

**TABLE 3: HELICOPTER**

Name	Crew	Pass	Cargo	Init	Maneuver	Top Speed	Def	Hard	HP	Size	Purchase DC	Restriction
Helicopters (all require Aircraft Operation- Helicopter)												
AH-1F	2	0	0	-2	-2	330 (33)	10	8	40	G	36	Mil.
AH-1W	2	0	0	-2	-2	405 (40)	10	10	50	G	40	Mil.
AH-6	2	0	250 lb.	-4	-4	325 (32)	6	8	40	G	44	Mil.
AH-64A	2	0	0	-2	-2	300 (30)	8	10	50	G	50	Mil.
AH-64D	2	0	0	-2	-2	320 (32)	8	10	50	G	60	Mil.
CH-47D	3	0*	*	-4	-4	340 (34)	6	8	60	G	40	Mil.
CH-53E	3	*	*	-4	-4	324 (32)	6	10	55	G	42	Mil.
MH-6	2	6	700 lb.	-2	-2	330 (33)	8	5	40	G	34	Mil.
MH-53J/M	6	*	*	-4	-4	360 (36)	8*	8	55	G	40	Mil.
OH-58D	2	0	2,000 lbs.	-2	-2	252 (25)	8	5	40	G	40	Mil.
RAH-66	2	0	0	-2	-2	360 (36)	8	10	50	G	62	Mil.
SH-60	4	0	0	-4	-4	390 (39)	6	6	40	G	40	Mil.
UH-1N	2	0*	5,000 lbs.	-4	-4	288 (28)	6	6	35	G	32	Mil.
V-22A	2	24	14K lbs.	-4	-4	585 (58)	6	6	55	G	42	Mil.

* See Below

HELICOPTERS

Originally helicopters were used for transport, a function they are still ideally suited to because of their ability to take off and land with very little space and in almost any terrain. However, more and more helicopters are being designed to attack targets on the ground, provide air support, and undertake air superiority missions.

AH-1F COBRA ATTACK HELICOPTER

The Cobra was the first true attack helicopter in the world, and entered service in Viet Nam in 1967. These 38-inch wide aircraft are extremely difficult targets (gaining a +2 Dodge bonus to Defense), and are still in service today, although current models are far superior in weaponry and night vision capabilities to the craft that served so admirably in Viet Nam. These craft are armed with a 20mm Cannon (500 rounds), 70 mm Rockets (76 rounds), and 8 TOW Wire Guided missiles (if the craft carries TOW missiles, it can only carry 38 rounds of 70mm Rocket ammunition). This craft provides ¾ cover for crew.

The AH-1F is 9 squares long, and 10 squares wide (rotor diameter).

AH-1W SUPERCOBRA ATTACK HELICOPTER

The SuperCobra is an improved version of the AH-1. Like the B-52 and the Minuteman, the AH-1 has proven extremely adaptable which has allowed it to be updated, keeping it at the forefront of military technology. Large numbers of these helicopters are in service today, especially in the Marines.

In addition to the 20mm cannon and 70 mm rockets, the AH-1W can be armed with 8 TOW missiles or 4 TOW and 4 Hellfire missiles. When armed with missiles, the AH-1 can carry its full load of 70 mm rockets.

The AH-1W contains advanced Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) targeting system that provides automatic targeting and rangefinding in all conditions. This system grants the crew Darkvision to a range of 300 ft., grants a +1 equipment bonus to all ranged attacks and allows the AH-1W to fire missiles without

incurring a range penalty.

The AH-1W continues to be updated, with the ability to carry the Maverick missile coming in the near future.

The AH-1W is 9 squares long, and 10 squares wide (rotor diameter).

AH-6J LITTLE BIRD

The AH-6 is a modified MH-6, with the passenger facilities removed and replaced with 2 miniguns and 3000 rounds of ammunition (1500 each) as well as two 7-shot 70mm rocket pods.

This craft provides ¾ cover for crew and up to one passenger who can be carried internally. When used as a troop transport all 6 soldiers must be carried externally.

Instead of the standard weapon configuration detailed above, the AH-6J can be outfitted with 4 Hellfire missiles instead.

The crew of an AH-6J consists of a pilot (who is also the commander) and a co-pilot (who also functions as a reconnaissance observer). When flying attack missions over land, a co-pilot is not required



provides $\frac{3}{4}$ cover for crew.

The AH-64A contains a Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) that grants the crew Darkvision to a range of 300 ft.

The Apache's weapon systems can be configured for a variety of combat assignments as follows:

Anti-Armor: 8 Hellfire Missiles, 320 rounds 30 mm Cannon; +2 Initiative and Maneuverability; +10 Top Speed.

Ground Support: 76 rounds 70 mm Rockets, 1200 rounds 20 mm Cannon; -2 Initiative and Maneuverability; -20 Top Speed.

Multi-Purpose (Ground Defense): 8 Hellfire Missiles, 38 rounds 70 mm Rockets, 1200 rounds 30 mm Cannon; -2 Initiative and Maneuverability. The Apache carries this load if a variety of ground threats are anticipated but no threats from the air.

Multi-Purpose (Air Defense): 16 Hellfire Missiles, 4 Sidewinder Air to Air Missiles, 600 rounds 30 mm Cannon; -2 Initiative and Maneuverability.

The AH-64 is 12 squares long, and 10 squares wide (rotor diameter). The fuselage (including wings and weapon mounts) is 3 squares wide.

AH-64D APACHE LONGBOW ATTACK HELICOPTER

This improvement of the Apache, which debuted in 1995, is at least four times as survivable as the Apache A, due to the addition of the Longbow target acquisition system. This technology allows the helicopter to fire Hellfire missiles with no range penalties as well as a +1 equipment bonus to all ranged attacks. In addition the AH-64D incorporates the same FLIR capabilities as the AH-64A. Because of this huge advantage, the Apache D carries 16 Hellfire Missiles and no 70 mm Rockets when outfitted for Multi-Purpose operations. This craft provides $\frac{3}{4}$ cover for crew.

The AH-64D is 12 squares long, and 10 squares

(though the pilot takes a -2 penalty to attack rolls and Pilot skill checks without a co-pilot). When flying over water a co-pilot is required (if unavailable for some reason the pilot takes a -4 penalty to attack rolls and Pilot skill checks).

The AH-6J contains advanced Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) targeting system that provides automatic targeting and rangefinding in all conditions. This system grants the crew Darkvision to a range of 300 ft., grants a +1 equipment bonus to all ranged attacks and allows the AH-1W to fire missiles without incurring a range penalty.

The AH-6J is also equipped with radar and laser detection systems that allow the pilot to determine

when the craft is being targeted by these devices and gain a +1 equipment bonus to attack rolls if attacking a target using these systems.

The AH-6 is 6 squares long, and 4 squares wide (rotor diameter). The fuselage is one square wide.

AH-64A APACHE ATTACK HELICOPTER

The primary attack helicopter of the United States Army, the Apache is regarded by many as the finest combat helicopter in military history. The Apache has full night vision capabilities, allowing its two-man crew to see as well in darkness or adverse weather conditions as they can during the day. This craft



wide (rotor diameter). The fuselage (including wings and weapon mounts) is 3 squares wide.

CH-47D CHINOOK

The Chinook is the army's primary cargo helicopter, capable of carrying over 50 fully armed soldiers and deploying them via ground exit, rappelling, or airborne insertion.

In its troop transport capacity the Ch-47D can transport 55 soldiers.

In its medical evacuation capacity the CH-47D can transport 24 patients on litters along with an attending medic.

In its cargo transport capacity the CH-47D can transport 14,000 lbs of cargo internally, or 23,000 lbs. of cargo externally in cargo netting. Cargo transported externally receives no cover from the Ch-47D.

Door mounted .50 caliber machineguns can be added as well. The Chinook provides $\frac{3}{4}$ cover for crew and total cover for passengers when the cargo doors are closed. If they are open (which allows the Chinook to fire door mounted machine guns or debark soldiers carried inside), the Chinook provides no cover for passengers.

The CH-47 is 20 squares long (including front and rear rotors), and 12 squares wide (rotor diameter).

CH-53E SUPER STALLION

The Ch-53E provides the Marine Corps with a heavy helicopter transport capable of lifting off from ships at sea to deliver troops and supplies to forces on land.

In its troop transport capacity the CH-53E can transport 37 soldiers.

In its medical evacuation capacity the CH-53E can transport 24 wounded on litters plus 4 medical attendants.

In its cargo transport capacity the CH-53E can transport 8,000 lbs. of cargo internally.

The Ch-53E provides $\frac{3}{4}$ cover for flight crew and

total cover to passengers and cargo.

The CH-53 E is 14 squares long and 18 squares wide (rotor diameter).

MH-6J "LITTLE BIRD"

The MH-6 is a utility helicopter designed to insert or extract small forces quickly and efficiently. This aircraft sees extensive use in special operations missions. In place of the weapon pods, two planks are fitted allowing up to six people to sit outside the helicopter (passengers receive no cover from the MH-6). However, all 6 passengers may leave the MH-6 as a move action (they are simply walking off the planks). In addition to the 6 passengers the MH-6J can carry two motorcycles as well.

This helicopter is unarmed.

This craft provides $\frac{3}{4}$ cover for crew, but, as noted above, none for passengers.

The MH-6J contains advanced Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) targeting system that provides automatic targeting and rangefinding in all conditions. This system grants the crew Darkvision to a range of 300 ft., grants a +1 equipment bonus to all ranged attacks and allows the MH-6J to fire missiles without incurring a range penalty.

The MH-6J is also equipped with radar and laser detection systems that allow the pilot to determine when the craft is being targeted by these devices and gain a +1 equipment bonus to attack rolls if attacking a target using these systems.

The MH-6 is 6 squares long, and 4 squares wide (rotor diameter). The fuselage is one square wide.

MH-53J/M PAVE LOW

The MH-53J/M is one of the most powerful special operations helicopter in the Air Force inventory and is used when a craft capable of long-range penetration into enemy territory is needed because of its excellent survivability and great range. The MH-53J/M's

primary missions are infiltration and exfiltration of special operations forces as well as resupply of special operations forces deep in enemy territory. The MH-53J/M is also capable of providing close air support to special operations forces since it is armed.

The MH-53J/M contains advanced Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR). This system grants the crew Darkvision to a range of 300 ft. It also contains an advanced avionics package providing real-time target tracking and battlefield information to increase survivability. This system grants the craft a +2 Dodge bonus to Defense.

The MH-53J/M can carry 38 troops or 14 litters and can carry 20,000 lbs. of cargo externally (cargo carried in this way receives no cover from the MH-53J/M).

The MH-53J/M is armed with three miniguns (1,500 rounds of ammo each). One of these guns is fired by the co-pilot and the other two are fired by gunners (included in the 6-man crew listed above).

OH-58D KIOWA WARRIOR

The Kiowa Warrior is a lightly armed attack helicopter with excellent night vision and radar capabilities, as well as sophisticated computer imaging that allows it to see the whole battlefield. In addition, Kiowas can be outfitted with various weapon loads, which can be quickly changed by ground crews, allowing the craft to perform roles from ground support, to reconnaissance, to ship defense.

In fact, during the Gulf War, small, fast gunboats, and minelayers that were coming out at night were harrying American ships. After two encounters with the Kiowa, these boats refused to leave port.

This craft provides $\frac{3}{4}$ cover for crew. The OH-58D is crewed by a pilot (who is also the commander) and a co-pilot (who also serves as a reconnaissance observer).

The OH-58D carries its cargo externally on a hook



below the fuselage. It grants no cover to cargo carried in this way. The OH-58D can also carry two wounded soldiers in externally mounted casualty litters in emergencies. Again these extra passengers do not benefit from any cover from the aircraft.

In addition to its potent armaments, the OH-58D is equipped with a sophisticated electronic countermeasures system that includes: an infrared jamming system that negates any equipment attack bonus a vehicle might grant and radar and laser detection systems that allow the pilot to determine when the craft is being targeted by these devices and gain a +1 equipment bonus to attack rolls if attacking a target using these systems.

A mast mounted sight (MMS) mounted above the rotor blades grants the pilot and co-pilot Darkvision to a range of 200 ft. and a +1 equipment bonus to ranged attack rolls with the OH-58D's weapons.

The Kiowa has two weapons mounts, which may carry one weapon system per mount, and may be outfitted as follows, with weapons systems varying based on the craft's mission: 50 caliber machine gun (left weapons pod only), 500 rounds ammunition; 70 mm Rockets, 7 per side; Stinger ATA missiles, 2 per side; Hellfire missiles, 2 per side.

The OH-58D is 10 squares long, and 8 squares wide (rotor diameter).

RAH-66 COMANCHE I

The first attack helicopter built to take advantage of advances in stealth technology seen in the B-2 Spirit, the Comanche is similar in size and mission to the Apache helicopter, which it is intended to replace. To reduce its radar profile, the Comanche will carry all weapons internally on most missions (though it can be upgunned with stub-wing mounts when stealth is not called for). Everything about the Comanche is designed to enhance its stealth capabilities and grant it a radar profile 360 times smaller than that of the AH-

64. Sophisticated venting systems for the Comanche's rotor exhaust reduce the helicopter's IR signature by twenty-five percent and a shrouded tail rotor reduces noise, making the Comanche 6 times quieter than the Apache.

This craft provides $\frac{3}{4}$ cover for crew. The Comanche is crewed by a pilot (who is also the commander) and a co-pilot (who also serves as the gunner).

The Comanche is equipped with a second generation Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) as well as the Longbow targeting system so successful on the AH-64. These systems grant the crew Darkvision to a range of 300 ft. and Low-light vision beyond 300 ft. a +1 bonus to all ranged attacks and no range penalties on missile attacks.

The Comanche is completely invisible to conventional radar.

The Comanche's normal armament consists of the new XM-301 20mm cannon (with 1,000 rounds of ammunition) and either 3 Hellfire or 6 Stinger missiles, stored internally. The Comanche can be outfitted with external weapons pods allowing it to carry an additional 4 Hellfire or 8 Stinger missiles but this deprives the Comanche of its radar invisibility.

The Comanche is 9 squares long and 9 squares wide (rotor diameter).

SH-60 SEAHAWK

The Seahawk is used by the Navy as an anti-submarine combat helicopter. These craft carry up to 20 Sonar Buoys and 3 Mk 46 Torpedoes. The Coast Guard also uses these craft as search and rescue helicopters, with a retractable cable system, used for retrieving men down in the water, replacing the weaponry. A variation of this craft, the UH-60 Blackhawk, is also used by the Army. Statistics for the Blackhawk may be found in the d20 Modern Core Rulebook.

The SH-60 is 13 squares long, and 11 squares wide (rotor diameter).

UH-1N

The UH-1N, or "Huey" as it is popularly known has been the quintessential utility helicopter for three decades. Current numbers of this reliable aircraft are approximately 100 in the Marines and over 800 in the Army. The primary functions of the UH-1N are troop transport, medical transport and resupply.

In its role as a troop transport the UH-1N can carry 11 soldiers. When employed in this role it often mounts two machine guns, either M-60 or .50 caliber (one on each side) in the doors.

In its role as a medical transport the UH-1N can carry 6 wounded soldiers in litters, along with one medic to attend them in transport.

In its transport/resupply role the UH-1N can carry up to 5,000 lbs. of cargo internally.

The UH-1N is 8 squares long and 10 squares wide (rotor diameter).

V-22A OSPREY

A radical tilt-rotor design, the Osprey is an aircraft with all the advantages of a helicopter and a turbo-prop. The blades of the aircraft can pivot, allowing it VTOL capabilities like a helicopter. Once the craft is airborne, the rotors tilt forward, granting it the speed and fuel-efficiency of a turbo-prop aircraft. The Osprey carries two .50 Caliber machineguns, with 1,000 rounds each.

Capable of operating from traditional runways or ships, V-22As are entering service for the Air Force, where they will serve as long-range deployment craft for special operations, and the Navy, where they will serve as combat search and rescue, special operations insertion and extraction, and fleet supply vehicles. The vast majority of these craft have been ordered by the Marine Corps, however, who see the Osprey as an