

Resources for School Nurses

NATIONAL RESOURCES

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PUBLICATIONS

Community Preparedness

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Preparing Citizens at Home

[Are You Ready? A Guide to Citizen Preparedness \(PDF\)](#)

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2002

This guide provides practical information on how families (including pets) can prepare for disasters. It includes hazard-specific safety tips and covers most natural and technological disasters.

[Attitudes and Behaviors Towards Disaster Preparedness \(PDF\)](#)

Wirthlin Worldwide, American Red Cross, July 20, 2004

This survey queried more than 1,000 American adults regarding their personal disaster preparedness beliefs and plans. Researchers found that although the American public understands that personal preparedness for all types of disasters is key to homeland security, many have difficulty finding out exactly how to prepare for a terrorist attack or a natural disaster.

[Chemical Agents: Facts About Sheltering in Place \(PDF\)](#)

Centers for Disease Control, 2003

This fact sheet describes "sheltering in place" in response to a chemical incident. It outlines how to prepare the shelter, how to know when to shelter in place, and how to secure your safe room.

[A Citizen's Guide to Terrorism Preparedness](#)

Armando Bevelacqua and Richard Stilp, Delmar Learning, 2003

This handbook is designed specifically for citizens who want to prepare for a possible terrorist attack. Explosives and biological and chemical weapons are discussed in nontechnical terms, quick access charts provide facts immediately, and tips for safe travel are included. A section on what not to do in preparation for a terrorist attack is aimed at providing peace of mind by helping

citizens focus their preparedness efforts.

[Emergency Financial First Aid Kit \(PDF\)](#)

Operation Hope, September 2004

The Emergency Financial First Aid Kit assists users in maintaining financial stability in the event of an emergency by helping them identify and organize key financial records and serving as a quick reference to their most important financial documents. The kit was produced by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Citizen Corps, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, USA Freedom Corps, and Operation HOPE.

[Emergency Preparedness Checklist \(PDF\)](#)

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2002

This four-page tool walks individuals through the process of creating their own home emergency plan. It features a list of disaster kit supplies, a place to consolidate emergency contact information, a process for developing an escape plan, and a list of ways to improve the safety of one's home.



[Emergency Preparedness Guide: Protecting Your Family and Your Home \(PDF\)](#)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Homeownership Alliance, January 2005

This guide provides homeowners with practical measures they can take to prepare themselves, their families, and their homes for any possible emergency. The guide describes various threats homeowners may face and includes information on emergency supplies, plans, and resources available to homeowners.

[Fact Sheet: National Preparedness Month](#)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, September 1, 2004

The National Preparedness Month Coalition, which includes the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, more than 80 organizations, and all 56 states and territories, will encourage Americans to take simple steps in September to prepare themselves and their families for possible emergencies.

[A Federal Employee's Family Preparedness Guide \(PDF\)](#)

U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 2003

This guide will help you to learn what to do before, during, and after an emergency; create an emergency plan for your family; and prepare an "Emergency Go Kit."

[How to Prepare for Any Disaster: Your Easy Step-by-Step Preparedness Guide](#)

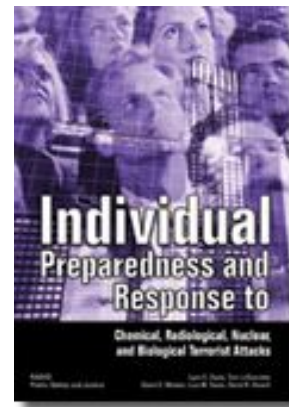
Emergency Preparedness Center, 2002

This guide discusses how to prepare for a disaster and what to do if a disaster occurs. Contents include information on home safety checklists, evacuation kits, and disaster-specific action plans.

Individual Preparedness and Response to Chemical, Radiological, Nuclear, and Biological Terrorist Attacks

Lynn E. Davis, Tom LaTourrette, David Mosher, Lois Davis, and David Howell, RAND Corporation, 2003

This 232-page report identifies actions--linked specifically to chemical, radiological, nuclear, and biological terrorist attacks--that individuals can take to protect their health and safety. The actions are appropriate regardless of likelihood of an attack, scale of attack, or level of government alert. A 33-page "quick guide" also is available.



Preparing for Emergencies: A Checklist for People with Mobility Problems (PDF)

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1992

This checklist focuses on preparedness for people with impaired mobility. Topics include arranging for help, teaching helpers what needs to be done, and stocking up medication and medical supplies.

Residential Shelter-in-Place (Video)

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, 2002

This video teaches residents how to shelter in place during an accidental or intentional release of chemical agent vapor. A companion [student workbook](#) is also available in PDF format.

Terrorism—Preparing for the Unexpected

American Red Cross, 2003

This publication directs households in how to develop emergency communications plans, establish meeting places, and assemble disaster supply kits. It also features basic first aid techniques.

Your Family Disaster Plan (PDF)

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1991

This document includes multiple checklists for creating a disaster plan, gathering emergency supplies, evacuating your home, practicing the plan, and responding to disaster.

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Preparing Citizens at Work

2004 Emergency Response Guidebook

U.S. Department of Transportation, Transport Canada, and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico, 2004

The *Emergency Response Guidebook* was developed for firefighters, police, and other emergency services personnel who may be the first to arrive at the scene of a transportation incident involving a hazardous material. It offers first responders information to quickly identify the specific or generic classification of the material(s) involved and protect themselves and the public during the initial response phase of the incident.

Anthrax Vaccine: What You Need to Know (PDF)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, April 2003

This vaccine information statement informs vaccine recipients, their parents, or legal representatives about the benefits and risks of anthrax vaccine.

[Company Primer on Preparedness and Response Planning for Terrorist and Bioterrorist Attacks \(PDF\)](#)

Business Executives for National Security, Metro Atlanta Region, June 2003

Preparing businesses for a terrorist attack is not dramatically different from developing response plans for natural disasters or other crises. However, "hardening" the workplace, increasing awareness of potential terrorist threats, training, and interacting with governmental agencies is. This document suggests policies and procedures for workplace preparation for and reaction to a terrorist attack.

[Effective Emergency Response Plans: Anticipate the Worst, Prepare for the Best Results](#)

National Safety Council, 1999

This article identifies elements that companies should include in their emergency response plans (ERPs), including employee training, how OSHA regulations affect emergency safety planning, and the 10 most common ERP errors.

[A Federal Employee's Emergency Guide \(PDF\)](#)

U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 2004

This guide educates federal employees on the repercussions of various attack scenarios or accidents, including releases of biological, chemical, and nuclear or radiological contaminants, and identifies the steps that employees can take before and following a terrorist incident.

[Federal Manager's/Decision Maker's Emergency Guide \(PDF\)](#)

U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 2004

This guide serves as an educational tool for federal managers at all levels, guiding them in their roles in preparing for an emergency. The guide also helps managers implement their agency preparedness plans.

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[Preparing Citizens at School](#)

[Bomb Threat Response: An Interactive Planning Tool For Schools \(CD-ROM\)](#)

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and the U.S. Department of Education, October 7, 2003

This interactive CD-ROM helps school administrators and state and local public safety officials better prepare for bomb threats against schools. It provides a flexible process that will work for any school and ensures that each school will create an effective plan tailored to its situation. The CD-ROM also is supported by a Web site, THREATPLAN.org.

[Homeland Security: The Role of Schools in a Post 9-11 Environment](#)

National School Safety Center, 2003

This online document emphasizes the need for schools to develop emergency procedures that include threat assessment protocol, campus access policies, disaster-specific response plans, staff training, notification procedures, student drills, and appropriate recordkeeping systems.



[Letter From the Department of Education Regarding the Terrorist Attack in Beslan, Russia \(PDF\)](#)

U.S. Department of Education, October 2004

This letter shares information regarding some lessons learned from the Beslan school incident in

an effort to better understand how it happened and apply lessons that might be used to protect U. S. schools.

[Managing Schools Under the Threat of Terrorism: An Opportunity to Train, Practice, Drill \(PDF\)](#)

National School Safety Center, 2003

An outline for onsite training in how to manage a school under the threat of terrorism is summarized in this National School Safety Center document.

[Practical Information on Crisis Planning: A Guide for Schools and Communities \(PDF\)](#)

Department of Education, 2003

This guide offers schools, districts, and communities the critical concepts and components of good crisis planning, stimulates thinking about the crisis preparedness process, and provides examples of promising practices.



[Preparedness in America's Schools: A Comprehensive Look at Terrorism Preparedness in America's Twenty Largest School Districts \(PDF\)](#)

America Prepared Campaign, September 2004

This report grades the 20 largest school systems in the country on their level of preparedness in the event of an attack or other emergency. Preparedness was measured based on emergency plans, drilling procedures, and communication with parents and families.

[The Role of Schools in Meeting Community Needs During Bioterrorism \(PDF\)](#)

Biosecurity and Bioterrorism: Biodefense Strategy, Practice, and Science, November 4, 2003

This journal article examines the potential role of schools and school districts in meeting community needs during a bioterrorism attack. It focuses specifically on emotional and behavioral challenges posed by bioterrorism, discusses how existing strategies and tools may be improved, and suggests that schools and school districts become active and full partners in a communitywide public health response.

[September 11th Anniversary Guides—Preparing for the Anniversary of 9/11 and the Coming School Year: A Systems Approach to a Teachable Moment for Elementary, Middle, and High Schools](#)

Crisis Management Institute, July 2002

[Elementary Schools \(PDF\)](#)

[Middle Schools \(PDF\)](#)

[High Schools \(PDF\)](#)

This series of reports provides suggestions for superintendents, principals, and teachers on school preparations for the September 11th anniversary. Each guide contains a note for superintendents, guidelines for principals, activities for classrooms, and a template for a letter to parents about activities the family can do together. Activities are age relevant.

[Teaching Guide on International Terrorism: Definitions, Causes and Responses](#)

U.S. Institute of Peace

In an effort to assist teachers, this high school-level guide provides lesson plans, bibliographic sources, and factual material to help students explore the varying views and definitions of terrorism, some of terrorism's possible origins, and different ways in which terrorism may be addressed.

[Preparing Communities at the Local Level](#)

[Citizen Corps](#)

Bureau of Justice Assistance, June 2004

This document presents an overview of Citizen Corps, a nationwide program that promotes volunteer activities that support community safety and homeland security. It also illustrates other similar programs, including Volunteers in Police Service, National Neighborhood Watch, Community Emergency Response Teams, and the Medical Reserve Corps.



[Citizen Corps: A Guide for Local Officials \(PDF\)](#)

The White House, 2002

This document describes the [Citizen Corps](#) philosophy; the initiative's component programs, resources, and expected funding; and how local communities can establish their own Citizen Corps Council.

[City of Los Angeles Emergency Preparedness for People With Disabilities \(PDF\)](#)

City of Los Angeles, 2001

This booklet provides information of special interest to individuals with special medical needs or visual, auditory, and mobility disabilities, as well as owners of service animals and pets.

[Emergency Response, Preparedness, and Recovery Checklist: Beyond the Emergency Management Plan \(PDF\)](#)

American Health Lawyers Association, 2004

This publication is a practice tool to facilitate health care providers' emergency preparedness planning. It identifies the key legal and operational issues that will arise during a public health crisis, terrorist threat, environmental disaster, or other emergency situation.

[Federal Response Plan \(PDF\)](#)

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2003

The Federal Response Plan (FRP) outlines how the Federal Government can assist local and state governments when an emergency overwhelms their ability to respond effectively; protect public health, safety, and property; and restore their communities.

[Homeland Security: Effective Regional Coordination Can Enhance Emergency Preparedness \(PDF\)](#)

U.S. Government Accountability Office, September 15, 2004

The Government Accountability Office reviewed coordination practices in various metropolitan areas to find regional programs with lessons learned that could be applied to the national capital region and elsewhere.

[Medical Reserve Corps Technical Assistance Series](#)

Medical Reserve Corps, Office of the Surgeon General, February 2004

As part of its effort to support the growth of Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) units across the nation, the MRC program office developed a series of technical assistance booklets that address topics considered important for MRC units. Units are made of locally based medical and public health volunteers who can assist their communities during emergencies, including acts of terrorism. Titles in the series include the following:

- **[Getting Started: A Guide for Local Leaders \(PDF\)](#)**. Describes how to evaluate the local situation, secure a broad base of support in the community, and identify and acquire resources essential to meeting the MRC's operational needs.
- **[Organizing an MRC Unit: Operational Components and the Coordinator's Role \(PDF\)](#)**. Provides MRC coordinators with information on establishing and sustaining an MRC unit's internal organization and on matching community needs for emergency medical response and public health initiatives with local volunteer capabilities.
- **[Coordinating With Your Local Response Partners \(PDF\)](#)**. Discusses the importance of community coordination with existing emergency medical response capabilities, both before and after an actual crisis or engagement.
- **[Developing Volunteer Relationships and Capabilities \(PDF\)](#)**. Stresses the continual need for developing volunteer capabilities regarding emergency response.
- **[Establishing and Maintaining Your MRC Unit's Organization \(PDF\)](#)**. Provides suggestions for strategically, financially, and operationally planning an MRC unit.

[Oklahoma City—Seven Years Later: Lessons for Other Communities](#)

National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, 2002

This pamphlet examines the lessons learned from the Oklahoma City bombing and offers advice for schools, clergy, first responders, city officials, volunteer organizations, and others.

[Protecting America's Communities: An Introduction to Public Alert & Warning \(PDF\)](#)

Partnership for Public Warning, June 2004

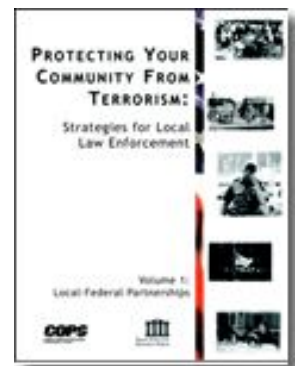
This document reviews the development and evaluation of the public warning process.

Protecting Your Community from Terrorism: The Strategies for Local Law Enforcement Series

Police Executive Research Forum and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

This series of white papers on terrorism takes on issues of primary concern to law enforcement professionals. Available titles follow:

- **[Volume 1: Local-Federal Partnerships](#)**
This white paper details more than 50 recommendations on issues such as how to promote effective partnerships, security clearances and information sharing, joint terrorism task forces, FBI strategies, intelligence, multijurisdictional information sharing, and training and awareness. The document is available in two parts: [pages 1–40](#) and [pages 41–103](#).
- **[Volume 2: Working with Diverse Communities \(PDF\)](#)**
This white paper details recommendations for how law enforcement and minority communities can work together to protect against future terrorist attacks, prevent backlash violence against vulnerable groups, and sensitize officers to cultural issues that can affect interviewing and information sharing.
- **[Volume 3: Preparing for and Responding to Bioterrorism \(PDF\)](#)**
This white paper discusses the relative threats of various biological and chemical agents



and the response challenges for first responders. The chapters cover five critical areas involved in preparing for and responding to a bioterrorist event: detecting a biological attack, notifying the proper first responders, intervening and working with other stakeholders, managing health care surge demands, and maintaining communication among all involved agencies and the public.

[Public Preparedness: A National Imperative Symposium Report \(PDF\)](#)

George Washington University Homeland Security Policy Institute, 2004

This report presents the findings of the July 2004 Public Preparedness Symposium hosted by the American Red Cross, the George Washington University Homeland Security Policy Institute, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the Council for Excellence in Government.

[Rural Communities and Emergency Preparedness \(PDF\)](#)

Office of Rural Health Policy, 2002

This paper addresses rural community emergency preparedness in the public health infrastructure and the ability of rural health providers to respond to emergency situations.

[The State & Local Role in Domestic Defense \(PDF\)](#)

Progressive Policy Institute, 2002

This publication discusses the nation's law enforcement and emergency response systems and their ties to geographical jurisdictions or to specific functions, and the need to function cohesively in the event of a terrorist attack.

[Threat Advisory System Response Guideline \(PDF\)](#)

ASIS International, October 2004

This guideline is designed to help organizations respond effectively to U.S. Department of Homeland Security advisories by assisting the private sector in preparing plans, procedures, and response strategies.

[Threat Assessment Guide for Houses of Worship](#)

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

This online booklet includes checklists to help houses of worship determine their vulnerability to fire and bombing incidents. It reviews how bombs may be used in a terrorist attack against houses of worship.

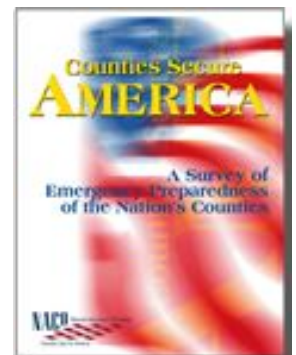
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[Preparing Communities at the State Level](#)

[Counties Secure America: A Survey of Emergency Preparedness of the Nation's Counties](#)

National Association of Counties, October 2001

This report outlines the results of a survey that asked counties about their disaster response plans and readiness to address terrorist activity. It also highlights unique activities in various counties throughout the United States.



[A Governor's Guide to Emergency Management \(Volume II: Homeland Security\) \(PDF\)](#)

National Governor's Association, 2002

This report provides policies, procedures, and general information to enhance the understanding

of homeland security issues for governors and their staff. Topics addressed include preparations and responses, communication strategies, critical infrastructures, chemical weapons, agro- and cyberterrorism, and nuclear and radiological terrorism.

[How Are States Preparing? National Governors Association's Domestic Preparedness Checklist \(PDF\)](#)

National Governors Association, 2001

This checklist provides governors with a resource to guide state preparedness against terrorist acts.

[Operation TIPS](#)

Police Executive Research Forum, 2002

This fact sheet features information about the background and purpose of the Operation TIPS (Terrorism Information and Prevention System) program.

[Preparing for the War on Terrorism \(PDF\)](#)

RAND Corporation, 2001

This paper contains the statement of Bruce Hoffman, Vice President of External Affairs and Director at RAND Corporation's Washington Office, to a congressional subcommittee about the nation's need to prepare for the war against terrorism.

[Public Preparedness: A National Imperative Symposium Report \(PDF\)](#)

George Washington University Homeland Security Policy Institute, 2004

This report presents the findings of the July 2004 Public Preparedness Symposium hosted by the American Red Cross, the George Washington University Homeland Security Policy Institute, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the Council for Excellence in Government.

[The State and Local Role in Domestic Defense \(PDF\)](#)

Progressive Policy Institute, 2002

This publication discusses the nation's law enforcement and emergency response systems and their ties to geographical jurisdictions or to specific functions, and the need to function cohesively in the event of a terrorist attack.

[State Official's Guide to Homeland Security \(PDF\)](#)

Chad S. Foster, The Council of State Governments, 2002

This tool is designed to help state policymakers make important public safety decisions. Intended as a resource for understanding the states' roles before and after September 11, it introduces officials to the critical issues of homeland security and outlines factors to consider and assess when making policy decisions about counter-terrorism and terrorism response. [Printed copies](#) are available from [The Council of State Governments](#).

[The Strategic Plan for Safeguarding the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Against Terrorist and Related Threats](#)

Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety, December 2002

This report outlines threats that confront the Commonwealth and the nature of the state's vulnerabilities; describes the concrete steps taken by Massachusetts since the events of September 11, 2001 to enhance security and to protect the Commonwealth from terrorism; addresses measures that still need to be taken or continued; and sets forth a series of specific recommendations designed to guide and improve Commonwealth security. As the first statewide blueprint to address the threat of terrorism to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, this *Strategic Plan* builds upon the [National Strategy for Homeland Security](#) issued by the Office of

Homeland Security in July 2002.

Talking About Disasters: Providing Safety Information to the Public

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1999

This guide summarizes information about chemical emergencies, including how to prevent and respond to a home chemical emergency and a major chemical emergency.



Washington State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Washington Emergency Management Division, April 2004

Washington State is the first state to secure federal approval for a state plan to prevent and handle natural disasters. Its Washington State Plan provides policy guidance for hazard mitigation and identifies goals, objectives, actions, and initiatives for the state government to reduce injury and damage from natural hazards.

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Resolution and Legislation Regarding The Role of The School Nurse in Response to Bioterrorism (posted 4/19/03)


On January 23, 2002 (National School Nurse Day), Representative Steve Israel (D-NY) introduced a Resolution and Legislation regarding the role of the school nurse in response to bioterrorism. Below is a copy of the resolution and bill.

This bill amends the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to designated eligible entities to train school nurses as "first responders" in the event of a biological or chemical attack on the nation.

On the day before the Resolution and Legislation were introduced, NASN President, Linda Wolfe, participated in Representative Israel's press conference to announce his intentions. He was delighted to have NASN and three school nurses from his district present.



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1st Session
H. CON. RES. 298

Expressing the sense of the Congress that State and local officials should designate school nurses as 'first responders' and remove any legal or regulatory barriers that would impede school nurses from responding to a biological or chemical attack.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

December 20, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress that State and local officials should designate school nurses as 'first responders' and remove any legal or regulatory barriers that would impede school nurses from responding to a biological or chemical attack.

Whereas there are more than 47,000 nurses in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools;
Whereas some children spend up to 10 hours in school each day;

Whereas school children and teachers work in close proximity to other people, quickening the spread of airborne diseases;

Whereas school nurses are the only professional health care providers in many schools;
Whereas if a child becomes sick or arrives at school sick, a school nurse is often the first medical professional to see, diagnose, and treat the child;

Whereas in a biological or chemical attack on the United States, school nurses would be among the first medical professionals to respond, would put themselves at risk, and would be responsible even for the children and teachers not subject to the attack; and
Whereas school children, including a large number of mainstreamed children with disabilities, may be more vulnerable to biological or chemical attack, and therefore show symptoms sooner than the general population: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that, in response to the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, State and local officials should--

(1) designate school nurses as 'first responders', conferring upon them all rights and responsibilities such status implies in a particular State or locality;
and

(2) remove any legal or regulatory barriers that would impede school nurses from doing everything within medical guidelines for responding to a biological or chemical attack.

Protecting Our Schools Homeland Defense Act (Introduced in the House)
HR 3615 IH

107th CONGRESS
2d Session
H. R. 3615

To amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to designated eligible entities to train school nurses as 'first responders' in the event of a biological or chemical attack on the Nation.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 23, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to designated eligible entities to train school nurses as 'first responders' in the event of a biological or chemical attack on the Nation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Protecting Our Schools Homeland Defense Act'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

- (1) There are more than 47,000 nurses in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools.
- (2) Some children spend up to 10 hours in school each day.
- (3) School nurses are the only professional health care providers in many schools.
- (4) If a child becomes sick or arrives at school sick, a school nurse is often the first medical professional to see, assess, and treat the child.
- (5) In the event of a biological or chemical attack on the United States, school nurses would be among the first medical professionals to respond, would put themselves at risk, and would be responsible for a school's children and teachers, including those not subject to the attack.
- (6) School children, including a large number of mainstreamed children with disabilities, may be more vulnerable to biological or chemical attack, and therefore show symptoms sooner than the general population.
- (7) School nurses must be prepared for the kind of response that would be necessary if a biological or chemical attack occurs.
- (8) The proper training of school nurses could provide for early detection and dramatically slow the spread of disease.
- (9) If school nurses were trained to respond to biological or chemical attacks, school nurses could serve as critical 'first responders' in the event of such an emergency.
- (10) School nurses would perform a valuable service by recognizing a disease early and alerting local public health officials.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to provide for grants to train school nurses as 'first responders' in the event of a biological or chemical attack on the Nation.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.

Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

^PART H--TRAINING NURSES FOR RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM

^SEC. 851. GRANTS FOR BIOTERRORISM RESPONSE.

^(a) **AUTHORIZATION-** The Secretary shall award grants to designated eligible entities to train nurses to respond to an act of biological or chemical terrorism.

^(b) **USE OF FUNDS-** A designated eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall use funds under such grant to train nurses to respond to an act of biological or chemical terrorism.

^(c) **RESERVATION-** From the total amount appropriated to carry out this section each fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve at least \$20,000,000 for grants under subsection (a) to local educational agencies.

^(d) **DEFINITIONS-** For purposes of this section:

^(1) **DESIGNATED ELIGIBLE ENTITY-** The term 'designated eligible entity' means an eligible entity that is a State educational agency, local educational agency, or professional organization.

^(2) **STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY; LOCAL EDUCATIONAL**

AGENCY- The terms `State educational agency' and `local educational agency' have the meanings given to those terms in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.'

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This page was last modified on Wednesday January 26, 2005