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Monitoring the $>$ 100 keV Gamma-Ray Sky Using GBM: The First Two Years G.L. CASE, Louisiana State University, A. CAMERO-ARRANZ, Fundacion Española de Ciencia y Tecnologia, Spain, V. CHAPLIN, University of Alabama, Huntsville, M.L. CHERRY, Louisiana State University, M.H. FINGER, USRA, P. JENKE, NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center, J. RODI, Louisiana State University, C.A. WILSON-HODGE, NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center — The Gamma-Ray Burst Monitor (GBM) onboard Fermi is being used to monitor hard x-ray/soft gamma-ray sources in the energy range of 8-1000 keV using the Earth occultation technique. Through the first two years of this monitoring program, eight sources have been detected at energies above 100 keV, including six persistent sources (Crab, Cyg X-1, Cen A, 1E 1740-29, SWIFT J1753.5-0127, and GRS 1915+105) and two transients (XTE J1752-223 and GX 339-4). Light curves of all eight sources using the GBM 8-channel CTIME data are presented along with discussion of the high energy behavior.

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