



CIVIL AVIATION BUREAU of JAPAN

How ATFM Assists with Disaster Recovery

~The Great East Japan Earthquake~

ICAO Cross-Border ATFM Workshop
17 – 18 November 2015

Air Traffic Management Center (ATMC)

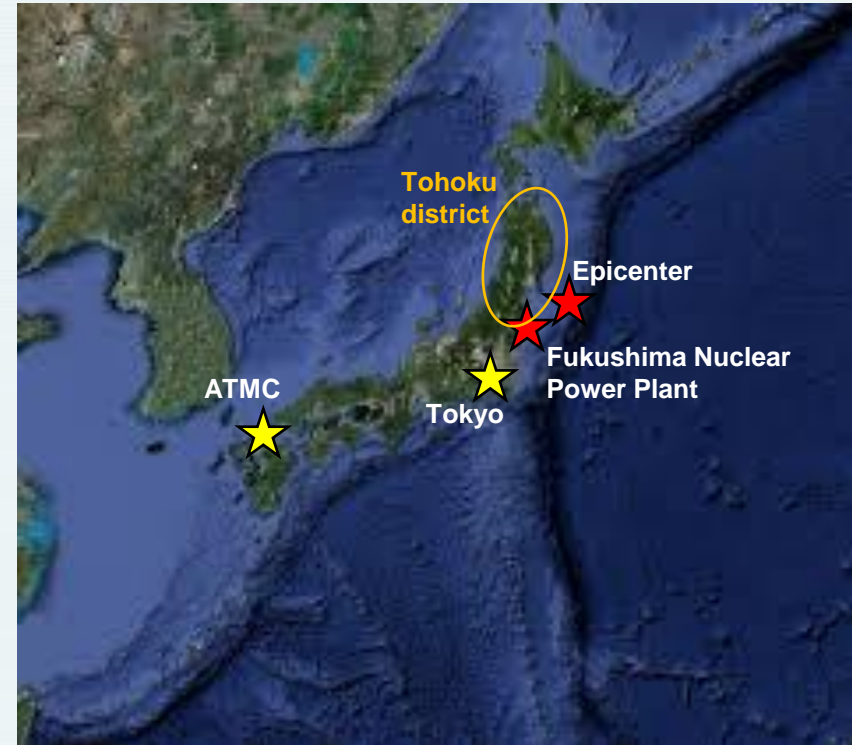
Agenda

- 1. Outline of The Great East Japan Earthquake**
- 2. Impact on Airports and Air Traffic**
- 3. ATFM's response to the Disaster**
- 4. Conclusion**

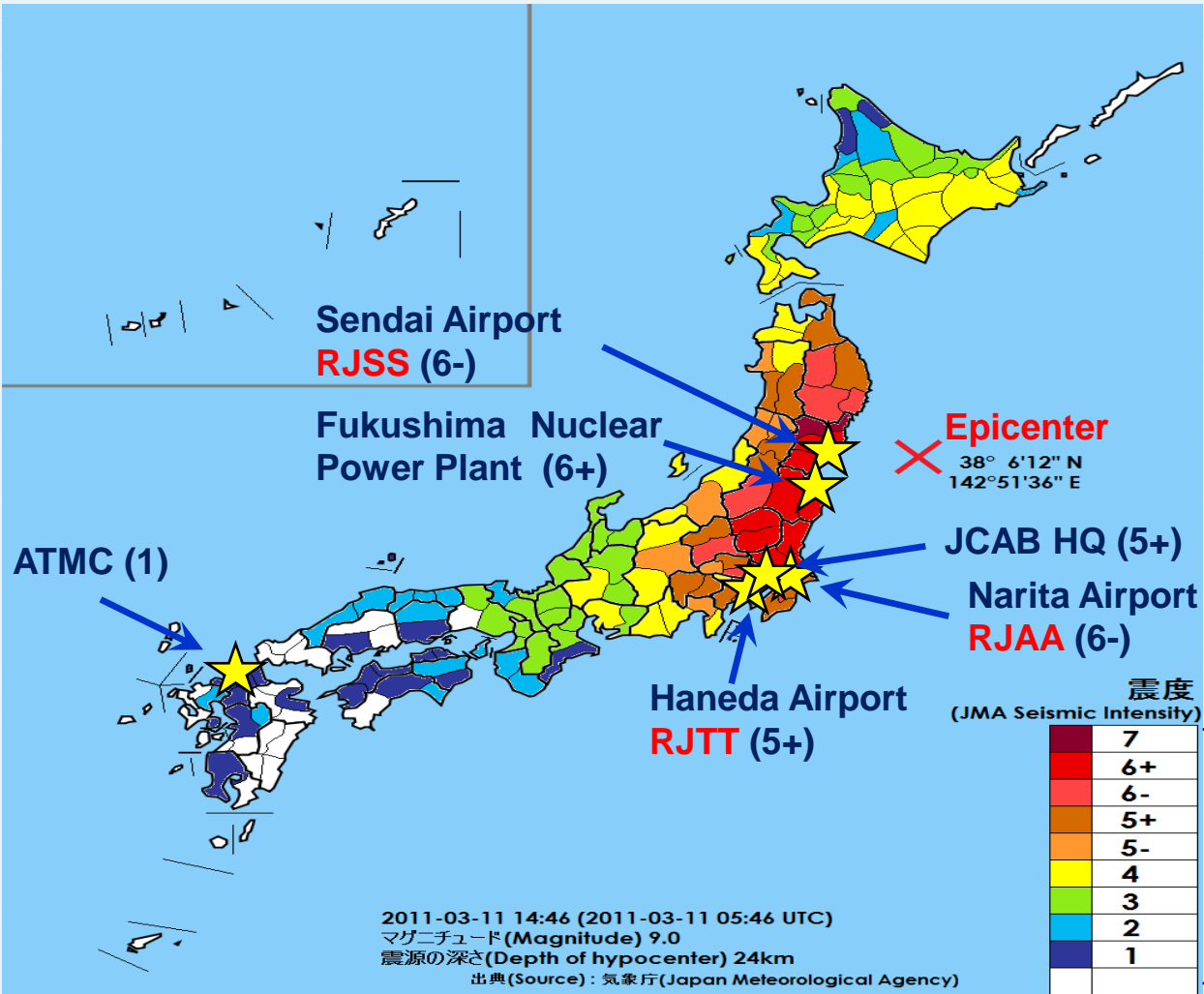
1. Outline of The Great East Japan Earthquake

What's The Great East Japan Earthquake

- Date & Time : 14:46 (0546UTC) on 11th Mar. 2011
- Epicenter Location : 380612N1425136E
- Depth : 24km
- Magnitude: **9.0**
(biggest earthquake in recorded history in Japan)
- **Tsunami**, created by earthquake, mostly affected Tohoku district.
- Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, damage by tsunami, released **radioactive materials**.

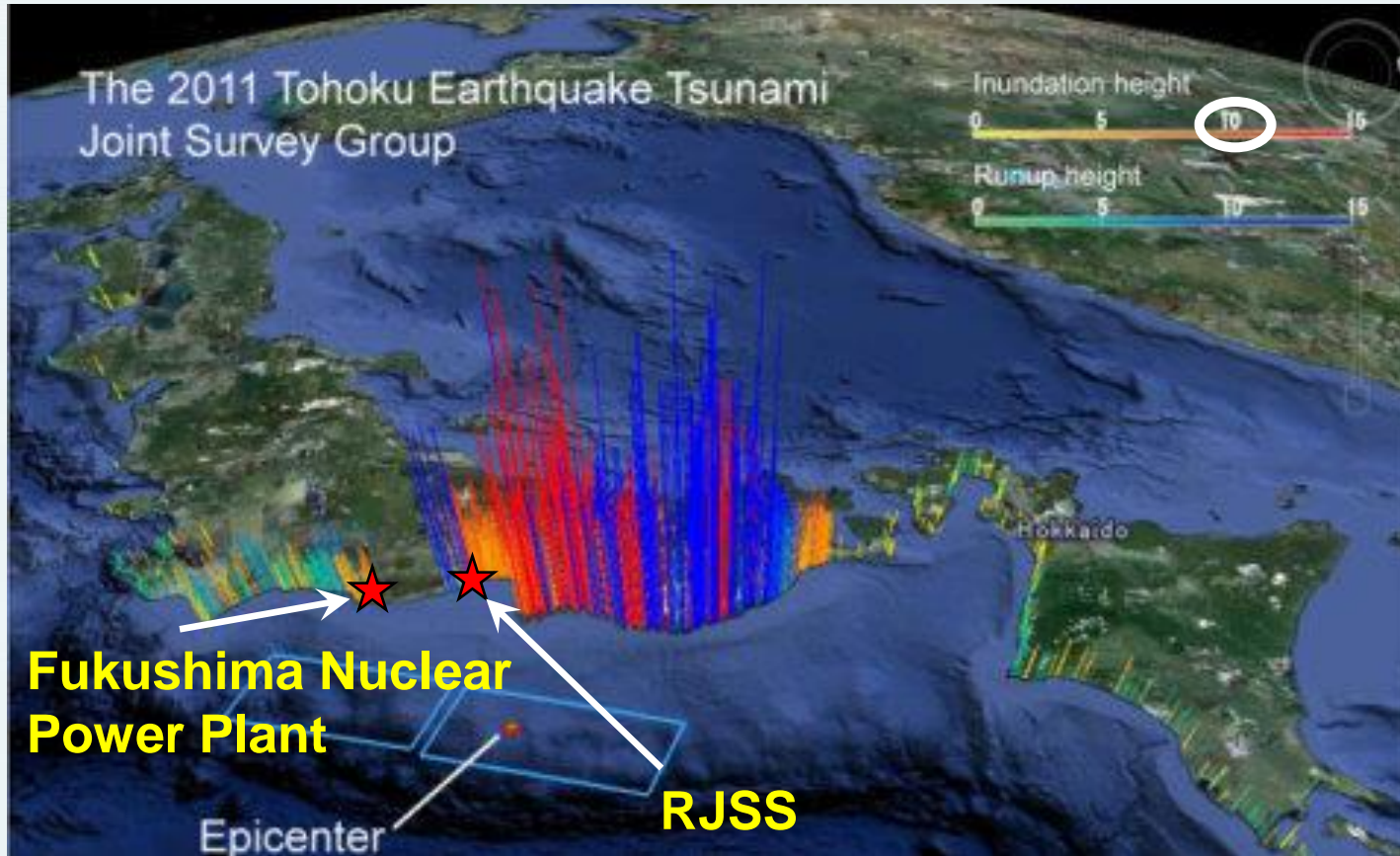


Map of Seismic Intensity (Japanese scale)



The source: Japan Meteorological Agency

Map of the Height of Tsunami



The source: Tohoku earthquake tsunami joint survey group

Photo (Tsunami)



津波は、土煙とごう音を上げながら襲く間に街をなめ尽くした。岩手県陸前高田市。2011年3月11日
Photo by Tamon SUZUKI/iwate Nippo

15 DAYS JAPAN 2012/5

14

Photo (Tsunami)



Photo (Sendai Airport)



2. Impact on Airports and Air Traffic

The Impact of the Earthquake on airports

RJSS ... Complete loss of function of airport

RJAA ... RWY closed +

Immediate evacuation needed from the tower after the earthquake except aeronautical information officers who are in charge of the oceanic area.

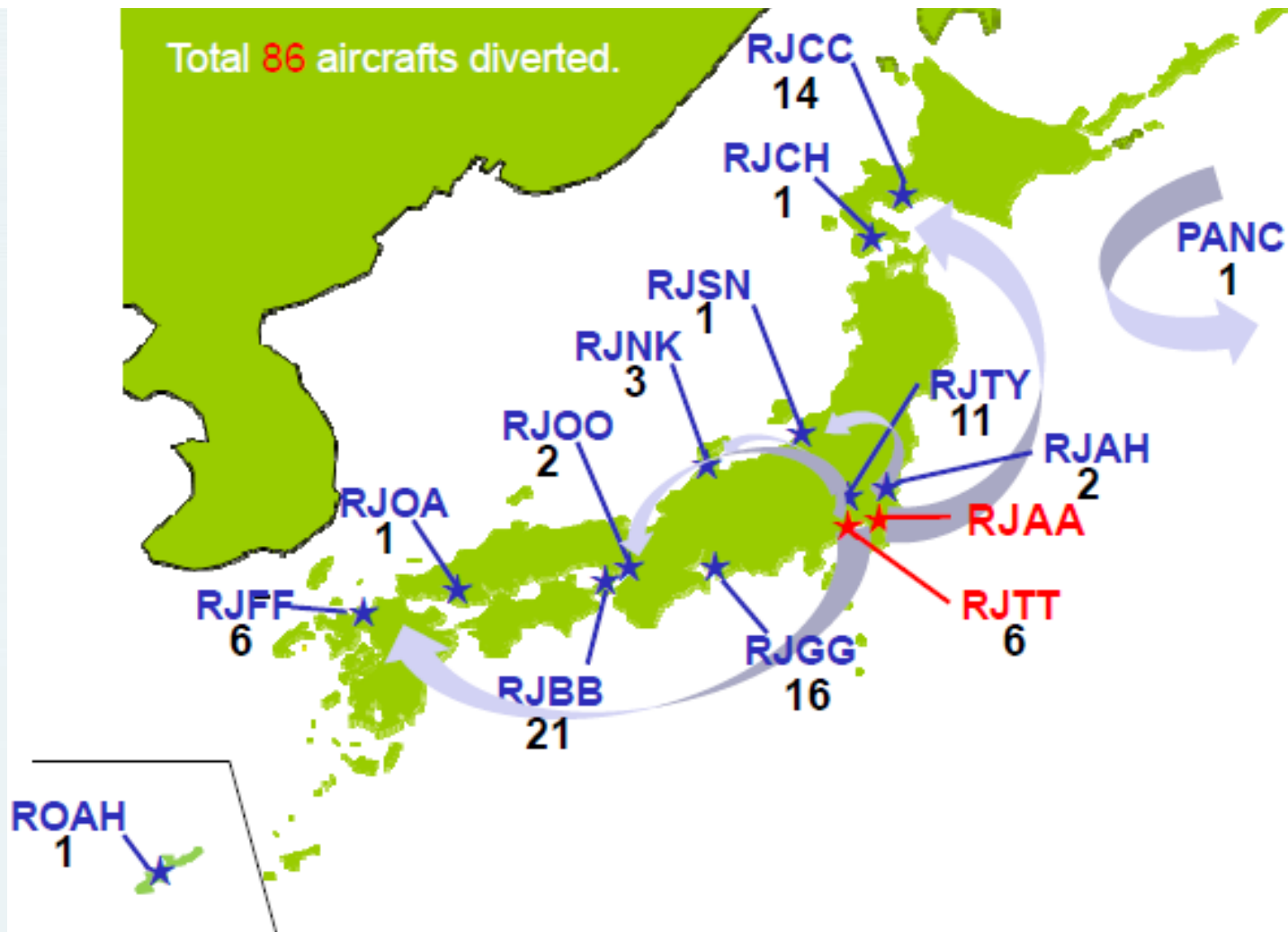
RJTT ... RWY closed +

Almost all transportation stopped. The terminal buildings were heavily congested, no aircraft was accepted during this period.



86 aircraft bound for RJAA or RJTT were required to **divert** to other airports.

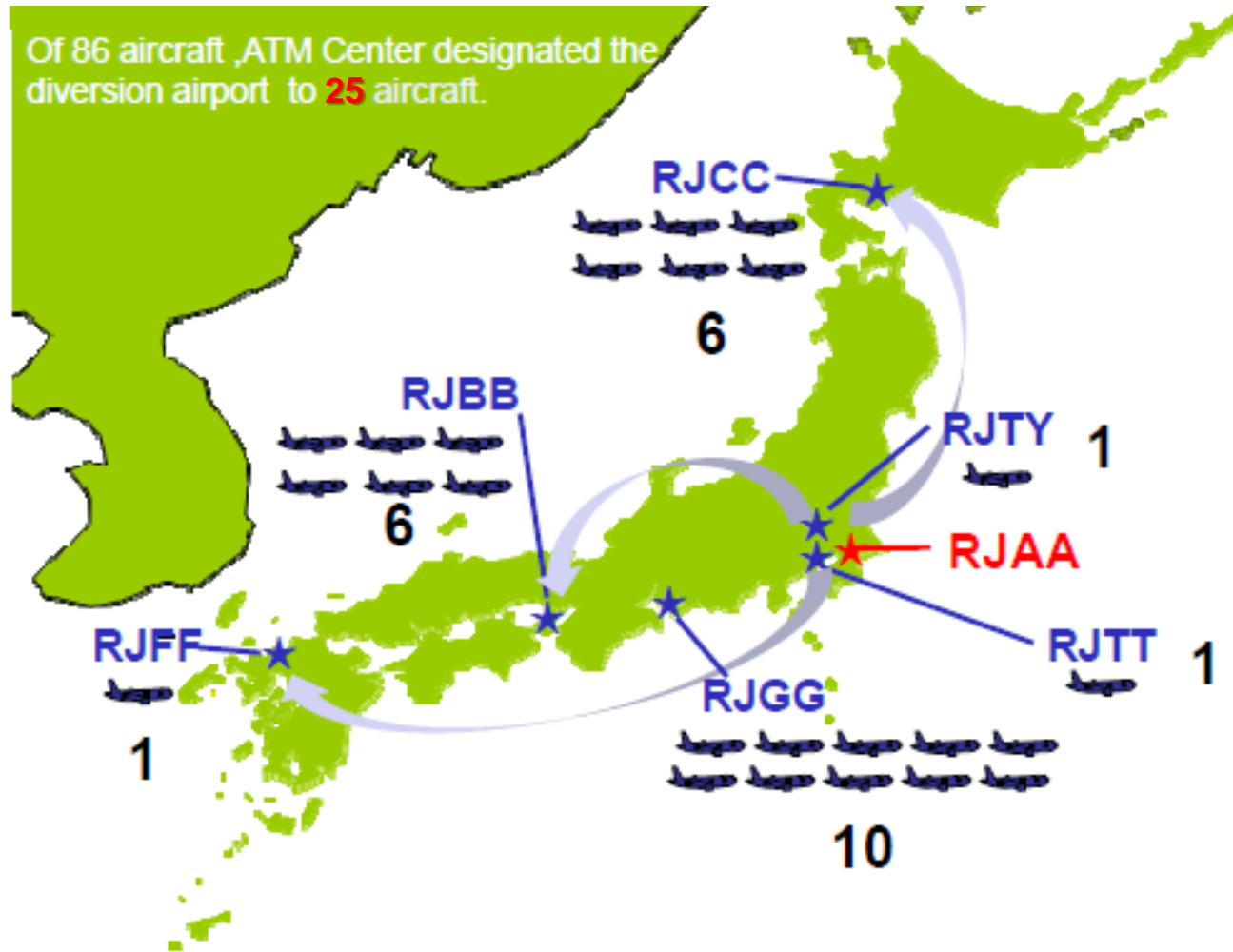
The Number of Aircraft Diverted from RJAA and RJTT (TOTAL)



Airline	Number of Aircraft
AAL	5
ACA	2
ADO	1
AFR	1
AJX	1
ANA	21
ANZ	1
CES	1
COA	2
CPA	3
CSN	1
DAL	9
GEC	1
IBX	1
JAL	23
KLM	1
NCA	2
SIA	2
THA	1
UAE	1
UAL	6
TOTAL	86

The Number of Aircraft Diverted from RJAA and RJTT (ATMC assigned)

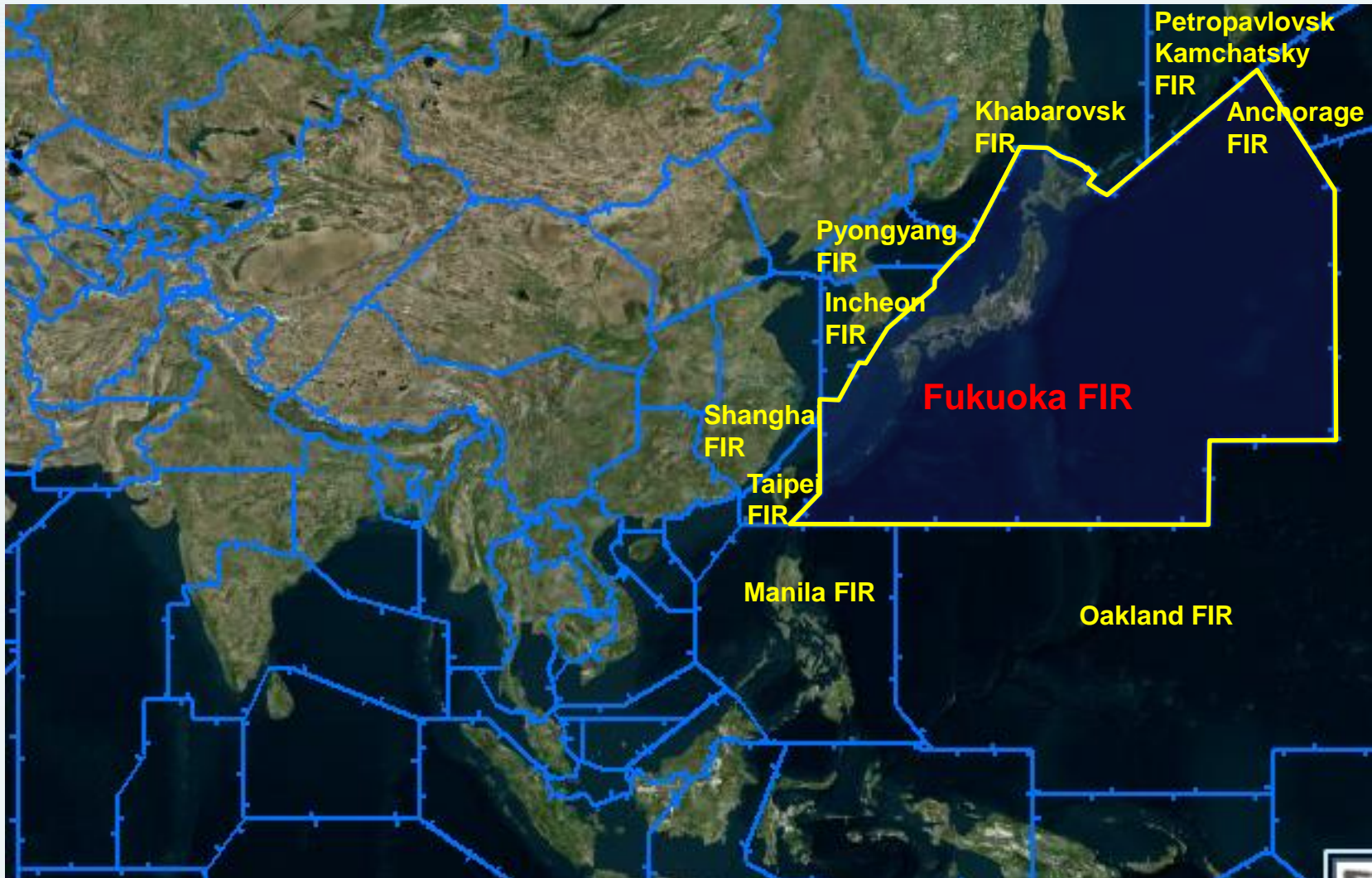
Of 86 aircraft, ATM Center designated the diversion airport to **25** aircraft.



Airline	Number of Aircraft
AAL	4
ACA	1
AEU	1
AFR	1
ANZ	1
CES	1
COA	1
CPA	3
CSN	1
DAL	4
GEC	1
SIA	2
THA	1
UAE	1
UAL	2
TOTAL	25

3. ATFM's Response to the Disaster

Fukuoka FIR and Adjacent FIRs



3.11 Time Sequence (1)

Time(z)	ATFM	Other Events
0546	The earthquake occurred.	
0551	Ground Stop(GS) for RJAA/RJTT from dom. AP.	RJAA/RJTT (All RWY) CLOSED.
0600	For RJAA/RJTT from Incheon/Taipei suspended.	RJTT B/D RWY opened.
0605	For RJAA/RJTT from Shanghai suspended.	
0617		RJTT (All RWY) CLOSED. (aftershock:5-)
0627	For RJAA/RJTT from Manila suspended.	
0634	For RJAA/RJTT from Oakland suspended.	
0637		Sharing information with ATCSCC (Hot Line)
0638	For RJAA/RJTT from Anchorage suspended.	29 ACFT for RJAA 16 ACFT for RJTT In Fukuoka FIR
0649		Most staff in RJAA office evacuated.
0656		Comm. Lines between Russia and Japan out intermittently

Time(z)	ATFM	Other Events
0720	GS for RJTT cancelled. GDP (CTOT) implemented.	RJTT (ALL RWY) OPENED.
0720	Suspension for RJTT from Anchorage/Oakland cancelled.	

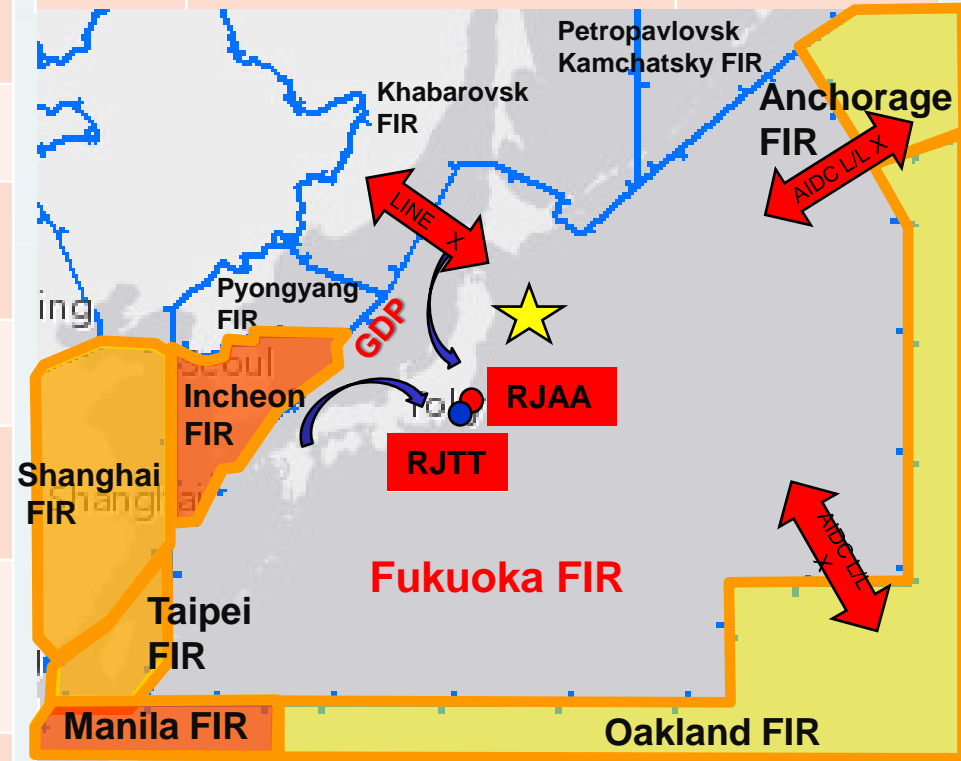
Highlighted by Green : Cross-Border ATFM



3.11 Time Sequence (2)

Time(z)	ATFM	Other Events
0730	Suspension for RJTT from Manila cancelled.	The number of flight in Fukuoka FIR : 231
0730	Suspension for RJTT from Shanghai Taipei Incheon cancelled. → 30MIN in Trail RALT.	
0749		AIDC and L/L between Anchorage/Oakland and Japan were out.
0952	GDP for RJTT terminated.	
1053		GS for RJTT by HQ (Due to congestion of Terminal Building)
1100	For RJTT from Taipei suspended again.	
1105	For RJTT from Shanghai suspended again.	
1204	Suspension for RJTT from Taipei and Shanghai cancelled.	@ 1155 Suspension for RJTT cancelled. (for only intl. ferry, cargo, government)
1455	GS for RJAA cancelled.	RJAA OPENED.

Time(z)	ATFM	Other Events
1500 /12 th	Suspension for RJAA from Anchorage, Oakland, Manila, Taipei, Shanghai and cancelled.	
1523 /12 th	Suspension for RJAA from Incheon cancelled	
1837 /12 th		GS for RJTT by HQ cancelled.



ATFM's Response to the Radiation Accident

(12th Mar.~)

Fukushima atomic power plant was damaged by Tsunami, a nuclear reactor melt down occurred. Consequently, active materials were emitted into the air.



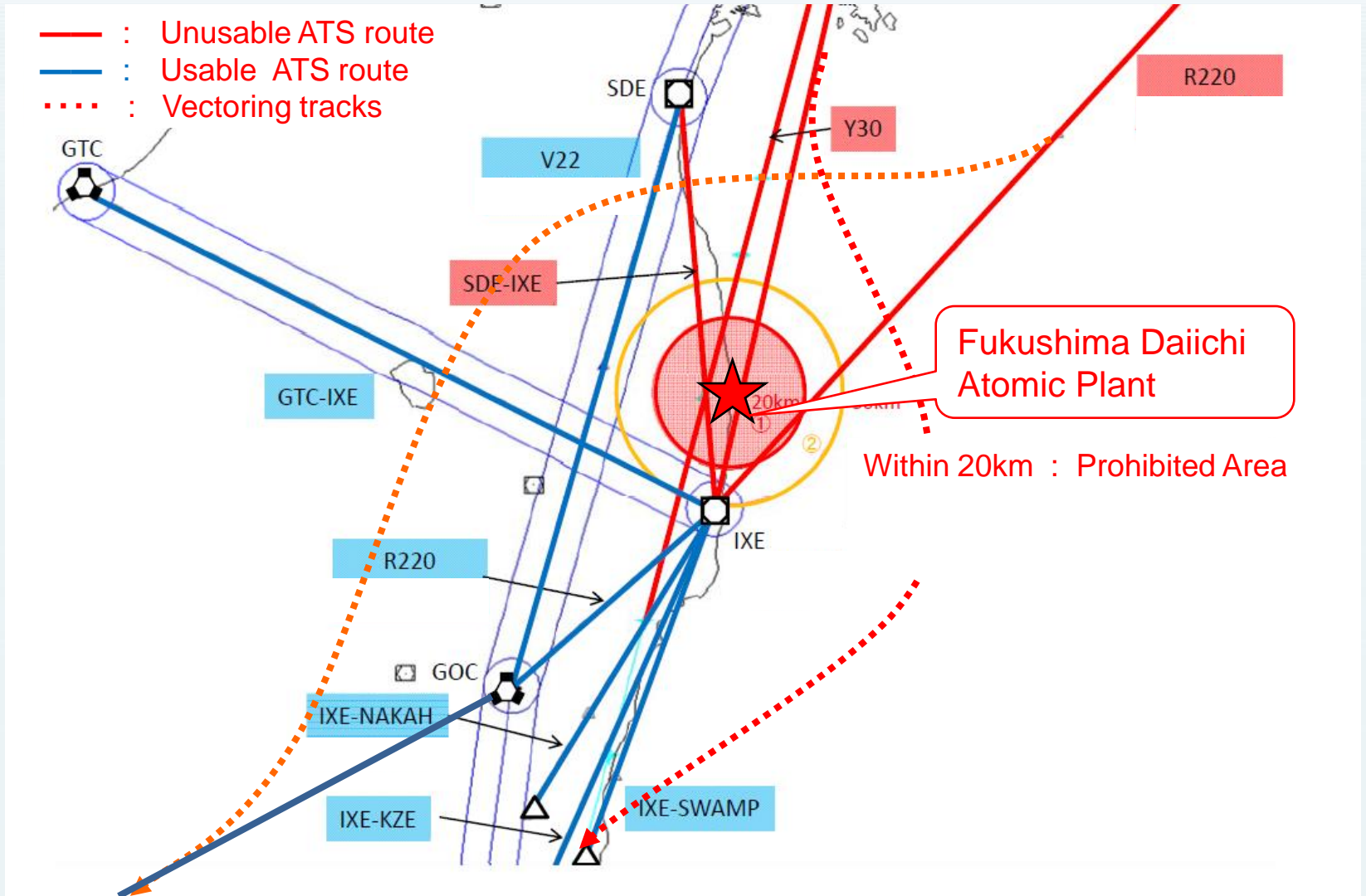
A prohibited area was established by NOTAM and the traffic flow was altered considerably.



<< ATMC >>

1. Establishes detour routes by AIC.
2. Adjusts the capacities of related sectors. (75%~85%)
3. Applies optimum measures of flow control corresponding with the situation, .e.g. DEP Interval from particular APs.

The ATS Routes around Prohibited Area

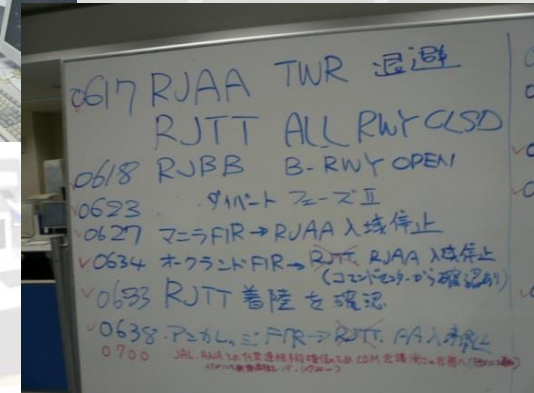


The communication tools for CDM in the disaster

➤ **For Airlines and ATC facilities**
 CDM conference system (IP VPN)



➤ **For FAA (ATCSCC)**
 Hot Line
 Tele-Conference



➤ **For JCAB Headquarters**
 Commercial Line
 * remain connected

➤ **In ATMC**

Large-Screen Projectors
 providing information on:

- Flow control and capacity
- Runway of major airports (wind factor)
- Live cameras in major airport ,etc.

And the white boards



4. Conclusion

How ATFM Assists with Disaster Recovery

11th Mar. (mainly response to earthquake)

14 of 86 diverted aircraft declared emergency. ⇒ **All landed safely.**

1. To Balance Demand and Capacity
 - Domestic ATFM
 - **Cross-Border ATFM**



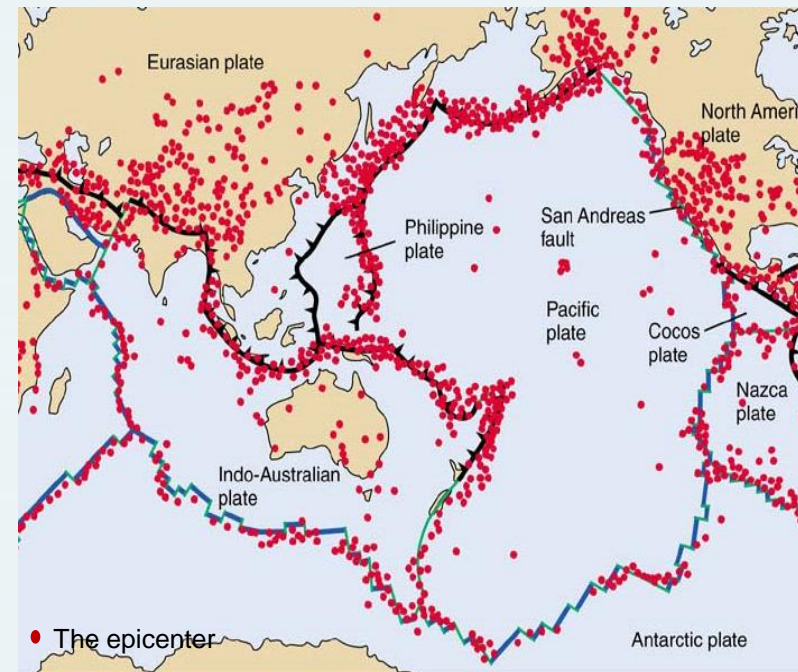
12th Mar.~

(mainly response to the radioactive accident and loss of various circuits)

1. To establish detour routes and re-routing.
2. To Balance Demand and Capacity
 - Apply the appropriate capacity for related sectors.
 - Implement ATFM by the appropriate measures.

Lessons

- In such a disaster, unforeseen problems come about one after another. For instance, infrastructure was crippled, including many forms of communication. It is difficult to manage air traffic properly only by domestic ATFM. Cross-Border ATFM will adequately assist other ATFM.
- Between Japan and Korea, and between Japan and Taipei, there is a Letter of Agreement on ATFM to implement cross-border ATFM smoothly. It is necessary for us to make an arrangement from a contingency point of view.
- Since there are a great deal of earthquakes in the APAC region, it is important to develop cross-border ATFM even in non-emergency situations and prepare for any contingency.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH!!



Jun.2013
RJSS

Any questions?