

13th Annual Clara Barton Competition, 2026
Saturday, March 14



CLARA BARTON

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMPETITION

Round 4

Prep Window:

All Teams: 4:25-5:25pm

Test Window:

All Teams: 5:30-6:00pm

Roles:	Hatchian Military Lawyers	Harpanian Military Lawyers	Mabian Military Lawyers	Runyorian Military Lawyers
Teams:	1,4,11,14	5,8,10,15	2,3,9,12	6,7,13,16

Room Assignments:	17- BoG	17- G08	18- 202	18- 215
Teams:	1,5,9,13	3,7,11,15	2,6,10,14	4,8,12,16

Immediately after the round concludes, there will be a 10-minute window for judge feedback in the same room.



Helen Sharp <hel.sharp@hatchia.gov>; Madeline Ashton <mashton@dom.harpany.gov>; Ernest Menville <enrnestmenville@mabis.mil>; Viola Van Horn <violavanh@runyore.run>. from Col. Stefan Penette <stefan.penette@freshwater.mil>



Hello all,

As you know, Operation Freshwater, this combined force mission, was created by the governments of Hatchia, Runyore, Harpany, and Mabis following the escalation of hostilities with Jorgge along the Mabisian border. We are hoping that Freshwater will be able to quickly and decisively end hostilities by displaying overwhelming force through a series of coordinated strikes, degrading Jorgge’s military capacity and thereby motivating it to come to the negotiating table and cease their border encroachments.

We have identified four separate high-priority targets for immediate action. Each allied military has contributed one strike asset to the operation; however, given the time-sensitive nature of the operation, each unit can only be used to strike one target. As each military is bound by their own rules of engagement for their respective units, it now falls to all of you to determine the legality of actions that your military unit will use on our desired targets. To aid in your analysis, please see the following documents that discuss the targets and our available units in greater detail. Please come to our meeting today prepared to both brief operational leaders on your findings and then discuss mutually acceptable unit/target assignments with your counterparts.

These assignments reflect preliminary operational planning, not legal determinations. That is your job. Please review the attached target profiles, weapons specifications, and your national ROE. Come to today's planning session prepared to:

- Brief operational leaders on your legal assessment of your initially assigned target;
- Coordinate with your allied counterparts to propose a final, legally defensible strike plan.

Hatchia	Harpany	Mabis	Runyore
Sanxia Military Base	Beldam Tower	Disa Mining Facility	Kitsap Deepwater Port

One additional note: J2 (Intelligence) has flagged that some target information carries varying confidence levels. I have asked them to note this where relevant in the target profiles. Factor intelligence reliability into your assessments as appropriate.

Thanks,
Col. Stefan Penette
Commander, Operation Freshwater Joint Planning Cell

MAB



Tensions Surge as Jorgge Presses Northern Border; Mabis Activates Stack Accords Defense Pacts

*By Claudia de'Point du'Lac | Staff Correspondent | TANGLEWOOD, MABIS |
March 11, 2026*

A series of escalating border clashes between Jorgge and its northern neighbor, Mabis, have finally prompted Mabis to activate mutual defense agreements with Hatchia, Harpany, and Runyore rooted in the historic 1956 Stack Accords, which ended one of the bloodiest conflicts in Forden's history.

Mabis's Ministry of Defense confirmed late Friday that allied reconnaissance aircraft from Hatchia and Harpany had entered Mabisian airspace "in a defensive posture," while Runyore began mobilizing ground forces toward predesignated support positions. The move marks the most significant multinational military coordination in the region in decades.

Renewed Border Skirmishes

Fighting has intensified along the shared Jorgge-Mabis border, a rugged stretch of highland terrain that has served as the de facto boundary since the Stack Accords were signed seventy years ago. Over the past three months, Mabisian officials report at least twenty-eight armed incursions by Jorggean patrol units, accompanied by intermittent artillery fire and drone surveillance.

Jorgge denies initiating hostilities, instead accusing Mabis of "provocations and treaty violations." In a televised address, Jorggean Foreign Minister Lestat de Lioncourt stated, "Our forces are securing internationally recognized territory and responding to destabilizing maneuvers from Mabis."

Mabisian President Daniel Molloy rejected that claim, calling the incursions "a systematic campaign to pressure Mabis into territorial and political concessions."
Legacy of the 1956 Stack Accords

The current crisis is deeply rooted in the 1956 Stack Accords, a landmark peace settlement that ended a multi-year war between the two nations. In that conflict, Jorgge seized a vast southern corridor of Mabisian land, securing long-sought access to the Forden coastline. The maritime outlet transformed Jorgge's economy, enabling the development of major ports and naval facilities. Those guarantees were designed as a deterrent against renewed aggression, one that had remained untested until now.



Tensions Surge as Jorgge Presses Northern Border; Mabis Activates Stack Accords Defense Pacts

By Claudia de'Point du'Lac | Staff Correspondent | TANGLEWOOD, MABIS

Mabis, significantly poorer and militarily depleted at the time, conceded additional unoccupied territory to Jorgge to secure a cessation of hostilities. In exchange, the Accords guaranteed Mabis's sovereignty within revised borders and established a framework of mutual defense arrangements with Hatchia, Harpany, and Runyore.

Allied Mobilization Signals Warning

Officials in Hatchia described their deployment as "limited but firm," emphasizing that the objective is deterrence, not escalation. Harpany's Defense Council issued a joint communiqué with Runyore stating that "any further violation of Mabisian territorial integrity will be regarded as a breach of continental peace obligations." Military analysts say the show of force is "calibrated to pressure Jorgge diplomatically without triggering open war." Jorgge "benefited enormously from the territorial realignment in 1956," said Dr. Raglan James, a political science professor at Tanglewood University. "If allied states demonstrate credible unity, it may convince Jorgge that further expansion would carry unacceptable costs."

Economic and Political Undercurrents

The renewed tensions come amid economic strain in Jorgge, where falling maritime trade revenues and domestic unrest have fueled nationalist rhetoric. Hardline factions within Jorgge's Parliament have openly questioned the fairness of the Stack settlement, arguing that borders were drawn deceptively, leaving the vast majority of key resource deposits with Mabis.

Diplomatic Channels Narrowing

Emergency talks convened by the Forden Council in Runyore are scheduled for early next week, though neither Jorgge nor Mabis has confirmed attendance at the highest level. Observers warn that miscalculation remains the greatest risk.

With multiple armed forces now operating in close proximity, even a minor incident could spiral rapidly. For now, allied aircraft circle overhead and armored columns inch toward defensive lines, signaling that while the guns have not yet fallen silent, the broader continent of Forden is watching and preparing.

TARGET PROFILES AND ESTIMATED CASUALTY DATA

1. Disa Mining and Refining Facility

- Disa is a large-scale mining and refining complex. It has rich veins of cobalt, silver, copper, and iron. It also houses an above ground onsite refining facility for the excavated ores. The mine is privately owned but has multiple government contracts with Jorgge. Different parts of the refining facility are sectioned off for handling military and civilian contracts respectively to prevent overlap of different contract requirements. Refined cobalt from Disa is used to manufacture critical microchip components for advanced intercontinental ballistic missiles and specialized military drones, as well as for civilian-sector technologies including medical devices and consumer electronics.
- Disa is 50km away from nearest civilian city, Windham, which has the closest hospital. A small contingent of contracted civilian firefighters and medics are on site due to potential mishaps in the mine. A Jorggean Army security platoon (~30 soldiers) guards the military section and access roads. Jorggean military security personnel at the facility often wear civilian-pattern work uniforms virtually indistinguishable from those of civilian mine workers.
- Intelligence Confidence: HIGH. Satellite imagery and signals intelligence confirm active military-contract refining and regular armed convoy departures.

TARGET PROFILES AND ESTIMATED CASUALTY DATA

1. Disa Expected Casualty/Success Rate

- **Special Forces (SF) Team:** Attacking mining facility directly yields lowest expected casualty rate due to SF team being able to negotiate facility and surgically striking mining components. However, the close resemblance between military security and civilian worker uniforms creates an elevated risk of misidentification during a fast-moving ground operation, particularly if the team encounters resistance and the situation becomes fluid. Nevertheless, it produces the least amount of structural damage and delay due to small, surgical aspect of the attack.
 - Strike both mine and refinery: 150-200 deaths; delay for 6-8 months
 - Strike refinery only: 25-50 deaths; delay 3-5 months
 - Strike mine only: 75-125 deaths; delay 6-8 months
- **Guided Munition (Talon SDB-7):** Guided munition will allow for concentrated attack on specific portions of mine and refining facility and will lower the collateral harm to civilian buildings within the site. Capacity of bombs will allow larger targeted destruction which will take longer for Jorgge to recover from.
 - Strike both mine and refinery: 500-600 deaths and set back up to 2 years
 - Strike refinery: 200-300 deaths and set back for 6-8 months
 - Strike mine: 250-300 deaths and set back for 1 year
- **Non-Guided Munition (NGBB-57):** The NGBB's blast radius and 85% accuracy rate mean there is no reliable way to distinguish between the civilian and military-contracted sections of the refinery. Damage will encompass large swathes of the complex. On-site first responders will be overwhelmed. Onsite first responders and the nearest hospital in Windham (50km) will face significant strain.
 - Strike both mine and refinery: 1000-1500 deaths and set back for 3-4 years
 - Strike refinery: 500-700 deaths and set back 1-2 years
 - Strike mine: 600-800 deaths and set back 2-3 years
- **OLMPS:** Deployment of OLMPS will cause significant damage to the entire facility, causing kinetic damage to all structures and destroying mining and refining electrical equipment. The Thunderbolt EMP pulse (750m radius) will disable all electronic systems across the facility, including mining safety equipment (ventilation systems, structural monitoring sensors, gas detectors), potentially causing secondary hazards in the underground mine. The Ganymede Array's precision missiles will cause significant kinetic damage to surface structures.
 - Strike both mine and refinery: ~800-1000 deaths and set back up to 3 years
 - Strike refinery: 400-500 deaths and set back for up to 2 years.
 - Strike mine: 400-500 deaths and set back for 18 months.

TARGET PROFILES AND ESTIMATED CASUALTY DATA

2.The Kitsap Deepwater Port (KDP)

- KDP is Jorgge's sole deepwater port and its most strategically significant maritime installation. It serves simultaneously as the country's primary commercial shipping hub and as the home port for the Jorggean Navy's principal surface fleet, including its only naval repair and drydock facilities. The port is located on the southern outskirts of Las Prentim (population ~320,000), Jorgge's largest coastal city. KDP is organized into two principal zones that form one whole, separated by an internal security checkpoint:
- Military Zone (eastern section): Contains the naval repair drydock, a fleet headquarters building (KDP Supply HQ), ammunition storage bunkers, and berthing for active warships. Currently docked: one Jorggean corvette undergoing weapons-system refitting, and one guided-missile frigate in routine maintenance. Intelligence indicates that residual nuclear materials and reactor coolant may be present in the maintenance bay and adjacent waste-handling areas. Approximately 450 military personnel are stationed in the military zone at any given time.
- Civilian Zone (western section): Contains container terminal facilities, commercial berths, a passenger ferry dock, and a fishermen's wharf. The port handles approximately 40% of Jorgge's seaborne imports, including food staples and medical supplies for Las Prentim and the broader coastal region. Approximately 800 civilian personnel – dockworkers, shipping agents, customs officials, and maintenance crews – work in the civilian zone on any given day. Several commercial cargo vessels flying various flags are typically berthed in the civilian section.
- Intelligence Confidence: HIGH for military zone layout and vessel positions. MODERATE for precise civilian worker numbers (based on commercial port data, not direct observation).

TARGET PROFILES AND ESTIMATED CASUALTY DATA

2. Kitsap Expected Casualty/Success Rate

- **SF Team** (20-40 deaths) (delay 1-2 months): A small team allows rapid entry and placement of charges at KDP Supply HQ, the corvette, and the repair drydock. SF team may encounter armed naval security during entry and exit. Civilian dockworkers in the adjacent zone face risk from panic and crossfire. The team will intentionally avoid the area containing residual nuclear materials to prevent release. Precise but produces the smallest operational delay.
- **Precision Guided Munition** (Talon SDB-7) (75-100 deaths) (delay 3-4 months): Guided munitions allow targeting of the headquarters, repair drydock, and corvette. Limited payload means the frigate and ammunition bunkers may survive. Blast effects may damage the shared fuel depot, risking secondary fires affecting the civilian zone. No strikes on areas containing nuclear materials. Nevertheless, it will hamper civilian supply vessels from docking and will hurt other countries.
- **Non-Guided Munition** (NGBB-57) (400-500 deaths) (delay 1-2 years): Larger munitions will damage multiple sections of KDP including areas near the civilian zone. The shared fuel depot is at high risk of secondary explosion. Blast radius and 85% accuracy create significant probability of strikes impacting civilian berths and the container terminal. High probability of damage to areas containing residual nuclear materials, with risk of radioactive contamination of the harbor and surrounding waters affecting local marine environment and port workers.
- **OLMPS** (150-300 deaths) (delay 6-12 months): The Thunderbolt EMP (750m radius) will disable all electronics across both the military and civilian zones, including harbor navigation, cargo-handling systems, civilian vessel communications, and potentially affecting electronic infrastructure in the nearest neighborhoods of Las Prentim. The Ganymede Array's precision missiles will target the military repair drydock and fleet HQ. EMP disruption of civilian port operations could impede commercial shipping for weeks even months beyond the kinetic damage, with downstream effects on food and medical supply imports. KDP's elimination will negate the Jorgge Navy near completely.

TARGET PROFILES AND ESTIMATED CASUALTY DATA

3. Sanxia Military Base

- Sanxia Military Base is a Jorggean Air Force installation built into and around Berbar Mountain, a steep granite formation rising approximately 1,400m above the surrounding lowland. Intelligence indicates that Jorgge carved out extensive internal chambers within the mountain to shelter aircraft, fuel reserves, intelligence-collection servers, and command-and-control facilities from aerial attack. The base houses multiple active bomber and fighter groups along with approximately 1,810 military personnel at any given time. The base is highly fortified, with anti-aircraft batteries positioned along approach ridges and the altitude of its position making low-level approach difficult.
- At the base of Berbar Mountain lies Rocketon, a small civilian town of approximately 2,500 residents. Rocketon is situated approximately 3km from the main runway and less than 1km from the nearest tunnel entrance on the mountain's western face. Rocketon's electrical grid is fed by a transformer station that also services the base; the town's water supply comes from a mountain spring with infrastructure running along the base's access road. A sustained heavy bombardment of the mountain base risks triggering structural collapse of interior caverns. A full cave-in would likely kill a substantial portion of all personnel inside the mountain. A partial cave-in from large munitions also risks destabilizing the mountain's western face, with potential rockslides toward Rocketon.
- Recent intelligence (confidence: MODERATE) indicates that Jorgge has moved approximately 60 civilian technical contractors – avionics specialists and structural engineers – into the base to accelerate aircraft repair and mountain-facility expansion. These contractors are believed to be housed in a converted barracks section within the mountain. Separately, unconfirmed reporting (confidence: LOW) from a single human source suggests that Jorgge may be holding a small number of Mabisian prisoners of war in a detention section within the mountain complex, taken during the recent border skirmishes. This has not been corroborated.

TARGET PROFILES AND ESTIMATED CASUALTY DATA

3. Sanxia Military Base Expected Casualty/Success Rate

- **Special Forces Team** (1-60 deaths) (delay 2-4 months): Small team allows focused entry and controlled charge placement targeting specific aircraft, fuel reserves, and intelligence repositories. Due to the complexity of the internal layout, the SF team can realistically target three bomber bays and two intelligence server rooms before detection becomes likely. If the team encounters civilian contractors or detained persons inside the mountain, real-time distinction decisions will be required under combat conditions. Any delay for identification increases risk of discovery and escalation.
- **Precision Guided Munition** (Talon SDB-7) (100-300 deaths) (delay 6-12 months): Guided munitions can target exposed infrastructure - runways, radar, logistics compound - and specific tunnel entrances with precision. Limited payload is unlikely to penetrate deep enough to destroy internal hangars or trigger cave-in. Will destroy 3-5 bombers on or near runways and damage 3-4 fighter revetments. Intelligence repositories inside the mountain are beyond reach. No expected impact on Rocketon from precision strikes on eastern-face targets.
- **Non-Guided Munition** (NGBB-57) (1,000-2,000+ deaths) (12-18 months): The NGBB-57's penetrating capability is useful for this type of fortified target. Heavy bombardment will cause massive structural damage to the mountain base and risks triggering partial or full cave-in of internal chambers, potentially killing a large proportion of all personnel inside - including any civilian contractors and any POWs if present. Lack of precision guidance creates a meaningful risk of munitions falling short onto Rocketon or the western mountain face, causing rockslides toward the town. The base's bomber wing and half the fighter wing would likely be eliminated. Intelligence repositories destroyed so surrounding countries will be able to move forces in without fear of retaliation.
- **OLMPS** (200-400 deaths) (6-12 months): The Thunderbolt EMP will disable the base's air defense radar, anti-aircraft targeting systems, and electronic command infrastructure, temporarily blinding Jorgge's air defenses. The Ganymede Array's precision missiles will target tunnel entrances and exposed runways. OLMPS cannot penetrate deep into the mountain - cave-in risk is lower than with NGBB-57, but tunnel-entrance strikes may trap personnel inside. If Rocketon falls within the 750m EMP radius, the town's electrical grid and communications will be disabled. Precision missiles should not impact Rocketon given eastern-face targeting, but the EMP radius is the critical variable.

TARGET PROFILES AND ESTIMATED CASUALTY DATA

4. Beldam Tower

- Beldam Tower is a 42-story, ~910-foot reinforced concrete and glass structure located in the central business district of downtown Las Prentim (population ~320,000). Originally constructed in 1998 as a commercial telecommunications hub, the tower was purchased and repurposed by the Jorggean government in 2008. The tower's current layout is as follows:
 - Floors 1-3: Ground-level security, building management, and a public lobby area. A small café operates on the ground floor during business hours.
 - Floors 4-36: Dedicated to military server farms, encrypted communications relay equipment, and signals-intelligence processing centers. Access to these floors is restricted to personnel with military security clearance. Intelligence indicates that at least 33% of all encrypted Jorggean military internet and communications traffic passes through Beldam every day. The servers operate continuously, 24 hours a day.
 - Floors 37-42: Occupied by the Jorggean National Meteorological Service (NMS), a civilian governmental agency responsible for weather forecasting, storm warnings, and aviation weather services. The NMS employs approximately 85 civilian staff, most of whom work standard business hours (0800-1700). A skeleton crew of 8-12 operates overnight for continuous weather monitoring.
 - Roof: Satellite dishes and antenna arrays serving both military and NMS functions.
- There are approximately 120 military and military-contractor IT personnel working on the server floors during daytime hours, dropping to approximately 30 during overnight shifts. Beldam Tower is surrounded by other governmental and commercial buildings in the Las Prentim business district.
- The remaining 67% of non-military traffic routed through Beldam serves civilian internet, banking systems, emergency-service dispatch, and hospital communications networks for the greater Las Prentim area. Destruction of the tower would disrupt these services until alternative routing can be established.
- Intelligence Confidence: HIGH for military communications usage and floor layout. MODERATE for precise personnel numbers (based on access-badge data obtained through intelligence, not direct observation).

TARGET PROFILES AND ESTIMATED CASUALTY DATA

4. Beldam Tower Expected Casualty/Success Rate

- **Special Forces Team** (5-15 deaths) (delay 2-3 months): Small team can infiltrate via ground-floor entry during a low-activity period. The team has the capability to plant charges on military server floors (5-36) while bypassing or evacuating the NMS floors (37-42). However, the operation requires moving through 33 floors of a secured building with military-clearance personnel present. Risk of detection is substantial. If detected, a firefight in a high-rise building in a dense urban area presents significant escalation risks, including potential civilian casualties in surrounding buildings from stray fire or panic. Ground-floor café staff and building security (civilians) are at risk during entry.
- **Precision Guided Munition** (Talon SDB-7) (between 30-60 and 80-150 deaths) (8-12 months): Guided munitions can target specific floors housing the primary server infrastructure. A 910-foot tower presents a tall, narrow target profile; precision guidance is effective but blast effects in a multi-story structure propagate vertically. NMS personnel on upper floors are at significant risk from structural weakening, smoke, and fire even if not directly targeted. Surrounding buildings are largely spared due to shaped charges and precision guidance, though falling debris from a 42-story building is a concern.
- **Non-Guided Munition** (NGBB-57) (200-400 deaths) (delay 2+ years): A 1,000lb non-guided penetrating munition against a single building in the Las Prentim business district. Given the NGBB's 85% accuracy rate, there is a meaningful probability (~15%) of the munition striking an adjacent building rather than the tower. Even a direct hit on the tower will produce massive debris, with surrounding buildings within ~80 feet at extreme risk. A near-miss in a dense downtown is catastrophic. Civilian casualties in surrounding blocks are expected. Tower will likely be destroyed or critically destabilized.
- **OLMPS** (20-60 deaths) (delay 12-18 months): The Thunderbolt EMP (750m radius) will disable all electronic equipment across multiple city blocks of downtown Las Prentim - not only the military servers in Beldam, but also banking systems, traffic management, emergency-service communications, personal devices, and civilian infrastructure in every building within range. The Ganymede Array's precision missiles can then strike the primary server floors, causing structural damage to the tower but sparing surrounding buildings. Reverberating effects from EMP disruption across the downtown area could cause deaths indirectly.

Options For Strikes: 4 options

- **Hatchia:** Special Forces Team: A small, concentrated team of approximately 20 soldiers trained for clandestine infiltration, precision demolition, and close-quarters combat. The team is best equipped for surgical operations and peer-to-peer engagement, and will not cause significant incidental structural damage. Operators are trained to delineate between civilians and combatants as circumstances change on the ground. However, fluid ground situations – including civilian presence, unexpected resistance, and time pressure – can force the team to escalate tactics, leading to a risk of unpredictable collateral damage. The team has extensive experience in explosive ordnance placement, intelligence collection, and entry into fortified positions without detection.
- **Harpany:** NGBB-57 Massive Ordinance Penetrator: A large non-guided munition of approximately 1,000 lbs designed to destroy fortified buildings and underground facilities buried up to 50 feet beneath the surface. The NGBB-57 has a high success rate in eliminating hardened and buried structures. However, the lack of precision guidance results in an 85% accuracy rate – meaning approximately 1 in 6 strikes will miss the intended aim point. The munition's sheer explosive yield ensures significant damage to surrounding structures within a variable radius depending on the composition of the target and proximity of other objects. The NGBB-57 is air-delivered and cannot be recalled once released.
- **Mabis:** Talon SDB-7 Precision Guided Munition: A smaller precision munition (~100 lbs) with advanced laser and GPS-coupled guidance, achieving a 97% accuracy rate. The Talon SDB-7 is designed to strike specific aim points with shaped charges that minimize blast effects beyond the target structure, reducing civilian harm from both the initial explosion and associated fragmentation. Effective against unfortified and lightly fortified structures. The Talon's limited payload means it may not achieve sufficient destructive effect against heavily hardened targets in a single sortie. Multiple strikes may be required.

Options For Strikes: 4 options

- **Runyore:** O.L.M.P.S. (Orbital Lethality Military Projection System): OLMPs is a cutting-edge weapons system combining directed energy and kinetic strike capabilities. Positioned in low Earth orbit and capable of striking any target on Forden with repositioning time, OLMPs comprises two weapon systems that activate near-simultaneously:
 - The Thunderbolt - A directed electromagnetic pulse (EMP) that damages or disables all unshielded electronic equipment within a 750-meter radius centered on the targeted structure, interfering with defensive systems, communications, and electronic infrastructure.
 - The Ganymede Array - Launches two 2,000 lb precision-guided missiles at the targeted structure.

Note:

OLMPs has not yet been tested in field conditions. Its estimated effectiveness against fortified and unfortified structures is assessed as very high, but the lack of operational testing introduces uncertainty about actual blast effects, EMP radius precision, and interaction between the two weapon systems. The Thunderbolt EMP affects all unshielded electronic equipment within its radius.

Mabis - Rules of Engagement:

1. Need two form of positive identification before engaging armed individual(s)
 - a. If calling in an air asset, then air asset needs to get a positive ID to confirm selected target is correct before engagement.
2. Feasible precautions will be taken to minimize civilian harm
3. If engaging civilian area then at a minimum:
 - a. Announcements 48hrs in advance will be made informing civilians to evacuate
 - i. This must be done via at least one medium (list is non-exhaustive):
 1. Leaflets, local news, speakers, commonly used online platforms
4. Collateral damage must be calculated prior to any attack. Collateral damage is expected to be kept at the smallest ratio possible.
 - a. If the ratio of expected civilian casualties exceeds three times the number of expected target deaths, then higher command approval is required for the strike (next General in chain of command)
 - b. Debris calculation must also be done prior to attack to see if any surrounding civilian infrastructure may be impacted.
 - c. The radius of damage will be included and if the damage exceeds more than 100 yards then higher command approval will be needed. (O-6 approval)
 - d. If in radius of projected debris then first General in chain of command must approve of action. Minimal form of damage is prime consideration.
5. Treat all civilians and property with respect and dignity.
6. Use of deadly force is authorized to protect: yourself, your peers, designated civilians, enemy prisoners of war, and crucial civilian infrastructure sites like dams, power plants, etc.
7. You are not authorized to attack civilian infrastructures unless there is verifiable proof that the civilian infrastructure is being used by enemy armed forces.
8. All forms of weapons can be used if verified that foreign military is present.
9. You are not authorized to attack civilian infrastructures (list not exhaustive) such as: dams, power plants, etc. regardless if they may provide support to Jorgge. It is imperative to ensure that threats to civilians livelihoods are minimized.
10. You cannot target religious or culturally important places.
11. You normally cannot target environmentally critical sites.
12. Environmentally critical sites as collateral is acceptable if the damage done is not irreparable. You will need higher level approval before engaging.
13. You cannot engage civilians unless you have proof that they are directly participating in hostilities
14. Once an individual has directly assisted enemy armed forces via physical, financial, or other means of support they can be targeted for detention. Direct participation ends once their action of alleged support is done in that specific instance. You cannot target the individual after the action occurs or if before support occurs based on prior observations.
15. You cannot target individuals who have surrendered or who have become injured and can no longer participate in conflict.
 - a. If there are no clear signs of surrender then you are able to continue engaging opponents.
16. You are to conduct yourself with honor and dignity at all times.
17. You are to comply with the rules of war at all times.
 - a. You are not required to report IHL violations unless you have verifiable proof that one occurred.