

Decisive Action[©] Operations Planning

BY

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INTRODUCTION

Because of the detail and complexity of *Decisive Action (DA)* the learning curve can be very steep. The game mechanics force you into more detailed operations planning. Without proper planning you will never achieve your objectives, and your enjoyment of the game will be greatly diminished.

DA accurately simulates modern Division and Corps-level operations, which means you can apply the same tactics, techniques, and procedures as those found in these units. Remember it is a “tactical” simulation, as indicated by the size of the units doing the fighting, which are battalions, brigades, and in some cases companies. Do not approach this game in the same way you’ve approached others. The “free” movement system (no hexes), and the way the units “must” interact with each other, has rarely been simulated in this manner at this level.

This is the first in a series of “Operations Manuals” which are meant to get you up and running, and is geared towards the casual or beginning wargamer as well as more experienced gamers who may not be familiar with this type of system. Note this manual is not meant to replace the user’s manual or the references that come with the game. For those of you in the military this is not a complete treatment of the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP) or Troop Leading Procedures (TLP), think of it as a introductory course to those methods. This a quick start guide, something to get you up and running. Remember, the information presented in this primer serves as a guide; it is in no way the “bottom line”.

PLANNING TACTICAL OPERATIONS

PLANNING

Everyone knows that planning is essential to conducting successful operations. *DA* forces you to develop a detailed plan in order to accomplish your mission. Figuring out what you want to accomplish is the easy part; figuring out a plan to do it can be difficult. One of the first things you must realize is that no one unit in *DA* can dominate the battle—you must adhere to the concept of combined arms, and plan your operations accordingly.

Another concept you must be aware of is fighting two battles simultaneously. The first battle that everyone is familiar with is the close battle; this battle is characterized by your maneuver units (in this case maneuver refers to Armor or Infantry units) being in direct contact with enemy maneuver units. This is the battle we do the most planning for. The second battle (not common in other games) is the deep battle. This battle is fought with your long range Artillery (ATACMS), Attack Helicopter units, and Air Strikes (also referred to as Battlefield Air Interdiction or BAI). The goal of the deep battle is to disrupt, neutralize, or destroy follow-on enemy forces, C2 (Command and Control), and logistics units. The deep battle directly influences the close battle. For example, if you were defending and you successfully neutralized the enemy’s follow-on forces he could not continue the attack, or maybe you’ve successfully taken out his logistics, thus taking away his supplies and halting his advance.

Probably the most difficult aspect of planning an operation is synchronizing the actions of your units. Synchronizing is the arrangement of battlefield activities in time, space, and purpose to produce the maximum relative combat power at the decisive point. This is the Army definition of synchronization. Let’s break it down in layman’s terms:

Battlefield activities might be:

- Shifting of forces such as reserves
- Positioning Artillery units to provide support for the main attack
- Using Attack Helicopters to hit forward units prior to launching your maneuver units.

Synchronization requires explicit coordination among the various units and activities participating in the operations.

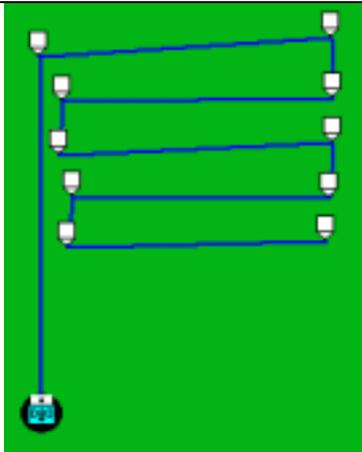
Examples of coordination:

- Coordinate Artillery SEAD missions with friendly CAS (Close Air Support or Air Strikes). You wouldn't send in friendly air without suppressing enemy ADA (Air Defense Artillery)
- Coordinate an attack by having all units attack at the same time instead of one at a time. Normally you wouldn't hit the enemy "piecemeal" with one unit at a time—hit him with your fist, don't tickle him. In this case you want to coordinate the movement of your units so they are hitting the enemy units at the same time.
- Coordinate the positioning of Artillery units in relation to maneuver units. Artillery has no effect unless they are within range of the enemy, and if your maneuver units have outrun their Artillery coverage then you have no Artillery support. So you must coordinate the movement of your maneuver units with the positioning of your Artillery units.

MISSION PLANNING

1. ANALYZE THE MISSION	
Step 1: Estimate of the situation.	In the Army we use the following acronym to make an estimate of the situation: METT-T, which stands for: Mission, Enemy, Troops (Friendly), Terrain, and Time. We use METT-T to summarize the facts concerning the tactical problem as stated in the mission order. METT-T is also used to assess how these factors influence the course of action.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission 	The mission statement defines who, what, where, when, and why. You decide How. Visualizing success could be considered the "end state" of the mission. The end state is what you must accomplish to be successful. For example if your mission is to occupy a town, then the end state would be units occupying that town. Sometimes end state can be expressed in a percentage of the enemy destroyed; this method is often used in artillery units. An example is destruction of 50% of the enemy's artillery capabilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enemy 	The best tool to use in analyzing the enemy is the OOB (Order Of Battle). Take a look at what you're facing, figure out how he will deploy his forces. Remember to take note of the terrain in the AO (Area of Operations); this will have a direct bearing on enemy deployment as well as on yours. Try to determine at least two possible enemy deployments or Courses Of Action (COA). PIRs are enemy information requirements that you need to confirm or deny in order to accomplish your mission (see the Intel section for more details).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain and Weather 	<p>To be successful you must analyze the effects of terrain for both the enemy and friendly operations. The acronym used to analyze terrain is OCOKA.</p> <p>Observation and Fields of Fire - Observation is the condition of weather and terrain that permits a force to see friendly, enemy, and neutral personnel and systems and key aspects of the environment.</p> <p>Cover and Concealment - Cover is protection from fire (in <i>DA</i>, usually terrain marked red or yellow in the Combined Obstacle Overlay, or COO). Concealment is the protection from enemy surveillance.</p> <p>Obstacles – Any physical characteristics of the terrain that impede movement</p> <p>Key and Decisive Terrain – Any locality or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant</p> <p>Avenue Of Approach – An air or ground route leading to an objective or key terrain that an attacking force can use.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troops 	<p>The number, type, and condition of the troops available. Remember morale plays a big factor in <i>DA</i>. Ensure you aren't assigning troops with low morale priority missions.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time 	<p>In game terms this is the time available as specified in the scenario.</p>
<p>2. ANALYZE THE SITUATION AND DEVELOP A COURSE OF ACTION</p>	
<p>Step 1: Devise a plan to confirm your analysis of the enemy.</p>	<p>This is your Recon plan. It's very important that you get a good look at how the enemy is deployed. Without this knowledge you are blind—not a great way to start an operation. You have several resources available to conduct a thorough recon plan: ground recon such as cavalry units or in some cases maneuver units; air recon in the form of helicopters and UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles); and NAIs (Named Areas of Interest). With thorough planning and coordination your recon efforts should be fairly successful.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use ground recon in the counter-recon fight. In other words, defeat enemy recon efforts using your ground-based recon units. Ground-based recon should also be employed as security for the main force; this is usually a direct result of a successful counter-recon fight. • Use UAVs to recon enemy forward positions and deep areas. Please note that at some point enemy air or ground units will take out your UAV. The search pattern for UAV missions must be planned to take into account their limited peripheral vision—remember, they must fly directly over units to acquire them



UAV Search Pattern

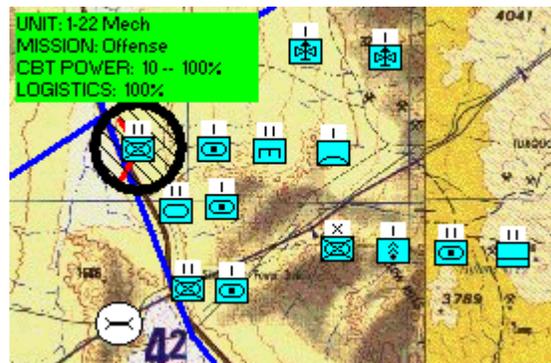
In this pattern I usually have the UAV work toward friendly lines. Please note I've exaggerated the distance between the vertical waypoints to illustrate the pattern, normally the points would be much closer. PLEASE REMEMBER RECON IS CONTINUOUS, IT NEVER STOPS. The moment you've lost sight of the enemy, you are dead. Recon provides both situational awareness and situational knowledge, knowledge is more important than awareness.

Step 2: Assign each BDE (Brigade) specific objectives or tasks.

Based on your mission objectives and analysis assign each BDE an objective or task. If you have three BDEs available you may assign two BDEs the mission to conduct the main attack, while the third is in reserve. If you use a reserve establish the criteria in which you would commit the reserve or change its mission to something else.

Step 3: Task organize units.

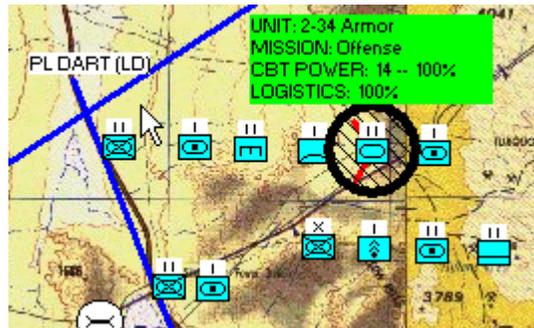
Organize your units to accomplish their missions. Remember the combined arms concept. The BDE or BN (Battalion) usually forms the nucleus of a unit TF (Task Force). Assign supporting units to support the BDE's or BN's mission. If you have a limited number of supporting units this step is critical. A task-organized unit might look like this:



1st BDE Task Organized

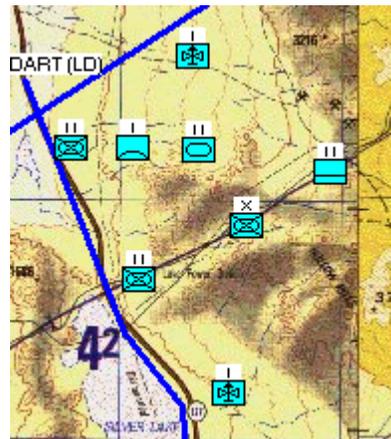
Notice 1-22 Mech contains the ADA unit, DS (Direct Support) Artillery BTRY (BaTteRY), and the engineers. This unit is task organized as a Breaching force. The DS BTRY and Engineers will be directly attached to 1-22 which means they will be "absorbed" in the 1-22 icon creating one icon instead of three (note I'll use directly attached to describe units that are "absorbed" by other units). The ADA unit will travel with the

TF to provide ADA support. I could have opted to directly attach the ADA unit as well but decided against it.



TF Tiger

In this task organization I've added 2-34 Armor along with its DS BTRY. This force could be used to breach as well as attack the objective. I could directly attach 2-34 Armor but opted not to, but I will directly attach the DS BTRY to 2-34 Armor, creating one icon instead of two.



1st BDE ready to cross the LD

Step 4: Develop a “phased” plan based on the mission analysis

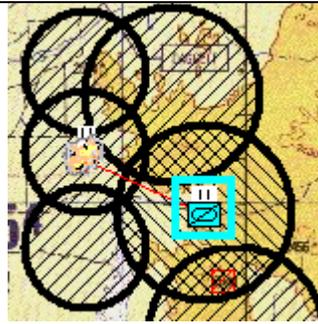
Now that you've done your analysis and developed some COAs, it's time to put your plan into something that's executable by the troops in the field. We do this by breaking down your COAs into executable Phases. Each phase should have a specific beginning and end state. By doing this you are using battle focus to apply your planned resources in accomplishing that particular phase.

Example:

Phase 1: Recon/Counter Recon

Beginning State: Recon units cross the LD (Line of Departure); contact with the enemy is Established.

End State: Recon units successfully defeat enemy recon units and establish a screen for the main body.



Counter-Recon fight

Phase 2: Main body LDs (forms a LD) to PL (Phaseline) Hammer and establishes Attack Positions.

Beginning State: Main body LDs and moves to PL Hammer.

End State: All units in position vic (vicinity) PL Hammer.

Phase 3: Movement to Contact.

Beginning State: Main body crosses PL Hammer and establishes contact with forward enemy defensive positions.

End State: Forward enemy positions have been breached; main body moves through the breach to conduct their attacks on enemy positions.

Phase 4: Main Attack

Beginning State: Main and supporting attacks initiated.

End State: Defeat of enemy forces and occupation of the objective.

Phase 5: Consolidation and Reorganization.

Beginning State: Units move out to take defensive positions in anticipation of enemy counter-attacks.

End State: Units in position conducting a deliberate defense.

This is just an example of what a phased plan might look like. By defining beginning and end states you focus your energy on accomplishing tasks necessary to complete that phase. By successfully completing all the phases of your plan you will be successful at accomplishing the end state of your mission. Remember: don't fight the plan, fight the enemy. If the plan isn't working, call your audible, or make adjustments.

3. ANALYZE COURSES OF ACTION (WARGAME)

Step 1: Develop at least two COAs (Courses Of Action).

At this point you should have an idea of what your first COA will be. You've been formulating this course during the last five steps. Now you need to develop at least one and preferably two more COAs. What you are doing is wargaming how the enemy will fight or react to one of your COAs. For example, what happens when the enemy doesn't react in a way you expected, or maybe the enemy is deployed differently? You must be able to react to those situations. By developing other COAs you can cope with change more confidently because you've already developed a COA for that situation. Think of a COA as a play in Football (my apologies to anyone who isn't familiar with American Football): when the QB (Quarterback) comes to the line of scrimmage

	<p>he will usually survey the defense and determine if the offensive play he called in the huddle will work against it; if not, he then calls an “audible,” changing the play. The same applies to COAs. Your first COA is the play you call in the huddle and is based on the best analysis of the enemy, while an audible could be COA2 or COA3 (this is based on what you “see” after a successful recon). Remember—COA1 may still be valid, but it may require some “tweaking”.</p>
<p>Step 2: Visualize how each COA will be executed and what the end result will be.</p>	<p>The end result should always be the accomplishment of the mission.</p>
<p>Step 3: Compare COAs</p>	<p>Figure out which one of your COAs has the most potential for success, then prioritize the others based on the most likely enemy COAs. For example, we’ve determined that COA1 is the best one based on enemy’s most likely COA. Now you need to figure out what the next enemy COA will be and match it to the best COA to defeat it.</p>

PLANNING TACTICAL OPERATIONS WALK-THRU

Scenario: NTC1 Tutorial

Designer Notes for NTC1 Tutorial:

1. All of the Division Artillery or DIVARTY units have been broken down to BTRY level. The DIVARTY BNs are 1-72 FA, 2-72 FA, and 3-72 FA. Each BTRY has the same strength as a BN. The DIVARTY MLRS BN is represented by its respective batteries: A, B, and C of the 2-51 FA (MLRS). Although the MLRS BTRYs are not in direct support of a maneuver unit they could operate within a BDE's area of operations. The primary mission of the MLRS units is SEAD and CF or Counter-Fire.

2. I opted not to task organize the units, and let the player do it. Normally the DS ARTY BTRY would be attached directly to the BDE. To facilitate the rapid movement through a breach you may also consider attaching the Engineer BN directly to your "breaching" unit.

3. BDE HQs have been changed from "flag and staff" icons to actual BDE units. The HQ has a combat rating of "1" and serves as a "container" for task organizing.

5. Scenario parameters that have changed (BLUE/RED)

Turns = 16

NAI/TAI = 10/6

Air superiority = 70/30

Daily Air strike = 40/40

1. ANALYZE THE MISSION

1. ANALYZE THE MISSION	
Step 1: Estimate of the situation.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission 	<p><i>55 ID(M) attacks 100600 May to seize OBJ BANDIT (BARSTOW) in order to restore the international boundary.</i></p> <p>This is pretty straightforward for a Division mission. As the division commander it's up to me to assign objectives to my units. The objectives I choose support the division's mission, the end state being the seizure of OBJ Barstow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupy OBJ BARSTOW • Establish a defensive line at PL DRAGON
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enemy 	<p>The division intelligence officer (G-2) reports the following about the enemy forces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area too large for the number of units available • Expect a "shallow" static defense with minimal depth • World Class Opposing Force (WCOPFOR) usually means high morale • Force ratios are about equal, do not expect a counter-attack • Enjoys the advantage of interior lines, this will make it easy to reinforce any part of his line • Expect main defense to be in 3rd BDE's OPAREA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain and Weather 	<p>Avenues of approach are clearly defined and critical to the success of this operation. Unlike the open areas of SWA (Southwest Asia), maneuver area in NTC must be “earned.” We earn the freedom to maneuver by controlling the avenues of approach—that means controlling the passes.</p> <p>1st BDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountainous area (look for the big “4” in 1BDE area) in the southwestern portion of the Operations Area (OPAREA) will impede movement to PL SABER • Units will move through the small severely restricted one at a time slowing deployment to the assault position just forward of PL SABER • Units vulnerable to air attack <p>2nd BDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long, narrow avenue of approach • Units will have to move single file until they reach PL Dagger • Once past Dagger they will be free to maneuver <p>3rd BDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One chokepoint at PL Dagger • Once through the chokepoint will be free to maneuverable to the objective <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unrestrictive terrain is in the 3rd BDE’s OPAREA • Terrain in 1st and 2nd BDEs area is severely restricted which means RED can defend with fewer units using the terrain to his advantage. • 2nd BDE can maneuver along a narrow corridor in their area but they will be constantly harassed and subject to attack from the left flank.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force ratios are nearly equal • I have the advantage of ARTY as well as Air • MLRS units can stand-off, thereby reducing the effectiveness of enemy counter-fire • My ability to hit him from the flanks and rear with my helicopters will be a great combat multiplier • Control of the airspace over the objective may be the edge I need to win. • In order to win I must use speed and momentum to make contact and push through his defense.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although it looks like I’ll have enough time I’m still concerned about units moving through restrictive terrain and how long it will take to get them into their assault positions. • Another concern is the breaching of his obstacles, which always takes time.

2. ANALYZE THE SITUATION AND DEVELOP A COURSE OF ACTION

Step 1: Devise a plan to confirm your analysis of the enemy.

I need to confirm my analysis on how the enemy will defend. One of my first PIRs is to determine if he has units in the passes and along the avenues of approach. My second PIR will be to determine where his main defenses are. IMO they will be in 3rd BDE's OPAREA because of the size of the area and the unrestricted terrain. My third PIR is to find out where his reserves are. I want to attrit them as much as possible so they'll have no influence on the battle.

PIRs

- Are the passes being defended? In what strength?
- Where is his main defensive effort focused?
- Where are his reserves?

PLAN

- Use the AIRCAV units to recon the passes.
- Use the UAVs for a deep recon and to trace his frontlines.
- Use 1-1 CAV to screen the movement of 3rd BDE. Use one BN from each BDE to screen their movements.

This will be Phase 1 for all courses of action (COAs). Which COA I select will be based on the answers to my PIRs. Remembering that recon never stops the need for situational knowledge will always be uppermost in my mind.

Step 2: Assign each BDE (Brigade) specific objectives or tasks.

COA1 (Base Plan)

1st BDE

- Attack the northern-most enemy units, into the narrow pass that leads to the main objective
- Secure the pass and threaten the enemy rear.
- Not the main effort.

2nd BDE

- Division reserve
- Demonstrate as if to attack with the intent to freeze the enemy and prevent him from reinforcing in the 3rd BDE OPAREA
- Not the main effort, but may assume the main effort after being committed

3rd BDE

- Main effort
- Breach the enemy obstacles in the southern-most area in an attempt to outflank them
- Once through the obstacles they will attack into the objective.
- 2nd BDE may assume the main effort in the event 1st BDE is not able to continue.

Corps Arty (CARTY)

- Shoot SEAD and Counter-Fire.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroy 30% of enemy artillery and ADA strength. <p>Army Aviation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attack deep targets • High Value Targets are CSS (combat service support) and C2 • On Order (o/o) support maneuver units <p>Close Air Support (CAS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolate units in 3rd BDE's OPAREA • Destroy units identified as reserves • Strike CSS and C2 <p>Because of the severely restrictive terrain in 1st and 2nd BDEs' OPAREAs I decided the main effort would be 3rd BDE. The disadvantage is that I expect this area to be heavily defended. My plan is to use air strikes to isolate the area, preventing units from reinforcing it. With 1st BDE threatening in the north he will not enjoy the freedom to concentrate in 3rd BDE's area. With CARTY shooting SEAD I'll task organize my DS ARTY units to their respective battalions (BNs). Army aviation will be used to strike deep targets, causing confusion and denying them the ability to resupply.</p>
<p>Step 3: Task organize units.</p>	<p>Each BDE will be organized as follows (see task organization matrix):</p> <p>Breaching TF 1 x Mech Infantry BN, 1 x Engineer BN, 1 x DS Artillery Battery (BTRY), and 1 x DS ADA unit.</p> <p>Assault TF 2 x Maneuver units (armor or infantry) with respective DS Artillery BTRYs.</p> <p>CARTY Division HQ will maintain control of supporting CARTY units.</p> <p>Army Aviation will also remain under control of Division.</p> <p>Corps ADA units will provide coverage to BDE and Division Support Areas (BSAs and DSAs).</p>
<p>Step 4: Develop a "phased" plan based on the mission analysis</p>	<p>COA1 (Base Plan)</p> <p>Phase 1 Recon/Counter-Recon fight. Begins: Once units cross PL Dart (LD). Ends: Never Focus: Defeat enemy recon efforts and protect the main body units from contact with enemy ground forces.</p>

	<p>Phase 2 Movement to Assault Positions. Begins: Once BDE TFs have crossed PL Dart. Ends: BDE TFs close on PL SABER and have been resupplied. Focus: Re-supply and the deployment of directly attached units.</p> <p>Phase 3 Movement to contact. Begin: BDE TFs cross PL SABER. Ends: Forward TF makes contact and defeats enemy units forward of the main defensive belt (obstacles). Focus: Defeat first line of enemy defense.</p> <p>Phase 4 Breach obstacles. Begin: Breaching TFs initiate breach. End: Obstacles breached and Assault TFs move through cleared lanes. Focus: Protect units breaching the obstacles, breach obstacles in a timely manner.</p> <p>Phase 5 Assault on OBJ Barstow Begin: Assault TFs assault OBJ Barstow. End: Successful occupation of OBJ Barstow. Focus: Defeat enemy forces at the OBJ, prevent enemy forces from counter-attacking.</p> <p>Phase 6 Establish Hasty Defense PL Dragon Begin: TF assumes defensive positions along PL Dragon. Ends: On Order (O/O) Focus: Reorganize and establish a defensive line at PL Dragon.</p>
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3. ANALYZE COURSES OF ACTION (WARGAME)

<p>Step 1: Develop at least two COAs (Courses Of Action).</p>	<p>COA2</p> <p>Decision Point: 1 x enemy BN defending the avenue of approach in 2nd BDE's area.</p> <p>1st BDE no change.</p> <p>2nd BDE Main effort attacks to secure avenue of approach in their sector. 3rd BDE may assume main effort depending on the success of 2nd BDE.</p> <p>3rd BDE Held in reserve prepared to assume main effort in 2nd BDE's area, demonstrates as if to attack.</p> <p>All other elements no change.</p>
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	<p>COA3</p> <p>Decision Point: No enemy units defending pass in 1st BDE's area.</p> <p>1st BDE Main effort, no change from COA1.</p> <p>2nd BDE Supporting effort same objective as COA2.</p> <p>3rd BDE Held in reserve to exploit success of 1st or 2nd BDE.</p> <p>All other units no change.</p>
<p>Step 2: Visualize how each COA will be executed and what the end result will be.</p>	<p>Envision the sequence of events for all COAs and how they differ, and what the end state will be if successful. Granted, the end state will be the occupation of OBJ Barstow, but each COA will have unique outcomes especially in casualties.</p>
<p>Step 3: Compare COAs</p>	<p>Decide what you consider to be the most important aspects of the mission, <i>i.e.</i>, speed, low casualties, concentration of combat power, etc. Then compare each COA to the criteria. How does the COA rank given the criteria? For example, COA1 might be less expensive in combat power but speed becomes an issue, as does the ability to concentrate forces. On the other hand, COA2 satisfies the requirement for a speedy operation as well as low casualties. COA3 is average on all three criteria. In this case you may go with COA2. The Decision Point for executing COA2 is that only one enemy armor or infantry unit opposes 2nd BDE. With that in mind revise your PIR to confirm or deny the presence of one enemy BN in 2nd BDE's sector.</p>

Appendix A (PLANNING TOOLS)

TASK ORGANIZATION MATRIX (Applies to all COAs)

	1 ST BDE	2 nd BDE (res)	3 rd BDE	Division	Corps
OPCON	A/1-72 ADA A/2-51 FA (MLRS)	B/2-51 FA (MLRS)	C/2-72 ADA C/2-51 FA (MLRS)		
Recon	3-22 Mech C/1-72 FA Phase 1 only	3-22 Mech C/2-72 FA Phase 1 only	1-1 CAV		UAV1 UAV2
Breach	1-22 Mech 1-31 Egr A/1-72 FA	3-88 AR A/2-72 FA B/2-72 ADA 2-31 Egr	2-2 Mech A/3-72 FA 3-31 Egr		
Assault	3-22 Mech C/1-72 FA 2-34 AR B/1-72 FA	4-88 AR B/2-72 FA 3-22 Mech C/2-72 FA	1-34 AR B/3-72 FA 1-2 Mech C/3-72 FA		
Arty					1-39 FA (Corps) 3-27 FAR (MLRS) 3-39 FA
Aviation				D/1-1 CAV E/1-1 CAV	A/1-29 AHB B/1-29 AHB C/1-29 AHB
ADA				D/2-72 ADA	
CSS	1sr FSB	2 nd FSB	3 rd FSB	55 DASB	111 FSB 993 CSB

COA COMPARISON MATRIX

	COA1	COA2	COA3
Speed	3	2	3
Low Casualties	3	3	3
Maneuver	3	2	2
Momentum	3	2	2
Total	12	9	10

This is just an example of how you might compare COA's. You determine what factors to use and the rating scale. In this case COA1 is the best choice followed by COA3, then COA2. Remember you still must satisfy the conditions to execute these COA's. For example COA3 would be used in the event that there are no enemy units defending the pass in 1st BDE's sector.

APPENDIX B (Decisive Action Player Turn Checklist)

Things to consider before you hit that advance turn button:

- Unit movements coordinated
- Resupply conducted prior to major engagement
- Artillery in place to support maneuver units
- Artillery modes set to support maneuver units
- ADA units in place to support maneuver units
- CSS units in position to provide responsive support
- Logistics tail extended by using division/corps CSS units
- Automatic resupply set after manually resupplying units
- Close Air Support targets plotted

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