

NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER



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basic imagery interpretation report

KGB COMINT Collection Stations, USSR (S)

47

DEPLOYED COMMO/ELECT/RADAR FACILITIES
BE: VARIOUS
USSR

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WNINTEL

Z-12101/83
RCA-03/0002/83
OCTOBER 1983
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INSTALLATION OR ACTIVITY NAME					COUNTRY
KGB COMINT Collection Stations					UR
UTM COORDINATES	GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES	CATEGORY	BE NO.	COMIREX NO.	NIETB NO.
NA	See below	See below	See below	See below	See below
MAP REFERENCE					
USATC. Series 200, scale 1:200,000 (see reference page)					
LATEST IMAGERY USED			NEGATION DATE (if required)		
[REDACTED]			NA		

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Installation Name	Geographic Coordinates	Category	BE No.	COMIREX No	NIETB (MRN) No
Balashov KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	51-28-32N 043-29-07E	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Balashov KGB Radcom Xmtr Sta	51-28-48N 043-01-05E				
Barantsevo KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta/Bnk/Hd	55-03-48N 037-39-38E				
Xmtr sta not identified					
Biryulevo KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	55-35-19N 037-42-41E				
Xmtr sta not identified					
Dobroaleksandrovka KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	46-19-54N 030-32-15E				
Dobroaleksandrovka KGB Radcom Xmtr Sta	46-20-16N 030-35-03E				
Dymovka KGB Radcom Rcvr/Comsat Sta	49-35-33N 023-58-19E				
Ternopolye KGB Radcom Xmtr Sta	49-37-42N 023-57-10E				
Kaunas KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	54-45-34N 023-56-35E				
Kaunas KGB Radcom Xmtr Sta	54-49-18N 023-52-21E				
Khabarovsk KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	48-28-11N 135-15-28E				
Xmtr sta not identified					
Krasnoye Selo KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	59-44-17N 030-01-33E				
Xmtr sta not identified					
Rustavi KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	41-30-32N 045-07-43E				
Rustavi KGB Radcom Xmtr Sta	41-33-06N 045-07-55E				
Saryagach KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	41-28-03N 069-11-14E				
Seytaryk KGB Radcom Xmtr Sta	41-30-07N 069-08-50E				
Shkotovo KGB Radcom Rcvr Sta	43-20-25N 132-21-09E				
Shkotovo KGB Radcom Xmtr Sta	43-17-20N 132-21-20E				

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ABSTRACT

1. Eleven Soviet high-frequency (HF) receiver stations are used by the KGB as communications intelligence (COMINT) intercept sites to monitor foreign communications. The 11 receiver stations form a collection network in the USSR, which is generally linked by HF transmitter stations, although only seven transmitters have been identified. (S/WN)

2. This report updates [REDACTED] and describes changes observed at ten of the receiver stations and two of the transmitter stations from [REDACTED] (the cutoff date of the previous NPIC report) through [REDACTED]. Also included in this report are a location map and 12 annotated photographs. (S/WN)

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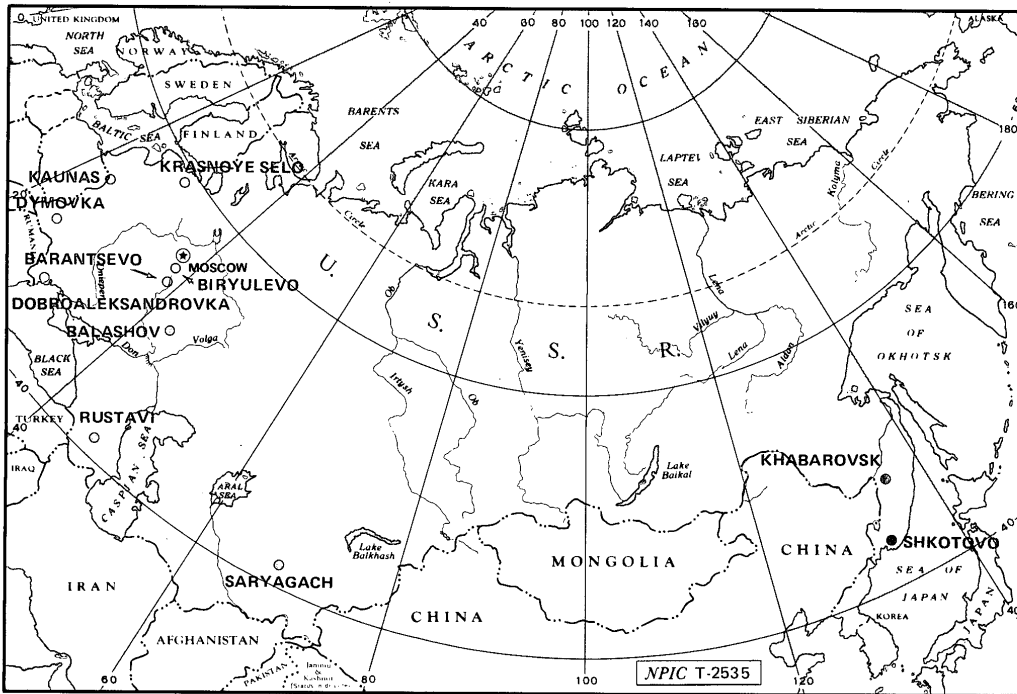
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SECRET**FIGURE 1. LOCATIONS OF KGB COMINT COLLECTION STATIONS, USSR****INTRODUCTION**

3. Eleven HF receiver stations in the Soviet Union with similar photographic signatures have been identified on imagery as KGB COMINT collection stations (Figure 1).

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4. Since December 1978, construction of new or enlargement of operations buildings, construction of new antennas, and antenna reorientations have occurred at the following ten receiver stations and two transmitter stations:

- Balashov KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station,
- Barantsevo KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station/Bnk/Hd,
- Biryulevo KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station,
- Dobroaleksandrovka KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station,
- Dymovka KGB Radio Communications Receiver/Communications Satellite Station,
- Ternopolye KGB Radio Communications Transmitter Station,
- Kaunas KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station,
- Khabarovsk KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station,
- Krasnoye Selo KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station,
- Rustavi KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station,
- Rustavi KGB Radio Communications Transmitter Station and
- Saryagach KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station.

The construction or reorientation of antennas indicates new out-of-country targets or different areas of out-of-country interest. Replacement of rhombic antennas with fishbone antennas at some stations suggests more precise communications intercept requirements, and new deployment of communications satellite antennas indicates that the KGB continues to expand its capability to monitor satellite communications. (S/WN)

5. Changes occurring at these 12 stations since December 1978, especially the construction of new or enlargement of operations buildings, are discussed in this report and are shown on 12 annotated photographs. The item number of each antenna that has been removed is the same item number as was used in previous NPIC reports, [redacted]. New antennas listed on the photographs are numbered consecutively, beginning after the highest item number in the previous report.² (S/WN)

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BASIC DESCRIPTION**Balashov**

6. The Balashov KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station (Figure 2) is 14.5 nm southwest of Balashov. The antenna field consists of 22 double rhombic antennas, 39 fishbone antennas, three quadrant antennas, and a 12-meter communications satellite antenna mounted on a circular control building. A small personnel bunker is beside the cruciform control building. Since December 1978, the fence line of the control building has been extended outward and antennas 60 and 63 removed. In 1982, antenna 60 was reconstructed. An 18- by 30-meter addition to the control building is presently under construction. (S/WN)

7. The support area is north of the antenna field and consists of four large multistory apartment buildings, one multistory and seven single-story barracks, two messhalls, a heating plant, three vehicle storage/maintenance buildings, a power substation, one school, two administration buildings, nine support buildings, and a separately secured area containing two large bunkers, a four-story administration building, and two support buildings. (S/WN)

Barantsevo

8. The Barantsevo KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station/Bnk/Hd (Figure 3) is 1 nm south-east of Barantsevo and 37 nm south of Moscow. It consists of 47 fishbone antennas, five double rhombic antennas, two quadrant antennas, two horizontal dipole antennas, one 12-meter communications satellite antenna mounted atop a circular control building, a single TWIN DISH antenna, three masts, an H-shaped control building with an attached 77- by 58-meter L-shaped addition, and two bunkers (one with a four-story building and one with a one-story building constructed atop them). Since December 1978,² two fishbone antennas (items 16 and 49) have been dismantled and reconstructed; they still retain their original azimuths of [redacted]. Four new fishbone antennas (items 55 through 58), two new horizontal dipole antennas (items 59 and 60), and one single TWIN DISH antenna (item 61) have been constructed. (S/WN)

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9. The support area consists of 31 apartment buildings, two single-family quarters, four administration buildings, one school, three vehicle storage/maintenance buildings, ten drive-in probable warehouses, one gymnasium, two heating plants, one power station, and 24 support buildings. No transmitter has been identified for the Barantsevo receiver. (S/WN)

Biryulevo

10. The Biryulevo KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station (Figure 4) is on the southern edge of Moscow. The antenna field consists of 40 double rhombic antennas, three fishbone antennas, 14 horizontal dipole antennas, one mast, two control buildings, and one possible control building. A 7-meter parabolic dish antenna, which had been on the ground in front of the T-shaped control building since 1980, was erected in 1982 and has an elevation of [redacted] and an azimuth of [redacted]. No other antenna changes have been observed. (S/WN)

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11. The support area consists of 19 apartment buildings, two schools, three administration buildings, one gymnasium, five vehicle storage/maintenance buildings, one heating plant, and 30 support buildings. No transmitter has been identified for the Biryulevo receiver. (S/WN)

Dobroaleksandrovka

12. The Dobroaleksandrovka KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station (Figure 5) is 2 nm southwest of Dobroaleksandrovka and approximately 10 nm southwest of Odessa. The antenna field consists of 26 double rhombic antennas, one single rhombic antenna, two horizontal dipole antennas, and two fishbone antennas, along with one 25-meter, one 8-meter, one 12-meter, and one 7-meter MARS satellite communications antennas. Since December 1978,² one double rhombic antenna (item 14) has been removed, two double rhombic antennas (items 3 and 13) have been reconstructed, a 7-meter MARS mobile communications satellite dish antenna (item 34) has been installed, a 12-meter antenna (item 35) is under construction, and a new fishbone antenna (item 36) has been constructed. Also, a 101- by 18-meter multistory operations building, connected to the control building by a covered passage, was complete by November 1980. (S/WN)

13. An auxiliary power building and five support buildings are in the secured operations area. The support area consists of 17 apartments/barracks, eight single-family quarters, six administration buildings, three vehicle storage/maintenance buildings, one gymnasium, one messhall, one school, one heating plant, and a power station. No changes were observed at the Dobroaleksandrovka KGB Transmitter Station. (S/WN)

Dymovka

14. The Dymovka KGB Radio Communications Receiver/Communications Satellite Station (Figure 6) is 1.5 nm north of Dymovka and approximately 14 nm south of Lvov. The antenna field consists of 18

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double rhombic antennas, six fishbone antennas, three horizontal dipole antennas, one curtain array, and two unidentified arrays. A rectangular control building with a 12-meter communications satellite antenna is immediately west of the cruciform-shaped control building. Since December 1978,² one rhombic antenna (item 11) and one fishbone antenna (item 27) have been removed. One fishbone antenna (item 41) and two horizontal dipole antennas (items 42 and 43) have been constructed. A 103- by 19-meter multistory operations building, connected to the control building by a covered passageway, was complete by September 1980. (S/WN)

15. The support area contains 16 single-family quarters, 13 apartments/barracks, 18 support buildings, four vehicle storage/maintenance buildings, four administration buildings, two schools, one heating plant, and one service or recreation building. (S/WN)

Ternopolye

16. The Ternopolye KGB Radio Communications Transmitter Station (Figure 7) is on the eastern edge of Ternopolye. It is 3 nm north of and is the transmitter for the Dymovka receiver. The facility consists of 11 rhombic antennas, nine horizontal dipole antennas, a control building, nine support buildings, and a separately secured motor vehicle park. Since January 1976,¹ two horizontal dipole antennas (items 18 and 19) and one rhombic antenna (item 20) have been constructed. (S/WN)

Kaunas

17. The Kaunas KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station (Figure 8) is 8 nm south of Kaunas. The antenna field consists of a separately secured cruciform control building; a 43- by 19-meter antenna control building, which was complete by February 1981; and a 12-meter communications satellite antenna mounted on a pedestal. Twenty rhombic antennas, 13 fishbone antennas, and two horizontal dipole antennas are in the area outside of the buildings. Since December 1978,² two rhombic antennas (items 8 and 24) have been removed. One fishbone antenna (item 44), one rhombic antenna (item 45), and one 12-meter dish antenna (item 47) have been constructed. The support area contains 16 apartment buildings, two schools, four administration buildings, one messhall, one heating plant, 15 single- or two-family houses, five vehicle storage/maintenance buildings, and 41 support buildings. No changes were observed at the Kaunas KGB Transmitter Station. (S/WN)

Khabarovsk

18. The Khabarovsk KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station (Figure 9) is 7 nm east of Khabarovsk. The antenna field contains 21 double rhombic antennas, nine fishbone antennas, one quadrant antenna, two horizontal dipole antennas, two masts, one 25-meter communications satellite antenna, a single TWIN DISH antenna, two control buildings, and a control building with a 7-meter dish antenna. Antennas 1 through 26 have feedlines that extend to the cruciform control building on the western side of the support area, and antennas 27 through 36 have feedlines that extend to the small control building on the southern side of the support area. This small control building has four probable diameter dish antennas, always oriented towards zenith, mounted on the roof. Since December 1978,² two fishbone antennas (items 9 and 10) have been removed; the single TWIN DISH antenna (item 38) has been moved to a new position in the vicinity of antenna 40; a new horizontal dipole antenna (item 41) has been erected; and a new multistory operations building, connected to the cruciform control building by a covered passageway, is in the final stages of construction. The support area contains 19 apartments/barracks, six administration buildings, two messhalls, two schools, one gymnasium, six garages, one heating plant, and one sewage treatment plant. No transmitter has been identified for the Khabarovsk receiver. (S/WN)

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Krasnoye Selo

19. The Krasnoye Selo KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station (Figure 10) is 2 nm west of Krasnoye Selo and approximately 13 nm southwest of Leningrad. The antenna field consists of a secured, T-shaped control building with three support buildings, 22 rhombic antennas, 13 fishbone antennas, and three horizontal dipole antennas. Since January 1976,¹ eight rhombic antennas (items 14 through 16, 19 through 21, 33 and 34) have been removed. Ten fishbone antennas (items 35 through 43, and 45), one rhombic (item 44), and three horizontal dipole antennas (items 46 through 48) have been constructed. (S/W)

20. The support area consists of ten apartments/barracks, six single-family quarters, two vehicle storage/maintenance buildings, one messhall, one gymnasium, one school, five support buildings, and two administration buildings. No transmitter has been identified for the Krasnoye Selo Receiver. (S/WN)

Rustavi

21. The Rustavi KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station (Figure 11) is 4.5 nm southwest of Rustavi. The antenna field consists of 44 fishbone antennas, nine double rhombic antennas, and a single

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TWIN DISH antenna. Since December 1978,² one fishbone antenna (item 39), one quadrant antenna (item 54), and two horizontal dipole antennas (items 56 and 57) have been removed. Three fishbone antennas (items 59 through 61) and one single TWIN DISH antenna (item 62) have been constructed. (S/WN)

22. The support area contains 24 apartments/barracks, six administration buildings, three vehicle storage/maintenance buildings, two schools, one heating plant, and 12 support buildings. (S/WN)

23. The Rustavi KGB Radio Communications Transmitter Station (Figure 12) is 4.5 nm northeast of Rustavi and 3 nm north of the KGB receiving site. This secured facility consists of 12 double rhombic antennas, five quadrant antennas, eight horizontal dipole antennas, one control building, two administration buildings, and five support buildings. Since January 1976,¹ two rhombic antennas (items 9 and 10), six horizontal dipole antennas (items 13 through 18), and three quadrant antennas (items 19 through 21) have been removed. Eight horizontal dipole antennas (items 22 through 29), five quadrant antennas (items 30 through 34), and two rhombic antennas (items 35 and 36) have been constructed. (S/WN)

Saryagach

24. The Saryagach KGB Radio Communications Receiver Station (Figure 13) is 11.5 nm northeast of Tashkent. The antenna field consists of eight double rhombic antennas, 24 fishbone antennas, one quadrant antenna, two horizontal dipole antennas, one unidentified antenna array, one single TWIN DISH antenna, and a secured cruciform control building with nine support buildings. Since December 1978,² five rhombic antennas (items 1, 21, 31, 32, and 33) and three horizontal dipole antennas (items 40 through 42) have been removed. Three fishbone antennas (items 3, 4, and 20) and two horizontal dipole antennas (items 43 and 44) have been reoriented. Six fishbone antennas (items 46 through 50 and 52), one TWIN DISH antenna (item 51), and one rhombic antenna (item 53) have been constructed. The support area contains 17 apartments/barracks, 11 support buildings, nine single-family quarters, three administration buildings, two vehicle/maintenance buildings, one gymnasium, one heating plant, one messhall, and one school. (S/WN)

25. No changes were observed at Seytark KGB Radio Communications Transmitter Station, which is the transmitter for Saryagach. (S/WN)

REFERENCE**IMAGERY**

All applicable satellite imagery acquired through [redacted] was used in the preparation of this report. (S/WN)

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MAPS AND CHARTS

U.S. Air Target Chart. Series 200, Sheets 0235-1, 0167-10, 0167-5, 0250-13, 0232-20, 0232-15, 0168-7, 0204-22, 0153-4, 0325-17, and 0328-17; scale 1:200,000 (UNCLASSIFIED)

DOCUMENTS

1. NPIC. [redacted] RCA-03/0005/76, KGB COMINT Collection Stations, Apr 76 [redacted]

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[redacted]

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2. NPIC. [redacted] RCA-03/0004/78, KGB COMINT Collection Stations, Mar 79 [redacted]

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[redacted]

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*Extracted information is classified SECRET/WNINTEL.

REQUIREMENT

COMIREX C03
Project 543059C

Comments and queries regarding this report are welcome. They may be directed to [redacted] Soviet Strategic Forces Division, Imagery Exploitation Group, NPIC, [redacted]

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