The primary challenge therefore is to identify those facilities, programs and courses that are needed, and to formulate a plan to provide for their implementation.

1. It is clear that transactional legal education in the post Katrina period is in high demand. This can be provided through the medium of the traditional clinical legal education program with additional relevant legal categories. The categories that have already identified themselves include Land Use Planning, Environmental Law, Insurance Law, Construction Law, and Ocean and Coastal Law.

2. There are indications that funds can be raised to support these programs provided adequate facilities can be found.

3. The most obvious place to accommodate an expanded Clinic and Social Justice Center is St. Mary’s Hall.

4. In the plan for the resettlement of the Visual Arts Department proposed some fourteen years ago, St. Mary’s was earmarked for Law School use and although it will need an expenditure of considerable funds, its size and proximity to the College of Law makes it ideal for a ‘stand alone’ Clinic and Social Justice Center.

5. Many law schools around the country offer students the opportunity to concentrate on particular areas of study in addition to those courses considered necessary for successful completion of the Bar Examinations. These areas of study are usually provided through designated Centers of Excellence. A consistent feature of a Center of Excellence is the establishment of one or more endowed professorship and a number of members of the faculty whose main area of research and writing is in that area.

6. Our current staffing arrangements do not permit the creation of such centers because almost the entire faculty a required to assist in the teaching of basic law courses.

7. Furthermore the annual operating budget of the College of Law is only sufficient to provide the existing faculty component so in order to introduce a Center additional funds will need to be raised.

8. Nearly one third of the current tenured faculty have reached sixty years of age or are within one year of that mark.

9. It can be predicted that there will be a number of retirements over the next five years.

10. The salary scale for Loyola law professors is at the bottom of our current peer schools and as we aspire to greater heights this disparity will become even greater.

11. In order to attract new faculty it will be necessary to offer salaries that are commensurate with offers from other schools, so additional funds will have to be obtained to meet this challenge.

12. The changing nature of the city of New Orleans and its surrounds has changed the opportunities for both the employment of law graduates and part-time employment of potential students in our evening program.

13. The shrinking of the local market has increased the need for the College of Law to appeal to a national audience and this in turn puts strain on the common law component of our program.
14. The increase in interstate students and the decrease in evening and Louisiana students has the potential to upset the current balance between Civil Law and Common Law and at some time in the future it may be necessary to totally revamp our current structure of three law programs.

15. While our Career Services Department has been able to service mainly Louisiana students in the past, this increase in 'common law students' means that Career Services will need to increase its national coverage.

16. The reduction in the availability of suitable part-time employment has reduced the number of people able to study law in the evening, so the time seems to be approaching when it will be necessary to revisit this entire portion of our operation.

17.
Apart from the usual headings that I have used in previous self evaluations our response to Katrina must be added.

1. **Response to Katrina.** Following the evacuation from New Orleans, I was able to ensure that every student who had enrolled at Loyola was able to continue his/her legal education uninterrupted. These arrangements could not have been made without the support of law deans throughout the country in general and the University of Houston Law Center in particular. At the same time, these arrangements ensured that the overall of income received by the College of Law, although reduced, maintained a level sufficient to guarantee the school’s continued viability. Approximately **350** students attended **68** different schools and **350** attended the program in Houston. **Twenty eight** members of faculty participated in the Houston operation and we offered **40** courses.

2. **Post Katrina Situation.** It would appear that the most significant consequence of our response to Katrina has been the minimal effect it has had our freshman enrolment for the 2006-2007 academic year. Forty three students applied for and were granted a deferment when classes were terminated immediately following the evacuation. Four have decided not to pursue their legal education at Loyola. Our annual target figure for our freshman class is 250, and this figure has been met with only a slight drop in LSAT and GPA. The most noticeable change in our student profile is the small size of our evening division. This is probably attributable to the overall reduction in population and the reduction in employment opportunities and during the next twelve months we plan to examine the general structure of our evening degree.

3. **Alumni Relations.** The Katrina evacuations and gradual return of the New Orleans population reduced the number of personal contacts that could be made in the New Orleans area, although considerable outreach was carried out interstate. I attended alumni functions in Miami, Tampa, Houston, Dallas, Boston, Washington D.C, New York and visited individual alums at Rhode Island, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. The career services office is making contacts in as many cities as possible and alums are responding to our request that they act as mentors to graduates seeking employment in their areas.

4. **Fund Raising.** Capital, endowed, and annual gifts and pledges raised from May ’05 through July ’06 amounted to **$3,559,627.16**. This total represents more than three times the amount of the combined efforts of all the other colleges. As of September 1st ’06 490 alumni had made donations, a number down on last year.

5. **Faculty Hiring.** During academic year 2005-2006 two members of the faculty, Professor Jeanne Woods and Professor Isabel Medina were granted leave without pay and visited the University of Maryland School of Law and the Thomas Jefferson School of Law respectively. Currently Professor Jeanne Woods and Professor Mitch Crusto are on leave without pay, Professor Gerry Rault has retired and Professors Dennis Rouseau and David Norman are participating in the university’s phase-out retirement scheme. The faculty appointed three visitors Professors Edward Chase and William O’Neil for the full academic year and Robert Diab for the fall semester.
Professors Kim Chanbonpin, Shelaswau Crier, Vik Kanwar and Christina Sautter were appointed as Westerfield Fellows.
Consistent with the aims of the Westerfield Fellows program, Craig Senn, Ezra Rosser, and Bobby Dexter all obtained tenure track teaching positions at other law schools.

6. **Law Clinic.** Following the Katrina evacuation, the Law Clinic, under the leadership of Professor Quigley, set up temporary offices both in Houston and Baton Rouge. The Houston operation provided outstanding service for displaced Louisiana citizens who were housed at the Astrodome and other refugee camps, and the Baton Rouge section provided similar service for displaced folk in that region. Since returning to New Orleans, the Clinic has expanded its operation and participated in externships, independent study supervision, co-counseling, cooperative projects and training law school groups from American University, Case Western Reserve, DePaul, Georgetown, Howard, LSU, Northwestern, NYU, Southern, Tulane, University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Denver, University of Houston, University of Maryland, Washington University and Yale University. In order to meet both the social needs of the community and the education needs of the College of Law, the Gillis Long Poverty Law Center has funded the hiring of another staff attorney for the Clinic. Recently, the Louisiana Diocese of the Episcopalian Church has donated $90,000 to hire yet another staff attorney and yet further the work.

7. **Bar Passage.** Our success rate in the Bar Examinations continues to rise. February 2006 saw our numbers climb to 90% although this result is distorted by the small number of examinees. July 2006 can be seen as a better indication of the improvement. First-time takers yielded an 80.5% in the July examinations. This is the best result for well over two decades.

8. **Attrition Rate.** The net attrition rate continues to drop. This year, 2006-2007, the net attrition rate amounted to 8 students representing approximately 1.5% of the student body. The reasons for the decline are probably numerous, but there is no doubt that our efforts following Katrina engendered enormous loyalty, enhanced our national reputation and reduced the desire to transfer to Tulane.

9. **Building Construction.** It is anticipated that the new addition to the College of Law’s building will be completed early in 2007. The administrative section has already been completed and the dean’s suite will complete its move by the week ending October 7th.

10. **Faculty Publications.** Despite the disruption caused by Katrina, over half the faculty published major articles during the 2005-2006 academic year.

11. **International programs.** Consistent with previous years over 200 students attended one of our six overseas study programs. The success of these programs is more meritorious because it was not possible for national advertising to be carried out during the uncertainties of the fall semester.

**Challenges for the Future:** During the last few years the College of Law has widened its appeal to students across the country, and, in so doing, it has forced upon itself the necessity to offer facilities, programs and courses provided by its new found competitors.