



Updated March 15, 2023

The Army's Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV)

Background

The Army describes the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) in a March 14, 2023, press release:

[The] AMPV is the replacement for the M-113 Family of Vehicles within the Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT), comprising approximately 30 percent of its tracked vehicle fleet. The Army's worldwide fleet of AMPVs will include nearly 3,000 vehicles delivered within the next 20 years.

The **M1283 General Purpose (GP)** variant (**Figure 1**) provides protected maneuver for soldiers alongside ABCT combat vehicles during tactical operations and provides support to the infantry squad during mounted/dismounted assault during tactical operations. The GP variant accommodates two crew and four soldiers and is reconfigurable to carry one litter.

The **M1284 Medical Evacuation** variant supports the ABCT integration of medical support and casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) as an integrated part of the networked combat forward formation, enhancing the organic medics who ride with and accompany cavalry units during mounted and dismounted operations. Crew capacity is for three crewmembers, and a reconfigurable crew compartment that accommodates four litter casualties, six ambulatory (sitting) casualties, or a combination of two litter and three ambulatory casualties.

The **M1285 Medical Treatment (MT)** variant integrates advanced medical treatment in a mobile surgery suite to the ABCT. The MT hosts four crewmembers, which includes a medic and Physician Assistant or Unit Surgeon, and a treatment table that can serve to carry one litter patient. The vehicle also hosts the capability for onboard medical equipment for casualty care.

The **M1286 Mission Command (MCmd)** variant is the cornerstone of the Army's ABCT Network Modernization Strategy. It takes advantage of increased size, weight, power, and cooling and provides a significant increase in Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance capability. The variant accommodates two crewmembers, and three workstation operators, and its hosted network provides full Tactical Command Post capabilities at brigade and battalion levels.

The **M1287 Mortar Carrier (MC)** variant provides immediate, responsive, heavy mortar fire support to the ABCT in the conduct of fast-paced offensive operations by utilizing the M-121 Mortar System and M-95 Mortar Fire Control System. The MC variant accommodates four soldiers—one vehicle crewmember and three mortar crewmembers.

Figure 1. The Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) General Purpose Variant



Source: United States Army Acquisition Support Center, <https://asc.army.mil/web/portfolio-item/gcs-ampv/>, accessed January 18, 2021.

Program Status

The AMPV is produced by BAE Systems in York, PA. On January 25, 2019, the AMPV entered the low-rate initial production phase (LRIP). The Army originally planned for acquiring a total of 2,907 AMPVs, with initial vehicle delivery in 2020. The AMPV program plans to replace 2,897 M-113 vehicles at the brigade and below level within the ABCT. There are an additional 1,922 M-113s supporting non-ABCT affiliated units (referred to as Echelons Above Brigade [EAB] units) that are not included in the Army's modernization plan.

Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) is a programmatic decision made when manufacturing development is completed and there is an ability to produce a small-quantity set of articles. It also establishes an initial production base and sets the stage for a gradual increase in the production rate to allow for Full-Rate Production (FRP) upon completion of Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E).

Full-Rate Production (FRP) is a decision made that allows for government contracting for economic production quantities following stabilization of the system design and validation of the production process.

Testing Deficiencies and Production Problems

During a limited user test (LUT) in FY2019, the Department of Defense (DOD) Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) and the Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) identified 24 items while testing prototype AMPVs that BAE needed to correct and have evaluated during the Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) by the end of 2021. Reportedly, due to BAE production challenges and effects of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, BAE did not meet the July 2020 first vehicle delivery date and was six to eight months behind the original schedule to deliver vehicles to support AMPV IOT&E and live-fire test events. BAE reportedly delivered its first LRIP AMPV to the Army on August 31, 2020. In March 2023, it was noted by DOD that the AMPV FRP decision was expected sometime in FY2023.

AMPV Reaches Low-Rate Initial Production Rates

In October 2021, it was reported that monthly AMPV production had reached contracted LRIP levels and early manufacturing troubles had subsided. Because of previous delays, total AMPV production remained behind schedule, but BAE had planned to achieve full-rate production by the end of FY2022. Reportedly, the Army now plans to reach its AMPV FRP decision by the end of March 2023.

Army to Begin Training with AMPV in Early 2023

In October 2022, the AMPV Program Executive Officer (PEO) reportedly stated the first Army unit would begin training with the AMPV in January 2023. The PEO further noted the Army planned to equip the unit with 130 AMPVs in January 2023 to facilitate training.

AMPVs Delivered to First Army Unit

According to a March 14, 2023, Army press release, the first AMPVs were delivered to the 1st Armored Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, stationed at Fort Stewart, GA, on March 13, 2023. The Army noted that this was the completion of that unit's AMPV fielding.

FY2024 AMPV Budgetary Information

Table I. FY2024 AMPV Budget Request

Funding Category	Total Request (\$M)	Total Request (Qty.)
Procurement	\$554.8	91
TOTAL	\$554.8	91

Source: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System: United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request, March 2023, p. 3-4.

Notes: \$M = U.S. dollars in millions; Qty. = FY2024 procurement quantities.

AMPV Annual Production Rate

Reportedly, by FY2024, AMPV production rates are planned to increase to 131 vehicles per year and to continue

at that level until at least FY2027. Earlier AMPV program planning documents issued before the 2020 production delay had reportedly called for an annual production rate of 190 AMPVs per year by FY2024. Supposedly, reduced production rates and increased commodity prices have contributed to higher unit costs per vehicle. Unit price increases reportedly have also been attributed to strong inflationary pressures on commodity prices, reusable parts supply expended from vehicles during LRIP, and purchasing AMPVs at lower production rates.

Considerations for Congress

Oversight questions Congress could consider include the following:

M-113s Provided to Ukraine and AMPV Procurement

According to a March 3, 2023, DOD fact sheet on U.S. Security Assistance to Ukraine, 300 M-113s and 100 armored medical treatment vehicles (likely M-113 variants) have been pledged to Ukraine. Reportedly, the M-113s are to be taken from the Army National Guard. It is not known if the Biden Administration will include additional M-113s in future Ukraine military aid packages.

Reportedly, the Army plans to replace M-113s transferred to Ukraine with AMPVs on a one-to-one basis, and the Army was reportedly seeking additional funding in its FY2024 budget request. An examination of the FY2024 AMPV budget request at **Table 1** does not appear to include additional funds for a one-to-one replacement. However, according to a March 14, 2023, *Defense News* article, "First Unit Gets New Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicles Replacing Old M113s," the Army said it "will buy 197 AMPVs total in FY2024 when combining base budget and supplemental funding, which roughly doubles the amount of AMPVs funded in the base budget."

Updated AMPV Program Plans

As previously noted, the 2020 AMPV production delay reportedly resulted in increased per vehicle costs and slower-than-planned-for annual production quantities. If approved AMPV acquisition quantities remain at 2,897 vehicles, there could be cost implications resulting from higher per-vehicle costs as well as a longer production and fielding timeline needed to equip Active and Army National Guard ABCTs. In addition, possible accelerated AMPV production to backfill M-113s provided to Ukraine could have an appreciable impact on the Army's current AMPV production and fielding plans. Given these considerations, Congress might decide to review the Army's current AMPV program plans to determine if an update is required.

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