

**General decree
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

dated 4 June 2020, Ref. 15-5422 / 4

On the basis of § 28 paragraph 1 clause 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), the Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion in coordination with the Saxon State Ministry for Culture issues the following

General decree:

1. Subject matter of the general decree

1.1. ¹ This general decree regulates the operation of publicly and privately funded schools, day-care facilities (crèches, kindergartens, after-school care and curative day-care centres) and day-care centres in the Free State of Saxony in response to the pandemic caused by the novel corona virus SARS-CoV-2. ² These facilities are operated within the framework and in accordance with the following provisions.

1.2 The general provisions of the Infection Protection Act and the Saxon Ordinance of the Saxon State Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion for Protection against the Corona Virus SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 (Corona Protection Ordinance) of 3 June 2020, according to which a regional closure of children's facilities and schools is possible, remain unaffected.

2. General rules on access, notification and hygiene

2.1. Access to the facilities referred to in point 1.1. is not permitted to persons who

2.1.1. are proven to be infected with SARS-CoV-2,

2.1.2. Shows symptoms that indicate SARS-CoV-2 infection, or

2.1.3. have had contact within the past 14 days with a person who has been proven to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 within the meaning of the Infection Protection Act, unless this contact took place in the professional environment for professional reasons.

2.2. ¹ People with diseases whose disease symptoms resemble a SARS-CoV-2 infection must demonstrate the harmlessness of these symptoms by means of suitable evidence, in particular by submitting a medical certificate or another medical document. ² Point 2.1.2. does not apply if proof of safety is provided.

- 2.3. Educators and teachers who show symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 infection and who have not been shown to be pre-sick within the meaning of point 2.2. shall immediately notify the management of the establishment where they are employed and have themselves tested for SARS-CoV-2.
- 2.4. Persons employed at or working on the premises of a facility referred to under 1.1., adult pupils and guardians of underage children trained or cared for in such a facility are obliged to inform the management of this facility immediately if they or their child trained or cared for in the facility is proven to be infected with SARS-CoV-2.
- 2.5. ¹ If a person is found to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 or has had contact with another person demonstrably infected with SARS-CoV-2 outside his or her professional environment as defined in Section 2.1.3, he or she may re-enter a facility 14 days after the infection is detected or after this contact. ² The management of the facility may require a medical certificate of safety beforehand. ³ If symptoms within the meaning of Number 2.1.2 occur on more than two consecutive days, access to the facility must only be permitted after proof of a medical or official certificate of safety or only 14 days after the last occurrence of the symptoms. ⁴ The regulations of the Infection Protection Act remain unaffected by this.
- 2.6. ¹ Where a person seeking to enter or staying in a facility referred to in point 1.1 shows symptoms as defined in point 2.1.2., he/she may be refused access to the facility or be expelled from it. ² Pupils or children in care who show symptoms during the teaching or care period should be accommodated in a separate room; collection by a legal guardian or an authorised person must be arranged immediately. ³ The duties of supervision continue to apply without restriction until the child is collected.
- 2.7. ¹ Anyone entering a facility as defined in point 1.1. must immediately wash or disinfect their hands thoroughly. ² The facility shall ensure that suitable facilities for washing hands are accessible. ³ The responsible person responsible for the facility must ensure that the necessary hygienic agents, in particular hand cleaning agents and disinfectants, are available in sufficient quantities. ⁴ Persons staying in the facility must be made aware of compliance with these hygiene measures in an appropriate and age-appropriate manner. ⁶ In particular, appropriate notices must be displayed in the entrance area of a facility.
- 2.8. ¹ Regularly used surfaces, objects and rooms must be thoroughly cleaned every day, rooms must be ventilated several times a day. ² Technical-media equipment whose operation requires direct physical contact should not be used by several persons at the same time. ³ They must be cleaned thoroughly after each use.
- 2.9. The "Hygiene framework plan in accordance with § 36 of the Infection Protection Act for schools and other educational institutions in which children and young people are looked after" and the "Hygiene framework plan in accordance with § 36 of the Infection Protection Act for children's institutions (crèches, nurseries, day care centres, also integrative, and day nurseries)" must be observed.

3. Regulations on school operations

- 3.1. School attendance, including second-chance schools, is permitted for the purpose of fulfilling compulsory education, providing information and conducting examinations and consultations.
- 3.2. ¹ Compulsory school attendance must always be met in the form of face-to-face teaching at the school (compulsory school attendance). ² If compulsory school attendance is suspended by virtue of this general ruling or for other reasons relating to the prevention of infection, compulsory school attendance shall be fulfilled within the framework of home study time, unless a medical exemption from teaching exists. ³ Classroom lessons and home study time are to be secured equally by the teachers. ³ The teaching teachers shall make available to the pupils during the home study period the teaching material arising and shall be available to them in the event of questions on this subject.
- 3.3. ¹ Should pupils or persons living in their households have an underlying disease that significantly reduces their physical resistance to SARS-CoV-2 infection, compulsory school attendance for these pupils will be suspended unless the risk of infection can be significantly reduced within the school and on the way to and from school. ²The headmaster decides on the exemption on the basis of a medical certificate.
- 3.4. Persons from outside the school are not allowed to enter the school grounds during teaching and childcare hours, unless
- 3.4.1. they are necessary to maintain the operation of the school or necessary secondary facilities,
 - 3.4.2. they are employees of the Food Inspection and Veterinary Office,
 - 3.4.3. they work in the field of school social work, the child and youth medical service or the child and youth dental service of the health authorities,
 - 3.4.4. they work as school assistants, integration helpers, sign language interpreters or as other personal assistance for pupils with disabilities financed by rehabilitation agencies in accordance with Book Nine of the Social Code, or as employees of outpatient care services in accordance with Book Five of the Social Code,
 - 3.4.5. they take part in a final examination as external exam candidates at the school,
 - 3.4.6. they pick up a underage child, or
 - 3.4.7. the school management allows them to enter for another important reason.
- 3.5. ¹ Persons as defined in 3.4.1. to 3.4.7. are obliged to wear a mouth and nose cover during their stay on the school premises. ² In the event of an important reason, particularly for educational reasons, the school management shall permit exceptions to this rule.
- 3.6. ¹ Other school events do not take place on principle. ² With the agreement of the school management, parents' evenings, parent-teacher meetings, conferences and committee meetings on basic school matters, as well as events at

the end of the school year, may be held on the school premises in accordance with general hygiene regulations and with sufficient distance.

- 3.7. The following applies to the primary level of primary and special schools (grades 1 to 4), the lower level of schools focusing on intellectual development (grades 1 to 3) and comparable classes and courses:
- 3.7.1. ¹ Pupils are taught in face-to-face classes. ² Physical education may take place in classes in accordance with the general hygiene regulations, in particular the general ruling of the Saxon State Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Cohesion on the implementation of the Infection Protection Act Measures to be taken in the event of a corona pandemic Order of hygiene requirements to prevent the spread of the corona virus.
- 3.7.2. ¹ The obligation to attend school must be suspended for a pupil if the person with custody of the pupil declares to the school management in written or electronic form that the pupil should not be taught in class. ² Point 3.2 applies. Clause 2 and 3.
- 3.7.3. ¹ Custodians or persons authorised by them are obliged to declare in writing to the school daily before the student enters the school premises for the first time that neither the student nor any member of his/her household shows symptoms indicating SARS-CoV-2 infection. ² The "Health Confirmation" form should be used for this purpose. ³ The declaration must be submitted to the class teacher or his or her representative. ⁴ It may be subsequently submitted at any time. ⁵ If no declaration is submitted, the student is deemed to be a person from outside the school within the meaning of point 3.4. ⁶ Section 2.6 applies to unaccompanied pupils. clause 2 and 3 accordingly.
- 3.7.4. ¹ The lessons take place in a classroom within a defined classroom or another room of the school suitable for teaching (classroom). ² The classroom may not be entered during teaching hours by any person other than the pupils of the class group trained there, the teaching staff or the supervisory staff assigned to the class group or individual pupils. ³ There is no obligation for students to wear a mouth and nose cover in the classroom during classes.
- 3.7.5. ¹ The class teacher is responsible for ensuring that pupils in the same class remain separated from other groups of pupils on arrival at the school. ² In communal rooms and in open and communal areas of the school premises which must be used simultaneously by different class groups, the school management must take appropriate measures to separate pupils.
- 3.7.6 The school management, in consultation with the class teachers, should arrange for lessons and breaks to be allocated in such a way that pupils from different classes are not present on the school premises outside the classrooms at the same time.
- 3.7.7. ¹ For each school class, a daily record must be made in the class diary of the composition of the class association, who taught and with whom there was contact on the school premises (contact protocol). ² This documentation should ensure that possible chains of infection can be traced

and infected persons who are or have been in direct contact with the school can be identified.

3.7.8 ¹When picking up student, it must be ensured that only a limited number of authorized non-school-goers are on the school premises at the same time. ²The school management can identify areas on the school premises where the pick-up is guaranteed between people while compliance with the distance requirement of one and a half meters is respected.

3.7.9. Schools, with the exception of those with a focus on intellectual development, whose school level organization deviates from the requirements of § 4 paragraph 2 of the Saxon School Act, have school levels and classes as defined in Section 3.7. to build.

3.8. For the secondary level I (grades 5 to 10) and II (grades 11 to 13), each including the vocational schools, as well as for the middle, upper and work level of schools with a focus on intellectual development (grades 4 to 12) and corresponding The following applies to classes and courses:

3.8.1.¹ Pupils are taught alternating between classroom instruction at school and home study time. ² The school management is responsible for the organizational and pedagogical design of the change model taking into account the principles named in this general directive in consultation with the teachers.

3.8.2. ¹ During classroom, there must be a sufficient distance between the students and the teacher and also between the students in the classroom. ²The same applies to staying on the other school premises. ³On a school day, only as many students in a class may be present on the school premises so as to maintain the sufficient distance requirement.

3.8.3. ¹Teachers and students are obliged to wear a mouth and nose cover during their stay on the school premises. ²There is no obligation to wear such a cover in the classroom unless the teacher orders it to be worn for important reasons. ³ The school management can order that a mouth and nose cover be worn outside the classrooms.

3.8.4.¹Pupils are taught alternating between classroom instruction at school and home study time. ²The obligation to attend school is suspended for them in the time specified by the school management. ³Pupils who are studying at home are considered non-school students within the meaning of section 3.4.

3.8.5. During the study period at home, there are Secondary schools, schools, classes and educational programs with a focus on intellectual development above the lower level, the students 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.

3.8.6. Schools, with the exception of those with a focus on intellectual development, whose school level organization deviates from the requirements

of § 4 paragraph 2 of the Saxon School Act, classes as defined in Section 3.8. to build.

3.8.7 The School Management may decide that Sections 3.7.1. to 3.7.8. shall apply mutatis mutandis to middle and upper school classes of schools with a focus on intellectual development (Years 4 to 9) or equivalent classes and programmes instead of Sections 3.8.1. to 3.8.4.

- 3.9. At clinic and hospital schools, the school management can decide, in agreement with the clinic management, that individual lessons can be offered to the students, taking into account the health situation of the students and ensuring protection against infection.
- 3.10. Oral supplementary examinations for the acquisition of the Graecum, Hebraicum and Latinum for examinees at the Technische Universität Dresden and the Universität Leipzig can be conducted at these institutions.
- 3.11. ¹ In order to prepare and conduct the practical parts of the Abitur examinations at grammar schools with in-depth sports training and the final examinations at sports secondary schools, the necessary sports facilities will be opened exclusively for the examination candidates, the subject examination commissions and for the personnel necessary for conducting the examinations. ²Coordination with the Saxon State Ministry of the Interior is carried out directly at the Olympiastützpunkt Chemnitz upon request by the school.

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

- 4.1. ¹Special educational diagnostics as part of the procedure for determining special educational needs in accordance with §§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. ²This applies accordingly to the procedures for enrollment of children in the 2020/2021 school year.
- 4.2. Completion of the still open diagnostics as part of the LRS assessment procedures at the LRS base schools is guaranteed.

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

- 5.1. ¹The entitlement to childcare and day care exists within the framework of the respective childcare contract form. ²If personnels or premises are not available to the required standard, the operation of the facility can be temporarily restricted, particularly by reducing the time frame assigned childcare. ³The decision according to sentence 2 is made by the management of the facility with the facility management agency.
- 5.2 Persons not belonging to the institution may not enter the institution during childcare hours, unless
- 5.2.1. they are persons within the meaning of Clauses 3.4.1. or 3.4.2.
- 5.2.2. They bring or pick up a child cared for in the facility,

- 5.2.3. they are active in the field of pediatric and youth medical service, pediatric and youth dental service of the health authorities or day care specialist advice, or
- 5.2.4. the school management allows them to enter for another important reason.
- 5.3. Persons as defined in 5.2.1. to 5.2.4. are obliged to wear a mouth and nose cover during their stay on the facility premises.
5. 4. ¹Persons with legal guardianship or those authorized by them are obliged to declare to the facility in writing daily before entering the care facility for the first time that neither their child nor a member of their household shows symptoms that indicate SARS-CoV-2 infection. ² The "Health Confirmation" form should be used for this purpose. ³ If this explanation is missing, children will not be taken care of on this day. ⁴ The supervision contract remains unaffected.
- 5.5. ¹Children are to be looked after separately in groups (model of the fixed care group). ²Open or partially open care concepts are not permitted and may not be implemented. ³The school management is responsible for the organizational and pedagogical design of the change model taking into account the principles named in this general directive in consultation with the teachers.
5. 6. ¹care group must be assigned a separate care room or a restricted care area that must not be used for any other purpose. ² If there is an important reason, a separate part of a childcare room or childcare area can be assigned to a childcare group if the childcare groups accommodated there always have sufficient space and separation from other childcare groups within the childcare room or childcare area is guaranteed. ³ The care room can be changed after it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. ⁴ Care rooms are to be equipped, prepared and cleaned daily in accordance with the general hygiene and infection protection regulations.
- 5.7. ¹The educational staff ensures that children in one of the care groups remain separate from other care groups within closed rooms upon arrival at the facility. ² The supervising pedagogical staff should not change between different supervision groups during the supervision period.
- 5.8. Care and common areas, care areas and open spaces should be used by children and caring staff only in one care group at the same time, unless it is possible to separate different care groups while using them at the same time.
- 5.9. ¹For each care group, a daily record of the contact group should be noted, how the care group was composed, which pedagogical staff was entrusted with the care and which other people or care groups existed on the premises of the facility. ² This documentation should ensure that possible chains of infection can be traced and infected persons who are or have been in direct contact with the school can be identified.
- 5.10. ¹People who bring or pick up a child must keep a sufficient distance from other people on the premises of the facility. ² The facility management has delivery and collection areas. ³ Section 5.3 applies.

5.11. ¹ Sections 5.1 apply to after-school care for pupils in primary and special schools as well as for pupils in lower school with a focus on intellectual development until 5.10. with the following requirements:

5.11.1. As health confirmation within the meaning of section 5.4. the declaration that applies in accordance with Section 3.7.3. to be returned to the school.

5.11.2. ¹After-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.

5.11.3. The composition of the class association should be taken into account as far as possible when forming after-school groups.

5.12. Paragraphs 5.1 apply to childcare services. until 5.10. corresponding.

6. Effective general decree

This general ruling shall take effect on 6 June 2020 and shall cease to have effect on 29 June 2020.

System:

- Health confirmation form

Legal appeal

A complaint against this general decree can be filed within one month of its notification at the local administrative court, in writing, at 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 a simple email.

If a complaint is filed in an admissible 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 via a secure means of transmission in accordance with § 55a paragraph (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 they are based are intended to indicate that the contested general decree should be annexed in original

or in transcript. The application and all pleadings shall be accompanied by copies for the other parties.

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 cannot be 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.

Explanation

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. Suspects of illness and contagion have already been identified in numerous counties and independent cities in the Free State of Saxony.

B. Special part

For 1.:

For 1.1:

This general directive regulates the general conditions and requirements under which daycare facilities and schools can be operated again.

It thus continues the approach of the corresponding general directive of May 12, 2020 in the version of the general directive of May 16, 2020, which, in view of the contained infection process, was able to offer children and schoolchildren regular educational opportunities at institutions and schools. 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.

For 1.2:

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.

For 2:

For 2.1 to 2.9:

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-mentioned group of people immediately informs the facility if an infection with SARS-CoV-2 occurs or if they come into contact with a person infected with SARS-CoV-2,
- 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.

The use of the listed personal hygiene protection measures and rules as well as the specified further measures of infection protection and hygiene is necessary to avoid infection with SARS-CoV-2. Attaching the listed information in the entrance area is particularly necessary in order to provide school age-appropriate information about personal hygiene protection measures and general measures to protect against infection and to support compliance with them.

For 3.:

For 3.1 to 3.3:

Pupils who are not allowed to enter the school grounds due to number 2.1 fulfill their compulsory schooling by compulsory school performance in the home environment. The tasks are conveyed via analog or digital channels. The design of these learning opportunities is ensured by the teaching teachers. The same applies to pupils who are exempt from the obligation to go to school on the basis of a medical certificate after the headmaster's decision (3.3) or their parents according to 3.7.2. declare that classroom training should not take place.

3.4 to 3.5:

For reasons of infection protection, people who are not required to maintain school operations and the operation of necessary ancillary facilities are strictly prohibited from entering the school premises during class and childcare hours. 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 food inspection and veterinary offices, the field of school social work as well as the pediatric and youth medical service and the pediatric and youth dental service are now explicitly named here for clarification. This regulation has now also been assigned the access authorization previously regulated elsewhere for non-school (external) examination participants. 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 3.6:

Permitted school events are regulated here, which now also include events at the end of the school year.

To 3.7:

The provisions made in this section and its sub-sections 3.7.1 to 3.7.9 are based on the plan of action adopted on 8 January 2009. May 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. The removal of the distance requirement for children of primary school age results primarily from their developmental peculiarities and educational considerations.

Primary school children rely on interaction with their teacher and classmates to secure the foundation for further learning. You cannot acquire new learning content and learning techniques through self-learning.

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. Unaccompanied students are after 2. 6. to be supervised by a legal guardian from school until collection.

Clauses 3.7.4 to 3.7.6 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 3.7.7)

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-nose cover for these persons from outside the school should also minimise the risk of infection (see points 3.7.8).

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 also have to comply with the regulation objective of making different stipulations for children in the primary or lower school level with a focus on intellectual development than for older children and to take this into account when classing (see Section 3.7.9).

To 3.8:

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.

Since a full guarantee of hygiene regulations and hygiene chains in schools - depending on the age of the children and adolescents - cannot be guaranteed when fully staffed, 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 3.8.2 to 3.8.4 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 not possible to maintain the minimum distance consistently from a pedagogical or organizational point of view, by wearing a mouth-and-nose cover, the infection protection must be complied with.

With regard to section 3.8.6, reference is made to the justification for section 3.7.9. 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 3.8.7 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 3.7.

To 3.9:

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 3.10:

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.

For 3.11:

These regulations for a very limited group of people serve to enable examinations - also for high school graduates with advanced sports training and examination participants at sports high schools.

To 4:

The implementation of procedures for determining special educational support needs at primary and special schools (even if the focus of support is changed) as regulated in Sections 4.1 to 4.2 is also justifiable, as is the completion of still open LRS diagnostics, since diagnostics in these areas is a prerequisite for adequate support. 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.

To 5:

With the reopening of day care for children in restricted regular operations, the right of children to education has priority. According to the latest 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:

In restricted regular operation, there may be restrictions on the contractually agreed scope of care. The reasons for this may be that the spatial and human resources are not available within the framework required to comply with the regulations for fixed groups and fixed rooms / areas.

To 5.2:

The health authorities perform a statutory task as part of check-ups and preventive impulses. It is used for preventive health care and prevention. The importance of somatic education as an essential component of the Saxon education plan is conveyed to children every day by the action and experience-oriented prophylaxis units. The control examinations are used for health reporting and surveillance of adolescents. It is important to recognize health risks at an early stage, draw attention to them and, if possible, counter them effectively. The regular use of specialist advice is part of the management of daycare facilities. The responsibility lies with the daycare provider.

To 5.3

Wearing a mouth and nose cover helps to ensure that everyone involved in the daycare has a safe space and prevents an infection from occurring.

To 5.4:

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 explanation. In addition, pedagogical staff can refuse care if the parents' declaration is not available or the child has symptoms of COVID-19.

To 5.5:

The group support ensures traceability in the event of an infection. Open and partially open concepts cannot guarantee the separation of groups. The organizational and educational design of the group formation is the responsibility of the facility management in consultation with the sponsor and the parents' council. The group formation should be carried out with a view to covering the contractually agreed care times as far as possible.

To 5.6 and 5.7:

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 5.8:

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.

To 5.9:

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.

5.10:

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 5.11:

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 5.12:

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 under COVID-19. The regulations 5.1 to 5.10, 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.

Dresden, June 4, 2020

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