

Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act (H.R.3593/S.1874)

SUPPORT THE CURRENT AND FUTURE NURSING WORKFORCE THROUGH TITLE VIII PROGRAMS

Administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Nursing Workforce Development Programs (Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act [42 U.S.C. 296 et seq.]) address all aspects of nursing workforce demand, including education, practice, recruitment, and retention. Title VIII Programs ensure that nursing pathways remain strong and that patients across the country can continue to have access to high-quality nursing care. The Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development Programs are currently funded at \$305.472 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2026.¹ This investment reflects Congress' recognition of the vital role these programs play in addressing nursing workforce challenges.

Request: Cosponsor and Pass the Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act (H.R.3593/S.1874)

The Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act would sustain these critical nursing programs at current funding levels and strengthen the nation's nursing workforce by:

- Helping address current and projected nurse shortages;
- Allowing existing grant funding to support clinical education and preceptorships;
- Investing in nurse education technologies;
- Expanding student and faculty capacity in nursing programs; and,
- Fostering partnerships between nursing schools and healthcare facilities.

This reauthorization effort is backed by broad bipartisan support and all members of the Nursing Community Coalition.²⁻⁴

On September 10, 2025, this legislation unanimously advanced out of the House Energy and Commerce's Health Subcommittee by a voice vote.⁵ On July 22, 2026, the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee advanced this legislation by a bipartisan vote of 21-1, after adopting a manager's amendment extending the authorization period through 2031 and the following:

- An amendment authorizing a nurse faculty demonstration program to support the recruitment and retention of nurse educators.
- An amendment establishing a three-year pilot program to expand and establish state nursing workforce centers.⁶

1. American Association of Colleges of Nursing. Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Appropriations. Retrieved from: [H.R.1968 - Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025](https://www.congress.gov/bills/119th/congress/house-bill/1968/appropriations-and-extensions-act-2025). Retrieved from: <https://www.congress.gov/bills/119th/congress/house-bill/1968/appropriations-and-extensions-act-2025>

2. Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2025 (S.1874). Retrieved from: <https://www.congress.gov/bills/119th/congress/senate-bill/1874>

3. Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2025 (H.R.3593). Retrieved from: <https://www.congress.gov/bills/119th/congress/house-bill/3593>

4. National Community Coalition Support for Title VIII Reauthorization. Retrieved from: https://www.thenursingcommunity.org/files/ugd/148923_819c22119e06468aa4049de908df021f.pdf

5. House Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee Markup on September 10, 2025. Retrieved from: <https://energycommerce.house.gov/posts/chairmen-guthrie-and-griffith-announce-health-subcommittee-markup-of-several-public-health-reauthorization-bills>

6. Senate HELP Committee Executive Session on July 22, 2026. Retrieved from: <https://www.help.senate.gov/hearings/the-following-agenda-to-be-considered-07-22-2026>

Last reauthorized in 2020 as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Title VIII Programs are vital to nursing education and the workforce.

The American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) is the national voice for academic nursing representing more than 890 member schools throughout the country.

AACN member schools educate more than 570,000 students and employ more than 58,000 faculty.

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IMPACT AND VALUE OF TITLE VIII NURSING WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Address Demand for Nursing Care

Nurses comprise the largest sector of the healthcare workforce, and the need for nurses is expected to intensify. For example, the demand for registered nurses is projected to increase by approximately 5% from 2024 to 2034, resulting in nearly 189,100 openings annually over the decade.¹ Demand for many advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) is projected to grow even more rapidly, with workforce needs increasing by approximately 35% through 2034.² Title VIII Programs address all aspects of nursing workforce demand.

Strengthen Education and Practice

Title VIII strengthens nursing education pathways and supports nurse faculty who are vital to each nursing student's educational journey. For example, 74% of Nurse Faculty Loan Program graduates were in faculty positions one year later, with the majority teaching at the baccalaureate level or higher.³ In addition, from Academic Year 2017 through 2022, 6,906 APRNs graduated from the Advanced Nursing Education Workforce Program.⁴

Increase Access to Nursing Education

Title VIII helps individuals enter and progress within the nursing profession by reducing barriers to education and supporting career advancement for nurses with diplomas to become baccalaureate-prepared registered nurses or graduate-prepared nurses and APRNs. In fact, Title VIII Program outcomes showed 57% of recipients earned a baccalaureate degree, 9% earned a master's degree, and 7% earned a doctoral degree.⁵

Expand the Nursing Workforce

Title VIII bolsters the supply of qualified nurses across all levels of education by supporting the development of nursing students, nurse educators, and the nursing workforce to meet the nation's healthcare needs. Title VIII initiatives prepare nurses for safe practice across a variety of healthcare settings. For example, in Academic Year 2022-2023, the Nurse Education, Practice, Quality, and Retention Programs trained 10,342 nurses and nursing students.⁶

Support Rural and Underserved Communities

Title VIII prepares nurses to serve in rural and underserved areas to expand access to high-quality, evidence-based nursing care. For example, 72% of Advanced Nursing Education recipients work in underserved areas, and 60% work in medically underserved and/or rural areas one year after graduation.⁷ In addition, more than three-quarters of Nurse Corps providers were employed in community-based settings and 20% were in rural communities as of September 30, 2023.⁸

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Outlook Handbook; Registered Nurses, 2024-2034. Retrieved from:

<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/registered-nurses.htm>

2. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2026). Occupational Outlook Handbook- Nurse Anesthetists, Nurse Midwives, and Nurse Practitioners. Retrieved from:

<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nurse-anesthetists-nurse-midwives-andnurse-practitioners.htm>

3. Health Resources and Services Administration. Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Justification. Page 155. Retrieved from:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20250308124649/https://www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/about/budget/budget-justification-fy2025.pdf>

4. Ibid, 144.

5. Ibid, 148.

6. Ibid, 152.

7. Ibid, 144.

8. Ibid, 157.