

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

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS**

Information that has been added to the Initial Statement of Reasons appears in italics.

**§ 1028. Fire and Life Safety Staff.**

Section 1028 outlines requirements for fire and life safety staff in local detention facilities. Among other things, the existing regulation requires at least one staff on duty who meets the standards for general fire and life safety training, and fire and life safety procedures that relate specifically to the facility.

The proposed amendment to section 1028, identifies the existing paragraph into subdivision (a) and adds a new subdivision (b). Subdivision (b) is proposed to require the facility administrator to develop and implement policies and procedures consistent with Penal Code section 6048(b), to require correctional officers certified in CPR to begin CPR on a nonresponsive person without obtaining approval from a supervisor or medical staff member, when appropriate and safe to do so. The reference citation has also been modified to include “and 6048” as it is referred to in the proposed text.

*Subdivision (b) has been modified to require the facility administrator develop and implement policies and procedures consistent with the requirements of Penal Code Section 6048(b) in conjunction with the health authority, to ensure the policies and procedures are informed by an individual or agency that is designated with the responsibility for health care policy. Further, subdivisions (b)(1) through (b)(7) have been added to outline key elements required to be included in a facility’s policies and procedures for correctional officers to administer CPR, including specifying acceptable CPR methods and application, the requirement for correctional officers to be CPR certified and for the facility to maintain a copy of the certification, and responsibilities for correctional officers when identifying a nonresponsive person, including when there are known medical conditions that would contraindicate use of CPR methods, when medical staff is present, if there is imminent physical danger, use of personal protective equipment whenever possible, and to continue CPR until the nonresponsive person shows obvious signs of life. Finally, Penal Code Section 6048 has been added as an authority cited for Section 1028. The changes are necessary to make Penal Code Section 6048(b) requirements specific and to meet or exceed the standards for health services in jails established by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, as required by Penal Code section 6048.*

The changes proposed to Section 1028 ensure BSCC’s regulations remain consistent with Penal Code requirements for correctional officers and the administration of CPR as well as the intent of AB 268. The proposed requirements also ensure that BSCC facility inspectors review facility policies and procedures on CPR, CPR certification records of

correctional officers, and incidents when CPR is administered on nonresponsive people for compliance. These additional requirements will help ensure that CPR certifications remain up-to-date, and that correctional officers possess the proper knowledge, skill, and training to administer CPR. Requiring correctional officers to begin CPR on a nonresponsive person, without approval of supervisors or medical staff, saves valuable time in an emergency situation; it could provide the intervention necessary to save a person's life.

There are no anticipated fiscal impacts due to these changes. Operationally, facilities will need to update their policy and procedures manuals, ensure that correctional officers hold valid CPR certifications, and ensure awareness of the new expectations.