

**BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
TITLE 15, DIVISION 1, CHAPTER 1, SUBCHAPTER 4
MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR TRAINING AND LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES**

MODIFIED REGULATION TEXT

The BSCC has illustrated changes to the original text in the following manner:

Regulation text originally proposed is shown as underlined; deletions are shown in ~~strikeout~~.

Additions to the language originally proposed are double-underlined; deletions are shown in ~~double-strikeout~~.

§ 1028. Fire and Life Safety Staff.

- (a) Pursuant to Penal Code Section 6030(c), effective January 1, 1980, whenever there is a person in custody, there shall be at least one person on duty at all times who meets the training standards established by the Board for general fire and life safety. The facility manager shall ensure that there is at least one person on duty who trained in fire and life safety procedures that relate specifically to the facility.
- (b) The facility administrator, in conjunction with the health authority, shall develop and implement policies and procedures consistent with the requirements of Penal Code Section 6048(b) that require correctional officers certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) to begin CPR on a nonresponsive person without obtaining approval from supervisors or medical staff, when it is safe and appropriate to do so. These policies shall cover the following key elements:
- (1) Acceptable CPR methods and application.
 - (2) Correctional officers shall be certified in CPR and a copy of the certification shall be on file in the facility or at a central location and available for review.
 - (3) Correctional officers shall immediately summon medical aid when a person is identified as nonresponsive and shall administer CPR unless the correctional officer is aware of known medical conditions that would contraindicate its use.
 - (4) Correctional officers shall use personal protective equipment when administering CPR whenever possible to reduce exposure to bodily fluids or bloodborne pathogens that may contain disease-causing agents.
 - (5) If an imminent physical danger prevents a correctional officer from safely administering CPR, they shall begin or resume CPR as soon as the threat has passed, or the nonresponsive person has been safely removed from danger, provided medical aid has not yet arrived.

(6) The correctional officer shall continue administering CPR, absent imminent physical danger, until the nonresponsive person shows obvious signs of life, such as normal breathing or physical or verbal responses, or until medical staff or alternative medical responders arrive and take over.

(7) In situations where medical staff or alternative medical responders are present when a person is identified as nonresponsive, correctional officers shall defer the administration of CPR to those individuals.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 6030 and 6048, Penal Code. Reference: Section 6030 and 6048, Penal Code.