

Agricultural Labor Housing

Oregon-OSHA Requirements

Division 4, Subdivision J: Work Environment

ALH rules were updated in January 2025; unless otherwise noted, rules are in effect March 31, 2025.

Section	Rule
1	Application
	<p>These rules apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a): Any place where there are living areas, manufactures/prefab homes, or other housing provided for workers on an agricultural establishment.(b): Any type of labor housing for housing workers whether or not rent is paid or collected.(c): Manufactured homes must comply with requirements for construction of sleeping places unless they comply with ORS 446.155 (Manufactured Structures, see here).(d): Housing given to, rented, leased to or provided to employees for use while employed.(e): All occupants of labor housing.(f): All labor housing sites owned/operated or under jurisdiction of state/municipal authority.(g): Violations related to occupants' personal housekeeping practices in facilities that are not common use will NOT result in citations to the employer.(h): Housing provided by labor contractors, as labor contractors are defined as employers.
2	Application Exceptions
	<p>ALH rules do NOT apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a): Hotels or motels that provide similar accommodations commercially to the public on the same terms as they do to workers.(b): Accommodations subject to licensing as manufactures dwelling parks, organizational camps, traveler's accommodations or recreation vehicle parks and open to the general public on the same terms.(c): Manufactured homes or dwellings being moved regularly from place to place when at parks/camps meant for mobile vehicles and open to the general public on the same terms.
3	Charging for Required Services
	<p>Operators may not charge for services; this includes pay-per-use toilets, toilet paper, soap for handwashing, use of bathing facilities, laundry facilities, cool potable water or other individual service requirements.</p>
4	Definitions
	<p>See Section 4 of ALH rules for definitions of terms (including "clean", "common use", "garbage", "manufactured dwelling", "recyclable materials", etc.). See ALH rules here.</p>
5	Housing Registration Requirements
5a	<p>Operators are required to register all labor housing EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Housing occupied solely by members of the same family.B. Housing occupied by 5 or fewer unrelated persons.C. Housing on operations that do not produce or harvest farm crops. <i>(Beginning 1/1/2026, housing on operations that do not produce or harvest farm crops will need to be registered)</i>
5b	<p>Each year, before occupancy or if occupied year-round annually by February 1, the operator must register ALH with OR-OSHA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Operator must contact OR-OSHA at least 45 calendar days before the first day of occupancy.B. If housing was not registered in previous year, operator must schedule a consultation visit prior to registering. If consultation finds housing free from all hazardous conditions, housing will be registered.C. If there were significant changes since last registration, operator must report to OR-OSHA at least 45 calendar days before operation.D. Once registered, registration certificate must be displayed in a place frequented by employees. Operator must also display a translate of the certificate in the language used to communicate with employees.

5	Housing Registration Requirements (continued)
5b (cont.)	E. For housing with non-public water systems, registration form must include proof of annual water testing for coliform bacteria and nitrates from an accredited laboratory each year. Initial registration must also include water testing results for arsenic. (effective 1/1/26)
5c	ALH registration may be revoked if: A. Application for registration had any negligent or willful misrepresentation or false statement. B. Conditions under which registration occurred have changed or no longer exist. C. Housing and related facilities are not free of hazardous conditions.
5d	When registration is revoked, operators have 30 days to file a written appeal. A contested case hearing will be held upon receipt of appeal.
5e	Any group or individual may protest the proposed, continued or renewal of registration under the following conditions: A. Signed and dated protest must be submitted in writing and received by OSHA before issuance of registration or renewal. B. Protest must include name, address and phone number of individual or their representative filing it. C. Protest must clearly identify which housing is subject to protest, including the exact physical location and name of registration applicant. D. Protest must state facts and reasons for protest. These must be based on factors within the scope of ALLH rules and regulations. E. A group or individual may participate in the contested case as a party or limited party.
6	Site Requirements
6a	Grounds must be free from the nuisance of wastewater, sewage, garbage, recyclable material, refuse or noxious plants such as poison oak and poison ivy.
6b	During occupancy, grass, weeds and brush must be cut back at least 30 feet from buildings.
6c	All housing site land must have adequate drainage. Site must not be subject to flooding when occupied. Housing sites must be well-drained and free from depressions in which water may become a nuisance.
6d	The operator of labor housing is responsible for maintenance operations of the housing.
6e	Store all toxic materials used in work activities (pesticides, fertilizers, paints, and solvents) in a locked and secured location at least 30 feet from any housing. If the storage of these materials creates a fire hazard, keep any grass or brush cleared at least 30 feet around the storage area. (effective 3/31/25)
6f	Do not leave empty pesticide containers (drums, bags, cans, bottles) in the housing area.
6g	Prevent or control the breeding of mosquitos, flies, and rodents in immediate housing area and within 200 feet of any ALH owned or controlled by operator.
6h	Do not locate labor housing within 500 feet of livestock operations unless housing contains all required sinks, toilets, showers, sleeping areas and indoor kitchens in the same structure or dwelling. (effective 1/1/28)
6i	Provide electricity to all housing units and related facilities.
6j	Each occupant in a sleeping room must be provided access to at least one electrical outlet (relocatable power strip may be used to meet this requirement if used as listed and labeled). (effective 1/1/27)
6k	Extension cords or plug strips must have circuit breaker or fuse protection as part of the set or part of building wiring.
6l	Facilities built/remodeled before 12/15/1989 must have ceiling or wall-type electric light fixture in working order and at least 1 wall-type electrical outlet in every living area. Facilities built/remodeled after that date must comply with code in effect at time of construction.
6m	Provide a ceiling or wall-type electric light in toilet facilities, shower or bathing rooms, laundry rooms, hallways, stairways, common eating areas, and other hazardous dark areas.
6n	Light privies either directly or indirectly from an outside light source.
6o	Provide enough light in corridors and walkways to common use facilities to allow safe travel at night.
6p	Each housing site must have street numbers displayed to be easily visible to emergency vehicles on public highways or roads. Ensure that road forks and driveways between public access road and housing site are marked and each building and unit used to house workers is properly marked. (effective 1/1/26)

6	Site Requirements <i>(continued)</i>
6q	Lowest point of wooden floor structures must be at least 12 inches above ground.
7	Water Supply
7a	All domestic water at labor housing must conform to OHA Drinking Water requirements. Site water system must supply at least 15 psi at the outlet end of all water lines regardless of the number of outlets in use.
7b	Water supply from non-public water systems must be tested by an accredited laboratory as often as needed to ensure a potable water supply and the results of the analysis posted as specified: A. Have an arsenic analysis completed on water at least once before initial registration. (effective 1/1/26) B. Have a coliform bacteria and nitrate analysis completed on the water at least annually. (effective 1/1/26) Until 12/31/25, have a bacteriological analysis done on water before occupancy and as often as needed. If water comes from public water system, this does not apply. C. Post the most recent results of water analysis in the housing in language of the workers or a pictogram that conveys the information. (effective 1/1/26)
7c	Provide ample potable water in labor housing for drinking, hand washing, bathing and domestic use. Ample supply is at least 35 gallons per day per occupant and is in addition to any water requirements related to other OR-OSHA rules (heat illness prevention, field sanitation, etc.)
7d	Arrange, construct, and if necessary, periodically disinfect the water storage and distribution facilities to protect water from contamination. Install all new plumbing in labor housing to comply with Oregon state building code.
7e	When potable water is not available in each dwelling unit, there must be a potable water source within 100 feet of each unit and there must be a working, clean drinking fountain for each 100 occupants or fraction thereof. Other potable water sources in this rule may satisfy this provision, including plumbed sinks.
7f	Post "Unsafe for drinking" signs at non-potable water that is accessible to occupants. Posting must be in language of the occupants or with a universal symbol.
7g	Portable water containers with spigots and tight-fitting lids are acceptable for providing and storing drinking water in housing. A. These containers must be made of impervious non-toxic materials that protect water from contamination. B. Wash and sanitize them at least every 7 days.
7h	Do not use containers such as barrels, pails or tanks that require dipping or pouring to get the water.
7i	Do not use cups, dippers, or other utensils for common drinking purposes.
7j	Do not allow cross connection between a system furnishing water for drinking purposes and a non-potable supply.
8	Bathing, Handwashing, Laundry and Toilet Facilities (General)
8a	Provide an adequate supply of hot and cold water under pressure for all common use bathing, handwashing, and laundry facilities at all labor housing.
8b	In installations with bathing, laundry facilities or flush toilets, the floor and walls must be of a readily cleanable finish and impervious to moisture.
8c	All common use bathing, handwashing and laundry facilities must be clean, sanitary and operating properly.
8d	Buildings for common use bathing, handwashing, laundry and toilet facilities must have heating capable of keeping the facility at 68 degrees or more during use.
9	Bathing Facilities
9a	Provide drains in all showers to remove wastewater. Slope floors so they drain. Do not use slippery materials for flooring.
9b	Separate common use bathing facilities used for both sexes in the same building by a solid, non-absorbent wall extending from floor to ceiling.
9c	Mark separate-sex bathing facilities, if provided, with "women" and "men" in English and in the native language(s) of employees expected to occupy the housing or with easily understood pictures or symbols.
9d	Provide a private dressing area in or adjacent to bathing facilities that meets the needs of the occupants. (effective 1/1/28)

9	Bathing Facilities <i>(continued)</i>
9e	<p>Additional requirements for bathing facilities:</p> <p>A. Provide at least one locking shower stall with a shower head with hot and cold water under pressure for every 10 occupants or fraction thereof. (effective 1/1/28); Until 12/31/27, the locking shower stall is not required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a single shower is located within a lockable room, a locking shower stall is not required.
10	Handwashing Facilities
10a	<p>Provide at least one handwashing sink or basin with hot and cold water under pressure for every 6 occupants or fraction thereof. Each 24 linear inches of “trough”-type sink with individual faucets count as one basin. When each living unit does not have handwashing facilities, locate common use facilities either close to the toilet facilities or close to sleeping areas.</p> <p>This handwashing ratio requirement does not count toward the requirement for sinks in Section 18: Cooking and Eating facilities. (effective 1/1/28)</p>
10b	In common use facilities, paper towels must be provided near the sink or basin. Do not use a single common towel. A container for paper towel disposal must be provided near each common use handwashing facility.
11	Laundry Facilities
11a	Provide laundry machines in the combined ratio of 1 for each 30 occupants or part of 30; or provide laundry tubs or trays with plumbed hot and cold water in the combined ratio of 1 for each 25 occupants or each part of 25. (ratio change effective 1/1/26; until then, ratio for both machines and trays/tubs remains 1:30)
11b	Provide clothes lines or drying facilities to serve the needs of the occupants.
11c	Laundry rooms must have drains to remove wastewater.
11d	Each common use laundry room must have a utility basin (slop sink).
11e	All laundry facilities must provide for separate cleaning method for cleaning clothes that are contaminated with chemicals; this can include using multiple tubs/trays, or running clothes in separate wash cycles, or sending out the contaminated clothing for commercial laundry.
12	Toilet Facilities
12a	Locate toilet facilities in labor housing and related facilities within 200 feet from the living area that they serve.
12b	Locate toilets, chemical toilets, or urinals in rooms built for that purpose.
12c	Maintain a usable, unobstructed path or walkway free of weeds, debris, holes or standing water from each living area to the common use toilet facilities. The walkway must have adequate lighting during hours of low light.
12d	Existing urinals must be non-absorbent, non-corrosive materials that have a smooth and cleanable finish. Urinals installed after the effective date of this standard must meet Oregon state building code.
12e	<p>Toilet Ratios:</p> <p>A. Provide at least 1 toilet for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof for each gender in the labor housing. Toilets must assure privacy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable/chemical toilets are acceptable to meet this requirement. <p>B. Effective 1/1/27, the ratio changes to 1 toilet for every 10 occupants or fraction thereof for each gender in the labor housing. Provide no less than 2 toilets if there are two or more occupants if the toilet facilities are common use; and ensure all toilets provide privacy.</p> <p>C. If urinals are in the toilet facility, and where 3 or more toilets are required for men, one urinal substitutes for one toilet to a maximum of 1/3 of the total required toilets.</p> <p>D. If there are no common use toilet facilities, calculate the required ratio without regard to gender.</p> <p>** Effective 1/1/26, use of a privy (outhouse or pit toilet) does NOT fulfill the ratio of toilet facilities (see section 4o for rule language).</p>
12f	Ensure that common use toilet facilities are cleaned daily or more often when needed to maintain sanitation.

12	Toilet Facilities <i>(continued)</i>
12g	Mark separate-sex toilet facilities (when provided) with “women” and “men” in English and the native language of occupants or with easily understood pictures or symbols.
12h	Ventilate all labor housing toilet facilities according to Oregon state building code.
12i	Separate common use toilet facilities used for both sexes in the same building by a solid, non-absorbent wall extending from floor to the ceiling.
12j	Install privacy partitions between each individual toilet or toilet seat in facilities with multiple toilets. The partitions may be less than the height of the room walls. A. The top of the partition must be not less than 6 feet from the floor and the bottom of the partition not more than 1-foot from the floor. The width of the partition must extend at least 1.5 feet beyond the front of the toilet. B. Provide a solid door so the toilet compartment is private (effective 1/1/27); until then, curtains are still permissible for privacy.
12k	Provide common use toilet facilities with toilet paper or holders or dispensers. Also provide disposal containers with lids.
12l	Do not allow obstruction of the path to a toilet facility. If access is through another room, that room must not be lockable.
13	Portable Toilets, Chemical Toilets and Privies
13a	The location and construction of privies must conform to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality standards.
13b	Privies must be at least 200 feet from any living area or any facility where food is prepared or served (effective 1/1/26). Until then, privies must be located at least 100 feet away.
13c	Portable toilets and privies must have adequate lighting.
13d	When in use, service portable/chemical toilets at least weekly or often enough to keep them from becoming a health hazard. Clean portable/chemical toilets and privies at least daily.
13e	Locate handwashing facilities with water, soap and disposable paper towels adjacent to or a reasonable distance to such toilet facilities. Portable handwashing facilities are acceptable. A container for paper towel disposal must be provided near each handwashing facility.
14	Sewage Disposal and Plumbing
14a	Connect the sewer lines from the labor housing to a community sewer system, septic tank with subsurface disposal of the effluent, pit type privies or other sanitary means conforming to Oregon DEQ standards.
14b	Install all plumbing in labor housing to comply with Oregon DEQ standards and Oregon state building code.
15	Garbage and Refuse Disposal Outside of Buildings ** Note: Recyclable material is not considered garbage or refuse **
15a	Keep refuse and garbage containers clean and in good repair.
15b	Provide at least one 30-gallon or larger container per 15 occupants. Containers must be inside the housing site area and accessible to all occupants.
15c	Empty garbage bins and dumpsters at least weekly during use, but always before they become a health hazard or full enough to interfere with full closing of the lid.
15d	Empty common use cans and portable containers into a bin or dumpster, when full or twice weekly (whichever is more frequent). Do not allow garbage on the ground.
15e	Keep all refuse and garbage containers covered and the garbage storage area clean to control flies/rodents.
15f	Do not burn any food, garbage or wet refuse.
15g	Dispose of garbage and refuse according to DEQ standards that govern the disposal of garbage, refuse and other solid wastes.

16	Living Areas
16a	Keep all living areas structurally sound, safe and in good repair structurally and stable on their foundations. They must provide shelter for the occupants against the elements and protect the occupants from ground and surface water as well as rodents and insects.
16b	The walls and roof must be tight and solid. Floors must be rigid and durable, with a smooth and cleanable finish in good repair.
16c	For living areas without a working permanent heating system, the housing operator must supply portable heaters at no cost to the occupant and notify occupants of their availability. Heaters must be capable of keeping the temperature in the living area at a minimum of 68°F. Heaters must meet these requirements: A. Operate by electricity only. B. Have working safety devices installed by the manufacturer for the particular type of heater. C. Be in good working order with no defects or alterations that make them unsafe.
16d	Permanently installed solid fuel or gas fired heaters must meet the following: A. Install and vent any stoves or other sources of heat that use combustible fuel to prevent fire hazards and dangerous concentration of gases. i. Solid or liquid fuel heaters or stoves installed on or before December 15, 1989, must sit on a concrete slab/insulated metal sheet/other fire-resistant material when used in a room with wood flooring (or other combustible flooring). Extend it at least 18 inches beyond the base of the stove. ii. Solid or liquid fuel heaters or stoves must meet manufacturer's specifications and Oregon state building code in effect at time of installation. B. Install fire-resistant material on any wall or ceiling within 18 inches of a solid or liquid fuel stove or stove pipe. Provide a vented metal collar around the stovepipe, or vent passing through a wall, ceiling, floor or roof or combustible material. C. Heating systems with automatic controls must cut off the fuel supply on failure or interruption of flame or ignition, or when they exceed a pre-determined safe temperature or pressure. D. All gas appliances and gas piping must comply with the Oregon state building code in effect at time of installation and the manufacturer's instructions. Do not use gas burners in living areas without adequate ventilation or range hoods vented to outside (effective 1/1/27) .
16e	Provide screens of at least 16 mesh on the doors and windows of the living area. All screen doors must be tight-fitting, in good repair, and self-closing.
16f	Provide beds/bunks for each occupant and suitable storage facilities (wall cabinets/shelves/etc.) for each occupant or family unit. Effective 1/1/26 , cots are not allowed. A. Housing operator must provide a mattress for each bed or bunk. B. Mattresses furnished by the operator must be at least 4 inches thick (effective 1/1/26) . C. Provide fully enclosed cleanable covers for each mattress (effective 3/31/25) . Clean each mattress cover before each new occupant use, and before each season's occupancy. Fumigation is not allowed for cleaning mattresses used by occupants (effective 1/1/26) . D. Mattresses must not sit on the floor. E. The sleeping surface must be at least 12 inches above the floor. F. Bunks must include a method for safe access to upper bunk (stairs/ladder) (effective 1/1/26) . G. Occupant shall not be forced to share a bed. H. If requested by occupants, the housing operator <u>may</u> provide one bed with a mattress for an adult couple in a relationship. This mattress must at least full size. (not required).
16g	Mattresses furnished by the operator must be clean, in good repair, in a fully enclosed cleanable cover, and free from insects and parasites. Mattresses must be stored in a clean, dry place.
16h	Space the beds or bunks so there is enough room to allow for rapid and safe exit during an emergency.
16i	At least 15 cubic feet of suitable storage (wall cabinets, shelves, dressers, etc.) must be provided for each occupant or family unit. A portion of this storage must be lockable and capable of securing small personal effects (identification documentation, wallet, cell phone, etc.) (effective 1/1/26) . Note: Portion of this storage must be "lockable" but does not require that operators provide the locks.

16	Living Areas (continued)
16j	In living areas where workers cook/live/sleep, provide at least 100 square feet per occupant. Note: Do not count children 2 years old and younger when calculating square footage requirements.
16k	Each sleeping room without double bunk beds must have at least 50 square feet of floor space per occupant. Note: Do not count children 2 years old and younger when calculating square footage requirements.
16l	Each sleeping room must have at least 50 square feet of floor space per occupant regardless of the use of double bunk beds. Where there are double bunk beds and the sleeping room is occupied by only a family with children who are all 17 years old or younger, provide at least 40 square feet per occupant. (effective 1/1/28) Note: Do not count children 2 years old and younger when calculating square footage requirements.
16m	Do not use triple bunks.
16n	Living and sleeping areas must have a minimum of 7 feet-high ceilings for the space to count toward any required square footage.
16o	Provide separate private sleeping areas for unrelated persons of each sex and for each family unit.
16p	Provide windows or skylights with a total area equal to at least 10 percent of the required floor area. At least ½ the total required window/skylight area must be openable to the outside. Adequate mechanical or air conditioning system may substitute for openable window space if it does not limit safe exit from the space during an emergency in accordance with Section 17. Not more than one-half the required space can be met with skylights. Openable, screened windows in doors count toward this requirement.
16q	Before occupancy, clean all living areas and eliminate any rodents, insects, and animal parasites. Products must be used according to the requirements of the label.
17	Fire and Carbon Monoxide Protection
17a	All fires must be in equipment designed for that use. Do not allow open fires within 25 feet of structures.
17b	Each season, at the time of initial occupancy, each living area must have a working approved smoke detector. Note: The operator is not responsible for daily maintenance of the detector or the actions of the occupants that defeat its function.
17c	A working approved carbon monoxide detector must be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions where workers sleep. (effective 1/1/26)
17d	Provide fire extinguishing equipment in a readily accessible place, not more than 50 feet from each housing unit. The equipment must provide protection equal to a 2A:10BC rated extinguisher. Hoses are acceptable substitutes for extinguishers only if water supply is constant and reliable. Hoses must be immediately available for firefighting use.
17e	All living areas with more than one room (built before December 15, 1989) with one door must have, in addition to a door, a window in each sleeping room that can be an exit in case of fire. A. This window must have an openable space at least 24 inches by 24 inches, nominal. B. The lowest portion of the opening must be less than 48 inches above the floor. C. This window must open directly to the outdoors and be readily openable by the occupants from inside without breaking the glass.
17f	Living areas built on or after December 15, 1989, must meet requirements for emergency exits of Building Codes Division of Oregon DCBS. Required emergency exit windows in sleeping rooms must have a clear net opening of at least 5.7 square feet, minimum vertical opening of 22 inches and minimum horizontal opening of 20 inches. Note: Construct and maintain all living areas in labor housing to comply with other applicable local/state laws at time of construction.
17g	A second story must have at least two exits when its occupant load is 10 or more. Comply with Oregon state building code.
17h	Occupants on floors above the second story and in basements must have access to at least two separate exits from the floor or basement as required by Oregon state building code.

18	Cooking and Eating Facilities and Equipment
18a-b	<p>Cooking/food prep facilities must be provided and have the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. An adequate number of refrigerators for occupant use that are capable of keeping food at or below 40°F. B. A minimum of two cooking burners for every 8 persons or part thereof, or two families, whichever requires the most burners (effective 1/1/28; until 1/1/28, ratio remains at 2 burners for every 10 persons). If a gas or electric hotplate or wood stove is within 18 inches of a wall, that wall must be made of or finished with smooth cleanable, nonabsorbent, grease-resistant and fire-resistant material. Note: Labeled and listed appliances are exempt from the 18-inch requirement when installed according to their listing. C. No liquid petroleum gas (LPG like propane) tanks in use inside. Outside tanks must connect to appliances with lines approved for that purpose. D. Food prep facilities and storage must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide adequate food storage shelves and food prep areas to serve the needs of the occupants. A portion of this space must be protected storage. b. Contact surfaces and floors in food prep and serving areas must be made of or finished with smooth, non-absorbent cleanable material. E. A table and chairs or equivalent seating/eating arrangements to accommodate the number of occupants living in the sleeping areas. F. Plumbed sinks with hot and cold water and an adequate number of faucets to service the occupants in food prep areas or within a reasonable distance adjacent to such areas. Plumbed sinks in or adjacent to food prep areas do not count toward the required ratio for handwashing facilities in Section 10 of this rule (effective 1/1/28). G. Required refrigerators and the required ratio of stoves/hot plates must always been in working condition. H. Clean the facilities and equipment before each occupancy. I. Common use kitchen and dining areas must be separate from all sleeping quarters. There can be no direct opening between kitchen or dining areas and any living or sleeping area. J. In <u>common use</u> kitchens/dining areas, if the operator becomes aware of or has reason to suspect anyone preparing/cooking/serving food has a communicable disease, the operator must bar them from the common use cooking facility until the disease is no longer communicable. K. Buildings must have heating capable of keeping the facility at 68°F or more during use. L. Cooking facilities must be in buildings or shelters that are enclosed or screened sufficient to prevent infestation by or harborage of animals, insect vectors, or pests; any doors, windows, screen walls, and openings must have screens with 16 mesh or smaller (effective 1/1/28). Until 1/1/28, the rule says: Facilities must be in buildings or shelters. Doors, windows and openings, if any, must have screens of 16 mesh or smaller. M. When operating a dining hall, facility must also comply with the 2005 U.S. FDA Food Code. Follow Division 4, Agriculture when it differs from FDA food code.

19	First Aid
	<p>Division 4, Subsection K (Medical Services and First Aid) applies to all labor housing and related facilities. This rule includes requirements for first aid supplies, an emergency medical plan and a plan of communication.</p> <p><i>Written Emergency Medical Plan:</i> Your written emergency medical plan should be posted at ALH sites (as well as central posting locations, if different from ALH site).</p> <p>A. If you rely on local 911 services for your Emergency Medical Plan, then your emergency medical plan should include the contact information for local emergency services, address of housing site, instructions for when to call and what procedures to follow (including heat illness procedures).</p> <p>B. If you do not rely on local 911 services for your Emergency Medical Plan, then at least one qualified first-aid person per worksite should be trained in first aid/CPR every 2 years.</p> <p><i>Employee/Occupant Training:</i> Train occupants about your written emergency medical plan and their responsibilities during an emergency at time of initial occupancy.</p> <p><i>First Aid Supplies</i> Provide first aid supplies based on the types of injuries that might commonly occur at ALH site.</p>
20	Disease Reporting
	<p>The housing operator must report immediately the following to either the Oregon Health Authority or the local county health authority by telephone, email, online form, or any other method that is equally fast:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The name and address of any individual in the housing known to have or suspected of having a communicable disease, or; The existence of a case of suspected food poisoning or an unusual prevalence of any illness in which fever, diarrhea, sore throat, vomiting, or jaundice is a prominent symptom.
21	Access to ORS and OAR
	<p>Anyone wishing to access any of the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) or Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) referenced here can contact OR-OSHA in Salem or nearest OR-OSHA field office.</p>
22	Closure and Alternative Housing
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The operator of ALH must provide replacement lodging without charge to the occupants if a government agency with the authority to enforce building, health or safety standards declares the housing or facilities to be uninhabitable and orders them vacated. The operator must provide replacement lodging for 7 consecutive days from the time the housing was closed or until the closing agency allows the original housing to open, whichever is shorter. Replacement lodging must meet or exceed the health and safety standards of Oregon OSHA. OR-OSHA must approve the location of the replacement housing before employees are sent to it. Operators must arrange for replacement lodging not later than the end of the day the original housing closes or another date designated by the closing agency. Post the address of the replacement housing not later than the end of the day the original housing closes; in a place convenient to affected workers; and in all languages spoken by the occupants. The posting in (e) must state that the replacement housing is free to occupants of the closed housing. The operator must give OR-OSHA a list of names of the occupants and the location of the replacement housing, for each. When the cause of the closure is beyond the control of the agricultural labor housing operator, subsections (a)(b)(c)(d)(e) and (g) do not apply. To determine whether the cause of closure was beyond the control of the operator, OR-OSHA will consider these circumstances, including but not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the cause of the closure is a natural disaster. Whether the circumstances leading to the closure were known or should have been known to the operator. Whether operator diligence could have avoided the circumstances leading to the closure.

22	Closure and Alternative Housing (continued)							
	<div>i. ALH occupants entitled to temporary replacement housing must accept or reject that housing when the original housing closes. Operators are not obligated to reimburse displaced occupants for housing they obtain without the operator’s knowledge or consent. The operator is responsible for replacement lodging only for as many people as occupied the original closed housing. When an occupant rejects the replacement housing, the operator has no obligation to reimburse that occupant for other replacement housing.</div> <div>j. OR-OSHA may issue a citation and assess a penalty for violation of these rules.</div>							
23	Heat Illness Prevention in Labor Housing							
23a	<div>Until 12/31/26, the following rules apply:</div> <div>If rooms where people sleep that are not able to maintain an indoor temperature of 78°F or less, employers must provide an area(s) for occupants to cool off when the heat index is at or above 80°F. The cooling area must be large enough to allow use by at least 50% of occupants at any one time. Cooling areas can be either (or a combination) of the following options:</div> <div><div><div></div><div>Give occupants continual access to one or more common rooms maintained at a temperature of 78°F or less. You can make use of existing common rooms, otherwise unused housing units, or other indoor spaces that do not present risks to occupants.</div></div><div><div></div><div>Give occupants continual access to outdoor rest areas (located away from work areas). The rest area must be shaded (naturally or artificially) so that occupants can sit or stand in normal posture fully in the shade AND provide water misters/cooling vests/cooling towels/equally effective means of relief. If using items that can only be used by one person at a time, provide enough to satisfy the 50% occupant requirement. Items must not be shared without being washed. Available chairs, benches and other seating should be located in/near the cooling area to encourage use.</div></div></div>							
23b	<div>Until 12/31/26:</div> <div>If the rooms where people sleep cannot maintain an indoor temperature of 78°F or less, employers must take BOTH the following steps:</div> <div><div>A. Optimize cooling by ensuring windows can be protected from direct sunlight in a manner that minimizes radiant heat during al hours of the day (natural/artificial shade, window coverings that deflect the sun, etc.). Such measures must no interfere with the ability to open/close windows or create another hazard.</div><div>B. Make fans available at no cost to any housing occupants who wish to use them.</div></div>							
23c-d	<div>Effective 1/1/27, the following rules apply:</div> <div>Rooms where people sleep must be able to maintain an indoor temperature of 78°F or less (using air conditioners, evaporative coolers, air purifiers with coolers, or other reliable means) whenever the heat index outside the housing units is between 80 - 94°F. When the outdoor heat index is at or above 95°F, the rooms where people sleep must be able to be maintained at a temperature of at least 15 degrees lower than the outdoor heat index.</div> <table><tr><td>Outdoor Heat Index</td><td>Indoor Temperature Requirement</td></tr><tr><td>80-94°F</td><td>78°F</td></tr><tr><td>95°F +</td><td>15 degrees lower than outdoor heat index Example: if the outdoor heat index is 105, the indoor temperature is required to be at or below 90°F.</td></tr></table>		Outdoor Heat Index	Indoor Temperature Requirement	80-94°F	78°F	95°F +	15 degrees lower than outdoor heat index Example: if the outdoor heat index is 105, the indoor temperature is required to be at or below 90°F.
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80-94°F	78°F							
95°F +	15 degrees lower than outdoor heat index Example: if the outdoor heat index is 105, the indoor temperature is required to be at or below 90°F.							
23e	Temperature Awareness: Employers must provide a thermometer that displays the temperature in both F° and C° in each individual housing unit. Employers can (but ARE NOT required to) provide a device that also measures humidity.							
23f	Employers must display the “Heat Risks in Housing” poster provided by OR-OSHA in one or more prominent locations that housing occupants would normally see and must add the necessary emergency contact information to the poster, allowing housing occupants to contact emergency services as necessary.							
23g	Access to Emergency Services: Employers must ensure that occupants always have access to a working telephone that can be used to contact emergency services. An electronic device, such as a cell phone, may be used for this purpose only if reception in the area is reliable.							