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M128X ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE

The Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) is the replacement for the M113 Family of Vehicles within the Armored Brigade Combat Team, comprising approximately 30% of its tracked vehicle fleet. The **M1283 General-Purpose** variant accommodates two crew and six passengers and is reconfigurable to carry one litter and mounted crew-served weapon. The **M1284 Medical Evacuation** variant includes room for three crew, six ambulatory patients or four litter patients, or three ambulatory and two litter patients, and storage for Medical Equipment Sets. The **M1285 Medical Treatment** variant includes room for four crew, one litter patient, and a patient treatment table. The **M1286 Mission Command** variant accommodates a driver, commander, and three workstation operators, and its red side network provides full Tactical Command Post capabilities at brigade and battalion levels. The **M1287 Mortar Carrier** variant accommodates two crew, two mortar crew, a mounted 120 mm mortar, 69 rounds of 120 mm ammunition, and M95 Mortar Fire Control System.

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M10 BOOKER COMBAT VEHICLE

The M10 Booker Combat Vehicle is the U.S. Army's newest tracked ground combat vehicle and will integrate into the Infantry Brigade Combat Team. It will provide a direct fire capability to neutralize enemy bunkers and light armored vehicle threats during offensive and defensive operations. The M10 Booker Combat Vehicle provides overwhelming precision firepower to infantry brigades allowing it to maintain momentum and freedom of action against enemy forces. The platform will provide greater survivability, the ability to identify threat systems earlier and at greater distances and will not restrict movement in off-road terrain. The M10 Booker Combat Vehicle will also allow soldiers to move at a faster pace, protecting the assaulting force.

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STRYKER

The Stryker is an eight-wheeled armored fighting vehicle first used in combat in Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2003. The Stryker Family of Vehicles supports the Stryker Brigade Combat Team, and is built on a common chassis. There are 25 variants.

- 9 Flat-Bottom variants: Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV), Reconnaissance Vehicle, Mortar Carrier (MC), Commander's Vehicle (CV), Fire Support Vehicle (FSV), Engineer Squad Vehicle (ESV), Medical Evacuation Vehicle (MEV), Anti-tank Guided Missile Vehicle (ATGM), Reconnaissance Vehicle (RV) and Nuclear Biological Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle (NBCRV).
- 7 Double-V-Hull (DVH) variants for ICV, CV, MEV, MC, ATGM, FSV, and ESV
- 8 DVHA1 variants of the same mission type that provide greater horsepower and electrical output, along with a more robust suspension and full in-vehicle network

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M1 ABRAMS MAIN BATTLE TANK

The M1 Abrams Main Battle Tank closes with and destroys the enemy using mobility, firepower, and shock effect. The Abrams tank has been used in multiple conflicts worldwide since its first production in 1980. Used by the U.S. Army, U.S. Marine Corps (until 2020), and several countries, the Abrams is a full-tracked, low-profile, land combat assault weapon enabling expeditionary Warfighters to dominate their adversaries through lethal firepower, unparalleled survivability, and audacious maneuver. The Abrams tank sends a message to those who would oppose the United States as to the resolve, capability, and might of the U.S. military. A 1,500-horsepower turbine engine, 120 mm main gun and special armor make the Abrams tank particularly lethal against heavy armor forces. The M1 has undergone several upgrades over its life cycle, resulting in multiple variants: M1, M1A1, M1A2 with system enhancement packages 1, 2 & 3.

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M88 RECOVERY VEHICLE

The M88 Recovery Vehicle Family of Vehicles first appeared in Army inventory in the 1960s, designed to recover on the battlefield heavy equipment and combat vehicles. The M88 has been used in Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom (Iraq) and Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan). Though the original M88 is no longer used, the M88A1 Recovery Vehicle and M88A2 HERCULES (Heavy Equipment Combat Utility Lift and Evacuation System) are still in service. The M88A2 HERCULES recovers tanks mired to different depths, removes and replaces tank turrets and power packs, and uprights overturned heavy combat vehicles. The main winch on the M88A2 is capable of a 70-ton, single-line recovery, allowing the HERCULES to provide recovery of the 70-ton M1A2 Abrams tank. The M88A2 employs an auxiliary power unit to provide auxiliary electrical and hydraulic power when the main engine is not in operation. It can also be used to slave start other vehicles and to refuel or defuel vehicles. The M88A2 can refuel Abrams tanks from its own fuel tanks. An M88A3 is in development.

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M2 BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE

The M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle provides cross-country mobility, mounted firepower, communications, and protection to mechanized infantry when mounted, and overwatch support when dismounted. The U.S. Army has used the Bradley in the Persian Gulf War and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Bradley has multiple variants: The M2A3 & A4 Infantry Fighting Vehicle, and the M2A2 Bradley Operation Desert Shield-Situational Awareness (ODS-SA). The ODS-SA will be phased out in fiscal 2029. The M2A4 has three seats for crew members and seven seats for squad members. Its primary weapon is the M242 25 mm Automatic Cannon. The M2A4 has an independent viewer that allows a commander to scan for targets and maintain situational awareness while remaining under armor and without interfering with the gunner's acquisition and engagement of targets. Platform modifications under the Bradley Engineering Change Proposal (ECP) program include upgraded engine and transmission, improved track (dual pin), torsion bars, road arms, and shock absorbers.

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M109 SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER

The M109 Self-Propelled Howitzer Family of Vehicles first engaged in combat in the Vietnam War. The U.S. Army has since employed it during Operation Desert Storm and Operation Iraqi Freedom. The M109A6 Paladin 155 mm Self-Propelled Howitzer (SPH) and the M992A2 Field Artillery Ammunition Supply Vehicle (FAASV) are tracked combat vehicles that provide the primary indirect fire support to Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCT). The M109A6 Paladin modernized the earlier M109 fleet with a new cab, fire control, and armament system. The M109A7 SPH and the M992A3 Carrier Ammunition Tracked (CAT) is today's modernization of the system. The M109A7 and M992A3 platforms both utilize drivetrain components from the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle and Bradley Fighting Vehicle platforms, supporting commonality across the ABCT formations.

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EXTENDED RANGE CANNON ARTILLERY

Extended Range Cannon Artillery is the next phase of the U.S. Army's self-propelled howitzer's modernization plan. In coordination with ammunition modernization, ERCA will leverage mature capabilities from industry to improve lethality by increasing the range and rate of fire. The Acquisition Strategy for ERCA is emerging and will be solidified once requirements are defined. The ERCA effort is nested within the Army's top Modernization Priority: Long Range Precision Fires (LRPF).

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XM30 COMBAT VEHICLE

The XM30 Combat Vehicle will serve as the U.S. Army's infantry fighting vehicle to create an advantageous position and deliver a decisive strike, while also controlling maneuver robotics and semi-autonomous systems. In the close fight, the XM30 Combat Vehicle will enable the ability of squads to maneuver by detecting and destroying targets at a range beyond the enemy's capability. The XM30 will replace the Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, with sufficient room for growth and modularity to take advantage of transformational technologies. The XM30 will fight as part of a section, platoon, and company of mechanized infantry, executing cross-domain tactics and defeat pacing threats in the close area while maneuvering Soldiers to tactical objectives. Once the unit transitions to the combined mounted/dismounted fight, the XM30 will support the dismounted element with advanced sensors, lethality, protection, and integrated mission command.

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ROBOTIC COMBAT VEHICLES

Robotic Combat Vehicles (RCV) are a revolutionary capability that will forever change the conduct of warfare. The RCV will deliver decisive lethality by rapidly developing Situational Awareness and enabling commanders to employ external or onboard weapon systems while reducing the tactical risk to the formation. The Modular Mission Payloads RCVs offer will allow access to capabilities such as electronic warfare and counter-unmanned aerial systems at the platoon level. RCVs are relevant to all phases of Multi-Domain Operations: Compete, Penetrate, Disintegrate, Exploit, and Recompete.