

Testimony of the Nursing Community Coalition

Prepared for the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) &

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

May 11, 2022

As the nation evaluates lessons learned from COVID-19, we recognize how crucial federal investments for the nursing workforce and the nursing pipeline are to our patients and the health of our nation. Given these realities, the Nursing Community Coalition (NCC) respectfully requests that Congress continues robust and bold investments in nursing education, workforce, and research in Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 by supporting at least \$530 million for the Nursing Workforce Development programs (authorized under Title VIII of the *Public Health Service Act* [42 U.S.C. 296 et seq.] and administered by HRSA), and at least \$210 million for the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR), one of the 27 Institutes and Centers within NIH.

The Nursing Community Coalition is comprised of 63 national nursing organizations who work together to advance health care issues that impact nursing education, research, practice, and regulation. Collectively, the NCC represents Registered Nurses (RNs), Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs), nurse leaders, students, faculty, and scientists, as well as other

¹ APRNs include certified nurse-midwives (CNMs), certified registered nurse anesthetists (CRNAs), clinical nurse specialists (CNSs) and nurse practitioners (NPs).

nurses with advanced degrees. As the largest segment of the health care profession,² nursing is involved at every point of care, which was further exemplified during the COVID-19 pandemic. Together, we reiterate the bold request for increased funding for Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development programs and NINR, especially during these unprecedented times.

Through the Nursing Lens: Providing Care to All Americans

As we continue to confront today's health care challenges and plan for tomorrow, increased federal resources for our nation's current and future nurses are even more imperative. As the largest dedicated funding for nursing, Title VIII programs are instrumental in bolstering and sustaining the nation's diverse nursing pipeline by addressing all aspects of nursing workforce demand. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) projected that by 2030 demand for RNs would increase 9%, illustrating an employment change of 276,800 nurses,³ and demand for most APRNs is expected to grow by 45%.⁴

The need for nurses and APRNs is not only outlined by BLS, but can be seen in communities across the nation, including rural and underserved areas. In fact, the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses outlined, "92% of nurses surveyed said they believe the pandemic has depleted nurses at their hospitals and, as a result, their careers will be shorter than they intended." Further, the American Nurses Foundation's second COVID-19 impact study noted that 52% of nurses during the pandemic considered leaving their position, up from 40% a year

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² United States Census Bureau. (2021) Who are our Health Care Workers? Retrieved from: https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/04/who-are-our-health-care-workers.html

³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2021). Occupational Outlook Handbook- Registered Nurses. Retrieved from: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/registered-nurses.htm

⁴ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2021). Occupational Outlook Handbook- Nurse Anesthetists, Nurse Midwives, and Nurse Practitioners. Retrieved from: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nurse-anesthetists-nurse-midwives-and-nurse-practitioners.htm
⁵ American Association of Critical-Care Nurses. (2021). Hear Us Out Campaign. Retrieved from: https://www.aacn.org/newsroom/hear-us-out-campaign-reports-nurses-covid-19-reality

earlier!⁶ If that was not enough, "more than one-fifth of all nurses reported they plan to retire from nursing over the next 5 years."⁷

Funding for Title VIII is essential, but especially crucial during public health emergencies as these programs connect patients with high-quality nursing care in community health centers, hospitals, long-term care facilities, local and state health departments, schools, workplaces, and patients' homes. Each program under Title VIII is unique and plays an important role in supporting our nursing workforce. For example, in Academic Year 2020-2021, the Advanced Nursing Education programs, which help APRN students and nurses to practice on the frontlines and in rural and underserved areas throughout the country, supported more than 8,800 students, many of whom were trained in medically underserved areas and primary care settings. Together, Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development programs serve a vital need and help to ensure that we have a robust nursing workforce that is prepared to respond to public health threats and ensure the health and safety of all Americans. With more than four million nurses throughout the country, we strongly urge historic support for these programs in FY 2023.

Therefore, the Nursing Community Coalition respectfully requests at least \$530 million for the Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development programs in FY 2023.

Improving Patient Care Through Scientific Research and Innovation:

For more than thirty years, scientific endeavors funded at the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) have been essential to advancing the health of individuals, families, and

⁶ American Nurses Foundation. (2022). Pulse on the Nation's Nurses Survey Series: COVID-19 Two-Year Impact Assessment Survey. Retrieved from: https://www.nursingworld.org/~492857/contentassets/872ebb13c63f44f6b11a1bd0c74907c9/covid-19-two-year-impact-assessment-written-report-final.pdf

⁷ National Council of State Boards of Nursing and the National Forum of State Nursing Workforce Centers (2021) The 2020 National Nursing Workforce Survey. Retrieved from: https://www.journalofnursingregulation.com/article/S2155-8256(21)00027-2/fulltext

⁸ Health Resources and Services Administration. Fiscal Year 2023, Pages 164-170. Budget Justification. Retrieved from: https://www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/about/budget/budget-justification-fy2023.pdf

⁹ National Council of State Boards of Nursing. (2021). Active RN Licenses: A profile of nursing licensure in the U.S. as of February 9, 2021. Retrieved from: https://www.ncsbn.org/6161.htm

communities. NINR's research is aimed at reducing the impact of social determinants of health and creating a more equitable health care system by promoting patient-centered care across the life continuum. The translational research by our nation's nurses and scientists is essential to developing new evidence-based practices to care for all patients. It is imperative that we continue to support the necessary scientific research, which is why the **Nursing Community Coalition** respectfully requests at least \$210 million for NINR in FY 2023.

Now, more than ever, it is vital that we have the resources to meet today's public health challenges, such as COVID-19. Investing in Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development programs and NINR are essential to meeting that need. By providing bold funding for Title VIII and NINR, Congress can continue to reinforce and strengthen the foundational care nurses provide daily in communities across the country. Thank you for your support of these crucial programs.

59 Members of the Nursing Community Coalition Submitting this Testimony

Academy of Medical-Surgical Nurses

Academy of Neonatal Nursing

American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing

American Academy of Nursing

American Association of Colleges of Nursing

American Association of Critical-Care Nurses

American Association of Heart Failure Nurses

American Association of Neuroscience Nurses

American Association of Nurse Anesthesiology

American Association of Nurse Practitioners

American Association of Post-Acute Care Nursing

American College of Nurse-Midwives

American Nephrology Nurses Association

American Nurses Association

American Nursing Informatics Association

American Organization for Nursing Leadership

American Public Health Association, Public Health Nursing Section

American Psychiatric Nurses Association

American Society for Pain Management Nursing

American Society of PeriAnesthesia Nurses

Association for Radiologic and Imaging Nursing

Association of Community Health Nursing Educators

Association of Nurses in AIDS Care

Association of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology Nurses

Association of periOperative Registered Nurses

Association of Public Health Nurses

Association of Rehabilitation Nurses

Association of Veterans Affairs Nurse Anesthetists

Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses

Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S. Public Health Service

Dermatology Nurses' Association

Emergency Nurses Association

Friends of the National Institute of Nursing Research

Gerontological Advanced Practice Nurses Association

Hospice and Palliative Nurses Association

Infusion Nurses Society

International Association of Forensic Nurses

International Society of Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurses

National Association of Clinical Nurse Specialists

National Association of Hispanic Nurses

National Association of Neonatal Nurse Practitioners

National Association of Neonatal Nurses

National Association of Nurse Practitioners in Women's Health

National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners

National Association of School Nurses

National Black Nurses Association

National Council of State Boards of Nursing

National Forum of State Nursing Workforce Centers

National Hartford Center of Gerontological Nursing Excellence

National League for Nursing

National Nurse-Led Care Consortium

National Organization of Nurse Practitioner Faculties

Nurses Organization of Veterans Affairs

Oncology Nursing Society

Organization for Associate Degree Nursing

Pediatric Endocrinology Nursing Society

Society of Pediatric Nurses

Society of Urologic Nurses and Associates

Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nurses Society