Character Mo	vement, Scal	1. At the beginning of the						
Squares Divide	ed by Number	combat turn, determine which						
	1 Pass 2 Passes 3 Passes 4 Passes				character has the highest			
Dwarf (8m)	8	4, 4	3, 3, 3	2, 2, 2, 2	total number of initiative			
Human (10m)	12	6, 6	4, 4, 4	3, 3, 3, 3	passes. This number is the			
Troll (12m)	16	8, 8	5, 5, 5	4, 4, 4, 4	High IP. This number will			
Squares Divide	ed by Number	not change until the next						
	1 Pass	2 Passes	3 Passes	4 Passes	combat turn at the earliest.			
Dwarf (20m)	20	10, 10	7, 7, 7	5, 5, 5, 5	2. To find how far you can			
Human (25m)	24	12, 12	8, 8, 8	6, 6, 6, 6	move in a given phase, you			
Troll (36m)	36	18, 18	12, 12, 12	9, 9, 9, 9	must divide your total			
					movement squares by the			
Character Mo		High IP. Remainders are						
Squares Divide		distributed equally among						
	1 Pass	2 Passes	3 Passes	4 Passes	the passes. Consult the			
Dwarf	4	2, 2	2, 1, 1	1, 1, 1, 1	left tables, by grid-scale.			
Human/Elf/Ork	5	3, 2	2, 2, 1	2, 1, 1, 1	3. A character may move			
Troll	7	4, 3	3, 2, 2	2, 2, 2, 1	BEFORE or AFTER they			
Squares Divide	ed by Number	of Passes (Rum	ning)		declare and resolve			
	1 Pass	2 Passes	3 Passes	4 Passes	actions, but NOT during.			
Dwarf	10	5, 5	4, 3, 3	3, 3, 2, 2	4 . Even if a character has no			
Human/Elf/Ork	12	6, 6	4, 4, 4	3, 3, 3, 3	remaining initiative passes			
Troll	17	9, 8	6, 6, 5	5, 4, 4, 4	(or they delay), when it			
					comes to their action, they			
		e: (1 square =			may still move.			
Squares Divide		of Passes (Wall			5. Diagonal moving costs 1			
	1 Pass	2 Passes	3 Passes	4 Passes	square for the first diago-			
Dwarf	2	1, 1	1, 0, 1	1, 0, 1, 0	nal, 2 for the second, 1 for the			
Human/Elf/Ork	2	1, 1	1, 0, 1	1, 0, 1, 0	third, 2 for the fourth, etc.			
Troll	3	2, 1	1, 1 ,1	1, 1, 1, 0	6. To start running requires			
Squares Divide		a free action. You may only						
	1 Pass	2 Passes	3 Passes	4 Passes	stop running in a pass be-			
Dwarf	4	2, 2	2, 1, 1	1, 1, 1, 1	fore you take actions or			
Human/Elf/Ork	5	3, 2	2, 2, 1	2, 1, 1, 1	movements, but it requires			
Troll	7	4, 3	3, 2, 2	2, 2, 2, 1	no action.			

(1m/2m/5m) refers to the scale of the grid. Different grid scales may use different rules.

Moving Through Characters

(1m): You can't pass through friendly squares or stop on a square occupied by a character.

(2m): You may move through friendly characters' squares, but not through enemy squares. You may not stop on a square occupied by a friendly character.

(5m): You may move through and stop on (necessary for melee) any characters' squares.

Threatened Areas

- If you are in a "threatened" area, it means that the enemy can use a melee attack on you. (1m/2m): The 8 squares of space adjacent to every character is considered threatened by them. (5m): Only the square the character occupies is considered threatened. To engage a character in melee, you have to be standing in their square.

Charging

- To receive bonus dice on a charging melee attack, you must have a number of empty unim-

peded squares between you and your enemy:

(1m): four squares of empty space

(2m): two squares of empty space

(5m): one square of empty space

Sprinting (Running Test)

- Adds additional square(s) of running move-

ment per hit in a single pass, based on grid scale.

(1m): two squares per hit

(2m): one square per hit

(5m): one-half square per hit (round up)

Subduing Combat

(1m/2m): If a grapple is successfully established, the attacker moves into the defender's Square. (this overrides the rule that characters can't occupy the same space).

(1m/2m): If the grapple breaks, the defender moves into any adjacent empty square of choice.

- Grapplers (along with prone/immobilized characters) do not threaten any squares.

Interceptions

- If you move INTO a threatened area, you are not intercepted.
- If you attempt to move WITHIN or OUT of a threatened area, you WILL be intercepted if your opponent takes a free action to intercept.
- If you take no damage from the attack, you may continue movement. Otherwise, you stop.
- The interception is made with whatever weapon the attacker has readied. You may always use Unarmed Attack instead. See p149 for various Improvised Weapon stats.

New Free Action: One-Square-Move

(1m/2m): You may move within or out of threatened areas without triggering an interception.

(1m/2m): This works identically to Withdrawal (below), but you are limited to one square of movement.

(5m): One-Square Moves are not allowed on five-meter scales. Try Withdrawal.

New Simple Action: Withdrawal

- You may escape (walk or run) from melee combat without triggering an interception.
- The first square you're standing on is not considered threatened for purposes of movement. but later squares may still trigger interceptions.
- Remember Step 3. Movement can only be performed BEFORE or AFTER normal actions. You can't split actions between movement. That means all of these new actions may only be taken before you begin movement (ex. you can't Withdrawal, move, and then shoot a gun at your former melee opponent in one pass; however, you may shoot your weapon (with -3 dice pool penalty for firing ranged in melee), take a Withdrawal action, then walk/run out of range).

New Complex Action: <u>Tumble</u>

- You may tumble through melee combat, avoiding all possible interceptions.
- Determine your course and count how many enemies you'll be tumbling near. Then roll an Agility + Gymnastics Test, with the threshold being the number of enemies you'll be avoiding. If you succeed, you avoid all interceptions, and may move to where you plotted. If you fail, the GM determines which enemy intercepts you (ex. If threshold 4 with only 3 hits, you're intercepted by third enemy). If that attack misses, you continue your movement, and the next enemy in the line may take an attack. It is possible to fail the roll but still dodge all the attacks normally.
- If you fail your Agility + Gymnastics tests, you are treated as if you are using Full Defense (Gymnastics Defense) vs melee attacks, but only until your movement is complete. After your action phase is over, you lose this bonus.
- (1m/2m): If you wish to tumble directly through an opponent's square, rather than through their threatened areas, add +1 to the threshold for every opponent you wish to pass through. You may still not stop on their square. If you are intercepted, the opponent chooses which square into which you are "pushed".

Default Scale: (1 square = 1 Meter)

Dice Mod	leapon Range Table by Squaresice Mod0-1-2-3								
Dice Mou	Short	Medium	Long	Extreme					
Pistols	Short	Medium	Long	Latteme					
Taser	0 – 5	6 – 10	11 – 15	16 – 20					
Hold-out	0 - 5	6 - 15	16 – 30	31 – 50					
Light	0 - 5	6 – 15	16 – 30	31 - 50					
Heavy	0 - 5	6 - 20	21 - 40	41 - 60					
Automatics	0 5	0 20	21 10	11 00					
Machine Pistol	0 – 5	6 – 15	16 – 30	31 – 50					
SMG	0 - 10	11 - 40	41 - 80						
Assault Rifle	0 - 50								
Longarms	0 00								
Shotgun (f)	0 – 10	11 – 25	16 – 30	31 – 50					
Shotgun (s)	0 - 10	11 - 40	41 - 80						
Sport Rifle	0 - 100								
Sniper Rifle	0 - 150								
Heavy Weapor	ıs								
LMG	0 - 75								
MMG/HMG	0 - 80								
Assault Cannon	0 - 100								
Gren. Launcher	5 - 50								
Missile Launcher	20 - 70								
Ballistic Projec	etiles								
Bow	0 - Str	0 - Str * 10	To Str * 30	To Str * 60					
Lgt X-Bow	0 - 6	7 - 24	25 - 60						
Med X-Bow	0 - 9	10 - 36	37 - 90						
Hvy X-Bow	0 - 15	16 - 45	46 - 120						
Impact Project									
Throwing Knife	0 - Str	0 - Str * 2	0 - Str * 3	0 - Str * 5					
Shuriken	0 – Str	0 - Str * 2	0 - Str * 5	0 - Str * 7					
Throwing Gre									
Standard	0 - Str * 2	0 - Str * 4	0 - Str * 6	0 - Str * 10					
Aerodynamic	0 - Str * 2	0 - Str * 4	0 - Str * 8	0 - Str * 15					

---: I am assuming that most people, when using miniature maps, do not care about or deal with incredible ranges at excess of 50 squares. If they do, they probably eyeball distances anyway. I have omitted any ranges that start above 50 squares. If you want a battle with larger distances between opponents (like sniper vs. sniper), I recommend that you consider a higher grid-scale.

Scale: (1 square = 2 Meters)

Scale: (1 square = 5 Meters)

	eapon Range Table by Squares				Weapon Range Table by Squares					
Dice Mod	0	-1	-2	-3	Dice Mod	0	-1	-2	-3	
	Short	Medium	Long	Extreme		Short	Medium	Long	Extreme	
Pistols					Pistols					
Taser	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	Taser	0 - 1	2	3	4	
Hold-out	0 - 3	4 - 9	10 - 18	19 – 30	Hold-out	0 - 1	2 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 10	
Light	0 - 3	4 - 9	10 - 18	19 - 30	Light	0 - 1	2 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 10	
Heavy	0 - 3	4 - 12	13 - 24	25 – 36	Heavy	0 - 1	2 - 4	5 – 8	9 – 12	
Automatics					Automatics					
Machine Pistol	0 - 3	4 - 9	10 - 18	19 - 30	Machine Pistol	0 - 1	2 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 10	
SMG	0 - 6	7 - 24	25 - 48		SMG	0 - 2	3 - 8	9 – 16	17 - 30	
Assault Rifle	0 - 30	31 - 90			Assault Rifle	0 - 10	11 - 30	31 - 70		
Longarms					Longarms					
Shotgun (f)	0 – 6	7 – 15	16 - 24	25 – 36	Shotgun (f)	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 8	9 – 12	
Shotgun (s)	0 - 6	7 - 24	25 - 48		Shotgun (s)	0 - 2	3 - 8	9 – 16	17 - 30	
Sport Rifle	0 - 60				Sport Rifle	0 - 20	21 - 50			
Sniper Rifle	0 - 90				Sniper Rifle	0 - 30	31 - 70			
Heavy Weapons ♦ *			Heavy Weapons ▲							
LMG	0 - 45				LMG	0 - 15	16 – 40	41 – 80		
MMG/HMG	0 - 48				MMG/HMG	0 - 16	17 - 50			
Assault Cannon	0 - 60				Assault Cannon	0 - 20	21 - 60			
Gren. Launcher	3 - 30	31 - 60			Gren. Launcher	1 - 10	11 - 20	21 - 30	31 – 100	
Missile Launcher	12 - 42	43 - 90			Missile Launcher	4 - 14	15 - 30	31 - 90		
Ballistic Projectiles			Ballistic Projectiles							
Bow	0 - Str * 0.5	To Str * 5	To Str * 15	To Str * 30	Bow	0 - Str * 0.2	To Str * 2	To Str * 6	To Str * 12	
Lgt X-Bow	0 - 3	4 – 12	13 - 30	31 – 60	Lgt X-Bow	0 - 1	2 - 5	6 - 12	13 – 24	
Med X-Bow	0 - 5	6 – 18	19 - 45		Med X-Bow	0 - 2	3 – 7	8 - 18	19 – 30	
Hvy X-Bow	0 - 8	9 – 23	24 - 60		Hvy X-Bow	0 - 3	4 – 9	10 - 24	25 – 36	
Impact Projec	tiles				Impact Projec	tiles				
Throwing Knife	0 - Str * 0.5	0 – Str	0 – Str * 1.5	0 – Str * 2.5	Throwing Knife		To Str * 0.4	To Str * 0.6	To Str	
Shuriken	0 – Str * 0.5	0 – Str	0 – Str * 2.5	0 – Str * 3.5	Shuriken		To Str * 0.4		To Str * 1.2	
Throwing Gre	nades € *				Throwing Gre					
Standard	0 – Str	0 – Str * 2	0 – Str * 3	0 – Str * 5	Standard		To Str * 0.8	To Str * 1.2	To Str * 2	
Aerodynamic	0 – Str	$\left \begin{array}{c} 0 - \text{Str} * 2 \end{array}\right $	0 - Str * 4	0 – Str * 7.5	Aerodynamic	0 - Str * 0.4	To Str * 0.8	To Str * 1.6	To Str * 3	

● Remember that blasts lose damage as they spread and that this is a different grid scale. For example, if a blast's damage value reduction is -1/m, it is now -2/square.

▲: If you wish to handle grenades in a 5m scale grid, it might be more interesting to randomize the damage a little more, especially if a lot of characters are bundled up in the same square. As an optional rule, every untargeted character in the blast range of a grenade rolls 1d6 and subtracts that number from the damage they have to resist. This represents a random focal point for the grenade as well as random positions for blasted characters within a single 5m square.