

500 are in veterinary public health and about 1,800 in regulatory activities. Combined, these are less than 10% of veterinarian manpower.

Shortages of veterinarians in these activities exist, as evidenced by a 12% vacancy rate in State and local health agencies. These vacancies, however, are best explained by the fact that, while the average salary of veterinarians in State employ is \$11,500, the net income in private practice varies from \$16,000 (in solo large animal practice) to \$39,000 (in group small animal practice).

It seems apparent that more attractive salaries will be required to attract larger numbers to public service, rather than merely more graduates.

Of veterinarians not in public health regulatory activities, most are in small animal practice, with minimal impact on public health. About 1,800 veterinarians are exclusively, and 4,800 partially in large animal practice. Their efforts may be regarded as primarily directed toward livestock production. While in the course of this they undoubtedly suppress animal diseases transmissible to man, determination of a shortage in this type of practice must be approached from the point of view of livestock management.

The challenges of public health to veterinary medicine can best be met, we feel, through our project grant authority. With this we can direct our resources specifically to strengthening those segments of educational programs in schools of veterinary medicine which relate most directly to human health.

Mr. NELSEN. I understand. Our problem is that so many of the veterinarians are taking care of the lady's dog, and we can't get them on the farm.

Dr. LEE. We have the same problem with physicians. They are in the suburb taking care of that lady, and not where some of us think they should be.

Mr. NELSEN. No more questions.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Rogers?

Mr. ROGERS. How much money is contemplated for the institutional grants?

Dr. LEE. The projected institutional formula and special project grants would be \$100 million in fiscal year 1970.

Mr. ROGERS. \$100 million?

Dr. LEE. 150 million in 1971, up to 220 million in 1973.

Under nurse training, 30 million in 1970, fiscal year 1970, 45 million in fiscal year 1971, 70 million in fiscal year 1972, and 100 million in fiscal year 1973.

As to allied health, of course, we only have the projections for the fiscal year 1970, and those are 20 million.

Mr. ROGERS. These institutional grants go to pay faculty? Is that basically what it does?

Dr. LEE. Yes. There are other things that are related to their teaching activities, such as the equipment that may be needed, teaching equipment, and the supplies that would be needed. But fundamentally, it is to support faculty and their related—

Mr. ROGERS. That is the project grants?

Dr. LEE. Both the formula grant and the project grant would be for those purposes, and the project grant could be for a variety of other things.

Mr. ROGERS. Are both included in these amounts?

Dr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And, as I understand it, you can use this money either as a project grant or a formula grant in this new legislation.

Dr. LEE. We would propose that; yes.

Mr. ROGERS. Is there any break on that that you anticipate?

Dr. LEE. Around 45 percent formula grants and 55 percent project grants in the first year of this bill, because of the more rapid change