

When schools across North America return to in-person instruction in the fall, there will be many students who's living accommodations will be in fraternity houses. These houses are accustomed to social gatherings, where non-residents may congregate at times. **It is imperative that Sigma Pi housing corporations, alumni advisory boards, and chapters fully understand and follow guidelines and regulations set forth by their affiliated university, city officials, or state government.**

The American College Health Association's [Considerations for Reopening Institutions of Higher Education in the COVID-19 Era](#) provides insight into best practices for reopening fraternity houses:

- Single resident per room and ideally per bathroom (if possible). This may be feasible only if the house has a limited number of students on campus for in-person instruction. When shared bathrooms are used, define the type and frequency of cleaning.
- Requirement of personal face coverings in common areas.
- Frequent reminders of proper hand hygiene (verbally, posters, videos) with hand sanitizer widely available in common areas and rooms.
- Enhanced cleaning in all common areas and high touch surfaces, consistent with enhanced cleaning practices of other non-residential areas such as academic buildings. Custodial workers should be provided appropriate PPE and training consistent with their duties. See [CDC guidelines for cleaning and disinfecting facilities](#).
- Widely shared/posted information in common areas about COVID-19 prevention. CDC provides communications resources such as [posters, videos, and more](#). Posted information should be updated as appropriate or with significant changes.
- Training on public health measures and signs/symptoms of COVID-19 for all live-in professionals, graduate hall directors, residence advisors (RA), and others in similar roles.
- Restrictions on events and social activities as per current physical distancing guidance. Reconfiguring seating in common areas to ensure proper physical distancing. Establish allowable occupancy and develop plans to monitor and enforce.
- Restrictions on building access by non-residents, including outside guests, non-residential staff, and others. These restrictions may not apply to some people, such as personal care attendants for students with disabilities. Students with medical conditions such as asthma, diabetes, immunosuppressive drug therapy including chronic systemic corticosteroid treatment, heart disease, HIV, and morbid obesity are at high risk for COVID-19 illness and complications. The IHE must address whether these high-risk individuals should return to residence halls and other on-campus housing in the early phases of reopening the campus or later



SIGMA PI