

**Ordinance of the State Government on Infection Protection Measures
against the Spread of the SARS-Cov-2 Virus (Corona Ordinance - "CoronaVO")¹**

of 17 März 2020

(in the version valid from 27 April 2020 on)

On the basis of Art. 32 in conjunction with Art. 28 Para. 1 Sentences 1 and 2 and Art. 31 of the [German] Infection Protection Act ("IfSG") of 20 July 2000 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1045), last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 10 February 2020 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 148), it is decreed:

Art. 1

Cessation of Operations in Schools, Day Nurseries and Day Care Centres

(1) Until the end of 3 May 2020,

1. The teaching and implementation of extracurricular and other school events at public schools, school kindergartens, primary school support classes and the at independently sponsored schools and school kindergartens,
2. The use of school buildings for non-school purposes,
3. The operation of childcare facilities as well as childcare, and
4. The operation of childcare facilities at the reliable primary school, flexible afternoon care, day nurseries and after-school care centres at the school

are prohibited.

¹ Unofficial consolidated version following the entry into force of Article 1 of the Sixth Ordinance of the State Government amending the Corona Ordinance of 23 April 2020 (emergency promulgation pursuant to Art. 4 of the Promulgation Act and available at <http://www.baden-wuerttemberg.de/corona-verordnung>).

(2) The prohibition according to Paragraph 1 does not apply to schools at homes for minors recognised in accordance with Art. 28 of the Child and Youth Services Act for Baden-Württemberg, provided that the pupils attend the home all year round, as well as special education and counselling centres with boarding schools that are open all year round. Furthermore, the prohibition does not apply to schools for geriatric care, geriatric care assistance, nursing care, nursing assistance, paediatric care, maternity care (midwives), emergency paramedics and schools for the training of medical-technical assistants and pharmaceutical-technical assistants, insofar as students are examined and taught there, whose completion or knowledge examination is to take place within the framework of the recognition procedure for foreign professional qualifications by 30 May 2020 at the latest, nor to the further training for intensive care nurses. The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs may grant exemptions from Paragraph 1 for special education and counselling centres focusing on emotional and social development, vision, hearing, mental development, physical and motor development, pupils undergoing prolonged hospital treatment and corresponding early childhood facilities, if this is required due to special support and care needs.

(3) The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs may allow exceptions to Paragraph 1 as well as to Art. 4 Paragraph 1 for the purpose of conducting final school examinations. The same applies to

1. The Ministry of Social Affairs with regard to health vocational schools and schools for social work, as well as
2. The Ministry of Rural Areas and Consumer Protection with regard to agricultural education.

(4) Pupils and children whose previously attended institution is subject to an operating ban and for whom no exception is provided for under Paragraphs 1 to 3 and Art. 1a may not enter the institutions concerned. The persons having custody must ensure that the prohibition of access is observed.

(5) In accordance with Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs is authorised to extend the duration of the prohibition in accordance with Paragraph 1, including step-by-step over time, by means of a statutory regulation, as well as to determine its conditions and to adapt the form of emergency care in accordance with

Art. 1a. The right of the competent authorities to order further measures in accordance with the Infection Protection Act remains unaffected.

Art. 1a
Extended Emergency Care

(1) Extended emergency care shall be provided for pupils at primary schools, in primary school levels at special education and counselling centres, primary school support classes, school kindergartens and, in grades 5 to 7, at schools building on primary school, as well as for children in day-care facilities and day care if they have not yet returned to attend the operation of the facility or day care centre.

(2) Entitled to participate in the extended emergency care are children whose legal guardians both

1. Have a profession whose underlying activity contributes to the maintenance of the critical infrastructure referred to in Paragraph 8 and who are indispensable, or
2. Pursue a professional activity outside the home requiring their presence and who are indispensable

and they are prevented from providing care by their professional activities. The indispensability of both legal guardians according to Sentence 1 is deemed to be the same if a person is a single parent and fulfils the requirements according to Sentence 1 Numeral 1 or 2. The existence of the prerequisites according to Sentence 1 must be proven by the presentation of a corresponding statement by the employer or the principal. In the case of self-employed or freelance workers, the certificate pursuant to Sentence 3 shall be replaced by their own assurance that the prerequisites pursuant to Sentence 1 are met. The legal guardians according to Sentence 1 and single parents according to Sentence 2 must also insure that family or other care is not possible.

(3) If the childcare capacity of the institution is not sufficient to provide extended emergency care for all children eligible under Paragraph 2, priority shall be given to children,

1. For whom at least one of the legal guardians or the single parent is working in the critical infrastructure referred to in Paragraph 8 and is indispensable,
2. For whom the local public youth welfare body determines that participation in emergency care is necessary to ensure the best interests of the child, or
3. who live in the household of a single parent.

If the care capacities of the facility are not sufficient to accommodate the children entitled to participate in accordance with Sentence 1 Numerals 1 to 3, the municipality in which the facility is located shall decide on the admission of the children at its due discretion.

(4) Extended emergency care generally extends to the period of operation of the facilities pursuant to Art. 1 Paragraph 1 or Art. 1a, which it replaces, and may also include holiday periods as well as Sundays and public holidays. It shall take place in the respective facility that the child has visited so far, by its staff and in permanently composed groups.

Exceptions to this rule shall be permitted only in duly justified cases and shall be decided by the management of the facility concerned in agreement with the sponsor of the facility.

(5) The maximum group size permitted in extended emergency care is half of the group size approved in the operating licence for day-care facilities for children; in schools it is half of the relevant class division for the normal classes of the respective school type. The common safety instructions for day care facilities of the Kommunalverband für Jugend und Soziales Baden-Württemberg, the Unfallkasse Baden-Württemberg and the State Health Office Baden-Württemberg as well as the hygiene instructions of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs for schools in their current version must be observed. The management of the facility may, in agreement with the sponsor of the facility and the municipality, reduce the size of the group if this is necessary to comply with these safety instructions. When meals are consumed together, it must be ensured that

1. There is a distance of at least 1.5 metres between the tables, and
2. The standing areas are arranged such that a distance of 1.5 metres between persons

is guaranteed.

(6) Deviations from the minimum personnel quota specified in Art. 1 of the Childcare Facilities Ordinance may be made in the extended emergency care, provided that the duty of supervision can nevertheless be performed without restriction.

(7) Paragraphs 2 to 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to extended emergency care in child day care, subject to the proviso that the number of children provided for in the care permit, but not more than five children, may be cared for in permanently composed groups.

(8) Critical infrastructure within the meaning of Paragraph 2 Sentence 1 Numeral 2 is in particular

1. The energy, water, food, information technology and telecommunications, health, finance and insurance, transportation and traffic sectors defined in Arts. 2 to 8 of the BSI Kritis Ordinance ("BSI-KritisV"),
2. The entire infrastructure for medical and nursing care, including the support areas necessary to maintain this care, care for the elderly and outpatient care services; also insofar as it goes beyond the definition of the health sector in Art. 6 BSI-KritisV,
3. The outpatient facilities and services of the homeless assistance which provide services according to Arts. 67 ff. of the Twelfth Book of the Social Code, as well as community psychiatric and social psychiatric facilities and services that are subject to a care contract, and outpatient facilities and services of drug and addiction counselling centres,
4. The government and administration, parliament, judicial bodies, correctional and deportation detention facilities as well as necessary public services (including the facilities pursuant to Art. 36 Paragraph 1 Numeral 4 IfSG) as well as the institutions mentioned in Art. 1 Paragraph 1, insofar as employees are designated indispensable by their principal or employer,
5. Police and fire brigades (including volunteers) as well as emergency/rescue services including civil protection as well as the units and agencies of the German Federal Armed Forces ("Bundeswehr") that are directly or indirectly on duty due to the epidemic caused by the corona virus SARS-CoV-2,

6. Broadcasting and the press,
7. Employees of public transport and rail passenger transport operators and employees of local bus companies, if they work on regular services,
8. Road companies and road maintenance authorities, as well as
9. The funeral business.

(9) In addition to the areas referred to in Paragraph 8, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs may, by means of a statutory regulation, specify further areas of critical infrastructure in a manner appropriate to the situation.

(10) Pupils and children whose previously attended facility is subject to an operating ban and for whom no exemption under this Ordinance is provided shall not be admitted to the facilities concerned.

The persons having custody must ensure that the prohibition of access is observed.

Art. 2

Universities and Academies of the State

(1) Studies in universities, teacher training colleges, art and music colleges, universities of applied sciences, the Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University ("DHBW") and the academies of the state remain suspended until 3 May 2020; it will be resumed in digital formats from 20 April 2020. Studies already begun will be continued in digital formats. Practical events requiring special laboratory or work rooms at the universities (e.g. practical laboratory courses, preparation courses) are only possible under special protective measures if they are absolutely necessary. Canteens and cafeterias will remain closed until 3 May 2020. Subject to compliance with the regulations required to prevent infection, meetings may be held for the purpose of conducting university admission procedures, entrance examinations and selection procedures, including study ability tests, as well as research and teaching, including examinations that are exceptionally admitted by the rectorate, if these cannot be replaced by the use of electronic information and communication technologies.

(2) Without prejudice to Paragraph 1, all events, gatherings and other meetings of more than five persons at a time shall be prohibited in buildings and on the grounds of the universities until 3 May 2020. This shall not apply to buildings and facilities of university hospitals and other critical facilities within the meaning of Art. 1 Paragraph 6. Art. 3 Paragraphs 3 and 6 shall apply accordingly.

(3) Furthermore, in order to conduct final examinations, exceptions to Paragraph 1 and 2 may be permitted

1. By the Ministry of the Interior with regard to the Baden-Württemberg Police Academy, and
2. By the Ministry of Justice with regard to the Schwetzingen School of Law.

(4) Universities decide on their own responsibility whether to make up for missed events and examinations. As far as legally and factually possible, the universities shall ensure that students are able to take all the courses planned for the summer semester 2020, if necessary in a modified form, while at the same time ensuring that they are able to study.

Art. 3

Prohibition of Staying in the Public Space, of Gatherings, Obligation to Wear Mouth and Nose Covers

(1) Until 3 May 2020, staying in the public space is only permitted alone, with another person not living in the household or in the company of members of the own household. Wherever possible, a minimum distance of 1.5 metres is to be kept from other persons in the public space. In order to protect others from spreading the SARS-CoV-2 virus, persons over the age of six must wear,

1. In local public transportation, at train and bus platforms, and
2. In the sales areas of shops and generally in shopping centres,

a non-medical everyday mask or a comparable mouth and nose cover unless this is unreasonable for medical or other compelling reasons or unless there is no other at least equivalent structural protection.

(2) Outside of the public space, events and other gatherings of more than five people are prohibited until 3 May 2020, subject to the right of self-organisation of the State Parliament and the local authorities. Excluded from this prohibition are events and other gatherings if their participants

1. Are related in a direct line, such as parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren, or
2. Live together in the same household,

as well as their spouses, partners or associates. The prohibition according to sentence 1 applies in particular to meetings in clubs, other sports and leisure facilities as well as public and private educational institutions beyond the areas mentioned in Arts. 1 and 1a.

(3) Excluded from the prohibition according to Paragraphs 1 and 2 are events, gatherings and other meetings if they are intended to serve

1. The maintenance of work or service operations or the maintenance of public safety and order or services of general interest, or
2. The operation of facilities, except where prohibited by this Ordinance.

Sentence 1 Numeral 1 applies in particular to events, gatherings and other meetings of the courts, public prosecutor's offices and notaries of the state. It shall also apply to events that serve the purpose of medical care, such as events to solicit blood donations, if appropriate measures are taken to protect against infections within the meaning of Art. 4 Paragraph 5.

(4) Until 3 May 2020, events and other gatherings in churches, mosques, synagogues and the assemblies of other religious communities are generally prohibited. In accordance with Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs is authorised by statutory order, subject to infection control requirements, to establish regulations deviating from Paragraphs 1 and 2 and from Sentence 1 for events and other gatherings in

churches, mosques, synagogues and meetings of other religious communities as well as for all funerals, prayers for the dead, washing of corpses and laying out of burials.

(5) The relevant inspection authorities may, in order to carry out state examinations, including knowledge examinations, allow exceptions to the prohibitions in Paragraphs 1 and 2 as well as in Art. 2 and Art. 4 Paragraph 1 Numeral 2.

(5a) Notwithstanding the provisions in Arts. 1 and 2, the ministry responsible for the subject matter of the training may, in order to remedy a shortage of personnel and subject to conditions to protect against infection, permit exceptions to the prohibitions in Paragraphs 1 and 2 and Art. 4 Paragraph 1 Numeral 2 for the conduct of training or qualification events for professions, including examinations.

(6) The relevant authorities may, on important grounds and subject to conditions aimed at protecting against infection, grant exemptions from the prohibition laid down in Paragraphs 1 and 2. An important reason exists in particular if

1. Meetings and other events serve to maintain the critical infrastructure as defined in Art. 1a Paragraph 8, or
2. It is a statutory event and a postponement of the date is not possible.

Art. 3a

Regulatory Authorisation for Measures Regarding Entry and Return

Pursuant to Art. 32 Sentence 1 IfSG, the Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised to enact by statutory order, without prejudice to Arts. 5 and 6, measures for fighting the corona virus in respect of persons entering and returning [to the State], in particular

1. The isolation of persons entering the country from a country outside the Federal Republic of Germany in an appropriate manner in accordance with Art. 30 Paragraph 1 Sentence 2 IfSG,
2. The obligation of persons pursuant to Numeral 1 pursuant to Art. 28 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 IfSG to report to the authorities responsible for them and to draw attention to the existence of the conditions for isolation,

3. The observation of persons according to Numeral 1 pursuant to Art. 29 IfSG, and
4. Prohibitions against professional activity for persons according to Numeral 1 pursuant to Art. 31 IfSG, including those directed against persons who are resident outside of Baden-Württemberg,

as well as to impose exceptions to these and conditions, including further orders to this effect pursuant to Art. 28 Paragraph 1 IfSG; in this context, provision may also be made for the imposition of fines in the event of infringements.

Art. 4

Closure of Facilities

(1) The operation of the following facilities shall be prohibited for public access until 3 May 2020:

1. Cultural institutions of any kind, especially museums, theatres, playhouses, open air theatres,
2. Educational institutions of any kind, in particular academies, further education institutions, adult education centres, music schools and youth art schools,
3. Cinemas,
4. Swimming pools and indoor pools, thermal and fun pools, saunas,
5. All public and private sports facilities and sports venues, in particular fitness studios as well as dance schools, and similar facilities,
- 5a. Marinas, unless use is necessary to secure the boats against loss or damage without delay, for launching and recovering them, for maintaining professional boat use (e.g. professional fishing) or for carrying out professional activities on the premises (e.g. boat work by tradesmen),
6. Youth centres,

7. (abolished)
8. Places of entertainment, especially amusement arcades, casinos, betting agencies,
9. Places of prostitution, brothels and similar establishments; also prohibited is any other practice of prostitution within the meaning of Art. 2 Paragraph 3 of the Prostitute Protection Act,
10. Restaurants and similar establishments such as cafés, ice cream parlours, bars, shisha bars, clubs, discos and pubs,
11. Fairs, exhibitions, leisure and animal parks and providers of leisure activities (also outside of closed rooms), special markets and similar facilities,
12. All other retail outlets not belonging to the establishments referred to in Paragraph 3,
13. Public playgrounds and football grounds,
14. Hairdressers, tattoo/piercing studios, massage studios, cosmetic studios, nail studios, studios for cosmetic foot care as well as tanning studios,
15. Lodging establishments, camping sites and caravan sites; accommodation may exceptionally be provided for business, official or, in cases of particular hardship, private purposes, and
16. Operation of coaches in tourist transportation.

(2) In accordance with Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised, by statutory order, even beyond the period pursuant to Paragraph 1, until the expiry of this Ordinance, to

1. Prohibit or make subject to conditions any establishments other than those referred to in Paragraph 1, or

2. To authorise, in agreement with the competent ministry, the operation of the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 by way of exception and subject to conditions.

(3) The prohibition referred to in Paragraph 1 shall not apply to

1. The retail sale of food and beverages, including bakeries, butcher shops,
2. Weekly markets and farm shops, including mobile points of sale for agricultural products,
3. Pick-up and delivery services, including those of online commerce,
4. The outside selling of restaurants, cafés or ice cream parlours,
- 4a. Canteens for employees or members of public institutions, in which case Art. 1a Paragraph 5 Sentence 4 shall apply accordingly,
5. Places of issue of food banks,
6. Pharmacies, drugstores, medical supply stores, Hearing aid acousticians, opticians and practices for medical foot care,
- 6a. Retailers for gases, especially for medical gases,
7. Petrol stations,
- 7a. The trade in motor vehicles and bicycles,
8. Banks and savings banks, as well as service points of telecommunication companies
9. Dry cleaners and laundries,
- 9a. Law enforcement facilities required for the purposes of training and education as well as for the maintenance of the service,

10. The sale of books, magazines and newspapers,
11. Raiffeisen stores and agricultural trade,
12. Sales outlets for building, gardening and pet supplies,
- 12a. Other retail stores with a sales area of not more than 800 square metres,
13. Wholesalers, and
14. Libraries, including those at universities, and archives.

Where mixed assortments are offered, parts of assortments whose sale is not permitted under Sentence 1 may be sold if the permitted part of the assortment is predominant; these outlets may then sell all assortments which they normally also sell. If the prohibited part of the product range predominates at one location, the permitted part may be resold on its own if spatial separation is possible. Sentences 2 and 3 shall only apply if there is no exception under Sentence 1 Numeral 12a. In the case of shopping centres, the respective point of sale is considered separately.

(3a) Post offices and parcel services may, notwithstanding Paragraphs 1 to 3, continue to operate. Where the post office or parcel service is operated in conjunction with an establishment prohibited under Paragraph 1, it may not be operated, with the exception of ancillary services necessary for the dispatch of letters and parcels, if the turnover generated by the operation of the post office or parcel service, including ancillary services, is negligible in comparison with that generated by the sale of the product range of the prohibited establishment; in no case may facilities referred to in Numerals 9 and 14 of Paragraph 1 be operated in addition to post offices or parcel services.

(4) Service providers, craftsmen and workshops may carry out their activities in full, except as provided for in Paragraph 1.

(5) Where an activity or the operation of a facility is permitted under paragraphs 3 to 4, establishments and facilities with customer traffic shall take steps to ensure that access is controlled and queues are avoided within the given local conditions. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that a distance of 2 metres, if at all possible, and at least 1.5 metres is

maintained between persons if no suitable separating structures are available. Excluded from the requirements of the minimum distance are those activities in which close physical proximity cannot be avoided, in particular those in connection with the provision of therapeutic and nursing aids and appliances, the provision of medical, dental, psychotherapeutic, nursing and other activities of health care and care within the meaning of the Fifth and Eleventh Book of the Social Code and the provision of assistance services within the meaning of the Ninth Book of the Social Code, including the facilitation of blood donations.

Art. 5

Initial Admission Facilities

(1) Persons admitted to a state facility for initial admission pursuant to Art. 3 of the Refugee Admission Act ("FlüAG") may not leave the accommodation and care area allocated to them for a period of 14 days after the commencement of their accommodation pursuant to Art. 6 Paragraph 1 FlüAG. The relevant regional council may at any time assign new accommodation and care areas to the persons concerned and order exceptions to the obligation in Sentence 1.

(2) Pursuant to Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of the Interior is authorised to issue further regulations by statutory order to separate certain groups of persons within the state facilities for initial admission.

Art. 6

Measures for the Protection of Particularly Vulnerable Persons

(1) Facilities pursuant to Art. 23 Paragraph 3 Sentence 1 Numerals 1 and 3 to 5 IfSG, partially in-patient facilities for people with care and support needs or with disabilities, including short-term care, as well as semi-residential facilities of the homeless assistance may no longer be entered for visiting purposes. Access to

1. Specialist hospitals for psychiatry with the exception of specialist hospitals for gerontopsychiatry,
2. Psychosomatic specialist hospitals, as well as

3. Child and adolescent psychiatric hospitals,

each including the associated day clinics, shall be decided by the management of the respective institution.

(2) In-patient facilities for people in need of care and support or with disabilities, residential facilities of the homeless assistance, housing projects of the homeless assistance served by off-premise staff, as well as living communities served by off-premise staff under the responsibility of a service provider in accordance with the Residence, Participation and Care Act may no longer be entered for visiting purposes. The facilities may allow access for visiting purposes if appropriate measures can be taken to protect against infection. Facilities for people with disabilities are exempted from the prohibition of entry in accordance with Sentence 1 if, in view of the physical constitution of the residents, an increased risk of infection need not be assumed. The institutions shall decide whether an exception according to Sentence 3 exists and shall indicate this in the information pursuant to Paragraph 9.

(3) Access by outside persons to the institutions referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 for other reasons, in particular for professional or family reasons, shall be permitted only in exceptional cases and with the agreement of the management of the institution. If access is granted, suitable precautions must be taken to prevent infection.

(4) The persons referred to in Art. 7 shall not be allowed access to the facilities referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2. If these persons wish to enter an establishment for the purpose of treatment or admission, the prior consent of the institution must be obtained. Exceptions to Sentence 2 may only be made in cases of emergency. Wherever possible, measures to protect against infection should also be taken in these cases.

(5) In order to maintain medical care and nursing operations, persons working in the institution who would be prohibited from entering in accordance with Paragraph 4 may, after consideration, continue their professional activities in the institution while observing protective measures. The decision on whether to continue the activity and the necessary protective measures shall be taken by the institution.

(6) Exceptions to Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 may be permitted by the institutions for related persons on a case-by-case basis, for example in the context of terminal care or to

accompany a sick child and subject to conditions. In the cases referred to in Paragraph 4, it is mandatory to take appropriate measures to protect against infection.

(7) Care and support services prior to and in line with care are temporarily discontinued if they are carried out as group services due to an increased risk of infection, especially for the particularly affected vulnerable groups. Services discontinued in accordance with Sentence 1 include in particular:

1. Services according to Art. 45c Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 Numeral 1 of the Eleventh Book of the Social Security Code ("SGB XI") in conjunction with Art. 6 Paragraph 1 of the Support Services Ordinance ("UstA-VO"), such as
 - a) Support groups (for people with predominantly cognitive impairments, e.g. people in need of care suffering from dementia), and
 - b) Services for the support in everyday life such as leisure time trips for disabled people and people in need of care).
2. Voluntary work initiatives according to Art. 45c Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 Numeral 2 SGB XI in conjunction with Art. 7 UstA-VO insofar as they are created as a group event, and
3. Self-help services according to Art. 45d SGB XI in conjunction with Art. 8 UstA-VO.

(8) The Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised under Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG to issue further regulations by statutory order to protect persons at risk from infection with SARS-Cov-2 and to amend the regulations in this paragraph.

(9) Information about the access prohibitions in accordance with Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be provided by the facilities in a clearly visible manner prior to access, for example by means of a conspicuous notice on the access doors.

Art. 6a

Restriction of Dental Treatments

(1) In the dental care of patients in the specialist areas of

1. Oral surgery,
2. Dentistry, stomatology and maxillofacial surgery, and
3. Orthodontics

only acute illnesses or pain conditions (emergencies) may be treated. In accordance with Sentence 1, treatments other than emergencies shall be postponed until after the expiry of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular, dental and orthodontic treatments within the meaning of Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 of patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 or of persons in quarantine should in emergencies generally be provided in hospitals with a dental background (university dental clinics, clinics with an oral and maxillofacial surgery department or dental clinics). Services pursuant to Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 may also be provided in dental practices with a corona focus instead of facilities pursuant to Sentence 1. The locations of the facilities referred to in Sentences 1 and 2 shall be published via the Association of Statutory Health Insurance Dentists Baden-Württemberg ("Kassenzahnärztliche Vereinigung Baden-Württemberg") and the State Chamber of Dentists Baden-Württemberg ("Landeszahnärztekammer Baden-Württemberg"); the publication shall be updated.

Art. 7

Prohibitions to Enter

In the institutions named in Art. 1 Paragraph 1 and Art. 2 Paragraph 1, a general prohibition of entry shall apply to persons who are or have been in contact with an infected person if 14 days have not yet passed since the contact with an infected person or who have symptoms of a respiratory infection or increased temperature.

Art. 8

Further Measures Pursuant to the Infection Protection Act

(1) This Ordinance is without prejudice to the right of the competent authorities to adopt more stringent measures to protect against infections. The Ministry of Social Affairs is the

supreme police authority responsible for the adoption of measures in accordance with the Infection Protection Act. The Ministry of Social Affairs exercises specialist supervision over measures taken by the local police authorities responsible under Art. 1 Paragraph 6 of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Social Affairs on Responsibilities under the Infection Protection Act.

(2) The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior are authorised to regulate by statutory order further details on the processing of personal data between health authorities, local police authorities and the police enforcement service, insofar as this is necessary due to reasons of protection against infection

1. For protecting law enforcement officers and local police officers against contagion during operations,
2. For ordering, implementing, monitoring and enforcing measures in accordance with the Infection Protection Act,
3. For prosecuting criminal offences and administrative offences according to the Infection Protection Act and on the basis of ordinances issued on the basis thereof, and
4. for assessing the capacity for detention or placement as well as the need for isolated placement in detention centres and correctional facilities.

Art. 9 Regulatory Offences

A regulatory offence in the sense of Art. 73 Paragraph 1a Numeral 24 of the Infection Protection Act is committed by anyone who deliberately or negligently

1. Stays in a public space contrary to Art. 3 Paragraph 1, Sentence 1,
2. Takes part in an event or other gathering of more than five persons in each case, contrary to Art. 3 Paragraph 2,

3. Does not comply with requirements for the protection against infections contrary to Art. 3 Paragraph 6,
4. (abolished)
5. (abolished)
6. Operates a facility contrary to Art. 4 Paragraph 1,
7. Operates a facility prohibited on the basis of Art. 4 Paragraph 2 in conjunction with a statutory order of the Ministry of Social Affairs or fails to comply with a requirement for the operation of a facility,
8. Sells parts of a product range contrary to Art. 4 Paragraph 3 Sentence 2 or 3,
9. Operates a facility contrary to Art. 4 Paragraph 3a Sentence 2,
10. Does not ensure, contrary to Art. 4 Paragraph 5, that a minimum distance of 1.5 metres is maintained between persons,
11. Enters, contrary to Art. 6 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, one of the facilities mentioned therein,
12. Offers, contrary to Art. 6 Paragraph 7, care and support services in preparation for and in the context of care,
- 12a. Performs dental treatment contrary to Art. 6a Paragraph 1,
13. Enters, contrary to Art. 7, one of the facilities mentioned therein, or
14. Contrary to Art. 5 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1, leaves an accommodation and care area assigned to him or violates a regulation on the separation of certain groups of persons within a state facility for initial admission pursuant to Art. 5 Paragraph 2.

Art. 10

Effective Date

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the day following its promulgation. At the same time, the Corona Ordinance of 16 March 2020 shall cease to be in force.

Art. 11

Date of Expiry

(1) This Ordinance shall expire on 15 June 2020. Unless otherwise specified in this Ordinance, the measures shall apply until the expiry of the Ordinance.

(2) Pursuant to Art. 32 Sentence 2 IfSG, the Ministry of Social Affairs is authorised to change the date of expiry.

Stuttgart, 17 March 2020

The government of the State of Baden-Württemberg:

Kretschmann

Strobl	Sitzmann
Dr. Eisenmann	Bauer
Untersteller	Dr. Hoffmeister-Kraut
Lucha	Hauk
Wolf	Hermann
Erler	