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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER

# ACTIVITY LEVELS AT RAIL-TO-ROAD TRANSFER POINTS AT SOVIET SSM COMPLEXES USSR

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### ABSTRACT

- 1. This report presents the results of a study of the activity levels of missile support equipment at the rail-to-road transfer points (RTPs) of the 24 Soviet ICBM complexes and the two MR/IRBM complexes where the SS-11 missile system is deployed. This study was prepared in support of a larger study which attempts to determine means of early detection of additional silo construction changes to existing missile complexes and phasing out of existing systems.
- 2. Six major types of equipment were catalogued in this study, including 18 specific pieces of equipment. The major categories considered here are missile handling, propellant handling, rail cars, miscellaneous equipment, miscellaneous vehicles, and warhead handling.
- 3. This report includes 85 tables arranged by missile system, cataloguing each of the six major types of equipment, numbers observed, dates observed, and locations within the RTP. The report also includes two photographs, examples of the areas and facilities studied.

### INTRODUCTION

- 4. The rail-to-road transfer point (RTP) is a standard installation for the receipt, inspection, maintenance, and distribution of missiles, warheads, propellants, and their associated equipment. Each of the 24 ICBM complexes and the two MR/IRBM complexes with SS-11 missiles has such a facility (Figure 1). The overall layout of these RTPs is essentially similar within each of the five missile systems. The RTPs for the SS-7 and SS-8 systems are fairly simple in their respective layouts, while those for the other three missile systems (SS-9, SS-11, and SS-13) generally are more elaborate.
- 5. Construction for the RTPs normally began about nine to 13 months after the start of launch site construction. This is especially true for those complexes which had a second system added. Most of the buildings in the RTPs were completed and actively supporting the missile system within a 12-month construction period. However, construction has continued at some of these facilities until the present. Most of this construction has been confined to additional missile handling and propellant-associated buildings.
- 6. Seven major types of equipment have been identified within these 26 RTPs. These types are: missile handling, propellant handling, rail cars, miscellaneous equipment, miscellaneous vehicles, warhead handling, and missile checkout. However, since the equipment from the missile checkout category is primarily associated with launch site activity, this type of equipment is the subject of a separate report and is not included in this study.
- 7. The missile-handling equipment includes missile transporters, first- and second-stage transporters, silo loaders, and hoisting fixtures; the propellant-handling equipment includes propellant, fuel, and oxidizer transporters; the rail cars include the missile, propellant, fuel, oxidizer, and liquid oxygen (lox) cars; the miscellaneous equipment and vehicles include silo checkout frames, house trailers, and cranes; and the warhead-handling equipment includes the warhead vans and canisters. A total of 31 individual pieces of equipment were examined and catalogued for this study. Thirteen of these were considered to be insignificant or nondescript and were not included in this study. This would include unidentified vehicles, pieces of equipment, cargo trucks, prime movers, water trucks, and others. This left 18 pieces of equipment within the six major types.
- 8. A total of 15 different functional facilities or areas have been identified within the 26 RTPs. Only the ten where the subject 18 pieces of equipment were observed were considered in this report. The five areas not included were the component storage area, the GSE training area, and the SS-7 maintenance area at the SS-13 complex, Yoshkar-Ola; the pyrotechnic area at the six SS-9 complexes; and the supply area at the SS-8 complex, Omsk.
  - 9. A general description of the ten facilities or areas considered in this report follows.

# General Support Area (GEN)

10. This is the utilities area of the RTP. It includes a heating plant with an adjacent rail-served POL storage area, normally a fire station, and a receiving area for miscellaneous non-missile supplies.

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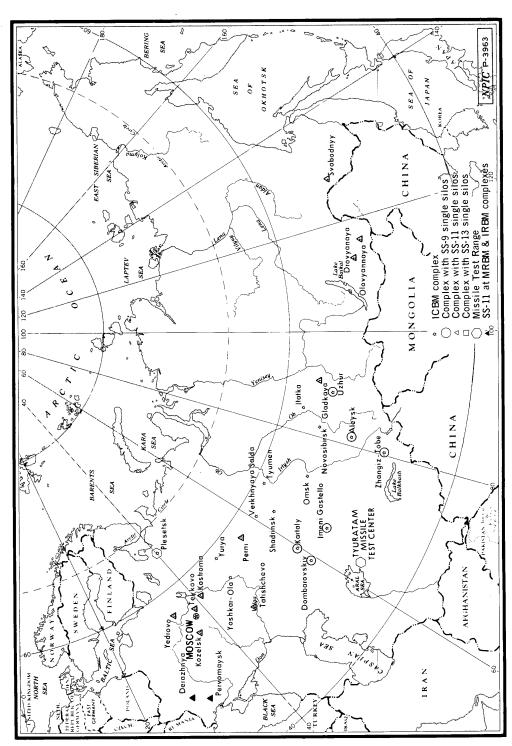


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF THE 26 SSM COMPLEXES WHERE ICBMs ARE DEPLOYED

### Ground Support Equipment (GSE) Maintenance Area

11. An area of garages fronting on a common apron is used for the storage and maintenance of several different pieces of equipment. Included may be propellant transporters, prime movers, stage transporters, vans, trucks, and miscellaneous pieces of equipment. At those complexes with two missile systems, a second set of garages was constructed either adjacent to the original ones or in another part of the RTP.

### Maintenance and Shop Area (MSA)

12. This area is found at only a few complexes. Except for the fact that the area normally contains garage or shop-type buildings and a larger maintenance-type building, no specific function can be determined.

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# Propellant Facility (PRO)

14. Associated with the SS-7, SS-9, and SS-11 RTPs, this facility contains buildings or bunkers for the receipt, storage, handling, and disposal of the propellant. At the single-silo complexes, the maintenance and storage of the handling equipment is within this facility.

### Receiving Area (REC)

15. This rail-served area is used for the receipt of missile-related items. Normally there is a separate rail spur for the receipt of the propellants, for the missiles, and for the warhead.

### Receiving, Inspection, and Maintenance Facility (RIM)

16. This is the major missile and missile-equipment maintenance area. This rail-served area contains large garage buildings for the maintenance and inspection of the missile and some of the associated missile-handling equipment. A large clerestory-type inspection building is associated with the SS-7, SS-9, and SS-13 missile systems, while a flat-roofed four-bay garage is associated with the SS-11. No specific area has been identified for the SS-8 system.

### Training Site (TRN)

17. This is a single-silo launch site located at or very near each of the RTPs for complexes with single-silo launch sites. It is used in training the crews in handling the pieces of equipment associated with that missile system. Some of these sites are also used for a parking area for several pieces of GSE.

### Unidentified Area (UNI)

18. This is an area of recent construction at most single-silo complexes for an undetermined function. A large building is under construction at most of these areas.

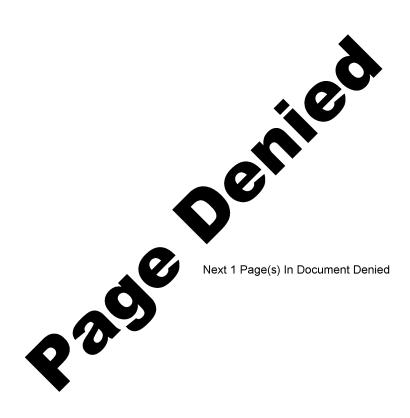
### Vehicle Maintenance Area (VEM)

- 19. An area found at Kozelsk which may equate to either a RIM- or GSE-related facility for the SS-8 missile, this area contains several garage-type buildings fronting on a common apron.
- 20. This report is divided into five major sections, one for each ICBM system. The first three sections contain tables for equipment found at those complexes exclusively deploying the SS-7, SS-8, and SS-9 missiles. The fourth section contains tables for all equipment found at complexes deploying the SS-11 system. This includes the SS-7 equipment found at eight of these complexes and SS-8 equipment found at one of these complexes. In addition, the SS-11 equipment found in the RTP at the Derazhnya and the Pervomaysk SSM Complexes is included in this section. The SS-4 equipment at

- 3 -

Derazhnya and the SS-5 equipment at Pervomaysk are not included. The fifth section contains tables for all equipment, both SS-7 and SS-13, found at the only SS-13 complex.

21. Within each section the tables are arranged by the seven major types of equipment. Each table lists those complexes where the particular piece of equipment has been seen. The complexes are arranged alphabetically. Within each complex, the sightings are arranged by date (year, month, and day--721116 is November 16, 1972). To the right side of the number of pieces of equipment present is a trinome for the facility or area of the RTP where the equipment is located. (A listing of these trinomes can be found at the end of this report. The listing is located so that it can conveniently be folded out for ready reference with the tables.) This trinome represents the one for the specific missile system associated with the facility or area. When, for example, SS-7 transporters are in the SS-7 RIM facility only the trinome "RIM" is used; however, if this same equipment were in the SS-11 RIM facility, the trinome would be amended to read "SS-11 RIM." When one piece of equipment is found in more than one area on a specific date, each area or facility is listed with its respective count.

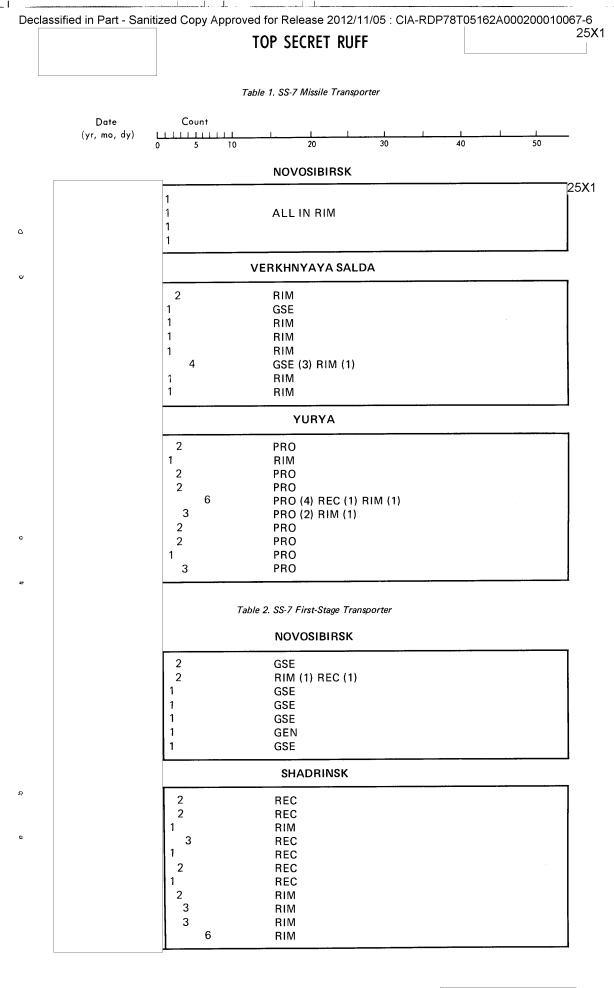


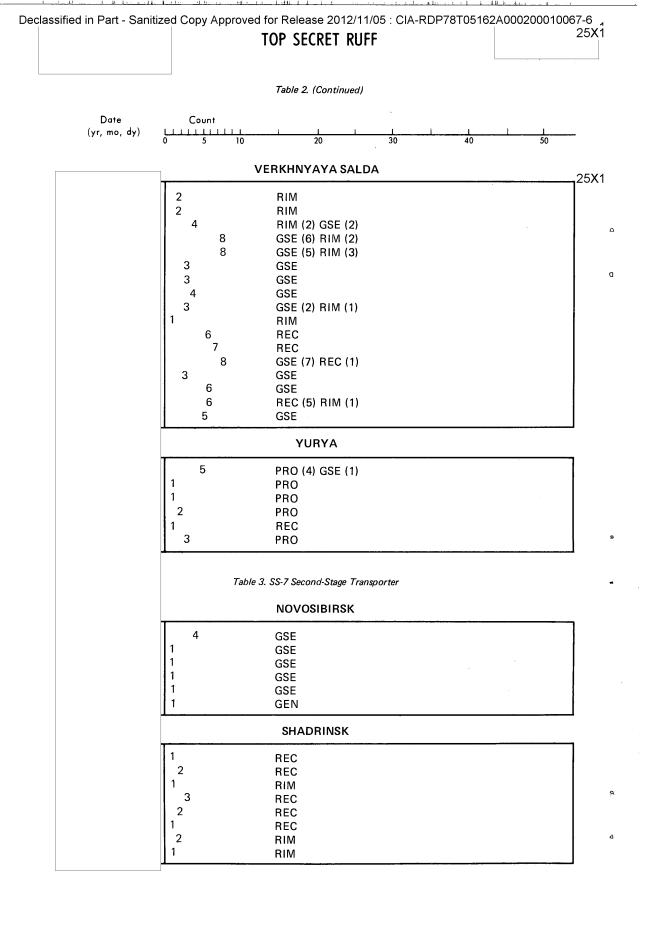
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	TOF SECRET ROTT		20/
	BASIC DESCRIPTION		
SS-7			
GSE maintenance area	five SS-7 RTPs contains a receiving area, a RIM facility a, and a general support area. In addition, the RTP at Novosibirsk.	y, a propellant facility, a	25X
specific piece of equipr	to correlate the number of launchers at an SS-7 complement at the RTP resulted in little positive information the the exact numbers of a specific piece of equipment.	. There appears to be no	
Itatka			
24. This RTP supp	ports three soft sites with a total of six launchers. Eac	h launch site has at least	
	nally little if any equipment seen at the RTP. The only e launch sites or that the equipment is most commonly		
Novosibirsk			
26. This RTP is or	ne of the largest for the SS-7 system and supports five la	unch sites with a total of	
12 launchers (six hard a		tarier sites with a total of	
			25X1
this facility. Only truck building. A missile tran	for a large maintenance-type building began in May 1967 ks, small vehicles, and prime movers have been observe asloading operation was underway at this installation in ost missions, but in only moderate amounts.	d in front of this 11-bay	
Shadrinsk			
29. Although this and greater amounts of	RTP supports the same number of launch sites as the equipment are observed at Shadrinsk.	Itatka RTP, more types	
30. The amount of	f equipment observed, however, is generally low at this c	complex.	
Verkhnyaya Salda			
	ports nine launch sites with 14 soft and six hard launch		
	n terms of launchersbut the RTP does not reflect this s the one at Itatka.	size. In fact, this facility	
is about the same size as 32. An additional in June 1967. This gar		ne GSE maintenance area	
<ul><li>32. An additional</li><li>in June 1967. This gar storage only.</li><li>33. Stage transpor</li></ul>	s the one at Itatka. four-bay propellant transporter garage was added to th	ne GSE maintenance area rs to be used for vehicle in the GSE maintenance	
32. An additional in June 1967. This gar storage only.  33. Stage transpor area near the receiving a	s the one at Itatka.  four-bay propellant transporter garage was added to the rage was near the receiving area warehouse and appearance are commonly observed near the unloading dock in	ne GSE maintenance area rs to be used for vehicle in the GSE maintenance	
is about the same size as  32. An additional in June 1967. This gar storage only.  33. Stage transpor area near the receiving a count is fairly stable.  Yurya	s the one at Itatka.  four-bay propellant transporter garage was added to the rage was near the receiving area warehouse and appearance are commonly observed near the unloading dock in	ne GSE maintenance area rs to be used for vehicle in the GSE maintenance erent positions, but their	

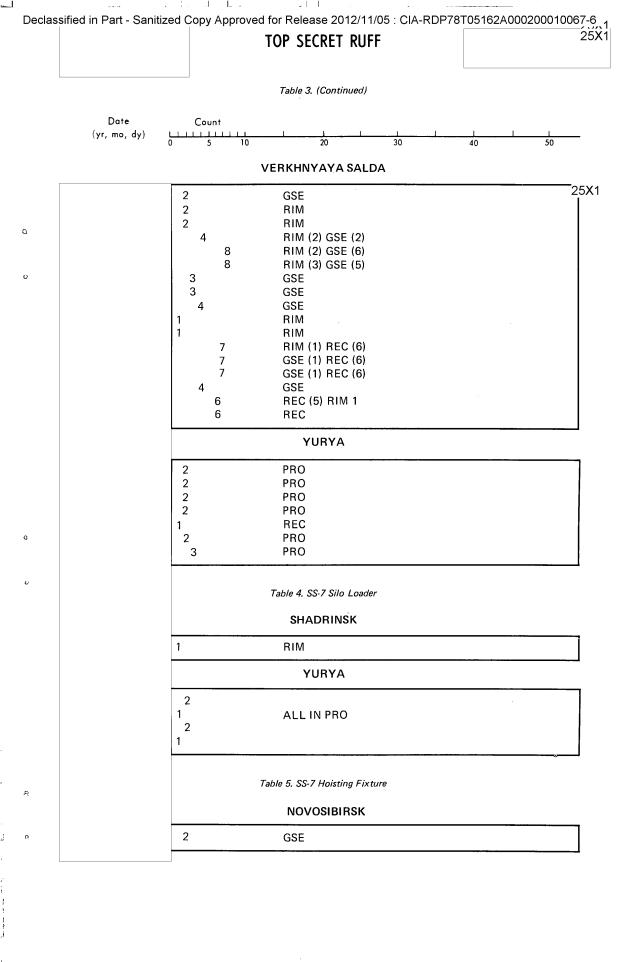
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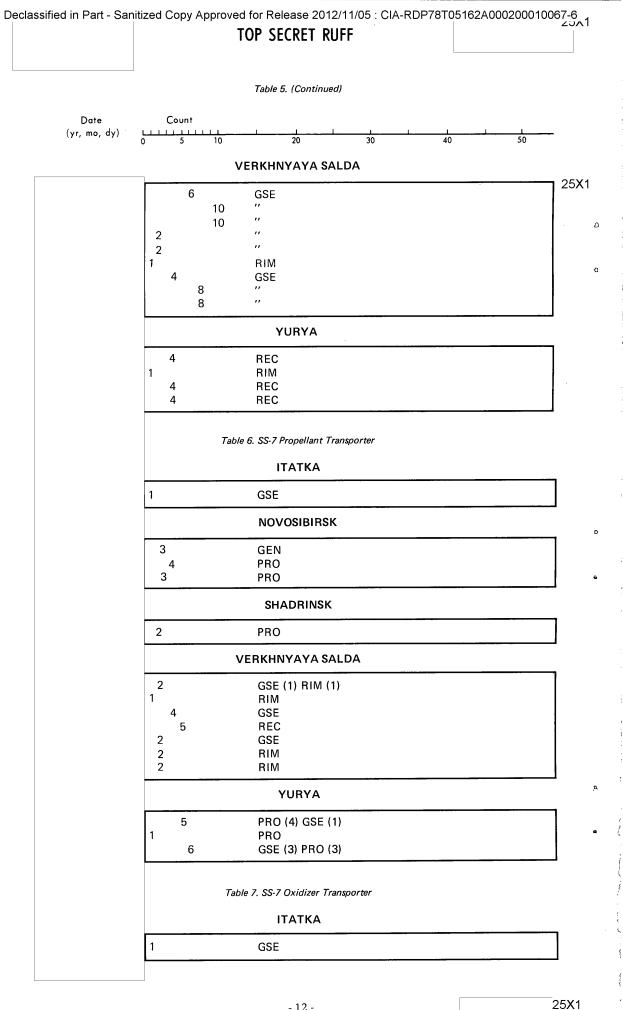
has never advanced beyond a foundation. Only small vehicles, trucks, and prime movers have been observed in the area.

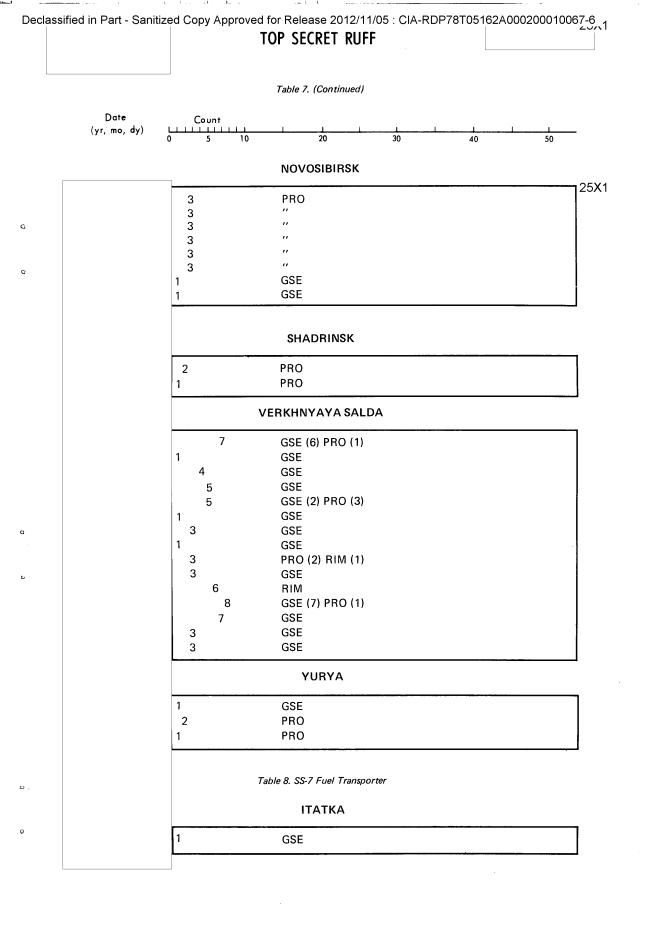
- 36. This is the only RTP with two drive-through, earth-mounded, maintenance-type buildings. Their specific function cannot be determined. The one drive-through building at Novosibirsk and the one at the Yedrovo RTP may serve similar functions.
- 37. Missile transporters and stage transporters are frequently observed on the loop road on the western side of the propellant facility. This loop road connects the receiving area to the RIM facility.

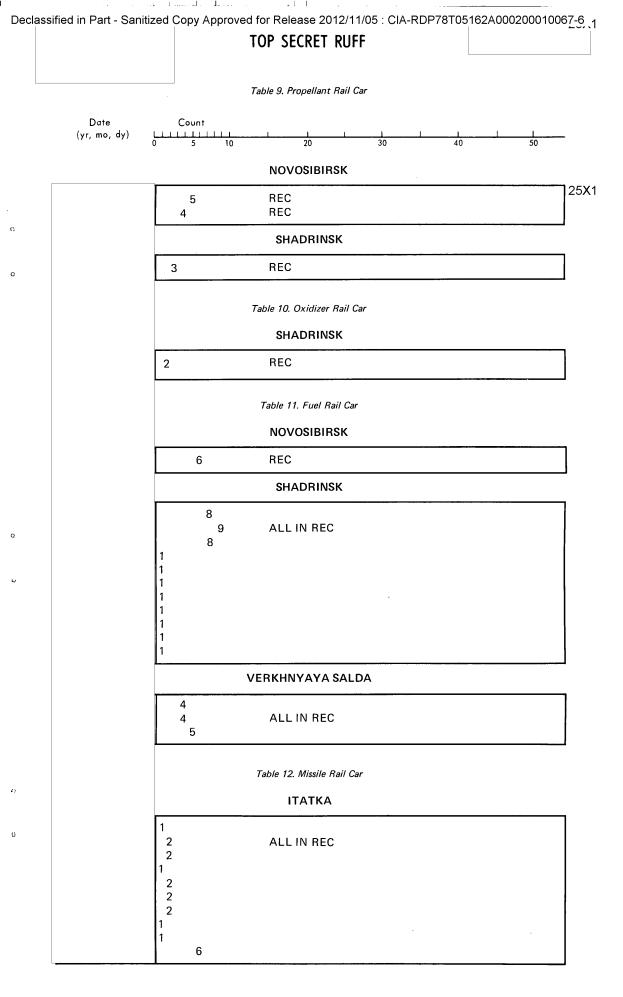


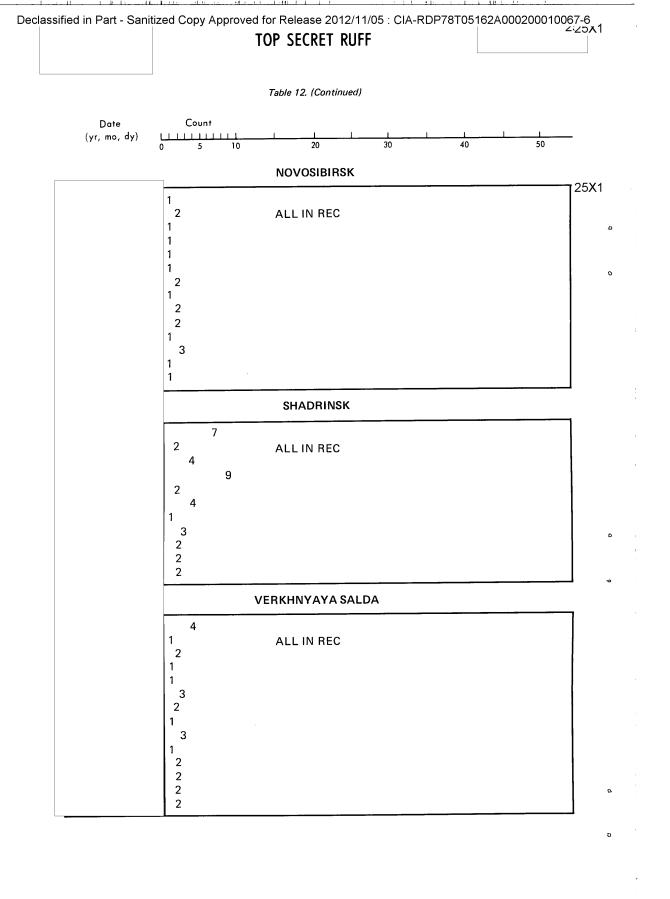


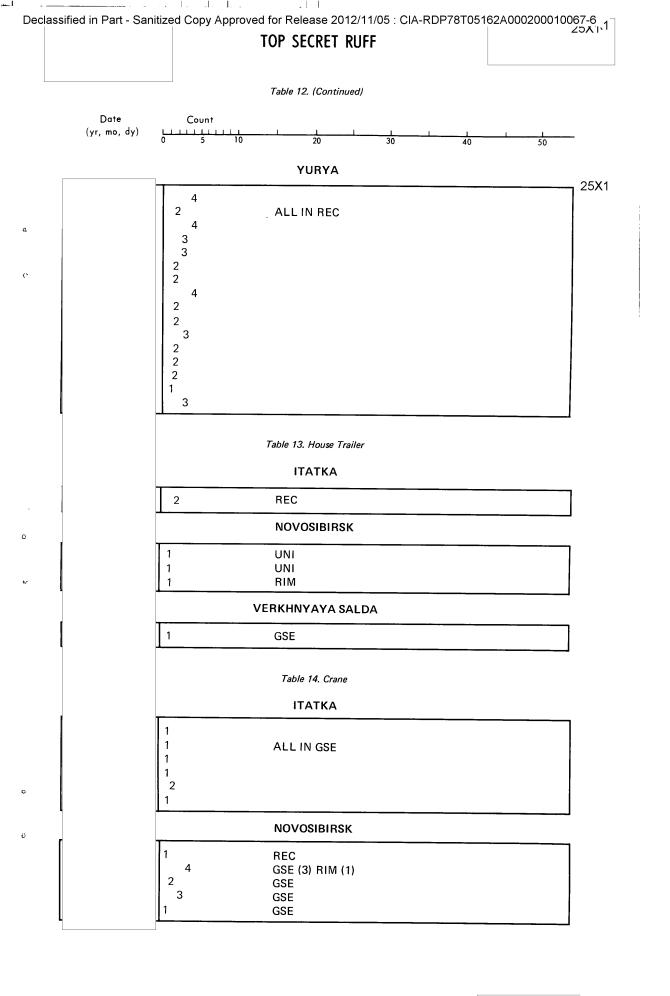


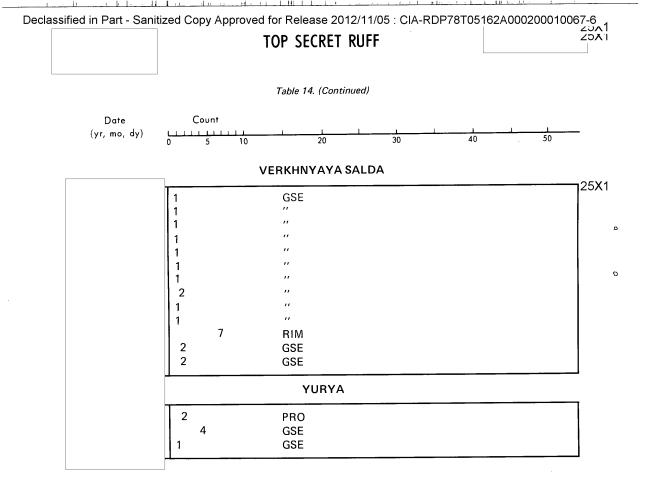












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SS-8

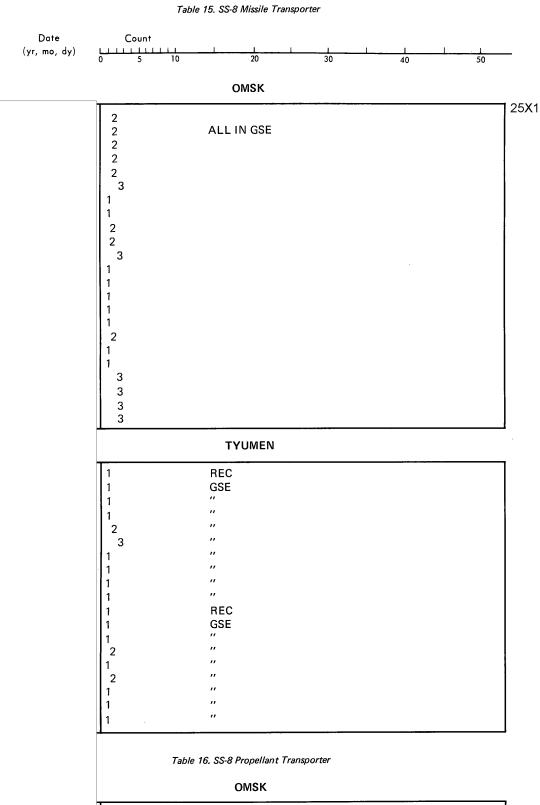
38. Each of the two SS-8 RTPs contains a receiving area, a GSE maintenance area, and a general support area. In addition, there is a supply area at the Omsk RTP. Both facilities are generally small and the level of activity cannot be compared to the larger RTPs for the other missile systems.

### Omsk

39. This RTP supports only one site which has three hard launchers. The amount of equipment normally observed in this RTP seldom varies. This equipment includes two lox rail cars, two-to-four propellant transporters, and two or three missile transporters.

### Tyumen

- 40. This RTP supports two launch sites, both with two soft launchers. The level of equipment seen at this RTP is nearly identical to that seen at Omsk.
- 41. No change in the level of equipment was noted during August 1971, when the oxidizer storage tanks at the launch sites were being reworked.



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**GSE** 

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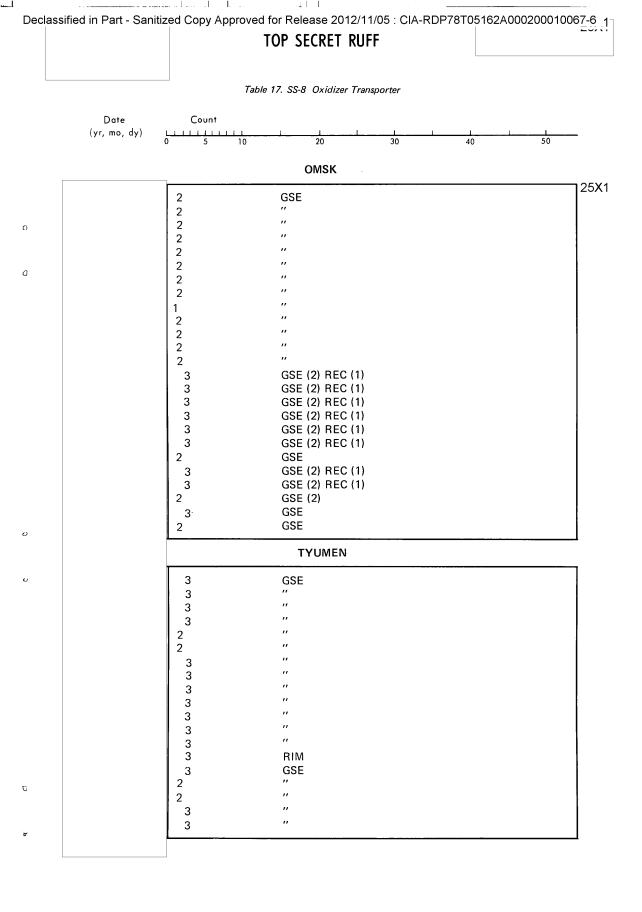
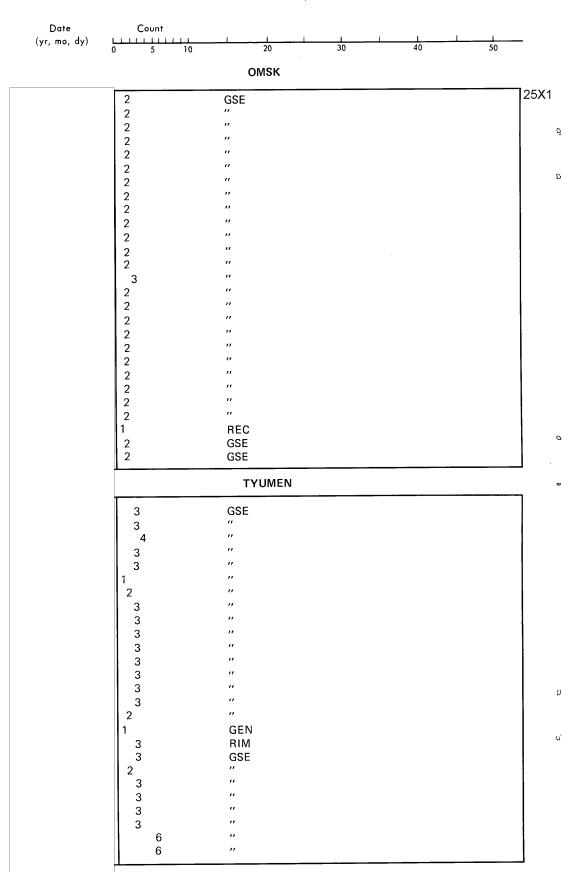
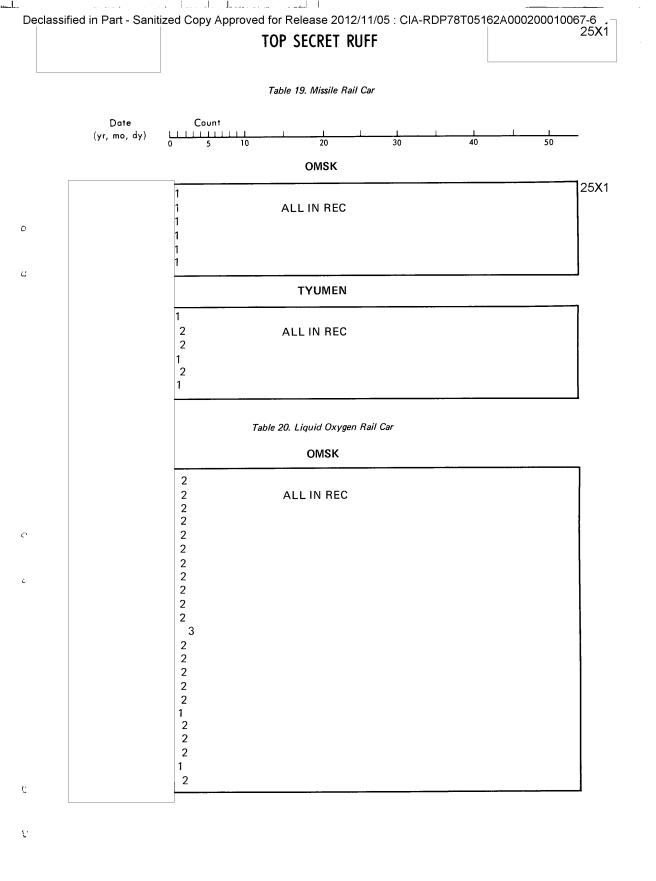


Table 18. SS-8 Fuel Transporter





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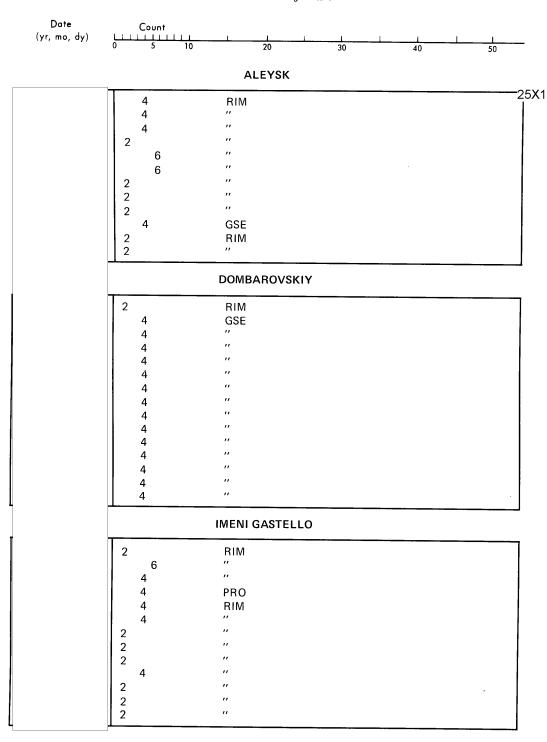
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	SS-9	
	42. The RTP at the six SS-9 ICBM complexes can be divided into eight distinct functional areas. Each RTP has a propellant facility, a GSE maintenance area, a receiving area, a pyrotechnics area, an unidentified area, and a general support area.	25 <b>X</b> 1
٩	43. Although the number of launchers supported by these six RTPs varies, the garage space indicates that a standard number of most types of equipment is present. All maintenance, storage, and repair of the missile and its associated equipment is probably accomplished at the RTP. Each launch group has one building at the control site that could possibly handle some of the more minor types of repair.	
o	44. At the present time, construction for the SS-9-related areas has been completed. Construction continues for the additional facilities required by the type IIIF sites currently under construction at five of these complexes.	
	Aleysk	
	45. This RTP supports 30 SS-9 single-silo launch sites. Small warhead canisters have been observed only at this RTP. A high of 40 has been seen near a recently constructed probable warhead handling building	25X1
	46. SS-7 stage transporters have also been observed at this RTP. They probably were early prototype models for the SS-9 first stage. Two pieces of equipment of unusual configuration have also been seen only at this facility.	25X1 25X1
	Dombarovskiy	
ø [	47. This RTP supports 60 SS-9 single-silo launch sites and five type IIIF launch sites. New construction probably in support of the type IIIF sites has been observed near the distribution point immediately north of the RTP. In the warhead facility, a new building foundation was observed in August 1971.  Near the distribution point, a possible missile receiving area is under construction. This is similar to one seen at the Tyuratam Missile Test Center.	25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1
	48. Previous studies indicated that 16 oxidizer and 16 fuel transporters were needed to support the complex. However, a review of photography indicated that a high of 20 oxidizer and 21 fuel transporters were present in June 1968. This represents the only time that more than the expected 16 each were observed.	
	Imeni Gastello	
	49. This RTP supports 48 SS-9 single-silo launch sites and five type IIIF launch sites. New construction for support of the type IIIF sites has not been observed.	
	50. The largest number of warhead canisters observed here was 34, in April 1971. Approximately 20 canisters are normally seen at this facility.	
ì	Kartaly	
,	51. This RTP supports 42 SS-9 single-silo launch sites and five type IIIF launch sites. New construction for support of the type IIIF sites has not been observed.	
	52. No significant or unusual amounts of equipment have been seen at this RTP.	
	Uzhur	
	53. This RTP supports 60 SS-9 single-silo launch sites and five type IIIF launch sites. New construction probably related to the type IIIF sites has been observed.  This construction, consisting of a building foundation, is similar in size and probably in	25X1
	function to the one at Dombarovskiy.	
	- 25 -	25X1

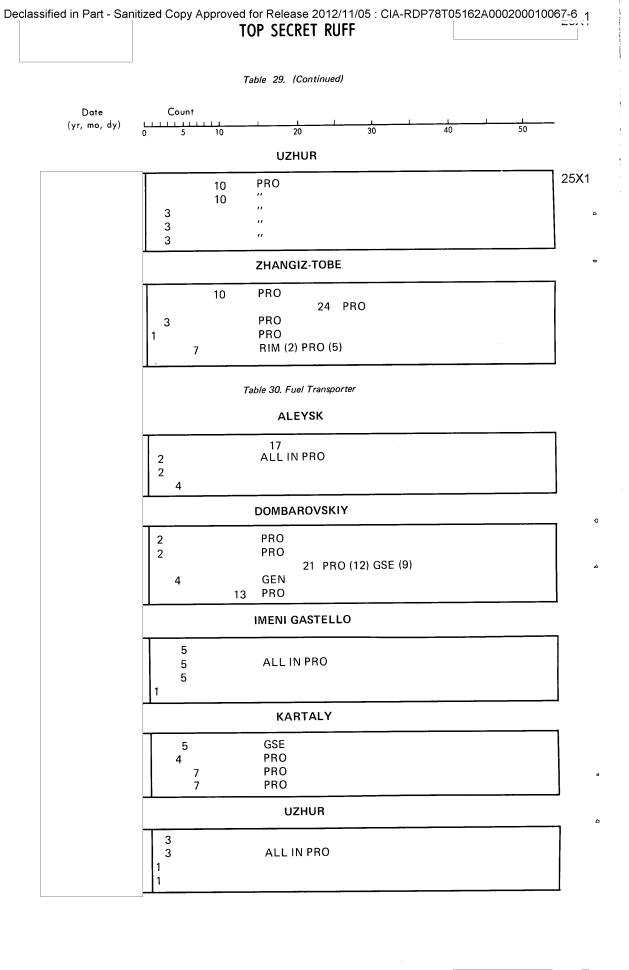
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54. Both first- and second-stage transporters are frequently parked at the training site.	
Zhangiz-Tobe	
55. This RTP (Figure 2) supports 48 SS-9 single-silo launch sites and five type IIIF launch sites. A new building, similar in size and probable function to the ones at Dombarovskiy and Uzhur, is under construction just outside the security fence  56. Vehicles, pieces of equipment, and warhead canisters are frequently observed in open, designated parking areas, although the RTP has the normal complement of garages and storage	25X1
buildings. It is possible that more vehicles than can be housed are assigned to this complex or that the garages are used for other purposes. The largest number of warhead canisters observed here was 56 in	;
June 1971.	-
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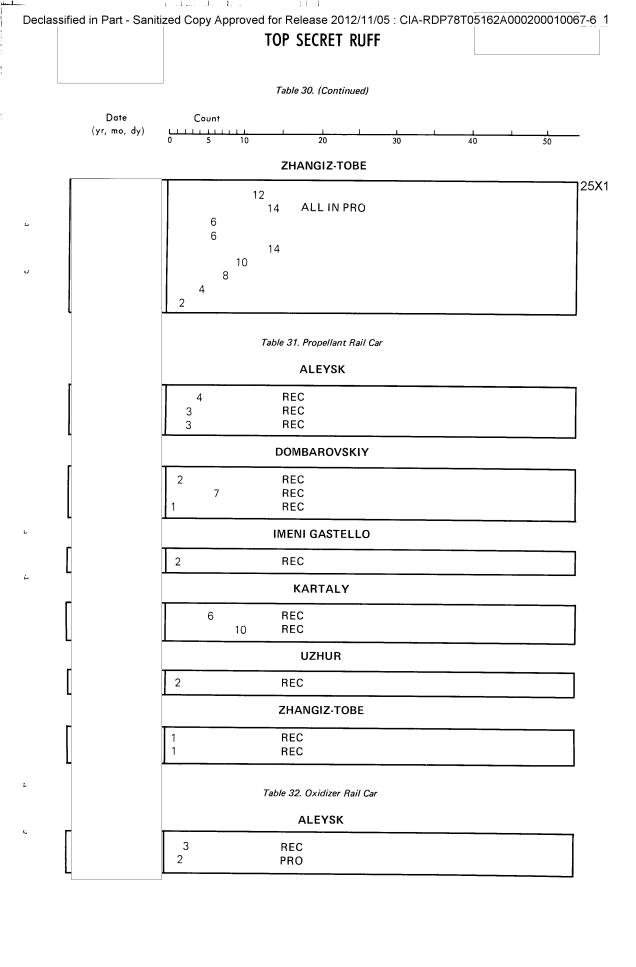
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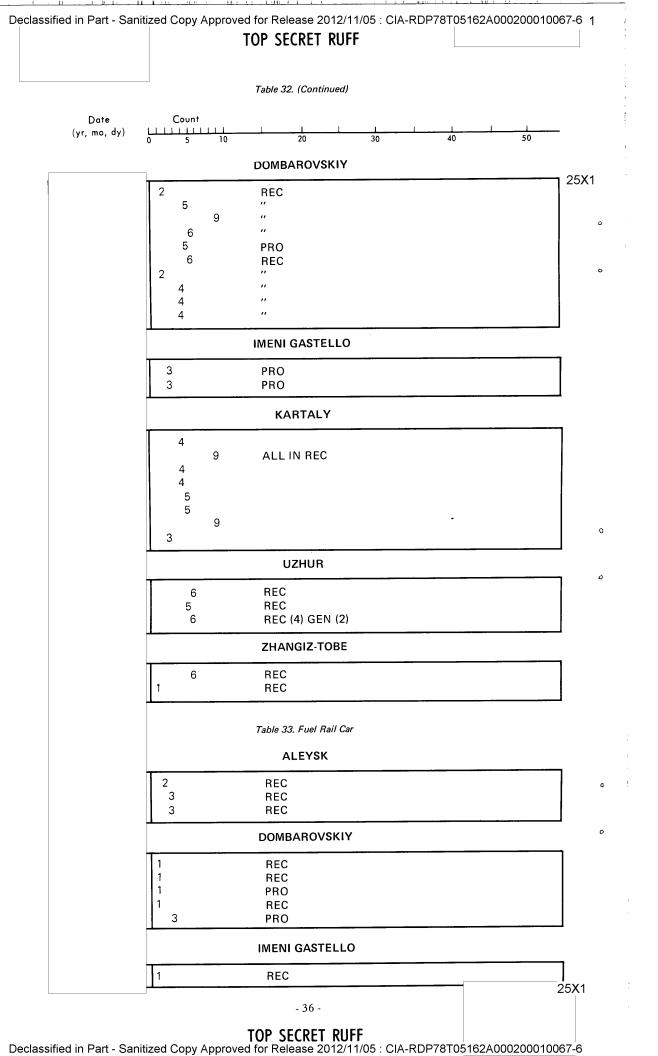
Table 27. SS-9 Hoisting Fixture

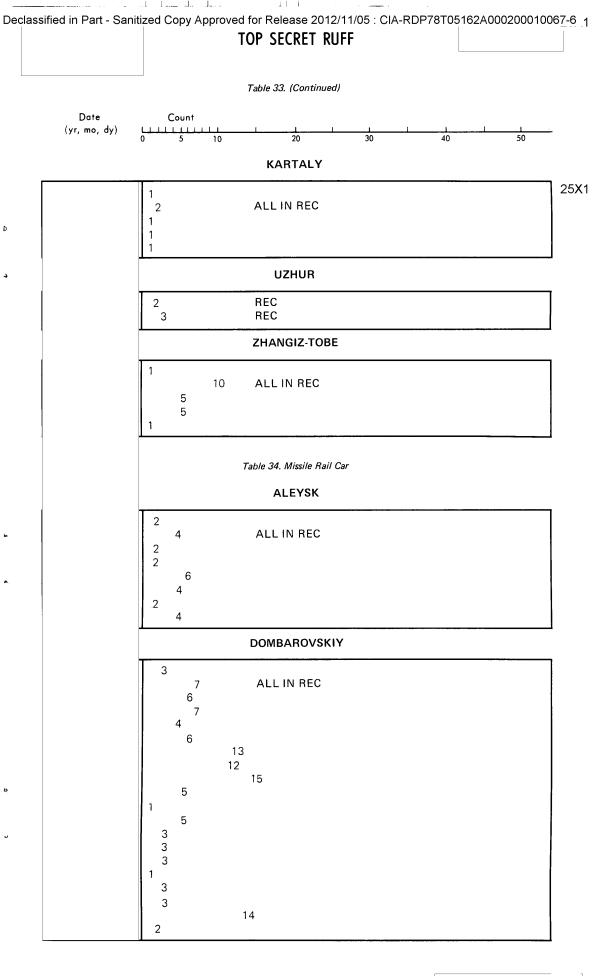


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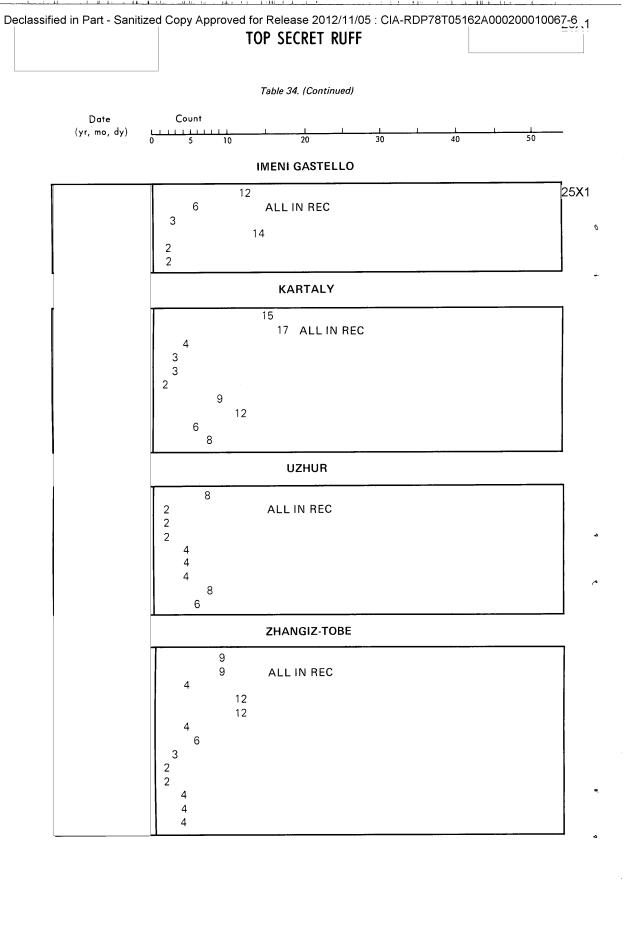


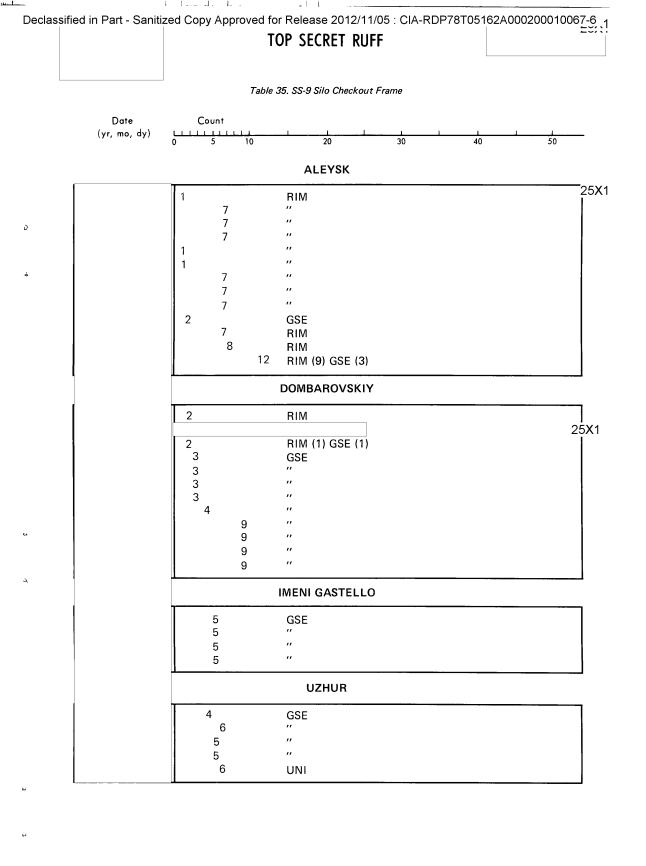


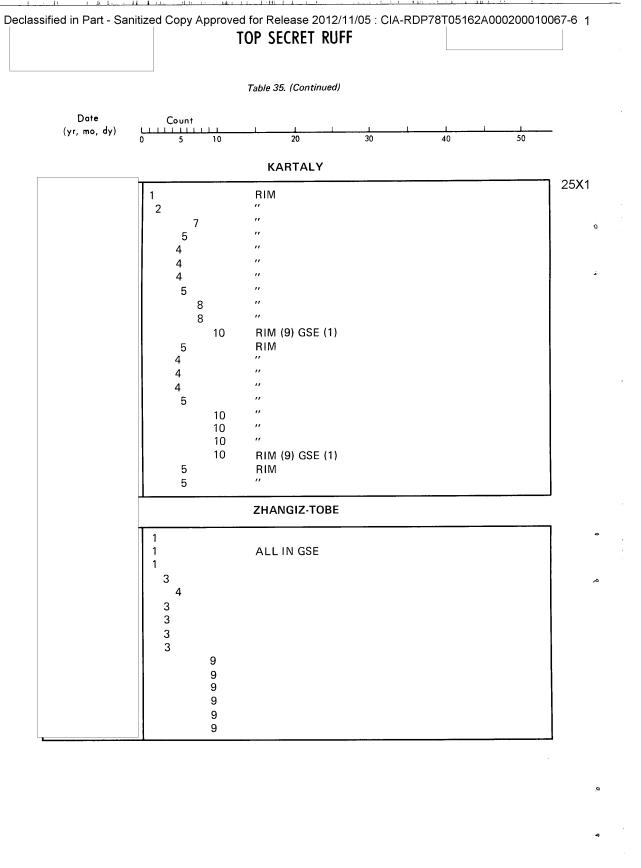


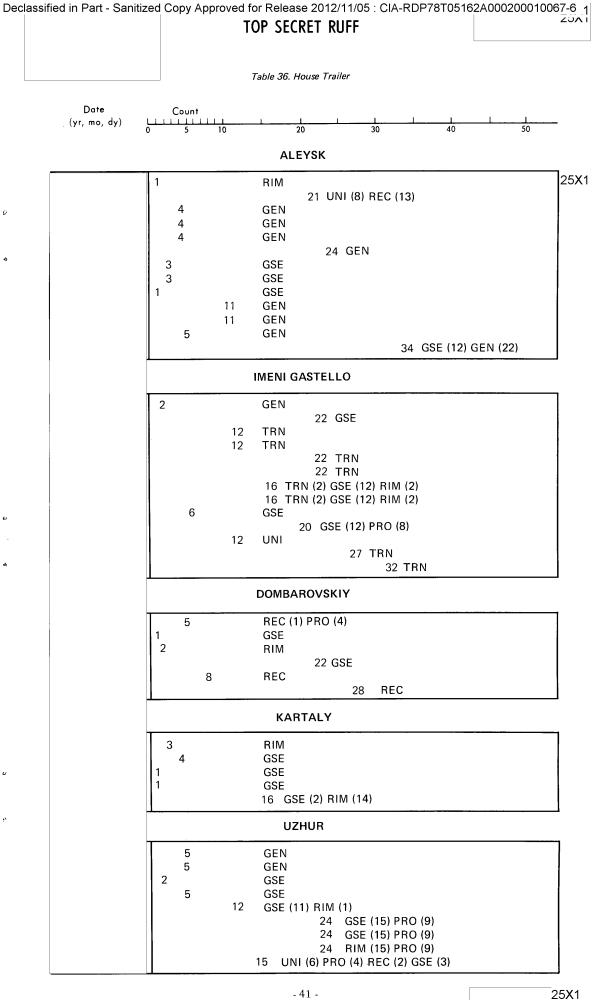


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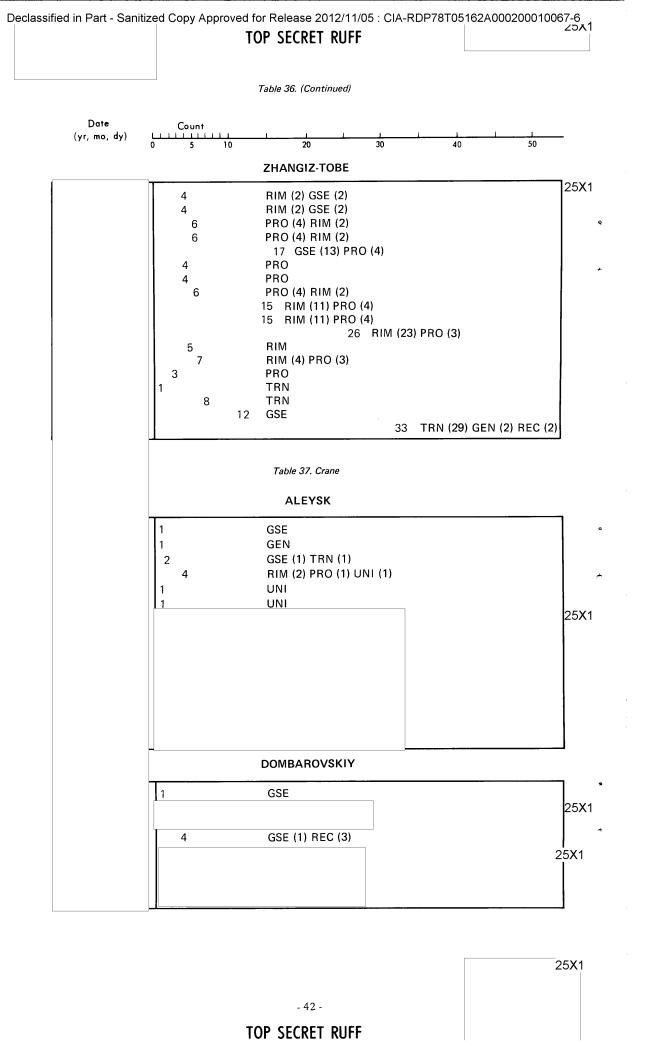




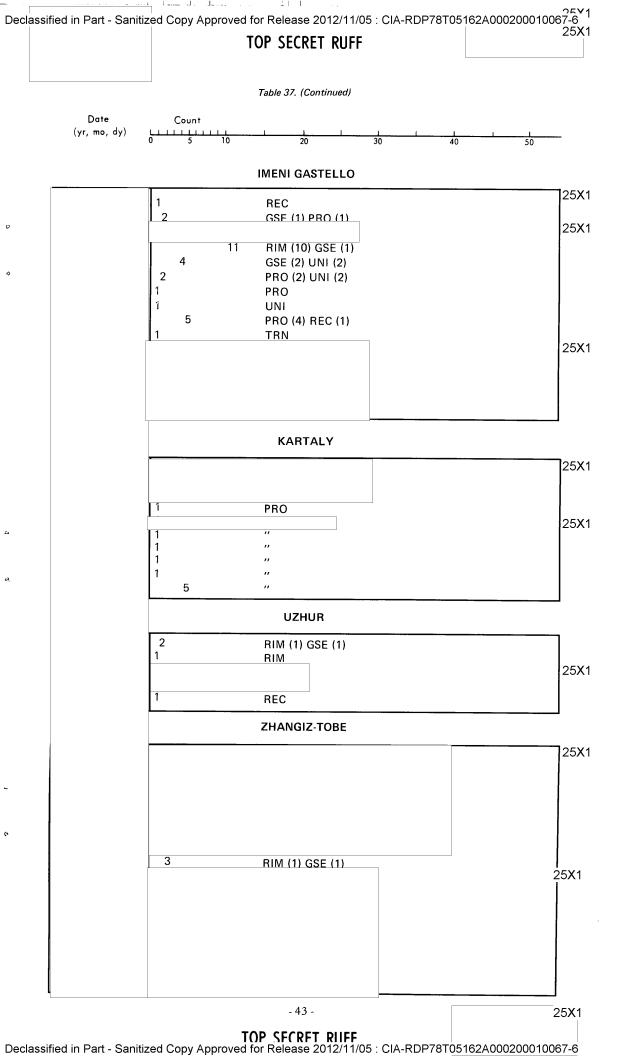


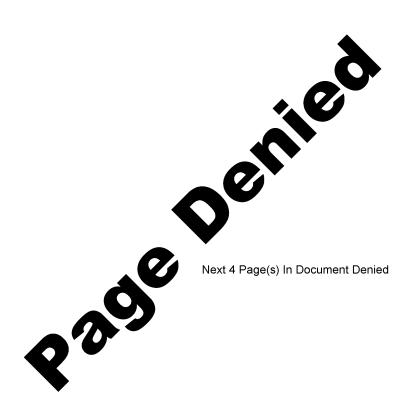


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SS-11

57. The RTPs at the ten SS-11 ICBM complexes contain up to ten different areas or facilities. Nine of these ten complexes support two systems (eight have both the SS-7 and SS-11 and one has the SS-8 and SS-11) and are, therefore, more extensive in their layout than the complexes supporting only one missile system.

58. At the eight complexes where the SS-7 is jointly deployed with the SS-11, the original RTP contained a receiving area, a RIM facility, a propellant facility, a GSE maintenance area, and a general support area. Most of these facilities and areas were complete and supporting the complex as early as 1963-1964. From nine-to-13 months after the SS-11 silo construction program was introduced at the complex, five areas were added. These areas are the major SS-11 support areas and are a RIM facility, a propellant facility, a GSE maintenance area and a single-silo training site.

No nuclear facility has been constructed at the Teykovo complex. At some of the complexes a separate receiving area was added. At Kozelsk, where the SS-8 is jointly deployed with the SS-11, and Tatishchevo, where the SS-11 is exclusively deployed, an area of undetermined function was also added in the RTP.

59. More equipment is observed at the ten SS-11 complexes than at the five SS-7 or two SS-8 complexes. This level is somewhat less than that seen at the six SS-9 complexes. The reason for the higher level of equipment may simply be that more sites are present and therefore require more maintenance. Another reason may be that there is only one maintenance-type building per launch group and it can accommodate only limited repair work due to its small size. The garage space at these SS-11 RTPs has previously been determined to be sufficient to contain the normal amount of equipment required.

#### Drovyanaya

60. The RTP (Figure 3) supports six SS-7 launch sites (six soft and nine hard launchers) and 60 SS-11 single-silo sites. As with most of these SS-11 RTPs, missile rail cars are frequently observed. More activity has been observed at this training site than at any of the others. SS-11 missile canisters are usually seen in either the maintenance and shop area or at the training site. This complex is also one of four where warhead canisters have been observed in the RTP.

### Gladkaya

61. This RTP supports three SS-7 launch sites (four soft and three hard launchers) and 50 SS-11 single-silo launch sites. Three of four sets of SS-7 stage transporters are normally observed between the GSE maintenance area and the general support area.

#### Kostroma

62. This RTP supports seven SS-7 launch sites (12 soft and three hard launchers) and 90 SS-11 single-silo launch sites. Little SS-7 equipment is seen in the RTP. Twenty-three missile rail cars have been present on one occasion, a high for the number of railcars observed in the SS-11 RTP, and about 20 on several other occasions. These rail cars may be awaiting maintenance in the nearby repair station.

#### Kozelsk

63. This RTP supports five SS-8 launch sites (six soft and six hard launchers) and 110 SS-11 single-silo launch sites. The major SS-11 areas are in a separate area. Both the propellant facility and RIM facility have their own receiving area. Highs of 16 propellant rail cars and 13 missile rail cars have been seen.

## Olovyannaya

64. This RTP supports three SS-7 launch sites (nine hard launchers) and 90 SS-11 single-silo launch sites. The major SS-11 areas are in a separate area which is road connected to the original RTP. SS-7 stage transporters and missile transporters were frequently observed in the SS-11 RIM facility up to March 1969. They have not been seen with any regularity since then. The highest number of SS-11

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varhead canisters se ounkers for these car	een at one time was 75 in March 1969. Then a shelter was built near the storage nisters.
Perm	
ingle-silo launch site	supports six SS-7 launch sites (ten soft and three hard launchers) and 80 SS-11 es. A drive-through building was recently added to the GSE maintenance area. No n be determined. No unusually large amounts of equipment have been observed at
Svobodnyy	
66. The RTP s	supports eight SS-7 launch sites (14 soft and three hard launchers) and 60 SS-11
•	es. SS-7 missile transporters have been observed most commonly in the propellant stage transporters are observed most frequently in the SS-11 receiving area. This
	. Twenty-one missile rail cars were observed at
his complex in Auş CBM complexes.	gust 1968. This was the second highest count of these rail cars at any of the 24
atish chevo	
wo receiving areas.	launch sites are deployed at this complex. Equipment is normally observed in the There is also a full set of SS-11 GSE normally parked near the training building in se. This equipment moves between the parking area and the silo apron.
`eykovo	
ites. The SS-11 por considered to be a requently observed parked near two buil	supports six SS-7 launch sites (12 soft launchers) and 80 SS-11 single-silo launch ration of this RTP still has two buildings under construction, although the RTP is ctively supporting the complex's two missile systems. Propellant rail cars are on the rail spur in the propellant facility. SS-7 stage transporters are normally ldings in the GSE maintenance area. No nuclear warhead facility has been identified ally located within the complex. The operation normally done at this facility may
	more of the SS-7 on-site warhead areas.
'edrovo	
ingle-silo launch site	supports eight SS-7 launch sites (12 soft and six hard launchers) and 110 SS-11 es. A drive-through building similar to the one at Perm is in the GSE maintenance
rea.	

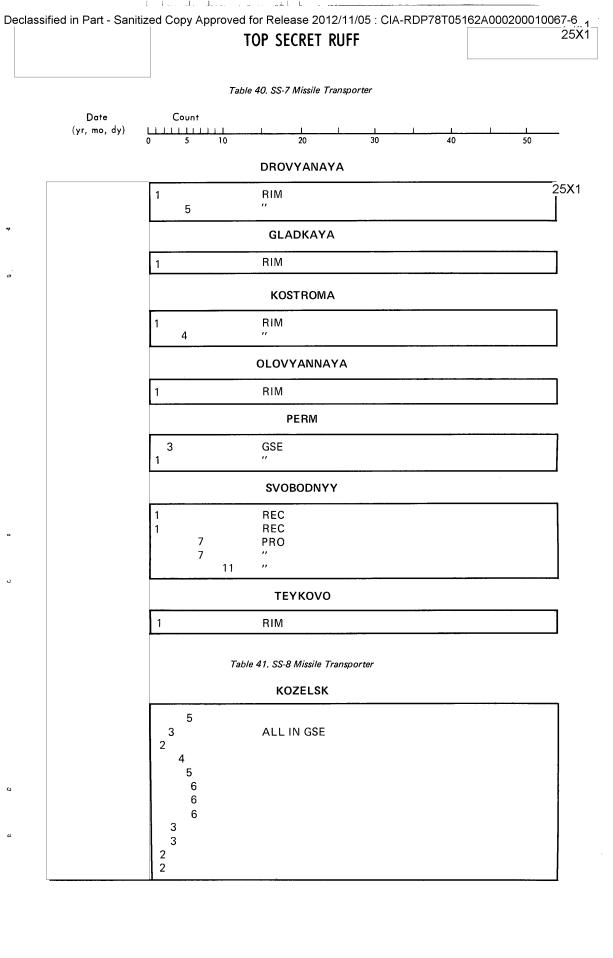
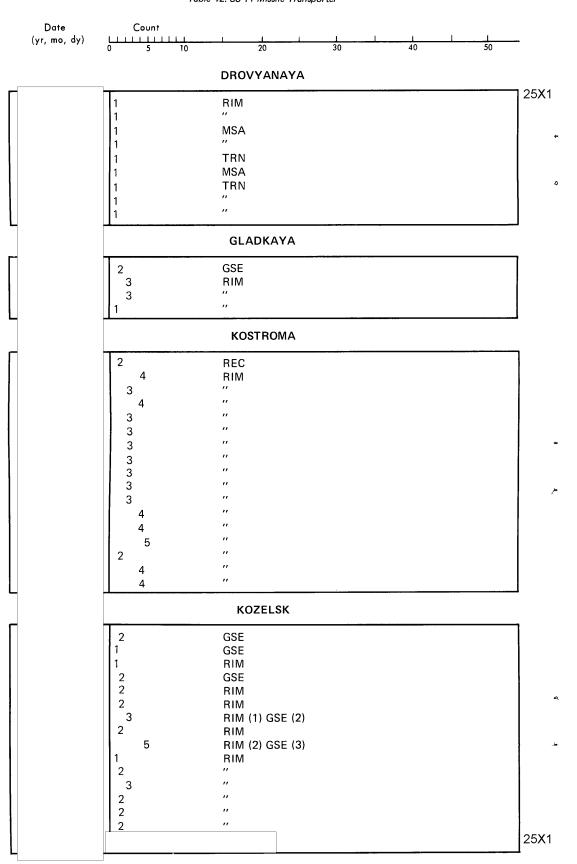
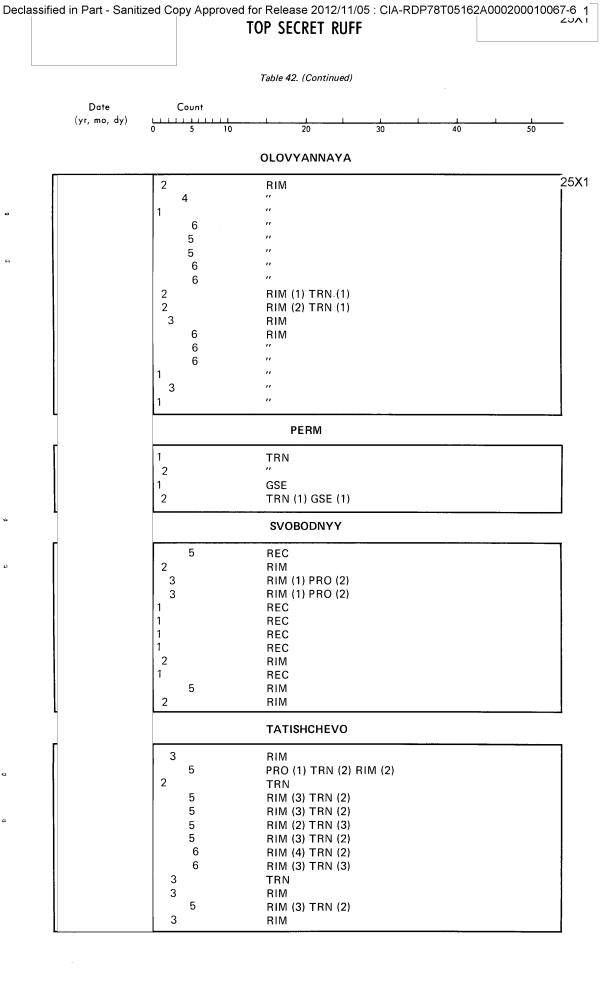
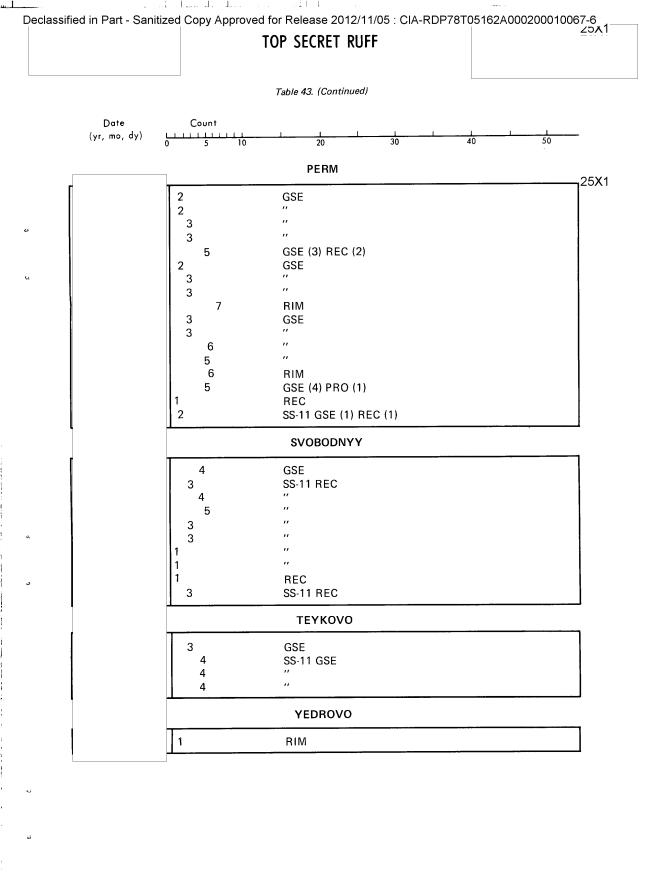


Table 42. SS-11 Missile Transporter

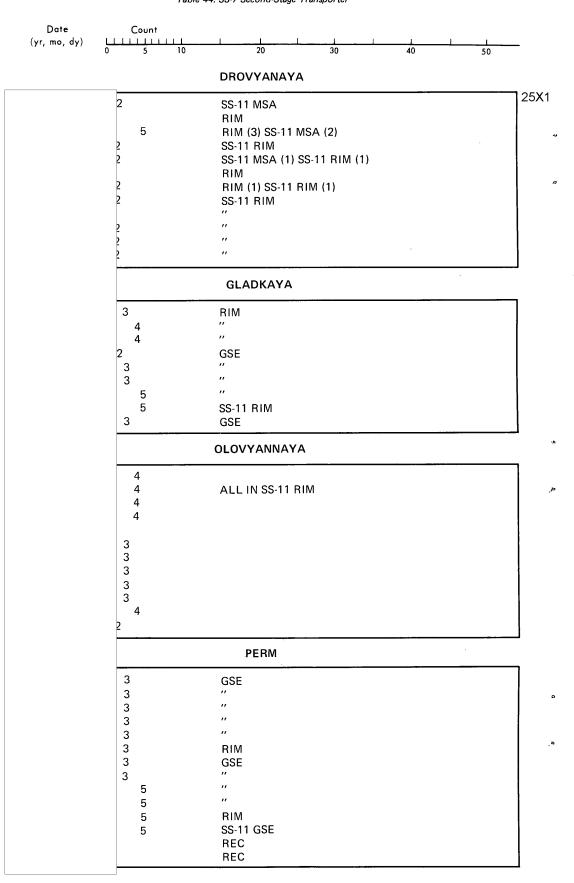


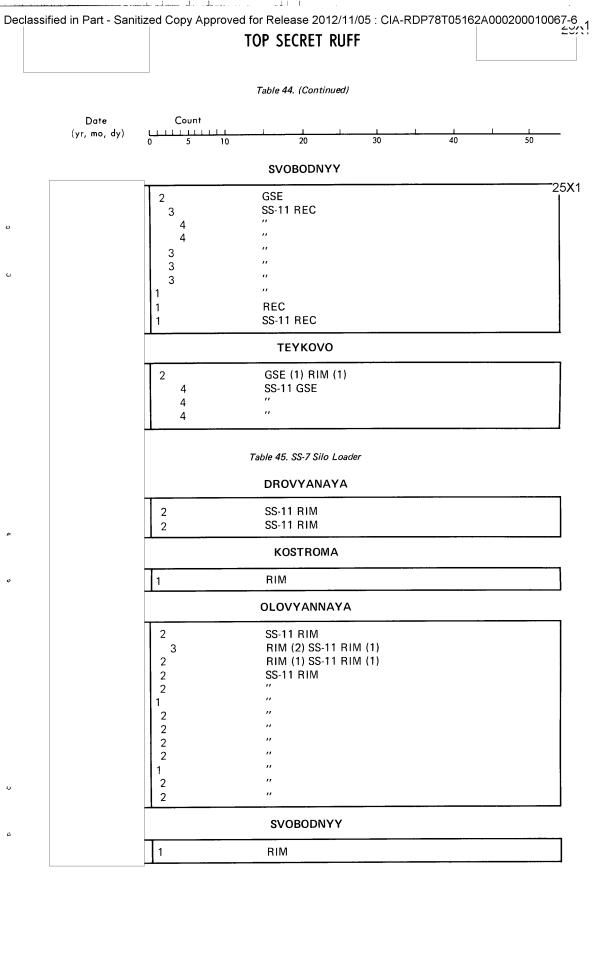




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Table 44. SS-7 Second-Stage Transporter





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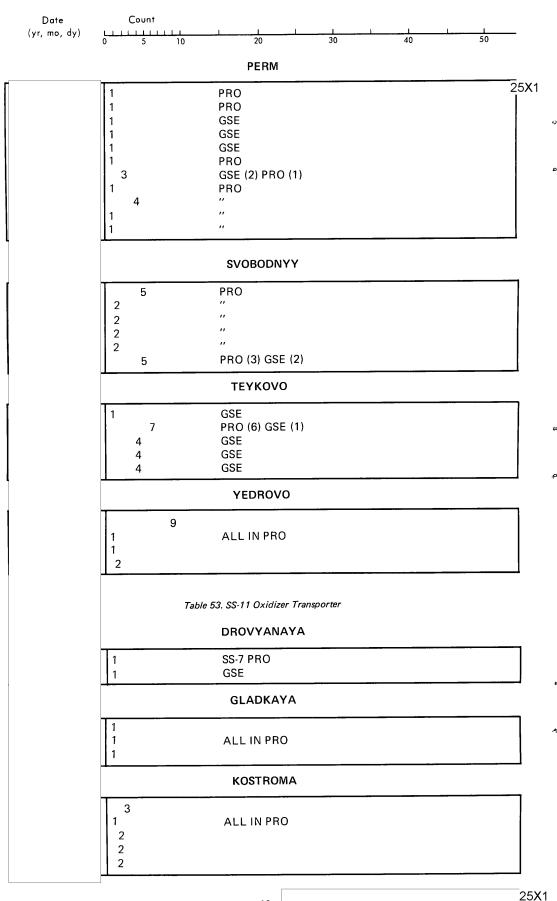
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/11/05 : CIA-RDP78T05162A000200010067-6\_1 TOP SECRET RUFF Table 47. SS-7 Hoisting Fixtures Date Count (yr, mo, dy) **DROVYANAYA** 125X1 ALL IN SS-11 RIM 4 **OLOVYANNAYA** ALL IN SS-11 RIM **PERM** 2 3 ALL IN SS-11 RIM 2 **SVOBODNYY** 2 REC **TEYKOVO REC** Table 48. SS-8 Hoisting Fixture **KOZELSK** REC Table 49. SS-7 Propellant Transporter **KOSTROMA** 2 PRO 2 PRO 7 PRO PERM 1 RIM SVOBODNYY 2 PRO 2 **PRO** 8 PRO 10 PRO 8 PRO (4) RIM (4) PRO **YEDROVO** 2 RIM (1) GSE (1) 25X1 - 59 -TOP SECRET RUFF

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Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/11/05 : CIA-RDP78T05162A000200010067-6 1 25X1 TOP SECRET RUFF Table 50. SS-8 Propellant Transporter Date Count (yr, mo, dy) **KOZELSK** 25X1 4 ALL IN SS-8 REC Table 51. SS-11 Propellant Transporter DROVYANAYA PRO GSE 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 **GLADKAYA** 15 PRO REC 5 **KOSTROMA** 2 ALL IN PRO 6 6 **KOZELSK** 6 VEM VEM 6 PRO 7 6 6 2 6 6 25X1 - 60 -TOP SECRET RUFF
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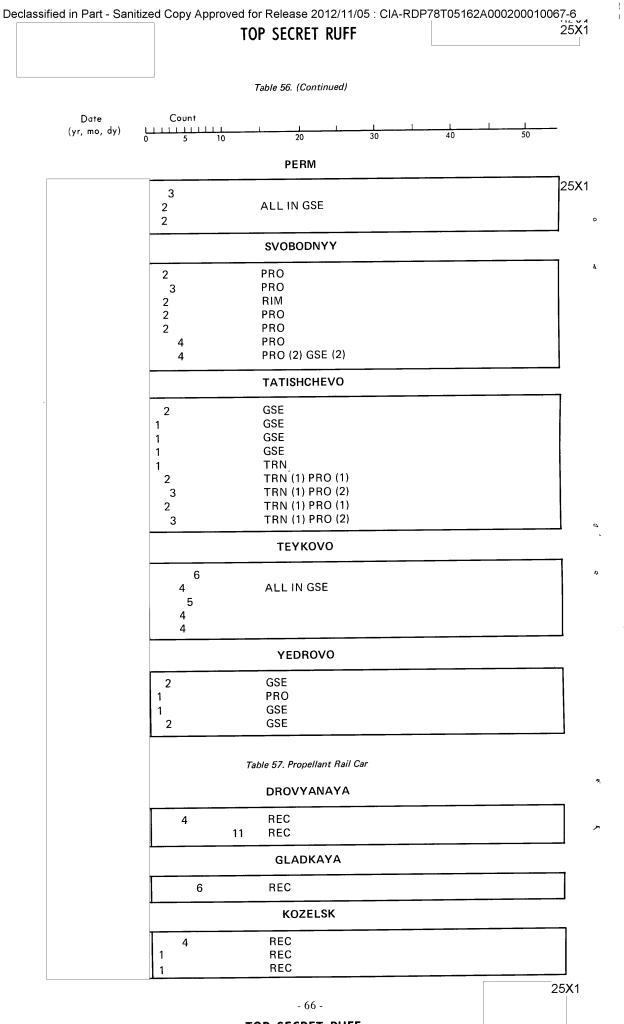
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/11/05 : CIA-RDP78T05162A000200010067-6 25X1 TOP SECRET RUFF Table 51. (Continued) Date Count (yr, mo, dy)50 OLOVYANAYA 25X1 3 GSE **PERM** 2 RIM PRO **SVOBODNYY** PRO 4 PRO 4 PRO **TATISHCHEVO** 3 TNG TNG (3) PRO (1) TNG (3) PRO (1) PRO 6 TNG (5) RIM (1) **TEYKOVO** 1 GSE **YEDROVO** 1 **GSE** Table 52. SS-7 Oxidizer Transporter DROVYANAYA 4 PRO SS-11 GSE 2 PRO GLADKAYA 5 PRO OLOVYANNAYA 6 PRO GSE

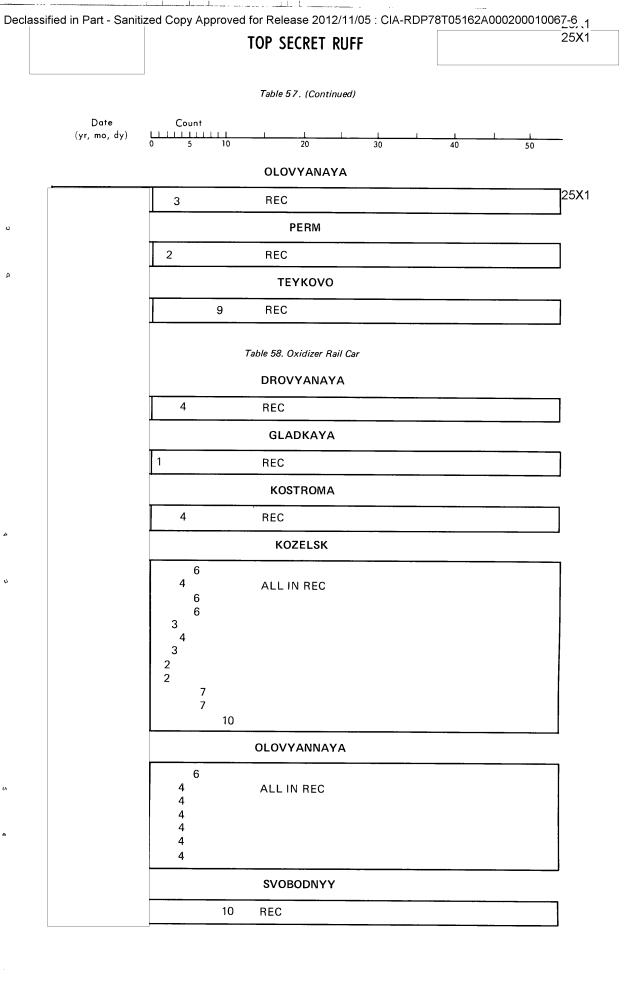
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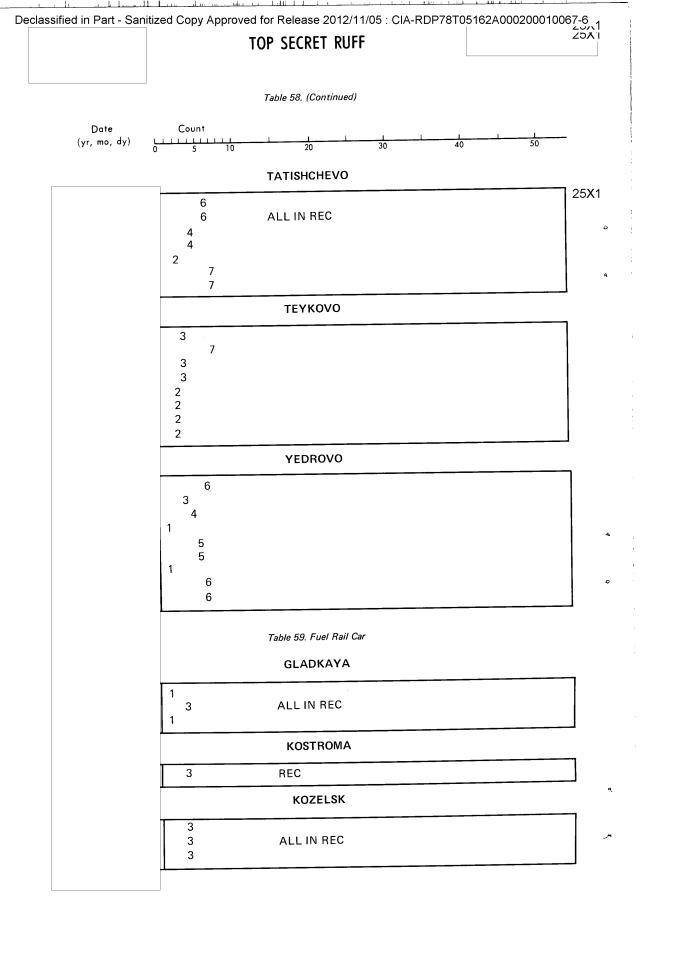


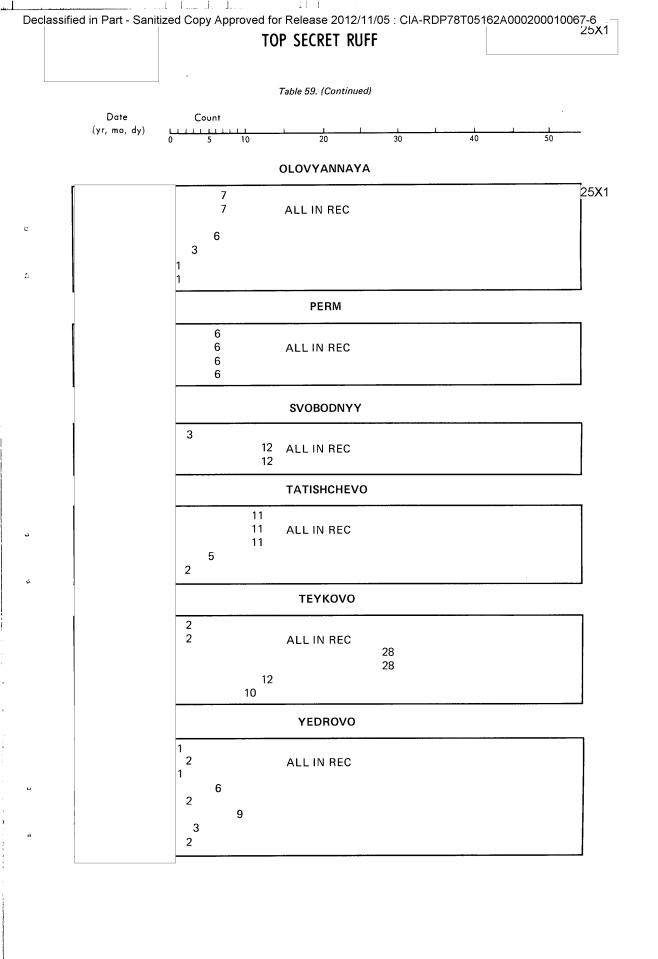
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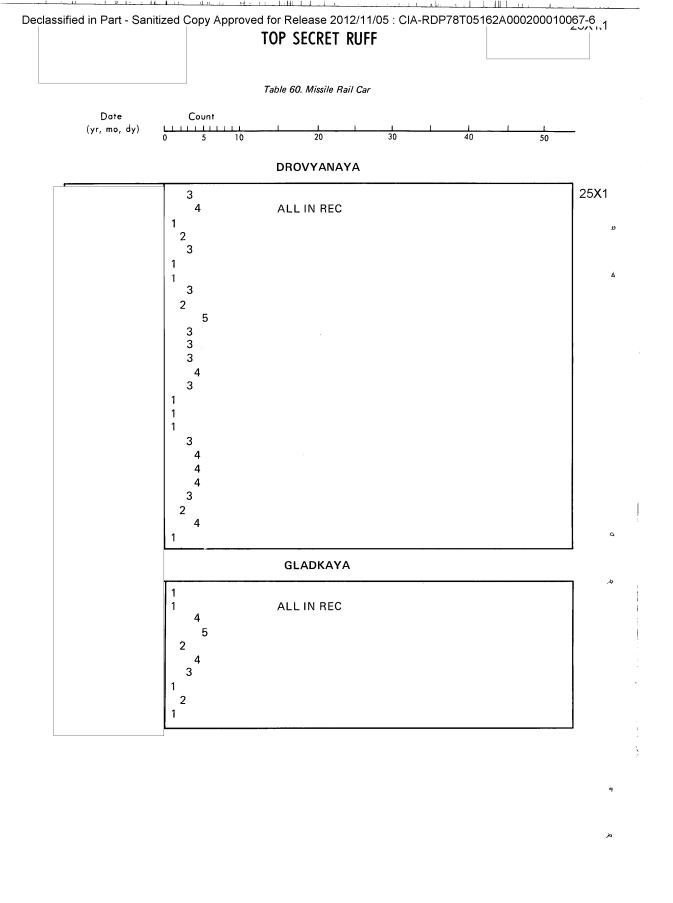
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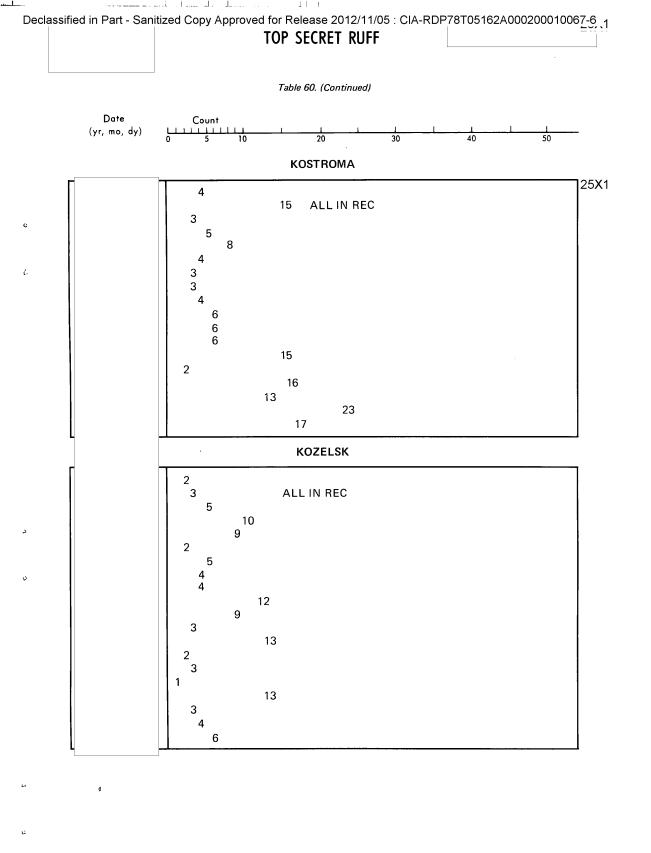


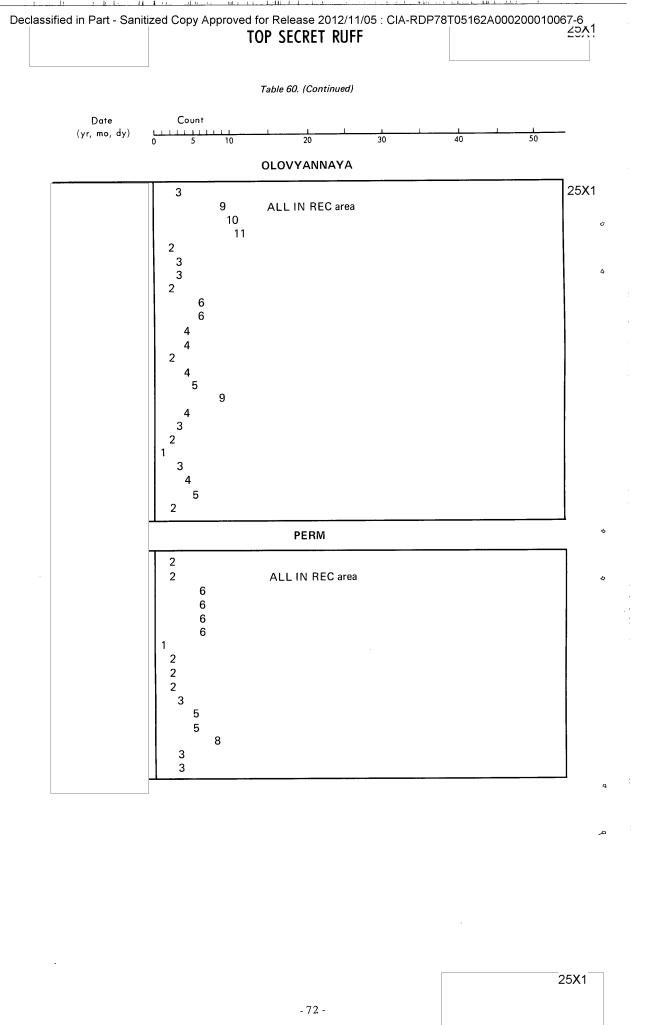


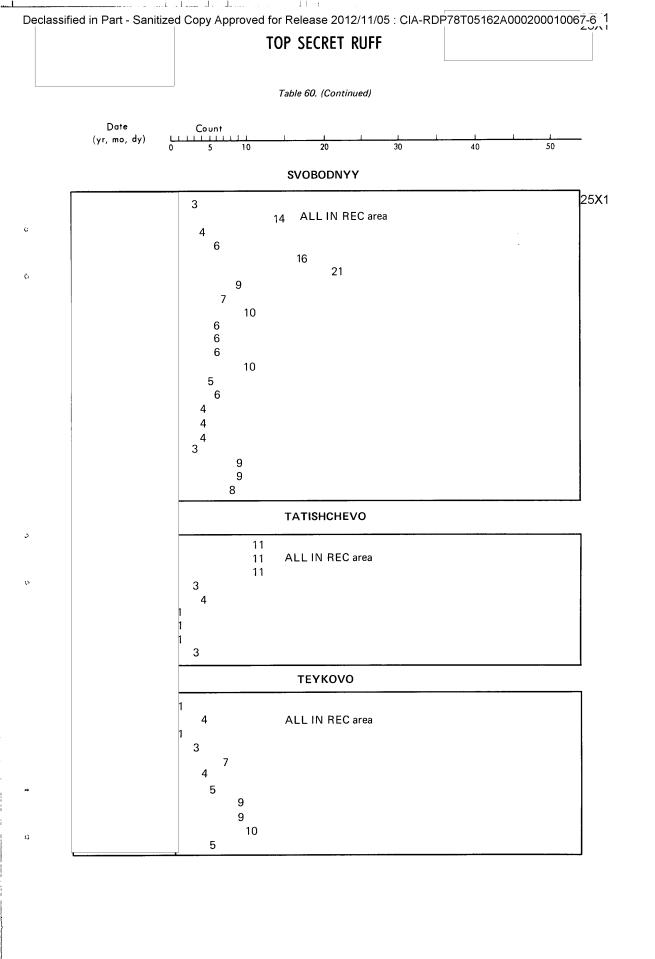


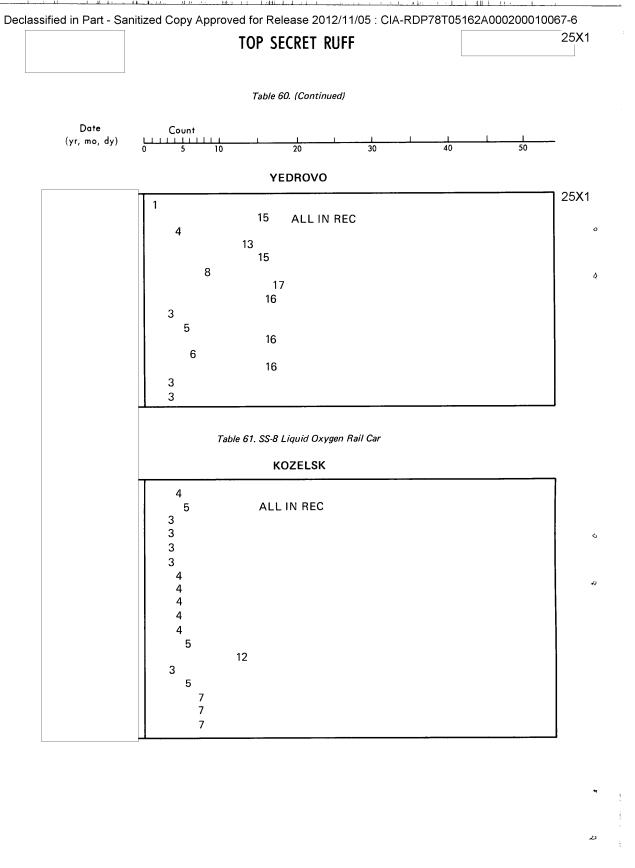


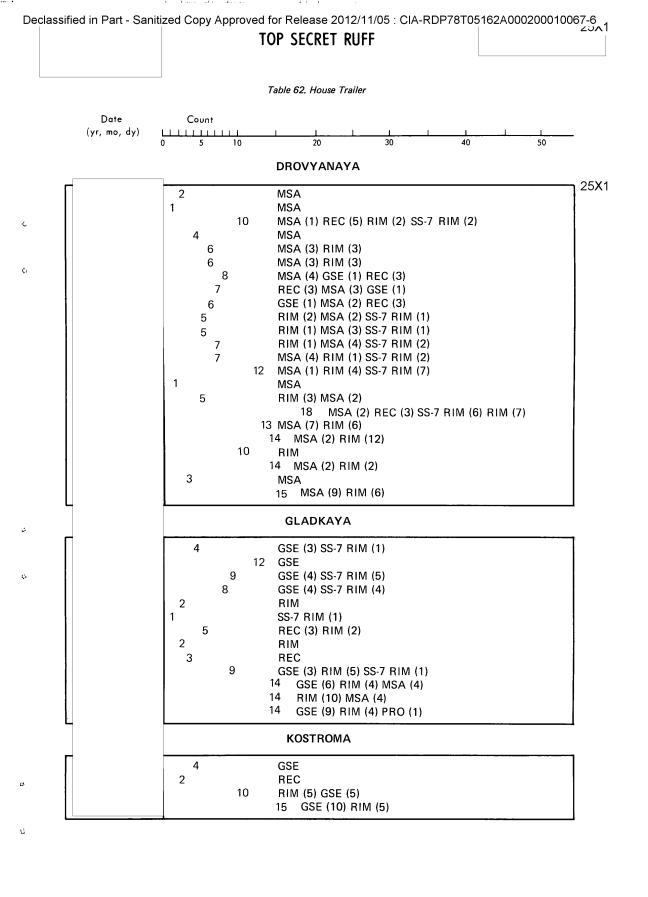






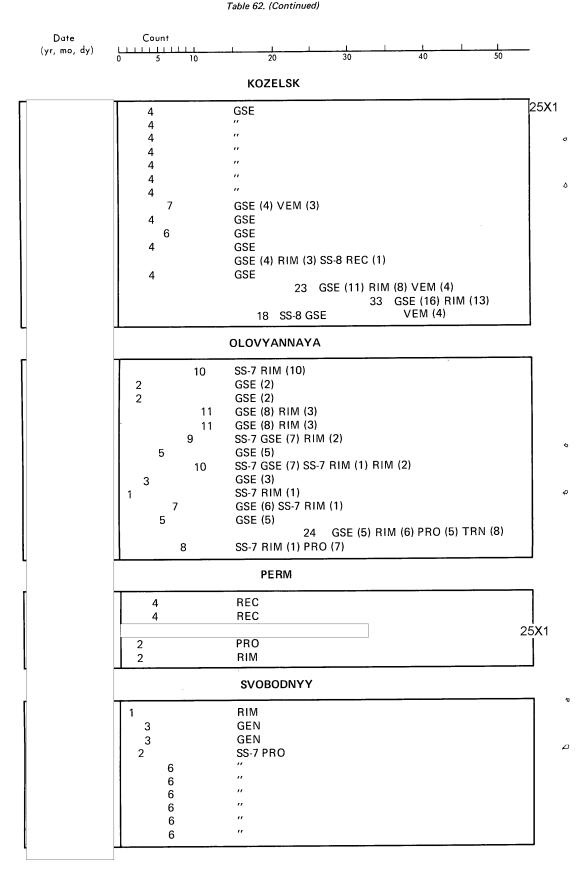


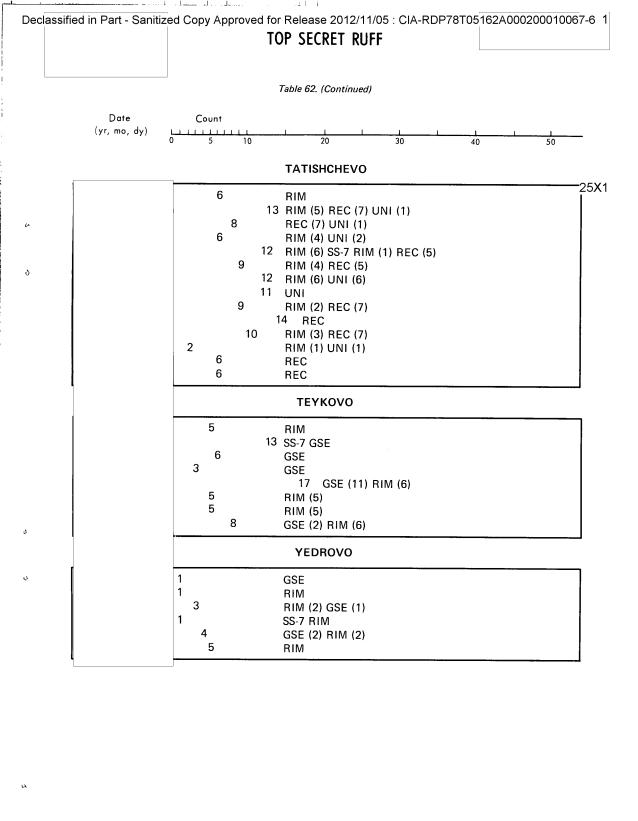


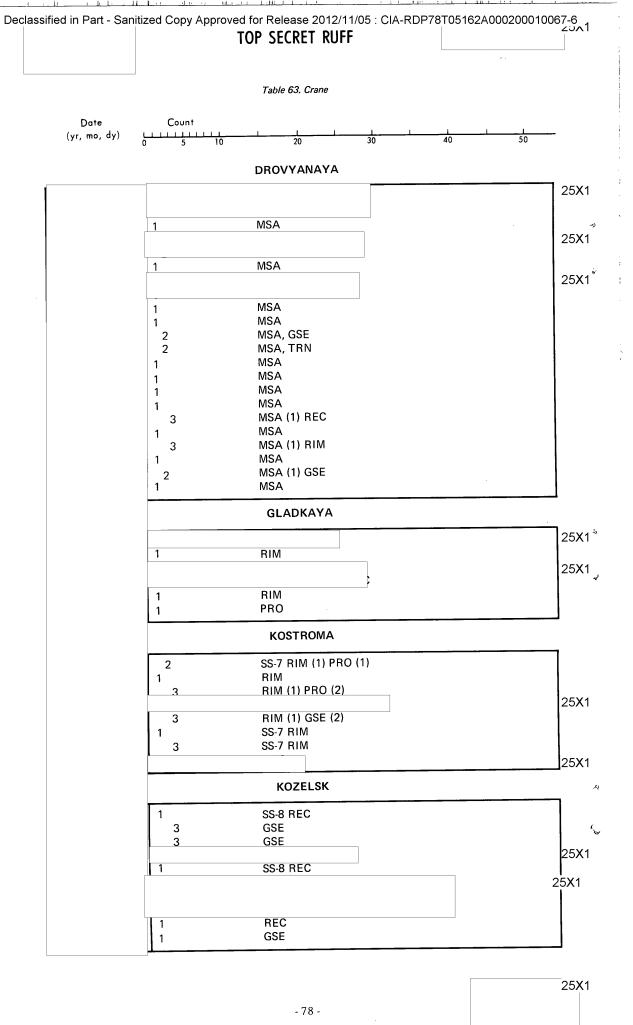


25X1

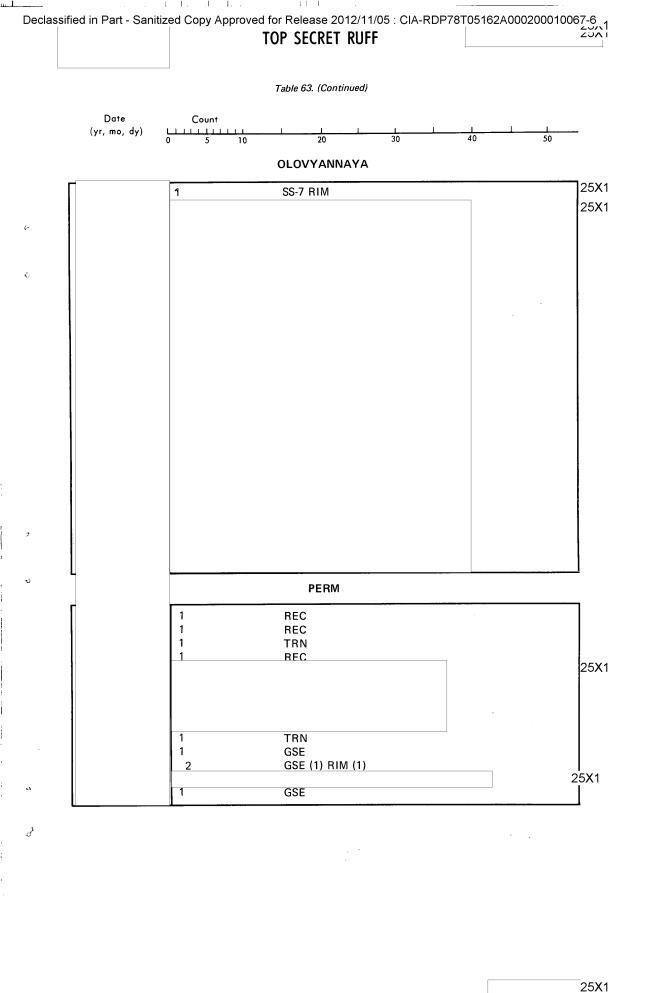
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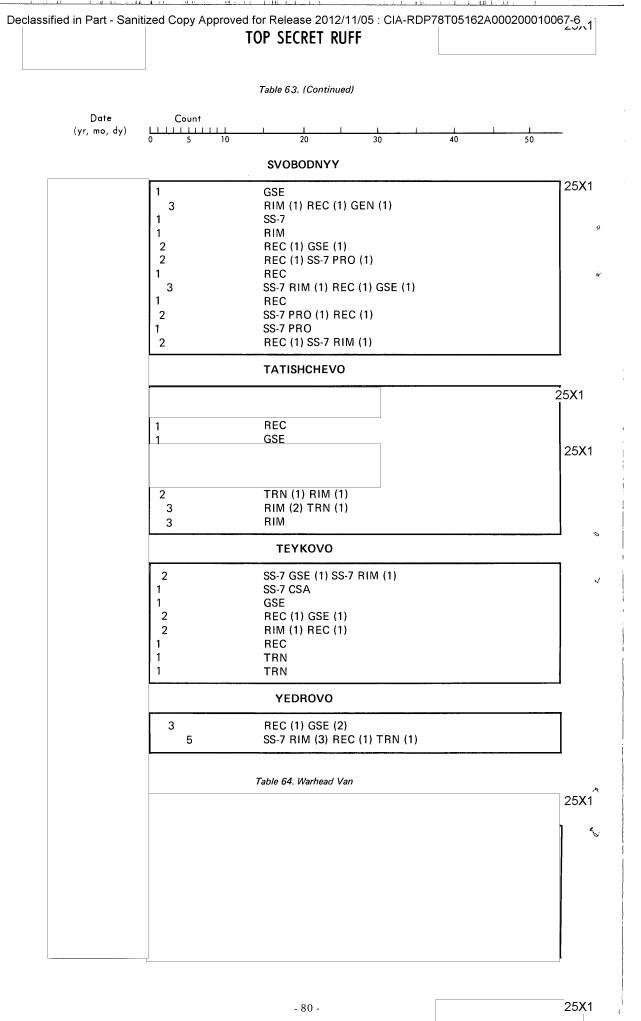






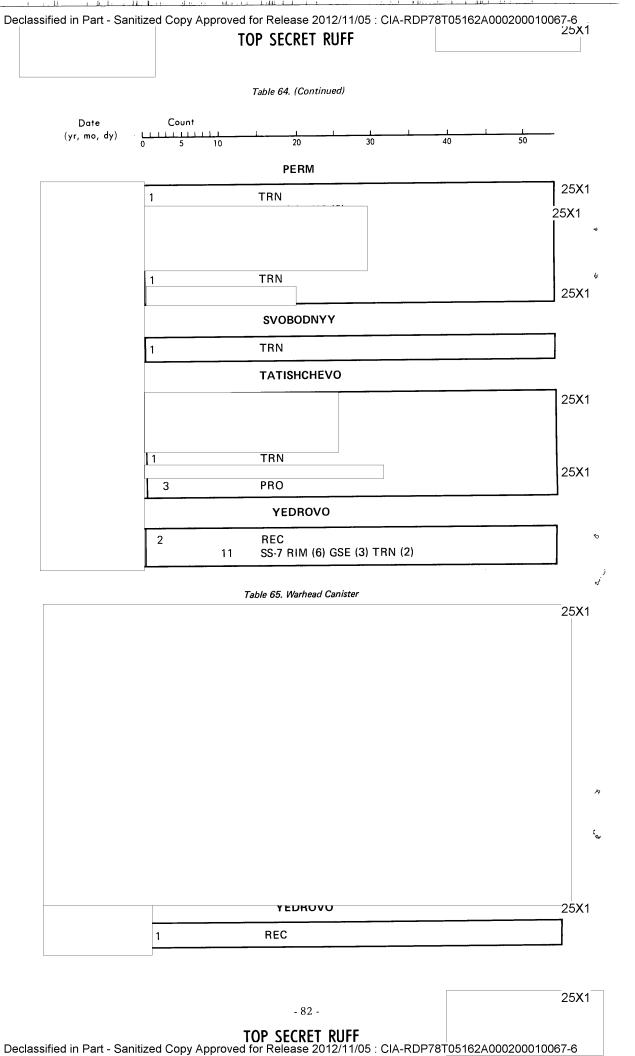
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COMPLEXES

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#### SS-11s at MR/IRBM Complexes

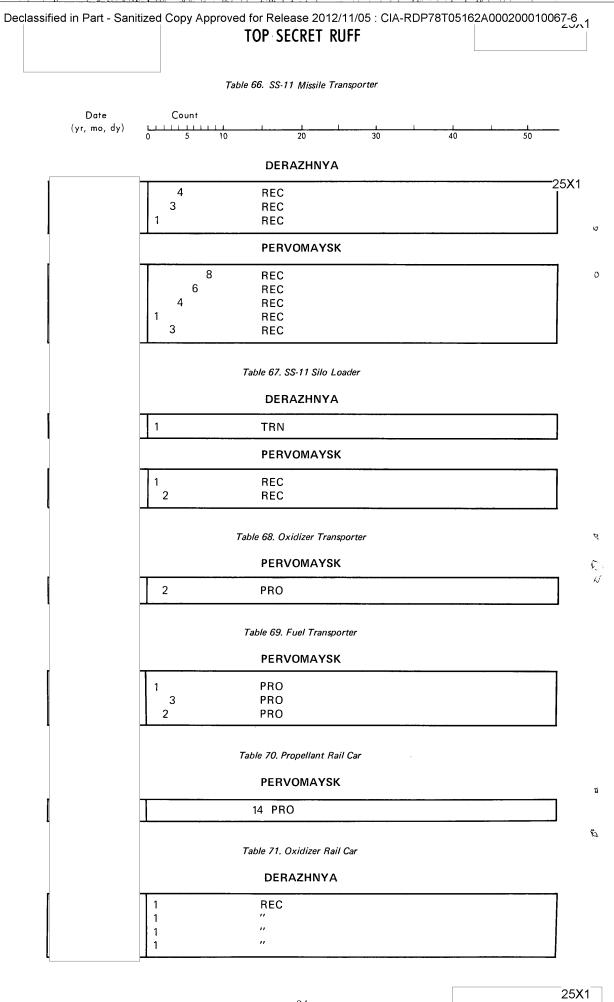
- 70. The SS-11 missile was introduced at two MR/IRBM complexes in the summer of 1968. This deployment consisted of six groups of launch sites at each complex. An RTP for the SS-11 missiles at these complexes was started within a year after the silo construction program had started. This construction sequence is consistent with that observed at the ten SS-11 ICBM complexes.
- 71. The SS-11 RTP at each of these complexes is separated from the one supporting the other missile system deployed at the complex. Neither SS-11 RTP at these two complexes contains as many functional areas or structures as those RTPs supporting the ten SS-11 ICBM complexes. However, construction is still under way and more areas are being added. To date, each of these RTPs contains at least a receiving area and a propellant facility.

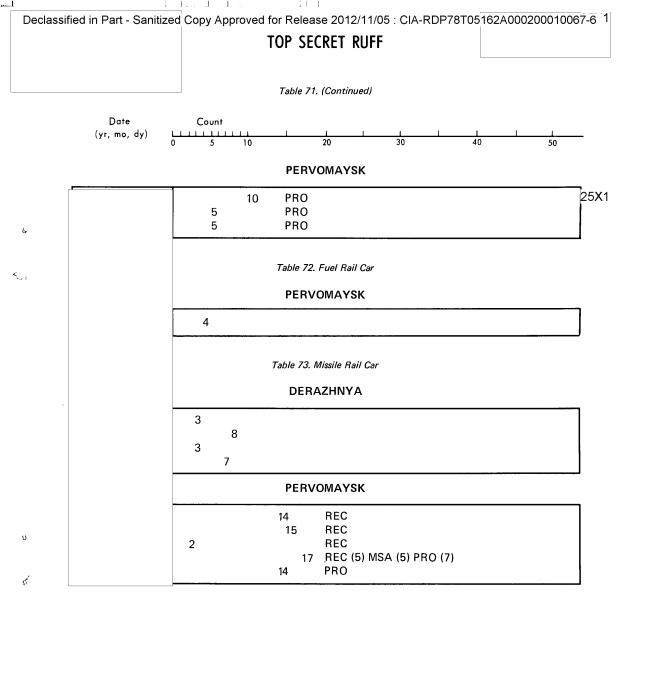
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- 72. This RTP supports 60 SS-11 single-silo launch sites. By January 1972 the receiving area and propellant facility had been completed. An SS-11 single-silo training site, normally located at the RTP, was identified in July 1971 about 2.5 nm north of the RTP near an existing SS-4 launch site. Facilities or areas normally found at SS-11 RTPs, such as a RIM facility, a GSE maintenance area, and a nuclear warhead handling facility have not been identified at this RTP. These functions are probably performed at existing SS-4 facilities.
- 73. Missile handling equipment such as missile transporters and silo loaders are normally seen in the receiving area.

## Pervomaysk

- 74. This RTP also supports 60 SS-11 single-silo launch sites. It consists of a receiving area, a propellant facility, a general support area, and a training site. No RIM or nuclear warhead handling facilities are present. These functions may be performed at similar facilities at the SS-5 launch site closest to the RTP.
- 75. Rail cars are normally present near the loop road of the receiving area. Fifteen missile rail cars were present in November 1969 and 14 were present in August 1970. These high counts may correlate with the completion of the first three launch groups.





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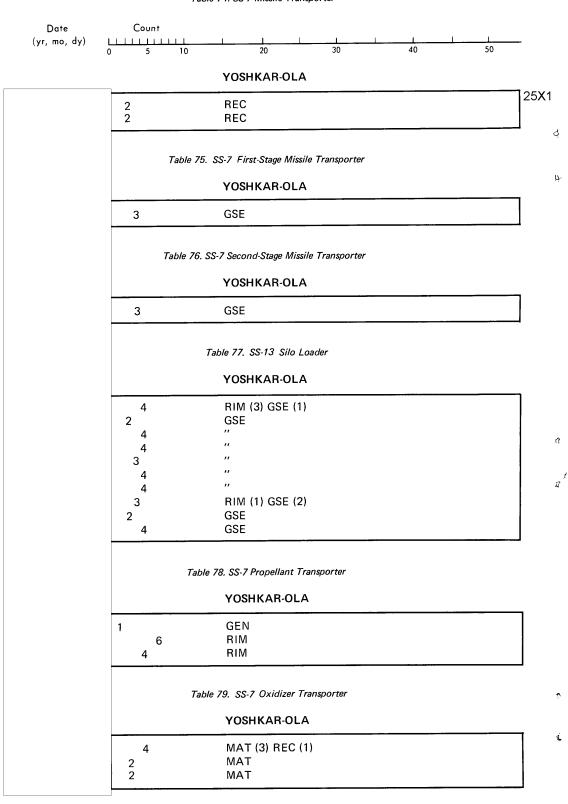
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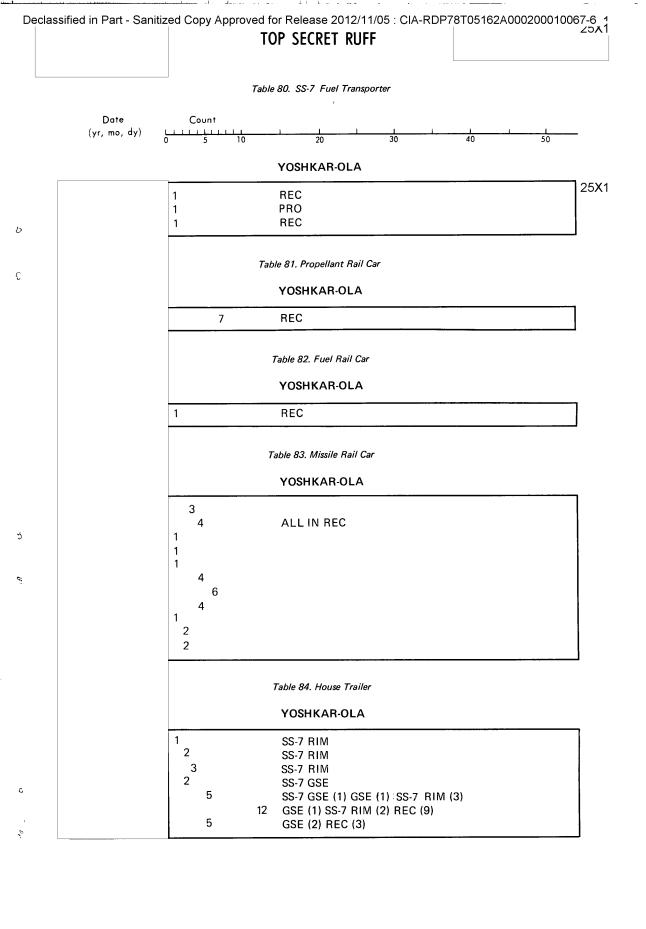
SS-13 ICBM System

- 76. The SS-13 missile continues to be the Soviets' only deployed solid-propellant ICBM. This system is deployed at only one complex, Yoshkar-Ola. The complex also supports the SS-7 system.
- 77. The RTP for the SS-7 at Yoshkar-Ola is similar to most of the other ones for this system. It contains a receiving area, a propellant facility, a RIM facility, a general support area, a GSE maintenance area, and a maintenance support area. Missile rail cars are frequently observed at this RTP. SS-7 stage transporters and propellant transporters are observed adjacent to the large garage in the SS-7 maintenance area. This equipment appears to be in permanent storage and is not included in this study.
- 78. Construction began for the SS-13 portion of this RTP in early-to-mid-1968 and was still partially underway when last observed in September 1971. Most of the facilities and areas for support of this system were constructed in a separate area. These include the RIM facility, a maintenance support area, a general support area, a single-silo training site, and a unique area for the SS-13, a component storage area. Little, if any equipment has been seen in these areas.
- 79. The SS-7 GSE maintenance area was expanded from four to seven garages and this area is used to support both missile systems. SS-13 silo loaders were first observed in this area in June 1968. The receiving area is also jointly used. A GSE training site has been constructed adjacent to the SS-7 propellant facility. Silo loaders have also been observed within this area.

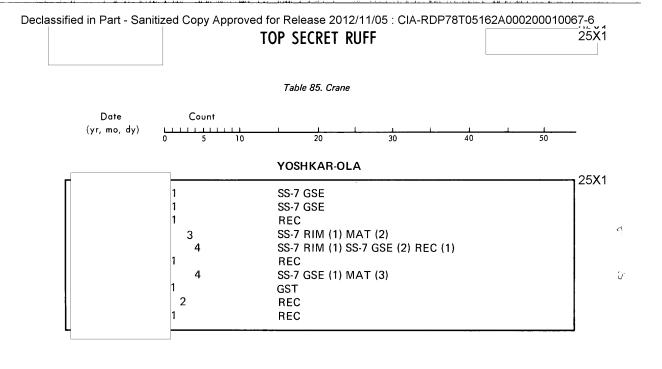
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Table 74. SS-7 Missile Transporter





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		REFERENCES				
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L	DOCUMENTS					
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			25X′			
	RELATED DOCUMENTS					
	ECRET RUFF) 25X1					
	NPIC. Analy (TOP SECRET RUFF)	vsis of Rail-to-Road Transfer Points Associated with the Soviet SS	-11 ICBM, Jun 68			
	REQUIREMENT					
	NPIC/IEG/MSD/OMB Proje	et 251072				
ゔ						
J						
Ø.		KEY TO FACILITIES/AREAS*				
	GEN	General Support Area				
	GSE	Ground Support Equipment Maintenance Area				
	MSA	Maintenance and Shop Area				
	NUC	Nuclear Warhead Handling Facility				
	PRO	Propellant Facility				
	REC	Receiving Area				
ċ	RIM	Receiving, Inspection, and Maintenance Facility				
	TRN	Training Site, Single Silo				

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Vehicle Maintenance Area

Unidentified Area

UNI

VEM

<sup>\*</sup>See Introduction for a brief description of these facilities/areas.

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