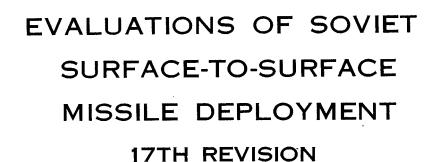
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103 Pages

March 1965



A Report of the Deployment Working Group of the

Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee

**DECLASS REVIEW by NIMA/DOD** 

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# EVALUATIONS OF SOVIET SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

17TH REVISION

A Report of the Deployment Working Group

of the

Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee

March 1965

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The Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee (GMAIC) wishes to express its appreciation to the National Photographic Interpretation Center for its assistance in the editing, illustration, and publication of this report.

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# **PREFACE**

This report, published bimonthly by the GMAIC Deployment Working Group (DWG), provides a comprehensive, ready-reference listing of all ICBM, IRBM, and MRBM deployment locations, types of site configurations, photographic references, estimated construction and operational status, and other evaluations by the DWG. These data constitute the majority view of the DWG membership, and may not correspond precisely to individual assessments by each member. Additional data may be added to future revisions.

Dissemination of the report was previously limited to holders of the DWG report, <u>Soviet Surface-to-Surface Missile Deployment.</u> Because the information contained herein is both supplemental and self-sustaining, distribution will no longer be limited to holders of the above report.

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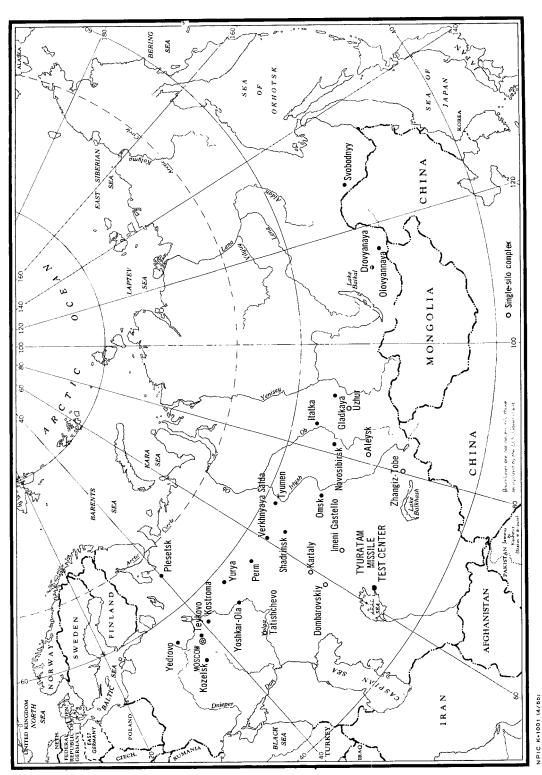


FIGURE 1. DEPLOYMENT OF SOVIET ICBM COMPLEXES.

## INTRODUCTION

This report is the 17th Revision of Evaluations of Soviet Surface-to-Surface Missile Deployment prepared by the Deployment Working Group (DWG) of the Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee (GMAIC). While information contained in this and previous revisions is self-sustaining, it serves to supplement the basic DWG report Soviet Surface-to-Surface Missile Deployment, which provides detailed information on individual launch facilities of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces. The basic report, dated 1 January 1962 (Control Number has been revised and updated on a periodic basis. Further updating is accomplished in reports prepared and published for GMAIC by the National Photographic Interpretation Center.

tinuing analysis of previous missions and other sources have provided additional information on the Soviet strategic ballistic missile deployment program. The new data are reflected in Table 1 and in the estimated operational status shown in Tables 2, 3, and 4. Also in this revision are the addition of a new Table 5 containing information on surface-to-surface missile launch sites at the Kapustin Yar Missile Test Center, and Table 8 which lists the technical characteristics of Soviet ICBM, IRBM, and MRBM systems currently operational or under development. Cutoff date for information contained in this report is 20 February 1965.

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# SOVIET ICBM DEPLOYMENT

Significant developments in the Soviet ICBM deployment program since publication of our 16th Revision include confirmation that single

silos of 2 different configurations are being deployed; identification of single-silo deployment at 1 new and 3, possibly 4, of the 18 older complexes; additional single-silo deployment at complexes previously associated with these configurations; and probable completion of the last 3 Type IIIA sites of the group begun in 1963. At the Tyuratam Missile Test Center, a newly identified single-silo site has been designated Launch Site K3(20).

# **CURRENT DEPLOYMENT**

The number of identified ICBM complexes is now 25, following the identification of a new complex at Tatishchevo, near Saratov. The 25 complexes now contain a total of 323 confirmed and probable launchers in various stages of construction, of which 150 are soft and 173 are hard. Included in the hard launchers are 95 single silos. See Figure 1 for locations of deployed ICBM complexes.

Of the 323 confirmed and probable launchers, 224 are estimated to be operational, including 78 in a hard configuration. In addition, we believe that 26 of the 36 launchers at Tyuratam are operational, although not normally considered as part of the operational ICBM force.

Eleven of the 25 complexes contain both hard and soft launchers, 4 contain only soft sites, and 10 have hard sites only. The number of launchers identified at individual complexes ranges from a low of 3 at Omsk to a high of 29 at Olovyannaya. We cannot determine the typical number of sites or launchers which any individual complex ultimately will contain.

In the past, Plesetsk has been the only complex at which more than 1 missile system was deployed. It now appears that mixed deployment is occurring at Olovyannaya, Drovyanaya, Gladkaya, and possibly Perm, since we believe it unlikely that the SS-7 or any missile

of similar size can be accommodated in the single silos under construction at these complexes.

The ICBM sites have been designated by type, as shown and explained in Figure 2. The single silos have been designated Types IIIC and IIID and diagrams have been included, although final configurations cannot be determined as yet. We have also included a diagram of the Type IB probable rail-served soft sites under construction at Plesetsk, although we do not know the final configuration or associated missile system.

Evaluation of all evidence received since our last revision has resulted in the following changes at the complexes indicated, and at Tyuratam:

# ADDITIONS:

DROVYANAYA, Launch Group G(7-16), Type IIID, under construction

GLADKAYA, Launch Group F(7-13), Type IIID, under construction

KARTALY, Launch Sites D(4), E(5), and F(6), Type IIIC, under construction OLOVYANNAYA, Launch Group E (14-

23), Type IIID, under construction PERM, Possible Launch Group G, Type IIID, under construction

TATISHCHEVO (New Complex), Launch Groups A(1-11) and B(12-21), Type IIID, under construction

UZHUR, Possible Launch Sites G(7) and H(8), Type IIIC, under construction ZHANGIZ-TOBE, Launch Site F(6), Type IIIC, under construction

TYURATAM, Launch Site K3(20), Type IIID, under construction.

## DELETION:

KOSTROMA, Launch Site H(8), Type IIIA, abandoned.

# SINGLE-SILO DEPLOYMENT

## General

We have now identified nearly 100 confirmed, probable, and possible single-silo launch sites in early, mid, and late stages of construction\* at 7 new and 3, possibly 4, of the older SS-7 complexes. We believe that this deployment program will continue.

Recent photography of deployed sites and the Tyuratam Missile Test Center, particularly indicates that single silos of 2 different types are being deployed. We have designated these 2 configurations as Type IIIC and Type IIID. Our analysis of these site configurations, and the deployment program associated with each, is presented in the following paragraphs.

# Type IIIC Sites GENERAL

We have identified 35 sites of the Type IIIC configuration, located at the previously identified single-silo complexes at Aleysk, Dombarovskiy, Imeni Gastello, Kartaly, Uzhur, and Zhan-Each of the complexes, except giz-Tobe. Dombarovskiy, currently contains 6 confirmed launch sites. The Dombarovskiy complex, which had 5 sites when last observed on good photogprobably also has a raphy in sixth site as yet undetected. In addition, recently initiated construction activity at Uzhur, the farthest advanced of the 6 complexes, suggests the start of another 3 sites. The launch

early stage, clearing and grading, open-cut silo excavation, silo coring; midstage, silo under construction, silo backfilling; late stage, silo cover installed, final backfill and grading; complete, final configuration apparent; operational, equipment installed and checked out (estimated).

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25X1

<sup>\*</sup>To clarify our use of the terms early, mid, and late in referring to construction stages at single-silo sites, identifiable steps in the construction process have been categorized as follows:

25X1

25X1

25X1

sites at each complex are separated by distances ranging from 3 to 6 miles.

All 6 complexes are rail-served and all are located in the south-central USSR, in a belt generally south of that containing the 18 older complexes. Each consists of a complex support facility and a rail-to-road transfer point, in addition to the launch sites. earliest construction at any of the single-silo complexes was begun in following the cessation of construction starts of older site configurations and subsequent to, or concurrent with, abandonment of several secondgeneration sites that were in early-to-mid construction stages. Construction of the earliest single silos probably commenced about and all of those currently confirmed were under construction by

#### SITE CONFIGURATION

Each Type IIIC launch site contains a modest site support facility and a single silo similar in shape, size, and technique of construction to the individual silos accommodating the SS-7 missile (and possibly the SS-9) at Type IIIA sites. An artist's concept of a Type IIIC site is depicted in Figure 3. Construction begins with the digging of a square excavation approximately 100 to 140 feet on a side and an estimated 20 to 30 feet deep. Access to the excavation is provided by 2 earth ramps which, along with the excavation, present a Ushaped appearance. The next step in construction appears to be silo coring in the approximate center of the excavation. Mensuration of this coring is difficult but the diameter appears to be approximately 30 to 40 feet. Spoil from the excavation is usually arranged in a neat flattopped rectangle approximately 150 to 180 by 75 feet on one side of the coring, and a flattopped square approximately 75 by 75 feet on the other side. In a few instances, the nature

of the terrain has dictated that these surfaces be formed by cutting rather than filling. At several sites, the tops of these earth mounds have been surfaced with what appears to be concrete, suggesting that the earth mounding provides a hardstand at ground level, probably to facilitate future missile handling and servicing. No evidence of a structure under the earth mounds has been detected.

The overall silo structure arising from the bottom of the excavation appears to be square, and roughly 60 feet on a side. Mensuration of the inner silo, which ranges from 25 to 30 feet in diameter, has been difficult on available photography. Rings, which we believe are utilized to form the inner wall of the silo, have been identified on 2 occasions and appear to have an inner diameter of about

25X1

The most advanced of the deployed Type IIIC sites are now in a midstage of construction, with ramps extending from the sides of the excavation to the silo structures, none of which has yet reached ground level. At 1 launch site at Kartaly, it appears that apertures are located on 2 sides of the silo structure. These could be the flame exhaust ports inherent in a W-shaped flame deflection system which permit the missile to fly out of the silo.

At Uzhur, the most advanced complex, a probable hardened control facility and a probable interferometer (Figure 4) are under construction at Launch Site B(2). Cabling leads from this launch site toward the other sites in the complex. Control facilities are probably under construction at Aleysk Launch Site C(3), Dombarovskiy Launch Site B(3), Imeni Gastello Launch Site D(4), Zhangiz-Tobe Launch Site A(1), and possibly at Kartaly Launch Site A(1).

## TYURATAM PROTOTYPES

We believe that the prototype of the Type IIIC site at the Tyuratam Missile Test Center

is either the group formed by Launch Sites A3(15), B2(16), and Launch Complex I(14), or Launch Sites G7(18) and K1 and K2(13), or both. We can see no significant difference between the sites of these groups at the rangehead, or between them and deployed Type IIIC sites. We cannot explain the wide physical separation of the 2 groups of sites at the rangehead, however.

Construction of the group formed by Launch Sites G7(18) and K1 and K2(13) was first observed in \_\_\_\_\_\_ and probably began in \_\_\_\_\_\_ As with the other group, all 3 sites are in a midstage of construction and all are connected by probable cable ditches (Figures 8 and 9). A probable hardened control tacility and an L-shaped interferometer are under construction at Launch Site G7(18), but none can be observed at the 2 associated sites.

### DEPLOYMENT PATTERN

Although the pattern at deployed complexes is far less clear than at Tyuratam, the majority of the DWG believes, based on analysis of available evidence, that deployment of Type IIIC sites will be in groups of 3, with a common control and guidance facility located at 1 launch facility. (One member believes that until such time as a second interferometer is confirmed groups of 6 sites are equally likely.) We further believe that redundant cabling will interconnect

the launch and control facilities of 2 or more groups in such a manner as to permit maximum flexibility in the event that 1 control center and/ or guidance facility is rendered inoperative.

In making this judgment we examined what appeared to be 3 possible alternatives: (1) each site an entity, (2) groups of 3 sites, and (3) groups of 6 sites. We eliminated the first alternative because there is good evidence that not all sites will contain control/guidance facilities. The third alternative seems less likely than the second because of construction timing (starts for some groups of 6 sites were spread out over relatively long periods of time, including a 10-month period at 1 complex). The group of 3 sites appears the most logical in view of the prototype groups at Tyuratam, construction timing observed, and the demonstrated proclivity of the Soviets for groups of 3 at the older SS-7 and SS-8 hard sites. Additionally, at Aleysk and Imeni Gastello, the only complexes where security fences can be identified at all 6 sites, 2 fences are of the large size and configuration reminiscent of Launch Complex I(14) and Launch Site G7(18) at Tyuratam, while the other 4 are too small to accommodate interferometers.

# CONSTRUCTION TIMING

Construction of Type IIIC sites has been progressing more slowly than we had originally anticipated, or can fully understand in view of the similarity between this type of single silo and the earlier SS-7 variety. Some of the later Type IIIA sites were apparently completed in 17 months. The earliest of the Type IIIC sites have now been under construction for more than a year and have not yet reached a late stage of construction. As backfilling and other construction procedures are difficult during the winter months, we expect to see considerably greater progress with the advent of warmer weather. We believe, however, that it will take a minimum of 18 to 21 months for the "brick and mortar"

25X1

25X1 25X1

phase of silo construction to be completed at the most advanced of the deployed sites. With additional time for the installation and checkout of equipment, we believe that it will take a minimum of 21 to 24 months for each of these groups of sites to become operational.

Since we have estimated that Type IIIC sites will be employed in groups of 3, we are assuming also that they will become operational in the same manner, although we do not exclude the possibility that 1 or 2 silos of each group could have a somewhat earlier emergency capability.

In order to estimate probable completion dates, we have attempted to determine the operational groups of Type IIIC sites at each complex, based on geographical location, construction timing, and actual or postulated location of sites containing control/guidance facilities. The resultant groupings, listed below, are very tenuous. However, reasonable alternatives within each complex will not materially affect estimated operational dates.

Complex/Site

Estimated Start

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Aleysk
Launch Sites A(1),B(2),C(3)
Launch Sites D(4),E(5),F(6)
Dombarovskiy
Launch Sites A(4),B(3),C(2)
Launch Sites D(1),E(6),F (assumed)
Imeni Gastello
Launch Sites A(1),D(4),E(5)
Launch Sites B(2),C(3),F(6)
Kartaly
Launch Sites A(1),E(5),F(6)
Launch Sites B(2),C(3),D(4)
Uzhur
Launch Sites A(1),B(2),E(5)
Launch Sites C(3),D(4),F(6)

Zhangiz-Tobe

Launch Sites A(1),B(2),C(3)

Launch Sites D(4),E(5),F(6)

The list above also depicts our estimate of starting dates for the tentative groups of 3 sites within each complex.\* Our estimated op-

erational dates for these groups are contained in Table 2 and are based on a 21- to 24-month construction period, beginning with the start of the first site in each group.

#### LOGISTIC SUPPORT

Logistic support facilities at each of the 6 complexes associated with Type IIIC site deployment consists of a complex support facility, a rail-to-road transfer point, and relatively limited individual site support facilities. All of these facilities are currently in varying stages of construction and assessment is difficult at this stage in the deployment program. However, a general comparison can be made with similar facilities at the 18 older ICBM complexes.

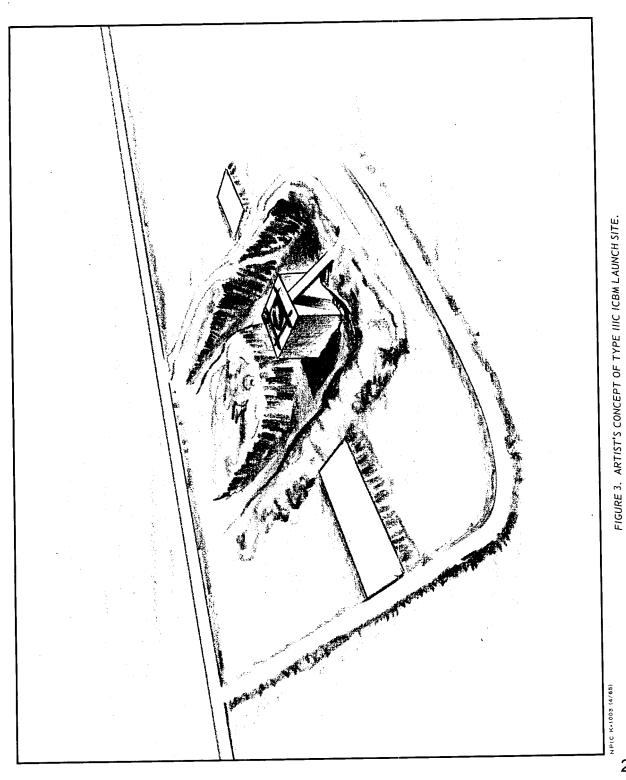
Complex support facilities at the older complexes vary significantly in terms of area and extent of facilities. The number of buildings, for example, ranges from a low of approximately 45 at Gladkaya to a high of about 230 at Verkhnyaya Salda. From present evidence, it appears that, in terms of numbers of buildings, the complex support facilities at the newer complexes will equate to the smallest of the old. It is too early to attempt a detailed comparison of complex support facilities at the older and newer complexes, but the newer complexes do have a facility that is not apparent at the older complexes. It consists of an adjacent secured area approximately 1,100 by 900 feet containing 9 to 11 large rectangular buildings and 10 to 15 other buildings of various sizes, including 1 that is T-shaped. The function of this facility cannot be determined at the present time.

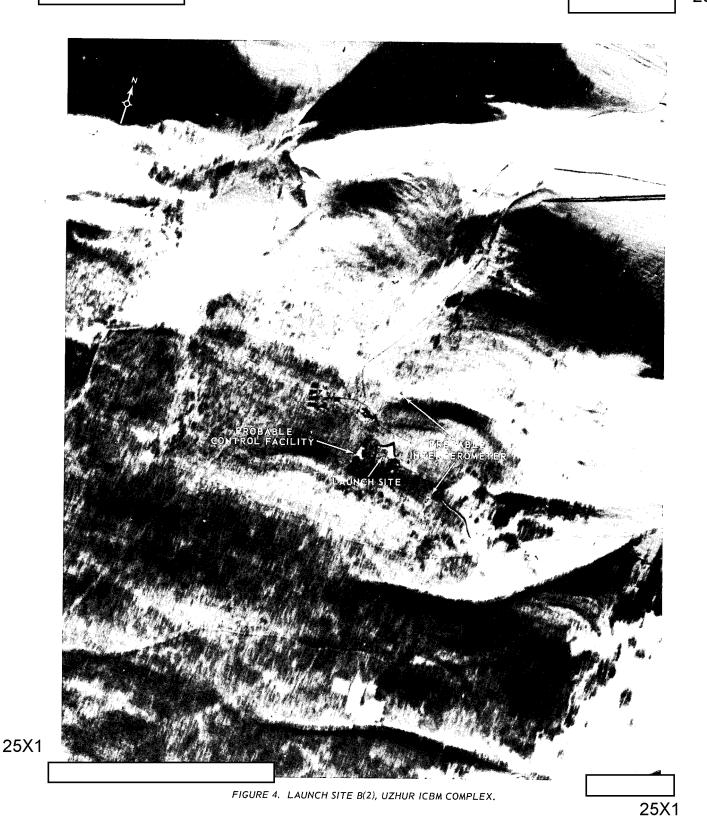
Rail-to-road transfer points at the 6 newer complexes are in an early stage of construction and we have no basis as yet to compare them with similar facilities at the older complexes. The relative location of the transfer points is identical at both the newer and older complexes, i.e., between the complex support facilities and the launch sites, indicating that incoming mis-

<sup>\*</sup>Estimated starting dates represent the majority view of the DWG membership and may not correspond precisely to individual assessments by each member.

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	siles and associated equipment will go directly to the launch sites from the rail-to-road transfer point.  Site support facilities at Type IIIC sites apparently will be much more limited than at comparable hard sites at the older complexes. In general they are being constructed concurrently with the launch facility and consist of	The Dombarovskiy Complex is covered by good quality photography on Launch Sites A(4) through D(1) remain in a midstage of construction, while Launch Site E(6) remains in an early stage. A probable control facility is under construction at Launch Site B(3), approximately 250 feet east of the silo excavation. The security fence	25X1 25X1
	2 to 5 rectangular buildings approximately 150 by 50 feet (Figure 10). At the older complexes, site support facilities are much larger, containing an administration and housing section, as well as what appears to be a technical support section (Figure 11).	at this site encompasses an area large enough to accommodate an interferometer of the type identified at Launch Site G7(18) and Launch Complex I(14) at Tyuratam.  The Imeni Gastello Complex is well covered	25X1
	Previous assessments of the 18 older complexes have shown that no meaningful estimate of the total number of launch sites intended for a given complex can be made based on the size of the complex support facility. In most cases, if not all, the size of the complex	All 6 launch sites are in a midstage of construction and a probable control bunker is under construction at Launch Site D(4). The fence at this site is also of the size and configuration required to accommodate an interferometer.  Coverage of the Kartaly Complex on Mission	
	support facility appears out of proportion to the relatively small number of sites deployed. Therefore, we do not believe it feasible to estimate the total number of sites that the new complexes will contain based on the size of the support facilities.	(Figure 14) confirmed Launch Sites B(2) and C(3) and revealed newly identified Launch Sites D(4), E(5), and F(6). All 6 sites are in a midstage of construction. Launch Site D(4), located 12.7 nm south-southwest of the complex support facility, can be	25X1 25X1
25X1	DEVELOPMENTS AT DEPLOYED TYPE HIC COMPLEXES	negated in and was first visible in Launch Site E(5), located 11.8 nm west-	25X1 25X1
	of the Aleysk Complex. All 6 launch sites are in a midstage of construction, although snow cover precludes detailed interpretation. A probable control bunker (Figure 12) is under construction at Launch Site C(3). Excellent coverage	southwest of the complex support facility, can be negated in and was first observed in Launch Site F(6), located 10 nm west-northwest of the complex support facility, can	25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1
25X1	of the complex support facility was obtained on the photography (Figure 13). This facility now contains approximately 115 buildings in the administration and housing area, 19 buildings in the railhead and storage area, and 7 buildings, including a 505- by 80-foot structure, in an area of unidentified activity 3,200 feet	be negated in and was first seen later the same month on Further coverage of this complex on showed a possible control bunker under construction at Launch Site A(1). A schematic layout of this complex is shown in Figure 15.	25X1 25X1 25X1
	southeast of the railhead and storage area.	29	5X1

25X	Approved For General 2001 2012 26:	CIA-RDP78T04757A000300010016-9.	
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25X1	The Uzhur Complex is covered by good quality stereo photography on	sites, designated possible sites G(7) and H(8), apparently in a very early stage of construction.	
	All 6 sites are in a midstage	Both areas of activity can be negated in	25X1
	of construction and, at Launch Site B(2), a control bunker and L-shaped guidance facility		25X1
25X1	(interferometer) are under construction (Figure 4). The segments of the guidance facility meet at an approximate right angle at an excavation which will probably contain the control facility. Each segment of the interferometer is approximately 1,350 feet long. Ground scarring, probably cable ditches, extends from Launch Site	Coverage of the Zhangiz-Tobe Complex on  (Figure 16)  revealed a new launch site, designated Launch Site F(6), in an early stage of construction.  Construction activity at this site can be negated on  The other	25X1 25X1
25X1	B(2) toward Launch Sites A(1), C(3), E(5), and F(6). I provided no new developments at Launch Sites A(1) through F(6), but revealed 2 possible new	5 sites at the complex remain in a midstage of construction. A probable control facility is under construction at Launch Site A(1). An updated schematic layout of the complex is shown in Figure 17.	





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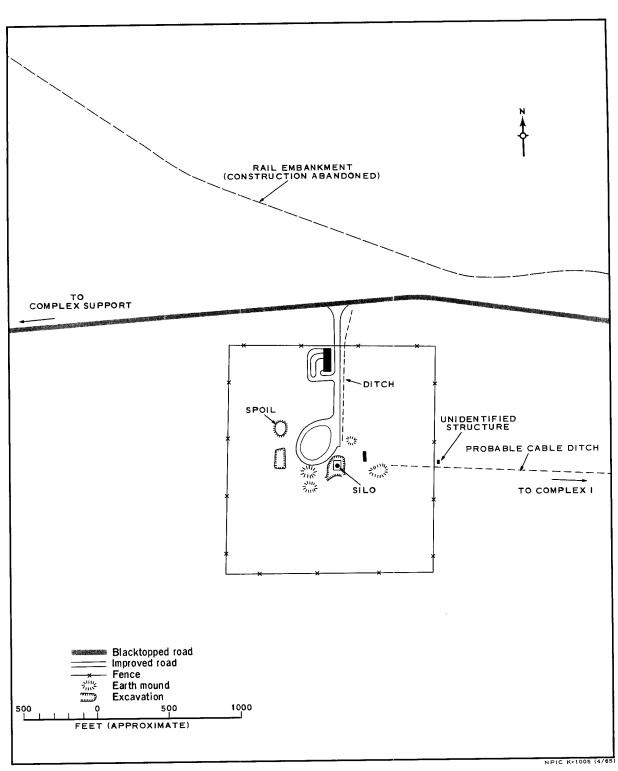


FIGURE 5. LAUNCH SITE A3(15), TYURATAM.

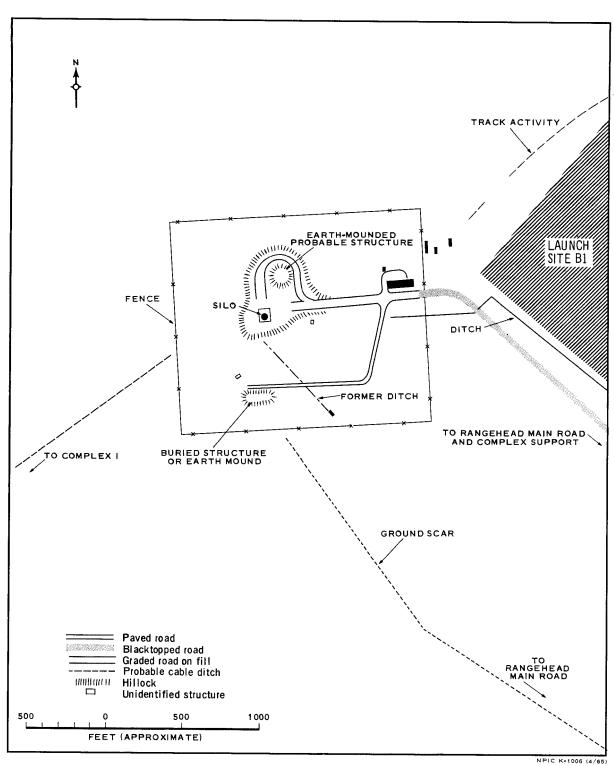


FIGURE 6. LAUNCH SITE B2(16), TYURATAM.

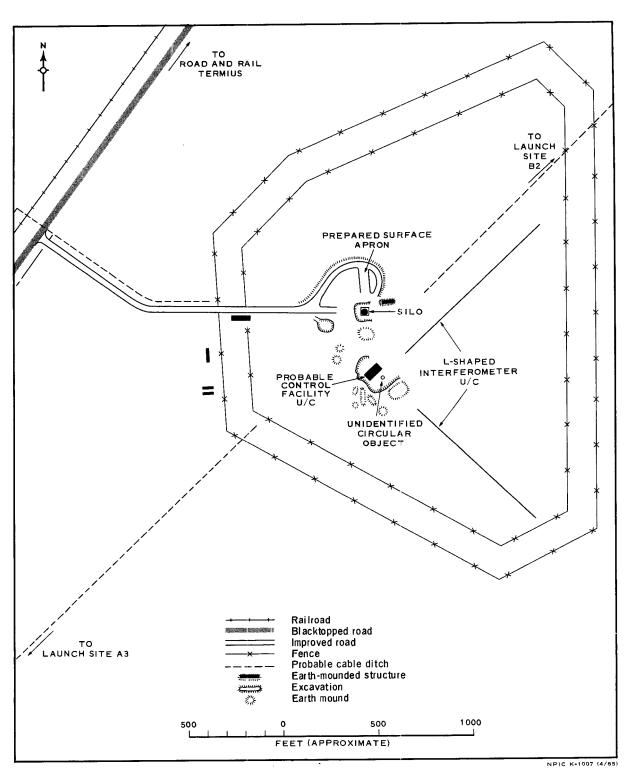


FIGURE 7. LAUNCH COMPLEX I(14), TYURATAM.

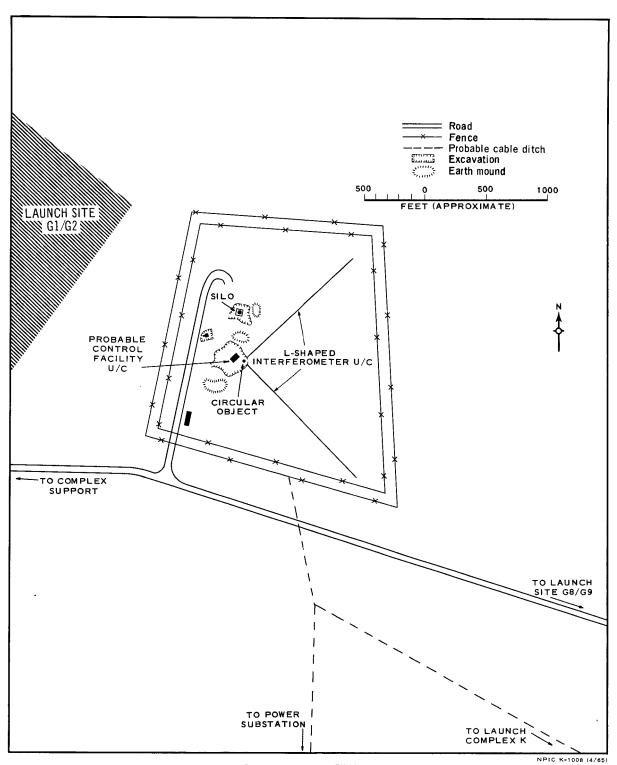


FIGURE 8. LAUNCH SITE G7(18), TYURATAM.

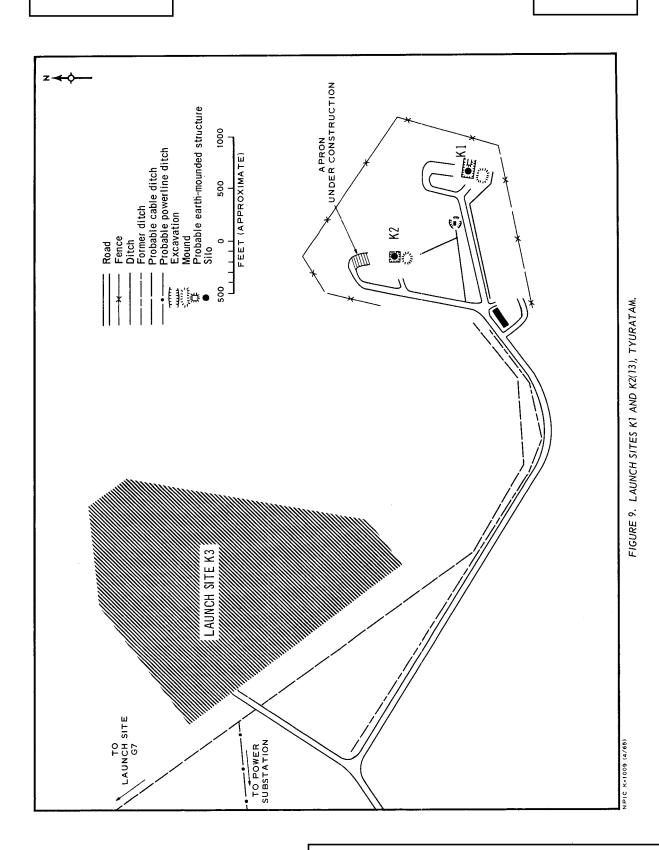


FIGURE 10. SITE SUPPORT FACILITY AT TYPE HIC ICBM LAUNCH SITE.

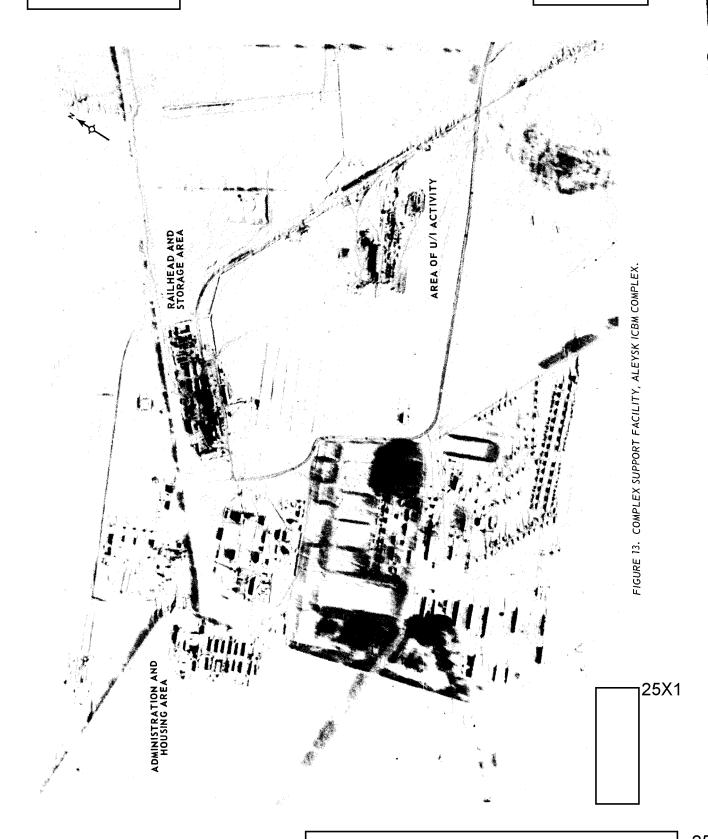
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FIGURE 11. SITE SUPPORT FACILITY AT TYPE IIIA ICBM LAUNCH SITE.

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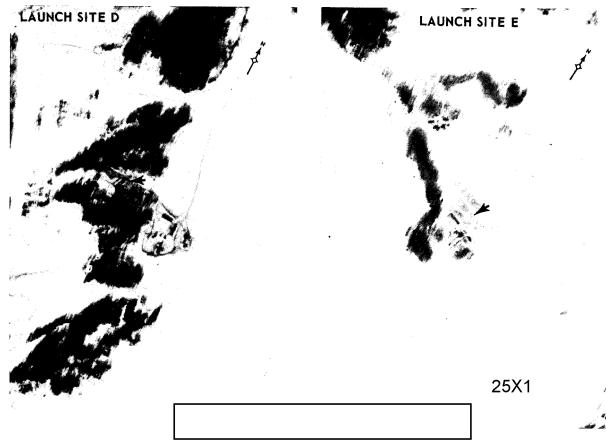
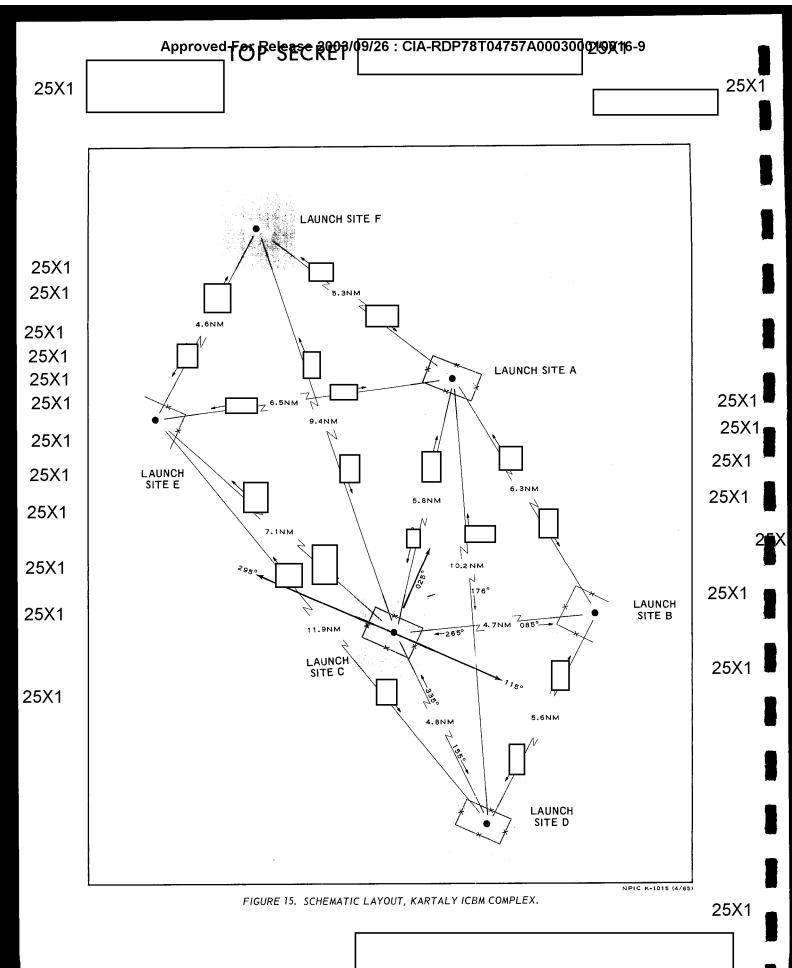


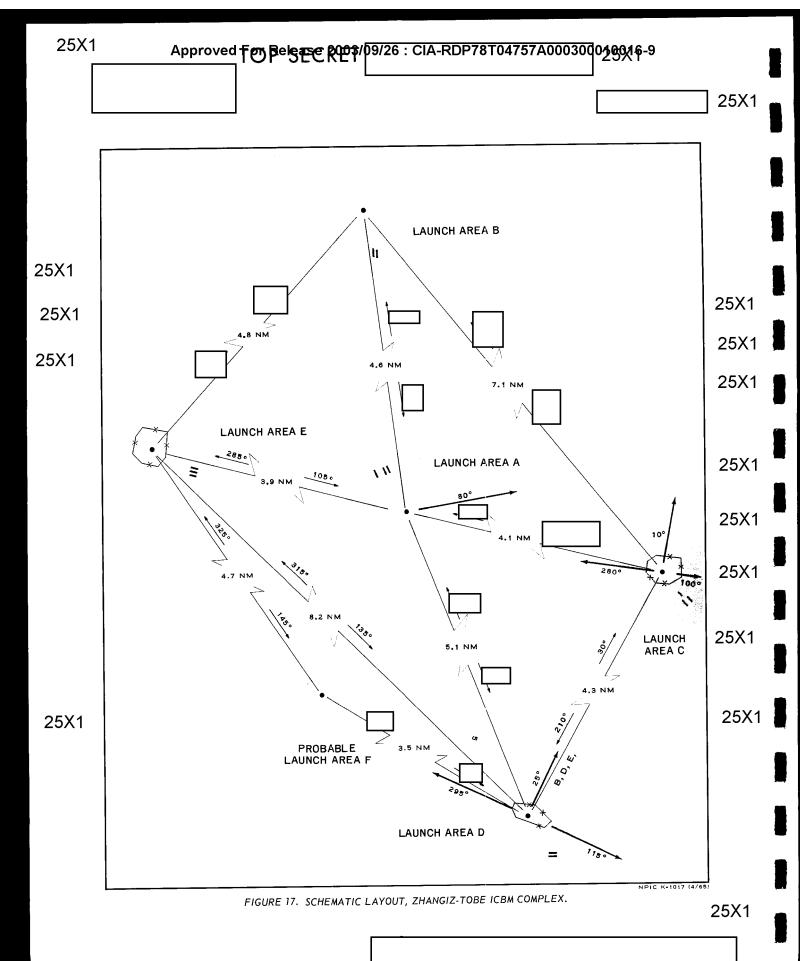


FIGURE 14. LAUNCH SITES D(4), E(5), AND F(6), KARTALY ICBM COMPLEX.



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-	FIGURE 16. LAUN	NCH SITE F(6), ZHAN	IGIZ-TOBE ICBM (	COMPLEX.		



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at 1 new (Tatishchevo) and 3 of the original 18 ICBM complexes (Drovyanaya, Gladkaya, and Olovyannaya). The latter 3 complexes were all associated previously with the SS-7 missile system. Earliest construction of the Type IIID site

configuration began at the new Tatishchevo

Additional de-

ployment of this configuration followed at Olovvannaya and Gladkaya beginning about and at Drovyanaya about a month later. The rail-served Tatishchevo Complex consists of a complex support facility and a railto-road transfer point in addition to the launch sites. Construction of the complex support facility apparently began concurrently with that of the first launch sites. At the older complexes, the Type IIID sites are supported by the original

complex support facility and rail-to-road trans-

fer point, although additional support facilities

# have been added. **DEPLOYMENT PATTERN**

Complex about

The Type IIID sites appear to be deployed in launch groups of 10 silos each. The Tatishchevo and Olovyannaya Complexes each currently contain 2 launch groups; the Drovyanaya and Gladkaya Complexes each contain I launch group. Although we are not yet certain, it appears that control of each launch group will be exercised from a central facility co-located with 1 of the 10 launch sites. The site containing the control facility is in the center of a generally circular configuration, with the separation distance between adjacent launch sites ranging from 2.5 to 4 miles. Interconnecting cabling is evident between the sites in each launch group, and we expect that at complexes

photography provides a fairly

clear picture of the Type IIID construction 25X1 program within a launch group. In general, all 10 launch silos and the control and support facilities are begun concurrently over a 3month period. Ditches for interconnecting cables between the launch sites can also be identified early in the construction program. In the 2 instances where second launch groups have been initiated at 1 complex, a 5-month interval separates the start of the last silo in the first group and the start of the first silo in the second.

### SITE CONFIGURATION

Construction of the silo begins with the preparation of a small, irregular, shallow excavation. Coring for the silo is then accomplished. The silo structure itself is circular, with an outer diameter of approximately 35 feet. The inner diameter of the silo is extremely difficult to measure on available photography, but ranges from We have been unable 25X1 to identify any fueling or equipment facilities in the vicinity of the launch sites, although we cannot exclude the possibility that additional structures are present.

The probable control facility at each launch group consists of an underground structure located 400 to 600 feet from its adjacent launch silo. The size and configuration of the security fences at these sites, and their association with Launch Site K3(20) at Tyuratam, indicate that an L-shaped electronic facility will be constructed with a control building at its apex. An artist's concept of the central site at a Type IIID launch group is shown in Figure 18.

The most advanced Type IIID silo at Tati-

shchevo is in a late stage of construction, with backfilling apparently completed and a possible silo cover in place adjacent to the silo. Considerable work remains to be accomplished at the control facility, however. At Olovyannaya Launch Group D, 4 silos appear to be backfilled. These silos are covered, but we are unable to determine whether these are silo covers or merely protective coverings.

We believe that the prototype for deployed

Type IIID sites, which was discovered recently

#### TYURATAM PROTOTYPE

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within a previously identified secured area containing an L-shaped interferometer, is Launch Site K3(20) at Tyuratam. A line drawing and an artist's concept of this site are shown in Figures 19 and 20. The site can be negated in and was in a late stage of construction by It consists of a single silo, circular in structure and apparently identical to the deployed Type IIID sites. It has an underground control facility located at the apex of the L-shaped interferometer. The control facility was backfilled when observed in Recent coverage, however, in-

We also believe that Launch Site G8/G9(19) at Tyuratam may employ the same missile system as Launch Site K3(20). This site has been under construction during the same period as Launch Site K3(20), and each of its silos appears to be identical to those at Launch Site K3(20) and the Type IIID sites at deployed complexes (Figure 21). There is no guidance facility present at Launch Site G8/G9(19), and the overall site configuration differs in some respects from the others. We can neither confirm nor deny cabling connecting Launch Sites G8/G9(19) and K3(20).

dicates that the backfill has since been removed.

# CONSTRUCTION TIMING

Since it appears that Type IIID sites will be deployed in groups of 10, we estimate that

they will become operational in groups, although we do not exclude the possibility that fewer than 10 silos could have a somewhat earlier emergency capability.

The earliest Type IIID sites at deployed complexes have been under construction for less than a year and the "brick and mortar" phase of construction appears to be nearing completion. We believe that approximately 1 year is required for this phase of construction. We have noted that the 10 silos within each launch group are begun generally over a 3-month period, and probably require approximately 15 months for all to be completed. Adding a reasonable period for installation and checkout of equipment, the majority of the DWG believe that it will take a minimum of 18 to 21 months for each group to reach an operational status. One member believes that a minimum of 21 to 24 months construction time will be required for each group to be completed.

The following list depicts the majority estimate of starting dates for identified launch groups within each complex\*. Estimated operational dates are included in Table 2 and are based on an 18- to 21-month construction period, beginning with the start of the first site in each group.

Complex/Group Estimated Start

Drovyanaya
Launch Group G(7-16)
Gladkaya
Launch Group F(7-13)
Olovyannaya
Launch Group D(4-13)
Launch Group E(14-23)
Tatishchevo
Launch Group A(1-11)
Launch Group B(12-21)

<sup>\*</sup>Estimated starting dates represent the majority view of the DWG membership and may not correspond precisely to individual assessments by each member.

25X1 Approved For Querea S & 20 R 37/019/26 : 0	:IA-RDP78T04757A0003000390615619	☐ 25X1
LOGISTIC SUPPORT	barracks-type buildings and 20 other structures	_
Logistic support facilities at Tatishchevo, the only new complex identified with deployment of Type IIID sites, consist of a complex support facility and a rail-to-road transfer point (Figure 22). Both are still under construction and are therefore difficult to assess. In addition, it appears that the site support facility at nearby	of various sizes. At the Drovyanaya Complex, 14 new barracks-type buildings have been added to the housing area north of the complex support facility and across the road from a support-type facility. Three large rectangular buildings and a large T-shaped building have been added to this support-type area since	
Bolshaya Kamenka, an abandoned probable IRBM site, is being utilized to support the construction effort at this complex. New construction at the Tatishchevo complex support facility appears	Only 1 support facility has been identified at each of the deployed launch groups. It is at the launch site containing the control (support	25X1

Only 1 support facility has been identified at each of the deployed launch groups. It is at the launch site containing the control/support facility.

coverage of Launch Site D7(6) at the Olovyannaya Complex in shows this facility to consist of 2 adjacent areas. One area contains 7 barracks-type buildings, and the other a possible underground structure and a number of small buildings, 1 of which appears to be earth-mounded. There is no evidence of support facilities at the other 9 launch sites in each group.

We are unable to determine, from a study of logistic facilities, the ultimate number of launch groups which can be supported at the Tatishchevo or older complexes.

DEVELOPMENTS AT DEPLOYED TYPE HID COMPLEXES Olovyannaya Complex

Coverage of single-silo launch sites at the Olovyannaya Complex on provides excellent high-resolution photography of the Type IIID configuration and deployment pattern, and serves as the basis for most of the judgments which we have made in this revision concerning this deployment program.

Launch Group D(4-13), previously identified, consists of 10 confirmed launch sites, designated D1(4) through D10(13). Launch Sites D1(4) through D6(10) are arranged in a ring around Launch Site D7(6); Launch Sites D8(12), D9(13), and D10(11) form a segment of

rail-to-road transfer point. In addition, certain new construction appears related to deployment of the new single silos. At the Olovyannaya Complex, there has been a significant buildup of the auxiliary support facility near the older Launch Site C(3), and west of and between Launch Groups D(4-13) and E(14-23). Five large buildings have also been added to the rail-to-road transfer point since the summer of

somewhat less than that at the Type IIIC com-

plex support facilities, but this may be mis-

leading since it borders on, and may incorporate,

an older facility of some size. The rail-to-road

transfer point is in an early stage of construc-

tion and its final configuration is not yet ap-

parent. Like similar facilities at other com-

plexes, it is located between the complex sup-

port facility and the launch groups, indicating

that missile components and associated equip-

ment will move directly from the transfer

site deployment has been identified, some sup-

port is probably being furnished from the estab-

lished complex support facility and original

At the older complexes at which Type IIID

point to the launch groups.

At the Gladkaya Complex, there has been an increase of facilities at the administration and housing area 8 nm northwest of the complex support facility, in an area adjacent to Launch Group F(7-13). This addition consists of 8 large

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an outer ring on the northeast periphery of the primary ring. The orientation and approximate distances between sites are depicted in Figure 23.

The launch sites in Launch Group D(4-13) are generally alike and the differences observed can be attributed to varying construction stages (Figure 24). Each site has a level access to the silo, consisting of combinations of earth cut or fill depending on the nature of the local terrain. Most of these accesses form either a T or an L configuration, with the silo in the approximate center of one of the segments. The segment containing the silo, in each instance, is oriented on an azimuth of approximately 020 degrees. The silos are circular and have an inside diameter of approximately The outside diameter of the circular silo structures is approximately 35 feet. A small square, approximately 10 feet on a side, extends from the northwest side of several of the silos. One small building is associated with each site. The buildings are in various stages of construction but are all similar and will probably be alike when completed. Each building is approximately 85 by 35 feet and has an extension approximately 25 by 10 feet protruding from one end. A small shallow excavation is visible near each building.

Launch Site D7(6), the center site, is identical to the other sites in Launch Group D, except for the presence of probable control/support facilities (Figure 24). The site is enclosed by a generally triangular security fence of a size and orientation compatible with an L-shaped electronic facility of the type observed at Launch Site K3(20) at Tyuratam. It also has an excavation at the approximate position where the segments of an L would intersect. No other site in the group has a triangular fence or one large enough to accommodate an L-shaped electronic facility. However, security fencing has not been identified at every launch site in

the group, and it is possible that an additional control facility may be provided later in the construction program. Launch Site D7(6) also has associated support buildings which are not evident at the other 9 sites.

Probable cable ditches connect adjoining sites in Launch Group D (4-13). Although some of the ditching has been backfilled, most of it is still open. The ditches terminate near the launch sites, but connections to the silos are not yet visible. In most instances the cable ditches appear to be aligned so that the connection will be made on the northwest side of the silo.

Launch Group D(4-13), begun about is generally in a midstage of construction. However, Launch Sites D1(4), D7(6), D8(12), and D10(11) are backfilled and have a low square or slightly rectangular cover over the silo, probably an environmental shelter rather than a silo cover. These 4 sites are probably in a late construction stage.

Launch Group E(14-23), newly identified on

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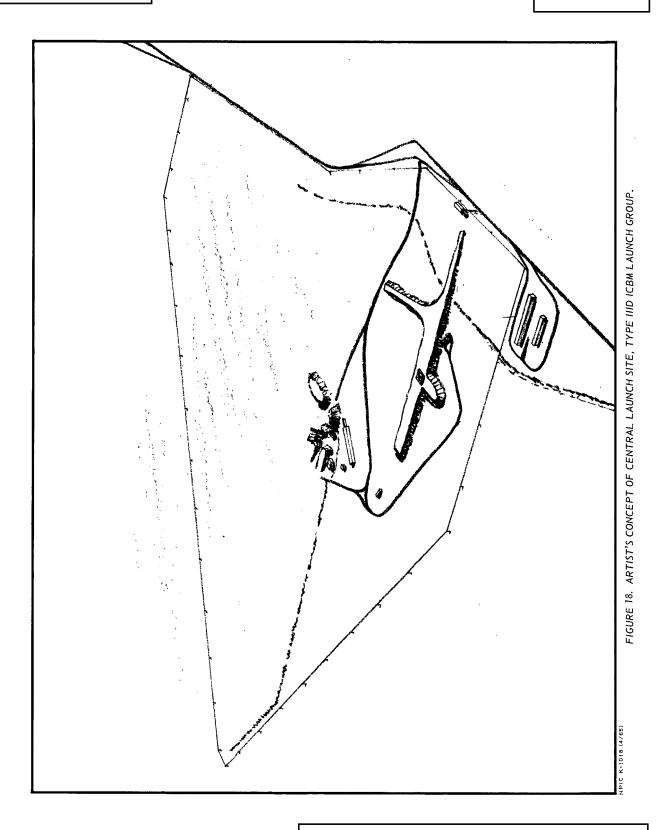
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sites range from an early stage of construction at Possible Sites E8(21), E9(22), and E10(23) to a midstage at the other 7 sites. All are generally alike and the differences observed can be attributed to varying stages of construction. The evidence indicates that Launch Group E(14-23), shown in Figure 25, will be similar in all respects to Launch Group D(4-13). The centrally located Launch Site E(17) is the only one with support facilities and a fence large enough to accomodate an L-shaped electronic facility. Fencelines have not been identified at all sites in the group, however, and the possibility of an additional electronic or control facility cannot be ruled out.

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25X1		25X1
25X1	Perm Complex  A possible Type IIID single-silo launch group, designated Possible Launch Group G, is identified on at the Perm Complex (Figure 32). The group currently consists of 6 possible launch sites and 2 areas of suspect activity. Possible cable	ditching connects several of the areas of activity, all of which are spaced from 2.5 to 4 nm apart. Negation dates for the 6 launch sites range from  We believe, however, that if this is a Type IIID launch group, it was begun during late  25X1

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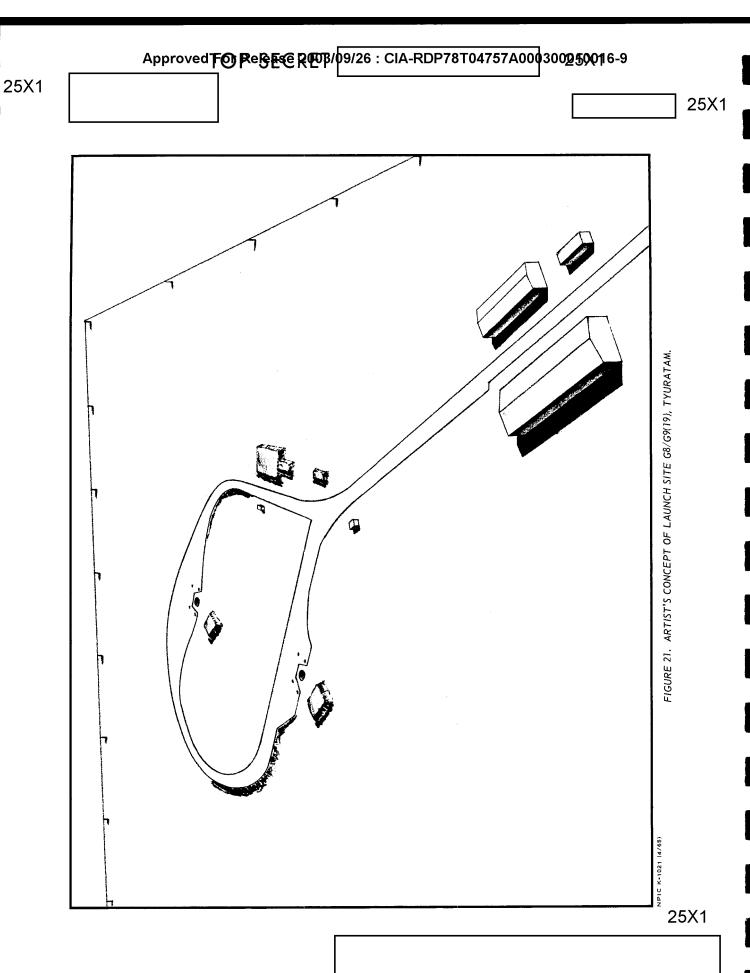
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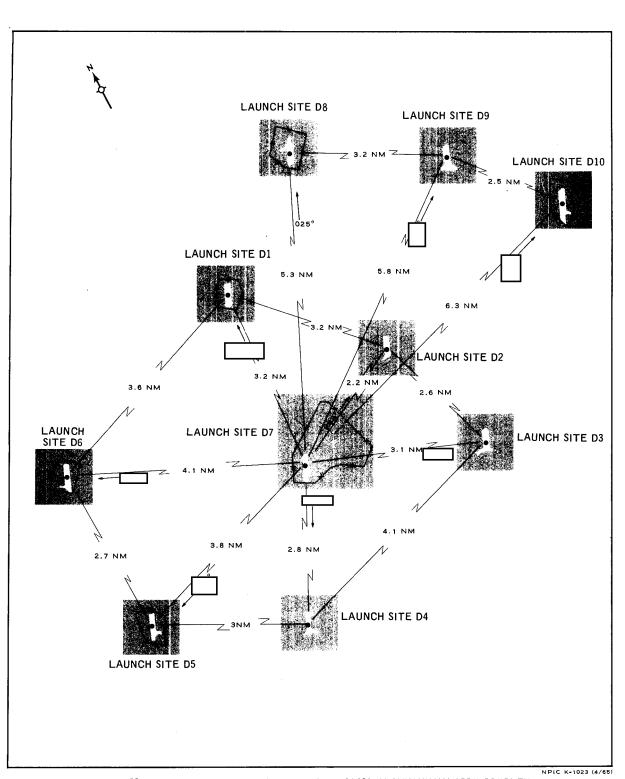
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Approved For (DePe & 200 10016-9 25X1 25X1 FIGURE 20. ARTIST'S CONCEPT OF LAUNCH SITE K3(20), TYURATAM. NPIC K-1020 (4/65)

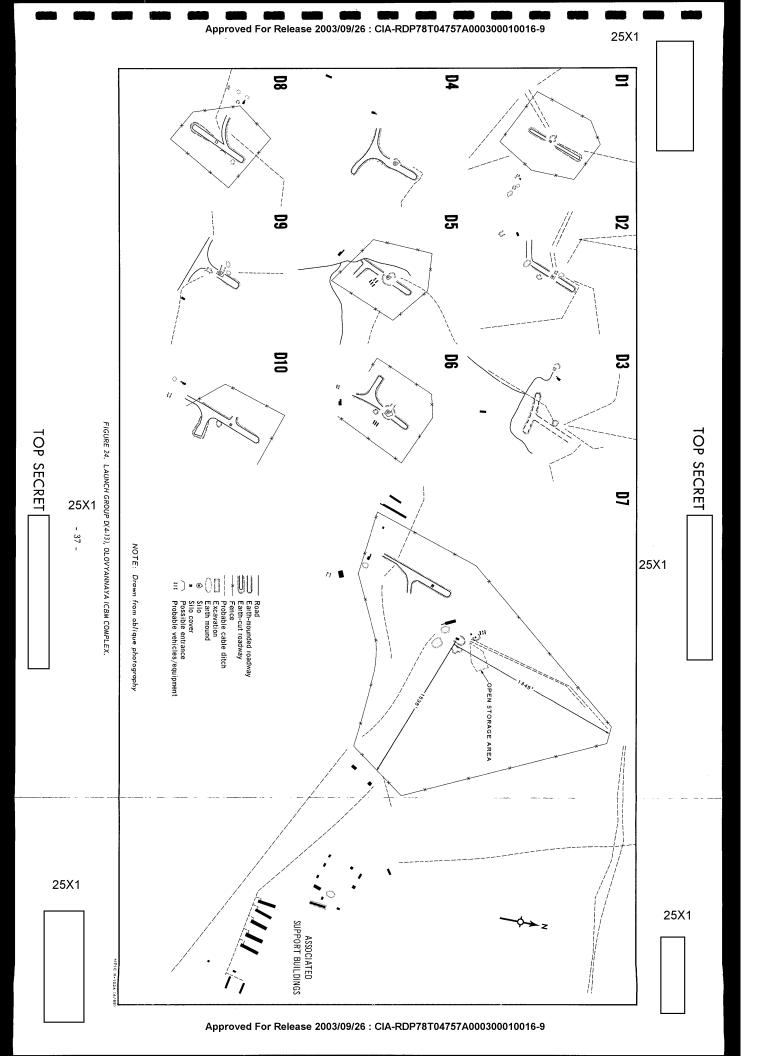


25X1 Approved FIRE 66 5 60 5 1 9 26 : CIA-RDP78T04757A00030 0010016-9 25X1 RAIL-TO-ROAD TRANSFER POINT COMPLEX
SUPPORT FACILITY 25X1

FIGURE 22. COMPLEX SUPPORT FACILITY AND RAIL-TO-ROAD TRANSFER POINT, TATISHCHEVOICEM COMPLEX.



 $FIGURE\ 23.\ SCHEMATIC\ LAYOUT,\ LAUNCH\ GROUP\ D(4-13),\ OLOVYANNAYA\ ICBM\ COMPLEX.$ 



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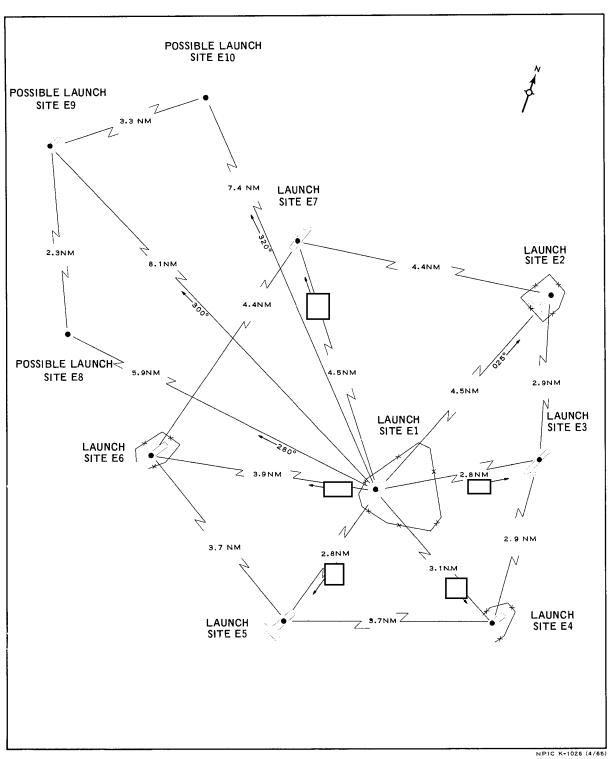
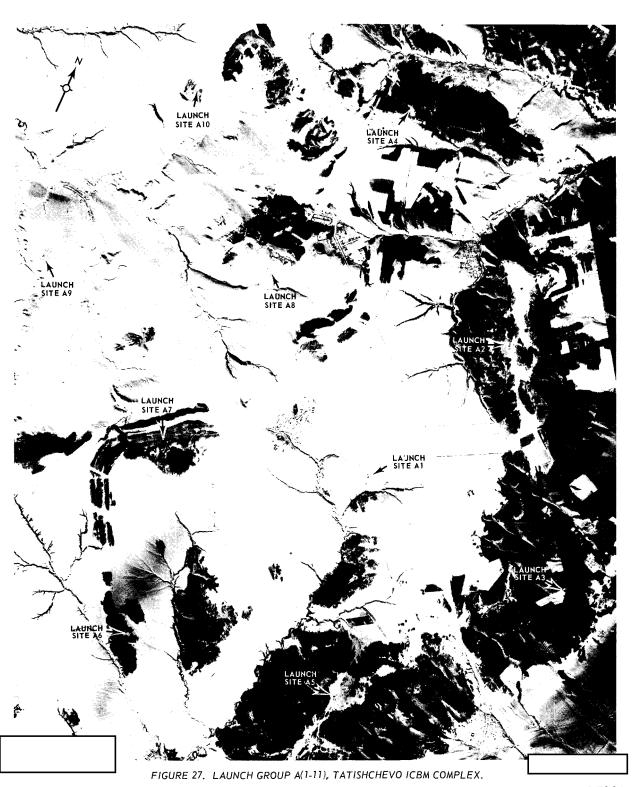
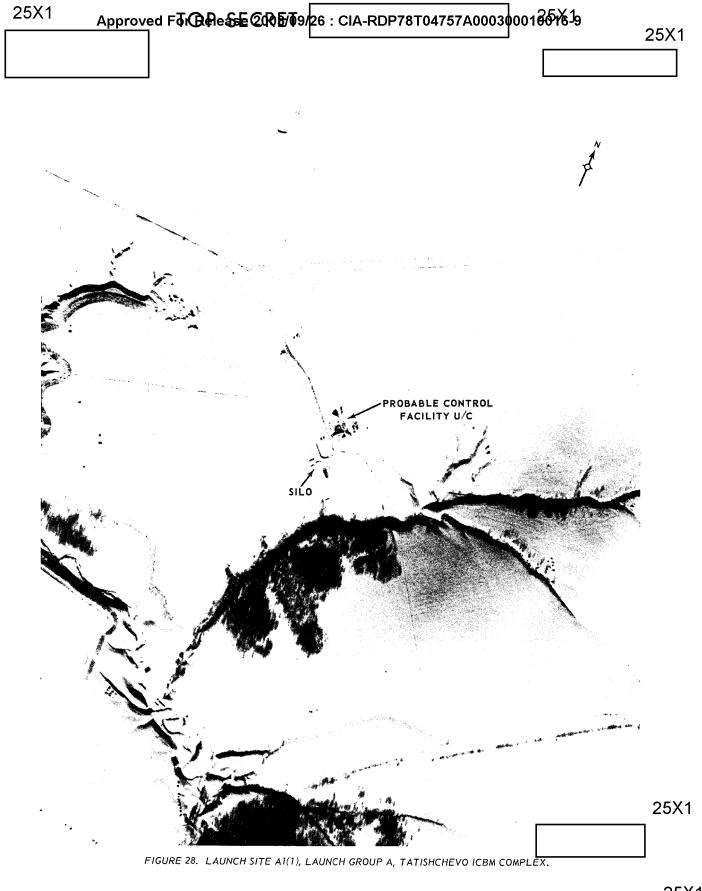


FIGURE 26. SCHEMATIC LAYOUT, LAUNCH GROUP E(14-23), OLOVYANNAYA ICBM COMPLEX.

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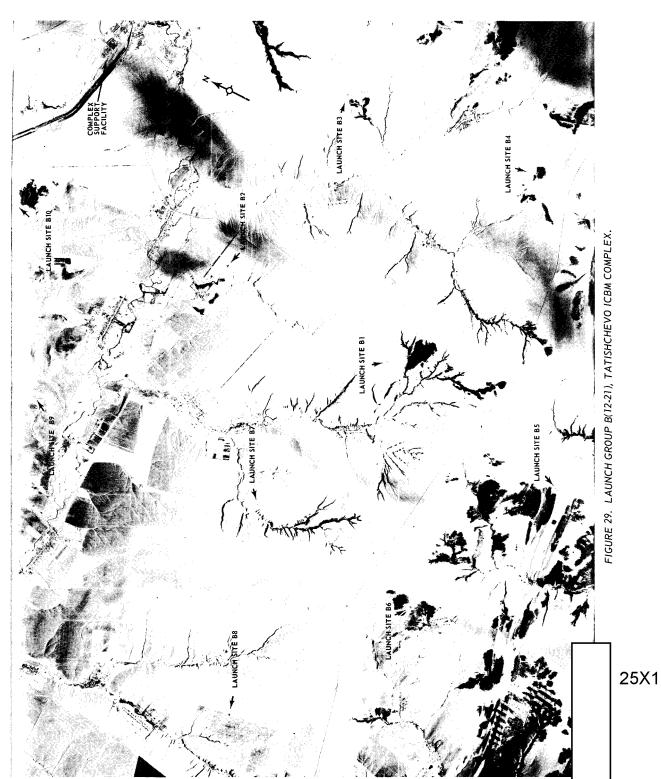
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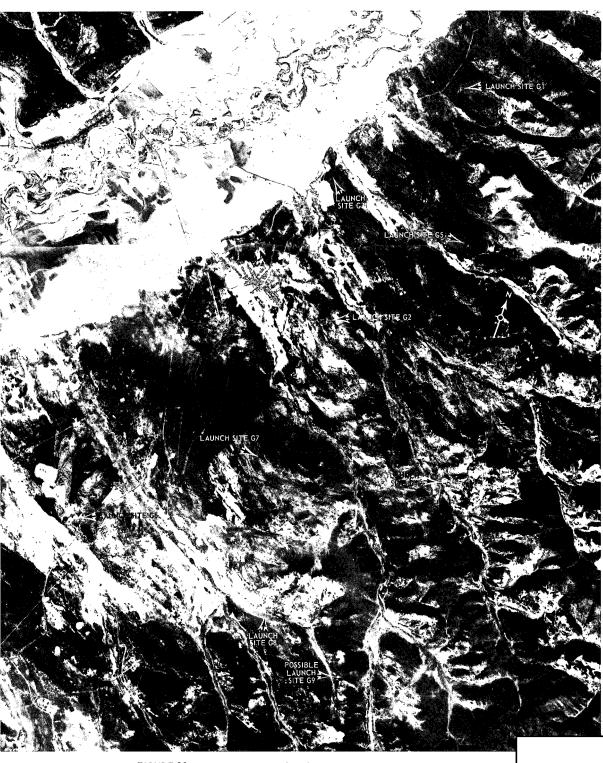


FIGURE 30. LAUNCH GROUP G(7-16), DROVYANAYA ICBM COMPLEX.

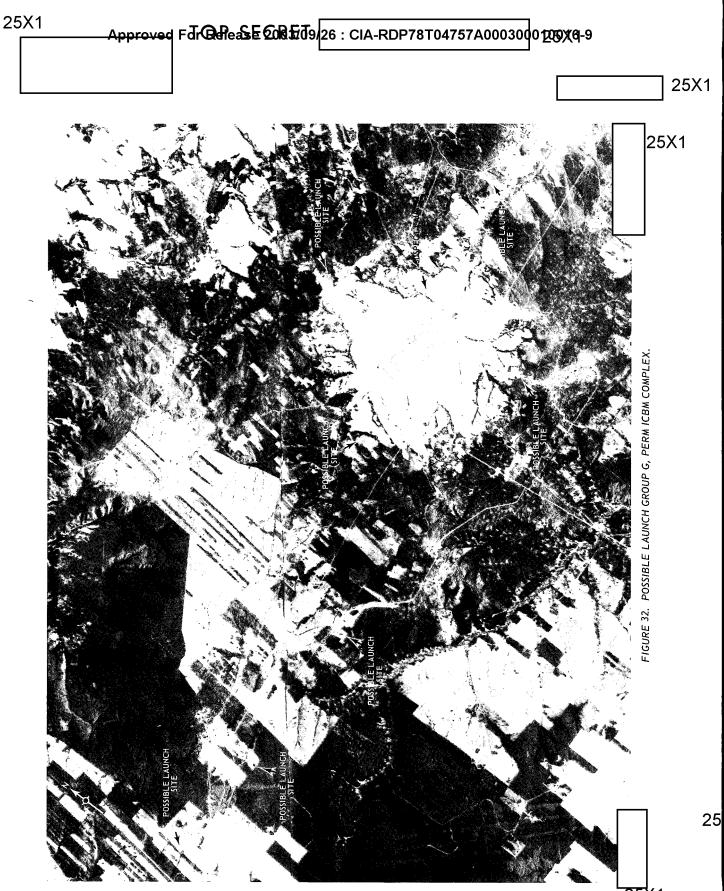
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FIGURE 31. LAUNCH GROUP F(7-13), GLADKAYA ICBM COMPLEX.

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## **Associated Missile Systems**

We have examined all available evidence in an attempt to determine specifically the missile systems associated with the 2 types of single-silo configurations identified at Tyuratam and currently under construction at deployed sites. Our analysis included detailed study of both types of sites at the rangehead and in the field, assessment of the flight test programs of the SS-9 and SS-10, examination of new launch facilities (other than single-silo types) at Tyuratam, and the time relationship between flight test programs and site construction. The result of this analysis shows that present evidence is insufficient to permit a definite assignment of missile systems to single silos.

#### PACE AND EXTENT OF ICBM DEPLOYMENT

It is apparent that the Soviets have designed their single-silo deployment program to increase significantly the total number of operational ICBM launchers and reduce site vulnerability through dispersion and hardening. It is still too early to determine whether the Soviets intend to increase the credibility of their deterrent force by the addition of a significant, but relatively limited, number of launchers in a comparatively short period of time; whether the rate and pace of new construction noted in will continue for the next several years; or whether the single-silo deployment program is designed to eventually match the US in numbers. This judgment cannot be made with any degree of confidence until we can identify the missile systems to be deployed in single silos, determine with greater confidence the number currently under construction, and observe the rate of construction starts subsequent to completion of the silos begun during Succeeding paragraphs present our analysis of existing evidence relating to the pace and extent of the single-silo deployment program.

Construction of all of the nearly 100 identified launchers which are currently under construction at deployed complexes (including 4 probable soft pads at Plesetsk) was probably initiated during calendar year and there are probably other sites begun prior to which have not yet been detected. The nearly 100 identified construction starts exceed by some 10 launchers the previous high total for a single year achieved

In summary, while the current ICBM deployment program is characterized by a launcher deployment rate somewhat higher than that of previous years, it appears to be less than a maximum effort and is progressing at a sustained but deliberate pace. We expect that construction of new sites at identified complexes will continue and that additional complexes will be constructed to accommodate deployment of third and possibly fourth generation missile systems.

# STATUS OF OLDER SYSTEMS

## General

In light of the significant deployment of single-silo configurations at both old and new ICBM complexes, we have examined sites as-

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			25X1
	sociated with first and second generation ICBM systems for evidence of change or modification which might indicate a change in operational status. In particular, we searched for evidence that sites employing older systems are being deactivated or modified to accept newer missiles currently under development. A summary of our findings is presented in succeeding paragraphs.  SS-6 Sites  The SS-6 missile continues to be deployed at only 4 launchers at the Plesetsk Complex. These sites are active and there is no evidence of construction activity which might indicate replacement of the SS-6 system at this complex with a follow-on system.  We cannot identify any ICBM system currently operational or under flight test which	with the initiation of construction of the first single-silo sites. Construction of the abandoned Launch Site G(7) at Teykovo, a Type IID soft site, ceased in fall while the site was in a very early construction stage.  We have still been unable to detect any significant difference between the first and second groups of Type IIIA hard sites deployed in the field. Seven of the 9 sites remaining in the second group of 12 have instead of from 0.5 to 1.5 nm from the launch facility, as is the case of all other sites in the 2 groups. This feature, however, is probably	25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1
	might be compatible with SS-6 launch facilities. If retrofit were intended for these launchers, we would expect to see such retrofit preceded by firing of the new system from SS-6 facilities at Tyuratam. No such firings have been detected. We expect, however, that the SS-6 system will be phased out of the inventory when a more sophisticated system with equivalent or greater payload capacity becomes operational.	related to improved handling procedures rather than a new or modified missile system.  In previous revisions we have surmised that the second group of Type IIIA hard sites may be intended for the SS-9 rather than the SS-7. We based this postulation primarily on test range evidence associating Launch Site D2(9) at Tyuratam with the SS-9 missile system, since we could see no significant external differences between the 2 groups of Type IIIA sites	
•	SS-7 Sites	in the field, or between Launch Sites D1(4) and	
25X1	CONSTRUCTION STATUS  Construction starts for SS-7 soft and hard sites terminated in Furthermore, 1 soft site and 4 hard sites, ranging in construction status from early to midstage,	D2(9) at the rangehead. We had expected that the L-shaped guidance facility associated with Launch Site D2(9) at Tyuratam would also appear in the field. To date, we have been able	
25X1	were abandoned in  One hard site, Yedrovo Launch Site H(9), be-	to identify a possible electronic facility at only 1 site, Launch Site B(2) at Olovyannaya. This suspect area consists of an L-shaped ground	
25X1	longed to the original group of 15 Type IIIA sites begun prior to Begun about	scar approximately 1,700 by 1,300 feet, located to the rear of the launch site (Figure 33). It	
25X1		can be negated in No construc-	25X1
25X1	stage of construction. The other 3 abandoned hard sites, Gladkaya Launch Sites C(4) and	tion activity is visible in the scarred area, and we cannot confirm or deny its association with	

guidance at this time. We are particularly reluctant to make an early judgment in this respect for 2 reasons: similar scars cannot be identified at any of the other 8 sites in this category; and an L-shaped ground scar has existed for some time at Launch Site B(2) at Shadrinsk (Figure 34), an early Type IIIA site begun late \_\_\_\_\_\_ and completed about \_\_\_\_\_\_ We do not believe that the scar at Shadrinsk is related to a ground-based guidance facility.

If the sites in the second group of Type IIIA hard sites are not provided a ground-based guidance facility, the obvious conclusion is that the associated missile system utilizes allinertial guidance. The SS-7 missile utilizes an all-inertial guidance scheme and no guidance facilities have been observed at sites firmly associated with this system. While flight tests of the newer SS-9 missile indicate that it uses a radio-guidance link, we believe that it, like the SS-7, can be flown in an all-inertial mode without the requirement for a ground-based guidance link. In summary, while we are unable to determine firmly whether the later group of Type IIIA sites is for the SS-9, we believe that this is the most likely possibility.

Total deployment of site configurations identified with the SS-7 missile system consists of 64 soft sites (128 launchers) and 23 hard sites (69 silos) distributed among 15 complexes. All are currently operational. The later group of 9 Type IIIA hard sites was constructed in from 17 to 20 months, a significant decrease in construction time over the first group of 14, which required an average of 22 to 24 months to build.

#### RETROFIT

We can find no evidence that SS-7 sites are being modified to accept a new missile system. There is no evidence that

early soft sites are being replaced with facilities identical to those associated with later versions. We believe that this change is related to retrofit of early SS-7 warheads/nosecones with later variations.

We believe, however, that the SS-9 missile can be accommodated in launch facilities at deployed complexes currently associated with the SS-7. A variety of evidence indicates that the SS-9 has been fired from SS-7 facilities at Tyuratam. We cannot determine, however, the extent of modifications required to permit compatibility of the 2 systems.

The best photographic evidence that SS-7 sites were being retrofitted for the SS-9 would be the construction of ground-based guidance facilities similar to the L's at Launch Sites D2(9) and H(8) at Tyuratam. No evidence of such facilities can be identified on available photography. However, we cannot exclude the possibility that the SS-9 will be deployed in an all-inertial mode with no requirement for ground-based guidance.

We believe that our chances of detecting retrofit of the SS-9 missile at Type IIA and IIB soft sites would be better than at the later Type IID version, or at the Type IIIA hard sites. We base this belief on the fact that the SS-9 utilizes nitrogen tetroxide as an oxidizer. N<sub>2</sub>0<sub>4</sub> is temperature-sensitive and requires storage facilities offering environmental pro-We have firm evidence that Type IIA and IIB soft sites, unlike the other 2 deployment configurations, utilize mobile propellant-loading equipment. Thus we would expect to see installation of fuel storage facilities in the immediate launch pad area in conjunction with any retrofit program.

We believe that Type IID soft sites and Type IIIA hard sites can be retrofitted for an SS-9 employing all-inertial guidance without detection based on outward change or modifica-

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at some

tion of site facilities. Such modification did take place at Launch Site C(3) and D1(4) at Tyuratam without photographic evidence of change.

While we recognize the possibility that some SS-7 launchers may be retrofitted with the SS-9, we do not expect to see such a program occur at an early date. We base this judgment on the continued utility of the SS-7 system against many ICBM targets, the relatively large number of these missiles estimated to be in the inventory, and the apparent intent of the Soviets to accomplish a significant increase in the total number of operational launchers.

## SS-8 Sites

### **CURRENT STATUS**

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25X1

Construction starts for SS-8 sites, both soft and hard, ceased in the summer

Four soft and 2 hard sites, all in early stages of construction, were abandoned and the Gladkaya Complex was converted to the SS-7 system beginning in

The SS-8 system is currently deployed in 7 soft and 3 hard sites at 4 complexes in the USSR. The 23 launchers associated with this system are all operational.

#### RETROFIT

We can detect no activity at deployed SS-8 sites indicative of retrofit with a newer system. As is the case for the SS-6, we would expect retrofit of SS-8 test facilities and firings of the new system from these launchers Tyuratam to precede changes at deployed sites. There is evidence that a rail spur is being constructed to service Launch Site E(6) at Tyuratam. It is too early to determine, however, whether rail service to this facility is associated with a new missile system. In any event, no firings of missiles other than the SS-8 have been detected from Launch Sites E(6) and F(5) at the test center.

There is no evidence that the SS-10 has been fired from facilities other than Launch Site G1/G2(7) at Tyuratam, nor do we know the missile size or characteristics with any degree of confidence. Therefore we cannot determine the possibility of employment of this system at existing SS-8 sites.

However, we believe that SS-8 missiles at deployed sites may be phased out during the next several years, because maintenance of the few sites deployed will become less desirable as more sophisticated missile systems become operational.

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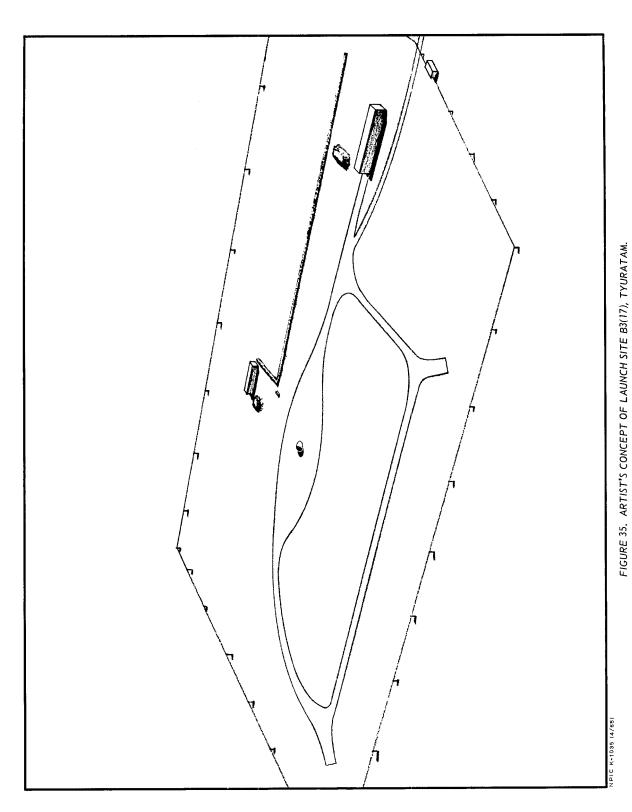
FIGURE 33. POSSIBLE ELECTRONIC FACILITY, LAUNCH SITE B(2), OLOVYANNAYA ICBM COMPLEX.

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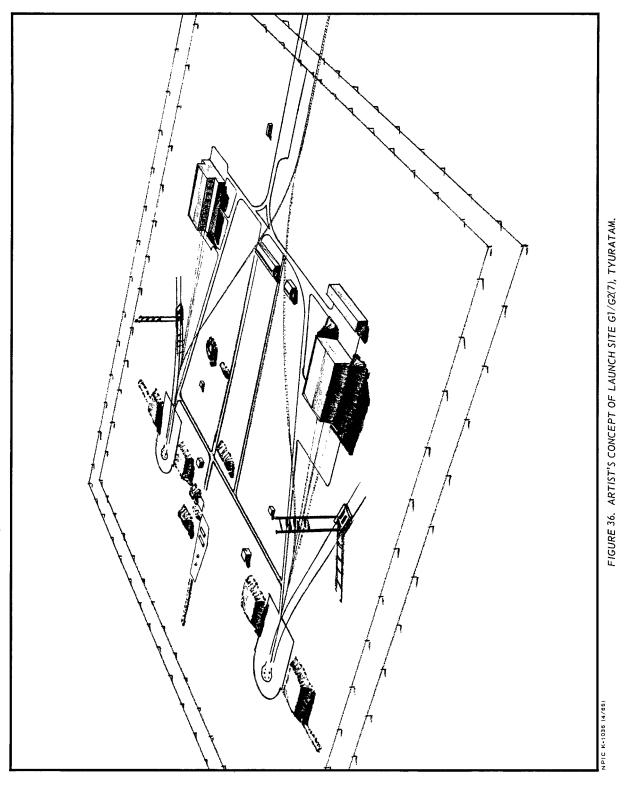
(1			25X1
	TYURATAM MISSILE TEST CENTER	there is a vehicle on the pad near	4
	Test Range Facilities	the gantry and 2 vehicles, each about 45 feet	25X1
	Tyuratam is covered by poor-to-fair quality	in length, are in front of the earth-mounded	20/(1 -
1	photography on	building on the right side of the center road.	•
X1	Highlight of this coverage is	A line drawing and an artist's concept of this	
	the discovery of Launch Site K3(20), a Type	launch facility are shown in Figures 38 and	•
	IIID single silo located near the previously	39. Construction continues at Launch Site	(
	identified interferometer at Complex K(13).	G7(18), shown in Figure 8. The silo extends	
	No significant change is visible at the 3	upward from the base of the excavation but	
	launch sites at Launch Complex A. A line	is probably not up to ground level. The	4
	drawing of Launch Site A3(15) is depicted in	ditching is still open along the segments of	ľ
	Figure 5.	the L-shaped electronic facility and the prob-	
	No significant change has occurred at	able control bunker near the vertex of the	•
	Launch Site B1(2). At Launch Site B2(16),	L has not yet been backfilled. At Launch	
	no change in the silo can be discerned (Fig-	Site G8/G9(19), shows activity	25
	ure 6), but a 150- foot-long building has been	at both aprons surrounding the silos, and both	
Va.	constructed near the terminus of a road first	silos may be open. The site apparently remains	
X1	identified on	in a late stage of construction. An artist's	
	At Launch Site B3(17), a dome-like object	concept of this launch facility is shown in	
	approximately 50 feet in diameter is located	Figure 21.	
1.4	in the center of the pad. No other change is	No apparent activity or change in facilities	
(1	apparent at this facility since	is visible at Launch Complex H(8) since our	
(1	An artist's concept of Launch	last revision.	25X1
	Site B3(17) is shown in Figure 35.	shows that	20/(1
	No apparent changes in facilities can be	construction at the single-silo launch site is	
	discerned at Launch Complexes C(3), D(4),	continuing at Launch Complex I(14), but darkness precludes detailed interpretation. A line	
	E(6), and F(5) since our last revision.	drawing of this site is depicted in Figure 7.	
	No change or significant activity is apparent at Laureh Site CL/G2/7). An artist's	Launch Complex J is covered on	25X1
	parent at Launch Site G1/G2(7). An artist's concept of this launch facility is shown in	This photography	
-1/4	Figure 36.	(Figure 40) shows that the focal point of activ-	25X1
5X1	shows a rail car approximately 100 feet long	ity is the large excavation first visible on	
	on the rail spur serving Pad G4 at Launch	The excava-	2
	Site G3/G4(11). In addition, there are 4 rail	tion is 2.9 nm north-northwest of Launch Site	۷,
	cars, each approximately 40 feet long, on the	Al(1) and is the first firm indication of the	
	rail spur leading east of Pad G4. An artist's	location of a future launch position. The	
	concept of the site is shown in Figure 37.	excavation is now hexagonal in shape with 2	
X1		earth cuts leading into the pit. There appear	
	both show the single gantry at Launch Site	to be at least 3 levels within the excavation,	
	G5/G6(12) on Pad G6. The quality of the	but the bottom is obscured by darkness. The	
	photography precludes a determination of wheth	distance across the lowest level measures	
<b>&lt;</b> 1	er or not a missile is in the gantry.	approximately 260 feet. Construction continues	

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on the massive 800- by 615-foot building east of the support facility. The low section, approximately 230 feet wide, is now completely roofed and roofing has started on the higher section. The rail embankment parallel to the main road has been extended to the point where the road curves toward the large excavation.  and comparative review of previous coverage of Launch Complex K(13) revealed a newly identified single silo in a late stage of construction within the secured area containing the L-shaped electronic facility. This silo and its associated interferometer have been designated Launch Site K3(20). The silo can first be identified under construction on	shown in Figures 19 and 20. Construction continues at Launch Sites K1 and K2(13), which are depicted in Figure 9. Both silos extend upward from the base of their respective excavations, but neither appears to be up to ground level. Both have ramps extending across the excavations to the silos. Back-filling is not apparent and ditching, first identified and reported in our 16th Revision, is visible leading from these sites to Launch Site G7(18).  Test Range Activity  operations were noted at the Tyuratam Missile Test Range.  an SS-7 missile was launched to the Kamchatka Impact Area, and
imagery and construction techniques appear the same as the silos at Launch Site G8/G9 (19), but the site signature is not the same. It closely resembles the center sites at Type IIID launch groups at the Tatishchevo and Olovyannaya Complexes. A line drawing and an artist's concept of this launch facility are	was launched to the Kamchatka Impact Area, and on 30 January an SS-9 was fired 7,000 nm to a preannounced extended impact area in the Central Pacific. In addition, on

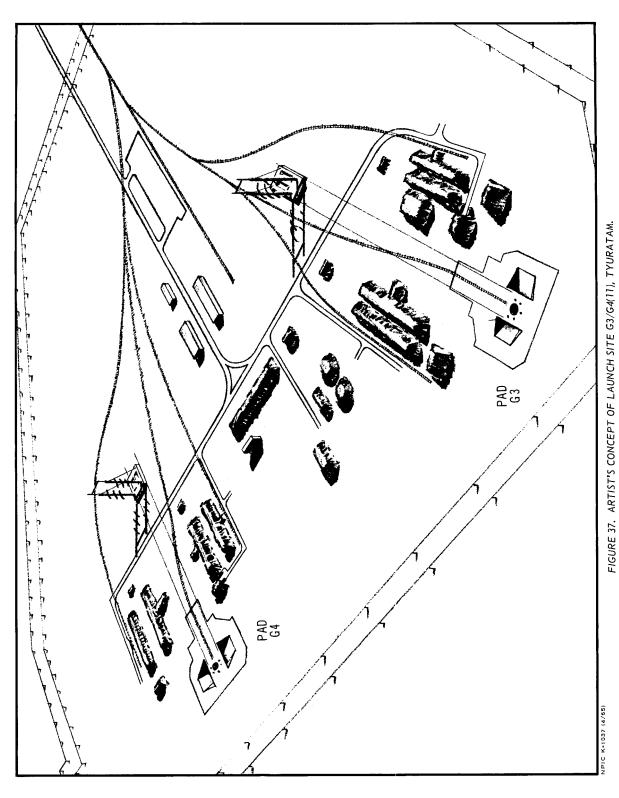


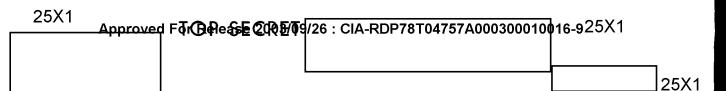
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\_\_\_25X1



57





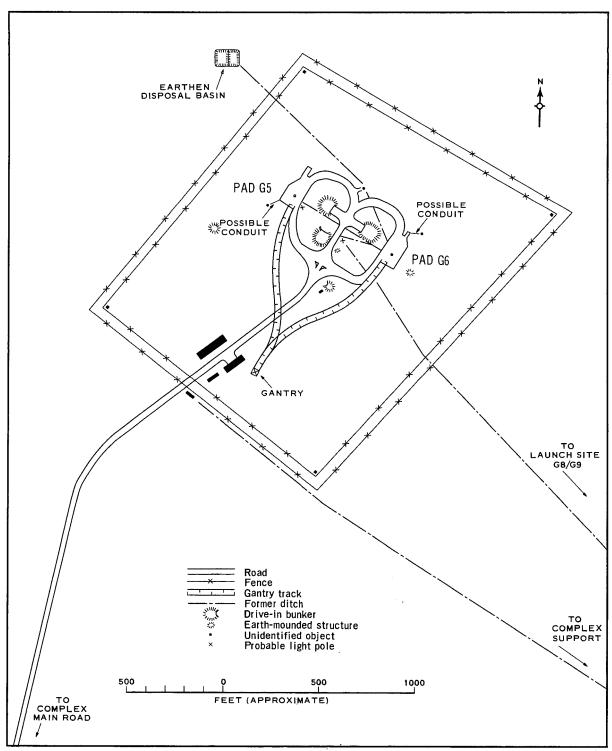


FIGURE 38. LAUNCH SITE G5/G6(12), TYURATAM.

NPIC K-1038 (4/65)

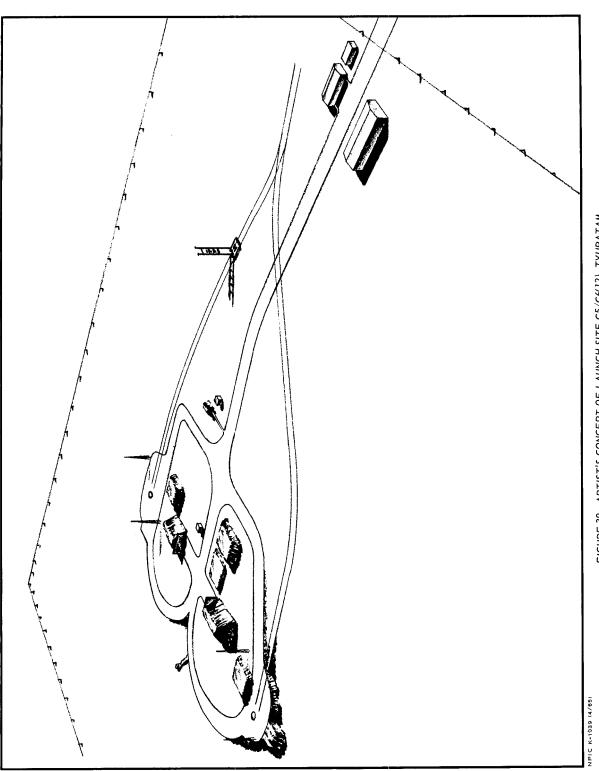


FIGURE 39. ARTIST'S CONCEPT OF LAUNCH SITE G5/G6(12), TYURATAM.



25X1

<u>- 61 -</u>

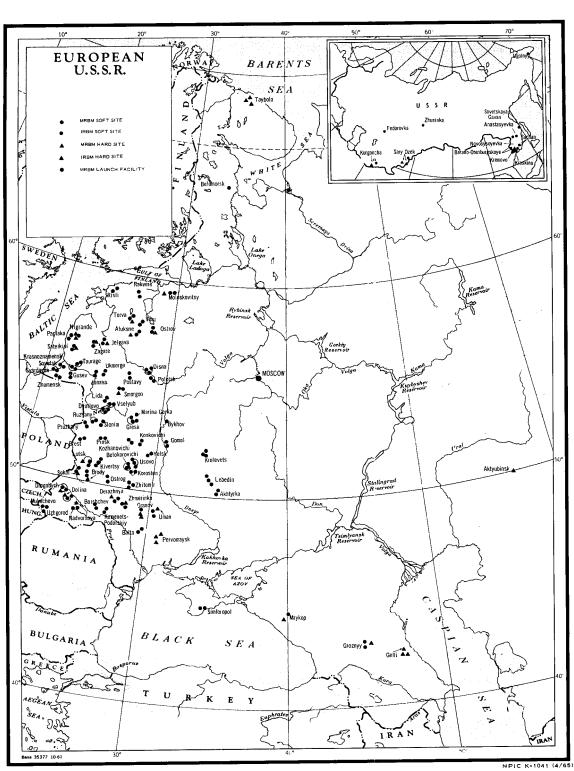


FIGURE 41. DEPLOYMENT OF SOVIET IRBM/MRBM COMPLEXES.

25X1	Approved For Release 2003 105/26 : 0	CIA-RDP78T04757A000300018676 <sup>1</sup> 9	
			25X1
25X1	SITES WITHOUT SUPPORT FACILITIES  reveals that the Rozhdestvenka MRBM soft site has probably been inactivated and we are dropping it from our	continuing to carry the remaining 7 sites as part of the operational inventory.  KAPUSTIN YAR MISSILE TEST CENTER  Test Range Facilities	
25X1	photography, and no snow removal is apparent (Figure 47). All structures at the site appear unused and irregular in outline, and the missile-ready building to the rear of the northernmost pad is either badly deteriorated or has been partly removed. Three buildings have been removed since  Some 60 tent bases are visible approximately 1,000 feet west of the technical section and numerous personnel and vehicle revetments can be identified in wooded areas surrounding the	The highlight of the coveragein fact the only significant development since the 16th Revisionis the identification of Launch Complex H, a new surface-to-surface launch facility, approximately 2.5nm north-northeast of Launch Complex E. The new facility is still under construction (Figure 48) and consists of a fenced, road-served, launch area approxi-	25X1 25X1 25X1
25X1	site. We believe this activity is associated with troop training for units stationed at the extensive military installations in and near Iman.  The Rozhdestvenka site was 1 of 9 singly deployed IRBM/MRBM soft sites, mostly constructed which were uniquely lacking the usual administration and housing facilities. In addition to Rozhdestvenka, this group included IRBM sites at Bayram-Ali, Ramoye, Traktovyy, and Zhuravka; and MRBM launch	The probable control bunker is identifiable in an early construction stage onininininininininininin	25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1
	facilities at Kraskino, Marina Gorka, Sledyuki, and Uzhgorod. In our 16th Revision we noted that the Bayram-Ali site had been abandoned and that dismantling operations might be underway at Traktovyy and Zhuravka. Since that time we have observed only Rozhdestvenka and Zhuravka. At the latter, no further dismantling can be observed but we cannot determine the current operational status of the site. Pending further coverage, we are	ings of probable SS-4 missiles to the G area On the 8th, 19th, there were probable SS-5 fir-	5X1 25X1 25X1 25X1

FIGURE 43. BEREZA IRBM LAUNCH SITE.

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25X1

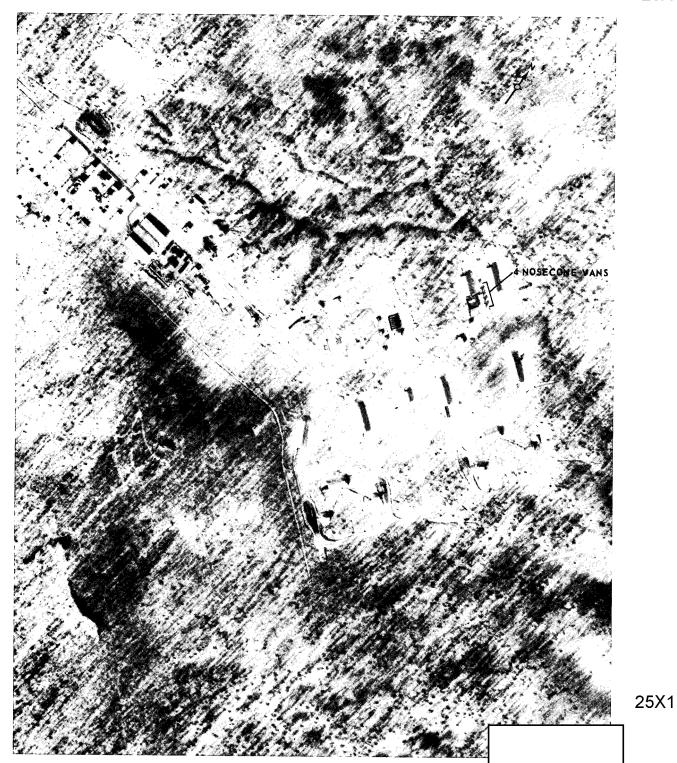


FIGURE 44. NOSECONE VANS AT ANASTASYEVKA LAUNCH SITE 2.

25X1

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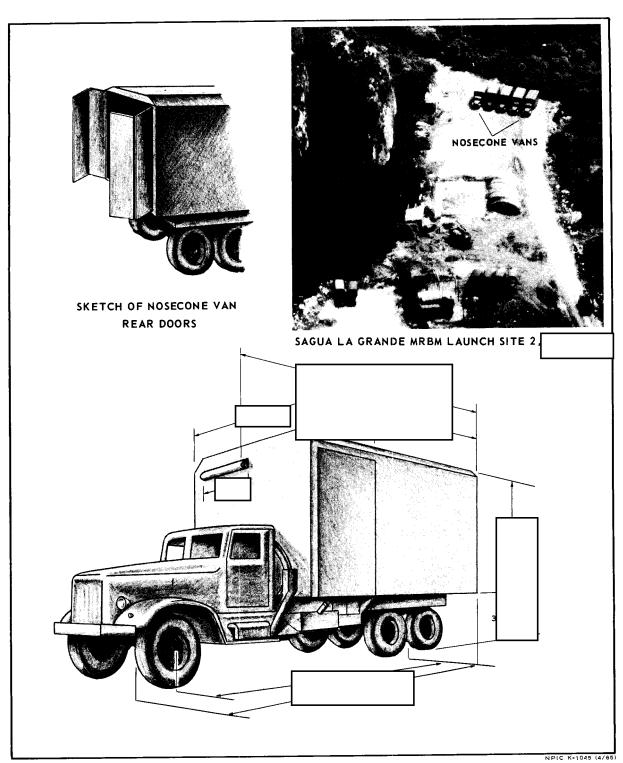


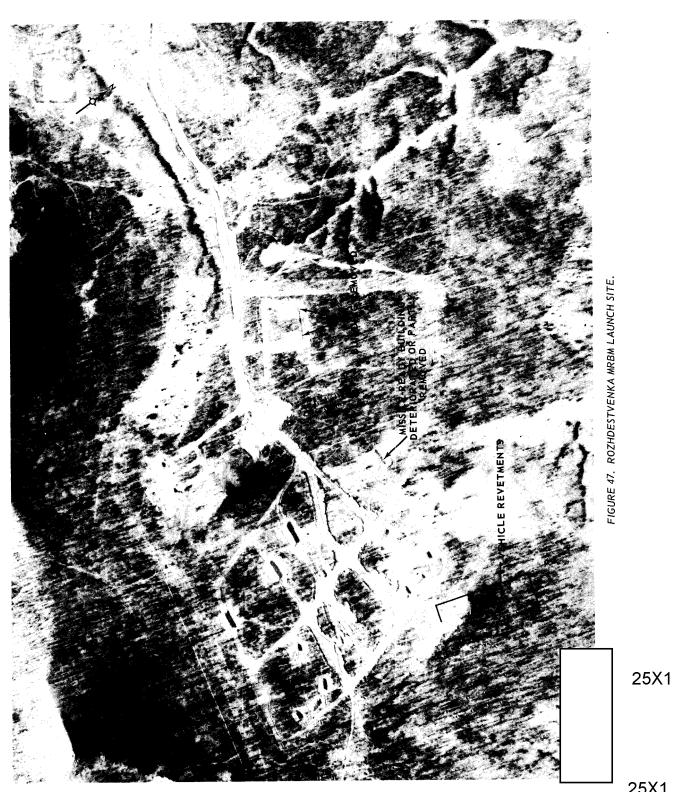
FIGURE 45. SOVIET NOSECONE VANS AT MRBM LAUNCH SITE IN CUBA.

25X1

25X1 Approved Fdr ው ተቀመደ መደመ ተመደመ የ CIA-RDP78T04757A0003 00 645 8 16-9 25X1 25X1 FIGURE 46. AKHTYRKA FIXED FIELD SITE, AKHTYRKA MRBM COMPLEX. 25 <sup>J</sup>25X1

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25X1



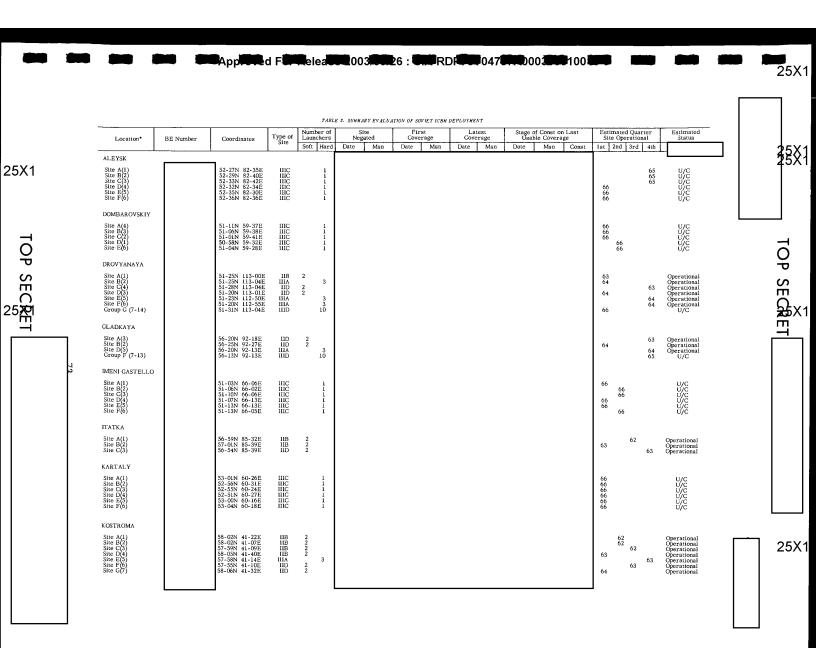
25X1

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TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED STATUS OF IDENTIFIED ICBM, IRBM, AND MRBM LAUNCHERS AT DEPLOYED COMPLEXES\*

Туре	Sites	Launchers	Operational	U/C	Туре	Sites	Launchers	Operational	U/C
		ICBM					IRBM		
IA	3	4	4	0	III	15	58	58	0
IB	2	4	0	4	ll iv	18	54	51	3
IIA	5	10	10	0	TOTAL	33	112	109	3
IIB	29	58	58	0			MRBM		
IIC	7	14	14	0	li .				
IID	30	60	60	0	I	84	336	336	0
IIIA	23	69	69	0	II	52	208	208	0
IIIB	3	9	9	Õ	IV	21	84	84	0
IIIC	35	35	0	35	TOTAL	157	628	628	0
IIID	60	60	0	60					
TOTAL	197	323	224	99	GRAND				
IOIAD	101	023			TOTAL	190	740	737	3

<sup>\*</sup>See Tables 2, 3, and 4 for details. Figures include 3 faunch silos at Type IIIA and IIIB ICBM and Type IV IRBM sites, and 4 faunch silos at Type IV MRBM sites.



### Approved For Release 2003/09/26: CIA-RDP78T04757A000300010016-9 25X1 First Coverage Latest Coverage Date Msn Stage of Const on Last Usable Coverage Date Msn Const Stimated Quarter Site Operational 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Number of Launchers Soft Hard Type of Site BE Number Coordinates Location\* 25X1 KOZELSK Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational 25X1 IIC IIC IIC IIIB IIIB 53-54N 35-45E 53-48N 35-47E 53-54N 35-51E 53-51N 35-41E 53-41N 35-39E 2 2 2 63 63 3 NOVOSIBIRSK IIB IIIA IIIA IID IID 55-19N 83-10E 55-19N 83-02E 55-23N 82-54E 55-22N 83-14E 55-20N 82-56E 2 TOP SECWET 63 3 TOP SECRET 2 63 OLOVYANNAYA Site A(1) Site B(2) Site C(3) Group D (4-13) Group E (14-23) 50-54N 115-48E 50-55N 115-45E 51-01N 115-58E 51-04N 116-06E 50-56N 115-58E 3 3 10 10 66 OMSK Site A(1) 55-09N 73-38E IIIB 3 Operational PERM Site A(1) Site B(2) Site C(3) Site D(6) Site E(5) Site F(4) Group G Possible 57-41N 56-11E 57-44N 55-55E 57-38N 56-07E 57-42N 56-07E 57-45N 56-00E 57-41N 56-04E 57-43N 56-07E IIB IIB IID IID IIIA IIID 62 2 2 2 2 62 63 63 3 Site 1(1) Site 2(2) Site 3(3) Site A(4) Site B(5) Site B(5) Site C(6) Site E(7) Site F1/ Site F1/ Site H(10) Probable Site H(10) Probable 62-56N 40-27E 62-56N 40-32E 62-58N 40-41E 62-59N 40-47E 63-03N 40-57E 63-01N 40-57E 62-54N 40-47E 62-51N 40-35E 62-52N 40-44E 62-53N 40-51E 62-53N 40-52E IA IA IIA IIB IIIA IIC 1 1 2 2 60 60 60 61 62 2 63 63 IB IB 65 65 U/C U/C SHADRINSK 56-09N 63-51E 56-10N 64-02E 56-07N 63-57E Site A(1) Site B(2) Site C(3) 25X1 Site A(3) Site B(1) Site C(2) Site D(4) Site E(6) Site F(5) Site G(7) Site H(8) 51-55N 128-10E 51-49N 128-19E 51-53N 128-23E 51-58N 128-07E 51-43N 128-00E 51-52N 128-13E 51-38N 127-58E 52-03N 128-06E 62 IIB IIB IID IID IIIA IID 2 2 2 2 2 62 62 63 63 64 3 2

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Apple d F le lea 003 003 000 6 : 000 RDI 047 000 000 1000 1000 25X1 TABLE 2. (Continued) Site Negated Date Msn First Coverage Latest Coverage Date Msn Stage of Const on Last Usable Coverage Date Msn Const Number of Launchers Estimated Quarter Site Operational Location\* BE Number Type of Site Coordinates Soft Hard 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 25X1 25X1 TATISHCHEVO Group A(1-11) Group B(12-21) 25X1 51-48N 45-39E 51-33N 45-29E IIID  $^{10}_{10}$ U/C U/C TEYKOVO Site A(1) Site B(2) Site C(3) Site D(4) Site E(5) Site F(6) 56-55N 40-27E 56-56N 40-33E 56-55N 40-17E 56-59N 40-40E 56-49N 40-10E 56-55N 40-22E IIB IIB IID IID IID 62 62 63 TOP SECKET TOP SECTET 64 TYUMEN Site A(3) Site C(2) 56-52N 65-34E 56-51N 65-27E IIC IIC 63 63 Operational Operational UZHUR 55-20N 88-43E 55-18N 89-38E 55-20N 89-33E 55-17N 89-26E 55-13N 89-33E 55-25N 89-39E 55-22N 89-27E 55-19N 89-20E HIC HIC HIC HIC HIC HIC 65 65 65 65 65 VERKHNYAYA SALD Site A(2) Site B(1) Site C(3) Site D(4) Site E(5) Site F(7) Site G(8) Site H(9) Site I(10) IIB IIA IIB IIIA IIIA IIID 2 2 2 2 2 62 61 61 62 3 63 63 YEDROVO -48N 33-36E -48N 33-14E -49N 33-08E -48N 33-28E -52N 33-18E -44N 33-06E -47N 33-02E -52N 33-27E IIB IID IID IIIA IID IID IIIA 2 2 2 2 62 63 3 2 63 YOSHKAR-OLA 56-35N 48-09E 56-35N 48-18E 56-32N 48-27E 56-31N 48-20E 56-34N 48-13E 56-36N 48-28E IIB IIB IID IID IID 62 63 63 25X1

Location*	I		Type of	Number of	Site	First Coverage	Lr Cov	atest verage	Stage of	f Const on Last le Coverage	Estim	ated Quar Operation	rter	Estimated Status	
	BE Number	Coordinates	Type of Site	Soft Hard	Negated Date Ms		Msn Date		Date	Msn Const	1st 2r	operation 2nd 3rd	4th	Status	
YUR YA  Site A(2) Site B(1) Site C(3) Site D(4) Site E(5) Site E(7) Site E(6) Site H(8) Site H(8) Site H(9) Site K(10)		59-10N 49-32E 59-09N 49-40E 59-13N 49-25E 59-11N 49-22E 59-23N 49-17E 59-23N 49-14E 59-04N 49-45E 59-04N 49-45E 59-06N 49-45E 59-13N 49-18E	IIB	2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3							62 63 64 64 64	62	61 61 62 63 64	Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational	
ZHANGIZ-TOBE  Site A(1) Site B(2) Site C(3) Site D(4) Site E(5) Site F(6)		49-12N 81-00E 49-16N 80-59E 49-11N 80-54E 49-10N 81-04E 49-06N 81-03E 49-08N 80-58E ployed	IIIC	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 150 173								66 66 66	65 65 65	U/C U/C U/C U/C U/C	
TYURATAM  Complex A[1] A3(15) B1(2) B2(16) B3(17) Complex C[3] C3 C3 C3 C4 C5 C5 C5 C6 C7(18) C7(18) C6 C7(18) C7(	19)	45-55N 63-21E 45-55N 63-21E 45-54N 63-20E 46-00N 63-34E 45-59N 63-33E 46-00N 63-34E 45-49N 63-39E 45-48N 63-39E 45-48N 63-39E 45-59N 63-75E 45-59N 63-75E 45-48N 63-12E 45-48N 63-12E 46-02N 63-106E 46-03N 62-56E 46-03N 62-56E 46-04N 63-03E 46-04N 63-03E 46-04N 63-03E 46-04N 63-03E 46-04N 63-03E 46-04N 63-03E	IA P IIIC III IIIC P Undet IIIC P IIIC P Undet IIIC P											Operational Operational Operational U/C Operational U/C Operational U/C U/C U/C U/C U/C U/C	

25X1

25X1

25X1

TOP SECRET

25X1

TABLE 3. (Continued)

	11100	e s. (Commi				
BE NUMBER	COORD	DINATES	TYPE	NO OF PADS/ LAUNCHERS	DATE OF LATEST PHOTOGRAPHY	ESTIMATED CONST
						······································
	44-39-00N	77-46-15E	III	4		Complete
						Complete
	44-30-15N	77-41-15E	IV	3		Complete
	54-31-45N 54-26-00N	26-17-30E 26-18-30E	III IV	4 3		Complete Complete
	54-36-15N	26-22-30E	III	4		Complete
	68-28-00N	33-15-30E	IV	3		Complete
	68-30-30N	33-23-15E	IV	3		Complete
	$68\text{-}26\text{-}00\mathrm{N}$	33-29-15E	IV	3		Undetermine
	54-36-30N	76-39-45E	Ш	4		Complete
	BE NUMBER	BE NUMBER COORE  44-32-00N 44-31-00N 44-30-15N  54-31-45N 54-26-00N 54-36-15N  68-28-00N 68-30-30N	BE NUMBER COORDINATES  44-32-00N 77-46-15E 44-31-00N 77-55-45E 44-30-15N 77-41-15E  54-31-45N 26-17-30E 54-26-00N 26-18-30E 54-36-15N 26-22-30E  68-28-00N 33-15-30E 68-30-30N 33-23-15E	BE NUMBER COORDINATES TYPE  44-32-00N 77-46-15E III 44-31-00N 77-55-45E IV 44-30-15N 77-41-15E IV  54-31-45N 26-17-30E III 54-26-00N 26-18-30E IV 54-36-15N 26-22-30E III  68-28-00N 33-15-30E IV 68-30-30N 33-23-15E IV	BE NUMBER COORDINATES TYPE NO OF PADS/LAUNCHERS  44-32-00N 77-46-15E III 4 44-31-00N 77-58-45E IV 3 44-30-15N 77-41-15E IV 3  54-31-45N 26-17-30E III 4 54-26-00N 26-18-30E IV 3 54-36-15N 26-22-30E III 4  68-28-00N 33-15-30E IV 3 68-30-30N 33-23-15E IV 3	BE NUMBER COORDINATES TYPE NO OF PADS/ LAUNCHERS PHOTOGRAPHY  44-32-00N 77-46-15E III 4 44-31-00N 77-58-45E IV 3 44-30-15N 77-41-15E IV 3  54-31-45N 26-17-30E III 4 54-26-00N 26-18-30E IV 3 54-36-15N 26-22-30E III 4  68-28-00N 33-15-30E IV 3 68-30-30N 33-23-15E IV 3

<sup>\*</sup>TDI site designators have been adopted for IRBM launch sites.

25X1

TOP SECXET

25X1

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TOP SECZET

LOCATION*	BE NUMBER	COORDI	NATES	TYPE	NO OF PADS/ LAUNCHERS	DATE OF LATEST PHOTOGRAPHY	ESTIMATED CONSTR STATUS
DISNA Launch Complex							
DISNA		55-35-15N	28-16-00E	I	4		Complete
ZELKI		55-35-45N	28-24-30E	I	4		Complete
BORKOVICHI		55-41-45N	28-27-00E	II	4		Complete
OLINA Launch Complex							
DOLINA 1		49-03-30N	24-03-30E	I	4		Complete
DOLINA 2		49-06-15N	24-08-30E	I	4		Complete
BOLEKHOV		49-06-45N	23-51-15E	IV	4		Complete
ROGOBYCH Launch Complex							
MEDENITSA		49-22-15N	23-45-30E	I	4		Complete
DROGOBYCH		49-25-30N	23 - 34 - 45E	I	4		Complete
STRYY		49-16-45N	23-43-00E	IV	4		Complete
OYATLOVO Launch Complex							
DYATLOVO		53-32-45N	25-16-45E	I	4		Complete
BEREZOVKA		53-35-30N	25-17-30E	I	4		Complete
ZBLYANY		53-35-45N	25-27-30E	II	4		Complete
GOMEL Launch Complex							
BORKHOV 1		52-18-30N	30-42-45E	II	4		Complete
BORKHOV 2		52-24-45N	30-39-00E	II	4		Complete
GRESK Launch Complex							
GRESK 1		53-14-15N	27-42-30E	I	4		Complete
GRESK 2		53-17-00N	27 - 40 - 45E	I	4		Complete
URECHYE		53-11-00N	27-58-30E	II	4		Complete
GROZNYY Launch Complex							
SUNZHENSKOYE		43-08-15N	44-54-15E	I	4		Complete
NESTEROVSKAYA		43-11-30N	44-57-00E	I	4		Complete
ACHKHOY-MARTAN		43-10-30N	45-10-30E	IV	4		Complete
GUSEV Launch Complex							
GUSEV 1		54-41-30N	22-05-00E	I	4		Complete
GUSEV 2		54-44-00N	22-03-30E	I	4		Complete
GVARDEYSK Launch Complex							
GVARDEYSK 1		54-40-30N	21-07-30E	I	4		Complete
GVARDEYSK 2		54-45-15N	21-09-15E	I	4		Complete
JELGAVA Launch Complex							
IECAVA 1		56-35-30N	24-04-00E	II	4		Complete
IECAVA 2		56-39-45N	24-07-30E	II	4		Complete
IECAVA 3		56-33-00N	24-20-30E	IV	4		Complete

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25-20-30E

53-57-15N 25-27-45E

53-47-30N

LIDA Launch Complex

LIDA 1 LIDA 2 25X1

Complete

Complete

TABLE 4. (Continued)

25X1

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TOP SECRET

LOCATION*	BE NUMBER	COORD	INATES	TYPE	NO OF PADS/ LAUNCHERS	DATE OF LATEST PHOTOGRAPHY	STATUS CONSTR
LUTSK Launch Complex							7
LUTSK 1		50-46-45N	25-03-00E	I	4		Complete
LUTSK 2	1 1	50-50-30N	25-04-15E	Ī	4		Complete
VLADIMIR-VOLYNSKIY	1 1	50-48-30N	24-42-30E	ΙV	4		Complete
VLADIMIK-VOLTNSKII		90-46-9UN	24-42-5012	1 V	4		Comprete
IARINA GORKA Launch Complex							
MARINA GORKA		53-26-30N	27 - 45 - 30E	II	4		Complete
MAYKOP Launch Complex							
KURDZHIPSKAYA	1 1	44-31-45N	40-00-45E	11	4		Complete
SHIRVANSKAYA	1 1	44-25-30N	39-54-00E	IV	4		Complete
SHIRVANSKATA		44-25-50N	33-34-0013	11	T		Complete
OLOSKOVITSY Launch Complex							1 .
MOLOSKOVITSY 1		59-28-45N	29-06-00E	II	4	I	Complete
MOLOSKOVITSY 2		59-29-30N	29-12-15E	II	4		Complete
GURLEVO		59-25-00N	28-53-15E	IV	4		Complete
MUKACHEVO Launch Complex							
MUKACHEVO 1		48-18-45N	22-30-45E	I	4		Complete
		48-19-30N	22-37-15E	Î	4		Complete
MUKACHEVO 2		40-19-00N	22-91-19E	1	7		Comprete
NADVORNAYA Launch Complex		10.00 153	04 40 005		,		Complete
PARYSHCHE		48-37-45N	24-42-00E	I	4		Complete
NOVA VES		48-39-30N	24-48-15E	. I	4		Complete
OTYNYA		48-47-30N	24-50-30E	IV	4		Complete
OSTROG Launch Complex							
OSTROG 1		50-14-00N	26-43-15E	I	4		Complete
OSTROG 2		50-14-00N 50-17-15N	26-41-00E	I	4		Complete
051 ROG 2		ə0-17-15N	26-41-00E	ı	4		Complete
OSTROV Launch Complex							
ASANOVSHCHINA		57-31-45N	28-12-15E	I	4		Complete
SHEVELEVO		57-37-00N	28-12-15E	I	4		Complete
REDKINO		57-24-30N	28-26-00E	IV	4		Complete
PAPLAKA Launch Complex							
PAPLAKA 1		56-24-00N	21-17-30E	I	4		Complete
PAPLAKA 1 PAPLAKA 2		56-24-00N 56-25-00N		I	4		Complete
FAFLANA Z		50-25-00N	21-16-45E	1	4		Comptete
PINSK Launch Complex							
IVANOVO		52-10-45N	25-41-15E	I	4		Complete
MOTOL	1 1	52-12-30N	25-44-30E	I	4	I	Complete

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52-52-30N 25-21-30E

 $25 \text{-} 22 \text{-} 15 \mathbf{E}$ 

24-18-15E

24-20-00E

24-26-15E

52-55-45N

50-22-45N

50-27-15N

50-20-15N

Complete

Complete

Complete

Complete

Complete

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BYTEN 1

BYTEN 2

SOKAL 2

SOKAL 3

SOKAL Launch Complex

		TABLE 4. (Conta	T	NO OF BARY	DAME OF LARGO	POTENTIAL TRANSPORT
LOCATION*	BE NUMBER	COORDINATES	TYPE	NO OF PADS/ LAUNCHERS	DATE OF LATEST PHOTOGRAPHY	ESTIMATED CONSTR STATUS
YELSK Launch Complex YELSK 1 YELSK 2		51-42-30N 29-12-30E 51-47-15N 29-18-15E	I	4 4		Complete Complete
AGARE Launch Complex ZAGARE 1 ZAGARE 2 LIELELEJA		56-23-15N 23-19-15E 56-29-00N 23-20-45E 56-24-30N 23-36-45E	I I IV	4 4 4		Complete Complete Complete
ZHITOMIR Launch Complex ZHITOMIR 1 ZHITOMIR 2 BERDICHEV		50-04-45N 28-15-45E 50-10-00N 28-16-15E 50-05-30N 28-22-00E	II II	4 4 4		Complete Complete Complete
ZHMERINKA Launch Complex GNIVAN ZHMERINKA VINNITSA		49-09-00N 28-11-45E 49-10-15N 28-05-00E 49-17-30N 28-20-15E	II II IV	4 4 4		Complete Complete Complete
ZNAMENSK Launch Complex ZNAMENSK 1 ZNAMENSK 2		54-32-45N 21-11-15E 54-35-15N 21-07-30E	I I	4 4		Complete Complete
TDI site designators have been adopted for	or MRBM launch sites.					

Table 5. Summary Evaluation of Selected Launch Facilities, Kapustin Yar Missile Test Center

Complex/Area/Site	BE	Coordinates	Type of		er of	Sit		Fire		Late		ı	-	struction on
	Number		Site	Posi Soft	Hard	Nega Date	Msn	Cove:	Msn	Cove Date	Msn	Date	Msn Msn	e Coverage Const
Complex A		1	L		'Т							,		<b>1</b>
Launch Site 1A1		48-42N 46-15E	R&D	1										Complete
Launch Site 1A2			R&D/Trng	1										Complete
Launch Site 2A1			R&D		1									Complete
Launch Site 2A2			R&D		1									Inactive
Complex C														
Launch Site 1C1		48-36N 46-17E	Space R&D*	1										Complete
Launch Site 1C2			Undet	1										Late
Launch Site 1C3			Undet	1										Late
Launch Area 2C		48-35N 46-17E	R&D/Trng	2										Complete
Launch Area 3C		48-34N 46-17E	R&D/Trng	1										Complete
Launch Site 4C1		48-34N 46-17E	Type IV		4									Complete, under
			MRBM ρ		_									going modification
Launch Site 4C2		48-33N 46-17E	Type IV IRBM p		3									Complete
Launch Site 5C1		48-32N 46-17E	Undet	2										Complete
Launch Site 5C2		48-32N 46-17E		2										Never completed abandoned
Complex E		48-46N 46-18E	Undet	1										Complete
Complex G		48-24N 46-17E	Trng	2										Complete
Complex H		48-48N 46-20E	Undet	2										Mid

<sup>\*</sup>R&D/Trng site on first coverage p Prototype

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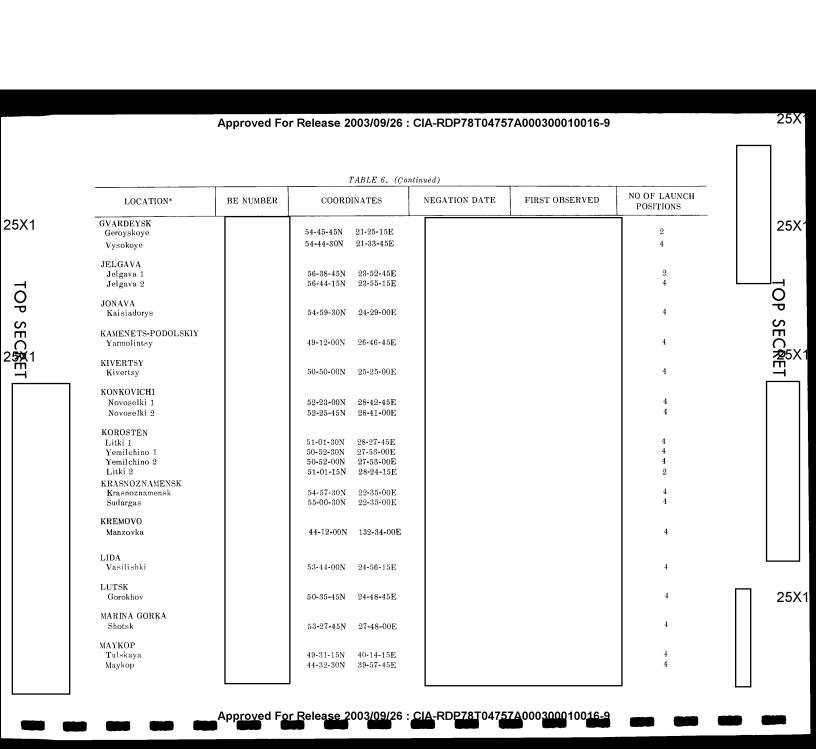
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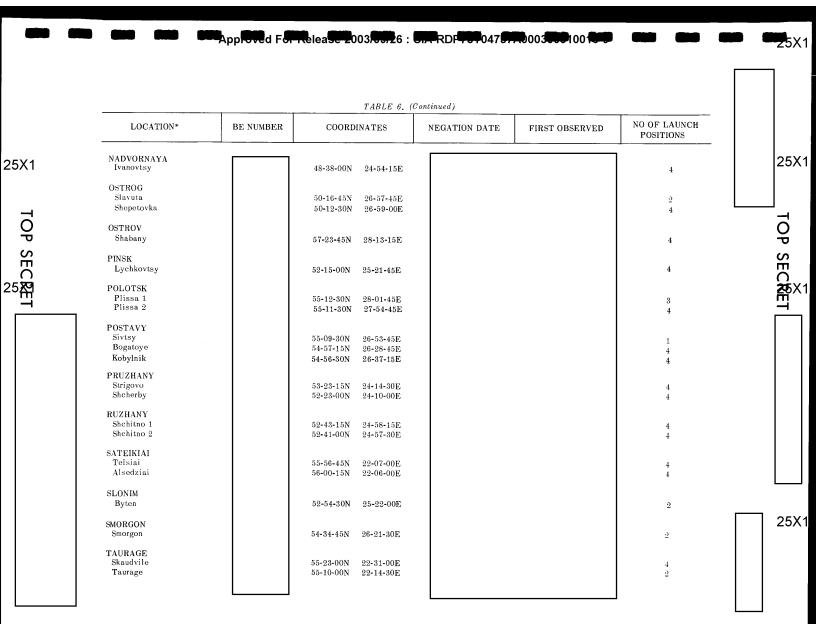
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#### TABLE 6. (Continued) NO OF LAUNCH NEGATION DATE FIRST OBSERVED BE NUMBER COORDINATES LOCATION\* POSITIONS TORVA 25X1 57-50-15N Valga 25-54-15E UKMERGE 24-43-45E Gelvonai Balninkai 55-07-15N 25-02-00E 55-13-00N USOVO 51-08-00N 28 -- 23 -- 00 ELuginy YELSK 29-05-15E 51-50-45N Yelsk ZAGARE Dobele 1 56-40-00N 23-11-45E 56-40-45N23-06-45E ${\bf Dobele}\ 2$ ZHITOMIR Berdichev 49-51-30N $28\text{-}25\text{-}30\mathrm{E}$ ZHMERINKA 49-13-15N $28\text{-}18\text{-}45\mathrm{E}$ Vinnitsa 49-05-30N $27\text{-}43\text{-}00\mathrm{E}$ Bar ZNAMENSK Pravdinsk 3 54-23-00N 20-59-45E 54-25-30N Domnovo \*TDI site designators have been adopted for the fixed field sites, which are listed under the nearest permanent IRBM/MRBM complex.

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No o	f		Containin; t Sites O				Containing ard Sites O		H	Containing ard and Soft Si	tes
Comple		One Site, No Housing or Support Facility	One Site	Two Sites	Three Sites	One Site	Two Sites	Three Sites	Two Soft One Hard Site	One Soft One Hard Site	One Sof Two Hard Sites
IRBM	3 2 5 4	3			2	1		3	1	1	3
MRBM	4 43 21	4	1	36	6				20	1	
TOTALS	82	7	1	36	8	1	0	3	21	2	3

TABLE 7. COMPOSITION OF IRBM/MRBM COMPLEXES

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Table 8. Soviet ICBM, IRBM, and MRBM Systems, Estimated Technical Characteristics and Performance

	SS-4	SS-5	SS-6	SS-7	SS-8	SS-9	SS-10 <u>1</u> /
Initial operational capability (IOC)							
Nominal maximum range 2/ (NRE, non-rotating earth)	1,020 nm	2,200 nm	6,000 nm	6,000 nm	6,000 nm	6,000 nm	Undetermined
Guidance	Inertial	Inertial	Radio inertial	Inertial	Radio inertial	Radio inertial	Undetermined
Circular error probability (CEP) Initial Improved/year	1,25 nm	1.0 nm	2.0 nm	1-2 nm 1.0/1966	1.0 nm 0.8/1967	0.5-1.0 nm 0.5/1968-1970	Undetermined Undetermined
Re-entry vehicle weight (lbs)	3,200, ± 500	2,500-4,000	8,000, ± 1,000	3,000-4,000 <u>4</u> /	2,500-4,000	10,000, ± 1,000	Undetermined
Warhead weight (lbs)	2,000, ± 300	2,000-3,200	6,000, ± 1,000	2,400-3,200	2,000-3,200	8,000, ± 1,000	Undetermined
Gross lift-off weight (lbs)	88,000 (approx)	200,000 (approx)	500,000 (approx)	300,000 (approx)	165,000 (approx)	400,000 (approx)	Undetermined
Configuration	Single-stage	Single-stage	Parallel	Tandem 2-stage	Tandem 2-stage	Tandem 2-stage	Undetermined
Propellant	Storable liquid	Storable liquid	Non-storable liquid	Storable liquid	Non-storable liquid	Storable liquid	Undetermined
Reliability rates: 5/							
Ready-missile Countdown	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	Undetermined
Initial Improved/year	90%	85%	85% 	85% 	85% 	80% 85%/1967	Undetermined Undetermined
Inflight Initial Improved/year	85%	90%	85%	90%	90% 	85% 90%/1967	Undetermined Undetermined
Overall							
Initial	60% (soft) 65% (hard)	60% (soft) 65% (hard)	60%	60%	60%	55%	Undetermined
Improved/year						60%/1967	Undetermined

			Table 8. (Co	ontinued)			
	SS-4	SS-5	SS-6	SS-7	SS-8	SS-9	SS-10 <u>1</u> /
Reaction time from ready condition: 6/	1						
Condition 3	1-3 hrs	1-3 hrs	12 hrs (minimum)	1-3 hrs	1-3 hrs	1-3 hrs	Undetermined
Condition 2	15-30 min	15-30 min	1-2 hrs	15-30 min	30-45 min	15-30 min	Undetermined
Condition 1	5-15 min	5-15 min	5-15 min	5-15 min	5-15 min	5-15 min	Undetermined
Hold time in ready condition 1 7/	hrs-days	hrs-days	1 hr	hrs (soft) - days (hard)	l hr (approx)	hrs (soft) - days (hard)	Undetermined
Refire time 8/	2_4 hrs	2-4 hrs	12 hrs (minimum)	2-4 hrs	2-4 hrs	2-4 hrs	Undetermined

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- The evidence is insufficient to enable us to make an estimate of SS-10 characteristics and performance. 1/
- 2/ Operational range is dependent on weight class of payload used.
- It is believed that the SS-9 has an additional all-inertial guidance capability with a CEP of 1-1.5 nm, 3/
- More than one re-entry vehicle exists within these limits. Another, weighing as much as approx.  $5,000~\rm lbs$  (warhead  $4,000~\rm lbs$ ) has been tested to a reduced range ( $4,700~\rm nm$ ). 4/
- These reliability rates may be too high since they may not sufficiently take into account the effect of Soviet operational methods and troop training, which are at least as important as technical characteristics in determining system reliability. We have little basis for estimating these effects. 5/
- Readiness Condition 3 is believed to be the normal readiness condition for missiles deployed at soft sites, and Condition 2 for hard sites.
- An unfavorable environment could seriously degrade these hold times. Because of the protection afforded a missile in a hardened site, it is given a longer hold time than its soft counterpart. We believe the cryogenic properties of non-storable propellants probably limit these missiles to a hold time of about 1 hour.
- Refire capabilities are applicable to soft sites only. Estimated refire times are based on the assumption that the launch sites were designed specifically for an efficient refire capability and that no major refurbishment of ground support equipment or launch stand is necessary.

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