Original filename: 2. 25教培中心亲情电话管理制度(试行).docx. File creation date: February 25, 2018. Contained in an archive describing security operations and incident response plans for the Konasheher New Vocational Skills Education and Training Center. Obtained and translated by the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation as part of the Xinjiang Police Files. Distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).

Education and Training Center¹ Management System for Calls to Relatives (Trial Implementation)

教培中心亲情电话管理制度(试行)

This is a specially formulated management system to effectively regulate the use and management of [detainee] phone calls to relatives in the education and training center(s)²:

- 1. For every 50 re-education detainees there will be one wired landline phone set up. Telephones must be installed indoors; telephones are [to be] installed on each floor in the corridors adjacent to re-education detainees' dorms, in order to ensure safe use, each floor cannot install more than 6 phones.
- 2. Re-education detainees are allowed to call their relatives once every 10 days; the education center must schedule [the calls] one week in advance, and coordinate with the village where relatives live. Each telephone can be used by 10 re-education detainees each day, with each call lasting no longer than 10 minutes.
- 3. Set up a waiting area for the phone calls; in the waiting areas there cannot be more than 4 re-education detainees at a time, install a metal safety door and an anti-collision barrier, [this area] is to be guarded by 2 on-duty security guards. When re-education detainees are making phone calls, one staff member will be responsible for keeping conversation records, one security guard will be responsible for security. When re-education detainees complete their phone calls, one security guard will be responsible for escorting them back to their dorms.
- 4. The content of the call between re-education detainees and their relatives must be coordinated by the education center [the re-education facility] and the village organization [where detainees' families/relatives live] one day in advance; both sides [the camp and the local village government] have to notify each other [before the call] about matters that must be known [i.e. about the detainees or their families].
- 5. If there is a suspicion that the content of the phone conversations is unusual or the re-education detainee shows any mood abnormalities, then, the vice head of the school's security, head of the management department, and the staff member [responsible for] phone call content recording will come together to assess the risk, grasp the situation, [and] take corresponding measures.
- 6. If it is understood that the re-education detainee's family members are having difficulties and need help, the education center should contact the grassroots organization from the re-education detainee's village as soon as possible; if compliant

¹ The term Education and Training Center is a euphemism for what are effectively political re-education internment camps.

² While this file was contained in a set with specific reference to the Konasheher New Vocational Skills Education and Training Center, it could be a generic version that applies to all such facilities, at least in that county.

Original filename: 2. 25教培中心亲情电话管理制度(试行).docx. File creation date: February 25, 2018. Contained in an archive describing security operations and incident response plans for the Konasheher New Vocational Skills Education and Training Center. Obtained and translated by the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation as part of the <u>Xinjiang Police Files</u>. Distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).

- with policy requirements, the grassroots organization should find immediate solutions and notify the re-education detainee about it.
- 7. Conduct a risk assessment for re-education detainees from the very strict and strict management areas³ [in the camp] that have a high level of security risk before allowing phone calls. For those who committed heavier crimes, are sentenced for longer-terms, or are having serious emotional and ideological fluctuations, the risk is higher and may possibly cause actual harm. They shall be handcuffed when going to the phone call area (room) and during the phone call, and one police officer and two security guards will carry police equipment and police weaponry [likely refers to batons or stun guns/tasers] to escort and manage [them]; re-education detainees with low security levels and from general management zones do not need restraints [such as handcuffs].
- 8. The center's workers are strictly prohibited from using the telephones installed for trainees to call their relatives.

This "System" is in trial implementation. All Vocational Skills education and Training Centers from all counties and cities – if they encounter any issues when using this "System," or have suggestions for improvement, please report them and submit it to the regional [i.e. prefectural] Vocational Skills Education and Training Office in a timely manner.

³ Re-education camps have different management zones where detainees are managed at different levels of severity.