

Chapter 1 : About | American Strategies

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Because of the risk of injury, it is uncommon for a starting offensive or defensive player to also play on a special teams unit. A variety of strategic plays can be attempted during kickoffs, punts, and field goals to surprise the opposition and score points, gain yardage or first downs, or recover possession of the kicked ball.

Kickoffs[edit] A kickoff occurs at the beginning of each half, overtime period not in college , and following each touchdown, successful field goal, or safety. Strategically, the coach of the other team may choose to have his players kick the ball in one of several ways: The kicker attempts a high kick meant to travel the greatest possible distance upfield. This is a very short kick with the goal of the kicking team recovering possession after kicking the ball ten or more yards, usually attempted in the closing minutes of play when a team needs to score again quickly to have a chance of winning. The squib kick is a low kick that may hit the ground and bounce in a random fashion, making it less predictable. A squib kick is generally used when trying to avoid a run-back, although this outcome is not guaranteed. A pooch kick is used for a similar purpose, except is a short, high kick that the Kick-Off team can get to before there is a return. Because the kick does not travel nearly as far as a standard kickoff, this strategy gives the opposing team better average field position, but the advantage is that a long kick return is less likely. If a kickoff travels over the sidelines either in the air, or bounces in the field of play, then rolls out-of-bounds without being touched by a player on the receiving team, the play results in an illegal procedure penalty.

Punts[edit] **Standard punts:** Generally, a member of the opposing team moves into position to catch the ball. A player who has signaled a fair catch may not be tackled after catching the ball, or the player who tackled him is penalized for kick-catching interference. Occasionally, a coach lines his team up in a shotgun formation and has the quarterback "quick kick", or "pooch punt", to use the element of surprise to cause the defense not to have a receiver ready. Some teams even do this from a field goal formation, having the ball snapped directly to the placekicker who punts the ball downfield instead of trying a field goal that has a low chance for success. In much the same way as a fake field goal described below , a fake punt is an effort to trick the opposition and either score or gain enough yards for a first down. Fake punts are risky for the same reasons as fake field goals and are thus rarely attempted. The drawback to such a punt is that the ball may roll into the end zone touchback , giving the receiving team normal starting position. Or, if the kick is angled too sharply, it goes out of bounds too early and results in an unusually short, or botched, punt. The best punters are highly regarded for their ability to put the ball out of bounds within five yards of the goal line. These punts are also known as a " coffin corner punt " due to their ability to pin an opposing offense inside its own five-yard line, thus increasing the chances for the opposing defense to score a safety or a defensive touchdown. In a few leagues, onside punting is legal, currently the Canadian Football League is the only professional league as of to allow it the XFL , allowed onside punting if the ball went 25 yards or more, saw noticeable use of it. It can be used as a surprise tactic or a method of covering distances that a regular play could not. In high school football, a field goal attempt is considered a regular punt if the attempt is no good. Thus, kicking from a field goal formation can possibly offer the chance of a punt without the opposing team having a return man. The "no punting" strategy is one that forsakes the practice of punting and instead attempts to make fourth down conversions on as many plays as possible. It has been implemented at Pulaski Academy , a top-ranked prep school, [10] and has been advocated by Gregg Easterbrook in his Tuesday Morning Quarterback column and by author L. Fourth down decisions to punt have been analyzed mathematically by David Romer. The strategy for a field goal is fairly straightforward. The team on offense forms a protective semicircle behind the line of scrimmage on either side of the center, who snaps the ball to the holder. The holder positions the ball so that the kicker – moving from a short distance away – can quickly get into position and accurately kick the ball through the goalposts. The remaining players block the opposing team, whose members try to break through the protective circle to block the kick or bat it aside for a chance to intercept the ball. If a team misses the field goal, the opposing team takes possession of the ball

from the spot where the ball was kicked, as opposed to the line of scrimmage. In some situations, a coach may choose to have his team fake a field goal attempt. The players line up as normal, but instead of holding the ball for a kick, the player receiving the snap may run with the ball, hand it off to another player, or attempt to throw it downfield. It is possible for the defensive team to return a missed field goal. If a field goal attempt is short of the goal posts a player may return the ball just as on a punt. Teams usually try a return only when a very long field goal is attempted at the end of the first half or in the closing seconds of a tied game, since in all other cases it is more advantageous for the defense to just let the ball fall short. Kick and punt returns[edit] Standard returns: The biggest choice facing a kick returner is whether to attempt to run the ball back. In extreme cases—generally during kickoff returns in the closing seconds of play—the returner may attempt a lateral pass to avoid the ball being downed in a tackle. The return team may throw as many lateral passes as they choose, and this is normally done in a desperate attempt to keep the ball alive. This notably occurred on January 8, , during a wild-card game between the Tennessee Titans and Buffalo Bills , in a play known as the Music City Miracle. Another well-known occurrence is an occasion during an NCAA game regarded as " The Play " in which the University of California return team utilized 5 lateral passes for a successful return and a come-from-behind victory. However, he is penalized if he attempts a return after signaling a fair catch; likewise, players who tackle a returner who has signaled a fair catch are penalized. If a player waves for a fair catch and then fails to touch the ball, it may be downed as normal by the kicking team, but if recovered by the receiving team, may not be advanced. However, if any member of the receiving team catches a ball and then drops it, it becomes a live ball and may be recovered by either side. If a punted ball is touched after passing the line of scrimmage, even inadvertently, by a member of the receiving team it becomes a live ball and may be recovered as if a fumble by the kicking team. All place-kicked balls—kick-offs, field goal attempts, and the like—are live balls, which may be played in one way or another by either team subject to restrictions in the case of any "free" kick: This is achieved by either catching the ball generally when close to the end zone so as to prevent a touchback , or surrounding the ball and allowing it to roll or bounce, without touching it, as close as possible to the end zone. If the ball appears to be rolling or bouncing into the end zone, a player may run in front of the goal line and attempt to bat it down or catch it. If a member of the kicking team catches the ball before a member of the receiving team does so, the play is blown dead by the official, and the receiving team takes possession at the spot the ball was spotted by the official.

Chapter 2 : American Strategic Insurance (ASI) Review & Complaints

American Strategies will help you formulate a fundraising plan, assist in targeting potential donors, and help you raise the money you need to wage a successful.

Maritime power will be the deciding factor in this conflict. This is not to say that a conflict with China is inevitable or desired. Yet the responsibility of policy makers, military planners and national security experts is to consider and plan accordingly for conflict. Not assuming that war will come will mean the fight will be longer, harder and more costly and more in doubt. In the last half of the 20th Century, American maritime power was the centerpiece in a policy of containment against Communism. The collapse of the Soviet Union left the U. Our pivot toward Asia, demands we build our future maritime power capabilities and platforms around our strategy. War with China must be an immediate concern. The stage is already set for America to be drawn into conflict now, while she is underprepared. Consider the following scenario: Late The conclusion of the 18th Chinese Party Congress in November did not soothe growing ethnic and economic tensions in China. The Communist leadership looked closer to home for another diversion. Noting the lack of support Washington gave the Philippines, China waited until the carrier USS George Washington was back in its home port of Yokosuka, Japan undergoing regular maintenance. The few Japanese Coast Guard ships could not prevent the landing and soon the islands were occupied with marines and light artillery. Strategy and Maritime Power We begin by making a series of assumptions. First, the policy of the United States is to remain the preeminent world power. Relative decline need not be indicative of retreat from global leadership; America will continue to oppose usurpation by one or more powers whose interests do not largely coincide with our own. A multi-polar world is more dangerous, not less. Second, America will seek to maintain a qualitative military edge over peer competitors, enabling it to be capable of protecting national security interests worldwide. Finally, American policy will seek to ensure continued global economic integration and will fund a military large and capable enough to secure the global commons. In order to meet these assumptions, U. The ability of America to respond hinges on maritime power. The nature of American maritime power has evolved over time, as outlined in by Samuel Huntington. During the Continental Phase, from the founding to , the Navy played a subordinate role, primarily responsible for coastal defense, protecting American commerce and during the Mexican-American and Civil Wars, performing blockading functions and amphibious operations. Maritime policy and thinking was largely influenced by Alfred Thayer Mahan. This doctrine was largely accepted by the Great Powers, including Japan. It is the most politically viable option to posture military forces and respond to challenges without the need for a large land presence. Foreign powers, coalition partners and allies and the local populations prefer regular port visits, exercises and training engagements than the permanent stationing of troops. The American public has also cooled to the idea of large battalions stationed overseas. As the public has also grown more casualty-averse, policy makers need more time to prepare the public for the eventual introduction of land forces and the potentially large number of casualties. The nature of a maritime conflict "slow to escalate" provides the political leadership the most critical of elements in any conflict: As Rear Admiral J. The hypothetical scenario above is an example. Space and cyberspace are newer elements of maritime power. Modern navigation, intelligence gathering and communication, including the Internet, rely on satellite technology and architecture. In the mid to late s, the U. The backbone of a networked military is the satellite and cyberspace architecture and is vital to joint operations. The Dual Nature of War Before considering conflict with China, we have to consider the nature of war itself. War is dichotomous, being fought principally on land, or with both land and maritime elements. Land powers which initiate wars with land-sea powers tend to lose, often because they inflate their own naval capabilities and lack the requisite experience in naval operations. Both were continental powers that began a program of naval expansion with the intent to challenge the British at sea and reach a position of dominance. Both entered conflicts with Britain, only to find that their newly expanded navies did not perform as expected. Their naval bureaucracies retreated from the offensive doctrines in order to protect their new "and very expensive" fleets. Once hostilities commenced, they turned from offensive operations to a guerre de course

commerce raiding , a defensive naval strategy. However, their peacetime advocacy of an offensive naval doctrine made conflict more likely, not less. He holds a Ph. The views expressed here do not represent those of the Department of Defense, Department of the Navy or the U. He welcomes your comments at jbebber gmail. Sources [1] For a more thorough view, see John J. Swartz, Center for Naval Analysis, personal communication, November 8, A General Theory of Power Control. Naval Institute Press, Agression, Defeat and the International System.

Chapter 3 : American Strategy: WW2 - Defence Studies

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These German tanks aided in the battle, which ultimately left the city in ruins. Three days after Congress declared war on Japan, Germany responded by declaring war on the United States. Japan had an advance pledge of support from Hitler in the event of war with the United States. Now President Roosevelt faced a two-ocean war – a true world war. Despite widespread cries for revenge against Japan, the first major decision made by the President was to concentrate on Germany first. Roosevelt believed that a Nazi-dominated Europe would be far more impregnable than any defenses Japan could build in the Pacific. American scientists worried that, with enough time, German scientists might develop weapons of mass destruction. Once Hitler was defeated, the combined Allied forces would concentrate on smashing Japanese ambitions. American military leaders favored a far more aggressive approach to attacking Germany than their British counterparts. A cross-channel invasion of France from Britain would strike at the heart of Nazi strength, but the British command was dubious. Winston Churchill feared that should such an operation fail, the loss of human life, military resources, and British morale could be fatal. Instead, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to implement an immediate blockade of supplies to Germany and to begin bombing German cities and munitions centers. The plan was known as "closing the ring." That maneuver was finally executed in October. Nazi troops were occupying much of the African Mediterranean coast, which had been controlled by France prior to the war. As the British forced a German retreat, Anglo-American forces landed on the west coast of Africa on November 8 to stage a simultaneous assault. Rommel fought gamely, but numbers and positioning soon forced a German surrender. The Allies had achieved their first important joint victory. Simultaneously, the Soviets turned the tide against Nazi advances into the Soviet Union by defeating the German forces at Stalingrad. When springtime came in , the Allies had indeed begun to close the ring. The first American air attack on European enemies came in August. Air Force gunner uses a machine gun to fire at German planes. Once Northern Africa was secured, the Allies took the next step toward Germany by launching invasions of Sicily and Italy. American and British leaders believed that when the Italian people faced occupation of their homeland, they would rise up and overthrow Mussolini. Fearing that the Allies would have a free road up to the border of Austria, German forces began to entrench themselves in Italy. There was no free road to Austria, however. German forces defended the peninsula ferociously, and even when the European war ended in May , the Allies had failed to capture much of Italy. Much information is not accessible from the table of contents, so follow those inline links.

Chapter 4 : American football strategy - Wikipedia

The American Strategy Group is dedicated to understanding the existential threats to the United States and western civilization presented by the Islamic world, Russia, China, and the loss of America's founding principles.

In November , the Allies landed in North Africa. Both officers and men were psychologically unprepared for war. All ranks were not yet imbued with the spirit that made them willing to die rather than fail in any assigned mission. With notable exceptions, the prevailing attitude among American troops was that the North African operations was just another maneuver with live ammunition. The enemy was regarded as the visiting team and this not a major game. Even units suffering heavy casualties did not evince hatred of the enemy; there had been no recognizable effort by the high command to evoke a fighting spirit. He seemed inherently extravagant and irresponsible. If an American driver had trouble with his carburetor he immediately demanded a new one, even though the only trouble was the malfunction of one small part. Vehicles left along the roadside unguarded were cannibalized by almost every passer-by. By , American forces were on the offensive against both Germany and Japan. American military planners did not agree about the best way to launch such a counterattack. Admiral Nimitz of the navy wanted to capture the small groups of Japanese-held islands in the Pacific, then seize Taiwan, and finally attack Japan itself. Although this period comprises more than half the length of the war in the Pacific, somehow more attention seems to be paid in popular histories to other aspects of that war, such as the actions of the carrier fleets of Japan and the United States. The air campaign in the South Pacific, however, was of extreme importance, not just to the persons of all sides who fought there, but to the outcome of the war. This is because it was in, over and around the island of New Guinea that the Japanese Army and Navy, and their air forces, were first stopped, worn down and finally pushed back. The American leaders finally decided to launch both attacks at once. Plans to launch an offensive against the Japanese in the islands of the Pacific were initiated in at the Quadrant Conference held in Quebec. Both Nimitz and MacArthur succeeded. Allied military leaders found a way to defeat the Japanese, by avoiding the islands where the Japanese were strong. But sometimes the allies could not avoid battle, as they had to land on some islands to seize airfields for American bombers. While Unconditional Surrender was sold to the American public and to generations of school textbook writers. One driving force behind the policy was the New Deal vision of a world order, which could live with a Soviet empire, but not the British Empire, or a democratic industrialized Germany. The New Deal plan [the Morgenthau Plan] was to divide Germany into seven little demilitarized agrarian states, in a Carthagian eternal subjugation. That was just fine with Stalin, but Truman became president before this could take place. But lots of people died for this policy before Truman nixed it - including, Fleming shows, a bevy of German Resistance leaders. The war termination strategies adopted by the United States remain controversial despite the passage of more than fifty years. Germany and Japan were determined and resourceful adversaries. Suddenly, sooner than expected, the war ended. More than twenty-five-million soldiers and civilians had died during the six years of fighting. Germany and Japan were defeated. The Soviet Union was strong in much of Eastern Europe. Wartime developments in science and technology provided new tools for the solution of prewar problems that had been put aside and new ones created by the exigencies of the war. The contribution of science to the security and prosperity of the Nation was more widely recognized than ever before.

Chapter 5 : American Strategies | Winning On All Fronts

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Policy options include increased personal property coverage and high value item riders. In addition to standard home insurance, ASI can cover other types of home, including: Condominiums Investment properties under non-package dwelling fire policies Renters Insurance for tenants These policies are sold across the largest number of states, and ASI is looking to expand to cover all 50 states in the near future Builders Risk Builders Risk is offered for builders who are beginning construction of a new home. Umbrella Products Currently, ASI writes only personal lines umbrella policies for those who hold underlying policies with the highest available liability limits. Additional Products ASI also writes flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance program, with excess flood coverage available in some states. Quotes are only available through agents. The Florida Office of Insurance Regulation offers an online rate comparison tool that can provide a general idea of insurance company rates by county, including ASI, to allow comparison to other companies quickly online. In their top 25 Florida-based insurance companies by in-force policies, ASI Preferred is ranked number 12 as of December 31, This may indicate that other companies are offering more competitive rates, but other factors are likely involved. As the company grows and expands, premiums may become more competitive. Claims ASI offers an online claims reporting form that can quickly alert the company to a loss and allow them to respond. Claims can also be reported through a toll-free number or directly to an agent. The claims process starts by assigning a representative and a claim number to the loss, contacting the insured for more information, and then investigating both the loss and the benefits under the policy to determine what is covered. While the time frame can be difficult to determine, ASI estimates that most claims will be resolved within days. ASI has a network of approved vendors that can quickly respond to a claim and work directly with the company for fast resolution and repairs. For catastrophic events, ASI has mobile claims units prepared to arrive at the scene and help to process claims and provide assistance in a quick and smooth manner. This is an important factor in an area such as Florida where hurricanes are a common occurrence. The accreditation covers all of the ASI group of companies. There are complaints in the past 3 years, 35 of which have been closed in the last 12 months. The majority of complaints were related to products or services. There are no records of government actions against ASI. The Florida Department of Financial Services records for complaints show that ASI had eight complaints in the 4th quarter of , the latest available data, with a ratio of 1: This data is only for policies written in Florida, where the company is based. This complaint level is somewhat high compared to similar insurance companies writing policies in the area.

Chapter 6 : American Strategy in World War II: A Reconsideration by Kent Roberts Greenfield

To get a better understanding of the events of the Revolutionary War, it is helpful to evaluate the strategies of the Continental army and the British army in the war and how they both planned to win.

Chapter 7 : American Strategic Insurance - Wikipedia

The world is awash in change. The international order, so painstakingly put together by the greatest generation coming home from mankind's bloodiest conflict, is under increasing stress.

Chapter 8 : American Strategic Insurance Group | Better Business Bureau® Profile

American foreign policy is in a state of upheaval. The rise of Donald Trump and his "America First" platform have created more uncertainty about America's role in the world than at any time.

Chapter 9 : Center for a New American Security

About ASI. ASI is one of the 15 largest homeowners insurance carriers in America and part of the Progressive Group of Insurance Companies. We set big goals, and we achieve them by paying close attention to the details.