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**THE KRASNOYARSK RADAR: CLOSING THE FINAL GAP IN COVERAGE FOR BALLISTIC
MISSILE EARLY WARNING**

Summary

The large phased-array-radar (LPA) located near Krasnoyarsk, USSR has been an ABM Treaty issue since it was first detected in July 1983 because of its inland, rather than peripheral, siting. Responding to US demands about its inconsistency with the ABM Treaty, the Soviets have repeatedly argued that the radar is for satellite detection and tracking.

Our analyses indicate, and [] that the primary mission of this radar is ballistic missile detection and tracking. Further, we believe the Krasnoyarsk LPA closes the final gap in the Soviet ballistic missile early warning (BMEW) and tracking network that includes LPAs and the older Hen House type radars.

We believe the siting of an LPA near Krasnoyarsk was motivated primarily by the requirement to close this BMEW gap and at the same time achieve more favorable RV-impact prediction accuracy at the expense of warning-time. Although the Soviets lose some tracking time because of the inland location, track times are comparable to those of the rest of their BMEW system. We believe the

This typescript memorandum was prepared by _____ and
_____ of the Office of Scientific and Weapons
Research. _____ OSWR, contributed to this report.
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Chief, _____ OSWR on

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specific location of the radar was determined on the basis of logistical requirements for construction and maintenance, and construction and operations costs.

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