APPENDIX E: INDEX OF INTERNET RESOURCES

The following list of Internet sites, while not inclusive, provides important sources of information about the NOAA-operated polar orbiting satellites, navigation information, and the satellite programs of other countries. Sites that are primarily sources of imagery, general meteorological or other environmental information, are not included.

NOAA Satellite Information System (NOAAIS):
http://noaasis.noaa.gov/NOAASIS/
The NOAASIS contains orbital elements and information, operating schedules, status reports and technical information about all NOAA operated satellites. The NOAA Satellite Information System (NOAASIS) web site is a central location for finding information about NOAA environmental satellites (GOES and POES). Information is provided by various contributors within the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and the external satellite community.
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS):
http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov
NESDIS home page contains information about the NOAA satellite operations, operational products produced and new research with many links to other components of NESDIS.

Office of Satellite and Product Operations (OSPO):
http://www.ospo.noaa.gov
NESDIS Office of Satellite and Product Operations contains general information about the Division and pointers to Division branches. Branch pages contain details of activities, technical information and some examples of image products.

STAR / SMCD / SPB Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet (SBUV/2)
Project:http://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/spb/ozone/

NOAA National Climate Prediction Center
(NCEP):http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/stratosphere/sbuv2to/
home page contains information on daily SBUV/2 maps and monitoring of the ozone hole.

Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites (CGMS):
http://www.cgms-info.org/index_.php/cgms/indexContains general information about the satellite programs of all Group members, i.e., all nations operating meteorological/environmental satellites.

European Space Agency (ESA):http://www.esa.int/esaCP/index.html
ESA is an international organisation with 20 Member States. By coordinating the financial and intellectual resources of its members, it can undertake programmes and activities far beyond the scope of any single European country..

European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
EUMETSAT):http://www.eumetsat.int/Home/index.htm

EUMETSAT is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1986. Its purpose is to supply weather and climate-related satellite data, images and products It contains extensive information about the METEOSAT and METOP satellite programs.

Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System (CLASS):http://www.class.noaa.gov
CLASS is NOAA's information technology system designed to support long-term, secure preservation and standards-based access to environmental data collections and information. Currently, the NOAA National Data Centers support POES, DMSP, GOES, MetOp, Jason-2, Suomi NPP data and selected model reanalysis data within the CLASS infrastructure. Future satellite-based collections planned for archival storage in the system include JPSS, GOES-R, and Jason-3.Users must register to have complete access to all data and services.

Historical TBUS Orbital Element Messages
ftp://ftp.tkl.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/pub/TBUS/
An archive of the TBUS orbital element messages for NOAA satellites is contained in this directory dating back to 1983. The file extension indicates the NOAA satellite number (e.g., the file TBUS020602.14 would be the TBUS for NOAA-14 for Feb. 6, 2002). Maintained by the Institute of Industrial Science, University
of Tokyo.

Direct Near Real-time Data Access Request:
http://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Organization/About/access.html
NOAA's Satellite and Information Services (NESDIS) recognizes the need for full and open exchange of environmental satellite data and products, as allowed and governed by relevant laws, international agreements, national and organizational policies and the availability of resources. The link shown above contains instructions for submitting a Data Access Request Form and an overview of the review process.