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NPIC/R-1162/63
March 1963

PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

LAUNCH COMPLEX B KAPUSTIN YAR/VLADIMIROVKA MISSILE TEST CENTER, USSR



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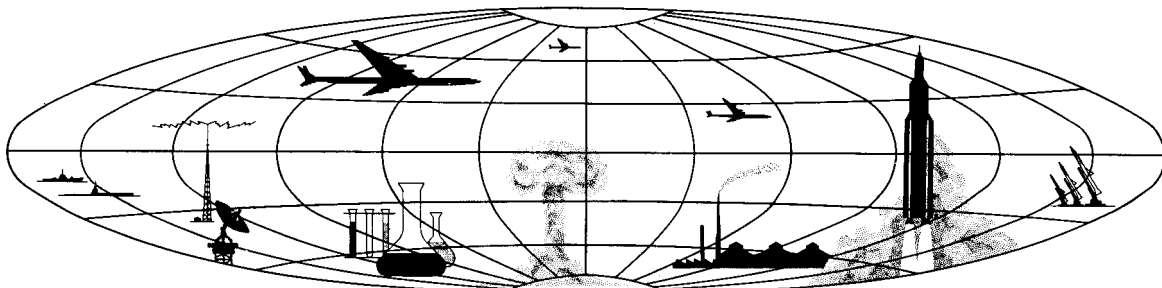
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PREFACE

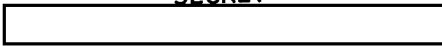
This photographic interpretation report has been prepared as a partial answer to a general requirement for a detailed analysis of the Kapustin Yar/Vladimirovka Missile Test Center. The purpose of this report is to present a detailed photo analysis of Launch Complex B, one of several comprising the Surface-to-Surface Missile Facilities. Analysis also is under way on Launch Complexes A and C. Each of these remaining complexes or facilities will also be the subject of a subsequent report.

25X1D Insofar as possible, this report includes a comparison of [redacted] and the line drawings portray in green all changes and additions subsequent to the [redacted] coverage. All reported azimuths are referenced from true north, and the term miles refers to nautical miles.

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SUMMARY

The Surface-to-Surface Missile (SSM) Facilities, which are located primarily in the central part of the Kapustin Yar/Vladimirovka Missile Test Center (KYMTC) and constitute its largest group of facilities, comprise the following eight complexes: Launch Complexes A, B, C and E; Troop Training Launch Complexes F and G; the Rocket Launch Complex; and the Test and Support Complex. The former V-2 Launch Site, now abandoned, is also located in the area of the SSM Facilities. All these complexes are supported from Kapustin Yar with the exception of Troop Training Launch Complex G, which receives support from Vladimirovka.

Launch Complex B, the most compact of the major SSM launch complexes at the center, consists of three launch areas and a large support area all enclosed by a single fence. This complex probably is capable of supporting launchings of aerodynamic cruise missiles and small, tactical ballistic missiles. Compared with the other launch complexes at Kapustin Yar, Launch Complex B is unique because the support area is adjacent to the launch area and because all areas are enclosed by a single fence. Moreover, there is an apparent absence of any instrumentation directly associated with this complex outside of that in the immediate vicinity of the launch area.

INTRODUCTION

Launch Complex B of the Kapustin Yar/Vladimirovka Missile Test Center is located at 48-41N 46-16E, 1.3 miles south of Launch Complex A (Figure 1). It is situated at the terminus of a 1.1-mile branch road off the all-weather main road which extends southeasterly from Kapustin Yar 6.5 miles to the Test and Support Complex and then northeasterly 21 miles to Launch Complex A and E. In addition, the complex is served by numerous unimproved roads, trails and buried cables leading to other complexes in the center. Encompassing an area of approximately 70 acres, Launch Complex B is roughly T-shaped with bar oriented north-south representing the three launch areas and the stem, situated just to the west, representing the Support Area. All four areas are contiguous and are enclosed by a single fence (Figure 2).

Launch Areas B1 and B2 were operational at the time of the first photographic coverage of Kapustin Yar in [redacted] but Launch Area B3 was constructed during the 27-month period

that elapsed before the next photographic coverage of the area was obtained in [redacted] (Figures 3 and 4).

The three launch areas lie within a rectangular-shaped fence measuring approximately 2,530 by 700 feet (Figure 5). The rectangular area is oriented generally north-south with launch pads and roads placed so as to facilitate firing to the east. Launch Area B1, the most northerly of the three launch areas, is used for testing aerodynamic missiles. In [redacted] Launch Area B1 included two rectangular launch pads, but by late [redacted] additional concrete had been poured so that the two pads were connected. Also, two inclined rail launchers were present on the pad area in [redacted]. The middle launch area, Launch Area B2, includes one large square pad with vertical structure positioned at its center. Launch Area B3, constructed between [redacted] [redacted] consists of a large concrete hardstand with an inclined launcher and a probable launching structure below ground. Supporting facilities at

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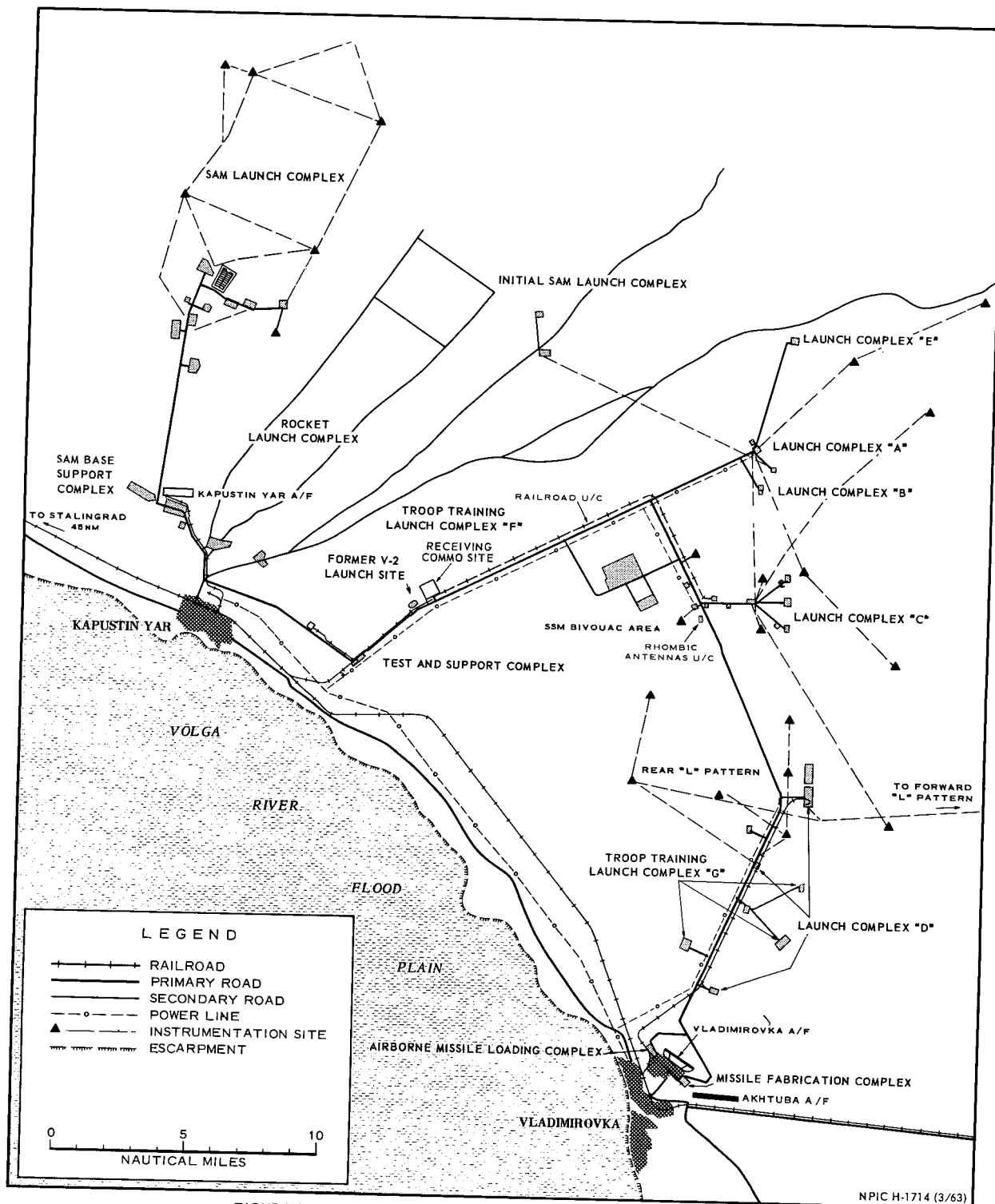


FIGURE 1. KAPUSTIN YAR/VLADIMIROVKA MISSILE TEST CENTER.

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all three launch areas, which are separated by fences, include hardstands, bunkers, instrumentation points, and a system of connecting roads with wide-radius turns.

The support area, situated immediately west of the launch areas, contains the logistical and administrative support facilities for the complex. Access from the Support Area to the launch areas is provided by road, the gate of which is located at the northeast corner of the Support Area.

Associated with Complex B, but not within the confines of the fenced area, are two small storage buildings that are located along the main entry road to the Support Area. In addition, there are two large rectangular ground patterns forward of the launch areas which because of their location and configuration are included with Complex B. These patterns were present in [REDACTED] are outlined by earth scars 10 to 15 feet wide, and measure 7,650 by 1,525 feet and 4,400 by 1,100 feet, possibly to delineate former firing

areas. In the southeast corner of the smaller area is a crater measuring 40 feet in diameter. Trackage to this crater originates from Launch Complex A, indicating that this complex may have been the source of the object causing the crater (Figure 2).

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An abandoned area of activity was noted on the [REDACTED] coverage 1.25 miles west of Complex B. This area consisted of a number of small buildings, a group of tent bases, and a number of excavations. Late in [REDACTED] this area was still abandoned, but another area immediately northeast of it showed evidence that a group of tents had been erected. The latter is probably an abandoned bivouac area (Figure 2).

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A possible water line paralleling the branch road from the all-weather main road may provide water for the complex. Approximately 2 miles to the west another water line branches from the possible water line from Kapustin Yar and apparently enters the complex at the northwest corner. Although an overhead power transmission

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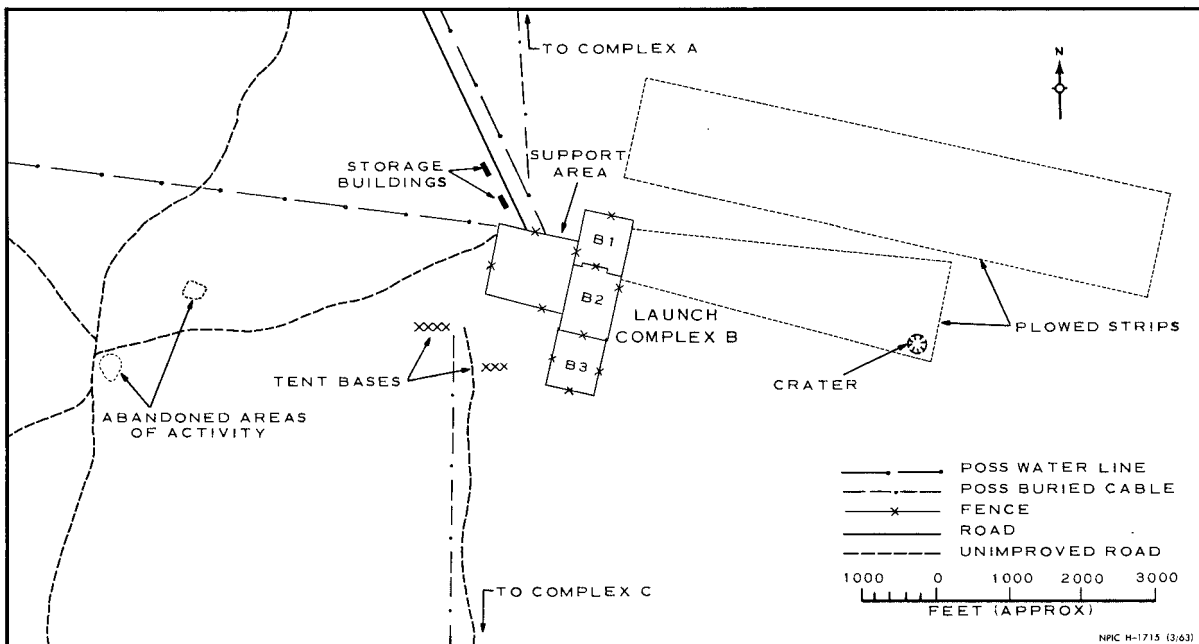


FIGURE 2. GENERAL AREA OF LAUNCH COMPLEX B.

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FIGURE 3. LAUNCH COMPLEX B AS OF [redacted]

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line has been identified running to Complex A, no connection to Complex B has been noted. The identification of a large possible diesel power plant in the support area suggests that power is provided locally.

Buried cables lead from the vicinity of the support area and connect with Complex A to the north and with Complex C, 4 miles to the south. These cables probably represent part of the land-line communication system which extends generally north-south in the rangehead. These cable lines also probably represent the instrumentation lines from the instrumentation stations associated with Launch Complexes A and C, and

some of these stations probably monitor the firings from Launch Complex B. Moreover, it should be noted that the trace of the cable line leading to Complex A appears to be oriented toward the probable range control center and communication site of Launch Complex A, indicating that range control center and communication site of Launch Complex B may be provided by the facilities at Launch Complex A.

Two groups of tent bases, which probably were used to house construction workers when initial work on the complex was proceeding, are located south of the Support Area and west of Launch Area B3 (Figure 5).

LAUNCH AREA B1

Launch Area B1 (Figure 6), the more northerly of the three launch areas, probably is used for the launching of cruise missiles from inclined rail launchers and/or for the launching of small, tactical ballistic missiles. The launch area, which measures 750 by 670 feet and encompasses an area of 11 acres, is within the common fence of the complex and is separated from the Support Area to the west by a wire fence and from Launch Area B2 to the south by a solid fence. At this area, which has undergone significant changes since [] are located two concrete launch pads. Two inclined rail launchers, which are the items of major significance, are located on the northern pad. Also located at this facility are another possible launcher, two drive-in control bunkers, a third probable control bunker, and a number of associated hardstands and instrumentation points.

pad has been extensively modified, the result being the large square pad now present. The insert in Figure 6 shows the layout of Launch Area B1 as it was in []. The basic changes in the layout of this facility probably indicate that the missile systems now being tested are of a different type than were being developed in [].

Movement into Launch Area B1 is by an unpaved road which passes through a gate of the Support Area and continues east for about 300 feet to the concrete pads. Just east of the gate to the Support Area another road, constructed of concrete, branches to the south and services Launch Areas B2 and B3. Heavy trackage indicates that vehicles servicing Launch Area B1 proceed to the east of the concrete pads, turn left and swing around to the north edge of the paved area, there returning to the improved road.

The following is a detailed description of Launch Area B1, and item numbers are keyed to Figure 6.

Item 1 - Concrete Launch Pad: This launch pad is rectangular, measures 175 by 100 feet, and

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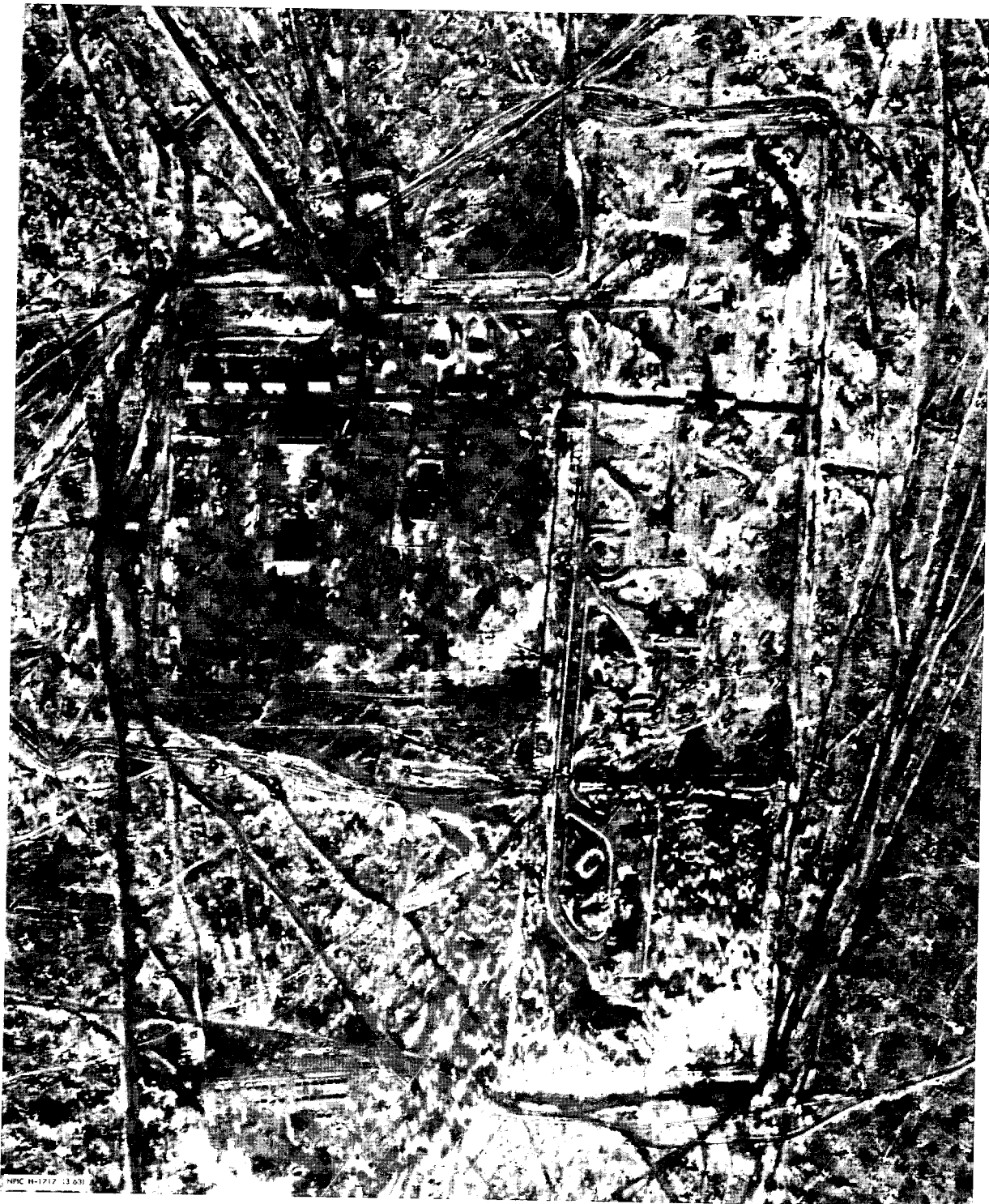


FIGURE 4. LAUNCH COMPLEX B AS OF [Redacted]

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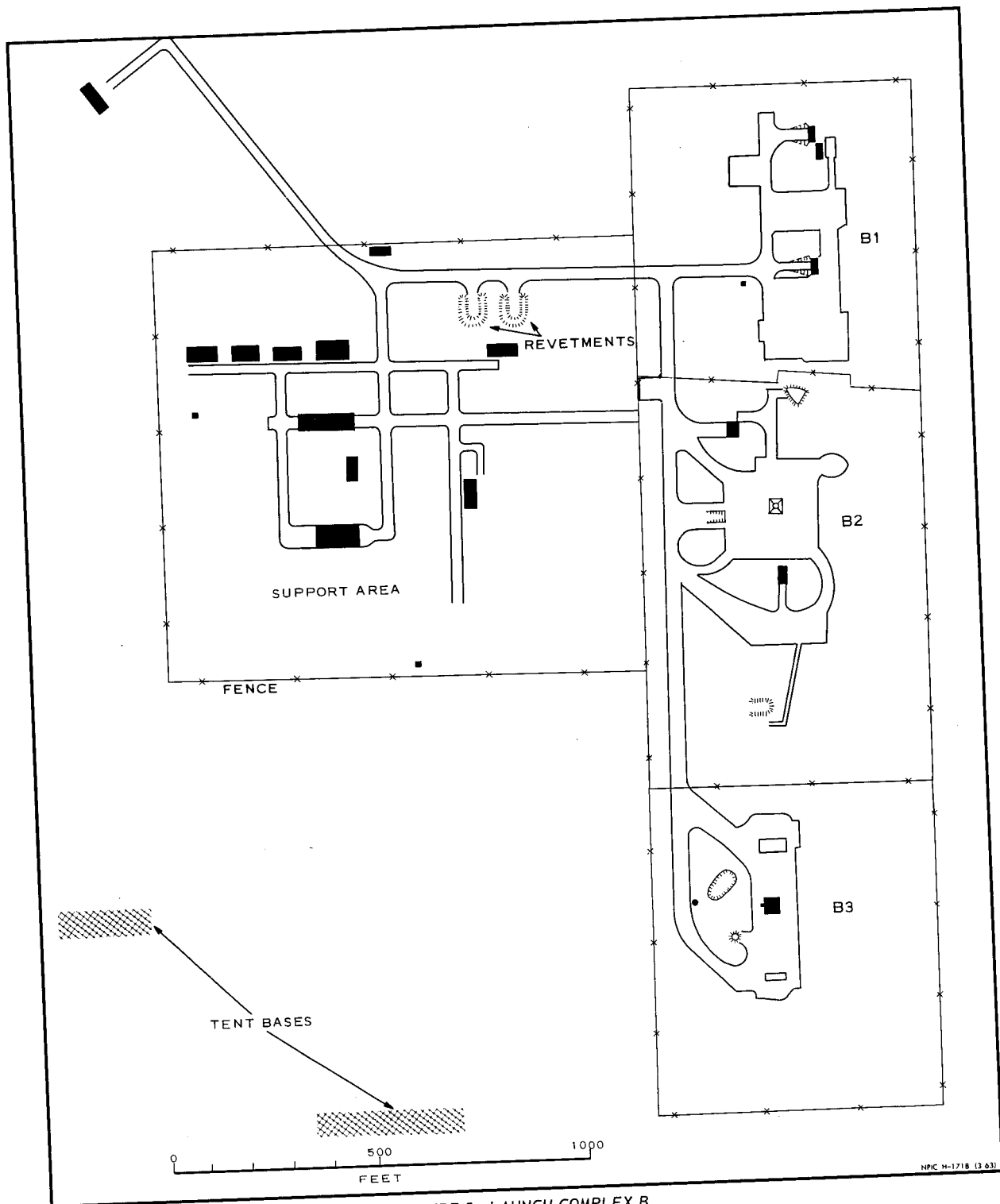


FIGURE 5. LAUNCH COMPLEX B.

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is constructed of concrete. It is laid out generally in an east-west direction and has located on it two inclined rail missile launchers. A hardstand measuring 40 by 30 feet is located just forward of a drive-in bunker (item 4) 150 feet north of the launch pad and connected to it by a concrete road. The hardstand no longer appears to be functional, because a probable control bunker (item 5) has been constructed over a portion of it.

Item 2 - Inclined Rail Launchers: Two identical inclined rail missile launchers, positioned 100 feet apart and [] are located on the rectangular launch pad (item 1). These two launchers are 85 feet in slant length, are inclined at an angle of 15 degrees from the horizontal, and have a height of [] at the forward end of the rail. On the forward part of each launcher is a thin object 40 feet long, which appears cylindrical, that could be either a small missile or an integral part of the launcher itself. Figure 7 is a perspective of Launch Area B1 showing the rail launchers and the position of the possible missiles on the launchers. If these objects mounted on the launchers are missiles, they are either small, tactical ballistic missiles or cruise missiles that do not yet have the wings and empennage attached.

Item 3 - Concrete Launch Pad: This concrete launch pad is roughly square, measuring 200 feet on a side. Situated on this launch pad are three unidentified objects. A launcher is located near the center of the pad, measures 45 by 15 feet, and is oriented with its long axis running east-west. The main body of this launcher appears to be cylindrical and to be placed on a solid base resulting in a structure that is not readily mobile. A crane is adjacent to the launcher. The perspective drawing of Launch Area B1 shows the con-

figuration of this launcher (Figure 7). The unidentified object of undetermined configuration is located in the shadow cast by the solid fence separating Launch Area B1 from Launch Area B2.

Item 4 - Control Bunkers: Two drive-in, earth-mounded control bunkers, each measuring 40 by 30 feet, are located in this launch area. Each bunker is served by a concrete access road leading down and apparently into the east side of the structure. The more northerly bunker has an entrance road wide enough to accommodate two vehicles side by side, whereas the southern bunker has an access road wide enough to allow entry of only one vehicle. In [] these bunkers could each readily be associated with a launch pad, each being 175 feet from the center of its respective pad. In [], however, cable scars indicate that both bunkers are associated with the inclined rail launchers.

Item 5 - Probable Control Bunker: A probable earth-mounded control bunker measuring 40 by 30 feet is located a few feet from the southeast corner of the northern drive-in control bunker. This structure, not present in [], also appears to service the inclined rail missile launchers but does not have a drive-in capability.

Item 6 - Parking Apron: A concrete parking apron measuring 75 by 70 feet is located just northwest of the rectangular launch pad. No vehicles were observed on this hardstand at the time of either photographic coverage.

Item 7 - Hardstand: An irregularly shaped hardstand 40 by 20 feet is located adjacent to the west edge of the large square launch pad and is probably used as a parking place for missile-handling or servicing equipment.

Items 8 and 9 - Small Buildings: Two small buildings are present in this area. One (item 8) of these buildings is constructed between the launch pads, and at the time of the [] photog-

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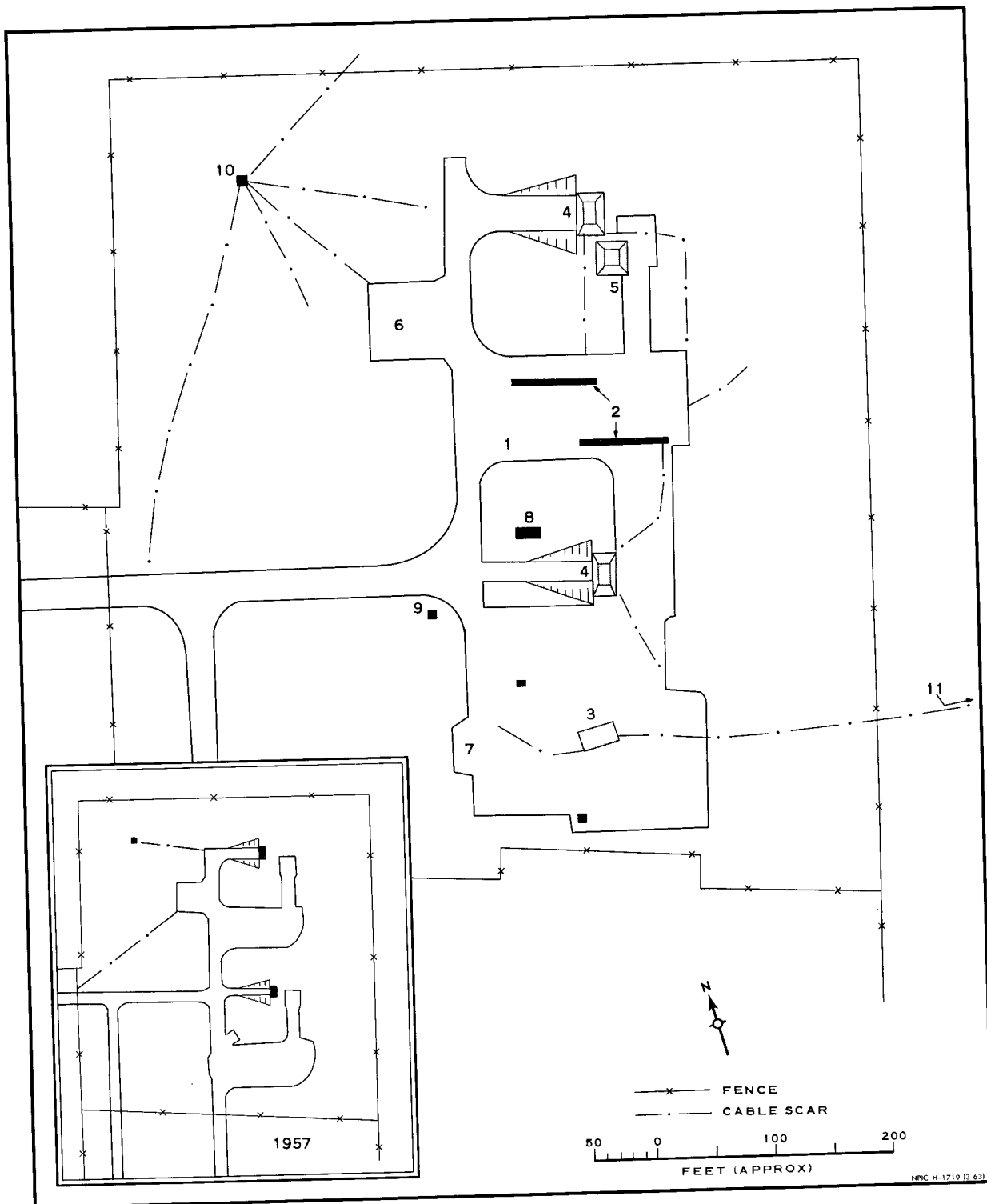


FIGURE 6. LAUNCH AREA B1.

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FIGURE 7. PERSPECTIVE OF LAUNCH AREA B1.

raphy, it had a vehicle parked immediately to the west of it. The other structure (item 9) is a small shedlike building located at the intersection of the access road from the support area and the square launch pad.

Items 10 and 11 - Instrumentation Sites: Two pre-surveyed instrumentation sites are associated with this area, one (item 10) is located northwest of the large hardstand near the rec-

tangular launch pad. Cable scars lead to this site from four different directions, including one that was present in [] from the northern drive-in control bunker. The other instrumentation site (item 11) is located 250 feet outside of the perimeter fence line to the east of the launch area. The cable scar from this point leads to the possible launcher near the center of the square launch pad.

LAUNCH AREA B2

Launch Area B2 (Figure 8) is roughly rectangular, measures 950 by 670 feet, and encompasses an area of almost 15 acres. This launch area is within the common fence of the complex and is separated from the Support Area to the west by a solid fence, from Launch Area B1 to the north by a solid fence, and from Launch Area B3 to the south by a wire fence.

This launch area contains a launch pad,

three control bunkers, a probable propellant servicing revetment, two separate large unidentified objects, and a number of hardstands and instrumentation points. In [] this launch area was undergoing expansion, the old solid fence on the south having been removed and a wire fence constructed to enclose an area extending 300 feet farther south. The changes resulted in the launch area now in existence. Only two major items were added between the

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two dates: (1) a large earth-mounded control bunker near the north edge of the launch area, the construction of which necessitated offsetting a portion of the solid fence between Launch Area B1 and B2; and (2) a concrete road extending from Launch Area B2 to the new Launch Area B3 immediately to the south.

Access to the launch area is by a concrete road that enters the area from Launch Area B1 through a gate in the solid fence near the northwest corner of the area. The following is a detailed description of Launch Area B2, and item numbers are keyed to Figure 8.

Item 1 - Launch Pad: The concrete pad positioned just north of the center of the launch area is roughly square and measures 200 feet on a side. It is serviced by four concrete roads entering the pad at the northwest, southwest, and southeast corners and midway along the north edge. A hardstand with an instrumentation point is at the northeast corner.

Item 2 - Unidentified Structure: At the center of the large square pad is a vertical structure [redacted] the function of which cannot be positively determined from either the [redacted] photography. The structure appears to consist of a vertical component [redacted] in height, irregularly shaped, and tapered toward the top that is placed on a large square concrete base 40 feet on a side and [redacted]. The sides of the base are vertical for the first [redacted] and then are pyramidal for the remaining distance to a point where the base meets the vertical segment of the structure. At this juncture is an object, either ringlike or bulbous in configuration, that joins the vertical component of the object to the base. Figure 9 is a perspective of Launch Area B2 showing this object. Even though, as previously stated, the function of this structure cannot be positively determined, it may

be either an erected missile ready for vertical firing or a ship motion simulator with a firing tube placed on top.

The taper of the vertical component of this structure that is indicated by its shadow suggests an erected missile ready for firing. It would be highly coincidental, however, to find a missile ready for launching on the same launch pad in both [redacted]. The object as seen on the [redacted] photography gives more of an impression of being a vertical launch tower than it does on the [redacted] photography. It is possible that a tower was at this location in [redacted] and, with the development of new missile systems, that it was later removed. Furthermore, it is possible that a missile was erected at the time of the [redacted] photography. However, it would be highly coincidental that a tower should be replaced by a missile with the same dimensions and general appearance. On the other hand, the solid appearance and irregular shape of this structure detract from its interpretation as a launch tower, which would most likely be an open lattice-type of structure with straight vertical sides.

The massiveness of the base in relation to the total height of this structure could indicate that there is a large amount of equipment inside it. This reasoning carried a step further could indicate that the base contains a ship simulator for creating motion in pitch, roll, and yaw. Attached to this simulator through the bulbous object on top of the base could be a missile firing tube similar to the one used by the [redacted].

Items 3 and 4 - Electronics Structures: Located near the southern edge of the large, concrete pad are two probable electronic structures. These structures do not appear to be any known type of standard Soviet electronic devices and probably are highly specialized antennas designed specifically for use with

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missile systems that are under development at this launch area. One of the structures (item 3) is a large rectangular antenna which is 37 feet long and 10 feet high, mounted on a pedestal 5 feet tall. This instrument was present in [Redacted] but was located 70 feet west of its present position. The other probable electronic structure (item 4), which was not present in [Redacted] appears to be [Redacted] in height including an unidentified object on top.

bunker and the square launch pad at Launch Area B2. Cable scars connect the new control bunker with both the structure at the center of the pad and an instrumentation point on a concrete hardstand located off the northeast corner of the square pad. Two structures are located on top of the new control bunker and probably are either vents or periscopes.

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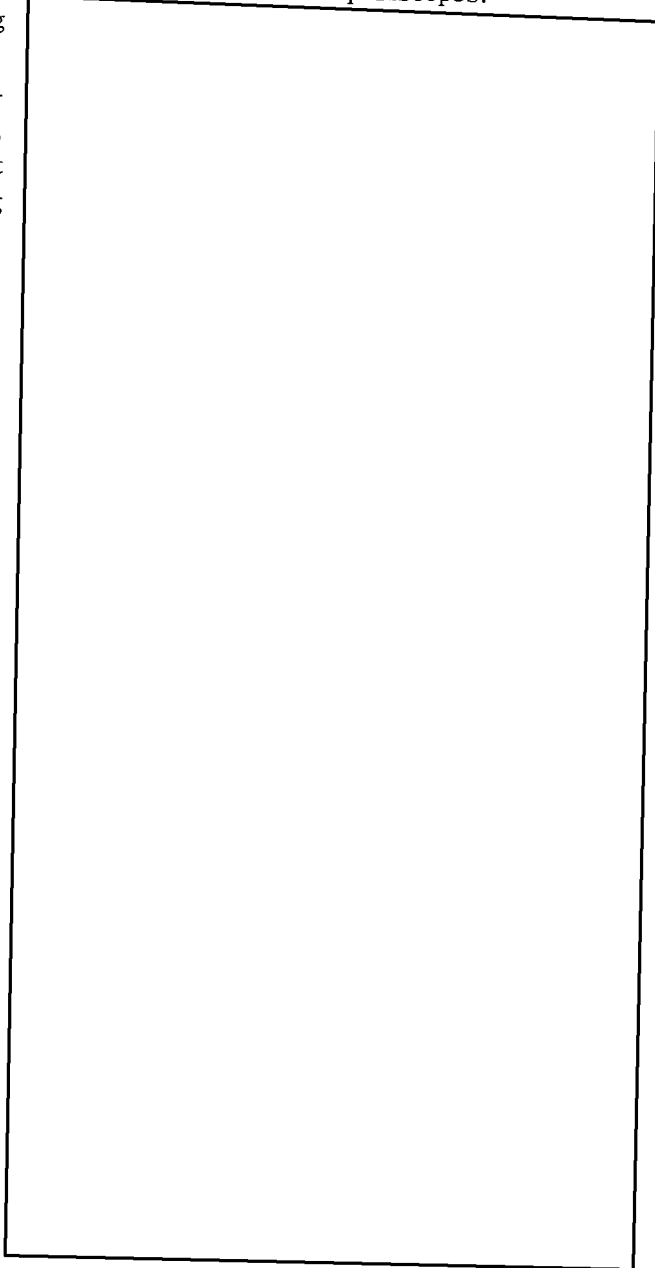
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Item 5 - Drive-in Revetment: A drive-in revetment, which is of concrete construction, abuts the western edge of the pad 100 feet from its center. The revetment, measuring 50 by 40 feet, is served by a concrete access road 40 feet wide and probably functions as a propellant servicing revetment and/or an underground entrance to machinery or instrumentation located beneath the pad.

Items 6 and 7 - Control Bunkers: A drive-in control bunker (item 6) is located 200 feet north-northwest of the center of the pad and is earth covered. The outline of the underlying bunker measures 30 by 30 feet. A concrete road 30 feet wide leads downward and apparently into the structure from the west side. A new, large earth-mounded control bunker measuring 50 by 40 on the top (item 7) has been constructed since [Redacted] near the north boundary of the launch area. The positioning of this structure 350 feet from the object at the center of the pad appears to be significant because a 150-foot section of the solid fence separating Launch Areas B1 and B2 was offset 20 feet to the north to allow construction of the bunker at this point. In the process of constructing this bunker, a concrete road 40 feet wide, which in [Redacted] connected the launch pads of Launch Area B1 directly with the large square pad at Launch Area B2, has been destroyed. The remainder of this road functions as a link between the new control



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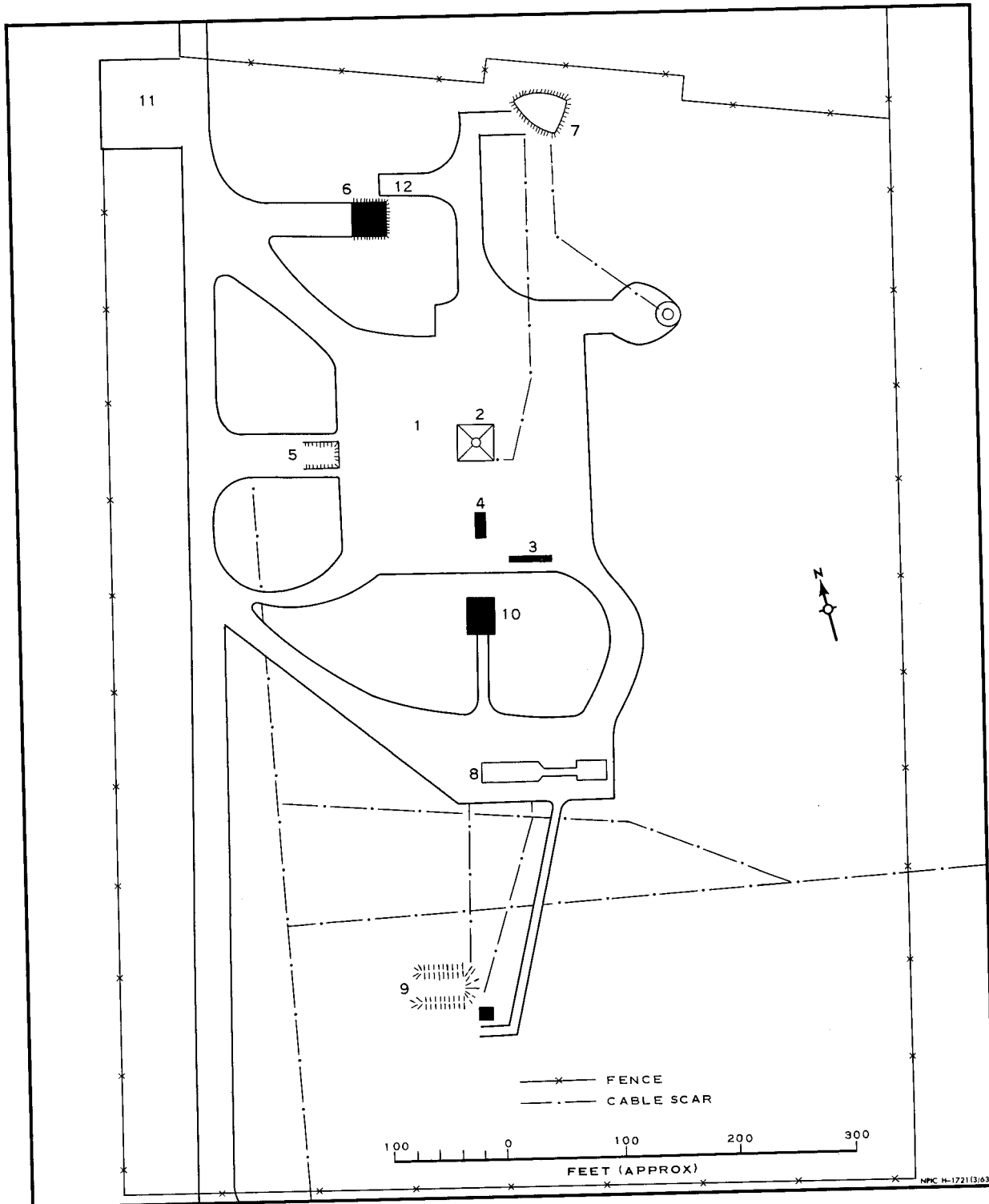


FIGURE 8. LAUNCH AREA B2.

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Item 9 - Revetment: A large revetment is located 200 feet south-southwest of the large unidentified object, and cable scars indicate that it has an association with this object. This revetment, opening to the west and measuring 50 by 25 feet, is large enough to accommodate large vehicles, but there is no road or indication of heavy trackage leading to it. One of the scars leading from the revetment to the object on the hardstand possibly is a pipeline, which might indicate that this revetment functions as a storage facility for fuel in mobile tanks. Furthermore, a small structure located at the southeast corner of the revetment at the point where the possible pipeline enters it might be a small pumphouse.

Item 10 - Possible Control Bunker: A possible control bunker, measuring 30 by 20 feet, is located approximately midway between the object at the center of the square pad and the object on the hardstand to the south of it. It is road served from the hardstand but does not have any indications of cable lines extending from it to either of the above objects. It is possible that this structure is not a control

bunker, but rather a new buried utility building.

Items 11 and 12 - Hardstands: There are two hardstands in this launch area that are not related directly to any structure or instrumentation point. One of these hardstands (item 11) that was not present in [] is located in the northwest corner of the launch area between the access road and the fence and measures 100 by 90 feet. This hardstand probably functions as a location to hold equipment and missiles. The other hardstand (item 12) is located off the road connecting the large square launch pad and the new control bunker. This second hardstand measures 60 by 30 feet and is oriented east-west with its southwest corner adjacent to the northeast corner of the drive-in control bunker. The second hardstand probably is used as a vehicle servicing or temporary hold stand. In [] a vehicle, possibly a truck-mounted crane, was positioned on this hardstand.

Vehicles: In [] at least 4 vehicles were situated at various positions in the launch area.

LAUNCH AREA B3

Construction of Launch Area B3 (Figure 10), the most southerly of the launch areas at Launch Complex B, was started sometime after the [] photographic coverage of Kapustin Yar and was either near completion or completed in []. This launch area measures 790 by 730 feet and encompasses an area of 13 acres. The launch area is within the common fence of the complex and is separated from Launch Area B2 to the north by a wire fence.

The main feature of this launch area is a concrete pad measuring 540 by 120 feet,

generally rectangular in shape, on which two launchers and a blockhouse are located. One launcher is at the south end of the pad and is on a large concrete ramp, whereas the other is at the north end and appears to be situated in a rectangular pit. Both launchers are oriented on an azimuth of []. The blockhouse is located in the center of the pad midway between the two launchers. Also located here is a semiburied tank, a run-off basin, a mobile crane, and several small unidentified objects. A concrete road leads from Launch Area B2 into Launch Area B3. This is the

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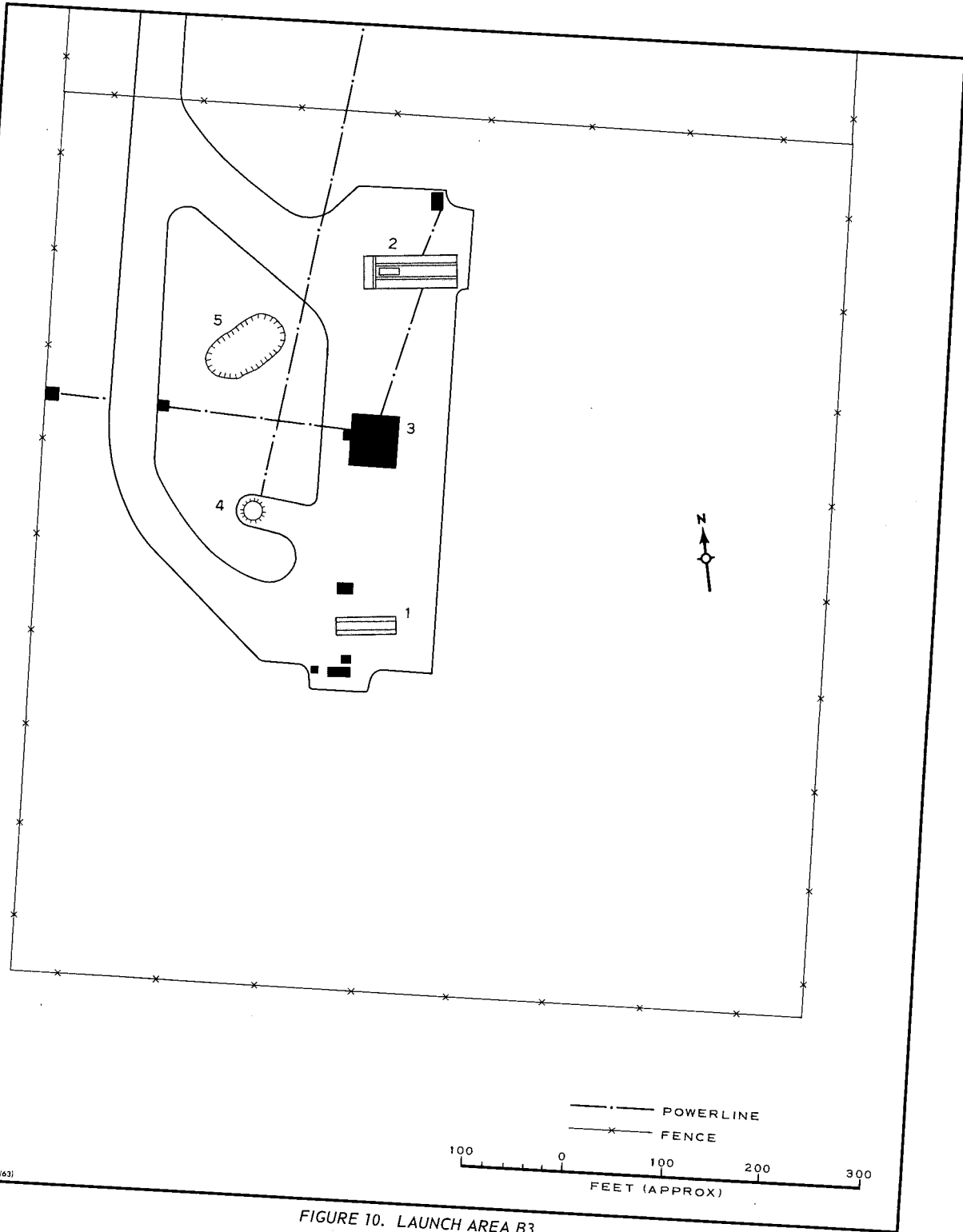


FIGURE 10. LAUNCH AREA B3.

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only road access into the launch area.

The following is a detailed description of Launch Area B3, and item numbers are keyed to Figure 10.

Item 1 - Inclined Launcher: Positioned on the southern part of the rectangular concrete pad on an azimuth of [redacted] is a large inclined launcher. This launcher, possibly still under construction in [redacted] consists of a concrete ramp [redacted] that is 25 feet high at the front edge. Constructed on this ramp and supported at three points is a heavy lattice framework which resembles a self-supporting lattice tower placed on its side. At the forward end of this lattice work, barely discernible on the photography, is a heavy cylindrical steel framework, which is positioned 50 to 60 degrees from the vertical as shown on Figure 11. The top of this framework stands approximately 40 feet above the ground at the forward end of the launcher. Positioned just to the northwest of the launcher is a crane

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in use either for constructing the launcher or as a clamshell shovel.

Item 2 - Possible "Twin-Cylinder" Missile Launcher: Located on the northern part of the concrete apron at Launch Area B3 is a possible twin-cylinder missile launcher which is in a horizontal, subsurface position. The launcher is housed within a rectangular concrete pit which measures 95 by 40 feet overall. An accurate depth of the pit cannot be determined.

Within the pit is a possible launcher with two tubelike objects 55 feet long and 6.5 feet in diameter that are rounded on each end. These tubelike objects are about [redacted] apart and appear to be connected near their western end by an item that is at least 15 feet long and tapered at each end. This item could possibly be the tilting mechanism for elevating the tubelike objects. The top of the tubelike objects is below the level of the apron. There is at least 5-foot clearance on all sides of the

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FIGURE 11. PERSPECTIVE OF LAUNCH AREA B3.

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apparatus within the pit. No method of covering the pit was observed.

The sighting of four E-class probable SSGN submarines revealed three pairs of inclined tubes on the deck which had a diameter of 5 [redacted] feet and a visible length of 40 feet. Previous sightings, [redacted] of a twin-cylinder W-class, probable SSG submarine and a photo in the military paper Red Star reveal similar configurations. 1/ The possible launcher within this pit may fall within the category of the launchers observed on these E-class and W-class submarines.

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A small building measuring 25 by 10 feet is situated at the edge of the concrete pad 80 feet to the north of this probable launcher. A cable scar connects these two objects.

Item 3 - Blockhouse: Located midway between

the two launchers at Launch Area B3 is a blockhouse that is 50 feet square. This structure has a flat roof and a personnel entrance on the west side. Cable scars connect the blockhouse with the subsurface apparatus and with a probable camera station at the west perimeter fence around Launch Area B3. An unidentified small object is on the roof the blockhouse.

Item 4 - Semiburied Tank: A semiburied tank 30 feet in diameter is located immediately to the west of the large concrete apron. This tank could be used for either fuel or water for flushing. A ground scar connects this tank with the large revetment in Launch Area B2.

Item 5 - Run-off Basin: An oval run-off basin 100 by 50 feet is located in the area between the concrete pad and the access road to the launch area.

SUPPORT AREA

The Support Area (Figure 12), located contiguous to and to the rear of the launch areas, contains the administrative and logistical support facilities for Launch Complex B. The Support Area is roughly square, is within the common fence of the complex, and measures 1,165 by 1,065 feet. It is located on the north side of the enclosure and provides the only improved access to all four fenced areas of the complex. The Support Area, which has undergone little change since [redacted] contains missile-assembly and checkout facilities, a possible power plant, administrative facilities, personnel housing, possible propellant servicing facilities, and shop or maintenance facilities. Several smaller structures, mounds, and other objects also are visible in the area. A much larger number of vehicles was observed in the support area on the [redacted] coverage than in [redacted]

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Two apparently significant factors are evident

in the analysis of the Support Area. First, it lies contiguous to the launch areas, with, in some instances, key facilities situated as close as 550 feet to the launch pads. Secondly, the roads inside the Support Area are either unimproved or of gravel construction and contrast sharply with the neatly aligned concrete roads in the launch areas. This apparent planned absence of an improved road system comparable to that found at similar facilities elsewhere in the KYMTC suggests that tracked vehicles are used extensively in this Support Area. Together, these two factors indicate that missiles, possibly of a tactical type, mounted on tracked vehicles are part of one of the systems tested at this complex.

The following is a detailed description of the support area and numbers are keyed to Figure 12.

Item 1 - Assembly and Checkout Building: A drive-through assembly and checkout build-

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ing is located adjacent to the administrative and personnel housing facilities. This step-roofed building measures 130 by 65 feet, giving 9,800 square feet of floor space, and is 25 feet high. The building has a gable-roofed, high-bay section which appears to be constructed to support a gantry crane. At each end of this building a concrete hardstand has been constructed which extends the full width of the building, and unimproved or gravel-surfaced roads connect this facility with the entry road and with the launch areas. In [] the area on the hardstand at the east end of this building was marked by considerable activity. Present were a grouping of pieces of equipment including a possible missile 45 feet long on a trailer, 3 trucks, and several pieces of missile-handling gear. One piece of gear had a vertical member attached that was 25 feet high. In [], only one vehicle, located at the west entrance to the facility, was noted.

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Item 2 - Maintenance or Checkout Building: A drive-through maintenance or checkout building is located 250 feet south of the assembly and checkout building (item 1). This gable-roofed building measures 100 by 60 feet and is 20 feet in height. It probably functions as a shop-type vehicle maintenance facility, or possibly as an auxiliary assembly and checkout point. Concrete hardstands 65 feet wide adjoin both ends of the building. In [] three vehicles were noted on or near the hardstand at the east end as compared with only one vehicle noted near the west end on the [] photography.

Two unidentified structures are located to the south of the maintenance and checkout building. Each is approximately 5 feet square and 20 feet high. Their function cannot be determined at this time.

Item 3 - Storage or Shop Building: This facility, a single-story, flat-roofed building that

is 55 by 35 feet with two shed extensions [] on the east side, is situated between the two large drive-through buildings.

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Item 4 - Possible Diesel Power Plant: This facility is an arch-roofed building [] by 45 feet and about 30 feet high. This building has four vents on the roof, two shed extensions 20 by 10 feet on the east side, and an associated fenced area on the north side.

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Item 5 - Storage or Maintenance Building: This facility is a single-story, gable-roofed building that is 110 by 35 feet. This building, which is located near the two large revetments, may be used for storage or maintenance. A pit, 35 by 20 feet, is situated just east of this building.

Item 6 - Revetments: This facility comprises two heavily mounded revetments, one 115 by 60 feet and the other 90 by 35 feet. The configuration of these revetments and their location along the access road to the launch areas suggest that they may function as propellant storage or servicing points, possibly for fixed or mobile tankage.

Item 7 - Administrative Building: This is a gable-roofed administrative building that is 70 by 50 feet. This building is situated near the entrance to the support area. A mast or thin stack is adjacent to this building.

Item 8 - Barracks Buildings: This facility comprises three single-story, gable-roofed barracks buildings that are 80 by 35 feet each. The barracks each have two entrances and could provide billets for approximately 100 persons.

Item 9 - Security Building: This facility is a single-story, hip-roofed security building that is 60 by 40 feet with a wing 15 feet square. This building is situated at the entrance to the complex. Four vehicles are parked adjacent to the outside portion of the fence.

Item 10 - Unidentified Building: This is an unidentified building, 50 by 20 feet. The

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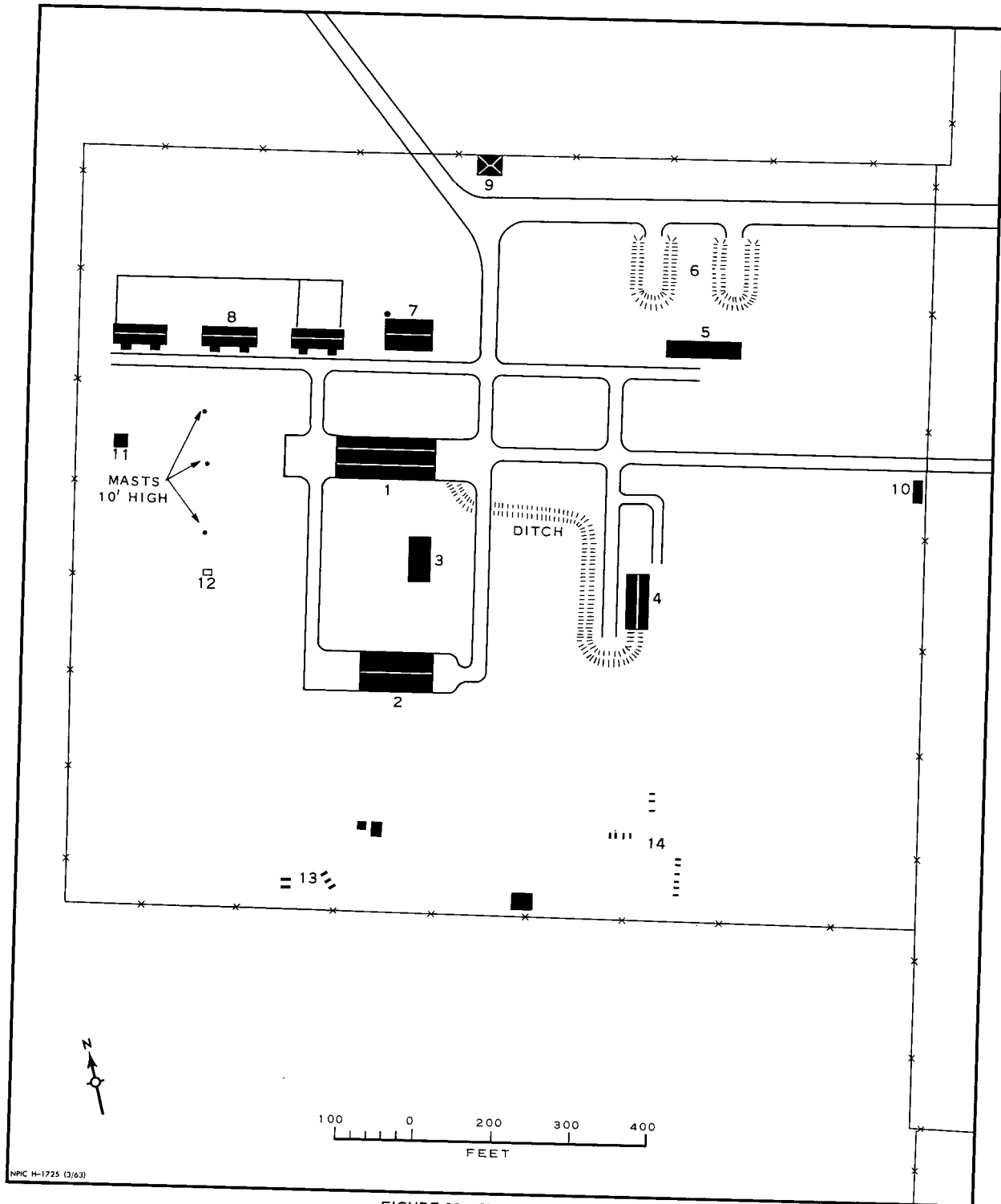


FIGURE 12. SUPPORT AREA.

roof of the building is partly gabled and the other section is flat. A ground scar leads from this building to Item 5.

Item 11: Unidentified structure 20 by 15 feet by 10 feet high.

Item 12: Small revetment or blast wall 10 feet square by 15 feet high.

Item 13: Five probable missile transporter vans, each 45 feet long.

Item 14: Motor pool area that contains at least 13 vehicles and a possible fuel storage bunker. Other equipment of an unidentified nature is lying about the general area.

CONCLUSIONS

The size and configuration of Launch Complex B, coupled with the proximity of the Support Area to the launch areas, suggest that it is designed mainly to accomplish the following missions:

Aerodynamic Cruise Missile Launchings-- The configuration of the inclined launching structures probably indicates aerodynamic missile firings. They are the only SSM launchers found in the Kapustin Yar Rangehead that are designed primarily to support angular rather than vertical missile firings. In addition, the absence of associated instrumentation forward of the launch areas contrasts markedly with the tracking stations situated just downrange from the ballistic missile complexes located to the north and to the south. Whether or not this absence of instrumentation forward of the launch areas is a valid criterion, the fact remains that the combination of the forward

tracking stations of both Launch Complex A and C could and probably does meet some of the needs for Launch Complex B.

In addition to the aerodynamic missiles, these inclined launchers probably could support firings of short-range tactical missiles of the nonaerodynamic type.

Naval Simulators -- This probably is the basic reason for the existence of Launch Complex B. First would come the development of missiles that could be utilized by the Navy and then the development of shipboard environmental simulators to launch these same missiles. The existence of a probable superstructure of a submarine simulator, coupled with the existence of a possible ship motion simulator for ballistic missiles, both located in Launch Area B2, lends credence to the hypothesis that Launch Complex B is primarily naval associated.

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REFERENCES

PHOTOGRAPHY

<u>Acquisition Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>
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<u>Acquisition Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Classification</u>

DOCUMENTS

1. Navy. ONI 32-6B, Naval ships of the USSR, 5 Jun 62 (SECRET)

REQUIREMENT

- CIA. DDI/ORR/E/R-84/59
- CIA. DDI/ORR/E/R-84/59 Supplement
- CIA. DDI/OSI/R-114/62

NPIC PROJECT

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