

Noaa S National Climatic Data Center

The report outlines key elements to consider in designing a program to create climate-quality data from satellites. It examines historical attempts to create climate data records, provides advice on steps for generating, re-analyzing, and storing satellite climate data, and discusses the importance of partnering between agencies, academia, and industry. NOAA will use this report--the first in a two-part study--to draft an implementation plan for climate data records.

Earth System Monitor

Montana, monthly summary

Review of NOAA's Plan for the Scientific Data Stewardship Program

Lansing, Michigan, Capital City Airport

California, monthly summary

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) collects and manages a wide range of environmental and geospatial data to fulfill its mission requirements--data that stretch from the surface of the sun to the core of the earth, and affect every aspect of society. With limited resources and enormous growth in data volumes, NOAA asked the National Academies for advice on how to archive and provide access to these data. This book offers preliminary principles and guidelines that NOAA and its partners can use to begin planning specific archiving strategies for the data streams they currently collect. For example, the book concludes that the decision to archive environmental or geospatial data should be driven by its current or future value to society, and that funding for environmental and geospatial measurements should include sufficient resources to archive and provide access to the data these efforts generate. The preliminary principles and guidelines proposed in this book will be refined and expanded to cover data access issues in a final book expected to be released in 2007.

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Tennessee, monthly summary

Highlights of ...

Water resources

Local Climatological Data

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) uses precipitation data in many applications including hurricane forecasting. Currently, NOAA uses data collected from the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) satellite that was launched in 1997 by NASA in cooperation with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency. NASA is now making plans to launch the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission in 2013 to succeed TRMM, which was originally intended as a 3 to 5 year mission but has enough fuel to orbit until 2012. The GPM mission consists of a "core" research satellite flying with other "constellation" satellites to provide global precipitation data products at three-hour intervals. This book is the second in a 2-part series from the National Research Council on the future of rainfall measuring missions. The book recommends that NOAA begin its GPM mission preparations as soon as possible and that NOAA develop a strategic plan for the mission using TRMM experience as a guide. The first book in the series, Assessment of the Benefits of Extending the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (December 2004), recommended that the TRMM mission be extended as long as possible because of the quality, uniqueness, and many uses of its data. NASA has officially extended the TRMM mission until 2009.

Litigation

NOAA Users' Workshop

A Guide to NOAA's Data and Information Services

Arizona, monthly summary

San Francisco C.O., CA, Downtown

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Climatological DataGrand Rapids, Michigan, Kent County AirportLocal Climatological DataTennessee, monthly summaryHighlights of ...Review of NOAA's Plan for the Scientific Data Stewardship ProgramNational Academies Press

Transportation

Developing the National Climate Service : Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, Committee on Science and Technology, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session, May 5, 2009

NOAA Climate Program

NOAA's National Climatic Data Center Sectoral Engagement Fact Sheet

Interim Report

To better understand our climate system, it is important that we have climate data records (CDRs)--time series of measurements of sufficient length, consistency, and continuity to determine climate variability and change--that possess the accuracy, longevity, and stability to facilitate credible climate monitoring. In 2004, the National Research Council (NRC) published Climate Data Records from Environmental Satellites to provide the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) with initial guidelines on how to develop and implement an effective CDR program. NOAA used this book to draft a plan for a new Scientific Data Stewardship (SDS) program, and then asked NRC to review it. The new program will be responsible for processing, archiving, and distributing observations from satellite and supporting ground-based platforms for monitoring, diagnosing, understanding, predicting, modeling, and assessing climate variation and change. The NRC review outlines several ways in which to improve NOAA's draft plan, most importantly by clarifying advisory mechanisms, providing more detail about how NOAA will coordinate with important partners in generating CDRs, articulating how the program will prioritize its activities, and developing ways to realistically project future costs. However, the draft plan is sound overall and NOAA should immediately begin implementing the SDS program while revising the plan as recommended in the book.

NOAA Products and Services of the National Weather Service, National Environmental Satellite Service, Environmental Data Service, and the Environmental Research Laboratories

Nevada, monthly summary

Los Angeles, California, Nat Weather Service Urban Site, Civic Center, monthly summary

Held at the National Climatic Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, Asheville, North Carolina

Honolulu, Hawaii, monthly summary

Provides an overview and samples of the products created and disseminated by NOAA's National Climatic Data Center. Also includes presentations that provide detailed descriptions of the underlying technology, data gathering techniques, and data analysis for some products.

Expanding Climate Services at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Marine and coastal ecosystems

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

Florida, monthly summary

The A-76 Study At The Noaa National Climatic Data Center Could Have Been Compromised By The Disclosure Of Certain Information