



State School Mapping Initiatives

Requiring and Funding Accurate and Accessible Maps for Public Schools Statewide



New Jersey: Senate Bill 2426

Michigan: PA 93, Section 97d (K-12 schools) and Senate Bill 173 (College & University)

Florida: House Bill 301

Wisconsin: Act 109

Texas: House Bill 3

Delaware: Funded via the Comprehensive School Safety Program and Delaware's School Safety and Security Fund

Virginia: House Bill 741, funded from Governor Youngkin via Dept of Criminal Justice Services

Illinois: Section 50

Maryland: Senate Bill 0540

Nebraska: Legislative Bill 1329

Kentucky: Senate Bill 2

Indiana: House Bill 1492

Alabama: Senate Bill 98

Tennessee: Senate Bill 2215

Pennsylvania: Funded via the PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency School Safety Fund



Development of the Gridded Reference Graphic (GRG)









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Mapping Technique Was Derived From a Military Best Practice

Validated and Implemented at the Highest Level



GRG in use during Bin Laden raid.



Communication technique used by US Military Special Operations in every mission of the last 20 years.

Turns the operational area into a simple game of battleship, so that operators from the different services, agencies, and nationalities can speak a common language about an unfamiliar location under stress.



Sample gridded reference graphic.



Evolution of the GRG into the CRG

Collaborative Response Graphics.







Unusable, Inaccurate, and Inaccessible Floor Plans

According to the Texas House Committee on Youth Health and Safety report on the Uvalde incident, "the schematic maps of the campus design used by law enforcement to identify potential points of entry were inaccurate. They wrongly depicted classrooms 111 and 112 as sharing a wall with the library, when in reality, the back walls were flanked with windows. Law enforcement officers testified to the Investigative Committee that they asked whether they could gain access to the classrooms through windows but were deterred by the inaccurate plans." (Page 40-41 Uvalde After Action- Youth-Health-&-Safety-Committee-Interim-Report-2022)



According to the after-action report by the <u>Connecticut State Police</u> after the Sandy Hook Elementary incident, "When officers conducted initial and subsequent searches of the school... ...**neither floorplans nor schematics of the school were readily available for tactical team search units**." (Page 22, <u>Sandy Hook After</u> <u>Action Report- Connecticut State Police</u>)















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Emergency Response Mapping Data Law

- (a) It must be compatible with platforms and applications used by local, state, and federal public safety officials.
- (b) It must not require the purchase or integration of additional software to view the mapping data.
- (c) It must be provided in a printable format.
- (d) It must be verified for accuracy through a **walk-through** of a school building and school grounds.
- (e) It must be oriented true north.
- (f) It must include accurate floor plans overlaid on current aerial imagery of a school building or school plan.

- (g) It must include site-specific labeling that matches the structure of the school building, including room labels, hallway names, external door or stairwell numbers, locations of hazards, key utility locations, key boxes, automated external defibrillators, and trauma kits.
- (h) It must include site-specific labeling that matches the school grounds, including parking areas, athletic fields, surrounding roads, and neighboring properties.
- (i) It must include a gridded overlay with x/y coordinates.
- (j) provided to the school district and appropriate public safety agencies at no cost beyond the initial cost of production and shall be made available to such entities permanently.



Questions

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