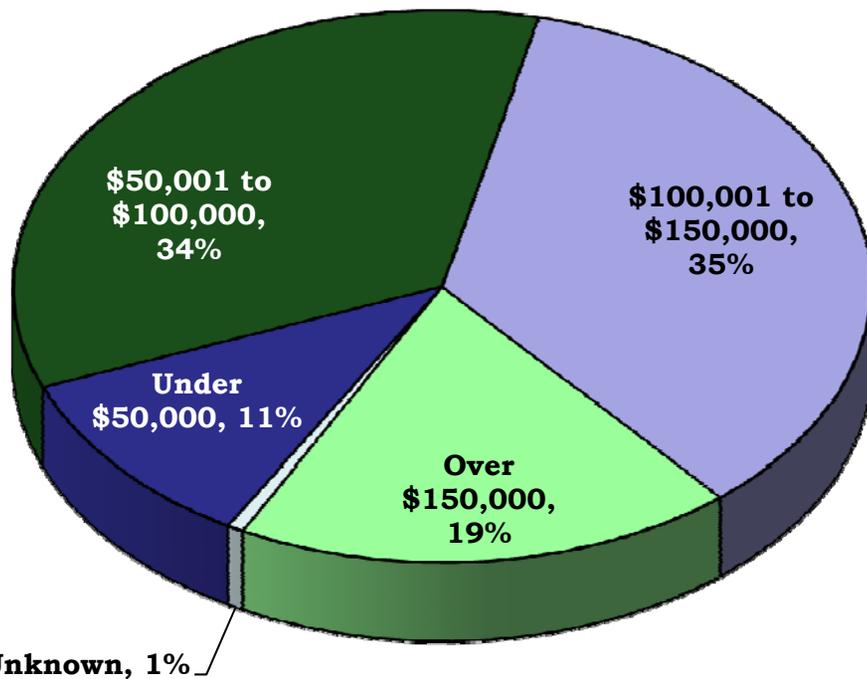
Applications, Awards, and Success Rates By Age



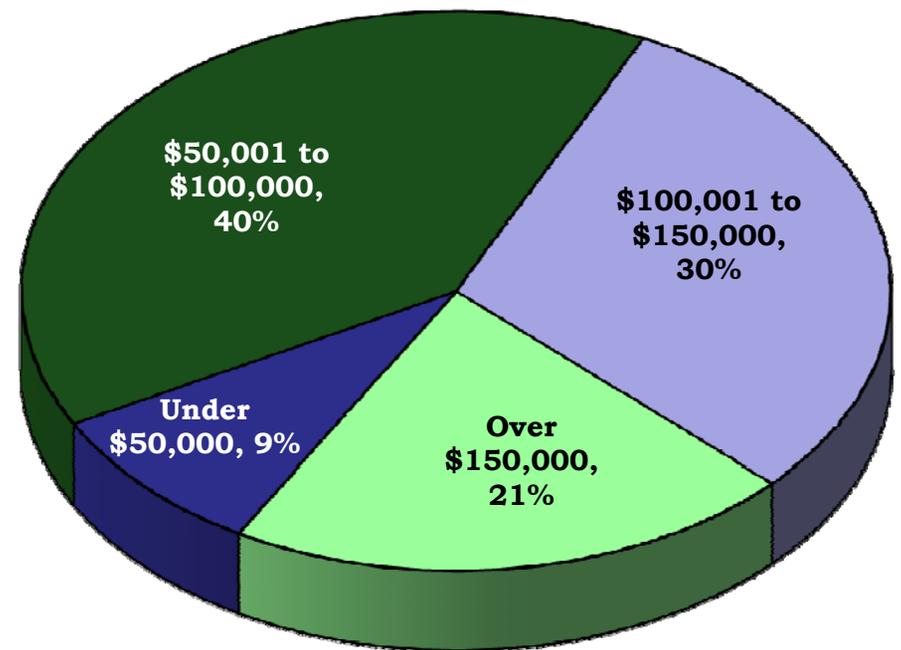


Distribution of Applicants and Award Recipients By DVM Debt

Applicants
Average DVM Debt: \$107,893



Award Recipients
Average DVM Debt: \$109,259





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 29, 2011) 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 239 nominations submitted by State Animal Health Officials from across the country, the panel recommended 220 shortage areas for designation. Of the 220 nominations that received designation, 135 were new nominations (FY 2011 submissions) and 85 were carried over from the previous year (FY 2010 submissions that were not filled with an award and re-submitted by the SAHO). Carry-over nominations are automatically designated without a panel review.

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	
239	Shortage area nominations received
220	Veterinary shortage areas designated
50	States with at least one designated shortage area
75	Veterinary shortage areas filled
35	States with at least one shortage area filled



Shortage Areas Allocations, Designations, and Filled By State

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

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

State	Allocated	Designated	Filled
OR	6	0	0
PA	5	5	3
PR	2	1	1
RP	1	1	0
RI	2	1	1
SC	3	3	0
SD	6	6	2
TN	4	4	1
TX	8	8	5
UT	6	6	2
VT	2	2	1
VA	5	5	0
WA	6	5	1
WV	2	2	1
WI	7	1	0
WY	6	6	2
Fed	4	4	2
TOTAL	267*	220	75

* There is an allocation of one nomination each for the seven U.S. territories and the District of Columbia, but none of them (except the Republic of Palau) had a designated shortage area. There are two possible reasons: (1) the territory did not submit a shortage situation nomination, or (2) the territory submitted a shortage situation nomination, but it did not receive designation.



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

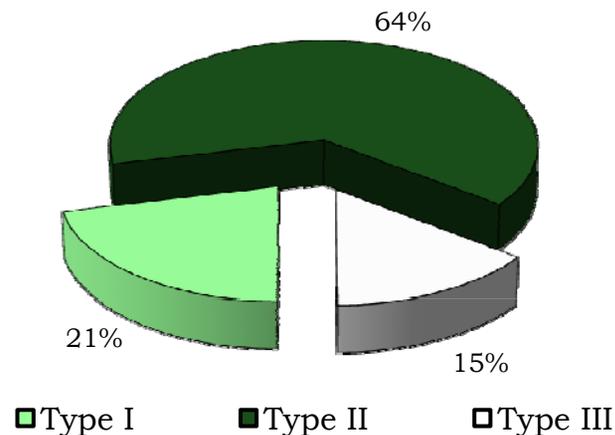
This is a broad nomination category comprising many types of specialized veterinary training and employment areas relating to food supply and public health veterinary workforce capacity and capability. These positions are typically located in city, county, State and Federal Government, and institutions 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	37	16	43.2%
II	150	48	32.0%
III	33	11	33.3%
Total	220	75	34.1%

Distribution of Areas Filled





VMLRP Directory

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