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(Full translation)

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### Thoughts about Security of Principal Squads

Praise Allah who said provide those who believed with security and peace be upon our prophet.

The enemy confronting our society falls in three categories:

1. Hostile intelligence organizations, such as the United States, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and the Jews.
2. The straying group who are atheists and apostates.
3. The existing environment. They include the deposed regime, the tribal cliques, the hired fighters, and the standard criminals.

The above groups pose the following dangers:

1. Attacking for the purpose of:
  - a. Assassination
  - b. Kidnapping
  - c. Aerial raids and artillery attacks
2. Sabotage
  - a. Setting fires
  - b. Explosions
  - c. Technical sabotage
  - d. Chemical sabotage
3. Spying
  - a. Recruiting a member of society
  - b. Planting a mole within society
  - c. Spying surveillance operation
4. Stealing
5. Pests:
  - a. Poisonous such as snakes and scorpions
  - b. Harmful such as rats and cockroaches
  - c. Sickening such as mosquitoes

In order to face these dangers, we resort to a plan which includes the external factors, the internal factors and spying.

External: All actions and methods adopted to confront dangers from outside.

Internal: All actions and methods adopted to confront dangers from within.

Spying: Confronting infiltration operations carried out by spying agents or moles.

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## Chapter One

### External Security

#### First: Choosing the Location

1. Choosing mountainous locations, preferably 1-3 hours from main cities, which have water resources.
2. Being close to cities is important in order to have important services.
3. If a mountainous location is unviable, then choose a location next to official Buildings so as to avoid being bombarded.
4. Again, if the above is not possible, then choose a location next to residential areas, for the same reason as above.
5. The location should be away from airports and main highways. It is preferable it has its own private access in order to protect it and control it better.

#### Second: Protection Methods

1. Outside Protection:
  - a. Barriers, walls, parking lots.
  - b. Human protection
    - Patrols close to locations
    - Patrols distant from the location.
  - c. Animal protection: Dogs
  - d. Electronic protection: Cameras, alarm equipment, night vision equipment...etc.

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#### Permanent Protection:

##### \*Barriers

They are erected according to the nature of the location. They can take one of the following forms:

- 1. Steel pipes: Insert 4 inch pipes in the ground at 50 centimeters apart and a height of one meter then fill them with cement.
- 2. Barrels: They are filled with cement and place around the building, especially at the entrance to prevent cars from crashing into it.

3. Ditches: They are better than road bumps because they are harder to see. The ditch should be 30 centimeters deep and 20 centimeters wide. Passage ways for cars and pedestrians should be designated.
4. Road bumps: Six successive bumps should be constructed at 500 meters from the location. The distance between the first and fourth bump should be 100 meters, and the distance between the fourth and the sixth should be 50 meters, so cars cannot travel fast in the direction of the building.
5. Barbed Wires: They should be placed around the building, around the walls, or on top of the walls.
6. Nails Obstacle  
These are placed at the main gate in order to puncture the tires of any car crashing in.

#### \*Fences

Fences are the best form of permanent protection. It shields off all activities which take place inside the location. The following should be considered when erecting fences:

1. The fence which is built out of bricks or concrete should be 4 meters high, then topped with one meter high barbed wire fence. It is preferable that the barbed wires slant outwards at a 70 degrees angle.
2. The thickness of the fence should be 60 cm and the distance between it and the building should be 2 meters.
3. Secret gates should be built 50 meters apart to be used for emergency only. However, they should not be identifiable from the outside part of the fence.
4. It is preferable that any location has only 2 emergency gates and far away from one another.
5. No other outside gates should be erected. If it is necessary to have an outside entrance for the control tower, then access to the location should not be constructed.
6. If the location is in a highly dangerous zone, then two parallel fences should be built to be 3 meters apart. The space between the two fences could be mined in order to prevent infiltration.

7. It is preferable the fence be square or rectangular in shape. A circular shaped fence is harder to protect because of hidden angles.

#### Parking:

Parking areas are of importance because most sabotage operations are done with cars. Therefore, it is important to adopt following:

1. The parking lot should be 50 meters away from the fence. If the nature of the terrain does not allow it, then it should be on the other side of the road.

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2. Under no circumstance a car, even that which belongs to the location should be permitted to park next to the fence.

3. Assign a parking spot for visitors which would not make them feel insulted. Usually such parking spots are on the side of the lot.

4. Inside parking lot should be strictly designated to the location's cars in order to protect them from sabotage. Also, the visitors with high security clearance should be designated parking spots inside the location.

5. Cars parked inside the location should have their front facing the fence so they could be used quickly in case of emergency.

6. All parking regulations of the location should be followed strictly followed.

#### Human protection

##### Buses

Some buses should be exposed and others should be camouflaged.

##### A. Exposed Busses

One at the tip of the road

One in front of the location

One at the back of the location

The buses should have the following:

1. Light armor and rocket launchers
2. Wireless equipment to report dangerous activities
3. Writing materials to jot down suspicious activities or license plate numbers.
4. Sand bags around the busses to protect them from gun fire.

## B. Camouflaged Buses

These are camouflaged to look like commercial companies' vehicles or traveling salesmen's vehicles. They are entrusted with the task of tracking down the movement of strangers who are approaching the location.

### Kiosks:

The objective of having kiosks is they serve as communication points between the guards and the visitors or those who are approaching the building and deal with them according to their requirements. The following should be observed:

1. Kiosks should be placed at entrance gates to check visitors when approaching the building.
2. Kiosks should be placed at key important locations where 24 hour security watch is required.
3. The Kiosk should be designed to stand all weather conditions, and provide a full coverage of the area it is placed at.
4. The Kiosk should be equipped with wireless communication equipment, and a mechanism to open and close the gate automatically.
5. Direct the visitors' cars to special parking spots, away from the fence and the control tower.

### Towers:

The following should be observed:

1. The lower part of the tower should serve as a shelter for the guards, when needed. Going up the tower should be from inside.

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2. The towers should be located in a manner where they can easily communicate with one another, and totally cover the area they are guarding. They should have telescopes in order to constantly control the areas around them.
3. Entrances to the towers should be totally camouflaged.
4. They should have a protruding area to better control their surroundings.

### Outside Patrols

The locality cannot be fully protected without having patrols roaming on the outside area of the fence. The above mentioned protection procedures are only for observation purposes, while patrols check the fences, the barriers, and the towers, and submit periodic reports on their findings. It also checks on guard posts.

They also engage with persons approaching the locality and support the guards in their duties. They also provide extra fire power in when guards or other patrols are engaged in a gun battle.

These patrols are formed as follows:

1. Single patrols which consist of two people checking the outside area of the location.
2. Common patrols which consist of one man and a dog, also checking the outside area of the location. These patrols tour the area during specific times such as, dinner, dawn, dusk, and midnight.

The patrol should be armed with light weapon such as Kalashnikovs and RPGs, and cover the area on foot.

#### Area Patrols

These patrols comb the greater area surrounding the location periodically; anywhere between 3 and four times a week The patrol should be lead by a security officer in order to take immediate actions if the need arises. Also, the duty of area patrols is to discover new paths and shelters in the area in order to hide fighters after a Jihad operation against the enemy.

The area patrol is different from the single patrol in that:

1. It has a vehicle equipped with a machine gun.
2. It can use horses to canvass the area, but the patrol should be formed of 2 or 3 people at least.

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#### Chapter Two

##### Internal Protection

This kind of protection should be done without drawing attention so that people inside the location would feel at ease. The location should have a fence with towers that is equipped with visual and aural equipment.

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First: Guarding

Patrols

Night Password

Body guards

## Second: Regulations for Visitors and their Belongings

### 1. Individuals

- a. Trustworthy – Arabs and foreigners
- b. Untrustworthy – Arabs and foreigners
- c. Unknown – Arabs and foreigners
- d. Reporters and news people.

### 2. Belongings:

- a. Cars
- b. Personal effects
- c. Electronic equipment

A strict control system should cover the above items.

## Third: Defense Plan – Firefighting

1. Two 2 inch faucets. One between the doors of Abi Sa'd and Abu Khalil, and the second between the doors of Khaled and Abu Mohammad. A third faucet next to the guest's bathrooms.
2. A 70 meters long hose of one inch thickness should be placed next to each faucet..
3. Abu Khalil...Rida...Sa`d are responsible for the first faucet.  
Khaled...Abdul Muhaymen... al-Aswani are responsible for the second faucet.  
The other residents are responsible for the guests' quarters.
4. Next to each faucet place 6 pails of sand for emergency use.
5. A special water tank to be erected on top of Sheikh Said's kiosk.
6. Place 3 fire extinguishers: one in the infirmary, one in the school and one in the guest house.
7. In case of fire, all people are evacuated to safe places.
8. Separate furniture from the rest of the house if possible so the fire will not spread.
9. Train women on the use of lanterns and candles.
10. Matches and kerosene should be stored away from children.
11. Women should be told that the best way to put out a fire is to cut off the oxygen supply to the flames, and therefore they should use wet blanket over the flames.
12. In the absence of men at home, women and children should vacate the house as quickly as possible.

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Administration Staff Responsibilities:

1. Buy equipment and machinery soonest.
2. Install the yanks and the faucets.

Firefighters Responsibilities:

1. Firefighting training
2. Evacuation training.
3. Supervise the fire equipment in order to ensure:
  - a. It remains in place
  - b. Does not get damaged
4. Run some tests to identify the negatives:

The security team should:

  - a. Publish a periodic bulletin and distribute to all residents, advising them how to safely store gaz and logs.
  - b. Keep the firefighters alert at all times.
  - c. Report any thing that might be a fire hazard.
  - d. Warn against the safety of children's toys.
  - e. Urge everyone to take precautions and guard their homes tightly.

Fourth: Defending the Location Plan

Fifth: Securing supply of food and water.

Sixth: Supply mechanical and electronic equipment.

Seventh: Provide labor force.

Eighth: Provide security to top dignitaries.

Ninth: Control pests.

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Chapter Three

Counter Terrorism

Spying:

1. Recruiting
2. Placing Spies
  - a. Arabs
  - b. Foreigners
3. Kidnapping