Procedures for Students Applying to study in a non-Loyola program where there is a travel warning

1. **Timeline** - All applications for fall and full year are due on March 1 and for spring on October 1.
2. **Application** - Student must submit the Student Application to study in a non-Loyola program where there is a travel warning to CIE along with any supporting documentation.
   a. If the student will be enrolling directly in a university abroad, the petition should also include information required by the petition for direct enrollment.
   b. The student must still complete and receive academic approval for the specific program and courses by completing the **Course Approval Form**.
3. **Review** - The Education Abroad Committee reviews and decides whether or not to approve the student petition.
   a. Approval – if the petition is approved, the student will receive academic credit as per the course approval form.
   b. Denial – if the petition is denied, and the student decides to study abroad, he/she will have to withdraw from the university and then reapply upon completion of the study abroad program. Acceptance of credits will be determined by Admissions.

For a list of countries with State Department Travel Warnings please check the [State Department website](http://www.state.gov).  
For a list of countries with Center for Disease Control Travel Warnings, please check the [CDC website](http://www.cdc.gov).
Loyola University New Orleans
Center for International Education

Procedures and Application for Student Waiver of Loyola policy on study in country with Travel Warning

All applications for fall and full year are due on March 15 and for spring on October 15.

I confirm that I have read and understood the U.S. State Department and/or Center for Disease Control Warning for Japan dated March 21, 2011

and that, in spite of this warning and the University’s strong recommendations against travel to and in Japan at this time, I have made the decision to travel to Mishima, Japan to study abroad.

I acknowledge that my participation in this program is voluntary. I furthermore acknowledge that the Loyola University New Orleans does not sponsor this program, nor is the University responsible for my safety while overseas. I know that I am not required to study in Japan to complete any requirements at Loyola and I am aware of other study abroad options available to me.

I acknowledge that my travel may expose me to significant risks including, but not limited to, terrorism, war, serious bodily injury or death, property damage and other risks that my not be foreseeable.

I have read and signed this document with full knowledge of its significance. If I am not 18 years of age, the signature of my parent or legal guardian indicates full agreement with and acceptance of the terms of this release. If I am 18 years of age or older, the signature of my next-of-kin indicates full agreement with and acceptance of the terms of this release.

________________________________________
Student Signature
3/29/11 Date

________________________________________
Printed Name of Student
3/29/11

________________________________________
Signature of Parent/Legal Guardian or Next of Kin
3/29/11 Date

________________________________________
Printed Name of Parent/Legal Guardian or Next of Kin
3/29/11 Relationship
Loyola University New Orleans
Center for International Education

Procedures and Application for Student Waiver of Loyola policy on study in country with Travel Warning

Emergency Contact Information While Abroad

Please provide the appropriate information that Loyola may use to communicate with you in the event of a crisis:

Traveler name as it appears on Passport: Andrew Vo

Email: anvo@loyola.edu anvo2012@yahoo.com

Phone number(s) where traveler can be reached internationally: 81-55-980-0792

Physical Address of all accommodations while abroad: Nihon University - Mishima
Nihon University College of International Relations
2-31-145 Bunkyo-cho, Mishima-shi, Shizuoka, 411-8555, Japan

3-13, Chuo-cho, Mishima-shi, Shizuoka, 411-0858, Japan
Nihon University Mishima Chuo-cho Dormitory

Alternate Emergency Contact Information While Abroad

Please provide an alternate person that Loyola and/or outside sources may use to communicate with you in the event of a crisis:

Name: Yoko Tanaka
Relation to Traveler: JSEP Coordinator

Phone Numbers (cell/work/home): 81-55-980-0792/0960

Email: tanaka_youko@nihon-u.ac.jp

Physical Address: Nihon University College of International Relations
2-31-145 Bunkyo-cho, Mishima-shi, Shizuoka, 411-0858, Japan

Partner University/Study Abroad Program Contact

If the program is an exchange or uses a 3rd party provider, please provide a contact for CIE to work with in the event of a crisis:

Name & Title: Yoji Nishigaya
Department: Academic Affairs, Associate Chair

Phone Numbers (cell/work/home): 81-55-980-0792

Email: nishigaya.yoji@nihon-u.ac.jp

Secondary Contact Person: Ms. Yoko Tanaka
Phone: 81-55-980-0792/0960
SAFETY & SECURITY ASSESSMENT

1. The US State Department website is www.travel.state.gov and lists country-specific Travel Warnings and Alerts for US citizens. Please summarize (do not copy/paste) the current State Department Travel Warning or Alert for your location.

   The Travel Warning for Japan dated March 21, 2011 states that the U.S. has recommended a 50 mile evacuation of the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant, or to take shelter indoor, for U.S. citizens. The U.S. government is also making available Potassium iodide for all U.S. Government personnel and dependent that lives within Nagoya, Tokyo, Yokohoma, and the prefectures of Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Iwate, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Yamagata, and Yamanashi. The travel warning also states that there will be planned power outages for up to three hours. Strong aftershocks may occur for weeks after a massive earthquake and may have the potential to cause more tsunamis. The Travel Warning states that U.S. citizens should be prepared and take shelter if an earthquake occurs and to contact family and friends as soon as possible to confirm that they are safe and sound.

2. With regard to the current State Department Travel Warning or Alert and your own health/safety/security assessment of the proposed location, what risks might you encounter while at the proposed site?

3. While in Japan, I am at risk of strong aftershocks and tsunamis. I am also at risk of buildings collapsing during an earthquake. Food and supply shortages may occur in some areas. Planned power outages will also occur up to three hours a day.

4. Describe your level of familiarity with the proposed international location.

   The city I am staying at is called Mishima, in Shizuoka Prefecture of Japan. The university is a 20-25 minute walk from the dormitory. The Mishima City Hall is right across the street from the dormitory. A doctors clinic is also approximately a 5-10 minute walk from the dormitory. There are two train stations nearby. One is about a 10-15 minute walk and another is about a 25-30 minute walk. A marketplace two blocks away from the dormitory is available. There is also another marketplace near one of the train station.

5. Please discuss the academic necessity and appropriateness of the proposed study abroad.
Loyola University New Orleans
Center for International Education

Procedures and Application for Student Waiver of Loyola policy on study in country with Travel Warning

I will be completing my general electives while studying abroad. I am currently Junior and plan to graduate in May of 2012. As of now, it would be too late for me to attend the Spring semester at Loyola if the study abroad program would be to cancel. If this occurs, I will be a semester behind and would need to take extra courses in the future in order to make up for the missed semester.

6. Please discuss your previous experience abroad or other relevant experience.

I study abroad in Japan during the Fall semester of 2010. I studied at Kansal Galdai University located in Hirakata city, Osaka, Japan. I stayed at a dorm located 15-20 minute away from the school by foot. During the time, I did not experience any earthquakes or such. Life was just as normal as it was in the U.S.

7. What specific steps will you take to mitigate these risks? Please be as specific and detailed as possible.

I will be as cautious as possible of my surroundings and be prepared for any aftershocks that may occur. In case of any major damages to my housing, I will contact the university in Japan and my university back home as soon as possible. If I am unable to get out of my dorm during a strong aftershock, I will take cover under a desk and cover my eyes and head. If a tsunami is to occur, I will take shelter at a higher elevation. If radiation from the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant increases, I will wear a face mask, long sleeve shirt, and long pants in order to limit skin contact. I will read the news every day to make sure that tap water and vegetables are consumable. In case that the semester is cancelled, I will fly back to the U.S. I will also enroll myself in the Smart Traveller Enrollment Program(STEP) to have another means of communication.

8. Please discuss the emergency preparedness and the health and safety procedures of the institution that you will be attending.

The emergency preparedness and the health and safety procedures for the university I am attending are in Japanese and I am not able to translate it. However, I have gotten in touch with the study abroad coordinator from the university and she says that all procedures and preparedness will be discussed at arrival to the school.

9. Why do you think the university should approve your application to study in a country where there is a travel warning?

Even though there is a travel warning placed for Japan, it does not make it critically dangerous to go there. It is just a precaution for anyone that still plan on going to Japan. The travel warning also concentrates in the area that has been affected by the earthquake, tsunami, and radiation. There area I am intending to study, Mishima, was not greatly affected by any earthquake, tsunami, or radiation. The city of Mishima was able to feel the earthquake, but
there were not report of major damages. Mishima is also located at a high elevation and more than 150 miles away from the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant. There might be small traces of radiation in Mishima from the power plant, but countries all over the world have been reporting that they have received radiation from the power plant. I have also been in contact with multiple people from around Japan, especially Osaka and Mishima. They have informed me that Japanese citizens are taking necessary precautions, but life is back to normal. Stores and restaurants are now open at regular hours. My dad, who speaks fluent Japanese, has been in contact with the study abroad coordinator in Japan, and they have been talking about my stay in Japan. The coordinator says that I am welcomed to study abroad at Nihon, however, the semester might cancel at any time after my arrival. Also, in this time of crisis in Japan, I want to experience the difference between the Hurricane Katrina disaster and the Earthquake and tsunami disaster in Japan. In my opinion, I feel that everything that is being report through the news is a bit over-exaggerated. I have been reading news from different countries in the world, and I hear different stories from different countries. I am fully responsible for any problems that I might face in Japan, and I am more than prepared to face them.
Travel Warning  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Bureau of Consular Affairs  

Japan  

March 21, 2011

This Travel Warning replaces the Travel Warning dated March 18, 2011, in response to the situation at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Department of Energy, and other technical experts in the U.S. Government have reviewed the scientific and technical information they have collected from assets in country, as well as what the Government of Japan has disseminated. Consistent with the NRC guidelines that would apply to such a situation in the United States, we are recommending, as a precaution, that U.S. citizens within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant evacuate the area or to take shelter indoors if safe evacuation is not practical.

On March 21, 2011, consistent with NRC guidelines that apply to such a situation in the United States, the U.S. Government is making available Potassium Iodide (KI) as a precautionary measure for United States Government personnel and dependents residing within Nagoya (Aichi Prefecture), Tokyo (Tokyo Capital Region), Yokohama (Kanagawa Prefecture), and the prefectures of Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Iwate, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Yamagata, and Yamanashi. The KI should only be consumed after specific instruction from the United States Government. While there is no indication that it will become advisable to take KI, out of an abundance of caution the United States Government is making it available to its personnel and family members to be used only upon direction if a change in circumstances were to warrant. No-one should take KI at this time. In the event of a radiological release, sheltering in place or departing the affected area remain the primary means of protection. For recent Embassy notices for American citizens click here: http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-arch.html

There are numerous factors, including weather, wind direction and speed, as well as the exact status of the reactor problem, that affect the risk of the possibility of lower-level radioactive materials reaching greater distances. Previous notification to U.S. citizens to leave areas within 50 miles of the reactors stands. In the event they cannot evacuate that area, they are advised to seek shelter and remain sheltered. For private U.S. citizens seeking information about KI, we advise you to contact your doctor or employer. Please monitor our website at http://www.travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/pa/pa_5378.html for the most updated information. Should you need further assistance contact the Department of State by emailing JapanEmergencyUSC@state.gov or calling 1-888-407-4747 toll-free in the United States and Canada or, for callers outside the United States and Canada, a regular toll line at 1-202-501-4444.
On March 17, the United States NRC recommends that U.S. citizens who live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant evacuate the area or take shelter indoors if safe evacuation is not practical. The State Department strongly urges U.S. citizens to defer travel to Japan at this time and those in Japan should consider departing.

Also, on March 17, the Department of State authorized the voluntary departure from Japan of eligible family members of U.S. government personnel in Tokyo (Tokyo Capital Region), Nagoya (Aichi Prefecture), Yokohama (Kanagawa Prefecture), and the prefectures of Akita, Chiba, Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Iwate, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shizouka, Tochigi, Yamagata, and Yamanashi. Separately, because of infrastructure damage from the earthquake and resulting tsunami, voluntary authorized departure is authorized for the eligible family members at Misawa AB (Aomori Prefecture).

On March 16, the State Department authorized the voluntary departure from Japan of eligible family members of U.S. government personnel assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, the U.S. Consulate in Nagoya, the Foreign Service Institute Field School in Yokohama and the prefectures of Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Iwate, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shizouka, Tochigi, Yamagata, and Yamanashi. U.S. citizens should defer all travel to the evacuation zone around Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami and tourism and non-essential travel to the rest of Japan at this time.

Commercial flights have resumed at all airports that were closed by the earthquake, except Sendai Airport, and commercial seats are available at the time of this posting. In Tokyo, most public transportation including trains and subways are operating. Many roads have been damaged in the Tokyo area and in northern Japan, particularly in the Miyagi prefecture where government checkpoints have been established on damaged roadways. In Iwate Prefecture, toll road highways are restricted to emergency vehicles only.

The Department of State is working to assist U.S. citizens to depart from affected areas. U.S. citizens in Tokyo should review our Japan Earthquake/Pacific Tsunami webpage for updated departure-related information. Hardships caused by the March 11 earthquake and tsunami continue to cause severe difficulties for people in the areas affected by the disaster. Temporary shortages of water and food supplies may occur in affected areas of Japan due to power and transportation disruptions.

Rolling power outages continue in the Tokyo Metropolitan area and areas in northeast Japan affected by the earthquake and tsunami. The Tokyo Electric Power Company reports that three-hour outages may occur in various regions, including Tokyo. Please monitor the Tokyo Electric Power Company website, and local news media for specific information and schedules for the planned outages. Radio stations in the Tokyo area that have emergency information in English include the U.S. Armed Forces station at 810AM and InterFM (76.1FM).

Strong aftershocks are likely for weeks following a massive earthquake such as this one. The American Red Cross recommends that in the event of aftershocks, persons should move to open spaces away from walls, windows, buildings, and other structures that may collapse, and should be alert to the danger of falling debris. If you are indoors, drop, cover and hold on: if possible, seek cover under a sturdy desk or table, hold on, and protect your eyes by pressing your face against your arm. If there is no table or desk nearby, sit on the floor against an interior wall away
from windows, bookcases or tall furniture that could fall on you. Avoid damaged buildings and
downed power lines. Great care should be used with matches, lighters, candles, or any open
flame due to the possibility of disrupted gas lines.

Due to the continuing possibility of strong aftershocks, Japan remains at risk for further tsunamis.
Japanese authorities have issued a warning for people to stay away from low-lying coastal areas.
If a tsunami alert is issued by Japanese authorities, evacuate immediately to higher ground.
Further information about what you can do if a tsunami occurs can be found at the National
Weather Service’s Tsunami Ready website, and the International Tsunami Information Center’s
website. Current tsunami alerts can be found at the Japan Meteorological Agency website, and the
website of the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center.

The U.S. Embassy continues to deploy consular assistance teams where needed; these teams are
actively working with our taskforce and local authorities to locate U.S. citizens, visit shelters and
assistance centers, and help U.S. citizens identify public and commercial transportation options
away from affected areas U.S. citizens requiring emergency consular assistance should contact the
Department of State via e-mail or through the emergency contact numbers below.

U.S. citizens in Japan should contact family and friends in the United States to confirm their
well-being at the earliest opportunity. Where internet and telephone services are not available, it
may be possible to contact people using SMS (Cell text message) or other forms of social media
such as Twitter and Facebook.

For the latest U.S. Government information on the situation in Japan, please go to the Department
of State’s Consular Affairs’ website. Information about nuclear radiation exposure risks can be
obtained from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and from the Centers for Disease Control.

U.S. citizens in Japan are encouraged to enroll in the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP).
U.S. citizens without internet access may enroll directly at the U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulates.
By enrolling, U.S. citizens make it easier for the Embassy/Consulates to contact them in case of
emergency.

Updated information on travel and security in Japan may be obtained from the Department of
State by calling 1-888-407-4747 toll-free in the United States and Canada or, for callers outside
the United States and Canada, a regular toll line at 1-202-501-4444. For further information,
please consult the Country Specific Information for Japan, as well as the Worldwide Caution.