

**Meeting of the Study Group on Sophistication of Emergency Telecommunications—3rd
Meeting Summary of Minutes**

1. Date and Time

Friday, December 21, 2007; 4:00 to 6:15 p.m.

2. Location

Conference Rooms No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, 2nd Basement, 2nd Bldg. of the Central Common Government Office (MIC)

3. Attendees (honorifics omitted)

(1) Sub-Council Members

Hitoshi Aida (chair), Shingo Omori, Hideo Okinaka, Yoshifumi Kato (represented by Hiroyuki Mochiki), Eiji Saida (represented by Norio Ikeda), Shinichiro Sakata (represented by Akira Uemura), Sadahiro Sato, Yoshiyuki Sukemune, Nobuko Takahashi, Noriyuki Tsuchimori, Kiyoshi Tokuhiko, Isao Nakamura (sub-chair), Yuichiro Nishio (represented by Toshio Hara), Hiroki Hirasawa (represented by Masahiro Sada), Kensuke Fukuda, Shunzo Yamaguchi (represented by Mitsuo Yoshida), Masaki Yokoi, Tatsuhisa Yoshimura, Makoto Yoshimuro

(2) Observers

Tatsuo Nakafushi (Cabinet Secretariat), Hiroshi Sonoda (Cabinet Office), Yutaka Shibuya (Metropolitan Police Department), Makoto Abe (represented by Masahiro Kurihara) (Metropolitan Police Department), Kenichi Saito (Metropolitan Police Department), Yoshinari Tanaka (Fire and Disaster Management Agency), Hideyuki Ashiya (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), Masanori Takahashi (not attending; the reference described by Osamu Kamigochi) (Meteorological Agency), Hiroyuki Fujimoto (Coast Guard), Takashi Yoshida (Ministry of Defense)

(3) MIC Representatives

Takeuchi (Director-General, Telecommunications Business Department), Takeuchi (Director, Telecommunication Systems Division), Hishinuma (Head, Security and Reliability Countermeasures Office), Yamashita (Deputy Director, Telecommunication Systems Division), Nakamura (Deputy Director, Land Mobile Communications Division), Murakami (Deputy Director, Public Safety Radio Communications Office), Watanabe (Head,

Telecommunication Systems Division)

4. Subjects

- (1) Subjects to be Discussed
- (2) Presentations
- (3) Others

5. Meeting Summary

[Subjects to be Discussed]

- The Secretariat described the subjects to be discussed based on “Points to Review on Sophistication of Emergency Telecommunications (Revision Proposal)” (Reference 3-1) and “Conducting a Questionnaire for Organizations Who Perform Emergency Telecommunication” (Reference 3-2).
- There were no remarks on Reference 3-1.
- The following is the summary of the question-and-answer session on Reference 3-2.
 - Don't we conduct a questionnaire on organizations, other than those designated, that wish to conduct emergency telecommunications?
 - > After identifying the organizations that wish to be designated as emergency telecommunications organizations, we will consult Nomura Research Institute, a research subcontractor on specifics such as destinations.
 - Question 9 of the questionnaire includes the phrase, “organizations or people you want to make contact with.” I think there is also a demand for receiving emergency messages from other organizations. Does Question 9 only refer to callers?
 - > Question 9 intends to ask who the respondents want to make contact with, which includes both sending and receiving information. Question 10 asks what kind of information the respondents want to collect. Question 11 asks what kind of information the respondents want to provide. We are planning to modify the wording to make it easier to understand.
 - The “line holding” and “time limit” terms in Question 22 need detailed explanations.
 - Question 6 is asking about IP telephony. Why don't we include backup power in the question?
 - > Question 15 is also asking about backup. We will consult Nomura Research Institute on whether or not to add another question, as well as the summation method.
 - Question 22 inquires about whether each system is required or not. I would like to know if the question is asking whether the respondent administrative organizations themselves should (or

can) introduce the pertinent system, or if the pertinent system should be introduced as a general opinion. In terms of the types of duties, the introduction of some systems lowers the priority of the designated organization or the priority of the lines owned those organizations, which might be unacceptable to a controlling administrative body.

-> This question intends to ask what the respondent organization thinks. For the opinion of the general public, the study group would be the right place to discuss it. We are planning to add a free-form response space to Question 22.

- When will the questionnaire be sent out?

-> It would be difficult to send it out by year's end. We are planning to send it out as soon as the new year begins.

- Although the capital market has been growing, the list of financial institutions that perform emergency telecommunications in Attachment 1 does not include stock exchanges and securities companies. Is there any special reason for that?

-> What I've heard is that the primary choices were the financial institutions that supply cash to the general public. When a disaster occurs, people run to the banks to withdraw money to live on.

-> I understand that the choice was made from the viewpoint of securing the financial system, but, as this issue involves the life or death of companies in the capital market, I wonder if this is the best choice.

[Additional References for Backup Power during Outage]

○ Continuing from the last meeting, Sukemune (Communications and Information Network Association of Japan) delivered a presentation on backup power during outage based on "Power Outage Support of Telephones and Fax Machines" (Reference 3-3).

○ The following is the summary of the question-and-answer session.

- "Fax with a Handset" indicates a multi-functional printer that has a handset and "Answering Telephone with Fax" is a telephone with a single-functional fax capability.

- "Telephone Office-equivalent Power Feeding" does not specify whether it supports only 48V feeding from the telephone office or it also accepts 24V feeding from some terminal adapters (TAs).

- "In-house Sales Ratio" is based on a micro-viewpoint with a bottom-up assessment. It does not match the macro-viewpoint that indicates the national ratio.

○ Tsuchimori (K-opticom) delivered a presentation based on "Investigation Data on Optical IP Telephony Power Outage Measures" (Reference 3-4).

- The following is the summary of the question-and-answer session.
- The home power storage system is supposed to use rechargeable batteries.
- One of the reasons why each telecommunication device is installed at a different place could be that few people know keeping everything in one place facilitates backup with a UPS. As these power supplies spread and become popular, this problem might be solved.
- The total amount of UPS shipments is not small. There is certain demand in offices. We need to conduct a survey to estimate the exact amount of home use.
- As the number of mobile phone users is growing, it might be difficult to promote UPS installation just to secure emergency communication.
- Next time, I would like you to report any obstacles to the spread of UPS and feedback from end-users.
- There is an example of a manual generator for charging a mobile phone terminal. It might be effective to investigate acceptable price ranges and the preferences of the consumers.

[Presentation 1]

- The Meteorological Agency delivered a presentation based on “Telecommunications at the Meteorological Agency” (Reference 3-5).
- The information from seismic intensity sites is sent through telecommunication lines that are established when an earthquake is detected. The seismic observatories have permanent connections. We also have emergency lines via the Multi-functional Transport Satellite (MTSAT) to send important information during emergency situations.
- We have three requests to telecommunications network operators: (1) securing of bandwidth at the time of an earthquake when the amount of transmitted seismic wave data grows and can cause congestion; (2) provision of sophisticated communication services in remote areas, which will be used for observing volcanoes; and (3) recovery of line failures on a priority basis.
- The following is the summary of the question-and-answer session.
- The data from the tidal observatories in the Pacific Ocean is continuously transmitted through a satellite line, but the Automated Meteorological Data Acquisition System (AMeDAS) has no backup satellite line.
- A satellite link does not have a high data rate, and channels are shared globally. It is only used for sending emergency information.
- The transmission of an earthquake early warning through terrestrial digital broadcasting involves a delay of several seconds due to the data compression and expansion process. I hope

the compression and expansion times will be reduced thanks to the improvement in processor performance.

- It is necessary to send an earthquake early warning through not only TV, but also using other methods, including a direct link with the Administrative Radio System for Disaster Use and portable terminals.
- Transmitting an earthquake early warning in the form of a video image takes some time. One solution could be to send it as a code and display a scrolling news script on the screen.
- Some seismic intensity sites use IP-based public circuits to send observation data.
- Since seismic intensity sites send processed results rather than seismic waves, they do not need high-speed lines. When they detect an earthquake, they establish connections before anyone else so that they are not susceptible to congestion. However, in the future, the transmission of an earthquake early warning could cause line congestion before the tremor is felt.

[Presentation 2]

- The Coast Guard delivered a presentation based on “Coast Guard Emergency Telephone Number 118” (Reference 3-6).
- There were no remarks in the question-and-answer session.

Presentation 3

- Sato (SoftBank Group) delivered a presentation based on “Current Status and Issues of Securing Emergency Telecommunications” (Reference 3-7).
- All base stations and about 60% of terminals support emergency setup.
- Emails are sent as a storage service, which requires a huge system if immediacy is important.
- For address information, several tens of changes occur every month due to land readjustment, etc. We would like to have a common address information site that provides correct information that is as detailed as street numbers. Currently each operator is maintaining its own list.
- When we dispatch a mobile power vehicle, people come to the vehicle to charge their mobile terminals. I think it would be a good idea to install mobile phone charging facilities in evacuation places.
- To limit communication time, a huge server is required to send a guidance message, which is also costly.

- There were no remarks in the question-and-answer session.

[Presentation 4]

- Tokuhiro (NTT DoCoMo) delivered a presentation based on “Current Status and Issues of

Emergency Telecommunication” (Reference 3-8).

- Page 4 shows the data with a control of 80% applied to both voice and data. The reason why the packet completion rate is high could be that the hold (call) time is shorter for packets compared to voice.
- The emergency communication passing lane function has been in service since 2002 in mova, and this month (December 2007) in FOMA. I’ve heard that NTT East and NTT West have similar systems.
- The “Area Mail” emergency early warning service has just started, and it has not been common knowledge. Therefore, it is turned off by default on the terminals.
- For emergency location reporting, the fire and disaster department, which is the highest, has requested about 900 locations. We hope for expansion of this function.
- The following is the summary of the question-and-answer session.
- Page 4 indicates that a communications topic peaks about 5 to 10 minutes after a disaster occurs and ceases in about five hours.
- Emergency communication passing lanes can be set up on a priority basis in the wireless section of the calling side.
- If a user has changed carriers by using mobile number portability (MNP), the user can receive messages sent to the old carrier on the emergency bulletin board service (BBS) of the new carrier.
- Each mobile phone carrier has its emergency BBS site, and although the phone numbers remain the same, users might have changed their carriers by using MNP. There might be cases in which it is not easy to reach the emergency BBS where the target user has registered, and which must be avoided. However, the only way to reach it is to search each for in each carrier’s emergency BBS following the links. If we have a common portal site providing a single place to search, the users can find the target party no matter which carrier he or she is using.
- If a phone number is available, it is possible to search all carriers.
- I’ve heard that it is impossible to search across multiple carriers. I would like you to check if your emergency BBS site allows searching the numbers of other carriers.

[Others]

- The following is the summary of other comments.
- For the emergency messaging service and emergency BBS, the Telecommunications Carriers Association and seven telecommunication carriers announced today (December 21, 2007) that

they would hold a hands-on event on January 1 to 3 during the New Year holidays.