April 26, 2019

The Honorable Bobby Scott Chairman Committee on Education and Labor United States House of Representatives 2176 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Susan Davis Chairwoman Committee on Education and Labor Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment United States House of Representatives 2176 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 The Honorable Virginia Foxx Ranking Member Committee on Education and Labor United States House of Representatives 2101 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Lloyd Smucker Ranking Member Committee on Education and Labor Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment United States House of Representatives 2101 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Scott, Ranking Member Foxx, Chairwoman Davis, and Ranking Member Smucker:

As the national voice of academic nursing, representing 825 member schools of nursing at public and private universities, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) is encouraged that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions has begun efforts to reauthorize the Higher Education Act (HEA). With more than 543,000 baccalaureate, graduate, and post-graduate nursing students and more than 45,000 faculty counted among our members, AACN is uniquely aware of the impact higher education has on the health care of America and the development of a robust nursing workforce pipeline.

Nursing education lies at the nexus of higher education and healthcare policy and must be sustainable, inclusive, and innovative as we prepare highly-educated nurses to meet patient needs in all corners of the country. The need for nurses is expected to increase into the next decade. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Registered Nurse (RN) employment is expected to grow 15% by year 2026¹, and the number of Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs, including nurse practitioners, certified registered nurse anesthetists, clinical nurse specialists, and certified nurse midwives) is expected to grow 31%.² Both RN and APRN projected growth is well above the 7% increase expected for all occupations.³ HEA reauthorization will have a significant impact on our ability to keep up with this demand and support the nurses of today and in the future.

¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2016). Occupational Outlook Handbook- Registered Nurses. Retrieved from: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/registered-nurses.htm.

² U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2016). 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.

³U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017). Employment Projections – 2016-26. Retrieved from: https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ecopro.pdf

HEA reauthorization can support the growing need for nurses by sustaining and preserving federal student loan programs and repayment options, such as the Pell Grant program, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program, the Direct Loan Program, the Perkins Loan Program, the Grad PLUS Loan, and the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) Program. AACN found in a recent student survey, that half of all respondents reported that the ability to repay their loans was their greatest concern.⁴ These federal loan programs are vital to ensuring that students can afford their education while also providing additional opportunities for students from diverse backgrounds to become our next generation of health professionals.

The PSLF program is a prime example of how existing loan repayment options are critical for the success of the student and their family and the health of the community. With more than 7,000 primary Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) across the country, an additional 14,900 practitioners are needed to meet the current demand.⁵ The PSLF program is essential to this mission and is indispensable to the thousands of future nurses that intend to work in these underserved areas. Nearly 60% of graduate nursing students indicate that they intend to utilize the PSLF program.⁶

In addition to sustaining these programs, we encourage the Committee to include all nursing students, particularly master's and doctoral students, when considering aggregate borrowing limits. Currently, there are more than 168,000 graduate students within AACN's membership.⁷ These students are tomorrow's APRNs, faculty, researchers, and leaders. Given the variety of advanced degrees that nurses attain, it is essential that policies looking to change borrowing practices take into account the potential impact on graduate nursing students, as well as undergraduate students who will one day enroll in a graduate program.

AACN recognizes that higher education is critical to the success of the nursing student, their family, the community, the economy, and the health of our nation's patients. As the Committee continues to consider HEA reauthorization, we would welcome the opportunity to have a nursing dean or student share their experiences and expertise with you or your staff. Should you have any questions or need additional resources, please do not hesitate to contact our Director of Government Affairs, Rachel Stevenson, at rstevenson@aacnnursing.org or (202)-463-6930, ext. 271.

Sincerely,

Ann H. Cary, PhD, MPH, RN, FNAP, FAAN

Ann H Cary

AACN Board Chair

Deborah E. Trautman, PhD, RN, FAAN President and Chief Executive Officer

Deborah E Frantman

⁴ American Association of Colleges of Nursing. (2017) The numbers behind the degree: financing graduate nursing education. Retrieved from: http://www.aacnnursing.org/Portals/42/Policy/PDF/Debt Report.pdf

⁵ Kaiser Family Foundation. (2018) Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas. Retrieved from: $https://ww\underline{w.kff.org/other/state-indicator/primary-care-health-professional-shortage-areas-professional-shortag$ hpsas/?currentTimeframe=0&selectedRows=%7B%22wrapups%22:%7B%22unitedstates%22:%7B%7D%7D%7D&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D

⁶ American Association of Colleges of Nursing. (2017) The numbers behind the degree: financing graduate nursing education. Retrieved from: http://www.aacnnursing.org/Portals/42/Policy/PDF/Debt Report.pdf

⁷ American Association of Colleges of Nursing (2019). 2018-2019 Enrollment and graduations in baccalaureate and graduate programs in nursing. Washington, DC: Author.

CC

Representative Raúl M. Grijalva

Representative Joe Courtney

Representative Marcia L. Fudge

Representative Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan

Representative Frederica Wilson

Representative Suzanne Bonamici

Representative Mark Takano

Representative Alma Adams

Representative Mark DeSaulnier

Representative Donald Norcross

Representative Pramila Jayapal

Representative Joseph Morelle

Representative Susan Wild

Representative Josh Harder

Representative Lucy McBath

Representative Kim Schrier

Representative Lauren Underwood

Representative Jahana Hayes

Representative Donna Shalala

Representative Andy Levin

Representative Ilhan Omar

Representative David Trone

Representative Haley Stevens

Representative Susie Lee

Representative Lori Trahan

Representative Joaquin Castro

Representative Phil Roe

Representative Glenn Thompson

Representative Tim Walberg

Representative Brett Guthrie

Representative Bradley Byrne

Representative Glenn Grothman

Representative Elise Stefanik

Representative Rick Allen

Representative Francis Rooney

Representative Jim Banks

Representative Mark Walker

Representative James Comer

Representative Ben Cline

Representative Russ Fulcher

Representative Van Taylor

Representative Steve Watkins

Representative Ron Wright

Representative Dan Meuser

Representative William Timmons

Representative Dusty Johnson