U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
Air Traffic Organization Policy

ORDER
JO 6040.15E

Effective Date:
12/31/2007

SUBJ: NATIONAL AIRSPACE PERFORMANCE REPORTING SYSTEM

1. PURPOSE OF THIS ORDER. This order sets forth requirements and procedures for reporting interruptions to facilities and services in the National Airspace System (NAS) in support of the Technical Operations Strategic Initiative 1.6. It requires that interruptions be reported in a uniform manner using standard definitions, criteria, procedures, and terminology. The National Airspace Performance Reporting System (NAPRS) serves as a timely and accurate performance information system for use in determining and evaluating the operating condition of NAS facilities/services.

2. DISTRIBUTION. This order is distributed in headquarters and the service areas to group level in the Technical Operations, En Route and Oceanic, System Operations, and Terminal Services; to division level at the William J. Hughes Technical Center and Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center; and to all Technical Operations field offices with a standard distribution.

3. CANCELLATION. Order 6040.15D, National Airspace Performance Reporting System, dated November 1, 1999 is cancelled.

4. WHERE I CAN FIND THIS ORDER. This order is available on https://employees.faa.gov.

5. EXPLANATION OF CHANGES.

a. Most of the changes to the body of this order result from new facility and service reporting requirements, further clarification of current reporting requirements, incorporation of requirements identified in memoranda and recommendations from the field intended to improve the accuracy and consistency of the NAPRS.

b. In addition, only policy is contained in the body of this order. All of the mechanics and the general procedural requirements of reporting, and definitions of reporting terms have been incorporated into appendix 1.

c. A NAPRS Deskguide contains the list of reportable facilities and services and current specific procedural reporting guidance for each facility and service. The current version of the NAPRS Deskguide is available at **https://intranet.faa.gov/faaemployees/org/linebusiness/ato/technical_operations/ajw162/naprs/**.

Distribution: A-W(AF/OP/NI/FZ/SR/OS/VN/AT/TA/TP/TT/TX/ND/RN)-2 A-X(AF/AT)-3; A-Y(DE/AY)-2; A-Z(CB/CX)-2; A-FAF-0 (STD)

Initiated by: AJW-162

d. In the following paragraphs, reference to this order will mean both this order and the NAPRS Deskguide.

6. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY. Changes to appendix 1, NAPRS General Reporting Guidance, will be signed by the Director of Safety and Operations Support and issued as a change to this order. Changes and/or additions to the specific reporting guidance contained in the Deskguide will be subject to a 30-day review and will be authorized by the Manager of NAS Quality Assurance and Performance. See paragraph 8a(5) for further information.

7. SCOPE AND USE OF NAPRS.

a. Title 49 of the United States Code requires the FAA to manage the use of NAS and the movement of air traffic in that airspace. The NAS is a complex collection of facilities, systems, procedures, aircraft, and people. These components work together as one system to ensure that safe and efficient services are provided to the flying public, airlines, and airports.

b. The purpose of this program is to document the performance of facilities and systems that are utilized within the NAS. This directive serves as the primary source of reporting requirements and procedures and describes Headquarters, Service Area, and Field office roles and responsibilities. Headquarters-imposed reporting requirements or any changes to the existing requirements contained in this order cannot be implemented and included as part of NAPRS without prior concurrence from the NAS Quality Assurance and Performance Team, AJW-162.

c. Additional Service Area-imposed reporting requirements is at the discretion of the Service Area Director through the supplement process, and those additional supplements must be approved by and coordinated with the NAS Quality Assurance and Performance Team.

8. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Headquarters. The Organization of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for this program is the Technical Operation's NAS Quality Assurance and Performance Team or its successor and as such is responsible for the following:

(1) Providing overall program management of NAPRS.

(2) Providing guidance to ATO offices for definition of national facility and service interruption reporting criteria and Service Area supplement approval.

(3) Providing guidance and/or interpretation of reporting procedures to the Technical Operation's Service Area offices for the purpose of ensuring that reporting procedures are consistent among all service areas.

(4) Updating the national interruption databases and producing National Airspace Performance Analysis System data.

(5) The OPR will establish, maintain, revise, update or cancel the general guidance contained in appendix 1 and specific reporting guidance contained in the Deskguide, as needed (see Paragraph 6, Delegation of Authority).

(6) Conduct an audit of the logging done by one Technical Operations Control Center (TOCC) per quarter for the purpose of determining the accuracy and consistency of data entered into the database. The results will be published in a quality of logging metric.

(7) Approval of new facility or service types that are designated reportable in the NAPRS system.

b. Air Traffic Personnel in the ATO Service Units.

(1) Reporting equipment trouble in accordance with FAA Order 7210.3, Facility Operation and Administration.

(2) Providing final acceptance for the use/usability of a service, when notified of availability for use by appropriate TOCC.

c. Technical Operations Service Area Offices.

(1) Establishing a program for analyzing the performance of facilities and services.

(2) Designating a NAPRS point-of-contact who is responsible for coordinating all interruption data within the service area, and interfacing with NAS Quality Assurance and Performance Team, AJW-162.

(3) Ensuring that facility and service reporting procedures are consistently followed and providing necessary feedback to the appropriate TOCC.

(4) Ensuring the accuracy of all interruption data for inclusion into the national outage data base update.

d. Technical Operational Control Centers (TOCC)

(1) Ensuring that interruption reports for facilities and services within their area of responsibility have been coordinated with both air traffic personnel and Technical Operations, and entered into the official logging system via an interrupt report (IR) in accordance with this order.

(2) Ensuring that interruptions that are reportable, as defined in this order, are entered into the official logging system as soon as possible after the start of that reportable occurrence.

(3) Ensuring that the IR is an accurate and complete record of an interruption documented in accordance with this order and any subsidiary standard operating procedures authorized by this order.

(4) Ensuring the accuracy of all interruption data for inclusion into the national outage database update.

e. Technical Operations District Offices.

(1) Ensuring that all outages are reported to the appropriate TOCC.

(2) Ensuring personnel are familiar with the reporting requirements of this order so as to be conversant enough with the TOCC to convey the necessary information for accurate interrupt reporting.

(3) Ensuring the accuracy of all interruption data for inclusion into the national outage data base update.

9. APPENDIX 1, NAPRS GENERAL REPORTING GUIDANCE. Appendix 1 will provide the most current general reporting guidance. General reporting guidance will include, but not limited to definitions, cause codes, special reporting guidance. Appendix 1 will be updated periodically, as needed.

10. SPECIFIC REPORTING DESKGUIDE.

a. The current specific reporting guidance is provided by the NAPRS Specific Reporting Deskguide, located at **https://intranet.faa.gov/faaemployees/org/linebusiness/ato/technical_operations/ajw162/naprs/**. This document is arranged in alphabetical order by the FSEP name of the facility or service and contain the specific reporting guidance for that facility or service.

b. Addition of a new facility or service to be reported can be initiated by the completion and submission of the Reportable Equipment Process form located in the back of appendix 1. This information will be reviewed by the OPR and a decision as to reportability will be made. Determination of the reportability of a facility is based on factors such as certification, criticality in the NAS, failure rates, and/or requests for performance information by headquarters or service area offices. Services are developed by Service Management Group organizations or their successors.

11. UPDATE OF APPENDIX 1 AND DESKGUIDE. The OPR will maintain, revise, or update or cancel the general guidance contained in appendix 1 and specific reporting guidance contained in the Deskguide, as needed (see Paragraph 6, Delegation of Authority).

12. ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE. This paragraph provides general guidelines for monitoring and analyzing facility/service performance. Interruption data is collected in accordance with the reporting guidance contained in this order and is currently entered and stored in the Maintenance Management System (MMS). In the future, it may be a different logging system. This data is validated and fed to the NAS Performance Analysis System (NASPAS). NASPAS may be used for accomplishment of facility/service performance trend analysis. The system is distributed to headquarters' lines of business, service area and field

organizations within Technical Operations. The system is capable of extracting user defined outage parameters, performing calculations, and generating graphics for report writing. For further detailed information, refer to the NASPAS Users' Manual.

13. RESULTS OF ANALYSIS. Results of analysis are intended to be used for:

a. Detecting trends in facility/service performance.

b. Improving performance of all facilities and services.

c. Modification of existing equipment.

d. Detecting logistic support problems.

e. Evaluating the effect of software changes or hardware modifications on automation equipment.

f. Evaluating the effect of external sources causing equipment/service interruptions.

g. Assisting management in evaluating the field maintenance program.

14. FACILITY AND SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS. There are several indicators used in NASPAS for analyzing facility and service performance. The general mathematical formulas in Paragraph 15, Performance Measures, identify those indicators used in this analysis. Maximum available time will always be computed on a 24-hour day for all facilities and services. Total time out of service is based upon the sum of scheduled and unscheduled causes when computing availability, reliability, and Mean Time Between Outages (MTBO). For the purposes of computations, the average population count for the period is used. In addition, all performance reports and computations must be based upon full interruptions of 1 minute or more unless specified otherwise.

15. PERFORMANCE MEASURES. The below listed performance measures will be used to provide analysis using interruption event times for facilities/services as well as resultant times for services. This should result in a true performance picture of individual facility/service performance as well as how well our backup systems perform. Since the performance data for communications is on a per frequency basis, additional steps are necessary in order to obtain the performance indicator desired. The maximum number of available frequency hours in a report period is derived by multiplying the number of hours in a day (24) by the number of days in the report period, the result of which is multiplied by the average number of frequencies in place. The average number of frequencies in place is determined by adding the frequencies in place for each commissioned month and dividing by the number of commissioned months. The number of frequencies in place at the beginning of any month is the number reported in the Facility, Service and Equipment Profile (FSEP) for the preceding month.

a. Adjusted Availability (A_{ad}). A_{ad} is the ratio of adjusted operating facility/service hours to maximum facility/service hours, expressed as a percentage and derived by the following calculation.

$$100 * \frac{\text{(Maximum Available Hours-(Total Outage Time – Total code 62 Time))}}{\text{Maximum Available Hours}}$$

b. Operational Availability (A_{op}). A_{op} is the ratio of total operating facility/service hours to maximum facility/service hours, expressed as a percentage and derived by the following calculation.

$$100 * \frac{\text{(Maximum Available Hours – Total Outage Time)}}{\text{Maximum Available Hours}}$$

c. Equipment and Service Availability (A_{es}). A_{es} is the ratio of maximum facility/service hours minus unscheduled hours to maximum facility/service hours, expressed as a percentage and derived by the following calculation.

$$100 * \frac{\text{(Maximum Available Hours – Total Unscheduled Outage Time)}}{\text{Maximum Available Hours}}$$

d. Mean Time Between Outages (MTBO). MTBO represents the mean (average) operating facility/service time between all outages and is derived by the following calculation.

$$\frac{\text{Maximum Available Hours – Total Outage Time}}{\text{Total Number of Outages}}$$

e. Scheduled Mean Time Between Outages (MTBO). Scheduled MTBO represents the mean (average) operating facility/service time between scheduled outages and is derived by the following calculation.

$$\frac{\text{Maximum Available Hours – Total Outage Time}}{\text{Total Number of Scheduled Outages}}$$

f. Unscheduled Mean Time Between Outages (MTBO). Unscheduled MTBO represents the mean (average) operating facility/service time between unscheduled outages and is derived by the following calculation.

$$\frac{\text{Maximum Available Hours — Total Outage Time}}{\text{Total Number of Unscheduled Outages}}$$

Note: If the denominator for any of the Mean Time Between Outage calculations equals 0, caused by all carryover outage records, the calculation result will equal ' – '.

g. Mean Time to Restore (MTTR). MTTR represents the average duration per outage and is derived by the following calculations.

$$\frac{\text{Total Outage Time}}{\text{Total Number of Outages}}$$

h. Scheduled Mean Time to Restore (MTTR). Scheduled MTTR represents the average duration per scheduled outages and is derived by the following calculations.

$$\frac{\text{Total Scheduled Outage Time}}{\text{Total Number of Scheduled Outages}}$$

i. Unscheduled Mean Time to Restore (MTTR). Unscheduled MTTR represents the average duration per unscheduled outages and is derived by the following calculations.

$$\frac{\text{Total Unscheduled Outage Time}}{\text{Total Number of Unscheduled Outages}}$$

> **Note:** If the denominator for any of the Mean Time To Restore calculations equals 0, caused by all carryover outage records, the calculation result will equal '– '.

j. Reliability (R). Reliability is defined as the probability that a facility/service will perform its intended mission for the given mission time, expressed as a percentage and derived by the following calculations.

$$R = e^{(-24/\text{unscheduled MTBO})}$$

k. Average Number of Facilities

$$\frac{\text{\# of units or frequencies in place} * \text{Total time facility existed for selected time period}}{\text{Selected Time Period (\# of months)}}$$

l. Average Number of Outages per Facility

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Outages}}{\text{Average Number of Facilities}}$$

m. Average Number of Scheduled Outages per Facility

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Scheduled Outages}}{\text{Average Number of Facilities}}$$

n. Average Number of Unscheduled Outages per Facility

$$\text{Total Number of Unscheduled Outages}$$

Average Number of Facilities

o. **Average Outage Time per Facility**

Total Outage Time
Average Number of Facilities

p. **Average Scheduled Time per Facility**

Total Scheduled Outage Time
Average Number of Facilities

q. **Average Unscheduled Time per Facility**

Total Unscheduled Outage Time
Average Number of Facilities

r. **Total Number of Outages**

Total Number of outages or frequencies out that started during the selected time period

s. **Total Number of Scheduled Outages**

Total Number of scheduled outages or frequencies out that started during the selected time period

t. **Total Number of Unscheduled Outages**

Total Number of unscheduled outages or frequencies out that started during the selected time period

u. **Total Outage Time**

Total outage time during the selected time period

v. **Total Scheduled Outage Time**

Total scheduled outage time during the selected time period

w. **Total Unscheduled Outage Time**

Total unscheduled outage time during the selected time period

x. **Total Number of Months Operating**

Total number of months that the facility existed during the selected time period

y. Maximum Available Hours

Number of facilities or frequencies in place * the number of hours the facility existed during the selected time period

z. Total Operating Hours

Maximum Available Hours – Total Outage Time

aa. Mean

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Unscheduled Outages}}{\text{Average Number of Months Operating}}$$

bb. 3 Sigma

For Non-frequency Facilities/Services
3 * SQRT((# of Unscheduled Outages ^{2} / Average # of Months Operating) - Mean 2)

For Frequency Facilities/Services
1.5 * SQRT((# of Unscheduled Outages ^{2} / Average # of Months Operating) - Mean 2)

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APPENDIX 1. NAPRS GENERAL REPORTING GUIDANCE

Version 1.0

A-1. PURPOSE. This appendix contains general reporting guidance and procedures for reporting interruptions in the National Airspace Performance Reporting System (NAPRS) to facilitate consistent and accurate reporting. These guidance and procedures include all of the mechanics and the general procedural requirements of reporting, definitions of reporting terms, lists of reportable facilities and services, cause code definitions, Facility Power and Support Systems guidance.

A-2. RESERVED.

A-3. RESERVED.

A-4. RESERVED.

A-5. RESERVED.

A-6. DEFINITION OF TERMS. Definitions given in this paragraph explain the various terms being used in NAPRS. In addition, a glossary has been provided in paragraph A-18 of this appendix for acronyms and abbreviations commonly used in NAPRS.

a. **Associated Service.** An interruption to an associated facility/service that actually failed or was initially interrupted. An associated facility/service interruption will have the same cause code as the primary facility or service interruption entered on the interruption report. A service provided by a facility identified as associated as listed in Figure 1-2 in paragraph A-19 this appendix.

b. **Cause Code.** A cause code is a two-digit code with the addition of new supplemental codes that closely describes the type of facility or service interruption. Detailed information concerning cause codes is contained in paragraph A-11 of this appendix.

c. **Center Radar Automated Radar Terminal System (ARTS) Processing (CENRAP).** A software/hardware modification that provides backup alphanumeric information using target data received by the ARTS equipment via the en route automation computer system through the existing IDAT (NAS/ARTS) interface. An azimuth pulse generator provides display sweep if needed. Interruption reporting of the Terminal Automated Radar Service (TARS) is required during CENRAP operation. (See TARS reporting requirements.)

d. **Commissioned.** A facility, system, subsystem, or equipment is commissioned when it has been formally accepted and placed into operational use or service in the NAS, and its controlling Technical Operations office has assumed formal maintenance responsibility.

e. Commissioning. The formal exercise of incorporating a new facility, system, subsystem, or equipment into the NAS. This term has legal and budgetary significance and is used to justify logistic and operational support as an FAA obligation under public law.

f. Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). UTC has replaced Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) as the accepted standard for clock time in many countries. It is also the time provided in the worldwide time signal broadcasts used in aviation.

g. Facility. A facility may include a number of systems, subsystems, or equipment. For the purposes of this order a facility refers to those described by a facility entity description in the FSEP Deskguide, for more information see Order 6000.5, Facility, Service, and Equipment Profile.

h. Facility/Service. For purposes of this order, Facility/Service means and/or.

i. Facility/Service Operational Time. The time from facility/service restoration until the time the facility/service is released by appropriate Air Traffic (AT) personnel or until the next interruption occurs (i.e. the time period in which the facility/service is available to Air Traffic for use in the NAS).

j. Facility/Service Available but Not in Use. The period of time from when the facility/service is operationally available until it is accepted for operational use; i.e., AT decides not to use the facility/service due to existing condition. (See paragraph A-7 of this appendix for reporting procedures.)

k. Facility/Service Deteriorated but Usable and Not Released by AT. The time when a facility/service has deteriorated to below standards until that time when the appropriate AT personnel release the facility/service for maintenance. Certification may or may not have been partially or fully removed. Application of guidance for this condition may be found in the latest editions of Order 7210.3, Facility Operation and Administration, and Order 6000.15, General Maintenance Handbook for NAS Facilities. In addition, a reduced facility/service operation may result if the criteria as specified under paragraph A-15 of this appendix or specific reporting guidance for a particular facility is met.

l. Frequency. Frequency is the measurement of the number of cycles of a repeated electromagnetic wave per unit of time transmitted or received by communications, navigation, and surveillance equipment.

m. Hardware. In computer applications and elsewhere, the term hardware refers to the physical equipment or devices used to perform simple or complex functions. This term must be qualified by using an appropriate restrictive modifier to convey a specific identification or meaning.

n. Improvement. An improvement enhances facility performances, adds/modifies basic functionality and results in a change to the system architecture or operation. An improvement would be accompanied by a change in the FFA record in FSEP to the facility code and/or class.

o. Incident. A single occurrence relating to an interruption.

p. Interruption. A break in continuity, the loss, or unavailability, of a facility/service to any user regardless of duration.

q. Monthly. A reporting interval meaning one calendar month.

r. Must. Must means an action is mandatory.

s. Outage. The loss of facility/service for 1 minute or more.

t. Periodic. An occurrence or recurrence at regular intervals.

u. Personnel Error. Any interruption of a facility/service caused by human error.

v. Reduced Facility/Service Operation. When a facility or service is in use but is not capable of fulfilling its complete intended mission and an Air Traffic manager/supervisor declares an operational impact such as the necessity to combine positions, delay of air traffic, and/or loss of essential Air Traffic Control (ATC) functions. Reduced facility/service operation is not limited to automation services. The "RS" code is used for both reduction of service and reduction of facility operation. (See paragraph A-15 of this appendix for reporting procedures.) In addition to the general definition of RS in paragraph A-15, Specific Reporting guidance can direct the use of RS for certain conditions. It is allowable to have more than one reduced service interrupt open at the same time on the same facility/service. Also, allowable is a reduced and a full interrupt open concurrently, but it is still not permissible to have more than one full interrupt at the same time on the same facility or service.

w. Reimbursable. Reimbursable means that the FAA maintains equipment/facilities which are not owned by the FAA and receives a reimbursement for this service.

x. Related Facility/Service Interruption. An interruption of a facility/service caused or necessitated by an interruption of another facility/service other than an associated facility or service. These outages require code 68/88. (See paragraph A-19 for Associated/Related Table).

y. Report Date/Time of an Interruption. When referring to an interruption incident, the start date/time will always be the time when the interruption first occurred. If the start date and time is available via an automated date/time stamp (i.e., RMM), this must be used in lieu of any reported start date/time unless the reported date/time precedes the automated date/time. If the interruption start date/time is not available via automation, the time when Technical Operation's personnel were first made aware of the interruption is to be used. The end date/time for a facility interruption must be when SSC personnel declare the facility RTS and the NOTAM (if applicable) is cancelled regardless of whether the facility is to be used at the time of acceptance. The end date/time for a service must be when the service is restored by the SSC and is accepted by Air Traffic personnel and the NOTAM (if applicable) is cancelled regardless of

whether the service is to be used at the time of acceptance. All times must be entered as UTC.

z. Reportable Facility. Any commissioned facility, including reimbursable facilities, for which reporting of interruptions has been designated. Reportable facilities are those listed in the Facility, Service, and Equipment Profiles (FSEP) with a status code of D, E, F or G, and responsibility codes of A through Z, with the exception of R. Reportable facility types are identified in NAPRS Deskguide. Additionally, facilities that are status code C and have a responsibility code listed above, are reportable when in Operation Readiness Demonstration (ORD) status.

aa. Reportable Service. Any service for which reporting of interruptions has been designated. All reportable services must be entered in the FSEP using the status codes Y or Z and the responsibility code that would be indicative of the remote site of the service.

bb. Restoration. Restoration includes all activities required to return a service/facility to operational status following a facility or service interruption

cc. Scheduled Interruption. A term used to indicate that a facility or service interruption was coordinated for a predetermined period of time with prior approval from the appropriate Technical Operations Control Center (TOCC). This coordination is required for the following maintenance activities listed in subparagraphs below. In addition, scheduled interruptions can only be terminated by facility/service restoration, initiating unscheduled outages, or by decommissioning. If during a scheduled interruption, an out-of-tolerance condition is discovered and it becomes obvious that an extension will be required to complete the facility restoration, the appropriate TOCC should be notified as early as possible and a request made to extend the scheduled interruption. If the request is denied and the interruption continues past the original scheduled restoration time, the scheduled interruption will end and an unscheduled interruption will begin at the end of the scheduled interruption time. In cases where the request is granted, but restoration activities close prior to the end of the approved extension (for example, parts must be ordered, administrative decision to no longer work on it because of other priorities) the scheduled outage will end at the time the facility restoration work is halted and an unscheduled outage will begin. Unless otherwise specifically designated in this order, a scheduled interruption must be coordinated properly in advance. Facilities or services removed from service without proper coordination will be coded as an unscheduled personnel error.

(1) **Scheduled Corrective.** An interruption of a facility/service for required corrective maintenance. It is a planned action to correct a facility/service performance deterioration and applies only when the facility/service is operating within hardware/software operational requirements (tolerances/limits) prior to the scheduled interruption.

(2) **Scheduled Routine.** An interruption of a facility/service for planned maintenance activities and includes activities such as:

(a) Periodic maintenance per directive.

(b) Planned hardware modifications, improvement, projects, and associated testing.

(c) Software program updates and associated testing; i.e., new version/level, chart update, and national patch release.

(d) Flight inspections.

(e) Planned administrative; i.e., evaluations, military activities, certification exams, training, etc.

dd. Service. Service is the end product, which is delivered to a user (AT personnel, the aviation public, or military) that results from an appropriate combination of systems, subsystems, equipment, transmission medium and facilities.

Two examples are:

(1) A chain of facilities consisting of an Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR), Common Digitizer (CD), Radar Microwave Link Terminals/Radio Communications Link Terminals (RMLT/RCLT), Radar Microwave Link Repeater/Radio Communications Link Repeater (RMLR/RCLR), and associated Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC)/Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON) equipment provides AT personnel with en route Radar Digitized Data (RDAT).

(2) A Remote Tower Radar Display Service (RTRDS) is the combination of an Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR), Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon (ATCRB), transmission media, Bright Radar Indicator Tower Equipment (BRITE), and associated terminal equipment to provide radar information to AT personnel at satellite tower locations.

ee. Service Fault Location. The location of the inoperable segment of a chain of facilities and/or equipment causing a service interruption. Service fault locations are designated as follows:

(1) Control Site. The control site (service fault location "C"), such as an airport traffic control tower (ATCT), is the controlling point of the service. The control site encompasses all necessary control, decoding, display, or other ancillary equipment associated with the control point of the particular service, exclusive of link terminals.

(2) Line or Link. That portion in a chain of facilities which provides the point-to-point media transmission between the control and remote site. Included in this portion are FAA (service fault location "F") or leased telephone company (TELCO) (service fault location "T") transmission lines, link terminals, modems, and link repeaters. All code 61 and 81 interruptions must have a service fault "T".

(3) Remote Site. A remote site (service fault location "S"), such as a remote center air/ground communication (RCAG) facility, is the remote end of a service. A remote site encompasses all transmitting, receiving, control, and ancillary equipment associated with the remote end of a particular service, exclusive of link terminals. In the case of Flight Data Entry and Printout (FDAT) and Interfacility Data Services (IDAT), the terminal facility (ATCT, and/or Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON) facility) is considered the remote site for the

ARTCC. For the RTRDS, the remote tower alphanumerics display service (RTADS), and in some cases, the Terminal Radar (TRAD) and Terminal Secondary Radar (TSEC), the remote site will include the equipment from the radar site up to the last point of transmission to the satellite tower location, exclusive of link terminals.

(4) **Unknown.** (U)

ff. Must. MUST means that an action is mandatory.

gg. Must Not. MUST NOT means that an action is prohibited.

hh. Should. SHOULD means that an action is desirable but not mandatory.

ii. Software. Software is a computer-oriented trade term which includes all instructions, diagrams, and step-by-step routines, exclusive of the hardware, required to utilize computer capabilities. Software outages must be reported against service only.

jj. Supplemental Cause Code. The supplemental cause code is a separate field from the standard cause code. It is a single digit field that, used in conjunction with the standard cause code, will more accurately identify the cause of a facility or service interruption.

kk. TOCC. Technical Operations Control Center.

ll. Total Scheduled Interruption Time. See paragraph A-6y.

mm. Total Unscheduled Interruption Time. See paragraph A-6y.

nn. Umbrella Service. A hierarchical service which supports numerous underlying facilities and services. Normally, when an interrupted umbrella service is reported, interruption reports are not required for the underlying services if the umbrella service is reported as a full interruption. Each umbrella service is identified in the NAPRS Deskguide.

Umbrella Service	Service Under the Umbrella
AWPS	AWPTE/AWPTW
CFAD	FDAT/IDAT
NADS	NAMS
VSCSS	ECOM

oo. Unmonitored Facility. A facility that has no remote monitoring equipment or has lost remote monitoring capabilities.

pp. Unscheduled Interruption. A term used to describe an interruption that is not coordinated for a predetermined period of time. Examples are:

(1) Any unanticipated interruption regardless of duration of a facility or service.

(2) Any out-of-tolerance/out-of-limit condition which results in the removal of a

facility/service from the NAS.

(3) A facility that is reported out-of-tolerance by flight inspection.

(4) A hardware out-of-tolerance/out-of-limit condition which results from an equipment failure and/or malfunction and which prevents the restoration of a facility/service following a scheduled interruption. For this situation, the unscheduled interruption must start immediately following the end of the original scheduled shutdown or the end of any approved extension which is granted to a scheduled shutdown.

(5) A software out-of-tolerance (specification) condition which prevents the restoration of a facility/service following a scheduled interruption. The unscheduled interruption must start immediately following the end of the original scheduled shutdown or the end of any approved extension(s).

(6) An external source of radio frequency interference that interrupts, degrades or masks the desired minimum transmit or received signal level for uninterrupted communications, navigation or surveillance.

qq. User. AT personnel, external customer, or the aviation public.

rr. Will. Will indicates that an action is to be taken or will happen in the future.

A-7. GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. This section contains general requirements for reporting facility and service interruptions and defines the reporting periods for both.

a. Timely Reporting. Interruptions that are reportable are required to be reported to the appropriate TOCC soon as possible.

b. Reporting Times. All times must be entered as UTC.

c. Reporting Transmission. All reportable interruptions are required to be entered into the designated official logging system.

d. Reportable Interruptions. All interruptions, 1 minute or more in duration, to facilities and services listed in Specific Reporting Deskguide and fits the criteria described in paragraph 6 z. and 6 aa., must be reported. Interruptions of facilities and services identified with an (#) must be reported regardless of duration.

e. Interruption Data Accuracy/Completeness. All interruptions must be reviewed for accuracy consistent with established editing criteria and this order. Information and comments on interruptions must be of sufficient quality and quantity to ensure that a complete understanding of the interruption may be acquired.

f. Facility Performance Reporting. Facility performance is measured by recording

individual facility interruptions. For example, the interruption of an ARSR at a long-range radar site would require an ARSR facility report. No report would be necessary for an ATCRB or CD even though a loss of signal input was experienced by these facilities. However, the appropriate services provided by these facilities would be reported as a related interruption.

g. Service Performance Reporting. Service performance is measured in terms of the end product from a combination of facilities and/or equipment as opposed to individual facility performance. For example, the RDAT may include the net performance result of the ARSR, CD, RCL, and ancillary equipment at the ARTCC and radar sites. The loss of any portion of this chain of facilities and equipment may result in an RDAT service interruption. This includes military services.

h. Service Location Identifiers. General instructions for service location identifiers are contained in Order 6000.5, Facility, Service, and Equipment Profile (FSEP). Specific instructions regarding service location identifiers, the use of suffixes, and identification of control and remote fields in the FSEP are provided in Order 6000.5 and the FSEP facility entity descriptions (FED).

i. Corrections and/or Added Information. Any action that requires a change to a previously reported interruption must be coordinated with the responsible Technical Operations manager or designee, as appropriate.

(1) **Reporting Period.** Defined as the calendar month that the outage occurs in, from the 1st day of the month until the last day of the same month.

(2) **Timely Corrections.** Corrections made or information added to LIRs must be made prior to the cut-off date. (Cut-off date is 10 days after the end of the reporting period.)

(3) **Late Corrections.** Due to software design, changes to LIR data after the 10th day of the month following a reporting period cannot be accepted into the NODB without validation submitted to AJW-162. Changes greater than 180 days (or contentious) must be submitted to AJW-162, via Memorandum from Service Area Director or designee.

j. Multiple Facility/Service Entries. The basic design of the logging system will allow those facility/service interruptions that are associated or related to the facility/service being reported to be identified in the same LIR. All problems encountered during recovery of related/associated services must be identified.

k. Facility, Service, and Equipment Profile (FSEP). Procedures for updating the FSEP are found in Order 6000.5.

l. Radar Services Naming Convention. See paragraph A-16.

A-8. EVENTS TO BE REPORTED.

a. Commissioning/Decommissioning of NAS Facilities. The commissioning or decommissioning of a facility/service that is NAPRS reportable must be reported using an administrative log entry.

(1) **Newly Commissioned Facilities and Services.** In concert with Order 6000.5, newly commissioned facilities and services must be reported immediately upon commissioning. Reportable facilities and services must be commissioned before interruption reporting results can be accepted into NAPRS.

(2) **Decommissioned Facilities and Services.** Facilities and/or services are reportable through the date of decommissioning. The facility/service must remain in the FSEP in a commissioned status for 1 month to allow the updating of the national outage database.

b. Interruptions to Facilities or Services. Facility and/or service interruptions that meet the criteria of this directive must be reported. The duration of the LIR event must be an indication of the entire time the facility or service was unavailable. The interruption time must continue, regardless of use of a back-up, until operation of the primary facility is restored.

c. Associated Service Interruptions. An interruption to a facility that caused the failure of the service provided by that facility. An associated facility/service interruption should have the same cause code as the primary facility or service interruption entered on the interruption report.

d. Related Facility/Service Interruptions. A facility or service interruption that is a direct result of an interruption of another facility or service must use the related facility interruption definition. It should have the related cause code (68/88) entered on the logging system.

e. Facility/Service Available but Not in Use. If the restoration times for the facility and service are different, both times must be identified in each of the interruption reports.

f. Continued Use of Deteriorated but Usable Facilities/Services. It is recognized that AT officials may choose to continue use of deteriorated but usable facilities/services (see paragraph A-6 k of this appendix). The time between initial awareness and the time of release may be reported as a reduced service report. (See paragraph A-15 of this appendix for reduced facility/service operation reporting requirements.)

g. Military Service Interruptions. All services provided to the military must be reported. Services provided to FAA from military-owned/maintained facilities must be reported.

h. Non-Operational Facility/Service Interruptions. Unless specified otherwise, all interruptions must be reported even though the facility is not being called upon for operational use. Terminal (tower) locations, which provide less than 24-hour service, must not report the published downtime as a scheduled interruption. If maintenance requiring downtime is performed, or a facility/service is made unavailable, or a loss of service occurs during the published downtime, a scheduled or unscheduled interruption, as appropriate, must be reported. Some examples of types to be reported are as follows:

(1) An approach lighting system (ALS) that is shut down for routine maintenance during the daylight hours.

(2) A second instrument landing system (ILS) that, because of wind direction, is

not in operational use but is shutdown for equipment modification or maintenance.

(3) An ARTS II location has published hours of operation from 0600 to 2200 and is closed after 2200 until the next morning. Unscheduled and scheduled interruptions that occur during the hours of 2200-0600 are reportable.

i. Unmonitored Facility Interruptions. An unscheduled interruption must be reported with the appropriate code whenever restoration is made to an unmonitored facility. The actual restoration time must be used if the total interruption time cannot be determined (air traffic, pilot reports (PIREPS), etc.). A minimum interruption time of 1 minute must be used if restoration is less than 1 minute. For example, a specialist found an outer marker shut down upon arrival for routine maintenance. After restoration, no reason could be established as to why it failed or what time the original shutdown occurred. The marker has no remote monitoring feature, and since the cause and time of the interruption could not be determined, a cause code 87 would be used with the restoration time required to restore the facility.

j. Interruption and Notices to Airmen (NOTAM) Relationships. Although a relationship may exist between interruptions and NOTAMs, Airmen's Advisories (AIRAD), etc., there is no mandatory requirement that every NOTAM be accompanied by a corresponding report of interruption or that NOTAM times correspond to interruption time (i.e., VOR unmonitored, procedural NOTAM). However, if a NOTAM exists for a reportable facility/service being OTS, an interruption to the user (the flying public) has occurred and must be reported.

k. Locally Bypassed Monitors. An interruption report must be required whenever a facility's automatic shutdown capability is not maintained and the facility is unattended. In most cases, the loss of this capability requires decertification and removal from the NAS with AT concurrence.

A-9. REPORTABLE FACILITY DETERMINATION AND MAJOR EQUIPMENT SWAPOUT. Major equipment swap out is defined as a physical change or replacement to a commissioned facility that requires a change to the model number in the FSEP. There are times when a commissioned facility (which has an FSEP status code of "D") and its replacement facility (which has a FSEP status code of "C") may coexist. During this period, FSEP modifications may be required for the following examples:

a. Process for Identifying Reportable Facilities/Services. For new equipment to become reportable, the Reportable Equipment Process (REP) form in paragraph 20of this appendix should be completed and submitted to NAS Performance and Quality Assurance Team. The information will be evaluated and, if designated reportable, requirements will be developed for inclusion into the NAPRS program.

b. FSEP Entries for Normal Operation. XYZ-ASR and XYZ-TRAD are the existing commissioned facility and service. The FSEP entries will show status codes of "D" and "Z" respectively.

c. FSEP Entries for Test Operation. When a test facility is being used by AT to assess its performance, appropriate facility/service(s) must be entered into the FSEP with a status

code "C" and "Y" respectively. A suffix to the basic identifier of the facility and service(s) being tested must be used. A collocated ASR test facility would have a suffix added to the basic identifier (XYZA) for the ASR and TRAD records.

d. Parallel Operation. During parallel operation, both commissioned and test facilities and services are in the FSEP. The commissioned facility/service(s) must be available for use at all times. When the test facility/service(s) is in Operational Readiness Demonstration (ORD), its functions are reportable. If the commissioned facility/service is not immediately available for use (without Technical Operations intervention), it must be reported out of service with the appropriate cause codes.

e. Full Acceptance of Test Facility. When the test facility is fully accepted into the NAS, the FSEP record for the commissioned facility/service(s): e.g., XYZASR/TRAD, must be modified to reflect the new model number and swap out date. The test facility and service(s) FSEP records must be removed from the FSEP: e.g., XYZA-ASR/TRAD.

> **Note:** Original status date and original facility type/ident must be maintained in the FSEP throughout the swap out period.

A-10. MOBILE FACILITIES. Mobile facilities must have a permanent identifier. When the mobile facility is not in use, the FSEP status code must be "G", and the location, region, and cost center code information will reflect the storage location.

a. Activation for Operational Use. Four FSEP actions are required when a mobile facility is activated. Both the mobile facility and the replaced facility, if applicable, will require two FSEP actions each, examples are as follows:

(1) **Mobile Facility/Associated Services.** The FSEP status code of the mobile facility must be changed to "D". The location, region, and cost center information will be changed to reflect that of the in-use location. Appropriate service must be established with the status code "Z" entered into the FSEP.

(2) **Replaced Facility/Associated Services.** The FSEP status code of the replaced facility must be changed to "G". Appropriate FSEP entries are required to remove the associated services.

b. Deactivation/Preparation for Storage. The following FSEP actions are required when a mobile facility is removed from service. The actions required for the mobile facility and the replacement facility, if applicable, are as follows:

(1) **Mobile Facility/Associated Services.** The FSEP status code should be changed to "G" to indicate the mobile facility is deactivated. The location, region, and cost center information must be changed to indicate that of the storage location. Associated service must be removed from the FSEP.

(2) **Replacement Facility/Associated Services.** The FSEP status code must be changed to "D". The associated services should be established in the FSEP.

A-11. REPORTABLE CAUSE CODES. Consistency in assigning appropriate cause codes to all interruptions is necessary in order to provide accurate data for future analyses. The following guidelines must be used:

a. Only one cause code is to be used for the entire duration of a scheduled or unscheduled interruption entry and this is to be the true cause or reason for the interruption. If an unscheduled incident initially appears to be hardware but is later found to be software, cause code 86 would be used since the true cause of the interruption was software. When two or more scheduled activities occur simultaneously, report the principal activity under the proper cause code and explain in the remarks the activities that were performed. If a scheduled interruption is followed by an unscheduled interruption, both must be reported separately and explained under remarks. An unscheduled interruption must not be terminated until the facility/service is returned to service or decommissioned.

b. All codes, especially cause code 87 (unknown), are to be changed to the appropriate code whenever the true cause for the unscheduled interruption is determined. This will require procedures for follow-up investigation and review by the appropriate personnel together with updating the existing data in a timely manner. Corrections to previously reported and closed interruptions are to be made, but require coordination with appropriate personnel.

c. The following cause codes, with the addition of supplemental cause codes, are to be used to most closely describe the reason for the facility or service interruption:

> **Note:** Supplemental cause code is to be entered on the LIR in the field identified as "SC".

(1) **Scheduled Cause Codes:**

Code	Description
60	**Periodic Maintenance (PM).** An interruption of a facility or service for planned maintenance activities. This includes performance checks, adjustments, calibration, cleaning, and painting. This cause code must be used for maintenance to FAA lines (all types), electronics systems/components, or plants and strictures. This does not include periodic software activities (See cause code 66). (See also Paragraph 17 of this appendix for Facility Power and Support Systems reporting requirements.) **Supplemental Cause Codes:** 0: Periodic Maintenance F: Facility Power and Support Systems
61	**Non-FAA Lines/Circuits.** An interruption of a control, communication, or data transmission line (TELCO, military, FAA

scheduled line runs, etc.)

Supplemental Cause Codes:
0 Equipment
1 Line/Circuit
2 Satellite
3 Power
4 Military

62 **Improvements.** An interruption for relocation, for the replacement of a facility, modification, improvements (see definition of Improvement), and construction at or near a facility location that dictates removal from service of that facility. This code includes firmware changes that are issued as modifications.

Supplemental Cause Codes:
0 Modification — must have LEM associated with LIR
1 Improvement (an interruption of 14 days or less)
2 Relocation (an interruption of 14 days or less)
3 Long Term Improvement/Relocation
4 Construction
F Facility Power and Support Systems

63 **Flight Inspection.** An interruption for airborne inspection of the radiated characteristics of a facility by flight inspection personnel.

Supplemental Cause Codes:
0 Scheduled (by AVN)
1 Reserved
2 Special (requested by Technical Operations)

64 **Administrative.** A facility/service interruption because of administrative requirements such as special tests, local use such as air shows, Department of Defense activities, formal facility inspections, training, performance/certification examinations, hazardous misleading information (HMI), and key site testing at en route and terminal automation facilities. This code is also used to capture a protective shutdown for impending hurricane or floods, but if a facility is damaged and cannot be returned to service, the code must be changed to unscheduled.

Supplemental Cause Codes:
0 Special Tests (verification of equipment post aircraft accident,

certification test)
1 DOD Activities
2 Facility Inspections
3 Training
4 Performance Examinations
5 Key Site Testing
6 Administrative, including HMI
7 Protective Shutdown for Hurricanes/Floods
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65 **Corrective Maintenance.** A planned action to correct a deterioration of facility/service performance. This code applies only when facilities/services are operating within specified requirements (operational) prior to the corrective activity and includes troubleshooting and snow removal, grass cutting, etc. (See also Paragraph 17 of this appendix for Facility Power and Support Systems reporting requirements.)

Supplemental Cause Codes:
0 Troubleshooting/Repair
1 Snow/Ice Removal
2 Vegetation Control
9 Other
F Facility Power and Support Systems

66 **Software.** An interruption because of software or program activity. This includes operational program/patch testing and data base testing activities, or a planned action to correct a deterioration of service performance. This code applies to activities or actions to remove a patch from the system, add a local patch to the system, and to correct or improve the adapted database. Use this code only when the software is operating within specifications prior to corrective activities. This code is used for service reporting only, with the exception of certain facilities that are specified in individual reporting guidance in the Deskguide.

Supplemental Cause Codes:
0 Testing
1 New Program/Database Load
2 Corrective Software Maintenance

67 **Reserved.**

68 **Related.** This code will be used when a facility or service fails to

perform its intended function as a result of an interruption of another facility or service.

Supplemental Cause Codes:
0 Caused by a Facility Interruption
1 Caused by a Service Interruption

69 **Other.** This code will be used only if the interruption cannot be associated with any other scheduled code category.

Supplemental Cause Codes:
9 Other

(2) **Unscheduled Cause Codes:**

Code **Description**

80 **Equipment.** Any failure or malfunction of electronic or lighting systems (including firmware), FAA lines or links (all types), FAA electrical distribution systems or structure items that cause an interruption of the facility or service. (See also paragraph 17 of this appendix for Facility Power and Support System reporting requirements.)

Supplemental Cause Codes:
0 Antenna System
1 Transmission Line/Connector
2 Fuse/Circuit Breaker
3 Power Supply
4 Equipment Part Failure
5 FAA Control/Monitor Line
6 Physical Storage Medium or software/firmware
7 Unable to Determine Cause (equipment only, also, use when action was taken to restore facility/service, such as an equipment reset)
8 Intermittent Errors
9 Auto Reset
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81 **Non-FAA Lines/Circuits.** An interruption caused by loss of control, communications, or data transmission, including degradation of performance, where repairs are required (TELCO, military, etc.). This code is to be used for TELCO personnel errors while working on leased circuits. It is also used when TELCO equipment is affected by a power failure and FAA equipment continues to perform its mission by use of standby power.

Supplemental Cause Codes:

0 Equipment
1 Line/Circuit
2 Satellite
3 Power
4 Military
5 Cable Cut
6 Environmental Causes
7 Unknown
8 Personnel Error
9 Other

82 **Prime Power.** Any facility or service interruption caused by prime power services must use this code. Power services may be commercial, FAA, military, or sponsor supplied. This code applies to all power related interruptions and includes fluctuations, surges, transients, or complete loss of power. Equipment failures (circuit breakers, printed circuit cards, associated switchgear, etc.) that occur as a direct result of prime power must use this code. This code must be used for all facility/service interruptions resulting from the loss of commercial power. (See also paragraph A-17 in this appendix for Facility Power and Support Systems reporting requirements.)

Supplemental Cause Codes:

F Facility Power and Support Systems

83 **Standby Power.** An interruption caused by loss of standby power when it is serving the facility as a back-up to the normal prime power, or a failure of standby power plants, including associated standby power switchgear, to assume the load upon transfer. This includes fluctuations, surges, running out of fuel, battery discharge before commercial power is restored, and transients caused by standby power. For the purpose of reporting interruptions, standby power plants, power switchgear, uninterruptible power source (UPS), power conditioning system (PCS), and batteries are considered standby power. Failures of equipment operating within tolerance that occur as a direct result of standby power must use this code. This code must be used for all facility/service interruptions resulting from loss of standby power. (See also paragraph A-17 in this appendix for Facility Power and Support Systems reporting requirements.)

Supplemental Cause Codes:

F Facility Power and Support Systems

84 **Interference Conditions.** Any condition or external source that interrupts, degrades or masks the desired transmit or received signal. Examples include but are not limited to the following: false targets due to anomalous propagation, radio frequency interference (RFI), temperature inversion. This code is not to be used to describe the loss of non-FAA (or leased) lines/circuits.

Supplemental Cause Codes:

0 Anomalous Propagation
1 Military Electronic Attack Operations
2 Path Fade
3 RFI/Intentional Interference
4 Solar Activity
9 Other

85 **Nature/Weather/Physical Effects.** Transient environmental conditions that cause a facility/service interruption. Examples: snowdrifts affecting monitor operations, ice buildup on antennas, weather damage, and lightning.

Supplemental Cause Codes:

0 Snow
1 Ice.
2 Wind/Tornado/Hurricane
3 Lightning Strike
4 Flood
5 Rain
6 Temperature Extremes/Variations
7 Birds/Animals/Insects
8 Earthquake/Volcanic event
9 Fire

86 **Software.** Unscheduled interruptions caused by operational or control software. This code should be used only if it is reasonably certain that software programming was the cause. This code is used for service reporting only, with the exception of certain facilities that are specified in individual reporting guidance in the Deskguide.

Supplemental Cause Codes:

0 Operational Program Abort
1 Operational Program Hang
2 I/O Lockout
3 Monitor/Control Software
4 Other software problem
5 Instruction Set

87 **Unknown.** This code must be used for those situations where the cause of the interruption is not specifically known or no logical explanation for the problem can be given. Do not use this code if there is a reasonable certainty that the problem was caused by equipment, software, weather, power, or commercial lines. This code may be used in the interim period before the exact cause is known. Once a final determination has been made, this cause code must be changed. Some examples are:

(a) Trouble calls where the specialist arrives at the site and the facility is normal and no problem is found.

(b) A trouble call where the specialist arrives at the site and the facility is not operating normally, but returns to normal operation(self-corrected) prior to the start of troubleshooting.

Supplemental Cause Code:

0 Unknown

88 **Related.** This code must be used when a facility or service fails to perform its intended function as a result of an interruption of another facility or service.

Supplemental Cause Codes:

0 Caused by a Facility Interruption
1 Caused by a Service Interruption

89 **Other.** This code must be used only if the interruption cannot be associated with any other unscheduled cause code. Unscheduled interruptions directly caused by restoration activities, program implementation or key site testing should be coded 89. All personnel errors, with the exception of those related to leased circuits (see code 81), must be entered using this code.

Supplemental Cause Codes:

0 Restoration Activities
1 Key Site Testing
2 Program Implementation
3 Vandalism
4 Personnel Error-Airport Activities (airport ops, Fixed Based Operations (FBO), etc.)
5 Personnel Error Technical Operations
6 Personnel Error AT
7 Personnel Error Non-Technical Operations
8 Personnel Error NON-FAA

9 Other, including but not limited to physical damage by aircraft accident or NAVAID verification after aircraft accident.

F Facility Power and Support Systems

A-12. STATUS CODE "F", TEMPORARILY OUT-OF-SERVICE EVALUATION CRITERIA. In the past, there have been outages on equipment for extended periods of time, that have been due to circumstances beyond anyone's control. This includes facilities out-of-service that have been destroyed by or made unavailable due to natural disasters (outside of the regular cycle of weather patterns for the local area) or man-made disasters (facility fires, vandalism, bombings, etc.). Status code "F" also includes facilities that are waiting to be decommissioned and that decommissioning is foreseen to be greater than 60 days in the future. In order to provide relief for these events, the following criteria have been established. These criteria must be strictly adhered to before any facility can be placed into status "F". Once approved, status code "F" interruptions will not be captured in the National Outage Data Base (NODB).

a. An evaluation criteria shall be made in writing, by the service area director or designee, and forwarded to Headquarters, with the facility and ident of the equipment clearly stated in the request. This request shall include:

(1) Qualifying event and description of the extenuating circumstances surrounding the event.

(2) Affected facility or facilities and their ident(s). Affected service or services and their ident(s).

(3) A detailed explanation delineating the non-operation of the equipment.

(4) The impact of the operation of the NAS due to the loss of the equipment.

(5) What action is being taken to restore the equipment.

(6) Estimation of restoration time (only events that are forecasted to last greater than 30 days shall be processed).

(7) Event shall be closed out, in writing, by the service area director or designee when the facility has been restored. Notice of closure of event shall also be forwarded to Headquarters, within 5 days, for completion of processing.

b. The above criteria will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Headquarters shall be notified of the event as soon as possible after the start for the status code change date.

A-13. UNIQUE AUTOMATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. With the exception of expected interruptions during coordinated online certification, all interruptions, including those that do not affect the ATC display subsystem, must be reportable. A series of consecutive interruptions where recovery did not result must be reported as one incident. Total time of the interruption must be reported as accurately as possible.

a. Recovery Modes – All types of recovery modes must be included in interruption reports.

b. Abort Conditions – All types of abort conditions must be included in interruption reports.

c. Interrupts – All types of interrupts must be included in interruption reports.

d. Scatters – All unscheduled scatters must be reported regardless of duration and be included in interruption reports.

A-14. AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT FACILITY/SERVICE INTERRUPTION REPORTING GUIDANCE. This guidance defines NAS Performance Reporting System (NAPRS) interruption reporting requirements for facilities and services identified by a Technical Operations Services Aircraft Accident Representative (AFAAR) for removal from service for the purpose of checking key performance parameters, certification, etc.

a. If a navigational aid facility is removed from service for the purpose of verification of proper operation, post aircraft accident, the interrupt log must be coded 89 supplemental code 9.

b. If a facility, that is not a navigational aid, is removed from service for the purpose of checking proper operation, post aircraft accident, the interrupt log must be coded 64 supplemental code 0. If the facility is subsequently found to be out of tolerance and cannot be returned in the agreed upon time and no extension is granted or restoration efforts cease, the scheduled interruption must be closed and an unscheduled interruption opened.

c. If an aircraft accident damages a facility, to the point it is unable to continue in service, an unscheduled LIR (Code 89, supplemental code 9) would be opened for that event.

A-15. REDUCED FACILITY/SERVICE OPERATION. These interruptions affect only a part of the facility or service. For reporting purposes, a reduced facility/service (RS) operation exists when a facility or service is in use but is no longer capable of fulfilling its complete intended mission of full equipment availability (primary and redundant) and an AT manager/supervisor declares an operational impact due to a service degradation, such as necessity to combine positions, delays of air traffic, and loss of essential ATC functions. The "RS" code must be entered in the Interrupt Condition (IC) field of the LIR when reporting reduced facility/service operation. In addition to the procedures of this paragraph, report an RS anytime specific reporting guidance dictates the report for certain conditions whether air traffic is impacted or not.

A-16. RADAR SERVICES NAMING CONVENTION. The convention to be used for naming the radar services will be based on the type of radar from which the signals originate. Hence, radar data (digitized) (RDAT) services will originate from an air route surveillance radar (ARSR); beacon data (digitized) service (BDAT) from air traffic control radar beacon (ATCRB)/air traffic control beacon interrogator (ATCBI); mode S data service (MDAT) from a mode S data link (MODES) collocated with an ARSR. For terminal surveillance equipment,

terminal primary radar service (TRAD) will originate from an airport surveillance radar (ASR); terminal secondary radar service (TSEC) from ATCRB collocated with an ASR; mode S secondary radar service (MSEC) from MODES collocated with an **ASR.**

A-17. FACILITY POWER AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS. Requests to provide performance information on failures of systems such as engine generators has resulted in the enhancement of interruption reporting procedures. Performance figures are essential for Congressional issues, budgetary support, and upward reporting of FAA Management. All support systems vital to a facility's operation are identified as Facility Power and Support Systems. Examples of Facility Power and Support Systems are Engine Generators (SX), Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC), Power Distribution Panels, etc. This chapter establishes procedures for reporting failures and malfunctions of those systems, and provides a definition of terms and codes applicable for Facility Power and Support System interruption reporting.

a. The reporting of facility and service failures caused by facility support systems is enhanced by the use of the "cause" and "description" fields on the LIR.

b. Standard cause codes apply to facility/service failures caused by Facility Power and Support Systems with the addition of codes used in the supplemental, cause, and description fields of the LIR. Facility Power and Support Systems failures that result in interruption reporting will have an "F" entered in the supplemental cause code field (SC on the LIR). "Cause" and "description" fields identified in this chapter must be entered in the "CAUSE/DESCRIPTION fields on the LIR. This chapter identifies cause and description field codes that must be used for Facility Power and Support Systems interruption reporting. Applicable cause codes (CODE CAT on the LIR), for this type reporting are 60, 62, 64, 65, 80, 82, and 83. All supplemental and, cause/description codes are headed by the appropriate cause code (CODE CAT). For simplification, separate pages are identified for each individual cause code (CODE CAT). When reporting an interruption, select the codes that most closely identify the cause of the event.

> **Note:** In this directive, "Cause code" and "Cause" fields are different elements. Standard cause codes are found in A-11 of this appendix. Cause fields are identified on the following pages.

Cause Code: 60 - PERIODIC MAINTENANCE
(1) Supplemental Cause Code: F
Facility Power and Support Systems

(a) Cause Field: HC - HVAC Power

Description Field:

CME	Chiller Mechanical/Electrical
CSS	Chiller Safety Shutdown
PEC	Pneumatic/Electric Control
AH	Air Handler
Exhausted	
SB	Steam Boiler
HWB	Hot Water Boiler
CT	Cooling Tower
WAC	Window Air Conditioning
VC	Ventilation Component
ACCC	A/C Circuit/Component
HEAT	Heating Component
FM	Fan Motor
CMP	A/C Compressor
TH	Thermostat
EF	Exhausted Fuel
RC	Rectifier/Charger

(b) Cause Field: CM - Control and Monitoring Systems

Description Field:

SC	Synchronizer Circuit
CPU	Computer Processor Unit
DGP	Data Gathering Panel
RMS	Remote Monitoring System
MI	Monitor Interface
OT	Other

(c) Cause Field: PS - Power Panel and Switch Gear

Description Field:

CB	Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
TS	Transfer Switch
XFMR	Transformer
MES	Main Entrance Switch
DP	Distribution Panel
SI	Sync Inverter
OT	Other

(d) Cause Field: EG - Engine Generators

Description Field:

MC	Mechanical Component
SSD	Safety Shutdown
SS	Starting System
CS	Cooling System
FS	Fuel System
EC	Electrical Component
CP	Control Panel
LS	Load Sharing
GC	Generator Component
STB	Starting Batteries
TS	Transfer Switch
BIS	Bypass/Isolation Switch
RS	Remote Start
IH	Immersion Heater
BIS	Bypass/Isolation SWITCH
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
GSC	Governor System Component
VR	Voltage Regulator

(e) Cause Field: DC - Direct Current

Description Field:

RC	Rectifier/Charger
BB	Battery Bank
DS	Distribution System
BE	Battery Charge
OT	Other

(f) Cause Field: UP - UPS / PCS

Description Field:

MC	Module/Component
LS	Load Sharing
LC	Logic Card
BB	Battery Bank
SSD	Safety Shutdown
OT	Other

Cause Code: 62 – IMPROVEMENTS
(2)Supplemental Cause Code: F
Facility Power and Support Systems

(a) Cause Field: HC - HVAC
Description Field:

CME	Chiller Mechanical/Electrical
CSS	Chiller Safety Shutdown
PEC	Pneumatic/Electric Control
AH	Air Handler
SB	Steam Boiler
HWB	Hot Water Boiler
CT	Cooling Tower
WAC	Window Air Conditioning
VC	Ventilation Component
ACCC	A/C Circuit/Component
HEAT	Heating Component
FM	Fan Motor
CMP	A/C Compressor
TH	Thermostat

(b) Cause Field: CM - Control and Monitoring Systems
Description Field:

CPU	Computer Processor Unit
DGP	Data Gathering Panel
RMS	Remote Monitoring System
MI	Monitor Interface
OT	Other

(c) Cause Field: PS - Power Panel and Switch Gear
Description Field:

CB	Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
TS	Transfer Switch
XFMR	Transformer
MES	Main Entrance Switch
DP	Distribution Panel
SI	Sync Inverter
OT	Other

(d) Cause Field: CD - Cable Distribution
Description Field:

PC	Power Cables
CC	Control Cables
SF	Splice Failure
SC	Severed Cable
OT	Other

(e) Cause Field: EG - Engine Generators
Description Field:

MC	Mechanical Component
SSD	Safety Shutdown
SS	Starting System
CS	Cooling System
FS	Fuel System
EC	Electrical Component
CP	Control Panel
LS	Load Sharing
GC	Generator Component
ST	Starting Batteries
TS	Transfer Switch
BIS	Bypass/Isolation Switch
RS	Remote Start
IH	Immersion Heater
EF	Exhausted Fuel
RC	Rectifier/Charger
GSC	Governor System Component
VR	Voltage Regulator
SC	Synchronizer Circuit
OT	Other

(f) Cause Field: DC - Direct Current Power Systems
Description Field:

RC	Rectifier/Charger
BB	Battery Bank
DS	Distribution System
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
OT	Other

(g) Cause Field: UP - UPS / PCS
Description Field:

MC	Module/Component
LS	Load Sharing
LC	Logic Card
BB	Battery Bank
SSD	Safety Shutdown
BIS	Bypass/Isolation SWITCH
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
OT	Other

Cause Code: 64 - ADMINISTRATIVE
(3) Supplemental Cause Code: F
Facility Power and Support Systems

(a) Cause Field: HC - HVAC
Description Field:

CME	Chiller Mechanical/Electrical
CSS	Chiller Safety Shutdown
PEC	Pneumatic/Electric Control
AH	Air Handler
SB	Steam Boiler
HWB	Hot Water Boiler
CT	Cooling Tower
WAC	Window Air Conditioning
VC	Ventilation Component
ACCC	A/C Circuit/Component
HEAT	Heating Component
FM	Fan Motor
CMP	A/C Compressor
TH	Thermostat

(b) Cause Field: CM - Control and Monitoring Systems
Description Field:

CPU	Computer Processor Unit
DGP	Data Gathering Panel
RMS	Remote Monitoring System
MI	Monitor Interface
OT	Other

(c) Cause Field: PS - Power Panel and Switch Gear
Description Field:

CB	Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
TS	Transfer Switch
XFMR	Transformer
MES	Main Entrance Switch
DP	Distribution Panel
SI	Sync Inverter
OT	Other

(d) Cause Field: CD — Cable Distribution
Description Field:

PC	Power Cables
CC	Control Cables
SF	Splice Failure
SC	Severed Cable
OT	Other

(e) Cause Field: EG - Engine Generators
Description Field:

MC	Mechanical Component
SSD	Safety Shutdown
SS	Starting System
CS	Cooling System
FS	Fuel System
EC	Electrical Component
CP	Control Panel
LS	Load Sharing
GC	Generator Component
STB	Starting Batteries
TS	Transfer Switch
BIS	Bypass/Isolation Switch
RS	Remote Start
IH	Immersion Heater
EF	Exhausted Fuel
RC	Rectifier/Charger
GSC	Governor System Component
VR	Voltage Regulator
SC	Synchronizer Circuit
OT	Other

(f) Cause Field: DC - Direct Current Power Systems
Description Field:

RC	Rectifier/Charger
BB	Battery Bank
DS	Distribution System
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
OT	Other

(g) Cause Field: UP - UPS / PCS
Description Field:

MC	Module/Component
LS	Load Sharing
LC	Logic Card
BB	Battery Bank
SSD	Safety Shutdown
BIS	Bypass/Isolation SWITCH
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
OT	Other

Cause Code: 65 - Corrective Maintenance
(4) Supplemental Cause Code: F
Facility Power and Support Systems

(a) Cause Field: HC - HVAC
Description Field:

CME	Chiller Mechanical/Electrical
CSS	Chiller Safety Shutdown
PEC	Pneumatic/Electric Control
AH	Air Handler
SB	Steam Boiler
HWB	Hot Water Boiler
CT	Cooling Tower
WAC	Window Air Conditioning
VC	Ventilation Component
ACCC	A/C Circuit/Component
HEAT	Heating Component
FM	Fan Motor
CMP	A/C Compressor
TH	Thermostat

(b) Cause Field: CM - Control and Monitoring Systems
Description Field:

CPU	Computer Processor Unit
DGP	Data Gathering Panel
RMS	Remote Monitoring System
MI	Monitor Interface
OT	Other

(c) Cause Field: PS - Power Panel and Switch Gear
Description Field:

CB	Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
TS	Transfer Switch
XFMR	Transformer
MES	Main Entrance Switch
DP	Distribution Panel
SI	Sync Inverter
OT	Other

(d) Cause Field: CD - Cable Distribution
Description Fields:

PC	Power Cables
CC	Control Cables
SF	Splice Failure
SC	Severed Cable
OT	Other

(e) Cause Field: EG - Engine Generators
Description Field:

MC	Mechanical Component
SSD	Safety Shutdown
SS	Starting System
CS	Cooling System
FS	Fuel System
EC	Electrical Component
CP	Control Panel
LS	Load Sharing
GC	Generator Component
STB	Starting Batteries
TS	Transfer Switch
BIS	Bypass/Isolation Switch
RS	Remote Start
IH	Immersion Heater
EF	Exhausted Fuel
RC	Rectifier/Charger
GSC	Governor System Component
VR	Voltage Regulator
SC	Synchronizer Circuit
OT	Other

(f) Cause Field: DC - Direct Current Power Systems
Description Field:

RC	Rectifier/Charger
BB	Battery Bank
DS	Distribution System
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
OT	Other

(g) Cause Field: UP - UPS / PCS
Description Field:

MC	Module/Component
LS	Load Sharing
LC	Logic Card
BB	Battery Bank
SSD	Safety Shutdown
BIS	Bypass/Isolation SWITCH
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
OT	Other

Cause Code: 80 - Equipment Failure
(5) Supplemental Cause Code: F
Facility Power and Support Systems

(a) Cause Field: HC - HVAC
Description Field:

CME	Chiller Mechanical/Electrical
CSS	Chiller Safety Shutdown
PEC	Pneumatic/Electric Control
AH	Air Handler
SB	Steam Boiler
HWB	Hot Water Boiler
CT	Cooling Tower
WAC	Window Air Conditioning
VC	Ventilation Component
ACCC	A/C Circuit/Component
HEAT	Heating Component
FM	Fan Motor
CMP	A/C Compressor
TH	Thermostat

(b) Cause Field: CM - Control and Monitoring Systems
Description Field:

CPU	Computer Processor Unit
DGP	Data Gathering Panel
RMS	Remote Monitoring System
MI	Monitor Interface
OT	Other

(c) Cause Field: PS - Power Panel and Switch Gear
Description Field:

CB	Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
TS	Transfer Switch
XFMR	Transformer
MES	Main Entrance Switch
DP	Distribution Panel
SI	Sync Inverter
OT	Other

(d) Cause Field: CD - Cable Distribution
Description Fields:

PC	Power Cables
CC	Control Cables
SF	Splice Failure
SC	Severed Cable
OT	Other

(e) Cause Field: EG - Engine Generators
Description Field:

MC	Mechanical Component
SSD	Safety Shutdown
SS	Starting System
CS	Cooling System
FS	Fuel System
EC	Electrical Component
CP	Control Panel
LS	Load Sharing
GC	Generator Component
STB	Starting Batteries
TS	Transfer Switch
BIS	Bypass/Isolation Switch
RS	Remote Start
IH	Immersion Heater
EF	Exhausted Fuel
RC	Rectifier/Charger
GSC	Governor System Component
VR	Voltage Regulator
SC	Synchronizer Circuit
OT	Other

(f) Cause Field: DC - Direct Current Power Systems
Description Field:

RC	Rectifier/Charger
BB	Battery Bank
DS	Distribution System
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
OT	Other

(g) Cause Field: UP - UPS / PCS
Description Field

MC	Module/Component
LS	Load Sharing
LC	Logic Card
BB	Battery Bank
SSD	Safety Shutdown
BIS	Bypass/Isolation SWITCH
BE	Battery Charge Exhausted
OT	Other

Cause Code: 82 - Prime Power

(6) Supplemental Cause Code: F

Facility Power and Support Systems

(a) Cause Field: PS - Power Panel and Switch Center

Description Field:

CB	Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
TS	Transfer Switch
XFMR	Transformer
MES	Main Entrance Switch
DP	Distribution Panel
SI	Sync Inverter
OT	Other

(b) Cause Field: CD - Cable Distribution

Description Fields:

PC	Power Cables
CC	Control Cables
SF	Splice Failure
SC	Severed Cable
OT	Other

(c)) Cause Field: PI - Power Interruption/Spikes/Fluctuations

Description Fields:

MU	Main Utility
US	Utility Substation
UX	Utility Transformer
FS	FAA Substation
FT	FAA Transformer
OT	Other

(d) Cause Field: EG - Engine Generators

Description Field:

MC	Mechanical Component
SSD	Safety Shutdown
SS	Starting System
CS	Cooling System
FS	Fuel System
EC	Electrical Component
CP	Control Panel
LS	Load Sharing
GC	Generator Component
STB	Starting Batteries
TS	Transfer Switch
BIS	Bypass/Isolation Switch
RS	Remote Start
IH	Immersion Heater
EF	Exhausted Fuel
RC	Rectifier/Charger
GSC	Governor System Component
VR	Voltage Regulator
SC	Synchronizer Circuit
OT	Other

Cause Code: 82 - Prime Power

(7) Supplemental Cause Code: F

Facility Power and Support Systems

(a) Cause Field: PS - Power Panel and Switch Center

Description Field:

CB	Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
TS	Transfer Switch
XFMR	Transformer
MES	Main Entrance Switch
DP	Distribution Panel
SI	Sync Inverter
OT	Other
GC	Generator Component
STB	Starting Batteries
TS	Transfer Switch
BIS	Bypass/Isolation Switch
RS	Remote Start

(b) Cause Field: CD - Cable Distribution

Description Fields:

PC	Power Cables
CC	Control Cables
SF	Splice Failure
SC	Severed Cable
OT	Other

(c) Cause Field: PI - Power Interruption/Spikes/Fluctuations

Description Fields:

MU	Main Utility
US	Utility Substation
UX	Utility Transformer
FS	FAA Substation
FT	FAA Transformer
OT	Other

(d) Cause Field: EG - Engine Generators

Description Field:

MC	Mechanical Component
SSD	Safety Shutdown
SS	Starting System
CS	Cooling System
FS	Fuel System
EC	Electrical Component
CP	Control Panel
LS	Load Sharing
IH	Immersion Heater
EF	Exhausted Fuel
RC	Rectifier/Charger
GSC	Governor System Component
VR	Voltage Regulator
SC	Synchronizer Circuit
OT	Other

Cause Code: 83 - Stand-by Power
(6) Supplemental Cause Code: **F**
Facility Power and Support Systems

(a) Cause Field: **PS** - Power Panel and Switch Center
Description Field:

CB	Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
TS	Transfer Switch
XFMR	Transformer
MES	Main Entrance Switch
DP	Distribution Panel
SI	Sync Inverter
OT	Other

(b) Cause Field: **CD** - Cable Distribution
Description Fields:

PC	Power Cables
CC	Control Cables
SF	Splice Failure
SC	Severed Cable
OT	Other

(c) Cause Field: **PI** - Power Interruption/Spikes/Fluctuations
Description Fields:

MU	Main Utility
US	Utility Substation
UX	Utility Transformer
FS	FAA Substation
FT	FAA Transformer
OT	Other

(d) Cause Field: **EG** - Engine Generators
Description Field:

MC	Mechanical Component
SSD	Safety Shutdown
SS	Starting System
CS	Cooling System
FS	Fuel System
EC	Electrical Component
CP	Control Panel
LS	Load Sharing
GC	Generator Component
STB	Starting Batteries
TS	Transfer Switch
BIS	Bypass/Isolation Switch
RS	Remote Start
IH	Immersion Heater
EF	Exhausted Fuel
RC	Rectifier/Charger
GSC	Governor System Component
VR	Voltage Regulator
SC	Synchronizer Circuit
OT	Other

A-18. NATIONAL AIRSPACE PERFORMANCE REPORTING SYSTEM (NAPRS) COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

AFSS	Automated Flight Service Station
AIRAD	Airman Advisory
AJW	NAS Quality Assurance and Performance Team (AJW-162)
ALF	Administrative Line Frequency Definition Record
AMASS	Airport Movement Area Safety System
ANK	Alphanumeric Keyboard
ANICS	Alaskan NAS Interfacility Communication System
APG	Azimuth Pulse Generator
AT	Air Traffic
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATCSCC	ATC Systems Command Center
ATO	Air Traffic Organization
CENRAP	Center Radar ARTS Processing
CERAP	Combined Center/RAPCON
CFCS	Central Flow Control Service
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
CMLR	Communications Microwave Link Repeater
CMLT	Communications Microwave Link Terminal
CPU	Central Processor Utilization
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CVG	Character Vector Generator
DADES	Data Acquisition and Display System
DBRITE	Digital Bright Radar Indicator Tower Equipment
E/G	Engine Generator
ECM	Electronic Counter Measures
ECCM	Electronic Counter Counter Measures
EOF	Emergency Operating Facility
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
ETMS	Enhanced Traffic Management System
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FDAT	Flight Data Entry and Printout (FDEP) Service
FDP	Flight Data Processing
FSEP	Facility, Service, and Equipment Profile
FSP	Flight Strip Printer
FSS	Flight Service Station
GENOT	General Notice
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time (no longer used; see UTC)
HF	High Frequency
HF/SSB	High Frequency/Single Sideband
IDENT	Identification
IFDS	Interfacility Data System
IFF	Military Mode 4 Processor
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules

ILS	Instrument Landing System
MCS	Monitor and Control Software
IOP	Input/Output Processor (Also IOPB)
KW	Kilowatt
LAD	Administrative/General Report
LCM	MMS Corrective Maintenance Screen
LEM	Log Equipment Modification
LW	Log Interrupt Report
MCR	Multichannel Recorder
MHFR	Military Height Finder Radar
MIG	Common Digitizer Military Interface Group
MMS	Maintenance Management System
MODEM	Modulator/Demodulator
MPL	Minimum Performance Level
MTBO	Mean Time Between Outages
MTTR	Mean Time To Repair
NAPRS	National Airspace Performance Reporting System
NAS	National Airspace System
NASPAS	National Airspace System Performance Analysis System
NODB	National Outage Data Base
NOTAM	Notice to Airmen
NXRAD	Next Generation Weather Radar
OPSNET	Operations Network
OS	Operating System
PIREP	Pilot Report
PPI	Plan Position Indicator
PRM	Precision Runway Monitor
PUP	Principal User Processor
RAIL	Runway Alignment Indicator Light
RANK	Replacement Alphanumeric Keyboard
RCU	Reconfiguration Control Unit
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
RMM	Remote Maintenance Monitoring
RMMS	Remote Maintenance Monitoring System
RS	Reduced Facility or Service
SCIP	Surveillance Communications Interface Processor
SSB	Single Side Band
TELCO	Telephone Line (Commercial)
TMCC	Traffic Management Computer Complex
TRACON	Terminal Radar Control Facility
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Source
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
VHF	Very High Frequency

A-19. ASSOCIATED/RELATED FACILITY/SERVICE TABLE.

FACILITY TYPE	ASSOCIATED SERVICE	SERVICE FAULT LOCATION	RELATED SERVICE	SERVICE FAULT LOCATION
AFSS	FSSAS	REMOTE 'S'		
ARSR	RDAT	REMOTE 'S'	RDAT(from CD)/BDAT	REMOTE 'S'
ARTS	TARS/IDAT	CONTROL 'C'	TSEC/RTADS/RTRDS	CONTROL 'C'
ASDE	ASDES	CONTROL 'C'		
ASR	TRAD	REMOTE 'S'	TSEC/TARS/RTADS/RTRDS	REMOTE 'S'
ATCBI	BDAT	REMOTE 'S'	BDAT(from CD)/ETARS	REMOTE 'S'
ATCRB	TSEC /BDAT	REMOTE 'S'	TARS/BDAT(from CD)/RTADS/ETARS	REMOTE 'S'
ATOP	CODAP	CONTROL'C'		
AWP	AWPS	CONTROL 'C'		
CCCH	CFAD/ FDAT/IDAT	CONTROL 'C'	CRAD	CONTROL 'C'
CD	BDAT/RDAT	REMOTE 'S'	ETARS	REMOTE 'S'
CMLT	FDAT /IDAT/RTADS	LINK 'F'		
CNS	CNSS	CONTROL 'C'		
DSR	CRAD	CONTROL 'C'	CFAD	CONTROL 'C'
ECG	DRAD	CONTROL 'C'	CFAD	CONTROL 'C'
FDIOR	FDAT	REMOTE 'S'		
FSDPS	FSSPS	CONTROL 'C'		
MEART	ETARS			
MODES	MDAT/MSEC	REMOTE 'S'	TARS/ETARS	REMOTE 'S'
MPS	MPSS	CONTROL 'C'		
NADIN	NADS (SWITCH)	CONTROL 'C'		
	NAMS (CONCENTRATOR)	REMOTE 'S'		
OFDPS	COFAD	CONTROL 'C'		
RBDPE	TARS	CONTROL 'C'	TSEC	CONTROL 'C'
RCAG	ECOM	REMOTE 'S'		
RCLR	ECOM/ERAD/ESEC/BDAT/			
	RDAT/FDAT/IDAT/RTADS	LINK 'F'		
RCLT	ECOM/ERAD/ESEC/BDAT/			
	RDAT/FDAT/IDAT/RTADS/			
	TRAD/TSEC	LINK 'F'		
RCO	FCOM	REMOTE 'S'		
RTR	TCOM			
RMLR	RDAT/FDAT/IDAT/RTADS	LINK 'F'		
	ECOM/ERAD/ESEC/BDAT/			
RMLT	RDAT/FDAT/IDAT/RTADS	LINK 'F'		
STARS	TARS/ IDAT	CONTROL 'C'	TSEC/RTADS/RTRDS	CONTROL 'C'
WMSC	WMSCS/WDAT	CONTROL 'C'		

Service Fault Location identifiers are for Services ONLY. Do not enter Fault Location for Facilities

NOTE: This is not an all-inclusive listing, other services or facilities may apply.

NOTE: Each service from ABC ARSR (ABC/ABCZ/ABCY/ABCX RDAT) would each be associated and not just the ABC RDAT

** The Related Services indicated on this form have the potential to fail but may not fail in all cases.

A-20. REPORTABLE FACILITY PROCESS FORM (REP).

Reportable Equipment Process Form

Submit to NAS Quality Assurance and Performance Team, AJW-162, to request inclusion NAS Performance Reporting System.

Facility Name:

Please provide a physical description of the system:

Please provide a functional description of the system:

Please provide descriptions of system malfunctions and what would be considered a complete failure:

Point of Contact/Routing Symbol/Date of FIP Submittal: