

**General ruling
to regulate the operation of day care facilities and schools in connection with the
fight against the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic**

Announcement from the Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion
of 12 May 2020, Ref: 15-5422/4

On the basis of § 28 para. 1 sentence 1 of the Infection Protection Act of 20 July 2000 (BGBl. I p. 1045), which was last amended by Article 3 of the Law of March 27, 2020 (BGBl. I p. 587) has been changed, the Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion issues the following in coordination with the Saxon State Ministry for Culture

General ruling

1. Purpose of the general ruling

- 1.1. ¹This general ruling regulates the operation of the schools in public and independent sponsorship, the day care centers (after-school care centers, day care centers and special needs education day care centers) as well as day care for children in the Free State of Saxony on the occasion of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. ²These facilities may only be operated within the framework and in accordance with the following provisions.
- 1.2. The general ruling sets out different regulations within the meaning of Section 2 Paragraph 3 of the Ordinance of the Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion to protect against SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 (Saxon Corona Protection Ordinance) from 12. May 2020.
- 1.3. ¹The pupils attending the schools, including the schools of the second educational path, are permitted to fulfill the compulsory schooling and to provide information and to carry out exams and consultations. ²Lessons are to be secured by the teachers of the respective school. ³ Other events at schools and physical education at elementary schools and in the primary level of special schools do not take place.
- 1.4. ¹The compulsory schooling is generally to be fulfilled in classroom instruction at the school. ²If attendance class is not permitted due to this general decree or for reasons of infection protection, compulsory schooling is fulfilled within the framework of the domestic study time. ³In particular at the secondary schools, schooling must be guaranteed by the school in a close pedagogical connection between attendance time and domestic learning time (change model).
- 1.5. ¹Deviating from numbers 1.1. until 1.3. find lessons and other school events in the middle and upper grades (grades 4 to 9) of Schools with a focus on intellectual development and in the corresponding

classes and educational programs of this funding priority until June 1, 2020 inclusive. ²Up to this point, compulsory schooling is fulfilled within the framework of the domestic learning period.

- 1.6. During the study period at home, there are secondary schools as well as those in section 1.5. the schools, classes and courses mentioned at the usual class times are entitled to extra-curricular childcare at school if there is a risk to the child's well-being and the local youth welfare office agrees to this childcare or if a pupil has multiple or severely multiple disabilities and the child custodian cannot provide childcare .
- 1.7. ¹The entitlement to childcare and day care exists within the framework of the respective childcare contract from May 18, 2020 generally unlimited. ²If personnel or premises are not available to the required extent, the operation of the facility can be temporarily restricted, in particular by reducing the number of childcare times.
- 1.8. The general provisions of the infection protection law and § 12 Saxon Corona Protection Ordinance, according to which a regional closure of children's facilities and schools is possible, remain unaffected.

2. General hygiene guidelines

- 2.1. ¹Access to the buildings listed in 1.1. The facilities mentioned are only permitted to people without a proven SARS-CoV-2 infection and without symptoms that indicate a SARS-CoV-2 infection, such as cough, fever and sore throat in particular. ² People with previous illnesses whose symptoms resemble a SARS-CoV-2 infection must prove the harmlessness of these symptoms by means of suitable evidence, in particular by submitting a medical certificate. ³Teachers who show symptoms in the sense of sentence ¹and who are not demonstrably ill in the sense of sentence 2, must report this immediately to the school management at the school where they are employed and have a test carried out for SARS-CoV-2.
- 2.2. ¹People who work at a facility in accordance with Number 1.1. are employed, the adult schoolchildren there and the legal guardians of underage children who are being schooled or supervised in such an institution are obliged to inform the institution immediately if they or their children who are schooled or supervised in the institutions with SARS-CoV -2 are infected or have recently had close contact with a person who has been shown to be infected with SARS-CoV-2. ²The access ban according to section 2.1 applies. sentence 1. ³Only 14 days after the detection of symptoms or an infection is allowed to enter a facility. ⁴After a proven infection, the school can request a medical clearance certificate beforehand.
- 2.3. ¹Shows a person who installs a facility in accordance with Number 1.1. wants to enter or is in the same, symptoms as defined in Section 2.1. Sentence 1, she can be denied access to the facility or be expelled from the facility. ²pupils or supervised children who experience symptoms during class or Show care time, must be isolated in the facility; picking up by

authorized persons must be arranged immediately. ³The supervisory duties continue until the child is picked up.

- 2.4. ¹Authorized persons must wash their hands thoroughly immediately after entering a facility. ²The facility ensures that suitable opportunities for hand washing are identified. ³The institution responsible ensures that the necessary hygienic means are available in sufficient quantities on operating days. ⁴The cough and sneeze etiquette must be observed. ⁵People who are in the facility must be appropriately advised of compliance with the hygiene regulations.
- 2.5. ¹ In the entrance areas of a school building there are instructions on the hygiene regulations to be observed according to number 2.1. and 2.2. to be attached, which present these requirements in an age-appropriate and clear manner. ² Disinfectants must be kept in the entrance area and in sanitary facilities.
- 2.6. ¹ Used rooms and surfaces as well as objects must be cleaned thoroughly regularly. ² Used rooms must be ventilated several times a day. ³ Technical-media devices, the operation of which requires direct physical contact, should not be used by several people at the same time or at short intervals. ⁴They must be disinfected after each use.
- 2.7. The "Framework hygiene plan in accordance with Section 36 of the Infection Protection Act for schools and other training institutions in which children and adolescents are looked after" must be observed.

3. Regulations on school operations

- 3.1. ¹ For pupils who, based on section 2.1. compulsory schooling applies. ² If there is no medical exemption from lessons, they must comply with them during the home study period. ³ The teaching teachers are available to answer the questions of the pupil concerned and ensure that the learning material taught in face-to-face classes is accessible to them.
- 3.2. ¹ If pupils or persons living in their household have an underlying disease that significantly reduces their physical resistance to SARS-CoV-2 infection, these pupils are to be exempted from compulsory school attendance unless the risk of infection is otherwise significantly reduced. ²The headmaster decides on the exemption on the basis of a medical certificate. ³ Section 3.1. Shall apply accordingly.
- 3.3. Non-school people who are not required to maintain the school or the operation of necessary ancillary facilities are prohibited from entering the school premises, unless otherwise specified below.
- 3.4. ¹ School attendants, integration helpers, sign language interpreters and other personal help for pupils with disabilities, provided by rehabilitation providers according to the Ninth Book of the Social Code of December 23, 2016 (BGBl. I S. 3234), most recently by Article 8 of the Law of December 14, 2019 (BGBl. I S. 2789) has been changed, the event-related access to the school premises must be permitted. ²The same applies to personal outpatient care services according to the Fifth Book of the Social Code of

20 December 1988 I S. 2477, 2482), which was last amended by Article 5 of the Law of March 22, 2020 (BGBl. I S. 604) has been changed, or the Eleventh Book of the Social Code of May 26, 1994 (BGBl. I S. 1014, 1015), which was last amended by Article 10 of the Law of March 22, 2020 (BGBl. I p. 604) has been changed.³ These people are obliged to wear a nose and throat covering during their stay on the school premises if and insofar as there are no important, particularly pedagogical, reasons for doing so.⁴The headmaster makes the decision according to sentence 3.

- 3.5. The following applies to pupils at the primary level of elementary and special schools (grades 1 to 4), from lower grades of schools with a focus on intellectual development (grades 1 to 3) and pupils from comparable classes and courses.
- 3.5.1. ¹ Parents or guardians are obliged to declare to the school in writing daily before the pupils first enter the school premises that both their child and other members of their household do not have any of the known symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 infection, especially repeated coughing, Have a fever or sore throat. ²The form "Health Confirmation" should be used for this. ³The explanation must be submitted to the class teacher or his representative. ⁴It can be submitted at any time. ⁵If there is no written explanation, students are prohibited from entering the classroom; Section 2.3 applies. Sentences 2 and 3 and number 3.1. shall apply accordingly. ⁶Sentence 5 does not apply before May 21, 2020.
- 3.5.2. ¹ The lessons take place in a class association within a defined classroom or another school training room. ² This also applies if a minimum distance of one and a half meters between the students within the classroom cannot be maintained. ³ The room in which the lessons take place must not be entered by anyone other than the pupils of the class association trained there, the teaching teachers or the supervisory staff assigned to the class association during the lesson time. ⁴There is no obligation for schoolchildren to wear a mouth and nose covering in the classroom.
- 3.5.3. The class teacher must ensure that the class association remains separate from other groups of pupils when the associated pupils arrive on the school premises and in the school buildings.
- 3.5.4. In agreement with the school management, lessons and break times should be shifted in time so that pupils from different class associations do not stay outside the classrooms before and after class or during breaks.
- 3.5.5. The school management must take appropriate measures to separate the students in common rooms and in open and shared areas that are used by different class associations at the same time.
- 3.5.6. ¹ The school management ensures within the scope of its possibilities that known chains of infection traced and possibly infected

People who are or were in direct contact with the school can be identified. ² A daily contact log must be kept for this. ³ The composition of the class association, the teaching teachers and the contact with other school staff must be noted on this.

3.5.7. ¹ Non-school-persons, especially legal guardians, may not enter the school premises if a student brings them. ² This does not apply to persons as defined in section 3.4. ³ The handover to the school takes place in a designated access area immediately in front of or on the school premises. ⁴ For an important reason, the school management can allow an exception to this in individual cases.

3.5.8. ¹ When picking up a student, it must be ensured that only a limited number of authorized non-school-goers are on the school premises at the same time. ² The school management can identify areas on the school premises in which the pick-up is guaranteed between people in compliance with the distance requirement of one and a half meters. ³ Non-schoolchildren must wear mouth-to-nose coverings on the school premises. ⁴ The school management is responsible for the organizational structure.

3.5.9. For schools with the exception of those with a focus on intellectual development, whose school level organization is based on the provisions of Section 4 (2) of the Saxon Schools Act in the version published on September 27, 2018 (SächsGVBl. P. 648), which is governed by Article 14 of the Law of December 14, 2018 (SächsGVBl. P. 782) has been changed, deviates, have school levels and classes in accordance with section 3.5. to build.

3.6. From May 18, 2020, the following applies to pupils of secondary level I (grades 5 to 10) and secondary level II (grades 11 to 13), each including the vocational schools, as well as to middle and upper school pupils with a focus on intellectual development (grades 4 to 9) as well as for pupils of corresponding classes and courses from June 2, 2020:

3.6.1. ¹ Pupils are taught alternating between classroom instruction at school and home study time. ² The principle here is that on a school day there are only so many students in a class in the school lesson that the minimum distance of one and a half meters between the students can be guaranteed during the lesson. ³ The more detailed organizational and educational design of the change model in the sense of section 1.4. is the responsibility of the school management.

3.6.2. ¹ During classroom instruction, suitable measures must be taken to ensure that the minimum distance of one and a half meters in the classroom as defined in Section 3.6.1. and the general hygiene guidelines according to number 2 are observed. ² The same applies to the stay on the school premises.

3.6.3. ¹ The class teacher can agree with the school management for selected teaching sequences, especially on the occasion of the experiment, order that in the classroom during the

Teaching a mouth-nose cover is to be worn. ²The school management can order that such coverings be worn outside the classrooms. ³The pupil is obliged to always have a mouth-to-nose covering with him on the school premises.

3.6.4. ¹Pupils who do not take face-to-face classes are taught at home. ²The obligation to go to school is suspended at this time. ³Pupils who are studying at home are forbidden to enter the school premises or in any other way to get in personal contact with the school or with teachers during normal teaching hours. ⁴In this respect, they are considered as non-school persons within the meaning of section 3.3.

3.6.5. Deviating from sections 3.6.2. until 3.6.4. the school management can determine that the numbers 3.5.1. for pupils of the middle and upper school level with a focus on intellectual development (grades 4 to 9) or corresponding classes and courses. to 3.5.9. apply accordingly.

3.6.6. For schools with the exception of those with a focus on intellectual development, the school levels of which deviate from the provisions of Section 4, Paragraph 2 of the Saxon Schools Act, school levels and classes in accordance with section 3.6. to build.

3.7. At clinic and hospital schools, the school management can decide, in agreement with the clinic management, that individual lessons can be offered to the schoolchildren, taking into account the health situation of the schoolchildren and ensuring protection against infection.

3.8. Oral supplementary exams for the acquisition of the Graecum, Hebraicum and Latinum for test takers at the Technical University of Dresden and the University of Leipzig should be carried out at these facilities if the hygienic requirements within the meaning of Section 2 are met.

3.9. ¹For the preparation and implementation of the practical sport parts of the high school exams with in-depth sports training and the final exams at the sports high schools, the sports facilities required for this are opened exclusively for the test participants, the specialist examination commissions and for the personnel necessary for the examination, provided that all Hygiene rules, especially those within the meaning of Section 2, are observed. ²Coordination with the Saxon State Ministry of the Interior is carried out directly at the Olympiastützpunkt Chemnitz upon request by the school.

3.10. Examiners from outside the school may enter the school premises to take an exam.

4. Regulations on special needs diagnostics and LRS diagnostics as well as other school-related events

- 4.1. Special educational diagnostics as part of the procedure for determining special educational needs in accordance with sections 13 and 15 of the school regulations for special schools at special schools and elementary schools, including the support committees, is carried out with the consent of the custodian.
- 4.2. This applies accordingly to procedures for children who are to be enrolled in the 2020/2021 school year.
- 4.3. Completion of the still open diagnostics as part of the LRS assessment procedures at the LRS base schools is guaranteed.
- 4.4. ¹ Parents' evenings, discussions with parents as well as conferences and committees on basic school matters can be held on the school premises in compliance with the hygiene rules. ² The headmaster makes the decision.

5. Regulations for the operation of day care centers, day care centers and offers for day care

- 5.1. ¹ Children are looked after at the daycare centers and the special needs education daycare centers during normal opening hours within the framework of the respective childcare contract. ² This also applies if a minimum distance of one and a half meters between the supervised children in a care group cannot be maintained. ³ The supervision takes place in defined groups by the same pedagogical staff. ⁴ Deviations from this are only possible in justified exceptional cases. ⁵ Open or partially open support concepts are not permitted and may not be implemented.
- 5.2. ¹ The day care center ensures that the individual care groups are not mixed up with one another and that the caring pedagogical staff does not switch between the different groups as far as possible. ² A separate room, which must not be used for any other purpose, must be permanently assigned to the individual groups. ³ A change of rooms is permitted for an important reason and after thorough cleaning and disinfection. ⁴ Care rooms are to be equipped and set up in accordance with the rules of infection protection.
- 5.3. ¹ Common spaces and open and communal areas may only be used by individual groups, unless the strict separation of groups can be guaranteed by suitable measures when used at the same time. ² The day care center takes all necessary organizational and personnel measures in consultation with the institution's sponsor.
- 5.4. ¹ The daycare facility ensures, within the scope of its possibilities, that identified infection chains can be traced back and that possibly infected persons who are or were in direct contact with the facility can be identified. ² A daily contact log must be kept for this. ³ These include, in particular, the composition of the supervised groups, the supervising educators and the contact with other staff of the facility.

- 5.5. ¹ Parents are obliged to declare in writing daily before entering the care facility for the first time that both their child and other members of the household do not have any of the known symptoms of a SARS CoV2infection, especially cough, fever, sore throat, exhibit. ² For this, use the "Health Confirmation" form. ³ If this explanation is missing, children will not be taken care of on this day. ⁴ Sentence 3 does not apply before May 21, 2020.
- 5.6. ¹ The facility management ensures that only a limited number of non-facility persons who bring or pick up a child are on the premises of the facility. ² The facility management should identify separate delivery and collection areas, in which in particular compliance with the distance requirement of one and a half meters between people is guaranteed. ³ People from outside the facility must wear mouth-to-nose coverings during their stay in the facility. ⁴ The care organization is responsible for the more detailed organizational structure.
- 5.7. ¹ The after-school care for pupils of primary and special schools as well as for pupils in the lower level of schools with a focus on intellectual development is ensured during normal after-school hours in accordance with the respective care contract. The following applies
- 5.7.1. As an explanation within the meaning of section 5.5. the declaration that applies in accordance with section 3.5.1. to be returned to the school.
- 5.7.2. ¹ After-school care and school coordinate the care of pupils with each other. ² Regulations must be made in particular for arrival at school and after-school care, supervision during breaks and during meal times and for the transition from school to after-school care.
- 5.7.3. ¹The composition of the class association must be taken into account as far as possible when forming after-school groups. After-school care groups should not be made up of students from several class associations. ³ The numbers 5.1.until 5.4. and 5.6. are to be used accordingly for after-school groups.
- 5.8. Paragraphs 2 and 5.1 apply to childcare options. until 5.6. corresponding.

6. Effectiveness, ineffectiveness

- 6.1. This general decision will take effect on May 18, 2020 and upon expiry of June 5, 2020 ineffective.
- 6.2. The general law enforcement of the Infection Protection Act, measures on the occasion of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, cessation of the operation of schools and day care centers of the Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion from May 1, 2020, Az: 15-5422 / 4, will expire on the 17th May 2020 canceled.

System:

- Health Confirmation Forms

Instructions on Legal Remedies

An action against this general order can be filed within one month of its notification at the locally responsible Saxon Administrative Court in writing, for the minutes of the clerk of the court's office or electronically in a form approved for the replacement of the written form. It is not possible to file a lawsuit by simple email.

If a complaint is filed in a permissible electronic form, the electronic document must either be provided with a qualified electronic signature of the person responsible, or be signed by the person responsible and submitted using a secure means of transmission in accordance with Section 55a (4) of the Administrative Court Regulations. The further requirements for the transmission of the electronic document result from Chapter 2 of the Ordinance on the Technical Framework of Electronic Legal Transactions and on the Special Electronic Authorities Mailbox (Electronic Legal Transactions Ordinance - ERVV).

The local court is the administrative court in the Free State of Saxony, in whose district the plaintiff is habitually resident or domiciled. The Dresden Administrative Court has local jurisdiction for plaintiffs without habitual residence or domicile in the Free State of Saxony. The locally responsible administrative courts are the *Administrative Court Chemnitz, Zwickauer Straße 56, 09112 Chemnitz*, the *Administrative Court Dresden, Hans-Oster-Straße 4, 01099 Dresden*, and the *Administrative Court Leipzig, Rathenaustraße 40, 04179 Leipzig*.

The lawsuit must identify the plaintiff, the defendant (Free State of Saxony) and the subject of the claim, and should contain a specific request. The facts and evidence on which the reasons are based are to be stated, and the contested general decision is to be enclosed in a transcript. The lawsuit and all written submissions should be accompanied by copies for the other parties involved.

We would like to point out that an objection procedure against general decrees of the Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion is not planned. The time limit for action is not met by filing an objection. Under federal law, a procedural fee is due in litigation before the administrative courts as a result of the filing of the lawsuit.

Reason

A. General part

According to Section 28 Paragraph 1 Clause 1 of the Infection Protection Act (IfSG), the competent authority takes the necessary protective measures, in particular those that are mentioned in Sections 29 to 31 IfSG, if sick people, suspected illnesses, suspected contagion or excretions are identified or found reveals that a deceased person was sick, suspected of being sick or excreted, insofar as and for as long as is necessary to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

SARS-CoV-2 is a pathogen in the sense of § 2 number 1 IfSG, which had spread in Saxony and beyond throughout Germany and continues to threaten the health of the population. In numerous counties and independent districts

Cities in the Free State of Saxony have been identified as suspected of illness and contagion.

B. Special part to

1 .:

1.1 and 1.2.

In contrast to the previous general directives, which were based on the cessation of the operation of schools and daycare facilities or daycare facilities and therefore could only regulate exceptions to this cessation of the business, this general decree regulates the general conditions and requirements under which childcare facilities and schools are fundamentally restored can be operated.

This paradigm shift is justifiable in view of the containment of infection, and is necessary in order to re-open up regular educational offers at institutions and schools to children and schoolchildren. Nonetheless, protection against infection is very important, which is why specific regulations are required to take this into account. This general decree makes use of the possibility created in § 2 Paragraph 3 of the Saxon Corona Protection Ordinance to make different arrangements for schools and day care centers. The reason for these deviations - especially in the area of day care centers and primary schools - is based on the "Concept for the Reopening of Day Care for Children, Primary Schools and the Primary Level of Special Education Schools in the Open" developed by a multi-professional ad hoc working group. state of Saxony".

For 1.3 to 1.6:

These sections 1.3 to 1.6 provide basic rules for the school sector. At the secondary schools, a change model of attendance and domestic study time is made possible, which pedagogically requires a close interlinking of the respective phases. For schools with a focus on intellectual development as well as for other schools with classes and courses of study with this focus, this means that their pupils will also be offered a school education shortage with face-to-face classes. From May 18, 2020, this applies to the primary level of these schools (see section 1.1) and the work level. Due to the high organizational and conceptual effort for a change of attendance and domestic study times and to comply with the protection against infection in this priority, even partial attendance classes for middle and upper school students can only be started from the 2nd June 2020 (section 1.5). With the reopening of the primary schools and the primary level of the special schools, emergency care is only available in cases where there is a risk to the well-being of children and for pupils with multiple and severely multiple disabilities, provided that the legal guardians are unable to provide the care. This is justified in order not to create a gap in these cases (section 1.6).

To 1.7:

This regulation for day care for children creates flexibility in terms of childcare times. Restrictions will be necessary locally, especially with regard to the off-peak times, since otherwise the concept of stable groups, the implementation of which is a basic prerequisite for opening day care facilities, cannot be guaranteed.

to (8.5)

This regulation lifts the understanding between the Prime Minister and the Federal Chancellor on 6 May 2020 from the fact that regional consequences have to be drawn from a certain development of the infection process.

To 2.:

To 2.1 till 2.3:

To ensure protection against infection, it is necessary that only people without a proven SARS-CoV-2 infection or without signs of such an infection enter the community facilities in accordance with Number 1.1 of this General Decree. This applies to all persons who carry out teaching, upbringing, nursing, supervisory or other regular activities in the community facilities, parents or other persons who bring the child to day care, as well as the pupils and the children to be cared for.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute, teachers with symptoms of illness are asked to report this to the school and to be tested for Covid 19 immediately.

In order to interrupt possible chains of infection in the community facilities listed in section 1.1, there is a need to

- that the above group of people if an infection occurs with SARS-CoV-2 or at Contact with a person infected with SARS-CoV-2 informs the facility immediately,
- that children who have symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 infection during class or during school hours are to be separated and picked up from the group or class,
- an entry ban for sick people.

To 2.4 till 2.8:

The application of the personal hygiene protection measures listed in section 2.4 -Rules as well as the further measures of infection protection and hygiene specified under numbers 2.5 to 2.8 are necessary to avoid infection with SARS-CoV-2. It is particularly necessary to attach the information listed under section 2.5 in order to inform pupils about personal hygiene measures and general measures to protect against infection and to support compliance with them.

To (3.):

3.1 to 3.2:

Pupils who are not allowed to enter the school grounds due to number 2.1 fulfill their compulsory schooling by compulsorily performing school achievements in the home environment. The tasks are mediated by analogue or digital means. The design of these learning opportunities is ensured by the teaching teachers. The same applies to pupils who are exempt from school attendance for a reason mentioned in section 2.2 on the basis of a medical certificate after the decision of the head teacher.

For 3.3 to 3.4:

For reasons of infection protection, people who are not required to maintain the school and the operation of necessary ancillary facilities are prohibited from entering the school grounds. Exceptions apply to the group of persons covered by Section 3. 4, the use of which is necessary to support pupils when they go to school or to enable them to attend school at all. The head teacher decides on the wearing of a mouth-nose covering by this group of people as part of the exercise of the house right.

To 3.5:

The regulations made in this section and its sub-items 3.5.1 to 3.5.9 are based on the regulations on 8May 2020 presented and developed by a multiprofessional ad hoc working group "Concept for the reopening of day care, primary schools and the primary level of the special schools in the Free State of Saxony".

It is based on the consideration that strict enforcement of distance rules is not only possible or only to a limited extent, not only in day-care centers for children, but also in primary schools. That is why it is important to ensure that groups remain constant in primary schools.

It is also part of the concept that the parents declare in writing daily that both their child and members of the household have no symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 infection. If such symptoms are present or if this explanation is not available, students are prohibited from attending school. This commitment to the existence of the declaration will be introduced with a transition period of three days (see section 3.5.1) in order to

To establish an approach. After this short transition period, strict enforcement of the regulations must be ensured with regard to infection protection.

Clauses 3.5.2 to 3.5.5 provide rules to prevent a mix of classes in everyday school life, ie to avoid contacts between students of different classes.

The goal of the approach is to be able to trace the chains of infection in the case of an infected person. It is therefore also necessary that schools maintain a daily contact protocol that documents not only the composition of the class association, but also the contacts of the teachers and other staff with the respective classes (see section 3.5.6)

For reasons of infection protection, it is necessary to take regulations for bringing and picking up schoolchildren that prevent people outside the school from entering the school or the school grounds beyond a designated area at the entrance to the school premises or school building. The regulations should also help to avoid the accumulation of people from outside the school. The obligation to wear a mouth-and-nose cover for these non-schoolchildren should also minimize the risk of infection (see sections 3.5.7 and 3.5.8).

Schools which, due to private school autonomy, as test schools according to § 15 SächsSchulG or as special schools according to § 63d SächsSchulG, undertake class formation that deviates from the school levels according to § 4 paragraph 2 SächsSchulG or § 5 paragraph 2 SOFS are also subject to the differentiated Provisions of Clauses 3.5. and 3.6. for lessons taking into account the age and previous school career of the students. These schools must also observe the regulatory objective of making different stipulations for children in primary education or in the lower school level with a focus on intellectual development than for older children and to take this into account when classing (see section 3.5.9).

To 3.6:

This section regulates pupils in lower secondary education. For these pupils, a strict consistency of the learning groups, unlike in day care for children and in primary schools, cannot be achieved. However, the aim is to regularly implement a classroom offer for all students.

Because a full guarantee of hygiene regulations and hygiene chains in schools - depending on the age of the children and adolescents - if full occupancy cannot be guaranteed, domestic study times must be systematically combined with attendance times. Since both the spatial and personnel conditions at the individual school are very different, the design can only be done in a targeted manner by the school. In times of domestic learning, pupils are exempt from attendance in class and at school. This also applies to other school events. However, they are obliged to provide school services at home without coming into personal contact with the school. Tasks are conveyed to you via analog or digital channels, which you can work through at home. The school administration and the State Office for Schools and Education are responsible for the exact design of these learning opportunities.

The measures in sections 3.6.2 to 3.6.4 serve overall health protection and are intended to help largely avoid infections at the human discretion. They will be continued in accordance with the previously tried and tested procedure for opening schools to pupils in the final and preliminary grades. They are also intended to ensure that even in special teaching sequences and processes in which it is educational or

It is not consistently possible from an organizational point of view to keep the minimum distance, to keep the infection protection completely by wearing a mouth and nose cover.

With regard to the specific situation of the pupils in the focus of intellectual development, which distance and hygiene rules cannot comply with even beyond the lower level, Section 3.6.5 provides schools with the focus on intellectual development or with corresponding classes and courses. Possibility opens up to proceed also for the middle and upper level, that is the year level 4 to 9, according to the regulations for the primary level, as standardized in section 3.5.

With regard to section 3.6.6, reference is made to the justification for section 3.5.9.

To 3.7:

For clinic and hospital schools, the regulations of the current general decree are actually updated. In view of the smallest group sizes up to completely individual solutions, infection protection can be maintained. Appropriate decisions, which also take the special circumstances of vulnerable pupils into account, can be made on site by the school management of the clinic and hospital school after thorough consideration of the individual case in agreement with the clinic management.

To 3.8:

The rule follows the logic of generally enabling tests. Supplementary examinations for the acquisition of the Graecum, Hebraicum and Latinums for students of the Technical University of Dresden and the University of Leipzig, which supplement the Abitur, are held at the universities. The corresponding infection protection measures can be implemented for this limited group of people at the universities.

To 3.9:

These regulations for a very limited group of people serve to make examinations possible - also for high school graduates at high schools with in-depth sports training and exam participants at sports high schools.

To 3.10:

In this extend as examinations for non-school students take place at individual high schools and high schools, these persons must be able to enter the facilities. This applies in particular to all pupils of approved substitute schools, where even the degree cannot be obtained. In individual cases, other people who have demonstrably prepared for the non-school exam can also enter the facilities as non-school students. Since these people are known by name, possible contact routes would also be understandable.

To 4:

It is also justifiable to implement the procedures for determining special educational needs at primary and special schools (also in the event of a change in the focus of support) and the completion of still open LRS diagnostics, as the diagnostics in these Areas is a prerequisite for adequate funding. It is the responsibility of the participating schools to organize this in such a way that protection against infection is taken into account, taking into account the ongoing school operations. This can be done, among other things, by appropriately staggered time windows.

Section 4.4 enables the Conferences and committees regulated by the Saxon Schools Act as well as important individual discussions with parents, but also to organize parents' evenings, such as those for the entrance classes of primary schools in the coming school year. This is necessary with regard to essential decisions to be made, but also with regard to close cooperation between parents and school, in compliance with the hygiene rules. The decision lies with the headmaster in view of the respective local circumstances and the upcoming items to be discussed.

To 5:

With the reopening of day care for children on May 18, 2020, the rights of children to education have priority. According to current scientific knowledge, children are least involved in the infection process. In order not to suffer from the current situation, the (iSv COVID-19) healthy children should be looked after. Since the minimum distances between children and the educational specialist cannot be implemented in day care for children, there are extensive regulations that must be complied with in order to continue to take account of infection protection.

To 5.1:

The early childhood education and care of the children takes into account the changed framework conditions that COVID-19 brings with it. The primary goal is that any infection chains that may arise are traceable by the health authorities. This serves to protect children as well as the pedagogical specialists in childcare. For this it is necessary to suspend open and partially open concepts and to work in fixed group structures as far as possible with fixed pedagogical reference persons. Alternative group compositions will emerge, which, for example

align according to the pick-up and drop-off times of the children in order to avoid so-called “collection groups”. This means that there is no change between the groups. If there is an absolutely necessary change in the group composition (for example due to illness or vacation of the educational specialist), this is clearly documented in order to be comprehensible for the health authority.

To 5.2:

In addition to the fixed groups and fixed supervisors, an assignment to fixed premises is necessary to strictly avoid mixing the groups. This strict separation is the only way to prevent the entire facility from being quarantined in the event of illness. A daily or weekly documented change is possible, however, insofar as this is necessary for spatial reasons.

To 5.3

Common areas, open and common areas are subject to extensive restrictions with regard to COVID-19 as actual meeting rooms. Their use must also follow the requirements of the understandable separation of groups in order to provide protection against infection. Accordingly, the day-care center management takes all the precautions together with the sponsor, if necessary also of a temporary constructional type, in order to avoid the children being mixed up.

To 5.4

The traceability of contact chains is the most important key in the management of the pandemic. The daily documentation by the day care center makes a special contribution to this.

To 5.5:

By declaring in writing daily that the parents / legal guardians state that neither their child nor the members of the household show any symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 infection, they are making their own contribution that only healthy children (iSv COVID-19) in of day care for children. The child will not be cared for without this declaration, but the commitment to the existence of the declaration will be introduced with a transition period of three days. In addition, pedagogical staff can refuse care if the parents' declaration is not available or the child has symptoms of COVID-19.

To 5.6:

The day care for children should also offer a space of protection for everyone involved. This can only be guaranteed if there is only a limited number of non-facility personnel on the premises. The delivery and collection situation in particular has so far been characterized by diverse encounters. In order to limit this as much as possible, on-site areas are identified in which, taking into account the requirements for protection against infection (distance between adults, wearing mouth-and-nose covering for parents), a transfer situation that is nevertheless child-friendly and appropriate to the general conditions is created can be. The time equalization of the arrival and collection is essential for the effectiveness.

To 5.7:

The cooperation between the elementary school and the after-school center is to be continued in a proven manner with COVID-19 taking into account and designing the changed framework conditions. Above all, the early nursery, the arrival situation in the after-school care, the supervision of the breaks and lunch require a common agreement and regulation. Here too, it is important to keep the children strictly separate in order to avoid mixing the groups. This is the only way to counteract the closure of a complete facility.

To 5.8:

The day care for children also ensures that infection chains are tracked via daily documentation. In day care for children, too, the children's educational processes are designed in such a way that they follow the changed organizational and spatial framework conditions under COVID-19. The regulations 5.1 to 5.6, insofar as they apply to day care for children, are to be implemented within the organizational and spatial conditions of the respective day care center.

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