Interdepartmental Committee for Meteorological Services
and Supporting Research (ICMSSR)

Committee for Operational Processing Centers (COPC)
Working Group for Cooperative Support and Backup (WG/CSAB)

Working Group for Observational Data (WG/OD)

U.S. FEDERAL METEOROLOGICAL DATA MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

A GUIDE TO STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICES

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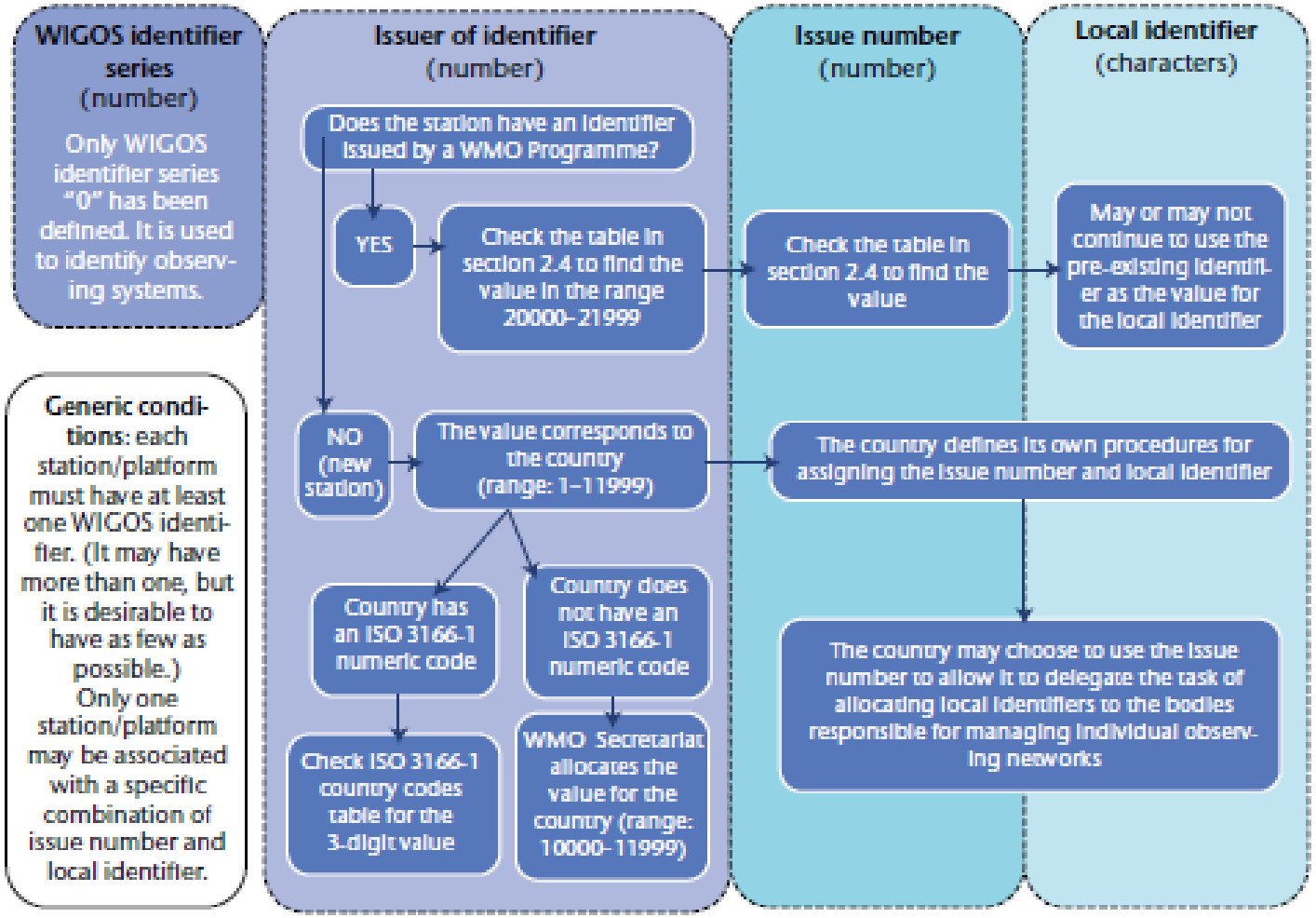
GENERAL APPENDICES

A Abbreviations and Acronyms

A complete WIGOS ID consists of four segments (or components):[4]

WIGOS Identifier Series (numeric)	Issuer of Identifier (numeric	Issue Number (numeric)	Local Identifier (alphanumeric, specified characters)

[4] See *Guide to WIGOS,* pp. 5-6. In this document, the term "segment" is used to refer to the parts of a WIGOS ID because a WIGOS ID in typical GTS reports is shown as a long character strings with the four parts separated by dashes. In WMO literature, the terms "block" and "part" are sometimes used to refer to the WIGOS ID segments.



Outline of procedure for allocating a WIGOS station identifier

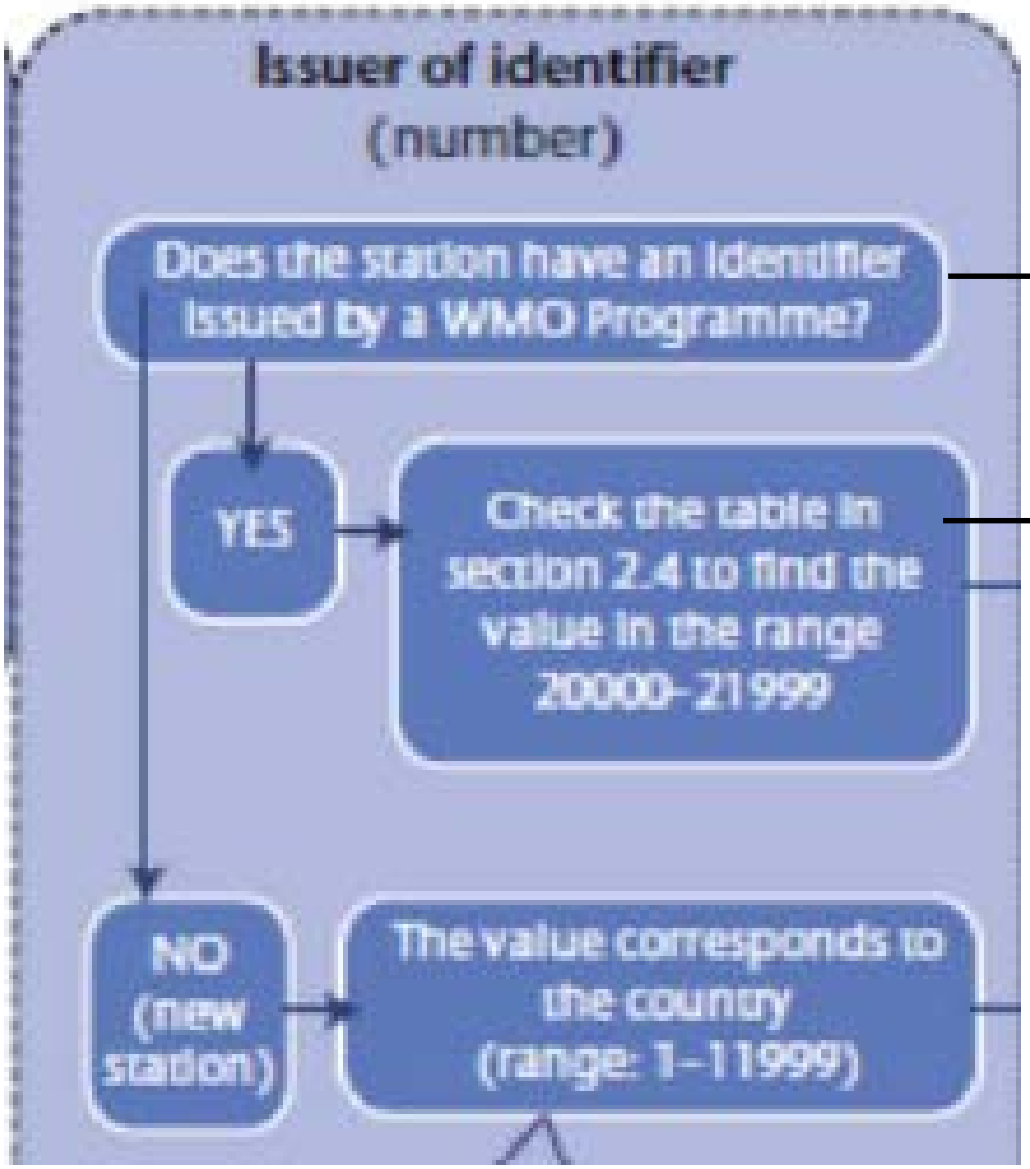

Issuer of identifier
(number)
Does the station have an identifier issued by a WMO Programme?
YES
Check the table in section 2.4 to find the value in the range 20000-21999
NO (new station)
The value corresponds to the country (range: 1-11999)
As of 1 July 2016
Table 2.2

Table 2.2. Issuer of identifier values in the range 20000–21999

Issuer of identifier values	*Category of station identifier*	*Issue number*	*Local identifier*
20000	World Weather Watch land station with sub-index number (SI) = 0	0: station defined in *Weather Reporting* (WMO-No. 9), Volume A, on 1 July 2016 Any other positive number: to distinguish between different observing facilities that used the same station identifier in the past	Use the block number II, and the station number iii, as a single five-digit number IIiii (with leading zeroes). *Example*: station 60351 would be represented by 0-20000-0-60351
20001	World Weather Watch land station with sub-index number (SI) = 1	0: station defined in *Weather Reporting*, Volume A, on 1 July 2016 Any other positive number: to distinguish between different observing facilities that used the same station identifier in the past	Use the block number II, and the station number iii, as a single five-digit number IIiii (with leading zeroes). *Example*: upper-air station 57816 would be represented by 0-20001-0-57816
20002	World Weather Watch marine platform (moored or drifting buoy, platform, etc.)	0: platform for which the identifier was in use on 1 July 2016 Any other positive number: to distinguish between different platforms that used the same identifier at different times	Use the region/platform number combination $A_1b_wn_bn_bn_b$. *Examples*: The data buoy 59091 would be represented by 0-20002-0-59091 The World Weather Watch list of data buoys has two buoys with identifier 13001. The buoy most recently used at the time WIGOS station identifiers were introduced is allocated 0-20002-0-13001 and the second is issued identifier 0-20002-1-13001.

Issuer of identifier values	*Category of station identifier*	*Issue number*	*Local identifier*
20003	Ship identifier based on the International Telecommunication Union call sign	0: ship to which the identifier was most recently allocated on 1 July 2016 Any other positive number: to distinguish between different ships that used the same ship identifier at different times	Ship call sign *Example*: the (now obsolete) weather ship C7R would be represented by 0-20003-0-C7R
20004	Ship identifier – issued nationally	0: ship to which the identifier was most recently allocated on 1 July 2016 Any other positive number: to distinguish between different ships that used the same ship identifier at different times	Ship identifier *Example*: the fictitious ship XY123AB would be represented by 0-20004-0-XY123AB
20005	AMDAR aircraft identifier	0: aircraft to which the identifier was most recently issued on 1 July 2016 Any other number: to distinguish between different aircraft that used the same aircraft identifier at different times	Aircraft identifier *Example*: aircraft EU0246 would be represented by 0-20005-0-EU0246
20006	ICAO airfield identifiers	0: airfield to which the identifier was most recently allocated on 1 July 2016 Any other positive number: to distinguish between airfields that used the same airfield identifier at different times	ICAO airfield identifier *Example*: Geneva airport (LSGG) would be represented by 0-20006-0-LSGG

And so on . . .

Segment 2: Issuer of Identifier

For all U.S. Federally owned or controlled observing stations without legacy IDs, the Issuer of Identifier segment is 840 (without leading zeros) or 00840 (if leading zeros are included in the segment string).

Segment 3: Issue Number

The OFCM Working Group for Observational Data has assigned the Issue Number ranges shown in Table 1. Assignment of Issue Number values within these ranges is managed by the specified Federal entity. The third column of Table 1 lists either the responsible issuing agency/office for information on Issue Number assignments or an Annex to this guidance that provides further specifications for that Issue Number range.

Table 1. Assigned Issue Number Ranges for Issuer of Identifier = 840

Issue Number Range[a]	Federal Entitiy	Assignments within Range
1–9999	Department of Commerce/NOAA	[TBA]
10000–10499	Department of Defense	[TBA]
10500–10999	Department of Transportation	[TBA]
11000–11499	Department of the Interior	[TBA]
11500–11999	National Science Foundation	[TBA]
12000–65535	Other (to be assigned)	For Issue Number, contact Office of Data Management in NWS/NCEP Central Operations.

[a] Issue Numbers may be written with leading zeros to form five-digit numeric blocks.