Changes needed to ENDF-102:

1. Update the definition of JP in the list in Section 6.2 as follows: “a flag that provides information about the content of neutron and photon data. See Sec 6.3.9 for details.”
2. Replace the title of Sec. 6.3.9 with: “Fission P(*ν*) and Associated Prompt Fission Neutron Spectra (pfns) and Prompt-Fission Photon Spectra (pfps)”
3. After Eq. (31) replace the text through the end of the section with the following paragraphs …

Distribution functions describing P(*ν*) for *ν*=0,1,…,numax and the associated pfns and/or distribution functions describing P(*M*) for *M*=0,1,…,Mmax and the associated pfps are given in mt=18. ZAP and AWP parameters are set to unity, denoting neutron data, or to zero for photon data. The evaluator will add first the neutron (if any), then the photon (if any) data. The number of sections NK will be the sum of the number of sections for neutrons (numax+1) and photons (Mmax+1). The evaluator defines an initial TAB1 record with LAW=0 to define P(*ν*=0). With no associated pfns or pfps, this is followed by another TAB1 record to define P(*ν*=1). The data structure that follows, for the associated pfns or pfps, depends upon the value of LAW. Specifically, LAW may be +1 if the pfns is given as a continuum energy-angle distribution, or LAW may be a negative integer (one of -1, -5, ‐7, ‐9, -11, or ‐12). In the latter case, |LAW| is a flag that specifies the secondary distribution law, LF, defined in File 5, which is used to define the pfns in the case of outgoing neutrons. Similarly, for outgoing photons, |LAW| is a flag that specifies the secondary distribution law, LF, defined in File 15. Next will be a TAB1 record for P(*ν*=2). The evaluator now has the choice of defining two spectra, each governed by their own LAW, or a single pfns/pfps. The LIP parameter is used to distinguish between these options. When LIP=1 there will be *ν* sets of energy-dependent spectra defined, when LIP=0 there is a single energy-dependent set of spectra defined that the evaluator judges to be appropriate for each of the *ν* neutrons/photons. The sequence of a P(*ν*) TAB1 function followed by a LIP and LAW dependent pfns structure continues until P(*ν*=numax), where numax is an evaluator determined integer, and the associated spectra are defined.

The evaluator is still required to provide the average prompt *ν* in MF=1/MT=456 and the average pfns in MF=5/MT=18 (neutrons) or MF=6/MT=18. The total pfps constructed from the multiplicity-dependent spectra should agree with the data in MF=15/MT=18, if provided, and the average prompt fission photon multiplicity in MF=12/MT=18.

The MF=6/MT=18 HEAD record L1=JP flag must also be set to an integer which is overloaded to contain information about both prompt neutrons and photons. Thus, JP=10\*JPP+JPN, where JPP and JPN are flags for photons and neutrons respectively. The flags JPP and JPN take values 0, 1 or 2. When zero, they indicate that the spectrum averaged over multiple outgoing particles is given, when unity indicate that both the average spectrum as well as probability functions for each of multiple particles and their individual spectra are given, and when set to two indicate that only the probability functions and individual spectra are given.