

Response Plan and Procedure for Escape and Disturbance Prevention During Class Times

上课期间防闹事、逃跑预案处置流程

1. Security guards of the class where the incident is occurring immediately notify the head of the guard team of the [respective] floor and the officials responsible for the floor, and quickly retreat with the officials to the non-trainee area¹.
2. The head of the floor's guard team quickly arranges the floor's guard team to lock all safety doors, and organizes the floor guard force to guard the non-trainee area. At the same time, he reports to the head of security and activates the alarm system.
3. After receiving the notification, the head of the floor's guard team orders the floor officials to evacuate from the safety area. Initially, they use video surveillance and spoken commands to control the other trainees.
4. Once the head of the guard team is notified about the incident:
 - (1) Activate the "Shufu County Vocational Skills Education and Training Center Response Plan and Procedure for Escape and Disturbance Prevention During Class Times," and order the Strike Group² to conduct the initial response.
 - (2) Report the security incident to the center's shift leader, notify the armed police unit stationed at the school, and the SF30 police station.
 - (3) Direct the person in charge of the center's main entrance gate to close the gate, set up a security perimeter, and isolate visitors and persons who have no involvement [in the center's work or in the incident response]. Then, head to the scene to assume command of the situation.
5. Once the shift leader is notified about the incident
 - (1) Understand the general situation at the scene.
 - (2) Report the incident to the County Party Secretary, the Secretary of the Political and Legal Committee of the CCP Central Committee and the Director of the [County] Public Security Bureau.
 - (3) The shift leader heads to the central video surveillance control room to monitor and direct the incident response.
6. Once the Strike Group is notified about the incident:
 - (1) The center's Strike Group quickly assembles their staff to arrive at the floor of the incident, establishes a security cordon, reports the situation, and at the same time orders the floor's work staff to evacuate to the dorm section and shut the dorm section door.
 - (2) The center's Strike Group seeks to control the trainees who are rioting or escaping through spoken [commands], instructs the trainees to place both hands on their heads

¹ Each floor appears to have an area where detainees cannot or are not supposed to enter. This may be the area referred to in the third point as the "safety area."

² Strike groups or teams in internment camps are largely composed of heavily armed special police forces.

- and to squat down facing the wall, and orders the floor's security guards to open the partition door(s)³.
- (3) The armed police Strike Group quickly controls the periphery of the building in the center where the incident is taking place, and at the same time disperses persons who are moving around in the courtyard of the center.
 - (4) The SF30 police station controls the outside of the center's main entrance and installs road barriers.
 - (5) If trainees fail to comply, the armed police officers can fire warning shots. If the trainees refuse to obey orders and continue to escalate the situation, to escape, or try to snatch [the police's] weapons, the police officers who carry guns shoot [them] dead.
 - (6) Once other floors are notified about the incident, each floor's guard team quickly organizes the guards to lock all safety doors and be on alert. At the same time, each floor's officials immediately control the trainees through spoken commands.
 - (7) Medical staff are to be on standby to treat the wounded.
 - (8) After the incident is dealt with, the floor officials calm down the trainees.
7. After the Strike Group leads away the escaping trainees, they are to be handed over to the appropriate department for interrogation.
 8. The appropriate department is to isolate and examine the escaping trainees and detainees⁴.
 9. Managing cadres are to conduct education on [the other] trainees to stabilize their thoughts and emotions, ensuring the security and stability of the school.
 10. Investigate the course of the incident in detail, verify the nature of the event, its reasons and [conduct] disciplinary education, and control public opinion.
 11. [Implement] corrective measures and punish those responsible⁵.

³ Images from police drills at the Tekes County Detention Center indicate that these are doors that consist of heavy metal bars.

⁴ Internment camps have sections where detainees are interned and managed according to different levels of severity based on their prior transgressions or current behavior. The distinction between "trainees" and "detainees" is likely a reflection of the fact that some are detained in parts of the camp where detainee management is more severe.

⁵ This would refer to the camp officials, whose potentially insufficiently stringent implementation of camp security regulations could have enabled detainees to embark on an escape attempt in the first place.