

DATA DOCUMENTATION  
FOR  
HOURLY PRECIPITATION DATA  
TD-3240

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1. **Data Set ID:**

3240

2. **Data Set Name:**

Hourly Precipitation Data

3. **Data Set Aliases:**

HPD

4. **Access Method and Sort for Archived Data:**

Data are archived in a variable length element file structure. Archived data are currently sorted by Station-ID (excluding the Division Number) as the primary key and year, month, and day as secondary keys. Data may also be produced in a fixed length record structure described in topic 5, "Access Method and Sort for Supplied Data".

Each record contains one day of one station's occurrences of precipitation. The record consists of a control word and identification portion, and a data portion. The control word is used by the computer operating system for record length determination. The identification portion identifies the observing station, year, month, day, and record element units code. The data portion contains the hour, precipitation occurrence and measurement flags. The data portion is repeated for as many values as occur in the given time interval.

It stands to reason that for most hours the non-occurrence of precipitation is prevalent. Therefore, in order to save space in the digital file, there are entries only for:

1. The first day and hour of each month where observations were taken even if no precipitation occurred during that month.
2. Hours with precipitation > zero.
3. Beginning and ending hours of missing periods.
4. Beginning and ending hours of accumulating periods.
5. Beginning and ending periods of deleted data.

NCDC archive files are structured as follows:

Record Length	: Variable with a maximum of 1230 characters
Blocked	: 12000 characters
Media	: ASCII 18-track IBM-Type 3480 cartridge
Parity	: Odd
Label	: ANSI Standard Label

The first eight fields (the ID PORTION of the record) describe the characteristics of the entire record. The DATA PORTION of the record contains information about the element value reported. This portion is repeated for as many values as occur in the daily record of hourly values plus the daily total.

Each record is of variable length with a maximum of 1230 characters. Each record contains a station's data for a specific meteorological element for one day. The record format is:

<u>Field</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Position</u>
Record Type	3	001-003
Station ID	8	004-011
Meteorological Element Type	4	012-015
Meteorological Element Units	2	016-017
Year	4	018-021
Month	2	022-023
Day (right justified 0 filled)	4	024-027
Number of Data Groups that follow	3	028-030
Hour	4	031-034
Value of Meteorological Element	6	035-040
Data Measurement Flag 1	1	041-041
Data Quality Flag 2	1	042-042

Hour, Value of Meteorological Element, Measurement Flag 1 and Quality Flag 2 repeated as many times as needed to contain one day of Hourly values

043-330

Coding Guidelines:

The following statements may be used to read variable length records in COBOL or FORTRAN.

(1) Typical ANSI COBOL

```

FD  INDATA
    LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD
    RECORD MODE D
    BLOCK CONTAINS 12000 CHARACTERS
    DATA RECORD IS DATA-RECORD.

01  DATA RECORD.
    02 RECORD TYPE           PIC X(3).
    02 STATION-ID            PIC X(8).
    02 ELEMENT-TYPE         PIC X(4).
    02 ELEMENT-UNITS        PIC XX.
    02 YEAR                  PIC 9(4).
    02 MONTH                 PIC 99.
    02 DAY                   PIC 9(4).
    02 NUMBER-VALUES        PIC 9(3).
    02 DAILY-ENTRY
    OCCURS 1 TO 100 TIMES DEPENDING ON NUMBER-VALUES.
    04 HOUR                  PIC 9(4).

```

04 DATA-VALUE SEPARATE.	PIC S9(5)SIGN LEADING
04 FLAG-1	PIC X.
04 FLAG-2	PIC X.

(2) Typical FORTRAN

```
OPEN(10,FILE='FILENAME',ACCESS='SEQUENTIAL',STATUS='OLD'
&RFORM='VB',MRECL=1230,TYPE='ANSI',BLOCK=12000)
```

```
C LAST LINE OF OPEN STATEMENT IS UNISYS UNIQUE
CHARACTER*3 RECTYP
CHARACTER*8 STNID
CHARACTER*4 ELMTYP
CHARACTER*2 EUNITS
CHARACTER*1 FLAG1, FLAG2
DIMENSION IVALUE(100), FLAG1(100), FLAG2(100), IHR(100)
READ (10,20,END=999) RECTYP, STNID, ELMTYP, EUNITS, IYEAR,
&IMON, IDAY, NUMVAL, ((IHR(J), IVALUE(J), FLAG1(J), FLAG2(J)),
&J=1,NUMVAL)
20 FORMAT (A3, A8, A4, A2, I4, I2, I4, I3, 100(I4, I6, 2A1))
```

EXAMPLE OF VARIABLE LENGTH RECORD  
(As seen from a file dump)

```
0058HPD17001100HPCPHI19810400060020400b00012bb2500b00012bb
(The symbol 'b' denotes a blank)
```

<u>DUMP POSITION</u>	<u>RECORD POSITION</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
1-4	0058		Record control word used by the operating system. (Contains the total number of characters in the record - not available to user programs.)
5-7	1-3	HPD	RECORD-TYPE
8-15	4-11	17001100	STATION-ID for state 17, station 0011, Division 00
16-19	12-15	HPCP	ELEMENT-TYPE
20-21	16-17	HI	ELEMENT-UNITS
22-25	18-21	1981	YEAR
26-27	22-23	04	MONTH
28-31	24-27	0006	DAY OF THE MONTH (Day 06 right justified)
32-34	28-30	002	NUM-VALUES; two data entries to follow
35-38	31-34	0400	TIME-OF-VALUE (Precipitation from 03:01 to 04:00)
39-44	35-40	b00012	DATA-VALUE
45	41-41	b	FLAG-1
46	42-42	b	FLAG-2
47-50	43-46	2500	TIME-OF-VALUE (daily total)
51-56	47-52	b00012	DATA-VALUE
57	53-53	b	FLAG-1
58	54-54	b	FLAG-2

In this example for April 6, 1981, hours 0100-0300 and 0500-2400 reported zero precipitation.

## 5. Access Method and Sort for Supplied Data:

In addition to a variable length record structure, users may also receive data in a fixed length record structure as described below. Supplied data are in the same sort as archived data (see topic 4 "Access Method and Sort for Archived Data").

Each record contains one station's specific occurrence for a one hour time interval. The record consists of an identification portion, and a data portion. The identification portion identifies the observing station, element code, year, month, and day. The data portion contains one hourly time interval data value and flags. The data portion is not repeated.

It stands to reason that for most hours the non-occurrence of precipitation is prevalent. Therefore, in order to save space in the digital file, there are entries only for:

1. The first day and hour of each month where observations were taken even if no precipitation occurred during that month.
2. Hours with precipitation > zero.
3. Beginning and ending hours of missing periods.
4. Beginning and ending hours of accumulating periods.
5. Beginning and ending periods of deleted data.

Fixed Length files are structured as follows:

Data Length:	42 characters
Blocked:	6300 characters
Media:	ASCII or EBCDIC Modes - 9 Track or 18 Track, IBM-Type 3480 Cartridges
Parity:	Odd
Label:	ANSI standard labeled (ASCII only) or unlabeled
File:	1 file per tape
Density:	1600, 6250, or 36,000 (cartridge) BPI

The first eight tape fields, the ID PORTION of the record, describe the characteristics of the entire record. The DATA PORTION of the record contains information about each element value reported. This portion contains only one hourly occurrence.

Each record is fixed with 42 characters. Each record contains a station's hourly time interval for the specified day. The format of a record is:

<b>Field</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Position</b>
Record Type	3	001-003
Station ID	8	004-011
Meteorological Element Type	4	012-015
Meteorological Element Units	2	016-017
Year	4	018-021
Month	2	022-023

Day (Right Justified)	4	024-027
Number of data Groups that follow	3	028-030
Hour	4	031-034
Value of Meteorological Element	6	035-040
Data Measurement Flag 1	1	041-041
Data Quality Flag 2	1	042-042

Coding Guidelines:

The following statements may be used to read fixed length records in COBOL or FORTRAN.

(1) Typical ANSI COBOL

FD INDATA

LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD  
 RECORD MODE F  
 BLOCK CONTAINS 6300 CHARACTERS  
 DATA RECORD IS DATA-RECORD.

01 DATA-RECORD.

02 RECORD-TYPE PIC X(3).  
 02 STATION-ID PIC X(8).  
 02 ELEMENT-TYPE PIC X(4).  
 02 ELEMENT-UNITS PIC XX.  
 02 YEAR PIC 9(4).  
 02 MONTH PIC 99.  
 02 DAY PIC 9(4).  
 02 NUMBER-VALUES PIC 9(3).  
 02 HOUR PIC 9(4).  
 02 DATA-VALUE PIC S9(5) SIGN LEADING SEPARATE.  
 02 FLAG-1 PIC X.  
 02 FLAG-2 PIC X.

(2) Typical FORTRAN

```

OPEN(10,FILE="FILENAME",ACCESS="SEQUENTIAL",STATUS="OLD"
&RFORM="FB",MRECL=42,TYPE="ANSI",BLOCK=6300)
C LAST LINE OF OPEN STATEMENT IS UNISYS UNIQUE
CHARACTER*3 RECTYP
CHARACTER*8 STNID
CHARACTER*4 ELMTYP
CHARACTER*2 EUNITS
CHARACTER*1 FLAG1, FLAG2
READ (10, 20, END=999) RECTYP, STNID, ELMTYP, EUNITS, IYEAR,
&IMON, IDAY, NUMVAL, IHR, IVALUE, FLAG1, FLAG2
20 FORMAT (A3, A8, A4, A2, I4, I2, I4, I3, I4, I6, 2A1)

```

EXAMPLE OF FIXED LENGTH RECORD (As seen from a file dump)

HPD17001100HPCPHI19810400060010400b00012bb

(The symbol 'b' denotes a blank)

COLUMN	CONTENTS	MEANING
1-3	HPD	RECORD-TYPE
4-11	17001100	STATION-ID for state 17, station 0011, Division 00
12-15	HPCP	ELEMENT-TYPE
16-17	HI	ELEMENT-UNITS
18-21	1981	YEAR
22-23	04	MONTH (April)
24-27	0006	DAY OF THE MONTH (Day 06 right justified)
28-30	001	NUM-VALUES; One data entry follows
31-34	0400	TIME-OF-VALUES (Precipitation from 03:01 to 04:00)
35-40	b00012	DATA-VALUE (0.12 inches of precipitation)
41	b	FLAG-1
42	b	FLAG-2

**6. Element Names and Definitions:**

<u>TAPE FIELD</u>	<u>TAPE RECORD POSITION</u>	<u>ELEMENT NAME</u>	<u>CODE DEFINITIONS AND REMARKS</u>
001	1-3	Record-Type	The type of data stored in this record. Value is "HPD".
002	4-11	Station-ID	This 8-character station identifier is assigned by the National Climatic Data Center. See State Code Table.
4-5	State-Code	STATE CODE	as indicated. Range of value is 01 to 48, 50, 51, 66, 67, and 91.

**STATE CODE TABLE**

01 Alabama	28 New Jersey
02 Arizona	29 New Mexico
03 Arkansas	30 New York
04 California	31 North Carolina
05 Colorado	32 North Dakota
06 Connecticut	33 Ohio
07 Delaware	34 Oklahoma
08 Florida	35 Oregon
09 Georgia	36 Pennsylvania
10 Idaho	37 Rhode Island
11 Illinois	38 South Carolina



12	Indiana	39	South Dakota
13	Iowa	40	Tennessee
14	Kansas	41	Texas
15	Kentucky	42	Utah
16	Louisiana	43	Vermont
17	Maine	44	Virginia
18	Maryland	45	Washington
19	Massachusetts	46	West Virginia
20	Michigan	47	Wisconsin
21	Minnesota	48	Wyoming
22	Mississippi	49	Not Used
23	Missouri	50	Alaska
24	Montana	51	Hawaii
25	Nebraska	66	Puerto Rico
26	Nevada	67	Virgin Islands
27	New Hampshire	91	Pacific Islands

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6-9	Cooperative Network Index Number	9999.	Network Index assigned by NCDC (Station List) Range	0001 thru
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10-11	Cooperative Network Division Number		Cooperative Network Division Number. The division number will always be 00 in this data set prior to November 1993. Since November 1993, the division number ranges from 01-10.
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003	12-15	Element-Type	The type of data element stored in this record. Range of values is listed below.
		HPCP	Hourly precipitation data. This is the only data type reported. (Includes the daily total.)

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004	16-17	Element-Units	The units and decimal position of the data value for this record. Range of values is listed below.
		HI	Hundredths of inches. Data stored and observed to the same accuracy.
		HT	Data stored as hundredths of inches, but is observed to tenths only. (Example, 0.2 inches stored as 00020). Primarily for Fischer-Porter gage sites.

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005	18-21	Year	This is the year of record. Range of values is generally from 1948-current year processed. (A few stations begin as early as 1900.)
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006	22-23	Month	Month of record. Range of value is 01-12.
-----	-------	-------	---

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007	24-27	Day	Day of record. Range of value 0001-0031.
-----	-------	-----	--

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008	28-30	Number- Reported-Values	This denotes the actual number of values. Range of values is 2 to 25.
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**NOTE: A record may contain fewer or more data values than you might expect. A daily record of hourly values may contain as few as 2 data values or as many as 25 data values. Only hours which have recorded precipitation are included (no entry for zero precipitation). There are some exceptions: 1) the begin and end hours of a missing, accumulation or deleted period are reported, 2) the first day and hour of each month that a site is in operation, whether precipitation occurs or not is included. See Flag 1 definitions for further details.**

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009	31-34	Time-Of-Value	This contains the ending time of precipitation 0100-2500. (Example, hour 0200 is defined as the period 0101-0200) The hour is left justified, zero filled. Hour 2500 contains the daily total, and it will always be the last value of a record. Midnight = 2400. Local Standard Time in use.
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010	35-40	Data-Value	<p>The actual precipitation data value. The data value portion is a five-digit integer with a leading algebraic sign. The sign is blank for positive and "-" represents negative values("-" never used in this data set). Units and decimal position, if appropriate, are indicated in the ELEMENT-UNITS field described in Tape Field 004. Range = 00000-99999. 00000 will be used only on the first hour of each month unless there is precipitation during that hour, in which case the measured value will be provided. On other days during the month without precipitation, no entry will be made. 99999 indicates that the DATA-VALUE is unknown.</p> <p>Beginning with the July 1996 data month, traces of precipitation are archived for first order stations. A trace is indicated by 00000 recorded in this element (Data-Value) and a "T" in FLAG1.</p>
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011	41	FLAG1	The Data Measurement Flag.
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FLAG1 Table (Data Measurement Flag for Hourly Data-Values)

a	Begin accumulation. A value of 99999 accompanies this flag. For TD3240, it indicates that the accumulation has begun sometime during the hour.
A	End accumulation (amount is associated with this flag). For TD3240, it indicates the accumulation has ended sometime during the hour. Accumulated period indicates that the precipitation amount is correct, but only the exact beginning and ending times are known. A data value of 99999 occurring on the last day and hour of a month indicates the accumulation continues into the next month (see Flag 1 , )
,	The "," flag is used at the beginning of a data month when an accumulation is in progress from the previous month. A data value of 99999 always accompanies this flag. This flag is used prior to 1984.
{	Begin deleted period during the hour (inclusive). The original data were received, but were

unreadable or clearly recognized as noise. A value of 99999 accompanies this flag. Primarily used since 1984. Also used in Alaska for 1976-1978.

} End deleted period during the hour (inclusive). The original data were received, but were unreadable or clearly recognized as noise. A value of 99999 accompanies this flag. Primarily used since 1984. Also used in Alaska for 1976-1978.

[ Begin missing period during the hour (inclusive). A value of 99999 accompanies this flag

] End missing period during the hour (inclusive) A value of 99999 accompanies this flag. Prior to 1984 if precipitation occurred during the last hour of the missing period, the ending missing value appears with a non-zero value (example 00021] ). Beginning in 1984 the beginning and ending hours of the missing period are recorded as 99999[ and 99999] , respectively. A missing flag indicates that the data were not received. This flag appears on the first and last day of each month for which data were not received or not processed by NCDC.

E Evaporation may have occurred. Data may or may not be reliable. This flag was used during the period 1984-1993.

g Only used for day 1, hour 0100 when precipitation is zero.

T Indicates a "trace" amount. Data value will be zero. "T" flags appear on NWS First Order data only since July 1996.

b (blank) no Flag needed.

FLAG1 Table (Data Measurement Flag for Daily Total Data Values)

I Incomplete or Inexact daily total occurring only with hour 2500. Value is not a true 24-hour amount. One or more periods are missing and/or an accumulated amount has begun but not ended during the daily period.

P A daily total excludes erroneous values (those flagged q, Q, {, or }. A "P" flag will also be present when an accumulation has ended (but not begun) during the daily period.

T TRACE, Flag1 will contain a T flag in the daily total if no values other than a TRACE occurred during the 24 hour period.

b (blank) no Flag needed.

012 42 FLAG2 The Data Quality Flag.

FLAG2 Table (Data Quality Flag)

Z Used since January 1996. Indicates probable amounts as a result of melting frozen precipitation. When assigned to a daily total, it indicates some or all of the total contains values assigned a flag of Z. This flag may be used to identify those sites that are deficient in which the manner the snow shields are employed.

R Used since January 1996. Indicates data values are suspect with regard to the times or period of occurrence. When assigned to a daily total, it indicates data with suspect "times" are included in the daily amount.

Q Prior to 1996. Indicates value failed an extreme value test (value will be present); data are to be used with caution. Extremes tests were:  
1) If the value was not an accumulated precipitation total, the value failed the one-hour

statewide 100 year return period precipitation.

2) If the value was an accumulated precipitation total, the value failed the 24-hour statewide extreme precipitation total. This flag was assigned during a 1997 NCDC rehabilitation of the 1900-1995 TD3240 archive.

Since January 1996. A single erroneous datum (value will be present). Lowest data resolution is hourly. This data value is excluded from the daily total. This flag is rarely used in TD3240 since 1996.

q Used since January 1996. An hourly value excludes one or more 15 minute periods. Lowest data resolution is 15 minutes.

**EXAMPLES OF HOW FLAGS ARE USED. NOTE: blank = b**

Example 1: precipitation accumulation from Month 1, day 02 to Month 2, day 04.

Month	Day	Hour	Data Value	
01	0002	0500	00030bb	Precip. 0.3 inches
		1000	99999ab	Accumulation begins
		2500	00030Ib	Incomplete daily total
01	0031	2400	99999Ab	Accumulation continues
		2500	00000Ib	Incomplete daily total
02	0001	0100	99999,b	Accumulation continues
		2500	00000Ib	Incomplete daily total
	0004	1400	00390Ab	Accumulation ends
		2500	00390Pb	Incomplete daily total

Example 2: Accumulated precipitation for 1 monthly only.

01	0002	1000	99999ab	Accumulation begins
		2500	00000Ib	Incomplete daily total
	0031	2400	00320Ab	Accumulation ends
		2500	00320Pb	Incomplete daily total

Example 3: Accumulated, deleted, and missing precipitation data through months 01 and 02.

01	0001	0100	00000gb	First record of the month
		1100	99999ab	Accumulation begins
	2500	00000Ib	Incomplete daily total	
01	0031	2400	99999Ab	Accumulation continues
		2500	00000Ib	Incomplete daily total
02	0001	0100	99999,b	Accumulation continues
		1400	00630Ab	Accumulation ends
		1500	99999{b	Deleted data begins
		2500	00630Pb	Incomplete daily total
02	0028	1300	99999}b	Deleted data ends
		1400	99999[b	Missing data
		2400	99999]b	Missing data
		2500	00000Pb	Incomplete daily total

Example 4: Precipitation charts or forms were never received at NCDC for months 1 and 2.

01	0001	0100	99999[b	Missing data
----	------	------	---------	--------------

		2500	00000Ib
	0031	0100	99999]b
		2500	00000Ib
02	0001	0100	99999]b
		2500	00000Ib
	0028	0100	99999]b
		2500	00000Ib

Example 5: Missing precipitation data through months 11 and 12 that ends on hour 1 day 1 of month 12 (rare occurrence of unmatched flag pair in month):

Month	Day	Hour	Data value	
11	0001	0100	99999]b	Missing data begins
		2500	00000Ib	
	0030	2400	99999]b	Missing data ends
		2500	00000Ib	
12	0001	0100	99999]b	Missing data ends (unmatched flag pair)
		2500	00000Ib	

7. **Start Date:**

1900. Most stations begin in 1948.

8. **Stop Date:**

Present

9. **Coverage** (Latitude-Longitude Box)

- a. Southernmost Latitude: 14S
- b. Northernmost Latitude: 66N
- c. Westernmost Longitude: 135E
- d. Easternmost Longitude: 64W

10. **Location:**

- a. Atlantic Ocean
- b. North America
- c. Pacific Ocean

Area coverage includes the United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and U.S. protectorates located in the Pacific.

11. **Keywords:**

- a. precipitation
- b. rain
- c. rainfall
- d. storm events
- e. dry day
- f. wet day
- g. rainfall depth

- h. rainfall duration
- I. rainfall intensity
- j. hydrology
- k. HPD
- l. TD3240
- m. Rain gage

12. **How to Order Data:**

Ask NCDC's Climate Services about the cost of obtaining this data set. Phone 828-271-4800; FAX 828-271-4876; e-mail orders@ncdc.noaa.gov

13. **Archiving Data Center:**

National Climatic Data Center  
Federal Building  
151 Patton Avenue  
Asheville, NC 28801-5001

14. **Technical Contact:**

Data Base Administrator  
National Climatic Data Center  
Federal Building  
151 Patton Avenue  
Asheville, NC 28801-5001

Phone 828-271-4994;

15. **Known Uncorrected Problems:**

Hours with zero precipitation occur for times other than the first day and hour of a month.

16. **Quality Statement:**

Initially from August 1948 to September 1951, data were keyed on punched cards by the regional Weather Records Processing Centers. Then the task was transferred to the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) in Asheville, NC. The hourly precipitation data file was transferred from punched cards to magnetic tape (TD-9657) during the late 1960s.

Data before 1984 were converted from existing digital files (TD-9657) to an element structure format (TD3240). These (historical) data were processed through a gross value check only. Beginning in January 1984, the hourly precipitation data were processed through a completely revised system which directly produced the element structure database file. This system was further enhanced beginning with the January 1996 data month. The 1996 interactive quality control system introduced many features. Data are subjected to new computer editing procedures reducing the manual handling of the data. Data are interactively quality controlled at NCDC using spatiotemporal techniques in a variety of ways.

To make the pre-1996 data consistent with the January 1996 processing system, these historical data were re-processed in 1997. The rehabilitated data covered the 1900 through 1995 period and contains more than 53 million observations. Approximately 400 thousand inconsistencies were identified and corrected as a result of this effort. These inconsistencies were categorized into 22 error patterns. In addition to this effort, "last look" quality assurance software was implemented on near-real time HPD data (post

1996) sent to the archive each month. The "last look" software uses similar checks as the rehabilitation software and should result in maintaining consistency between the historical data and operationally received data.

17. **Revision Date:**

199707. This documentation revised the previous documentation which was prepared in July 1996. This new documentation accounts for the format changes resulting from the new January 1996 processing system.  
199802. Revised Quality Flag2 codes. Removed X and updated Q.

18. **Source Data Sets:**

TD-3240 Hourly precipitation data is derived (except for stations which record on an hourly basis) from data collected in the TD-3260 Hourly Precipitation Data-15 Minutes system.

19. **Essential Companion Data Sets:**

The use of NCDC's Station History file (TD9767) is required in order to determine metadata on each station (name, location, elevation, etc.). This can be accomplished by comparing the station number in bytes 1 through 6 of this data set with the corresponding station number in the Station History data set.

20. **Derived Data Sets:**

This data set is used to produce the monthly publication entitled Hourly Precipitation Data . It has also been used in various rainfall event statistic data sets produced by NCDC and elsewhere. An NCDC event data set is archived in TD9651 and entitled Hourly Precipitation Data Rainfall Event Statistics . It is also used to create an inventory of HPD (TD3340 - Hourly Precipitation Data Inventory).

21. **References:**

Tollerud, E.I., Govett, M.W., Steurer, P.M., and Moninger, W.R., 1997: New access and display routines for hourly precipitation data and metadata using CD-ROMs and the World Wide Web. Preprints, 105th Conf. on Applied Meteorology, Reno, Nevada, American Meteorological Society.

Steurer, P.M., 1997: Hourly Precipitation Data rehabilitation for the period 1900-1995. NOAA/NCDC TD3240 Documentation Series, Asheville, NC, 5 pp.

Hammer, G.R. and Steurer, P.M., 1997: Data set documentation for Hourly Precipitation Data. NOAA/NCDC TD3240 Documentation Series, Asheville, NC, 18 pp.

Hammer, G.R. and Reek, T., 1997: The Processing of Recording Rain Gage Data at the National Climatic Data Center. Proceedings of the 13th Conference on Hydrology, Long Beach, California, American Meteorological Society, 223-226.

Collander, R.S., Tollerud, E.I., Li, L., and Lazar, A., 1993: Hourly precipitation data and station histories: A research assessment. Proceeding of the 8th Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, Anaheim, California, American Meteorological Society.

*National Weather Service Observing Handbook No. 2: Cooperative Station Observations*, July 1989, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, Observing Systems Branch, Silver Spring, MD.

Phillips, C., 1985: An objective method for minimizing non-precipitation effects in precipitation data from punched paper tape. Proceedings of the International Conference on Interactive Information and Processing Systems for Meteorology, Oceanography and Hydrology, Los Angeles, California, American Meteorological Society, 178-182.

22. **Summary:**

The observations in the Hourly Precipitation Data File were taken by observers at principle (primary) stations, secondary stations, and cooperative observer stations operated by the National Weather Service (NWS), and the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA).

Approximately 5,500 stations have recorded precipitation data through the period of this digital file. Initially from August 1948 to September 1951, data were keyed on punched cards by the regional Weather Records Processing Centers. Then the task was transferred to the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) in Asheville, NC. The hourly precipitation data file was transferred from punched cards to magnetic tape (TD-9657) during the late 1960s. This data file was then converted to the element file structure during 1984.

Several recording (weighing) rain gage instruments were used in measuring hourly precipitation, but by September 1963 many Fischer-Porter precipitation gage instruments with automated readout, recorded on paper tape, were phased in. By early 1965, about 200 of these were in operation and they became the primary recording instrument. In 1996, there were approximately 2,400 Fischer-Porter gages in operation. The Universal Rain gage is the other primary instrument used to create this data file. It has an automated readout recorded on paper charts. In 1996, there were approximately 100 Universal Rain gage stations in the HPD system. Station and dates of commissioning of weighing rain gages are in the Station History listings available at the NCDC in Asheville, NC.

Fischer-Porter precipitation gages record data on punched paper tapes. A device known as the Mitron reader translates the data at NCDC. The Universal Rain gage records data on paper charts. The precipitation recorded on the charts is then digitized. The data from the Surface Climate Information Archive and Dissemination System (SCIADS) or primary stations is also entered into the TD3240.

The data in this file are a combination of original observations of hourly and daily accumulated precipitation. Precipitation values are checked and edited as necessary by an automated and manual edit.

Data before 1984 were converted from existing digital files (TD-9657) to the element structure format. These (historical) data were processed through a gross value check only. Beginning January 1984, the hourly precipitation data were processed through a completely revised system which produces the element structure database file. This system was further enhanced beginning with the January 1996 data month. The new interactive quality control system introduced many features. Data are subjected to new computer editing procedures reducing the manual handling of the data.

To make the pre-1996 data consistent with the January 1996 processing system, the historical data were re-processed in 1997. The rehabilitated data covered the 1900 through 1995 period and contained more than 53 million observations. Approximately 400 thousand inconsistencies were identified and corrected as a result of this effort. These inconsistencies were categorized into 22 error types. In addition to this effort, "last look" quality assurance software was implemented on HPD data (post 1996) operationally sent to the archive each month. The "last look" software uses similar



checks as the rehabilitation software and should result in maintaining consistency between the historical data and operationally received data.