

**Attachment C**

**Florida Board of Governors**

**Recommended Proposal Format for New Bachelor's or Master's Degree Program**

University of Florida  
University Submitting Proposal

August 2008  
Proposed Implementation Date

Levin College of Law  
Name of College or School

N/A  
Name of Department(s)

Law/Environmental & Land Use Law  
Academic Specialty or Field

LL.M. in Environmental & Land Use Law  
CIP Code 22.0207  
Complete Name of Degree  
(Include Proposed CIP Code)

**The submission of this proposal constitutes a commitment by the university that, if the proposal is approved, the necessary financial commitment and the criteria for establishing new programs have been met prior to the initiation of the program.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice President for Academic Affairs

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Indicate the dollar amounts appearing as totals for the first and the fifth years of implementation as shown in the appropriate summary columns in DCU Table Four. Provide headcount and FTE estimates of majors for years one through five. Headcount and FTE estimates should be identical to those in DCU Table Three.

	Total Estimated Costs	Projected Student Enrollment	
		Headcount	FTE
First Year of Implementation	<u>\$ 88,685.74</u>	1	.8
Second Year of Implementation		3	2.4
Third Year of Implementation		4	3.2
Fourth Year of Implementation		4	3.2
Fifth Year of Implementation	<u>\$ 106,423.13</u>	5	4.0

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Program Description

Describe the degree program under consideration, including its level, emphases (including tracks or specializations), and the total number of credit hours.

#### *Rationale*

The proposed degree would involve advanced study in environmental and land use law. It is expected that the LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law will build on and enhance the law school's growing reputation in these fields. The presence at the law school of a large number of faculty already teaching and conducting research in environmental and land use law provides a solid base of resources. In addition to seven tenure-track faculty with expertise and interest in these fields (Angelo, Fenster, Flournoy, Klein, Mills, Wolf, Wright) and one full-time non-tenure track Director of the Conservation Clinic (Ankersen), five of the research staff based at the law school in the Center for Governmental Responsibility conduct grant-funded research on environmental and land use law-related topics and, as adjunct faculty, offer advanced courses in the law school curriculum on these subjects (Flocks, Hamann, McLendon, Powell, Wade). The LL.M. will take advantage of the existing strength and dedication of resources at the law school and would also draw on the strengths throughout the University in disciplines related to environmental and land use law.

#### *Program Description*

The LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law will be a one-year program, requiring completion of a minimum of 26 credits for the degree. This is the same number of credits required for the three other LL.M. degrees at the College of Law: the LL.Ms in Taxation, International Taxation, and Comparative Law. The program is intended to be very small (5-10 students) and is designed to enhance the caliber of students at the law school by introducing a small group of highly focused advanced masters students. Admission to the LL.M. program will be limited to students who have completed a J.D. curriculum at an accredited law school. Each LL.M. student will develop a planned course of study in consultation with the Environmental and Land Use Program Director, drawing on the many relevant specialized environmental and land use courses already offered in the J.D. curriculum, including our Conservation Clinic, courses offered in our Summer Study Abroad Program in Costa Rica and the Environmental Capstone Colloquium, and courses offered in other units on campus. All LL.M. students would also be required to participate in a Research Methods seminar for Environmental and Land Use LL.M. students only.

This degree will stand out from existing LL.M. programs in Environmental Law in two important ways. First, this would be the first to offer a degree that explicitly links the closely-related fields of environmental and land use law. Second, this would be the first program designed to take advantage of the opportunities for cross-disciplinary learning offered by a major research university with strength in related disciplines. The three environmental law programs generally acknowledged to be among the strongest and typically ranked highest in U.S. News and World Report -- Lewis and Clark, Vermont,

and Pace -- all offer LL.Ms in environmental law. Yet none of these schools has comparable interdisciplinary capacity or opportunities to offer students. To emphasize this dimension of our program, we propose to require that 6 of the 26 credits that LL.M. students complete be approved courses offered in related non-law departments (such as environmental engineering, urban and regional planning, wildlife ecology) or courses jointly listed in law and another department.

As a program at a public law school, this degree will also offer a tremendous value for students compared to existing programs, even with tuition differential. Thus, we hope to fill a niche by attracting students with a dual interest in land use and environmental law who seek an education that emphasizes the importance of science, engineering, economics, planning and other non-law disciplines in the practice of environmental and land use law.

## **READINESS**

### **II. Institutional Mission and Strength**

- A. Is the proposed program listed in the current State University System Strategic Plan? How do the goals of the proposed program relate to the institutional mission statement as contained in the SUS Strategic Plan and the University Strategic Plan?

Although the proposed program is not listed in the SUS Strategic Plan, the LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law would help to advance several goals of both the SUS Strategic Plan and the UF Strategic Work Plan, as explained below. The SUS Strategic Plan includes increasing the number of master's degrees as one of the Board of Governors' Seven Accountability Measures. (Appendix 1, p. A-1). Similarly, the UF Strategic Work Plan (From Achievement to Recognition: A Strategic Work Plan for the University of Florida, March 8, 2007) recommends increasing the size and quality of graduate and professional programs to align with top ten AAU public institutions while addressing state, regional, and national needs. (p.10) The LL.M. program would provide a modest increase in the size of the graduate program with an emphasis on environmental and land use law -- topics of state, regional and national importance -- while capitalizing on the existing allocation of resources. The SUS Strategic Plan recommends referring to universities' individual strategic plans to determine how each university can meet community needs and fulfill unique institutional responsibilities. (Goals, p. 3)

The UF Strategic Work Plan notes that "[t]he University of Florida is poised to become an internationally recognized institution for research and education in ecology and environmental studies." (p. 17) It also states that "[a]chieving national and international stature in this arena requires both maintaining strength in many disciplines and fostering creative interdisciplinary efforts." (p. 18) The LL.M. would raise the University's and the Levin College of Law's profile in these fields, highlighting the strengths across the campus in these fields. The academic program for the LL.M. also fosters creative interdisciplinary efforts.

Finally, the UF Strategic Work Plan recommends continued and strengthened emphasis on other topics related to environmental and land use law, including renewable energy technologies (p. 18),

and assessing the impact of anthropogenic nano-compounds and materials on our health and environment (p.20) -- topics which LL.M. students might address in their research.

- B. How does the proposed program specifically relate to existing institutional strengths such as programs of emphasis, other academic programs and/or institutes and centers?

This program builds on the successful Certificate in Environmental and Land Use Law which has been available to J.D. students at the Levin College of Law since 1999. It also builds on the strong relationship between the Center for Governmental Responsibility and the Environmental and Land Use Law Program. The proposal capitalizes on UF's inherent strength and competitive advantage as a major research university with tremendous strength in many disciplines related to environmental and land use law. It will enhance the linkages between the law school and many departments and institutes across campus that offer opportunities for research and study in fields related to the environment and land use. Faculty from the law school are already involved in a variety of inter-disciplinary initiatives, as affiliate faculty of the School of Natural Resources and the Environment and the Water Institute, and as participants on inter-disciplinary grants such as the IGERT on Adaptive Management: Wise Use of Water, Wetlands & Watersheds. The LL.M. students would enhance these linkages through their enrollment in courses in other departments, as well as their participation in our inter-disciplinary Conservation Clinic.

- C. Describe the planning process leading up to submission of this proposal. Include a chronology of activities, listing the university personnel directly involved and any external individuals who participated in planning. Provide a timetable of events for the implementation of the proposed program.

The faculty with scholarly or teaching interests related to the Environmental and Land Use Law Program (ELULP) (listed on DCU Table One) met several times, beginning in late 2003, to discuss the idea of developing an LL.M. in this field. The faculty first collected and reviewed information on existing LL.M. programs in Environmental Law.

At a fall 2004 retreat, this group of faculty discussed how to assess the demand for such a program, the type of students such a program might attract, the appropriate focus for an LL.M., our potential niche in the market of LL.M.s, the costs and benefits of an LL.M. program, and the outlines of a course of study. From this, interested faculty developed a Concept Paper on the Development of an LL.M. Program. Members of the faculty interviewed representatives of the leading programs at other law schools to further assess the feasibility and desirability of such a program. The interested faculty compiled the information into a report based on which it could better assess the feasibility of an LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law. The faculty then consulted with our Alumni Advisory Board, a group comprised of fifty prominent alumni or friends of the program, who represent a wide array of environmental and land use practice experience.

At the conclusion of this process, the faculty affiliated with the ELULP met and endorsed the concept of an LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law and submitted a proposal to the college Curriculum Committee. That committee reported out the proposal to the full Levin College of Law

faculty. The proposal was distributed to the full law school faculty in April 2003 and comments and questions were solicited. In fall 2003, the proposal was again distributed, comment was solicited by email and an informal meeting was held for all interested faculty to discuss the proposal. It was placed on the agenda for the full faculty to vote on and was unanimously approved by the College faculty on October 4, 2006.

The planned timetable of events for proposed implementation of the degree is as follows:

Spring/Fall 2007	Seek necessary University approvals <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Seek University Graduate Council decision by Sept. 31, 2007</li><li>• Seek UF Faculty Senate approval by Nov. 15, 2007</li><li>• Seek UF Board of Trustees approval by January 2008</li></ul>
Winter 2007/Spring 2008	Advertise and recruit first students for fall 2008 class
Spring 2008	Obtain ABA acquiescence
August 2008	Enroll first students

### **III. Program Quality - Reviews and Accreditation**

If there have been program reviews, accreditation visits, or internal reviews in the discipline pertinent to the proposed program, or related disciplines, provide all the recommendations and summarize the institution's progress in implementing the recommendations.

N/A.

### **IV. Curriculum**

- A. For all programs, provide, a sequenced course of study and list the expected specific learning outcomes and the total number of credit hours for the degree. Degree programs in the science and technology disciplines must discuss how industry-driven competencies were identified and incorporated into the curriculum, as required in FS 1001.02 (6). Also indicate the number of credit hours for the required core courses, other courses, thesis hours and the total hours for the degree.

#### **Course of Study**

The degree would be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the following requirements:

- § Completion of 26 credit hours in approved courses at the College of Law including completion of any of the following 4 core courses the equivalent of which was not taken while a J.D. student;
- Environmental Law (3 or 4 credits)
  - Natural Resources Law (3 or 4 credits)

- Administrative Law -- Federal (3 credits) or Florida (2 credits), and
  - Land Use Planning and Control Law (3 or 4 credits)
- § up to 4 credits of relevant J.D. coursework may be approved towards the 26 credit minimum for the degree
- § Included in the 26 credit hours are 6 credit hours in approved graduate level courses offered either outside the College of Law or jointly listed by the College of Law and another department
- § Completion of a written project either in a seminar, the Conservation Clinic, or an advanced course
- § Completion of an LL.M. Research Methods Seminar (2 credits) in the fall and the Environmental Capstone Colloquium (1 credit) in the spring semester.

LL.M. Students would be eligible to enroll in any law courses that are eligible to count as electives for the Certificate in Environmental and Land Use Law currently, with the exception of externships. (See IVD below for a complete listing). In addition, the Director of the ELULP would have discretion to approve courses on an individual basis. The Director would review and approve each student's course of study on an individual basis. The written project requirement is intended to provide the LL.M. student with a substantial research and writing project. The supervisory committee for the written project will be composed of one faculty member -- typically the instructor of the Clinic, seminar, or course in conjunction with which the written project is undertaken.

The program is intended to prepare students for a career in either or both of the related fields of environmental and land use law. We anticipate that students would enroll for a complete academic year, either beginning in the summer and continuing for fall and spring, or enrolling in fall and continuing through the end of the spring semester. Students who enroll in the summer could participate in the courses offered through the College's existing Summer Environmental Law Study Abroad Program in Costa Rica.

B. Describe the admission standards and graduation requirements for the program.

The degree will be open to U.S. trained law school graduates. Applicants may be considered for admission if their degree has been obtained from a law school accredited or provisionally accredited by the American Bar Association and if they possess outstanding credentials. Applicants will be evaluated based on their law school grade point average, the caliber of the institution from which they received their J.D., other relevant background that may enhance their capacity to study environmental and land use law (including relevant work experience and academic background in related disciplines such as ecology, environmental engineering, urban and regional planning), and other indicia of strong motivation. The small size of the proposed program reflects the faculty's strong interest in limiting admission to highly qualified students whose presence on campus enhances the program and the school.

C. List the accreditation agencies and learned societies that would be concerned with the proposed program. Will the university seek accreditation for the program? If not, why? Provide a brief timeline for seeking accreditation, if appropriate.

The accreditation agency concerned with the proposed program is the American Bar Association (ABA) through its Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. The College of Law will seek ABA acquiescence in the offering of the proposed LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law as soon as University approval is received. (The ABA “acquiesces” or “non-acquiesces” in a school’s proposal to offer a law degree beyond the J.D., including an LL.M. degree. It does not approve them.)

D. Provide a one or two sentence description of each required or elective course.

The curriculum of the LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law will be as follows:

**Required Courses**

*Environmental Law* (LAW 6470): Introduction to modern environmental regulation and its foundations, covering common law precursors to environmental law and a survey of major regulatory issues and techniques, focusing on the Clean Water Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, with examples drawn from other statutes such as the Clean Air Act. (3 or 4 credits)

*Natural Resources Law* (LAW 6472): A survey of law and policy related to management of natural resources on public and private lands. Topics may include federal lands and resources (forests, minerals, parks, monuments, and wilderness), the public trust doctrine, wildlife and the Endangered Species Act, water, wetlands, regulatory takings, and the National Environmental Policy Act. (3 or 4 credits)

*Administrative Law* (LAW 6520): Analysis of the administrative process, with an emphasis on the activities of federal regulatory agencies. Topics include legislative delegations of authority to agencies, executive branch controls, rulemaking and adjudicatory procedures, due process rights, and the scope of judicial review of administrative decision making. (3 credits)\*

*Florida Administrative Law* (LAW 6521): Coverage of Florida Administrative Procedure Act (FAPA), rule-making under the FAPA, decisions affecting substantial interests, enforcement of agency action, judicial review under the FAPA, non-FAPA judicial review, government in the sunshine and public records. (2 credits)\*

*Land Use Planning and Control Law* (LAW 6460): A study of the legal aspects of the allocation and development of land resources; private controls through covenants and easements; public regulation and control through zoning and subdivision regulation; social, economic and political implications of land regulations; eminent domain; selected current problems such as growth management, historic preservation, environmental regulation, and urban development. (3 or 4 credits)

*Research Methods in Environmental and Land Use Law* (LAW XXXX): This seminar for LL.M. students only will introduce students to methods of academic inquiry including interdisciplinary and empirical research approaches, and will survey current topics and trends in environmental and land

use law scholarship. Students will develop the topic for their written project in conjunction with this course and will develop a proposal and outline, culminating with the completion of the written project. (2 credits)\*\*

*Capstone Colloquium* (LAW 6930): This course provides students with an opportunity to sharpen their skills of critical analysis and to engage in dialogue with leading environmental thinkers across the nation. The Capstone Colloquium will feature seven bi-weekly, two-hour presentations by leading environmental and land use law academics. (1 credit)

\*Students are required to have completed only one of these two courses. The other may be taken as an elective.

\*\*This is a new course which will be proposed to the Graduate Curriculum Committee for approval.

### **Electives**

*Advanced Environmental Law & Litigation* (LAW 6479): Simulation-based course focusing on pretrial phase of a case involving environmental and land use issues. Students work in teams on research, litigation strategy, preparing an expert witness for deposition and taking a deposition. Substantial writing and document drafting involved. (3 credits)

*Agricultural Law & Policy* (LAW 6474): Devoted to the study of the legal aspects of agricultural operations. Topics include protection and preservation of land for agricultural use, federal regulatory agencies and legislation, civil liability for farming activities and the law. (2 or 3 credits)

*Conservation Clinic* (LAW 6465): This course will provide upper level environmental law students and graduate students in related fields with exposure to transactional environmental and land use professional practice, applied research and public policy analysis under the supervision of the instructor/clinic director. It will also enable students to participate in the development of novel approaches to the field application of environmental policies. Students will learn to work within interdisciplinary teams to achieve results that require a collaborative approach from multiple disciplines. (3 credits; may be taken for 1 or 2 semesters)

*Environmental Dispute Resolution* (LAW 6478): The course will teach a variety of both traditional and nontraditional dispute resolution techniques and skills that can be used to resolve environmental disputes. The course will explore the advantages and disadvantages of dispute resolution practices including judicial litigation, administrative litigation, mediation, negotiation and legislatively-created dispute resolution techniques. Students will be required to prepare for and participate in two "hands-on" exercises: a mock administrative hearing on a permit challenge and a mock mediation involving an environmental violation, and will be required to prepare legal documents related to these exercises. (2 credits)

*Environmental Issues in Business Transactions* (LAW 6477): This course is intended to familiarize the law student with the scientific and legal issues that arise in business transactions - including the



purchase and sale of real property, the purchase and sale of business organizations and the redevelopment of property where redevelopment is hindered by actual or perceived contamination issues. Students seeking to practice environmental law and especially those intending to practice corporate or real property law will benefit from this course. (2 credits)

*Independent Study* (LAW 6905): An independent research project under the supervision of a faculty member who has a special interest in the area. The student must obtain the consent of the faculty member and agreement on the number of credits to be awarded prior to registering for this course. The project must include per credit reading and writing components at least commensurate with those of a law school seminar, and shall be graded in accordance with general law school standards. (Up to 3 credits)

*International Trade and Environment* (LAW 6298): Legal and policy issues raised by clashes between global rules promoting free trade and domestic efforts to conserve natural resources. The course explores the relationship between World Trade Organization rules reducing trade barriers and environmental treaties such as the Endangered Species Convention that rely on these very trade restrictions to manage resources, as well as efforts by the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Biodiversity Convention to reconcile the two critical public policy objectives. Equips future lawyers with background to advise how business strategies must account for both legal regimes. (2 credits)

*Local Government Law* (LAW 6531): Examination of the substantive and procedural law of local governments, including organization, powers, procedure, personnel, and of financing sources, including state and local taxation, special assessments, user fees and borrowing. (2 or 3 credits)

*Mediation & Other Dispute Resolution Processes* (LAW 6383): Not available to students who have taken or are taking Interviewing, Counseling, and Mediation; or Negotiation, Mediation, & Other Dispute Resolution Processes. An exploration of theories and skills involved in mediation and other dispute resolution processes. Readings, videotapes, role plays, simulations and critical observation of mediations will be used to develop these theories and skills. (2 or 3 credits)

*Negotiation, Mediation & Other Dispute Resolution Processes* (LAW 6389): Not available to students who have taken or are taking Mediation and Other Dispute Resolution Processes, or Negotiation. A study of theories and skills involved in negotiation, mediation, and other dispute resolution processes. Student performances in role plays and simulations will be a primary means of instruction. (3 or 4 credits)

*Property Clauses of the Constitution* (LAW 6936): This course closely examines the property clauses of the Constitution and the hotly-contested issues of just compensation, takings, and due process. In recent years, the takings clause of the 5th amendment has become a significant conduit for challenges to environmental and land use regulations. This course examines the history and recent development of the Supreme Court's complex and convoluted doctrine in this area. (2 credits)

*Techniques of Growth Management* (LAW 6461): This course will cover three of the more significant techniques of managing growth: development exactions, impact fees, and transferable development rights. The course will focus on the history of these techniques, their current use, and the case law that has evolved. Primary attention will be focused on the use of these techniques in Florida, but not to the exclusion of those of other states. (2 credits)

*Water Law* (LAW 6930): A study of the two major common law systems of surface water allocation followed in the United States (riparianism and prior appropriation) and of modern statutory systems (with special focus on Florida's statutory scheme). Other topics may include groundwater regulation, the public trust doctrine, the bottled water industry, and current issues in Florida (Everglades restoration, north-to-south water transfers, and allocating the waters of rivers shared with Alabama and Georgia). (2 credits)

### **Seminars (2 credits)**

*Animal Rights and the Law* (LAW 6936): The purpose of this seminar is to consider the philosophical and jurisprudential arguments in support of the acknowledgement of moral standing for, and more importantly, the granting of legal rights to non-human animals. The difference between animal rights and animal welfare, the latter being the philosophical premise upon which most of today's animal law is founded, will also be examined and discussed.

*Environmental Justice* (LAW 6936): The current environmental justice movement is the crossroads where civil rights and environmental activism meet and its importance on the social justice agenda continues to grow. This seminar will explore key components of environmental justice, focusing on a legal, health and policy-related framework. After an introduction and background review of the environmental justice movement, the class will examine topics including current legal responses, community perspectives and issues of global concern.

*Law and Ecology* (LAW 6936): This seminar teaches students interested in environmental law about the role that ecological science plays in environmental law and policy and the ways in which ecological science has helped to shape environmental law and policy. The course will begin with an overview of the role of ecological science in environmental law, as well as a discussion of basic ecological principles and how ecology has shaped environmental law. A case study of Lake Apopka will be used throughout the remainder of the semester as a way of demonstrating how ecology has been used in a real-world legal setting.

*Sustainable Development* (LAW 6936): This seminar will explore issues related to sustainable development, focusing on the interface between governmental action of various types and the ongoing effort to develop and incorporate those practices that will promote sustainability at the appropriate level. The seminar will explore recent efforts to develop the technical means to advance environmental aspects of sustainability focused on: reducing energy consumption, shifting to more sustainable sources of energy and energy production, making more efficient use of non-renewable material resources, reducing the impacts associated with producing & using renewable resources,

and lowering the amounts of pollution associated with various industrial and commercial processes.

**Courses currently offered through Summer Environmental Study Abroad Program in Costa Rica:**

*Note: Students enroll at UF and earn UFcredits in this program*

*International and Comparative Environmental Law (LAW 6930):* Emerging developments in International and Comparative Environmental Law are studied through an examination of issues of relevance to Costa Rica and Latin America – such as climate change, transboundary and shared resources, intellectual property and biodiversity, trade and the environment, forestry, and human rights and the environment. Land use planning and urban and coastal development are emerging areas of emphasis. Case studies are utilized to examine these issues. (2 credits)

*International and Comparative Environmental Law Skills Lab (LAW 6930):* This course introduces and surveys fundamental dispute resolution processes other than adjudication (litigation and arbitration) that help avoid, manage, and resolve environmental controversies. Focusing on negotiation, mediation, facilitation, and consensus-building, this course blends readings, videotape demonstrations, short role plays, and longer simulations to acquaint students with how these important processes can be used effectively in environmental contexts. The course includes exercises drawn from both the United States and Costa Rica. (2 credits)

*International Environmental Justice (LAW 6930):* The study of environmental justice requires an interdisciplinary perspective to consider the social, economic, political, and legal issues governing the human/environment interaction. The class will begin with an overview of the domestic environmental justice movement in order to highlight particular universal themes. The class will then examine several global case studies of environmental injustices and potential legal, regulatory, and global grassroots responses to these cases. (2 credits)

**Courses jointly listed by College of Law and another College or offered by another College**

To be approved by the Director of the Environmental and Land Use Law Program. A list of available courses will be developed in conjunction with the representatives of the relevant departments.

- E. Describe briefly the anticipated delivery system for the proposed program as it may relate to resources e.g., traditional delivery on main campus; traditional delivery at branches or centers; or nontraditional instruction such as instructional technology (distance learning), self-paced instruction, and external degrees. Include an assessment of the potential for delivery of the proposed program through collaboration with other universities, both public and private. Cite specific queries made of other institutions with respect to the feasibility of shared courses utilizing distance learning technologies, and joint-use facilities for research or internships.

The anticipated delivery system for the proposed program is through traditional delivery on main campus, with the possibility of some courses being taken during the summer at the joint UF-UCR

Environmental Law Summer Study Abroad Program in Costa Rica. Consideration may be given to nontraditional delivery of a portion of the program as it develops.

**V. Assessment of Current and Anticipated Faculty**

- A. Use DCU Table One to provide information about each existing faculty member who is expected to participate in the proposed program by the fifth year. Append to the table the number of master's theses directed, number of doctoral dissertations directed, and the number and type of professional publications for each faculty member.

See DCU Table One. The proposed LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law is a non-thesis degree. Most of the proposed faculty have served on masters or doctoral committees for students in other programs, but have not directed them. Faculty members have also supervised seven non-thesis research projects for LL.M. students in the existing LL.M. in Comparative Law program. A summary of the relevant tenured or tenure track faculty members' professional publications follows, including books written or edited, chapters in books, law review articles, reports, and shorter articles. To provide a basis for comparison with articles authored in other academic disciplines, law review articles tend to be approximately 30 to 70 printed pages in length, with upwards of 100 footnotes. Articles listed as "short articles" may be up to 30 pages in length. In addition to the publication credits listed below, several faculty members have been invited guest editors of journals. Faculty resumes are available upon request and are also available on the College of Law website.

Faculty Member	Short Articles	Reports	Law Review Articles	Chapters in Books	Authored or Edited Books
Mary Jane Angelo	2		5 (1 co-authored)	1	
Thomas Ankersen	3	7 (3 co-authored)	4	3	
Mark Fenster	2		10		1 (authored)
Alyson Flournoy	3	4 (all co-authored)	6	3	
Christine Klein	2		8	2	1 (co-authored)
Michael Wolf	7		21	5	3 (1 authored, 1 editor of multi-volume treatise, 1 co-editor)
Danaya Wright	3	5 (4 amicus briefs)	12 (1 co-authored)		

- B. Also, use DCU Table One to indicate whether additional faculty will be needed to initiate the program, their faculty code (i.e., A, B, C, D, or E as detailed in the lower portion of Table One), their areas of specialization, their proposed ranks, and when they would be hired. Provide in narrative the rationale for this plan; if there is no need for additional faculty, explain.

See DCU Table One. There is no need for additional faculty because of the presence of six tenure track or tenured faculty members and four contract faculty members with expertise in environmental or land use law. In addition, a search to fill a position jointly held between the Urban and Regional Planning Department and the College of Law was recently completed. This

will add another faculty member with expertise in land use planning and law with .5 FTE devoted to the law school.

- C. Use DCU Table One to estimate each existing and additional faculty member's workload (in percent person-years) that would be devoted to the proposed program by the fifth year of implementation, assuming that the program is approved. *(Note: this total will carry over to DCU Table Four's fifth year summary of faculty positions.)*

See DCU Table One.

## VI. Assessment of Current and Anticipated Resources

- A. In narrative form, assess current facilities and resources available for the proposed program in the following categories:
1. Library volumes (Provide the total number of volumes available in this discipline and related fields.)

The University of Florida Libraries system is comprised of eleven campus libraries, one of which is the Lawton Chiles Legal Information Center at the Levin College of Law. The Lawton Chiles Legal Information Center owns 4,038 volumes related to environmental law, and the University of Florida Libraries system, as a whole, owns 31,658 volumes.\* See also the attached "Review of the LIC Collection in the Area of Environmental Law" prepared by Edward Hart, Levin College of Law Acquisitions and Serials Librarian (April 19, 2006).

\*Note that the volume figures include the following print treatise titles:

American Land Planning Law: Land Use and the Police Power (Clark Boardman Callaghan)
A Complete Guide to Environmental Audits (ABA Section of Natural Resources, Energy and Environmental Law)
Crimes Against the Environment (LexisNexis)
Dictionary of Environmental Legal Terms (McGraw-Hill Professional)
Dwyer & Bergsund Federal Environmental Laws Annotated (West)
Environmental Law (Hornbook), 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. (West)
Environmental Law Handbook (Government Institutes, Inc.)
Environmental Law in a Nutshell, 6 <sup>th</sup> ed. (West)
Environmental Regulation of Land Use (West)
Environmental Science Deskbook (West)
Federal Environmental Regulation of Real Estate (Warren Gorham Lamont)
International Environmental Law in a Nutshell, 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. (West)
Law of Chemical Regulation and Hazardous Waste (West)
Law of Environmental Protection (West)
The Law of Toxic Torts (West)

Law of Water Rights and Resources (West)
Meltdown: The Predictable distortion of Global Warming by Scientists, Politicians, and the Media (Cato Institute)
Negotiating Environmental Agreements: How to Avoid Escalating Confrontation, Needless Costs, and Unnecessary Litigation (Island Press)
The Satanic Gases: Clearing the Air about Global Warming (Cato Institute)
Treatise on Environmental Law (Matthew Bender)
Treatise on Environmental Law and Land Use (Florida Bar, Environmental and Land Use Law Section)
Treatise on Florida Environmental & Land Use Law (Florida Bar, Environmental and Land Use Section)
Waters and Water Rights: A Treatise on the Law of Waters and Allied Problems : Eastern, Western, Federal (A. Smith Co.)
Zoning and Land Use Controls (Matthew Bender)

2. Serials (Provide the total number available in this discipline and related fields, and list those major journals which are available at your institution.)

The University of Florida Libraries system owns 2,984 serial titles related to environmental law, of which the Lawton Chiles Legal Information Center owns 169 serial titles.\*\* Below is a listing of the major journals to which UF subscribes:

Asia Pacific Journal of Environmental Law (Kluwer Law International) 1997-
Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review. (Environmental Affairs) 1978-
Buffalo Environmental Law Journal (University at Buffalo School of Law) 1993-
Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy (The University Press of Colorado for The Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law, Inc.) 1990-
Columbia Journal of Environmental Law (School of Law, Columbia University) 1974-
Communications Environmental & Land Use Report (Pike & Fischer) 2003-
Duke Environmental Law & Policy Forum (Duke University School of Law) 1991-
Endangered Species and Wetlands Report (Poplar Pub.) 1995-
Environment, Energy, and Resources Law (Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources, American Bar Association: National Energy-Environment Law & Policy Institute, University of Tulsa, College of Law) 1999-
Environment Reporter (Bureau of National Affairs) 1991-
Environment & Energy Daily (E & E Pub.) 1999-
Environmental & Energy Law & Policy Journal (University of Houston Law Center) 2006-
Environmental and Urban Issues (FAU/FIU Joint Center for Environmental and Urban Problems, Florida Atlantic University) 1988-
Environmental Ethics. (John Muir Institute for Environmental Studies and University of New Mexico) 1979-
Environmental Law (Standing Committee on Environmental Law of the American Bar Association) 1978-

Environmental Law Reporter (Environmental Law Institute) 1971-
Environmental Law Review (Blackstone Press Ltd) 1999-
Environmental Lawyer (Section of Natural Resources, Energy, and Environmental Law, American Bar Association ; and the George Washington University National Law Center.) 1994-
Environmental Policy and Law (Elsevier Sequoia S.A.) 1975-
Environmental Practice News (Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary) 1975-
European Environmental Law Review (Graham & Trotman/Martinus Nijhoff) 1992-
Environs. (King Hall School of Law, University of California) 1977-
Ethics and the Environment (JAI Press) 1996-
Fordham Environmental Law Review (Fordham Environmental Law Review) 2004-
Georgetown International Environmental Law Review (Georgetown International Environmental Law Review) 1988-
Global Environmental Law Annual (Wolf Global Legal Publishers) 1993-
The Harvard Environmental Law Review: (HELR. Cambridge: Harvard Law School) 1976-
International Environment Daily (Bureau of National Affairs) 2001-
International Environment Reporter: Current Report (Bureau of National Affairs) 1978-1990 & 1996-
Journal of Environmental Law (Oxford University Press) 1999-
Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation (Oregon School of Law) 1986-
Journal of Environmental Law & Policy (Dickinson School of Law) 1992-
Journal of Environmental Law and Practice (Environment Law Centre) 1990-
Journal of Land, Resources & Environmental Law (University of Utah College of Law) 1997-
Journal of Land Use & Environmental Law (Florida State University, College of Law) 1985-
Journal of Natural Resources & Environmental Law (Lexington, KY: The Center) 1992-
Journal of Water Resources Planning and Management (American Society of Civil Engineers, Water Resources Planning and Management Division) 1983-
Land Letter (E & E Pub.) 2001-
Missouri Environmental Law and Policy Review. (Missouri Bar; Columbia, MO: University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law) 1993-
National Wetlands Newsletter (Environmental Law Institute) 1992-
New York University Environmental Law Journal (New York University Environmental Law Journal) 1992-
New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law (University of Auckland) 1997-
Outlook: Environmental Law Journal (Temple University School of Law) 1982-
Pace Environmental Law Review (Associated Faculty Press: School of Law, Pace University) 1983-
Public Land & Resources Law Review (University of Montana School of Law) 1990-
Southeastern Environmental Law Journal. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, School of Law, 2002-
Stanford Environmental Law Journal (Stanford Environmental Law Society) 1987-

Tulane Environmental Law Journal (Tulane Law School, Tulane Environmental Law Society) 1988-
University of Baltimore Journal of Environmental Law (University of Baltimore School of Law) 1991-
Water Environment Research: A Research Publication of the Water Environment Federation (The Federation) 1992-
Villanova Environmental Law Journal (Villanova University School of Law) 1990-
Virginia Environmental Law Journal (University of Virginia, School of Law) 1989-
Water Environment & Technology (The Federation) 1989-
Water Science and Technology: A journal of the International Association on Water Pollution Research (Pergamon Press) 1981-
Water Quality and Ecosystem Modeling (Kluwer Academic Publishers) 2000-
Water Resources Management (Kluwer Academic Publishers) 2003-
William and Mary Environmental Law and Policy Review. (Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary) 1994-
Wisconsin Environmental Law Journal (University of Wisconsin Law School) 1994-

\*\*Note that the serials figure does not include titles included in the following databases to which UF subscribes:

Agricultural & Environmental Biotechnology Abstracts (Cambridge Scientific Abstracts)
EIS: Digests of Environmental Impact (Information Resources Press)
Environmental Sciences & Pollution Management (Cambridge Scientific Abstracts)
Greenwire
Lexis-Nexis (see "Environment" tab)
A Treatise of the Law of Waters, and of Sewers (Making of Modern Law: Legal Treatises 1800-1926)
Westlaw (see "Environmental Practitioner" tab)

3. Describe classroom, teaching laboratory, research laboratory, office, and any other type of space, which is necessary and currently available for the proposed program

There is sufficient classroom space in the remodeled Holland Hall facilities of the College of Law for the one additional course to be offered. A recent survey of the enrollment in the required and elective courses demonstrated that there will be adequate seats to permit the modest increase in enrollment in these courses that an LL.M. will generate. There is sufficient space for each faculty member and administrative space for the proposed program. Plans for additional space for the Conservation Clinic are being considered in the design of the new Trial Advocacy Center which is slated for construction over the next 18 months to 2 years.

4. Equipment, focusing primarily on instructional and research requirements

Equipment and technology requirements are met by the capabilities of the College of Law



renovated classrooms and by the technology services available through the College of Law for all faculty, staff, and students.

5. Fellowships, scholarships, and graduate assistantships (List the number and amount allocated to the academic unit in question for the past year.)

N/A. We anticipate soliciting private funding to support scholarships for LL.M. students if the proposed program is approved.

6. Internship sites if appropriate

N/A.

- B. Describe additional facilities and resources required for the initiation of the proposed program (e.g., library volumes, serials, space, assistantships, specialized equipment, other expenses, OPS time, etc.). If a new capital expenditure for instructional or research space is required, indicate where this item appears on the university's capital outlay priority list. The provision of new resources will need to be reflected in the budget table (DCU Table Four), and the source of funding indicated. DCU Table Four only includes I&R costs. If non-I&R costs, such as indirect costs affecting libraries and student services, are expected to increase as a result of the program, describe and estimate those expenses in narrative form. It is expected that high enrollment programs in particular would necessitate increased costs in non- I&R activities.

No new facilities or resources are required for the initiation of the proposed program.

## **ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **VII. Assessment of Need and Demand**

- A. What national, state, or local data support the need for more people to be prepared in this program at this level? (This may include national, state, or local plans or reports that support the need for this program; demand for the proposed program which has emanated from a perceived need by agencies or industries in your service area; and summaries of prospective student inquiries.) Indicate potential employment options for graduates for the program. If similar programs (either private or public) exist in the state, provide data that support the need for an additional program. Summarize the outcome of communication with such programs.

Need for the program has been assessed from ongoing communication with our fifty-member Alumni Advisory Board who represent all sectors of environmental and land use law practice. These alumni have confirmed their interest in hiring graduates with this credential and the need for a program in Florida producing graduates with this credential. No comparable program exists in Florida at any school, public or private.

Affiliated faculty also surveyed the seven major existing LL.M. programs focused on Environmental Law and determined that there is continued demand for entry into these programs and

employment opportunities for their graduates. More important, a survey of these programs revealed that Florida would be the only LL.M. in Environmental Law at a public law school in the nation. In addition, none of the extant LL.M. programs are affiliated with major research universities with programs in related disciplines of the caliber or scope of those at UF. We believe that these features provide a unique niche for our program to provide training with a strong interdisciplinary component to its students. Based on conversations with prospective employers, this inter-disciplinary character will enhance the employment opportunities for the graduates in government agencies, private firms and non-governmental organizations.

- B. Use the appropriate DCU Table Three (A for Baccalaureate, B for Graduate) to indicate the number of students (headcount and FTE) you expect to major in the proposed program during each of the first five years of implementation, categorizing them according to their primary sources. In the narrative following Table Three, the rationale for enrollment projections should be provided and the estimated headcount to FTE ratio explained. If, initially, students within the institution are expected to change majors to enroll in the proposed program, describe the shifts from disciplines, which will likely occur.

See DCU Table Three B. These projections are based on the conversations and data we collected from the peer LL.M. programs that currently exist, as well as an informal assessment derived from the comments of our Alumni Advisory Board. The projection of enrollment assumes a modest steady increase in enrollment as the program becomes increasingly known. The HC to FTE conversion is based on the fact that the LL.M. in Environmental and Land Use Law will require 26 credits, while for UF FTE purposes, one FTE equals 32 credits.

- C. For all programs, indicate what steps will be taken to achieve a diverse student body in this program. Please create a place for signature at the end of section (VII)(C) and have your university's Equal Opportunity officer read, sign, and date this section of the proposal.

Diversity in the student body will primarily be obtained by advertising efforts directed at law schools, environmental and land use law professors and practitioners, and through any private financial aid the College is able to raise for the LL.M. program from private sources.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Equal Opportunity Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
June 4, 2007  
Date

### VIII. Budget

- A. Assuming no special appropriation for initiation of the program, how would resources within the institution be shifted to support the new program?

The faculty and instructional resources and some administrative support are already in place to offer the courses required for the program. Under the current law school budget, a reallocation of support staff time would be necessary to cover the additional half-time administrative support envisioned. No additional equipment is needed for the program. Funds for advertising, mailings,

and brochures will be obtained from available funds budgeted for the Environmental and Land Use Law Program by the College of Law.

- B. Use DCU Table Four to display dollar estimates of both current and new resources for the proposed program for the first and the fifth years of the program. In narrative form, identify the source of both current and any new resources to be devoted to the proposed program. If other programs will be negatively impacted by a reallocation of resources for the proposed program, identify the program and provide a justification.

Current resources are provided by the College of Law from existing revenues. Any new resources for the program will come from allocations to the College of Law on account of new revenue generated by the program and from fundraising from private sources. No other program will be negatively impacted.

- C. Describe what steps have been taken to obtain information regarding resources available outside the institution (businesses, industrial organizations, governmental entities, etc.). Delineate the external resources that appear to be available to support the proposed program.

The proposed program will seek external resources from College of Law alumni, law firms, other friends of the Environmental and Land Use Law Program, corporations and other businesses, and foundations.

- D. For graduate level programs, specifically address the potential negative impacts that implementation of the proposed program will have on related undergraduate programs (i.e., shift in faculty effort, reallocation of instructional resources, reduced enrollment rates, greater use of adjunct faculty and teaching assistants) and explain what steps will be taken to mitigate any such impacts. Also discuss the potential positive impacts that the proposed program might have on related undergraduate programs (i.e., increased undergraduate research opportunities, improved quality of instruction associated with cutting edge research, improved labs and library resources).

N/A. The proposed program will not impact undergraduate programs.

- E. Describe any other projected impacts on related programs, such as required courses in other departments.

The requirement that 6 credits taken by LL.M. students be in jointly listed courses or courses listed in another college will lead to a modest increase in demand for graduate level courses in relevant departments and colleges. The Director of the ELULP will consult with the relevant department and college administrators in developing the list of recommended courses for LL.M. students to ensure that LL.M. enrollment does not create adverse impacts to students in other departments. Moreover, other departments will control the number of LL.M. students they wish to admit to any course.

## IX. Productivity

Provide evidence that the academic unit(s) associated with this new degree have been productive in teaching, research, and service. Such evidence may include trends over time for average course load, FTE productivity, student headcounts in major or service courses, degrees granted, external funding attracted; as well as qualitative indicators of excellence.

All of the faculty affiliated with the Environmental and Land Use Law Program are engaged in teaching, research, and service. The scholarly productivity of the faculty affiliated with the Environmental and Land Use Law Program is evidenced by the record of publication described in V A, above. These faculty regularly teach large-enrollment required courses in the law school curriculum as indicated in the chart below.

### **Recent Teaching Assignments of Tenure-Track and Non-Tenure-Track Faculty Affiliated with the Environmental and Land Use Law Program**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Instructor</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>
07 Spring	Law & Ecology Seminar	2	Angelo	11
07 Spring	Environmental Law	3	Angelo	27
06 Fall	Environmental Dispute Resolution Seminar	2	Angelo	15
06 Fall	Professional Responsibility	3	Angelo	112
06 Spring	Environmental Law-Toxics	3	Angelo	55
05 Fall	Professional Responsibility §2	3	Angelo	111
05 Fall	Environmental Dispute Resolution Seminar	2	Angelo	6
05 Spring	Environmental Law	3	Angelo	57
05 Spring	Professional Responsibility §2	3	Angelo	118
07 Spring	Conservation Clinic	3	Ankersen	14
06 Fall	Conservation Clinic	3	Ankersen	11
06 Spring	Conservation Clinic	3	Ankersen	11
05 Fall	Conservation Clinic	3	Ankersen	7
	Foreign Enrich.: Current Issues in Int'l			
05 Spring	Property Law	2	Ankersen	1
05 Spring	Conservation Clinic	3	Ankersen	11
07 Spring	Environmental Moot Court	1	Flournoy	3
07 Spring	Administrative Law	3	Flournoy	50
06 Spring	Administrative Law	3	Flournoy	92
06 Summer	Property	4	Flournoy	91
05 Fall	Property §2	4	Flournoy	112
05 Spring	Property §2	4	Flournoy	96

07 Spring	Property §2	4	Fenster	108
07 Spring	Property §4	4	Fenster	109
06 Fall	Torts §1	4	Fenster	109
05 Fall	Intellectual Property Law	3	Fenster	45
05 Fall	Torts §1	4	Fenster	104
05 Spring	Administrative Law	3	Fenster	10
05 Spring	Land Use Planning	3	Fenster	69
07 Spring	Water Law	2	Klein	33
07 Spring	Capstone Environmental Colloquium	1	Klein	20
06 Fall	Natural Resources	3	Klein	61
06 Spring	Property§2	4	Klein	106
06 Spring	Water Law	2	Klein	44
06 Spring	Capstone Environmental Colloquium	1	Klein	25
05 Fall	Natural Resources Law	3	Klein	43
05 Spring	Water Law	2	Klein	41
05 Spring	Property §1	4	Klein	93
05 Spring	Capstone Environmental Colloquium	1	Klein	16
07 Spring	Property §3	4	Wolf	109
06 Spring	Land Use Planning	3	Wolf	71
	14th Amendment & the Incorporation of			
06 Fall	Rights Seminar	3	Wolf	13
06 Fall	Land Use Planning	3	Wolf	117
05 Fall	Advanced Takings	3	Wolf	33
05 Fall	Local Government Law	3	Wolf	36
05 Spring	Local Government Law	3	Wolf	52
05 Spring	Advanced Takings	3	Wolf	37
07 Spring	Property §1	4	Wright	111
06 Fall	English Legal History	2	Wright	21
06 Spring	Future Interests	2	Wright	18
06 Spring	Property §1	4	Wright	102
05 Fall	Property §1	4	Wright	113
	Foreign Enrich.: Current Issues in Int'l			
05 Spring	Property Law	2	Wright	1
05 Spring	Future Interests	2	Wright	23

In addition, faculty activities have included a substantial service component. The Conservation Clinic utilizes the service learning model, combining instruction and service to clients. The service value of this model has fostered collaborative outreach activities between the Conservation Clinic and IFAS's Extension Service, which have led to creation of a new Extension position working specifically on projects and initiatives in the Conservation Clinic in the Center for Governmental Responsibility, the

Program for Resource Efficient Communities, and Florida Sea Grant. Another service activity of faculty is in their role as advisors to the successful student-organized Public Interest Environmental Conference, an annual event now in its thirteenth year.

These faculty members have served in recent years as chairs of major law school committees including: Admissions, Long Range Planning, and Self Study, and several have served on the Faculty Appointments Committee. One of these affiliated faculty is currently serving as Associate Dean for Faculty Development.

In addition, although the ELUL program is relatively new among environmental law programs nationally, a measure of the respect for the faculty, albeit quite imperfect, is the fact that it is currently ranked 14<sup>th</sup> nationally and 6<sup>th</sup> among public law school environmental programs in the *U.S. News & World Report* listings, a ranking based on a reputational survey.

## **X. Access – Bachelor’s Degrees Only**

- A. If the total number of credit hours to earn a degree exceeds 120, provide a justification for an exception to the policy of a 120 maximum.
- B. List any program prerequisites, and provide assurance that they are the same as the standardized prerequisites for other such degree programs within the SUS. If they are not, provide a rationale for a request for exception to the policy of standardized prerequisites. *NOTE: Typically, all lower division course requirements required for admission into the major will be considered prerequisites. The curriculum can require lower division courses that are not prerequisites for admission into the major, as long as those courses are built into the curriculum for the upper level 60 credit hours.*
- C. If the university intends to seek formal Limited Access status for the proposed program provide a rationale that includes an analysis of diversity issues with respect to such a designation. Explain how the university will ensure that community college transfer students are not disadvantaged by the limited access status. *NOTE: The policy and criteria for limited access are identified in Rule 6C-6.001 (11) (e) and (f).*
- D. Provide evidence that community college articulation has been addressed and ensured, especially with those community colleges that are direct feeder schools.
- E. If the proposed program is an AS to BS capstone, ensure that it adheres to the guidelines approved by the ACC for such programs, as set forth in Rule 6A-10.024. List the prerequisites if any, including the specific AS degrees which may transfer into the program.

## DCU TABLE ONE

### FACULTY PARTICIPATION IN PROPOSED DEGREE PROGRAM BY FIFTH YEAR

Faculty CODE	Faculty Name or "New Hire"	Academic Discipline/Specialty	Rank	(For Existing Faculty Only)		Initial Date for Participation in Proposed Program	5 <sup>th</sup> Year Workload in Proposed Program (Portion of Person-year)
				Contract Status (Tenure status or equivalent)	Highest Degree Held		
A	Mary Jane Angelo	Law/Env. Law	Asst. Prf.	Ten. Trk	JD	Fall 2008	.05
A	Thomas Ankersen	Law/Env. Law	Lecturer	Contract	JD	Fall 2008	.05
A	Mark Fenster	Law/Land Use	Assoc. Prf.	Ten. Trk	JD	Fall 2008	.04
A	Alyson Flournoy	Law/Env. Law	Prof.	Tenure	JD	Fall 2008	.2
A	Christine Klein	Law/Env. Law	Prof.	Tenure	LL.M.	Fall 2008	.04
A	Michael Wolf	Law/Env/Land Use	Prof.	Tenure	JD	Fall 2008	.04
A	Danaya Wright	Law/Property	Prof.	Tenure	JD	Fall 2008	.02
A	Joan Flocks	Law/Env. Law	Asst. in Law	Contract	JD	Fall 2008	.02
A	Richard Hamann	Law/Env. Law	Assoc. in Law	Contract	JD	Fall 2008	.02
A	Jeff Wade	Law/Env. Law	Asst. in Law	Contract	JD	Fall 2008	.02

Faculty CODE	Corresponding Faculty Position Category in TABLE 3 for the Fifth Year	Proposed Source of Funding for Faculty	TOTAL 5 <sup>th</sup> Year Workload by Budget Classification
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<b>A</b>	<b>Current General Revenue</b>	Existing Faculty – Regular Line	.5
<b>B</b>	<b>Current General Revenue</b>	New Faculty – To be Hired on Existing Vacant Line	

<b>C</b>	<b>New General Revenue</b>	New Faculty – To be Hired on a New Line	
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<b>D</b>	<b>Contracts and Grants</b>	Existing Faculty – Funded on Contracts and Grants	
<b>E</b>	<b>Contracts and Grants</b>	New Faculty – To Be Hired on Contracts and Grants	

<b>Overall Total for 5<sup>th</sup> Year</b>			<b>.5</b>
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Revised 8/8/03

**DCU TABLE THREE-B  
NUMBER OF ANTICIPATED MAJORS FROM POTENTIAL SOURCES\***

<b>GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAM</b>										
<b>ACADEMIC YEAR</b>	<b>YEAR 1</b>		<b>YEAR 2</b>		<b>YEAR 3</b>		<b>YEAR 4</b>		<b>YEAR 5</b>	
<b>Source of Students (Non-Duplicated Count in Any Given Year)*</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Individuals drawn from agencies/industries in your service area (e.g., older returning students)**					1	.8				
Students who transfer from other graduate programs within the university***										
Individuals who have recently graduated from preceding degree programs at this university**			1	.8			1	.8	1	.8
Individuals who graduated from preceding degree programs at other Florida public universities			1	.8			1	.8		
Individuals who graduated from preceding degree programs at non-public Florida institutions**									1	.8
Additional in-state residents**					1	.8				
Additional out-of-state residents**	1	.8	1	.8	2	1.6	2	1.6	3	2.4
Additional foreign residents**										
Other (Explain)**										
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	.8	3	2.4	4	3.2	4	3.2	5	4.0

\* List projected yearly cumulative ENROLLMENTS instead of admissions.  
 \*\* Do not include individuals counted in any PRIOR category in a given COLUMN.  
 \*\*\* If numbers appear in this category, they should go DOWN in later years.

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## DCU TABLE FOUR COSTS FOR PROPOSED PROGRAM

INSTRUCTION & RESEARCH	FIRST YEAR				FIFTH YEAR			
	General Revenue		Contracts & Grants	Summary	General Revenue		Contracts & Grants	Summary
	Current	New			Current	New		

POSITIONS (Person-years)								
Faculty	.5			.5	* .5	*	*	* .5
A & P								
USPS		.5		.5		.5		.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	.5	.5		1.0	.5	.5		1.0

\* Cells should relate directly to faculty numbers in Table 2

SALARY RATE								
Faculty	55,817.00			55,817.00	66,981.00			66,981.00
A & P								
USPS		17,477.00		17,477.00		20,972.00		20,972.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	55,817.00	17,477.00		73,294.00	66,981.00	20,972.00		87,953.00

I & R EXPENSES								
Salaries and Benefits	67,538.57	21,147.17		88,685.74	81,047.01	25,374.12		106,423.13
Other Personnel Services								
Expenses								
Operating Capital Outlay								
Electronic Data Processing								
Library Resources								
Special Categories								
<b>TOTAL I &amp; R</b>	67,538.57	21,147.17		88,685.74	81,047.01	25,374.12		106,423.13

Revised 8/8/03

# **Review of the Legal Information Center holdings in the area of environmental law in consideration of the proposed LLM in environmental law**

Prepared by Edward Hart, Acquisitions and Serials Librarian (19 April 2006)

Summary: The LIC has physical holdings or access to resources equal to the peer institutions listed in the LLM proposal. Less than a dozen monographs were identified that should be bought to fill gaps in the collection. The one other question that arose is whether to reestablish our subscription to the Matthew Bender loose-leaf title *Treatise on Environmental Law*?

Review Process:

1. Research guides: checked our holdings with the resources listed

E.B. Williams Library Resarch Guides: International Environment Law. Washington: Georgetown University, August 2005

Available at <http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/intl/guides/environment/>

Environmental Law Resources: Denver: Westminster Law Library, University of Denver Sturm College of Law, January 2006

Available at <http://www.law.du.edu/library/handouts/22EnvironmentalLawResources.pdf>

2. OCLC First Search: subject heading environmental law for books published in English since 2000.

3. Reviewed holdings for materials with the subject heading environmental law published since 2000 in the collections of the following law libraries:

Harvard University

University of Pennsylvania

Tulane University

Vermont Law School

Denver University

George Washington University

What follows is a listing of LIC's holdings and access.

## **I. Periodicals**

### **A. International and Foreign Environmental Law**

Asia Pacific journal of environmental law

e-access: 2000-2002

print: vols.1-7(1996-present)

Environmental Law Review  
e-access: 2000-present  
print: vols.1-4(1999-2002). Canceled

European Environmental Law Review  
e-access: 2000 to present  
print: vols.9-11(2000-02), sub. Canceled

International Environment Reporter  
e-access: BNA-ALL 1978 to present  
print: vols. 8-18(1985-95)

New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law  
e-access: 1997-2004  
print: vols.1-8 (1997-2004)

Journal of Environmental Law  
e-access: 1989 to present (Heinonline & Oxford Journals database)  
print: vols 1-18(1989-present)

Yearbook of International Environmental Law  
e-access: none  
print: vols. 5-15(1994-2004)

Environmental Policy and Law  
e-access:  
print: vols.16-35(1986-2005) (Science Library has vols.10-7)

## **B. Law School Periodical Publications**

Fordham environmental law review. New York: Fordham Environmental Law Review, c2004-.

Southeastern environmental law journal. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, School of Law, c2002-

Penn State environmental law review. Carlisle, PA: Dickinson School of Law of the Pennsylvania State University, c2001-

Environment, energy, and resources law. Chicago, IL: Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources, American Bar Association ; <Tulsa, Okla.> : National Energy-Environment Law & Policy Institute, University of Tulsa, College of Law, 1999-

Journal of land, resources & environmental law. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah College of Law, c1997-

Environmental lawyer / Section of Natural Resources, Energy, and Environmental Law, American Bar Association [and] the George Washington University National Law Center. Washington, DC: American Bar Association, c1994-

William and Mary environmental law and policy review. Williamsburg, VA: Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary, c1994-

Wisconsin environmental law journal. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Law School, c1994-

Buffalo environmental law journal. Buffalo, NY: University at Buffalo School of Law, c1993-

Fordham environmental law journal. New York, NY: Fordham Environmental Law Journal, c1993-c2003.

Missouri environmental law and policy review. Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Bar; Columbia, MO: University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law, 1993-.

Dickinson journal of environmental law & policy. Carlisle, PA: Dickinson School of Law, c1992-2001.

Journal of natural resources & environmental law. Lexington, KY: The Center, c1992-

New York University environmental law journal. New York: New York University Environmental Law Journal, c1992-

Duke environmental law & policy forum. Durham, NC: Duke University School of Law, 1991-

Journal of environmental law & policy. Carlisle, PA: Dickinson School of Law, c1992.

South Carolina environmental law journal. Columbia, SC: Environmental Law Society of the University of South Carolina School of Law, 1991-2002

University of Baltimore journal of environmental law. Baltimore: University of Baltimore School of Law, c1991-

Colorado journal of international environmental law and policy. Niwot, CO: The University Press of Colorado for The Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law, Inc., c1990-

Journal of energy, natural resources & environmental law. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah College of Law, c1990-c1996.

Villanova environmental law journal. Villanova, PA: Villanova University School of Law, c1990-

William and Mary journal of environmental law. Williamsburg, VA: Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary,

Fordham environmental law report. New York: Fordham University School of Law, c1989-1993.

Virginia environmental law journal. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, School of Law, 1989-

Environmental and urban issues. Boca Raton, FL: FAU/FIU Joint Center for Environmental and Urban Problems, Florida Atlantic University, 1988-

Georgetown international environmental law review. Washington, DC: Georgetown International Environmental Law Review, 1988-

Natural resources, energy, and environmental law. Chicago, IL: Section of Natural Resources, Energy, and Environmental Law, American Bar Association : Tulsa, Okla. : National Energy Law & Policy Institute, University of Tulsa, College of Law, c1989-1999.

Tulane environmental law journal. New Orleans, LA: Tulane Law School, Tulane Environmental Law Society, [1988-

Stanford environmental law journal. Stanford, CA: Stanford Environmental Law Society, c1987-

Journal of environmental law and litigation. Eugene, OR: Students of the University of Oregon School of Law, c1986-

Journal of land use & environmental law. Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University, College of Law, 1985-

Temple environmental law & technology journal. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University School of Law, c1984-2004.

Pace environmental law review. Port Washington, NY: Associated Faculty Press: School of Law, Pace University, 1983-

Outlook: environmental law journal / Temple University School of Law. Philadelphia, PA: The School, [c1982]

The Journal of energy law & policy. Salt Lake City: University of Utah, College of Law, 1980-1989.

UCLA journal of environmental law & policy. Los Angeles: Environmental Law Society, School of Law, University of California, Los Angeles, c1980-

Virginia journal of natural resources law. Charlottesville: Virginia Journal of Natural Resources Law Association, University of Virginia, School of Law, 1980-1988.

Environmental ethics. Albuquerque, NM: John Muir Institute for Environmental Studies and University of New Mexico, c1979-

Boston College environmental affairs law review. Newton Centre, MA: Environmental Affairs

Environs. Davis: King Hall School of Law, University of California, [c1977-

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