



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

Department of Consumer and Business Services
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April 30, 2021

[Text of adopted rule](#)

Oregon OSHA's Adoption of Rules Addressing the COVID-19 Workplace Requirements for Employer-Provided Labor Housing

This rule is needed to protect vulnerable workers in employer-provided labor housing from the health risks created by the current COVID-19 public health emergency, especially those who spend both their working and their off-work hours at the employer's location. Oregon OSHA's temporary rule: COVID-19 Public Health Emergency in Labor Housing and Agricultural Employment (OAR 437-001-0749) expired on October 24, 2020. On October 23, 2020, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order 20-58 extending employer-provided housing requirements (Section 2) of OAR 437-001-0749. As the Governor's Executive Order is set to expire, the public health emergency remains a substantial concern in Oregon. As a result, it is necessary to extend the provisions from the Executive Order with a permanent rule. The exposures created in the labor housing environment, particularly in working situations requiring large numbers of workers, make these rules necessary to reduce risk to individual workers. Many workers face unique challenges in situations where housing is provided as part of the employment relationship. In consultation with stakeholders, Oregon OSHA modified some requirements from the temporary rule in the proposed rule given more information concerning COVID-19 transmission. Oregon OSHA indicated in the proposed rule that it will repeal this rule once it is no longer necessary to address the COVID-19 pandemic in employer-provided labor housing.

Three public hearings were held in March 2021 where Oregon OSHA received oral testimony on the proposed rule. The agency also received written comments on the rule from agricultural producers, employer representatives and farmworker advocacy organizations. Generally, feedback from advocacy organizations centered on ventilation, physical distancing, and sleeping density requirements. Most employer feedback focused on the definition of household, sleeping density, specifying an end date, and sanitation as well as questions about vaccination.

Oregon OSHA, based on the comments received, made adjustments to the proposed OAR 437-004-1115. The proposed rule had included a change to the definition of household that received considerable attention during the comment period. While the change to the definition of household was generally supported by both business and labor, business objected to the requirement that the household be "preexisting" and some employers objected to the loss of the option to house related individuals who were not part of the same household. The final rule, as adopted, exempts both related individuals and those from the same preexisting household from certain density and distancing requirements.

Oregon OSHA received considerable comment about the lack of a repeal date. Many comments questioned the indefinite nature of the rule and the lack of a specific sunset date or automatic repeal trigger. Several suggested the rule should be repealed when the declared emergency ends. The final rule provides more detail regarding the criteria that will be used for repeal and commits to meetings with the Oregon OSHA Partnership Committee, the Oregon Health Authority, and other stakeholders, beginning in July and at least every two months thereafter, to discuss whether all or part of the rule can and should be repealed.

The proposed rule provided two options for sleeping areas, one that allows somewhat greater density when air purifiers are used and one that requires lower density when air purifiers are not used. If operators use air purifiers as specified by the rule, they would be able to measure the six foot separation of beds using the center point of a single-occupancy bed rather than the frame as required in the temporary rule. If they do not use air purifiers, they would need to ensure at least six foot separation between the bed frames and the sleeping rooms would need to provide at least 100 square feet (sf) per person (compared to the preexisting requirement of 50 sf per person). Given the use of barriers has been determined to not be as effective as once believed, the use of impermeable barriers in lieu of distancing was no longer permitted in the proposed rule.

Although worker advocates support the use of air purifiers, they generally opposed the relaxation of the requirements to encourage their use and would prefer that the rule require both air purifiers and the stricter density requirements. They strongly support the elimination of the barrier option. Employers that testified largely focused on the loss of the barrier as an option, they largely did not address the fact that the use of air purifiers would offer them somewhat greater density than was allowed in 2020. The final rule, as adopted, keeps the approach used in the proposal.

Consistent with the approach recommended by Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the United States Department of Labor (“federal OSHA”), Oregon OSHA is not encouraging employers to distinguish between workers based on vaccination status. No reference to vaccinations is included in the final rule.

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Please visit our web site osha.oregon.gov Click ‘Rules and laws’ in the Common resources column and view our adopted rules, or select other rule activity from this page.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 1-2021, Adopted and effective April 30, 2021.

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Secretary of State
Certificate and Order for Filing
PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

I certify that the attached copies* are true, full and correct copies of the PERMANENT Rule(s) adopted on April 30, 2021 by the
Date prior to or same as filing date

Department of Consumer & Business Services/Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Division 437
Agency and Division Administrative Rules Chapter Number

Lisa Appel 350 Winter Street NE, Salem OR 97301-3882 503-947-7449
Rules Coordinator Address Telephone

to become effective April 30, 2021 as Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 1-2021.
Date upon filing or later

Rulemaking Notice was published in the March 2021 *Oregon Bulletin*.**
Month and Year

RULE CAPTION

Rules Addressing the COVID-19 Workplace Requirements for Employer-Provided Labor Housing
Not more than 15 words that reasonably identifies the subject matter of the agency's intended action.

RULEMAKING ACTION

ADOPT: OAR 437-004-1115

ORS 654.025(2), 654.035, 656.726(4)
Stat. Auth.

ORS 654.001 through 654.295
Stats. Implemented

RULEMAKING SUMMARY

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Oregon OSHA received considerable comment about the lack of a repeal date. Many comments questioned the indefinite nature of the rule and the lack of a specific sunset date or automatic repeal trigger. Several suggested the rule should be repealed when the declared emergency ends. The final rule provides more detail regarding the criteria that will be used for repeal and commits to meetings with the Oregon OSHA Partnership Committee, the Oregon Health Authority, and other stakeholders, beginning in July and at least every two months thereafter, to discuss whether all or part of the rule can and should be repealed.

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INDIVIDUAL RULE SUMMARY (By rule number)

Provide a brief summary of the rule (if new adoption), or a brief summary of changes made to the rule (if amending)

437-004-1115 – This rule establishes requirements for employer-provided labor housing to address the risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Please visit the rules and laws section of our website at osha.oregon.gov/rules and select *adopted rules* in the rule making column to view our adopted rules.



Authorized Signer

Michael D. Wood
Printed name

4/30/2021
Date

*With this original, file one photocopy of certificate, one paper copy of rules listed in Rulemaking Actions, and electronic copy of rules.

**The *Oregon Bulletin* is published on the 1st of each month and updates rules found in the OAR Compilation. For publication in Bulletin, rule and notice filings must be submitted by 5:00 pm on the 15th day of the preceding month unless this deadline falls on a weekend or legal holiday, when filings are accepted until 5:00 pm on the preceding workday. ARC 930-2005

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PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

OSHA 1-2021

CHAPTER 437
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES
OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION

FILED

04/30/2021 2:01 PM
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& LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

FILING CAPTION: Rules Addressing the COVID-19 Workplace Requirements for Employer-Provided Labor Housing

EFFECTIVE DATE: 04/30/2021

AGENCY APPROVED DATE: 04/30/2021

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Filed By:
Lisa Appel
Rules Coordinator

ADOPT: 437-004-1115

RULE TITLE: COVID-19 Workplace Requirements for Employer-Provided Labor Housing

NOTICE FILED DATE: 02/26/2021

RULE SUMMARY: This rule is needed to protect vulnerable workers in employer-provided labor housing from the health risks created by the current COVID-19 public health emergency, especially those who spend both their working and their off-work hours at the employer's location. Oregon OSHA's temporary rule: COVID-19 Public Health Emergency in Labor Housing and Agricultural Employment (OAR 437-001-0749) expired on October 24, 2020. On October 23, 2020, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order 20-58 extending employer-provided housing requirements (Section 2) of OAR 437-001-0749. As the Governor's Executive Order is set to expire, the public health emergency remains a substantial concern in Oregon. As a result, it is necessary to extend the provisions from the Executive Order with a permanent rule. The exposures created in the labor housing environment, particularly in working situations requiring large numbers of workers, make these rules necessary to reduce risk to individual workers. Many workers face unique challenges in situations where housing is provided as part of the employment relationship. In consultation with stakeholders, Oregon OSHA modified some requirements from the temporary rule in the proposed rule given more information concerning COVID-19 transmission. Oregon OSHA indicated in the proposed rule that it will repeal this rule once it is no longer necessary to address the COVID-19 pandemic in employer-provided labor housing.

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RULE TEXT:

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, the rule’s provisions take effect April 30, 2021, and remain in effect until revised or repealed.

Note: Oregon OSHA's temporary rule addressing COVID-19 in employer-provided labor housing expired on October 24, 2021, 180 days after its adoption. Under the Oregon Administrative Procedures Act, a temporary rule cannot be renewed or extended beyond 180 days. Therefore, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order 20-58 extending the requirements of employer-provided labor housing of the temporary rule. The Executive Order will expire on April 30, 2021. In order to extend protections for workers against COVID-19, which remains a significant concern, Oregon OSHA adopted this rule following the normal process for permanent rulemaking. However, the purpose of this rule is to address the COVID-19 pandemic in employer-provided housing in Oregon. Oregon OSHA will repeal the rule when it is no longer necessary to address that pandemic. Because it is not possible to assign a specific time for that decision, Oregon OSHA will consult with the Oregon OSHA Partnership Committee, the Oregon Health Authority, and other stakeholders as circumstances change to determine when all or parts of the rule can be appropriately repealed. The first of these discussions will take place no later than July 2021, and they will continue every two months until the rule has been repealed. In making determinations about when to repeal all or parts of the rule, Oregon OSHA and its stakeholders will consider indicators and other information such as (but not limited to) Executive Orders issued by the Governor, guidance issued by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) and the Centers for Disease Control, infection rates (including the rate of spread of COVID-19 variants), positivity rates, and vaccination rates, as well as indicators of severity such as hospitalizations and fatalities.

(1) Scope and Application:

(a) This rule applies to all employer-provided labor housing and other employer-provided housing, whether such housing is otherwise currently covered by OAR 437-004-1120 "Agricultural Labor Housing and Related Facilities" or by 29 CFR 1910.142 and OAR 437-002-0142 "Labor Camps." To the degree an actual conflict exists between the two rules, this rule takes precedence. To the degree that this rule does not address an issue, or no actual conflict exists, the requirements of the preexisting rule also apply.

The requirements of this rule apply to all labor housing sites owned, operated, or allowed to operate on property under the jurisdiction of any state or municipal authority unless such housing is provided by someone other than the employer specifically to respond to a public health emergency.

The requirements of this rule supersede those of Subsections (3)(b), (3)(c) and (3)(f) of OAR 437-001-0744 (COVID-19 Requirements for All Workplaces), unless otherwise referenced. All other provisions of OAR 437-001-0744 apply.

(b) These rules apply to any place, or area of land, where there are living areas, manufactured or prefabricated homes or dwellings, or other housing provided by a farmer, farm labor contractor, agricultural employer, or other person in connection with the recruitment of workers of an agricultural employer as defined in OAR 437-004-0001. These rules also apply to any such housing provided by an employer or other person in connection with the employment of workers in any non-agricultural business activity.

(c) These rules apply to any type of labor housing and related facilities together with the tract of land established or to be established, operated or maintained for housing workers with or without families, whether or not rent is paid or collected.

(d) Manufactured dwellings and homes must comply with specifications for construction of sleeping places, unless they comply with ORS 446.155 to 446.185 and OAR 918-500-0020(2), which have the requirements and specifications for sanitation and safety design for manufactured dwellings.

(e) These rules apply to housing given to, rented, leased to, or otherwise provided to employees for use while employed and provided or allowed either by the employer, a representative of the employer, or a housing operator.

(f) These rules, unless otherwise stated, apply to all occupants of the labor housing and facilities.

(g) These rules apply to all labor housing sites owned, operated, or allowed to operate on property under the jurisdiction of any state or municipal authority unless such housing is provided by someone other than the employer specifically to respond to a public health emergency.

(h) Violations relating to the occupants' personal housekeeping practices in facilities that are not common use will not result in citations to the employer.

- (i) For the purposes of OAR 437-004-1120, labor contractors as defined in ORS 658.405 are employers.
- (j) Charging occupants for required services. Operators must not charge for services required by these rules: OAR 437-004-1120, OAR 437-001-0744, and OAR 437-004-1115. This prohibits pay-per-use toilets, pay-per-use bathing facilities, payment for use of air purifiers, or any other method of paying for individual service requirements.
- (k) This rule does not apply to:
 - (A) Hotels or motels that provide similar housing commercially to the public on the same terms as they do to workers. This includes hotels or motels that have been temporarily closed due to the current COVID-19 public health emergency, but that restore their operations on a limited basis to allow employers to house workers in the facility, provided that the following conditions are met.
 - (i) The hotel or motel facility must be licensed and meet the other requirements in OAR 333, Division 29, Travelers' Accommodation.
 - (ii) The rooms provided must maintain the configuration typically offered to travelers (while this does not preclude changing the arrangement of beds, it does preclude the addition of bunk beds or other measures to increase the occupancy of the room).
 - (iii) Room assignment must ensure privacy and separation for families and to unrelated occupants of different genders.
 - (iv) The occupied rooms must continue to receive regular services for cleaning and for the laundry of linens used by guests.
 - (v) The rooms must not be modified to include kitchen facilities not already part of the room as previously available to guests. Note: Because such facilities are exempt from this rule, the presence of a preexisting kitchenette or other food preparation facility does not trigger the square footage requirements of the rule.
 - (B) Accommodations subject to licensing such as manufactured dwelling parks, organizational camps, travelers' 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, because of the work, when at parks or camps meant for parking mobile vehicles and open to the general public on the same terms.

(2) Definitions.

- (a) Air purifier – means a HEPA-filter equipped device that is designed for and capable of removing aerosols (including airborne droplets and solid particles) from the air through physical or chemical means and that is capable of improving the indoor air quality in areas where such purifiers are properly operated.
- (b) High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter – means a filter that is at least 99.97 percent efficient in removing monodisperse particles of 0.3 micrometers (μm) in diameter.
- (c) Common area – means building lobbies, reception areas, waiting rooms, restrooms, break rooms, eating areas, smoking areas, locker rooms, bathing areas, transit lounges, conference rooms, or other locations indoors or outdoors that multiple individuals may use or congregate that employers operate or control.
- (d) High-touch surface – means equipment or surfaces that are handled frequently throughout the day by multiple individuals. High-touch surfaces can include, but are not limited to, countertops, tabletops, credit card terminals, doorknobs, door handles, digital kiosks, touch-screen enabled devices, light switches, handrails, elevator control panels, and steering wheels in work vehicles.
- (e) Household – means a group of persons who lived in the same residence prior to arriving at the employer-provided housing. Households may have unrelated individuals or families living together or may be a family unit.
- (f) Shared equipment – means devices or tools that are used by multiple employees or other individuals including, but not limited to, computers, phones, and work vehicles.

(3) Ventilation.

Ensure that existing ventilation systems are optimized in accordance with subsection OAR 437-001-0744(3)(f). Additionally, employers must increase air circulation and ventilation by opening windows and doors in labor housing when doing so is safe for the occupants in regards to weather conditions (hot or cold), pesticide application, and other potential hazards. Fans should be used indoors only when windows or doors are open to the outdoors in order to circulate indoor and outdoor air. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety risk to employees.

Note: The use of portable ventilation units or air purifying devices equipped with HEPA filters is required when used in conjunction with "Air Purification Method" of Table 1, to provide additional air flow in housing.

(4) Masks, Face Coverings, and Face Shields.

To reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, all persons at the labor housing must use a mask, face covering, or face shield in accordance with the Oregon Health Authority's Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance. Facial coverings must be used in accordance with the provisions of this rule below. The following specific modifications apply within housing facilities regarding the use of facial coverings:

(a) All persons entering the housing facility, including all common areas, must wear a mask, face shield, or face covering in accordance with Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance, except:

(A) During mealtimes when eating or drinking;

(B) When sleeping in their bed or cot;

(C) When engaged in an activity that makes the wearing of a mask, face covering, or face shield not feasible, such as during teeth brushing or bathing;

(D) In a housing unit or area occupied solely by members of the same family or household; or

(E) When the person is less than five years of age.

(b) Operators must ensure that all occupants of employer-provided labor housing have access to or are in possession of adequate masks, face shields, or face coverings – including enough masks, face shields, or face coverings to allow employees to "double mask" -- without cost to the occupants.

Note: In accordance with Oregon Health Authority Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance and subsection (3)(b) of OAR 437-001-0744, it is strongly recommended, but not required, that individuals wear a mask or face covering as source control instead of a face shield alone.

Note: Although current OHA mask guidance currently exempts the wearing of facial coverings for occupants while in their own private home, such an exemption does not apply in labor housing unless the housing unit or area is occupied solely by members of the same family or household.

(5) Physical distancing monitor.

Operators must identify one or more individuals who will be responsible for identifying appropriate physical distancing and sanitation measures and ensuring that such measures are implemented. Affected employers must abide by the physical distancing rule in OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a).

(6) Physical distancing measures.

To ensure appropriate physical distancing, labor housing facilities must implement appropriate physical distancing measures as required by this rule for property under their control. Operators must ensure:

(a) Operators of employer-provided labor housing must select either the "Air Purification Method", or the "Additional Capacity Reduction Method" described below.

(A) Air Purification Method:

(i) Operators must ensure at least six-foot distancing from center point of a single-occupant bed.

(ii) Sleeping Rooms:

(I) Individuals in each sleeping room using double bunk beds where all occupants in the room are part of the same household or are related must have at least 40 square feet of floor space per occupant; or

(II) Use of both beds in a double bunk bed must not be allowed for individuals who are neither related nor part of the same household. In each sleeping room where one or more persons are neither related to nor part of the same household as one or more other occupants, all occupants must be provided at least 50 square feet of floor space per occupant.

(iii) Operators must provide air purifiers for each room where people sleep, whether in dedicated sleeping rooms or in rooms where occupants cook, sleep, and live. Air Purifiers must meet the following requirements:

(I) Must have a Change Air Delivery Rate (CADR) sufficient enough to provide four Air Changes per Hour (ACH).

(II) Must not produce ozone either as a byproduct or as the primary method of cleaning the air.

(B) Additional Capacity Reduction Method:

(i) Beds and cots must be spaced at least six feet apart between frames in all directions, and arranged so that occupants in the beds alternate from head to toe.

(ii) Sleeping Rooms:

(I) Individuals in each sleeping room not using double bunk beds where all occupants in the room are members of the same household or are related must be provided at least 50 square feet of floor space per occupant; or

(II) Individuals in each sleeping room using double bunk beds where all occupants in the room are members of the same household or are related must be provided at least 40 square feet of floor space per occupant; or

(III) Use of both beds in a double bunk bed must not be allowed for individuals who are neither related nor part of the same household. In each sleeping room where one or more persons are neither related to nor part of the same household as one or more other occupants, all occupants must be provided at least 100 square feet of floor space per occupant.

(b) Arrange tables and chairs in dining areas, so at least six feet of physical distance is maintained between persons.

Restrict tables and chairs, or equivalent seating, to accommodate six feet of physical distancing.

(c) Use appropriate physical distancing during mealtimes and encourage occupants to eat meals outside if it is safe to do so.

(d) Limit non-essential visitors in common use areas, except for authorized persons.

Table 1 – Summary of Distancing Requirements

[See attached table]

(7) Cleaning and Sanitation.

Labor housing facilities must regularly clean or sanitize all common areas, shared equipment, and high-touch surfaces as defined by this rule that are under its the operator's control and that are used by employees or the public. At least daily, the following facilities must be sanitized in the described manner when used or other otherwise occupied.

(a) Bathing facilities. All common use bathing, hand washing, and laundry facilities must be clean, sanitary and operating properly. Sanitize all high-contact surfaces in common-use facilities, including (but not limited to) door handles, controls, and adjustable shower heads daily (if housing occupants are assigned this task, it must be treated as a work assignment rather than a voluntary action).

(b) Hand washing facilities. In common use facilities, do not use a single common towel. If you provide paper towels, there must be a container for their disposal. Sanitize all high-contact surfaces in common-use facilities, including (but not limited to) door handles, controls and paper towel dispensers daily (if housing occupants are assigned this task, it must be treated as a work assignment rather than a voluntary action).

(c) Toilet facilities.

(A) Provide at least one toilet for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof for each gender in the labor housing. Toilets must assure privacy. When equipped, exhaust fans are to be left on continuously.

(B) Clean and sanitize common use toilet facilities at least daily or more often when needed to maintain sanitation (if housing occupants are assigned this task, it must be treated as a work assignment rather than a voluntary action).

(C) When in use, service portable and chemical toilets at least weekly or often enough to keep them from becoming a health hazard. Clean portable toilets, chemical toilets and privies at least daily. Sanitize such common use facilities daily (if housing occupants are assigned this task, it must be treated as a work assignment rather than a voluntary action).

(d) Mattresses or pads. Fumigate mattresses or pads, used uncovered, or treat with an effective insecticide before each season's occupancy and whenever the pad is assigned to a new user. If you provide covers, clean them before each

season's occupancy and whenever the cover is assigned to a new user.

(e) Clean the facilities and equipment before each occupancy. Ensure that high-touch areas in common use facilities are sanitized at least daily (if housing occupants are assigned this task, it must be treated as a work assignment rather than a voluntary action).

(f) Nothing would prohibit workers from sanitizing these areas more frequently than would otherwise be required if the worker chooses to do so.

(g) Cleaning supplies.

(A) Housing operators must provide adequate cleaning materials at no cost, allowing occupants to clean and sanitize their living areas regularly. Occupants should be encouraged to clean their personal living areas as much as possible, including bed or bunk frames, and storage facilities, such as wall cabinets or shelves.

(B) Operators should avoid entering occupant's rooms or living quarters unless it is necessary.

Note: Where there is an actual conflict, the requirements above take precedence over those contained in OAR 437-004-1120. When no actual conflict exists, the requirements in OAR 437-004-1120 remain in effect.

(8) COVID-19 response plan.

(a) In order to identify individuals known or suspected to be infected with COVID-19, all housing providers covered by this rule must take the following steps:

(A) Suspect COVID-19 cases should be encouraged to seek advice by telephone or similar mobile devices from a healthcare provider to determine whether further in-person medical evaluation is needed;

(B) Suspect COVID-19 cases must be isolated with sleeping, eating, and bathroom accommodations that are separate from non-isolating occupants. COVID-19 infected individuals must be isolated from others, have adequate hygiene facilities, and be taken care of by only one person in the household. If such isolation is not possible, the employer must follow the Oregon Health Authority Isolation and Quarantine Guidance; and

(C) If able, occupants known or suspected to be infected with COVID-19 must clean and disinfect their own sleeping, eating, or bathroom accommodations after each use.

(b) Confirmed COVID-19 infected persons must be isolated and only housed with other confirmed cases and must have separate bathroom, cooking and eating facilities from people who have not been diagnosed with COVID-19. Sick people should be isolated from others, have adequate hygiene facilities, and be taken care of by only one person in the household. If such isolation is not possible, follow guidance provided by the Oregon Health Authority or the local public health authority to make appropriate arrangements.

(A) If able, occupants confirmed to have COVID-19 must clean and disinfect their own sleeping, eating, or bathroom accommodations after each use.

(B) The operator must ensure that food and water is provided and monitor the safety of occupants in isolation at the operator's facility or ensure that these services are provided if isolated at another facility.

(c) Occupants who are not suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 should not use any bed, bathroom, or common area previously used by an individual suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 until it is thoroughly cleaned following the Oregon Health Authority or Local Health Authority's guidance provided to the operator for cleaning and sanitation after a suspected or confirmed case.

(d) Instruct occupants that if they are sick or have COVID-19 symptoms, they must alert their housing operator as soon as possible.

(9) Non-employer provided transportation for labor housing.

Employers must ensure, at a minimum, the following disease prevention measures, are implemented in accordance with OAR 437-001-0744 subsection 3(b)(F)(ii). For employees who commute to and from the worksite with individuals outside their household, employers must advise them on the risks presented by close contact and encourage them to employ practices similar to those described in OAR 437-001-0744 subsection 3(b)(F)(ii).

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 654.025(2), 654.035, 656.726(4)

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: 654.001 through 654.295

437-004-1115 – COVID-19 Workplace Requirements for Employer-Provided Labor Housing

(6) Physical distancing measures.

To ensure appropriate physical distancing, labor housing facilities must implement appropriate physical distancing measures as required by this rule for property under their control. Operators must ensure:

(a) Operators of employer-provided labor housing must select either the “*Air Purification Method*”, or the “*Additional Capacity Reduction Method*” described below.

(A) *Air Purification Method*:

(i) Operators must ensure at least six-foot distancing from center point of a single-occupant bed.

(ii) Sleeping Rooms:

(I) Individuals in each sleeping room using double bunk beds where all occupants in the room are part of the same household or are related must have at least 40 square feet of floor space per occupant; or

(II) Use of both beds in a double bunk bed must not be allowed for individuals who are neither related nor part of the same household. In each sleeping room where one or more persons are neither related to nor part of the same household as one or more other occupants, all occupants must be provided at least 50 square feet of floor space per occupant.

(iii) Operators must provide air purifiers for each room where people sleep, whether in dedicated sleeping rooms or in rooms where occupants cook, sleep, and live. Air Purifiers must meet the following requirements:

(I) Must have a Change Air Delivery Rate (CADR) sufficient enough to provide four Air Changes per Hour (ACH).

(II) Must not produce ozone either as a byproduct or as the primary method of cleaning the air.

(B) *Additional Capacity Reduction Method*:

(i) Beds and cots must be spaced at least six feet apart between frames in all directions, and arranged so that occupants in the beds alternate from head to toe.

(ii) Sleeping Rooms:

- (I) Individuals in each sleeping room not using double bunk beds where all occupants in the room are members of the same household or are related must be provided at least 50 square feet of floor space per occupant; or
 - (II) Individuals in each sleeping room using double bunk beds where all occupants in the room are members of the same household or are related must be provided at least 40 square feet of floor space per occupant; or
 - (III) Use of both beds in a double bunk bed must not be allowed for individuals who are neither related nor part of the same household. In each sleeping room where one or more persons are neither related to nor part of the same household as one or more other occupants, all occupants must be provided at least 100 square feet of floor space per occupant.
- (b) Arrange tables and chairs in dining areas, so at least six feet of physical distance is maintained between persons. Restrict tables and chairs, or equivalent seating, to accommodate six feet of physical distancing.
 - (c) Use appropriate physical distancing during mealtimes and encourage occupants to eat meals outside if it is safe to do so.
 - (d) Limit non-essential visitors in common use areas, except for authorized persons.

Table 1 – Summary of Distancing Requirements

Air Purification Method	Additional Capacity Reduction Method
1. Operators must ensure at least six-foot distancing from center point of single-occupant beds.	1. Operator must ensure at least six-foot distancing between bed frames and alternate occupants from head to toe.
2. Double bunks for individuals who are neither related nor part of the same household are not allowed.	2. Double bunks for individuals who are neither related nor part of the same household are not allowed.
3. Operators must provide air purifiers for each room where people sleep. Air Purifiers must have a Change Air Delivery Rate (CADR) sufficient enough to provide four Air Changes per Hour (ACH) and must not produce ozone either as a byproduct or as the primary method of cleaning the air.	3. Operators must provide at least 100 square feet of floor space per person in rooms where individuals who are neither related nor part of the same household are sleeping. Operators must provide at least 100 square feet of floor space per occupant in rooms where workers cook, sleep, and live, even if they are members of the same household.
4. Use appropriate physical distancing during mealtimes and encourage occupants to eat meals outside if it is safe to do so.	4. Use appropriate physical distancing during mealtimes and encourage occupants to eat meals outside if it is safe to do so.

5. Limit non-essential visitors in common use areas, except for authorized persons.	5. Limit non-essential visitors in common use areas, except for authorized persons.
6. Arrange tables and chairs in dining areas, so at least six feet of physical distance is maintained between persons. Restrict tables and chairs or equivalent seating to accommodate the six feet of physical distancing per table.	6. Arrange tables and chairs in dining areas, so at least six feet of physical distance is maintained between persons. Restrict tables and chairs or equivalent seating to accommodate the six feet of physical distancing per table.