

Procurement, Acquisition and Construction account. The agreement for this account only supports NASA's requested funding related to these two missions.

The agreement does not include direction in the House report regarding the Total Solar Irradiance Sensor 2 (TSIS-2). Within funding for Other Missions and Data Analysis, the agreement includes funding to proceed with studies in fiscal year 2015 related to the development of TSIS-2.

The agreement supports Senate direction on Landsat Data Continuity, but provides the requested amount of \$64,100,000 and clarifies Senate direction on development parameters. Instead of a firm cost cap boundary, the mission shall: cost substantially less than Landsat-8; provide the same data quality as Landsat-8 so as to not require an overhaul of associated ground systems; and provide no degradation or gap in data including the 8-day continuous terrestrial coverage. The agreement does not endorse any efforts to develop alternative approaches to this data acquisition that would increase risk of a coverage gap and not meet the needs of the Landsat user community.

Planetary Science.—In lieu of any amounts included for specific Planetary Science activities in the House and Senate reports, the agreement provides \$255,800,000 for Planetary Science Research, including \$165,400,000 for Research and Analysis and \$40,000,000 for Near Earth Object Observations; \$255,000,000 for Discovery, including not less than \$25,000,000 for Future Discovery Missions; \$286,000,000 for New Frontiers, including not less than \$5,000,000 for Future New Frontiers Missions and \$224,800,000 for OSIRIS-Rex; \$305,000,000 for Mars Exploration, including not less than \$100,000,000 for a Mars 2020 Rover that meets scientific objectives laid out in the most recent Planetary Science decadal survey; \$181,000,000 for Outer Planets, including not less than \$100,000,000 for a Jupiter Europa mission as described in the House report; and \$155,000,000 for Technology, including \$18,000,000 for technologies for the study and characterization of the surface and subsurface of Europa as described in the House report. NASA shall follow direction from the House and Senate reports regarding the Europa Mission and its potential launch vehicle. Funding provided is for the planning of a mission in line with the Planetary Science decadal survey, including an evaluation of SLS as the baseline launch vehicle.

the Space
Launch
System

funds but focus that competition among projects that are more easily compared to one another and provide better stability for the educational communities in each major SMD discipline.

Earth Science.—Per direction from the Committee, NOAA will be analyzing the risk posed to the Joint Polar Satellite System 2 (JPSS-2) budget and schedule by the development of NASA's Radiation Budget Instrument (RBI), and a decision may ultimately be made to remove RBI from the JPSS-2 manifest. In the event that such a decision is made, NASA shall cease further development work on RBI until providing to the Committee a report outlining a new strategy (with budget and schedule estimates) for RBI development and launch.

The recommendation does not include funds requested for the procurement of the Total Solar Irradiance Sensor 2 (TSIS-2). The Committee notes that NOAA currently lacks a strategy for the launch of TSIS-1, and no funds are provided to NOAA for the development of such a strategy in fiscal year 2015. As a result, the Committee does not believe it is prudent to invest in a follow-on instrument at this time.

Planetary Science.—NASA's request for Planetary Science once again represents a substantial decrease below appropriated levels and would have a negative impact on both planned and existing missions. The recommended funding levels attempt to rectify this problem by supporting both the formulation and development of new Planetary Science missions and the extension of all healthy operating missions that continue to generate good scientific output.

The recommendation provides \$170,000,000 for Planetary Science Research and Analysis; \$286,000,000 for New Frontiers, of which not less than \$5,000,000 is for Future New Frontiers Missions; and \$302,000,000 for Mars Exploration, of which not less than \$100,000,000 is for a Mars Rover 2020 that meets scientific objectives laid out in the most recent Planetary Science decadal survey.

The recommendation also provides \$266,000,000 for Discovery, of which not less than \$30,000,000 is for Future Discovery Missions. The Committee notes that NASA allowed a four year gap to develop between the release of the last Discovery Announcement of Opportunity (AO) in fiscal year 2010 and the expected release of the next AO in fiscal year 2014 (a gap which would have been worse were it not for additional resources provided by the Congress). In order to prevent the recurrence of such a gap in the future and to firmly establish the 24 month mission cadence recommended by the Planetary Science decadal survey, NASA shall ensure that the planned 2017 Discovery AO is issued instead during fiscal year 2016. Future Discovery Mission funds not required for the planning, release and/or evaluation of Discovery AOs shall be used for development of instruments through the Stand Alone Missions of Opportunity program.

For Outer Planets, the recommendation provides \$181,000,000, of which not less than \$100,000,000 is for a Europa Clipper or comparable mission that meets the scientific objectives laid out in the most recent Planetary Science decadal survey and can be launched in 2021. This funding shall support the completion of science definition, the selection of a mission concept, the release of an instrument AO and other necessary pre-formulation and formulation activities for the Europa mission. While NASA has dedicated some