

(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.

[FR Doc. 95-30759 Filed 12-18-95; 8:45 am]

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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.

SUMMARY: This notice provides information about the period of time that reference service on certain textual records holdings of the National Archives will be unavailable due to the move of those holdings from their current locations in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland, to new locations in either the new Archives II facility in College Park, Maryland, or the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. Additional notices will be published by NARA relating to the move of other holdings to Archives II.

During the periods shown for the record groups listed on the schedule at the end of this notice, the National Archives will be unable to provide records for research, or process requests for reproductions (fee orders) or requests for information from these records. Requests received during the periods of suspended service will be returned for resubmission after the date indicated for reopening the records for reference service.

BACKGROUND: Changes in the overall move schedule to accommodate necessary space for records to move

from the Washington National Records Center in Suitland to the National Archives Building in Washington, DC required changes in the closure and reopening dates for the record groups listed below.

FOR SCHEDULE UPDATES AND INFORMATION ON THE NEW LOCATION OF THE RECORDS, CALL: User Services Division at (202) 501-5400.

Dated: December 7, 1995.

Michael J. Kurtz,

Assistant Archivist for the National Archives.

Cluster title	RG No.	Record group short title	Close date	Reopen date
Genealogical Related Records	015	Veterans Administration	04/09/96	07/01/96
Genealogical Related Records	029	Bureau of the Census	04/15/96	07/10/96
Genealogical Related Records	049	Bureau of Land Management	05/01/96	09/22/96
Genealogical Related Records	059	Department of State	07/15/96	09/26/96
Genealogical Related Records	085	Immigration and Naturalization Service	07/22/96	09/27/96
Genealogical Related Records	117	American Battle Monuments Commission	07/29/96	10/11/96
Genealogical Related Records	147	Selective Service System (World War II)	08/05/96	10/17/96
Genealogical Related Records	163	Selective Service System (World War I)	08/19/96	10/23/96
Genealogical Related Records	210	War Relocation Authority	08/26/96	10/29/96
Genealogical Related Records	241	Patent and Trademark Office	08/30/96	12/06/96
Modern Army	338	Army Commands, 1942-	04/15/96	10/01/96
Modern Navy	024	Bureau of Naval Personnel	10/20/96	01/29/96
Modern Navy	038	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations	11/17/96	02/13/96
Modern Navy	052	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	01/02/96	02/23/96
Modern Navy	071	Bureau of Yards and Docks	01/08/96	02/29/96
Modern Navy	072	Bureau of Aeronautics	01/12/96	03/25/96
Modern Navy	074	Bureau of Ordnance	01/25/96	04/09/96
Modern Navy	080	Department of the Navy, 1798-1947	02/12/96	04/23/96
Modern Navy	125	Judge Advocate General (Navy)	02/16/96	04/25/96
Modern Navy	127	U.S. Marine Corps	02/20/96	04/30/96
Modern Navy	143	Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	02/26/96	05/09/96
Modern Navy	181	Naval Districts and Shore Establishments	02/26/96	05/13/96
Modern Navy	298	Office of Naval Research	03/04/96	05/15/96
Modern Navy	313	Naval Operating Forces	03/04/96	06/06/96
Modern Navy	343	Naval Air Systems Command	04/01/96	06/07/96
Modern Navy	345	Naval Electronics Systems Command	04/03/96	06/10/96
Modern Navy	346	Naval Ordnance Systems Command	04/08/96	06/12/96
Modern Navy	347	Naval Supply Systems Command	04/08/96	06/13/96
Modern Navy	384	Chief of Naval Material	04/10/96	06/17/96
Modern Navy	428	Department of the Navy, 1947-	04/15/96	06/25/96

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Union Electric Company; Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Amendment to Facility Operating License

[Docket No. 50-483]

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has granted the request of Union Electric Company (the licensee) to withdraw its February 24, 1995, application for proposed amendment to Facility

Operating License No. NPF-30 for the Callaway Plant, Unit No. 1, located in Fulton, Missouri.

The proposed change would have revised Technical Specification 4.6.1.7.4 and its associated Bases to delete the quarterly verification of the measured leakage rate for containment mini-purge supply and exhaust isolation valves.

The Commission had previously issued a Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment published in the Federal Register on May 10, 1995 (60 FR 24921). However, by letter dated November 29, 1995, the licensee withdrew the proposed change.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated February 24, 1995,

and the licensee's letter dated November 29, 1995, which withdrew the application for license amendment. The above documents are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the Callaway County Public Library, 710 Court Street, Fulton, Missouri 65251.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 11th day of December 1995.