

(c) Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Visitors Lobby, Building 249, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109 (818-354-5179).

The EA may also be examined at the following NASA locations by contacting the pertinent Freedom of Information Act Office:

(d) NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035 (415-604-4190).

(e) NASA, Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, CA 93523 (805-258-3448).

(f) NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771 (301-286-0730).

(g) NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX 77058 (713-483-8612).

(h) NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23665 (804-864-6125).

(i) NASA, Lewis Research Center, 21000 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, OH 44135 (216-433-2313).

(j) NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL 35812 (205-544-5252).

(k) NASA, Stennis Space Center, MS 39529 (601-688-2164).

A limited number of copies of the EA are available by contacting Ms. Mary Kaye Olsen at the address or telephone number indicated herein.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Kaye Olsen, 202-358-0304.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NASA has reviewed the EA prepared for the MGS mission and has determined that it represents an accurate and adequate analysis of the scope and level of associated environmental impacts. The EA is incorporated by reference in this FONSI.

NASA is proposing to launch the MGS mission, which would deliver a single polar-orbiting spacecraft to Mars in 1997. MGS would be inserted into an elliptical capture orbit in September 1997 and, over the next 4 months, would use thruster firings and aerobraking techniques to reach a nearly circular, low-altitude, polar-mapping orbit. The orbit would allow the spacecraft to be illuminated by the sun in the same way throughout the Martian year. Aerobraking, a technique which uses the forces of atmospheric drag to slow the spacecraft for orbital maneuvers, would provide a means of minimizing the amount of fuel required to reach the final low Mars mapping orbit. The spacecraft carries no radioactive material. The proposed action calls for using a Delta II 7925 launch vehicle with a Payload Assist Module-Delta (PAM-D) upper stage to inject the MGS spacecraft into an Earth-Mars trajectory in November 1996.

The science objectives for the MGS mission are to fulfill most of the critical science objectives of the failed Mars Observer mission. To satisfy the mission's purpose, the MGS spacecraft would carry nearly a full duplicate of the Mars Observer instrument payload, and would use those instruments to acquire Mars surface data for a full Martian year (approximately 2 Earth years). These objectives include detailed global maps of surface topography, the distribution of minerals, the planet's mass, size, and shape, the characterization of Mars' gravitational and magnetic fields, and the monitoring of global weather. These data and investigations could help scientists better understand the current state of water on Mars, the evolution of the planet's formation and atmosphere, and the factors that led to major changes in the Martian climate. Other data acquired from this mission could provide insight into the evolution of both Earth and the solar system. MGS could then support possible future Mars missions, by providing relay capability for surface science stations and landers.

Alternatives that were evaluated include (1) No-Action (*i.e.*, no Mars Global Surveyor mission); and (2) launch vehicles options, including the Space Shuttle, Titan, and Atlas configurations, foreign launch vehicles, as well as other Delta configurations. Failure to undertake the MGS mission would disrupt the execution of NASA's Solar System Exploration Program, as defined by the Agency's Solar System Exploration Committee. Cancellation of the MGS mission would leave a gap in the orderly exploration of Mars, and would retard NASA's attainment of scientific data on the surface and atmosphere of Mars, which is critical to future explorations of Mars. Of the launch vehicles evaluated, the Delta II 7925/PAM-D most closely matches the MGS mission requirements, has superior reliability, minimizes adverse environmental impacts, and is also the lowest in cost.

Expected impacts to the human environment associated with the mission arise almost entirely from the normal launch of the Delta II 7925. Air emissions from the exhaust produced by the solid propellant graphite epoxy motors and liquid first stage primarily include carbon monoxide, hydrochloric acid, aluminum oxide in soluble and insoluble forms, carbon dioxide, and deluge water mixed with propellant by-products. Air impacts will be short-term and not substantial. Short-term water quality and noise impacts, as well as short-term effects on wetlands, plants, and animals, would occur in the

vicinity of the launch complex. These short-term impacts are of a nature to be self-correcting, and none of these effects would be substantial. There would be no impact on threatened or endangered species or critical habitat, cultural resources, or floodplains. Accident scenarios have also been addressed.

The second stage would be ignited at an altitude of 129 kilometers (80 miles), which is in the ionosphere. Although the second stage would achieve orbit, its orbital decay time would fall below the limit NASA has set for orbital debris consideration. After burning its propellant to depletion, the second stage would remain in low Earth orbit until its orbit eventually decayed. The MGS Project has followed the NASA guidelines regarding orbital debris and minimizing the risk of human casualty for uncontrolled reentry into the Earth's atmosphere. No other impacts of environmental concern have been identified.

The level and scope of environmental impacts associated with the launch of the Delta II 7925 vehicle are well within the envelope of impacts that have been addressed in previous FONSI's concerning other launch vehicles and spacecraft. No significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns associated with the launch vehicle have been identified which would affect the earlier findings.

On the basis of the MGS EA, NASA has determined that the environmental impacts associated with the mission would not individually or cumulatively have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. NASA will take no final action prior to the expiration of the 30-day comment period.

Dated: December 13, 1995.

Wesley T. Huntress, Jr.,

Associate Administrator for Space Science.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Temporary Closing of Reference Service on Certain Textual Records

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice of revised schedule of closure and reopening of reference services for certain textual records holdings in the National Archives related to the move to the National Archives at College Park (Archives II) and the relocation of some records to the National Archives Building.