

Law Gazette
of the
Free Hanseatic City of Bremen

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**Seventeenth Ordinance on Protection against New Infections
with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2
(Seventeenth Corona Ordinance)**

of 15 September 2020

On the basis of § 32 Sentences 1 and 2 of the German Infection Protection Act of 20 July 2000 (German Federal Gazette I p. 1045), most recently amended by Article 5 of the law dated 19 June 2020 (German Federal Gazette I p. 1385), in connection with § 6 Sentence 1 of the Ordinance on Competent Authorities under the German Infection Protection Act of 11 September 2018 (Bremen Law Gazette p. 425 - 2126-e-1), which has been amended by the Ordinance dated 12 May 2020 (Bremen Law Gazette p. 292), it is decreed:

Part I
Events and establishments / facilities of social life

§ 1

Distancing requirement

(1) Outside one's own home and the enclosed property, a distance of at least 1.5 metres shall be kept if possible from other people. When exercising sports, singing or performing similar activities in closed rooms, which require intensive breathing, a distance of at least two metres must be maintained from other people.

(2) Subsection 1 does not apply to:

1. Spouses, civil partners, partners in a community similar to marriage or civil partnership as well as their children (patchwork family), relatives in a straight line, and siblings and children of siblings (family members),
2. Persons who live in a joint apartment or habitual centre of accommodation (members of one's own household),
3. Gatherings between members of two households within the meaning of no. 2 or of a group consisting of up to ten people from several households.

(3) Practicing sport without adherence to the distance requirement pursuant to subsection 1 is permitted if it takes place in groups of no more than 50 persons and if the contact details of those participating sport are recorded in a list of names for contact tracing purposes according to § 8. For national federation athletes and in the area of high-performance sport within the meaning of § 1 (2) no. 2 of the Bremen Sports Promotion Act, exceptions may be granted in individual cases by written approval of the Bremen Sports Office or the municipal government of Bremerhaven.

(4) The distance requirement pursuant to Subsection 1 shall not apply to

1. the care of children in day care facilities and day nursing facilities for children in accordance with § 16
2. teaching and supervision in schools, insofar as the cohort principle is provided for in accordance with § 17 (2) and (3).
3. instruction at other education, further education and advanced training institutions, provided that such instruction takes place in fixed groups of no more than 50 persons; § 17 (2a) shall apply correspondingly.

The exemption from the distance requirement pursuant to sentence 1 nos. 2 and 3 shall not apply to teachers.

§ 2

Limitation of the permitted number of persons

(1) Outside of one's own home and the enclosed property, events and other assemblies and gatherings of more than ten people are prohibited, unless otherwise provided for in this Ordinance. Sentence 1 does not apply to meetings of persons pursuant to § 1 (2) and (3).

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 1 sentence 1, events and other gatherings in closed rooms with up to 250 simultaneously attendant people are permitted, provided that a distance of at least 1.5 metres is maintained between the visitors; this does not apply to persons pursuant to § 1 (2) who visit an event together. The organiser must draw up a protection and hygiene concept pursuant to § 7 (1); in the case of events on the premises of a company, an operational protection and hygiene concept must be drawn up pursuant to § 7 (2). A list with the names of those attending the event shall be kept for contact tracking purposes pursuant to § 8. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided for.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection 1 sentence 1, events and other gatherings in the open air with up to 400 simultaneously attending people are permitted, provided that a distance of at least 1.5 metres is maintained between the visitors; this does not apply to persons pursuant to § 1 (2) who visit an event together. The organiser must draw up a protection and hygiene concept pursuant to § 7 (1); in the case of events on the premises of a company, an operational protection and hygiene concept must be drawn up pursuant to § 7 (2). A list with the names of those attending the event shall be kept for contact tracking purposes pursuant to § 8.

(4) In any case, events, assemblies, meetings and similar gatherings of people with 1,000 or more participants, spectators and listeners shall remain prohibited at least until the end of 31 December 2020. Attending the events mentioned in sentence 1 is also prohibited.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection 1 sentence 1 and subsection 4, events at which the upper limit pursuant to Subsections 2 or 3 is supposed to be exceeded may be permitted by the local police authorities regardless of the number of participants, provided the organiser submits a suitable protection and hygiene concept in accordance with § 7 (2). A list of names of the participating persons for contact tracing purposes according to § 8 shall be kept; the list of names shall be kept for one month. The permit according to sentence 1 must be subject to

revocation with regard to the development of infection situation; apart from that, the permit according to sentence 1 may only be granted subject to conditions that ensure compliance with and implementation of the measures foreseen in the protection and hygiene concept pursuant to sentence 1.

(6) Public or non-public assemblies pursuant to Article 8 of the Basic Constitutional Law (in the open air or in closed rooms) are exempted from the prohibition under subsection 1 sentence 1 and subsections 2 to 4. Unless the assembly is urgent or spontaneous, they must be indicated to the competent assembly authority by telephone, in writing or electronically or be recorded by that authority at least 48 hours before they are announced. The competent assembly authority may prohibit, restrict or impose conditions on the assembly for the purpose of preventing and combating Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.

(7) Gatherings and assemblies of people are permissible by way of derogation from subsection 1 sentence 1:

1. for the exercise of professions within the meaning of Article 12 (1) of the Basic Constitutional Law,
2. for the performance of duties as a civil servant or as a body administering justice,
3. when it comes to the use of public passenger transport,
4. in connection with visiting sales outlets, service companies and other open, private and public facilities,
5. in the framework of visiting the institutions / facilities regulated in Parts 2 and 3.

§ 3

Mouth-and-nose cover

(1) When using public passenger transport and the associated facilities, and when visiting a sales outlet in closed rooms, a mouth-and-nose cover must be worn.

(2) A mouth-and-nose cover is a textile barrier which is suitable, due to its properties and nature, to reduce the spreading of transferable droplet particles through coughing, sneezing and talking, regardless of any labelling or certified category of protection; scarves, shawls, bandanas, home-made masks made of cotton or other suitable materials or similar objects are also considered to be suitable.

(3) Subsection 1 does not apply to

1. Children under six years of age
2. People who are deaf or hard of hearing, their accompanying person and, if necessary, people who communicate with them,
3. Persons who cannot wear a mouth-and-nose cover due to disability, pregnancy or other health-related reasons, or persons who cannot reasonably be expected to wear a mouth-and-nose cover due to the aforementioned circumstances.

§ 4

Closure of facilities / establishments

Clubs, discotheques, festival halls and similar places of entertainment may not be opened to the public. Using their premises for purposes other than those mentioned in sentence 1 is permitted, subject to the general regulations of § 5.

§ 4a

Prohibition of prostitution events

The organisation and realisation of prostitution events pursuant to § 2 (6) of the Prostitute Protection Act is prohibited.

§ 5

General requirements for facilities / establishments

(1) All sales outlets, service companies and other private and public facilities / establishments not mentioned in § 4 sentence 1 may be opened to the public in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions and in compliance with subsection 2. At the facilities / institutions mentioned in Parts 2 and 3, the special regulations applicable there shall be complied with.

(2) The responsible person, such as the operator, shall

1. ensure that the distance regulations pursuant to § 1 (1) and (2) are complied with;
2. draw up a protection and hygiene concept in accordance with § 7 (1) or, in the case of commercial establishments, an operational protection and hygiene concept in accordance with § 7 (2);
3. record all customers, guests or users in lists of names, for the purpose of tracing the chain of infection in accordance with § 8, in the event of services offered in closed rooms.

No. 3 shall not apply to:

1. sales premises.
2. services offered by public or private education, further education and advanced training institutions, provided that the participating persons have registered by giving their names and contact details (telephone number or e-mail address)
3. other public facilities except for indoor swimming pools, indoor sports facilities, theatres, operas and concert halls as well as meeting centres and other meeting venues.

§ 6

Services and crafts

Providing services and handicraft services, where a distance of 1.5 metres from one person to another cannot be maintained, are permissible if hygiene measures are taken that appear suitable to reduce the risk of infection with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-23 for customers.

§ 7

Protection and hygiene concept

(1) A protection and hygiene concept must demonstrate conclusively, in relation to the specific location, through enumerating suitable measures

1. how the distance regulations pursuant to § 1 (1) and (2) can be complied with; for example by imposing access restrictions, a seating obligation or a duty to be served by a waiter or waitress,

2. which hygiene measures and hygiene rules are provided for to prevent infections; for example by installing protective devices or, as a secondary requirement, by making it obligatory to wear a mouth-and-nose cover; through regular cleaning or, as a secondary requirement, through disinfection,

3. how, in the case of services offered in closed rooms, sufficient ventilation can be guaranteed, for example by scheduling breaks for the purpose of ventilation or by systematically installing ventilators.

When it comes to events, an upper limit stipulating the maximum number of persons to be admitted shall also be set, depending on the spatial scope of the event venue; the respective upper limit according to § 2 (2) or (3) must not be exceeded; a higher upper limit may be set for events pursuant to § 2 (5). Appropriate measures shall be determined to ensure compliance with the stipulated upper limit. The rule examples pursuant to sentence 1 no. 3 shall apply correspondingly. In the case of several event rooms at one event location, rules shall be laid down as to how visitor flows can be disentangled in terms of time and, as far as possible, in terms of space. In this case, events may not begin simultaneously.

(2) An operational protection and hygiene concept must meet the requirements of subsection 1 and also contain regulations on occupational health and safety. Until the final drafting and implementation of the company regulations on occupational health and safety, the minimum requirement must be that, if the spatial conditions or the nature of the activity carried out do not allow for the minimum distance of 1.5 metres between employees to be maintained, suitable protective screens or separating devices must be installed or a mouth-and-nose cover must be worn as a secondary requirement.

(3) The protection and hygiene concept pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 shall be submitted to the competent supervisory authorities on request.

(4) The State Minister for Health, Women and Consumer Protection may enact implementing provisions in relation to subsections 1 and 2.

§ 8

List of names for contact tracking

As far as required under this Ordinance, the names and contact details (telephone number or e-mail address) of the persons concerned as well as the times when they enter and leave the facility / establishment or venue must be recorded - without third parties being able to gain knowledge of the data -, documented and stored for three weeks by the responsible person for the purpose of tracing the chain of infection. A person may only participate in the event or visit a facility / establishment, and a guest may only be served if he or she agrees to the documentation. If necessary in order to trace the chain of infection, the responsible public health department is authorised to retrieve this data. Following expiry of the storage period in accordance with sentence 1 above, the contact details shall be deleted.

Part 2

Hospitals, nursing homes, integration assistance services, workshops for people with disabilities, collective accommodation centres and similar institutions

§ 9

Hospitals

(1) Hospitals and outpatient surgery facilities may conduct plannable admissions, operations and other surgical interventions, provided that this does not occupy intensive care treatment capacities with machine ventilation possibilities for more than 48 hours. Hospitals must ensure that sufficient beds at normal wards as well as intensive care and ventilation beds are available for the care of patients suffering from Covid-19. Hospitals are obliged to hold the previously provided intensive care and ventilation capacities ready for the care of patients suffering from Covid-19.

(2) The State Minister for Health, Women and Consumer Protection shall determine details on the capacities to be kept available by the hospitals for the care of patients suffering from Covid-19 in accordance with the development of new infections with coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.

§ 10

Visiting regulations

(1) Subject to subsection 3, the following institutions / facilities must not be entered by visitors:

1. Hospitals,
2. Facilities for outpatient surgery,
3. Prevention and rehabilitation facilities, in which medical care comparable to that in hospitals is provided,
4. Dialysis facilities
5. Day hospitals/outpatients clinics,
6. Maternity facilities,
7. Treatment or healthcare facilities comparable to those referred to in nos. 1 to 6,

(2) Residents of the following facilities / institutions are entitled to receive visits in accordance with a concept for visits pursuant to sentence 2:

1. Full-time inpatient nursing facilities pursuant to § 71 (2) of Book Eleven of the German Social Security Code,
2. Facilities for people with disabilities within the meaning of § 2 (1) of Book Nine of the German Social Security Code, in which integration assistance services are provided day and night,
3. Full-time inpatient care and integration assistance facilities in which particularly vulnerable persons live, care and nursing facilities pursuant to § 9 of the Bremen State

Law on Accommodation and Supervision, shared flats for which the respective operator is responsible within the meaning of § (3) of the Bremen State Law on Accommodation and Supervision, as well as day care and short-term care facilities within the meaning of § 5 (2) nos. 2 and 4 of the Bremen State Law on Accommodation and Supervision.

The facilities / institutions mentioned in sentence 1 shall draw up a concept for visits that takes the respective local conditions into account and is to be adapted continuously to the respective current requirements. The concept for visits shall be published on the website of the facility / institution and take the following conditions into consideration:

1. Freedom from symptoms, relating to a possible infection with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, of the resident and visitor who are visiting each other,
2. Announcement and registration of visits by the institution; for the sake of tracing the chain of infection, lists of names of the visitors shall be kept for contact tracking purposes in accordance with § 8,
3. Instruction of residents and visitors in terms of hygiene measures, documentation of the instructions given on the hygiene measures,
4. § 3 applies to visitors accordingly,
5. Visitors must maintain a distance of at least 1.5 metres to the person visited and to other persons; this does not apply to visitors pursuant to § 1 (2) no. 1, provided that the resident and the visitor wear mouth-and-nose covers during the visit and that the visitor as well as the person visited carry out thorough hand disinfection before and after the visit ,
6. The visitor must be accompanied by staff while on his/her way to the resident.

Further conditions may be provided for in the concept for visits if local conditions do not otherwise provide adequate protection against infection; reasons must be given for such conditions. In particular, the facility / institution may make visits subject to the prior agreement of an appointment. Deviations in integration assistance facilities are permissible if local conditions make such deviations possible or require them; reasons must be given for such deviations.

(3) The institutions pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 must allow exceptions, if necessary subject to conditions, if a special legitimate interest is in place. Such an interest shall be deemed in place particularly in the case of minors and those giving birth, in emergencies, in palliative situations, in full-time care of long-term patients or when it comes to the care of seriously ill and dying people, or in the event of care by custodians.

(4) Entering one of these institutions for the purpose of exercising a professional activity shall not be covered by the prohibition of visits under subsections 1 and 2. Persons involved in the administration of justice, in particular judges, court-appointed counsels and procedural guardians in the exercise of their professional activities, as well as persons performing activities of legal assistance or implementing a power of attorney for healthcare matters or living wills, must be granted access for the purpose of conducting legal transactions or personal hearings that cannot be postponed.

Day care facilities

Day care facilities in accordance with § 5 (2) no. 2 of the Bremen State Law on Accommodation and Supervision are allowed to operate. The guidelines for day care facilities from the responsible public health department must be implemented in the facility's operating procedures. Accordingly, operations should usually be limited to half the places agreed in the care and supervision contract; a more extensive use of places is permissible if the requirements of the guidelines pursuant to sentence 2 can be met and if the personnel resources permit pursuing this kind of approach.

§ 12

(deleted)

§ 13

Recognised workshops for people with disabilities

(1) Recognised workshops for people with disabilities in accordance with § 219 (1) of Book Nine of the German Social Security Code (workshops) shall be permitted to keep people with disabilities occupied and to care for people with disabilities in accordance with subsections 2 and 3; this shall include access procedures, vocational training and work areas. The principles of service provision according to §§ 56 to 59 of Book Nine of the German Social Code shall remain unaffected.

(2) The prerequisites for occupation and care/supervision are as follows:

1. The supporting organisation of the workshop has drawn up a protection and hygiene concept pursuant to § 7 (2);
2. Persons from outside the institution are to be recorded, upon entering the workshop, in a list of names for contact tracking purposes in accordance with § 8;
3. Effective consent by the person concerned is in place; in the case of persons unable to provide consent, effective consent on behalf of the person concerned must be in place;
4. For transport organised by the supporting organisation of the workshop itself or by third parties on its behalf, § 3 shall apply accordingly.

(3) The supporting organisation of the workshop may exempt persons from occupation and care/supervision who, even with appropriate instructions, are very unlikely to be able to comply with the hygiene requirements necessary to prevent infections. For this group of persons, alternative service provision offers shall be guaranteed by the supporting organisation of the workshop.

§ 14

Day care facilities for people with special needs and foster groups for people with disabilities

(1) The provisions of § 13 except for subsection 3 shall apply correspondingly to day care facilities for people with mental or multiple disabilities and to foster groups within the meaning of § 219 (3) of Book Nine of the German Social Security Code.

(2) If, due to the existing room size, the type and severity of the disability in an individual case or other circumstances, it does not seem possible for the supporting organisation to comply with legal infection protection standards to the necessary extent, the size of the group should be adjusted or the service offered should be changed over, through organisational arrangements, to alternating visit models.

§ 15

Institutions for the collective accommodation of refugees, seasonal workers, the houseless and homeless

The distance regulation pursuant to § 1 (1) is also to be observed in principle in places of collective accommodation for refugees, seasonal or other workers, the houseless and the homeless. In order to ensure that the distance of at least 1.5 metres to persons other than those referred to in § 1 (2) no. 1 is maintained, the number of persons accommodated in one of the institutions mentioned in sentence 1 shall be limited accordingly.

Part 3

Children's day care facilities and children's day nursing services pursuant to the Law on the Promotion of Children in Day Care and Day Nursing Facilities (Bremen Children's Day Care and Day Nursing Facilities Act); schools and other educational institutions; other education, further education and advanced training institutions, and early assistance services

§ 16

Children's day care facilities and children's day nursing services pursuant to the Bremen Children's Day Care and Day Nursing Facilities Act

(1) Public and private children's day care and day nursing facilities as well as playhouse meeting places and self-help playgroups may provide care and support in accordance with subsections 2 to 6.

(1a) Early assistance services may be provided in accordance with subsection 2.

(2) The facilities must draw up a protection and hygiene concept pursuant to § 7 (1); § 7(1) sentence 1 no. 1 shall apply with the proviso that, instead of compliance with the distance regulations, compliance with the cohort principle pursuant to subsection 3 sentence 1 shall be ensured. In the concept, it must also be specified how flows of visitors can be disentangled in terms of space or time.

(3) Supervision and care shall take place in fixed cohorts. Specialists should only be deployed in one cohort, as far as service operations permit. A cohort should comprise a maximum of 60 children. The cohorts shall be separated indoors and

outdoors. The names of the children in care are to be recorded in list form on a daily basis.

(4) Facilities under subsection 1 shall provide the contractually agreed scope of supervision and care for all children enrolled in the current day care centre year, provided that compliance with the protection and hygiene concept under subsection 2 can be ensured and that personnel resources as well as the current infection situation permit the facility to do so. If care and supervision times are reduced for the reasons mentioned in sentence 1, children who have been admitted to the facility in order to avert a risk within the meaning of § 8a of Book Eight of the German Social Security Code or § 1666 of the German Civil Code or in cases of particular hardship shall be exempt from such reduction. Further details shall be regulated by the municipalities.

(5) Offers by third parties or facilities located outside the institutions mentioned in subsection 1, such as museums, playgrounds or botanical gardens, may be exercised or used in the respective cohorts, provided that larger gatherings can be avoided. The current regulations on distance and hygiene may also apply to such activities. If the service offered takes place at an institution, the institution must draw up a protection and hygiene concept pursuant to § 7 (1).

(6) Services offered by third parties in public and private children's day care and day nursing facilities may take place if separate rooms are made available for this purpose.

§ 17

Schools and other educational institutions under the Bremen School Act

(1) Schools run by public and independent bodies shall be open for teaching and, within the framework of all-day programmes, for care/supervision in accordance with the following subsections. Services offered by third parties in schools are permitted under the conditions set out in subsection 2. Visits to out-of-school places of learning are permitted, provided the conditions referred to in subsection 2 are also met in relation to other facilities and establishments.

(2) A protection and hygiene concept in accordance with § 7(1) must be submitted; § 7(1) sentence 1 no. 1 shall be applied to pupils with the proviso that instead of compliance with the distance regulations, compliance with the cohort principle pursuant to subsection 3 sentence 1 shall be ensured. The concept shall also specify how streams of visitors can be disentangled in terms of space or time. The concept may provide for special cleaning of certain specialist rooms such as laboratories or workshops are concerned. Compliance with the specified protection and hygiene rules, in particular the ventilation concept, must be guaranteed.

(2a) In the buildings providing general and vocational education, the wearing of a mouth-and-nose cover is obligatory according to § 3 (2). The parts of buildings excluded from this obligation are:

1. Canteens and similar areas designated for meals,
2. Classrooms and specialist rooms.

The following persons are exempt from the obligation:

1. Pupils at elementary schools,
2. Employees within their own office and work spaces.

Notwithstanding sentence 2 no. 2, a mouth-and-nose cover may be declared compulsory for individual specialist rooms under the concept pursuant to subsection 2, provided that other protective measures such as suitable protective screens or separating devices are insufficient. § 3 (3) shall apply correspondingly.

(3) Classroom teaching and, in the case of all-day courses, care and supervision shall generally be carried out in fixed reference groups whose composition remains unchanged if possible (cohort principle). The cohorts should be kept as small as possible. The amount of time spent on classroom teaching may be limited, in comparison to standard instruction, insofar as this is necessary to comply with the protection and hygiene concept in accordance with subsection 2 and in view of the available personnel and spatial resources. In these events, care must be ensured if possible in cases of hardship up to and including 6th grade. In addition, further care and support offers in schools shall be possible. The Senator for Children and Education shall regulate further details, in particular with regard to the cohort principle pursuant to sentence 1.

(4) The Senator for Children and Education shall regulate further details, in particular regarding the cohort principle pursuant to subsection 3.

§ 18

(deleted)

Part 4 Isolation in domestic quarantine

§ 19

Infected persons and Category I contact persons

(1) A person in whom an infection with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 has been confirmed by laboratory diagnosis (infected person) is prohibited from leaving his or her home or the institution in which he or she lives without explicit consent from the public health department (isolation) as soon as the laboratory diagnostic confirmation of an infection becomes known. During this period of time, he or she is prohibited from receiving visits by people who are not members of his or her household. These requirements shall cease to apply at the earliest 14 days after the day of laboratory testing if the following criteria are met:

- a) Freedom of symptoms for at least 48 hours in relation to the acute infection with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, and
- b) Approval by the attending physician.

(2) A person who had close contact (e.g. at least 15 minutes face-to-face contact at a distance of less than 1.5 metres or very close contact for a shorter period of time) with an

infected person from the second day before the first symptoms appeared (Category I contact person) is prohibited from leaving his or her home or the institution in which he or she lives as well as from receiving visits by people who are not members of his or her household, unless the responsible public health department has provided its consent to any deviating behaviour, as soon as the laboratory diagnostic confirmation of an infection becomes known, for a period of 14 days since having the last close contact with an infected person.

§ 20

People entering Bremen and travel returnees

(1) Persons who enter the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen by land, sea or air from a foreign country or have stayed in a region at risk pursuant to subsection 6 at any time within 14 days prior to their entry are obliged to proceed directly to their own home or other suitable accommodation immediately after entering Bremen and to keep themselves permanently isolated there for a period of 14 days after entering Bremen, unless the competent public health department provides its consent to any deviating behaviour; this shall also apply to persons who initially entered another federal state of the Federal Republic of Germany. The persons mentioned in sentence 1 are not permitted during this period of time to receive visits from people who are not members of their households.

(2) The persons mentioned in subsection 1 sentence 1 are obliged to contact the competent local police authority in the municipality of Bremen and the competent public health department in the municipality of Bremerhaven without delay and to point out to these institutions that they are subject to the prerequisites stipulated in subsection 1. The persons covered by subsection 1 sentence 1 are furthermore obliged to contact a doctor immediately in the event of symptoms indicating a Covid-19 disease within the meaning of the criteria of the Robert Koch Institute applicable at the time.

(3) Persons who enter the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen only for the purpose of transit are not covered by paragraph 1, sentence 1; these persons must leave the territory of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen by direct route. The transit through the territory of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen, which is necessary for this purpose, shall be permitted.

(4) Furthermore, persons who have a medical certificate in German or English language, in hardcopy or digital form, confirming that there are no indications of an infection with Coronavirus SARS CoV-2, and who present this certificate without delay to the competent public health department, are not covered by subsection 1 sentence 1, provided that the public health department does not raise objections. A report on medical findings from a specialist, quality-assured (accredited) laboratory is a medical certificate. The medical certificate pursuant to sentence 1 above must be based on a molecular biological test for an infection with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, which was carried out in a member state of the European Union or another state published by the Robert Koch Institute, and which must be carried out no more than 48 hours before entry into the Federal Republic of Germany. The relevant time for commencement of the 48-hour period is the time at which the test result is recorded.

(5) Subsections 3 and 4 shall apply only insofar as the persons mentioned therein do not show symptoms indicating an infection with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 within the meaning of the criteria of the Robert Koch Institute applicable at the time. If symptoms appear within 14 days of entry into Germany which indicate a COVID-19 disease within the meaning of the criteria of the Robert Koch Institute applicable at the time, the persons pursuant to subsections 2 and 3 must inform the responsible public health department immediately.

(6) A region at risk within the meaning of subsection 1 is a country or region outside the Federal Republic of Germany for which there is an increased risk of infection with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 at the time of a person's entry into the Federal Republic of Germany. Classification as a region at risk is conducted by the Federal Ministry of Health, the Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Homeland Affairs, and is published by the Robert Koch Institute.

§ 21

Observations and obligations during isolation in domestic quarantine

(1) For the period of isolation, the persons referred to in §§ 19 and 20 shall be subject to observation by the public health department in accordance with § 29 of the German Infection Protection Act. They must have all necessary examinations and the taking of examination material carried out on themselves by commissioners of the public health department. In particular, this includes external examinations and X-ray examinations, swabs from the skin and mucous membranes and the taking of blood samples. The necessary examination material is to be made available on request of the public health department. Orders of the public health department shall be obeyed by the persons concerned. They may also be summoned to appear at the public health department. Furthermore, they are obliged to allow commissioners of the public health department, who prove their respective identity, to enter their home for the purpose of questioning or examination and to provide them with information, on request, about all circumstances relating to their state of health.

(2) Until the end of the isolation, the persons concerned shall be obliged to carry out the following actions and provide the following documentation:

- Twice a day – in the morning and in the evening – their body temperature is to be measured, provided the prerequisites are in place;
- A diary covering symptoms, body temperature, general activities and contacts with other people shall be kept if possible on a daily basis (for the previous days, as far as memory lasts).

In addition, the following (hygiene) rules must also be observed:

- Minimise contact, as far as possible, with people who are not members of your household,
- Separate within the household, in time and space, from the other household members; separation in terms of time can be achieved, for instance, by not having meals together but rather one after another; separation in terms of space can be achieved, for example, by staying in a room different from that of the other household members,
- When coughing and sneezing, keep your distance from others and turn away, hold your elbow in front of your mouth and nose, or use a handkerchief which must be disposed of immediately,
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water regularly and avoid touching your face.

§ 22

Exceptions

(1) Notwithstanding §§ 19 and 20 (1), an isolated person may leave his or her home or the institution in which he or she lives or receive visitors if this is absolutely necessary to protect

life or health. In this event, all contact with other people should be limited to what is absolutely necessary.

(2) Apart from that, the public health department in the city of Bremen and the municipal government of Bremerhaven in the city of Bremerhaven may grant further exemptions on request in cases of substantiated hardship or in order to maintain the functional capability of the organisations mentioned in the appendix. The line manager or employer of the organisations mentioned in the appendix, or the person concerned himself / herself in the event of a self-employed vocational activity, shall be entitled to file a respective application.

Part 5 Final provisions

§ 23

Administrative offences

(1) An administrative offence within the meaning of § 73 (1a) no. 24 of the German Infection Protection Act is committed by anyone who wilfully or negligently

1. conducts or participates in an event in closed rooms, in violation of § 2 (1) sentence 1 in connection with (2), where the limitation of the number of participants is not observed, or a hygiene and protection concept is not maintained, or a list of names for contact tracking purposes is not kept, or sufficient ventilation is not provided,
2. conducts or participates in an event in the open air, in violation of § 2 (1) sentence 1 in connection with (3), where the limitation of the number of participants is not observed, or a hygiene and protection concept is not maintained, or a list of names for contact tracking purposes is not kept,
 - 2a. conducts an event without a licence/permit or does not keep a list of names for contact tracing purposes or does not comply with the conditions set out in the licence/permit or takes part in such an event in violation of § 2 (1) sentence 1 in connection with (5);
 - 2b. does not wear a mouth-and-nose cover in violation of § 3 (1), without an exception being in place pursuant to subsection 3;
3. opens a facility to the public in violation of § 4 sentence 1,
 - 3a. organises or realises a prostitution event in violation of § 4a,
4. does not ensure, as a person responsible for a facility or establishment, that the distance regulations under § 1 (1) and (2) are complied with, in violation of § 5 (2) sentence 1 no. 1,
5. fails to draw up a protection and hygiene concept pursuant to § 7 (1) or (2) as a person responsible for a facility or establishment, in violation of § 5 (2) sentence 1 no. 2,
6. fails, as person responsible for a facility or establishment in the event of services offered in closed rooms, to record the persons concerned in lists of names for

the purpose of tracing the chain of infection in accordance with § 8, in violation of § 5 (2) sentence 1 no. 3,

7. performs services or handicraft activities in violation of § 6 without complying with the hygiene regulations,
8. pays a visit, without an exception being in place under subsection 3, in violation of § 10 (1),
9. fails to maintain a target-group specific visiting concept in violation of § 10 (2) sentence 2,
10. provides care/supervision in the framework of an offer or measure without drawing up a protection and hygiene concept in violation of §§ 13 or 14,
11. does not draw up a protection and hygiene concept or does not observe the distance and hygiene regulations in violation of §§ 16 or 17,
12. leaves his/her home or an institution in violation of § 19 (1) sentence 1, or receives a visit in violation of § 19 (1) sentence 2, without an exception being in place pursuant to § 22,
13. leaves his/her home or an institution in violation of § 19 (2) sentence 1, or receives a visit in violation of § 19 (2) sentence 2, without an exception being in place pursuant to § 22,
14. does not proceed directly to his or her own home or other suitable accommodation or does not permanently isolate himself or herself there in violation of § 20 (1) sentence 1, or receives visitors in violation of § 20 (1) sentence 2 without an exception being in place pursuant to § 22,
15. does not contact the responsible local police authority or responsible public health department, or does not contact the responsible local police authority or responsible public health department in due time in violation of § 20 (2) sentence 1,
16. does not leave the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen by direct route in violation of § 20 (3) sentence 1,
17. refuses to have a necessary examination carried out on himself/herself, fails to cooperate in such an examination, does not follow the instructions given by the public health department to grant access to one's home or to provide information in violation of § 21 (1).

Violations may be punished by fines of up to EUR 25,000.

(2) Violations of enforceable orders pursuant to § 28 (1) sentences 1 or 2, § 30 (1) sentence 2 or § 31 of the German Infection Protection Act, in each case also in connection with this Ordinance, constitute administrative offences pursuant to § 73 (1a) no. 6 of the German Infection Protection Act and may be punished by fines of up to EUR 25,000.

Restriction of fundamental rights

This statutory ordinance restricts the fundamental rights of personal freedom (Article 2 (2) sentence 2 of the Basic Constitutional Law), the freedom of assembly (Article 8 of the Basic Constitutional Law), the freedom of movement (Article 11 (1) of the Basic Constitutional Law) and the inviolability of the home (Article 13 (1) of the Basic Constitutional Law).

§ 25

Entry into force, expiry, evaluation

- (1) This Ordinance enters into force on the day after its publication. At the same time, the Sixteenth Ordinance on Protection against New Infections with Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (Sixteenth Corona Ordinance) of 8 September 2020 (Bremen Law Gazette p. 903) goes out of force.
- (2) This Ordinance shall expire at the end of 16 October 2020.
- (3) The legislator will evaluate on an ongoing basis whether the prerequisites for maintaining the restrictions of fundamental rights, which are associated with this Ordinance, shall continue to apply.
- (4) The locally competent authorities pursuant to § 4 (1) and (1a) of the Ordinance on Competent Authorities under the German Infection Protection Act may issue more far-reaching orders insofar as this is absolutely necessary for the sake of public health protection.

Bremen, 15 September 2020

The Federal State Minister for Health,
Women and Consumer Protection

Annex to §§ 22 (2)

I. Healthcare sector

People working in the healthcare sector including medical emergency services (doctors, nursing staff), out-patient nursing care services and in-patient nursing care facilities, including care of the elderly, and all staff responsible for maintaining the functions of the healthcare system, such as cleaning and administrative personnel, other personnel (including specialist medical staff) in hospitals, medical or dental practices, laboratories, procurement departments, pharmacies, personnel of pharmaceutical and medical product manufacturers, as well as midwives and employees in veterinary and animal care institutions as well as in institutions, services or measures relating to integration assistance.

II. Civil service

1. Senatorial authorities of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen
2. Federal state parliament of Bremen (employees and members of parliament)
3. Bremerhaven city council (members)
4. Municipal government of the City of Bremerhaven (members and employees)
5. Bremen public health department
6. Bremen public order office
7. Bremen civil registry office
8. Bremen immigration office
9. Bremen municipal services office (and associated offices)
10. Bremen police department and Bremerhaven local police authority
11. Bremen and Bremerhaven fire brigades
12. Other authorities and organisations with security tasks of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen and the municipalities of Bremen and Bremerhaven, in particular with regard to disaster control
13. Public prosecution authority of Bremen
14. General public prosecution authority of Bremen
15. Courts in the federal state of Bremen
16. Prisons in the federal state of Bremen
17. Port authority of the Hanseatic City of Bremen (= assuming the function of public order office in the port district)
18. Food Safety, Animal Health and Veterinary Services Office of the federal state of Bremen
19. State examination office for chemistry, hygiene and veterinary medicine
20. Board of weights and measures in the federal state of Bremen
21. Trade Supervisory Authority of the federal state of Bremen
22. Job Centre, Federal Labour Agency,

23. Road and Traffic Office,
24. Social Services Office
25. Bremen Pension and Integration Office
26. Federal state pay office
27. Social insurance institutions, welfare benefit providers, organisations providing social, financial and cultural support to students
28. Independent organisations providing assistance to children and young people, refugees and the homeless, the elderly and disabled people, as well as assistance to drug users and addicted persons
29. Staff ensuring emergency childcare at day-care centres and schools
30. School personnel
31. Inpatient care facilities (e.g. educational assistance)
32. The federal state commissioner for data protection and the freedom of information
33. Performa Nord
34. The facilities of other federal states and municipalities corresponding to numbers 1 to 29.
35. Institutions whose activities are necessary for the maintenance of diplomatic and consular relations and for the functional capability of entities of the European Union and international organisations.

III. Critical infrastructures

1. Public utilities and disposal companies (electricity, water, energy, waste): e.g. Hansewasser, Bremen public cleansing service, SWB/Wesernetz, fuel supply (HGM Energy)
2. Transport and traffic
3. Bremen Dyke Association on the right bank of the river Weser
4. Bremen Dyke Association on the left bank of the river Weser
5. Nutrition: food industry, food trade, agriculture and horticulture including supply and logistics
6. Information technology and telecommunications
7. Finance and insurance industry: Banks, stock exchanges, insurance companies, social insurances, welfare providers, financial service providers
8. Media and culture: broadcasting services (TV and radio), printed and electronic press, cultural heritage, symbolic buildings
9. bremenports GmbH & Co. KG
10. Pilot associations and pilot transfer operations at the port and on the river Weser
11. EUROGATE technical services in the seaport district

12. Fishing port operating company
13. DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung GmbH (German Air Traffic Control)
14. BIS Bremerhavener Gesellschaft für Investitionsförderung und Stadtentwicklung (Bremerhaven investment promotion and urban development corporation), WFB (Trade and Industry Promotion Office of Bremen), Messe Bremen (Bremen Trade Fair Corporation)
15. Flughafen Bremen GmbH (Bremen Airport Corporation)
16. Petrol stations
17. Undertakers
18. Bremen Real Estate Corporation and Maritime City of Bremerhaven Real Estate Corporation
19. Inpatient care facilities (e.g. educational assistance)
20. Lawyers and attorneys
21. Guardianship associations and legal guardians according to § 1896 BGB (German Civil Code)
22. Security firms