

EMORY | lawyer

SPRING 2021

PRIVACY
IN THE
TECHNOLOGY
AGE:
BIG TECH,
GOVERNMENT,
AND CIVIL
LIBERTIES

INSIDE STRATEGIC PLAN • ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE • COMMENCEMENT

Rising to the challenge

THE LAW SCHOOL RECENTLY concluded the school year amidst a pandemic year like none of us have experienced. We are cautiously optimistic for a return to normalcy. In April the university announced a full return to campus for the fall semester, and in May our diploma ceremony was held in person, with social distancing, at the Georgia World Congress Center.

But our optimism for the future has been tempered by more tragedy. Just a few weeks after our Student Bar Association published a statement denouncing a dramatic increase in attacks on Asian American Pacific Islander citizens, eight people, including six women of Asian descent, were

shot to death in Atlanta-area spas. Public dismay was so high that President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris flew in to meet with AAPI community leaders here on Emory's campus.

These poles are representative of a year of meeting challenges and leading change. In fact, beyond the planned return to campus we're encouraged by what's happening at Emory Law. As with our country, there's a feeling of moving forward.

Here is some good news from Gambrell Hall:

Our Strategic Plan, published early this year, has seven overarching goals. Its central effort is to create the best legal education for our students to prepare them for meaningful careers. It's an ambitious plan, mapped out briefly in this issue. It will require the support of our entire community, including alumni.

In this issue we will share highlights on how Emory Law is tackling critical issues.

I was surprised to learn the EPA estimates 22 percent of what is dumped in landfills is food waste. Emory is creating an anaerobic digester to turn campus waste into renewable biogas and soil amendments. Turner Environmental Law Clinic Director

Mindy Goldstein is involved, and as these types of facilities are often sited in historically underserved, majority Black neighborhoods, the project also addresses environmental justice.

In April, we celebrated 24 class reunions virtually, and two years of Alumni Award winners. One of them was **MiAngel Cody 04L**, whose legal skills have freed more than 40 prisoners sentenced to life in prison for drug-related convictions. It started with Reynolds Wintersmith, who received a life sentence at age 17. She spent a year writing his clemency petition, and President Barack Obama commuted his sentence in 2013. While Cody arrived at Emory Law armed with a brilliant mind and exceptional tenacity, stories like hers show the power of an excellent legal education. Our ambition is to adapt our curriculum and teaching to move at the speed of the law and the world. The end goal is to enable students to do exceptional work in whatever area of the law they choose.

Our strategic plan and Emory's environmental efforts are tangible and exciting steps forward. We have been reminded as well of the importance of ensuring access to legal education and of the inspiration that can be found in the lives and paths taken by Emory Law graduates.

In 1965, **Clarence Cooper 67L** transferred from Howard University School of Law and became one of our first full-time African American law students. He later earned a master's degree in public administration from Harvard and a diploma from MIT. On his way to the federal bench he also became a history maker. I'm more than pleased to announce that this year the members of Emory's American Inn of Court voted to rename itself as The Judge Clarence Cooper American Inn of Court.

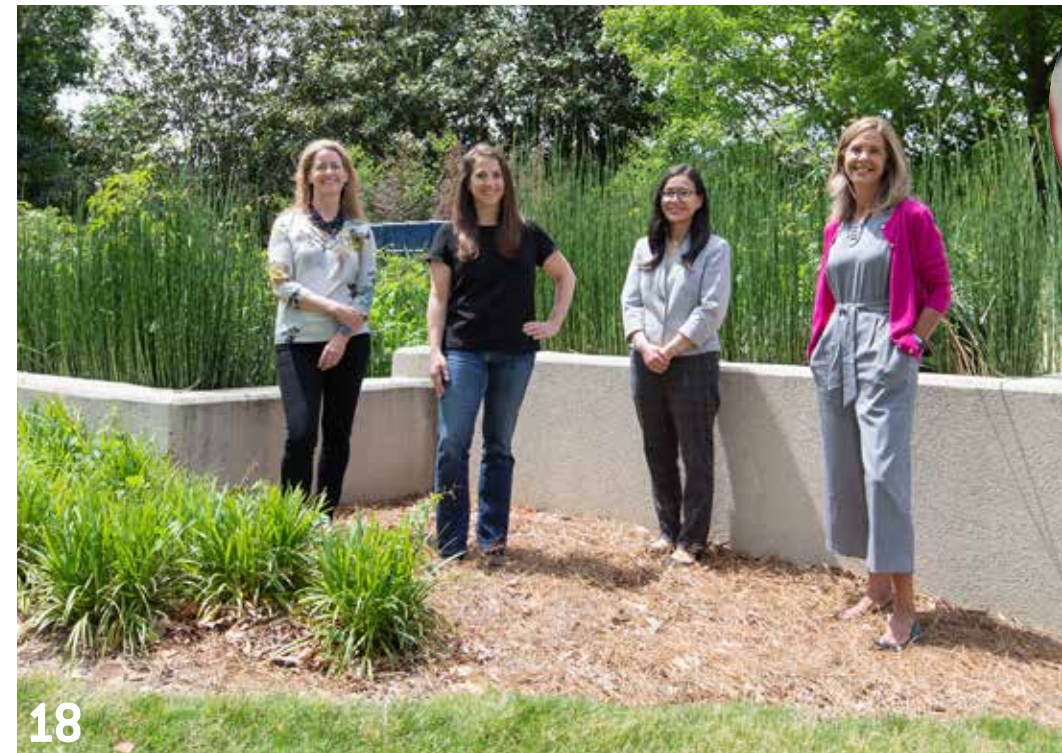
I look forward to seeing you on campus soon.



Mary Anne Bobinski
Dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law



contents



18

FEATURES

4

Privacy in the technology age

Big tech, government, and civil liberties

10

Leaders in a changing world

A strategic plan for the future of Emory Law

18

Doing what's never been done

Environmental justice through sustainable energy

Emory Lawyer is published semiannually by Emory University School of Law and is distributed free to alumni and friends. We welcome your comments and suggestions. Please send letters, news, story ideas, and class notes to lawcommunications@emory.edu or Emory Law, 1301 Clifton Rd NE, Atlanta, GA 30322. Send changes of address by mail to the Office of Advancement and Alumni Engagement, Emory University, 1762 Clifton Rd, Suite 1000, Atlanta, GA 30322.

CLASS NOTES

25

2021 Alumni Award winners

Honorees represent distinction and distinguished service.

WORTH NOTING

26

The lawyer with a lock pick

MiAngel Cody 04L is fierce and extraordinary—in her appearance and her fight to end mass incarceration.

DEPARTMENTS

2

In camera

23

Class notes

26

Worth noting



4



32

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Carolyn Bregman 82L

Timothy Holbrook
Vice Provost for Faculty Affairs,
Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law

Jennifer Crabb Kyles 98Ox 00C
Senior Director of Alumni Engagement

Joanna Shepherd
Vice Dean and Thomas Simmons
Professor of Law

Courtney Stombock
Associate Dean of Advancement
and Alumni Engagement

DEAN

Mary Anne Bobinski

ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS

Susan Clark

EDITOR

A. Kenyatta Greer

CONTRIBUTORS

Susan Clark, A. Kenyatta Greer,
Laura Kuechenmeister, Cassandra Maddox

ART DIRECTION AND DESIGN

Winnie Hulme

PHOTOGRAPHY

Eve Harlowe, Greta High/From the Hip,
Kay Hinton, Annalise Kaylor, Gary Meek,
Nicole Planck, Greta Reynolds

law.emory.edu/lawyer

A graduate of ...

The gatherings may have been fewer, and the celebrations less dense, but the celebratory feelings remain. In a safe event held around graduation, students pick up their gifts as new alumni of Emory University School of Law.

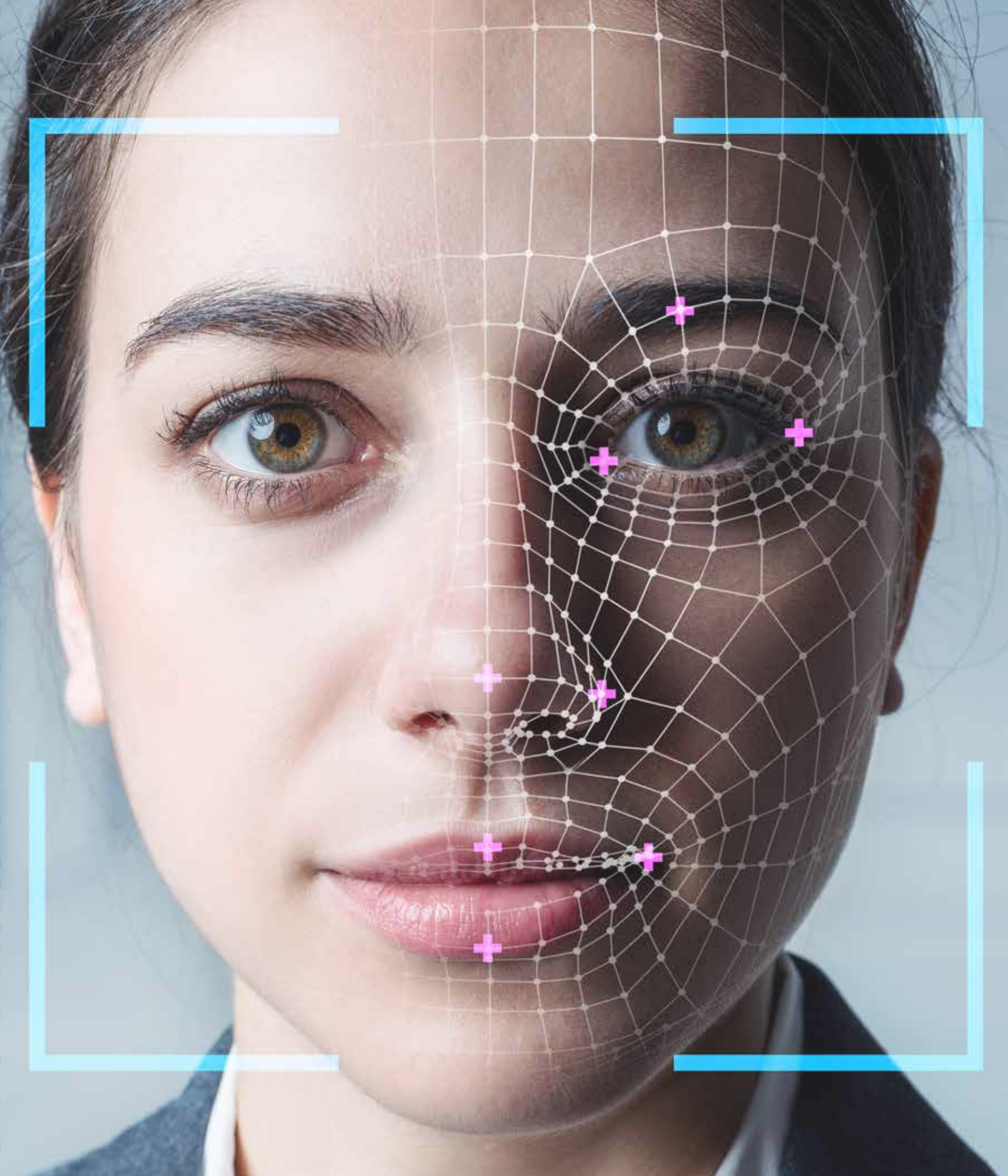
PHOTOGRAPH BY NICOLE PLANCK



PRIVACY
IN THE
TECHNOLOGY
AGE:

BIG TECH,
GOVERNMENT,
AND CIVIL
LIBERTIES

BY LAURA KUECHENMEISTER



“Take it off your phone,” Danielle Citron responded to a question about facial recognition technology during her keynote at Emory Law’s 40th annual Thrower Symposium on February 4, 2021. “As I look into the camera, pleading—like at this moment—take it off your phone.”

Citron’s appeal was a powerful punctuation following her descriptions of the types of harm caused by invasions of “intimate privacy:” the unreliability of facial recognition technology, revenge porn sites operating in the United States, the use of deep-fake sex videos by governments to silence opponents, suicides in the wake of leaked data from the Ashley Madison hack, the invasive prospect of increased insurance premiums caused by health data shared with insurers, and the risks to women and marginalized communities by male-centered app development.

A MacArthur Fellow and pioneer in the field of digital privacy, Citron is the Jefferson Scholars Foundation Schenk Distinguished Professor in Law at the University of Virginia School of Law. Her work encompasses cyber stalking, sexual privacy, information privacy, free expression, and civil rights. Her keynote underscored one of the largest themes of the day: that individuals constantly share large amounts of personal data on a daily basis, are not aware of the many ways it may be used, and are significantly under-protected.

Throughout the symposium, called “Privacy in the Technology Age: Big Tech, Government, and Civil Liberties,” panelists discussed the limits of legislation as technology has advanced and become inextricable from modern life, often concluding that existing laws are insufficient.

In order to “secure the future for intimate privacy,” Citron proposed two changes to American law: a need for comprehensive data protection law, and the desire to protect intimate privacy as a matter of civil rights. Additionally, she addressed Silicon Valley, calling on them to abandon their “hacker’s ethos,” in which she says developers beta test everything to see what sticks, but “worry about harm later,” and instead adopt a practice of considering privacy harms in the “design stage.” “We no longer do that for automobiles,” she says, “We should not do that in the case of privacy and intimate privacy.”

Initially inspired by significant 4th Amendment cases at the Supreme Court and data breaches frequently reported in the news, like those involving Equifax and Home Depot, **Colby Moore 21L**, executive symposium editor for *Emory Law Journal*, helped form the theme for February’s event. “And then the pandemic hit,” he remarked, “and it became clear that ‘Privacy in the Technology Age’ was the right fit.” As Citron and other panelists also noted, Moore says, “More than ever before, technology became the way we attend class, go to work, communicate with loved ones, visit the doctor, etc. Even though we were hopeful at the time that the pandemic would be over when the 2021 Thrower Symposium took

place, we knew our lives and relationship with technology had changed permanently.”

EXAMINING LEGAL LIMITATIONS

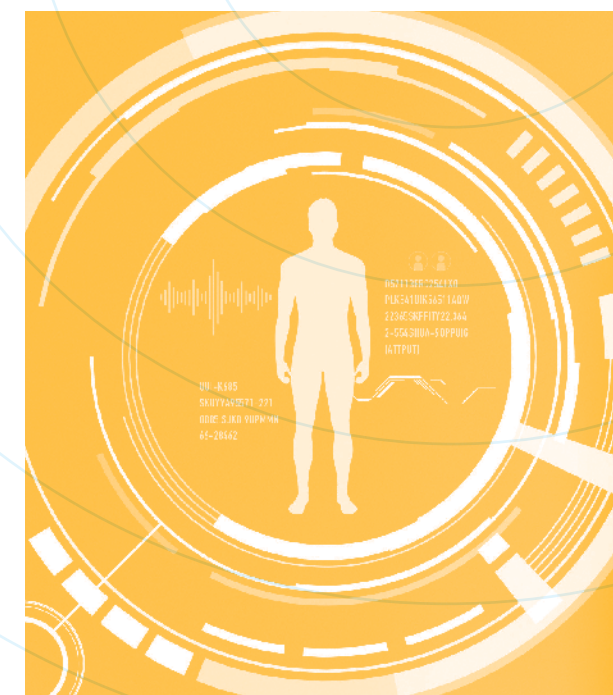
Weaving a common thread between each of the day’s topics was a discussion surrounding limitations: the limitations of US law to date, the challenges technology like encryption can create for compliance with the law, and the question of how regulation can or should move forward.

For Northeastern University School of Law professor **Woodrow Hartzog**, US policy has been limited for decades by “path dependency,” the idea that although maybe a solution previously implemented wasn’t the best or most efficient option—the QWERTY keyboard or the tradition of building power lines above-ground—established precedent compels future action, and change is difficult. In the first panel of the day, “Personal Data Protection: How Technology Jeopardizes Privacy,” Hartzog asked, “What if in the 1970s, our idea of building all of our frameworks around this idea that we should have control over personal information, and that we should give consent before anything happens with our data, isn’t actually the best path for data privacy in the United States?” He suggests, “[T]here’s good reason to believe that consent . . . is not only impossible or impractical at scale, but also that it doesn’t solve the right problems, that it doesn’t protect social values and vulnerable populations, and that, in short, it is no match for the personal data industrial complex.” Hartzog argued, “Path dependency limits our imaginations about what the world could be like.” He suggested, “We’re so focused on this individual autonomy that we miss out on questions like, ‘How do we go about properly valuing what our life was like before smartphones?’”

During the “Surveillance and the 4th Amendment” panel, Jennifer Lynch, surveillance litigation director at the Electronic Frontier Foundation, focused many of her comments on how the law struggles to keep up with technological advances and the time it can take for change. In her role, she says, she explains technology to courts and persuades them how to apply or not apply old fourth amendment case law in the best way. “That’s really what I find exciting,” she says. “For example, how do you explain to a court that even though we share information with a third party or make our actions visible to the public, we still have an expectation of privacy in that. There’s literally decades of case law against this.” Lynch described making this argument in cases involving historical cell site location data for nearly ten years, receiving positive opinions in state and district courts, and occasionally at the federal appellate level. “But by 2017,” she says, “we had lost this argument at all of the five federal courts of appeals to take up the issue, only to ultimately take home the big prize, with a win at the Supreme Court and *Carpenter* in 2018.”

PRIVACY IS FIRST AND FOREMOST A CONSUMER PROTECTION CONCERN.

—Roger Alford, University of Notre Dame Law School



Jamil N. Jaffer is the founder and executive director of the National Security Institute, director of the National Security Law & Policy Program, and assistant professor at the Georgia Mason University Antonin Scalia Law School. Jaffer argued that through decades of technological advancement, the Constitution hasn’t yet required change. “The lines that we’ve created, the boundaries of being creative, I think, have served us very well for the better part of 200 years,” he says. “We didn’t throw those core concepts away when we developed a new technology, like the telephone.” As technology progressed, Jaffer noted that legal changes were made with laws like the Electronic Communications Privacy Act and other statutes, but a fundamental change of the Constitution wasn’t necessary. He described the evolution of a more expansive interpretation of the 4th Amendment, so that it is now more protective of individual privacy that protects a person or communications rather than just a physical location or residence.

Additionally, Jaffer discussed encryption technology, and how the US government has been denied access to information after receiving federal court orders because of it, such as in the dispute between Apple and the FBI after the December 2015 terrorist attack in San Bernardino, California. In a pointed statement, Jaffer says, “We are one major terrorist attack, one significant kidnapping, one significant killing of a child away from Congress coming in, intervening, and mandating a technological solution that may not be technologically savvy and may not be as protective as necessary to protect individuals and potentially national security.” Unless the country finds a middle ground, Jaffer warned, it will lead to an unstable situation and bad legislation.

The final panel of the symposium focused on “Antitrust & Big Tech: Consolidation and the Resulting Tension” and was moderated by Emory Law alumnus **Lawrence Reicher 08L**, chief, Office of Decree Enforcement and Compliance (Antitrust Division) at the Department of Justice. To begin the panel, Reicher remarked on the timeliness of the topic, in a reference to legislation introduced in February by Senator Amy Klobuchar that “would revamp substantive antitrust laws in ways not seen in decades, if not a century.”

As an examination of whether US enforcement agencies are currently able to effectively evaluate competition in cases like Facebook’s acquisitions of WhatsApp and Instagram, which in December became the subject of a complaint filed by the Federal Trade Commission and 48 states, panelists addressed a question regarding how consumer privacy and data considerations should be addressed in antitrust analyses, particularly in the case of big tech.

Marina Lao, Board of Visitors Research Scholar and Edward S. Hendrickson Professor of Law at the Seton Hall University School of Law, noted that agencies could have



Danielle Citron, Jefferson Scholars Foundation Schenk Distinguished Professor in Law at the University of Virginia School of Law, gave the keynote address at this year’s Thrower Symposium.

evaluated whether a merger might lessen competition related to privacy, but says that antitrust law isn't well-suited to address privacy concerns. She explained that privacy harms are very difficult to measure, unlike price effects, and that individuals' wide range of privacy preferences adds to the difficulty.

Roger Alford, professor of law at the University of Notre Dame Law School, expressed his agreement. "Privacy is first and foremost a consumer protection concern and we should have more vigorous enforcement with respect to consumer protections with respect to privacy, including deceptive trade practices by these companies with respect to their representations about privacy." He also related the issue to fair competition in further discussion, and cited Google's blocking of third-party cookies as an example, explaining that as a result, publishers no longer have access to information they have always previously known about their subscribers.

Like many other speakers, Alford described the conflict between technology's efficiency and its potential for harm. "Targeted advertising is efficient in the sense that it's better than watching a football game and every other commercial is a Ford F-150 pickup truck, and you don't want to buy a Ford F-150 pickup truck," he says, "So there is a value to targeted advertising, there's no question about that; but, it's the way that they use the privacy controls to advantage themselves over their competitors."

BIG TECH AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

Throughout the day, panelists described the disproportionate impact of privacy harms on vulnerable communities.

Chaz Arnett, associate professor of law at the University of Maryland's Carey School of Law, framed his remarks with a quote from Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man*: "I am invisible, understand, simply because people refuse to see me. Like the bodiless heads you see sometimes in circus sideshows, it is as though I have been surrounded by mirrors of hard, distorting glass. When they approach me they see only my surroundings, themselves, or figments of their imagination—indeed, everything and anything except me."

Arnett referred to the duality Ellison described and explained his intention to connect the quote to the intersection of race and surveillance. He remarked upon "the notion of not truly being seen for what one is, and yet subject to perpetual watchful eyes and gaze distorted too often by deep notions related to skin color."

Arnett defines racialized surveillance as surveillance that is being used to legitimize and maintain racial hierarchy either explicitly or implicitly through entrenched institutional practices, policies, and regulations built upon white supremacy. He shared some of the points made in his recent law review article, arguing that racialized surveillance practices predate the founding of the US and the drafting of the 4th Amendment and often have less to do with public safety than the maintenance of the racial status quo. He remarked, "Not only has law failed to protect some of the exalted values of liberty and freedom in terms of racial justice and privacy, but also law and law enforcement have been active conspirators in suppressing movements for racial justice and equity through facilitation and licensing of racialized surveillance practices."



SOCIAL
TRACKING
IS FAR
FROM AN
UNMITIGATED
SOCIAL GOOD.

—Anita Allen, University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School

Arnett argued that assumptions of technology as neutral, passive, fair, and efficient negatively impact attempts to limit racialized surveillance. As an example, he described an aerial surveillance program in Baltimore, Maryland, that ended last year. He explained, "It was promoted as neutral because it was surveillance to cover a wide area across the city, and in fact, monitoring could even be used to monitor the conduct of police officers." However, when maps of flight patterns were gathered, the data showed that the surveillance planes primarily hovered and circled above Black communities.

Anita Allen, vice provost for faculty and Henry R. Silverman Professor of Law and professor of philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, explored the risks of social tracking and location monitoring, which she described as "much less discussed and much less regulated" than the unreliability and potential dangers of facial recognition technology. Allen explained that tracking a person's location shows not only conduct, but can also identify ethnicity, sexual orientation, politics, and religion. She warned, "Globally, the risk of human rights infringements and technological blunder will inevitably fall disproportionately on already subordinated groups, whether African Americans in America or Uighurs in China. Race, gender, religion, caste, and class must matter as societies shape social tracking law and policy." Allen also noted that "while some jurisdictions have banned official uses of facial recognition technology, regulation of location monitoring remains sparse" and expressed concern that without regulation, police could track individuals without a warrant or probable cause.

In spite of the many benefits to social tracking Allen listed in her remarks, from improving health and fitness to supporting law enforcement and national security, she argued, "Social tracking is far from an unmitigated social good."

Similarly, Lynch also concluded her initial statements by expressing concern about the negative impact of government surveillance. "People who look like me and people who say they have nothing to hide are generally not the targets of arbitrary government surveillance," she says. "That happens disproportionately in communities of color, immigrant communities, and minority communities."

ON CONSUMER UNDERSTANDING

At multiple points throughout the day, panelists remarked on how aware consumers are of the extent to which data they generate is collected and potentially shared.

Moderator **Morgan Cloud**, Charles Howard Candler Professor at Emory Law, suggested that because consumers use devices to record information voluntarily, most likely know their personal data is being gathered and used by companies. Allen disagreed, and acknowledged, "So, it's



Lawrence Reicher O8L moderated the final panel, called "Antitrust & Big Tech: Consolidation and the Resulting Tension."

certainly the case that we, as consumers, are now complicit in the big 'data grab.'" However, she noted that many people do not read the lengthy terms of service for the apps and websites they use or have a clear understanding that when they use devices, a company may be gathering, using, analyzing, and sharing their data. She says, "I think we're a long way from being able to say that this ... does not merit some paternalistic, as it were, intervention from the government."

Moore echoed this sentiment when asked what he found most notable about the symposium, saying, "We are constantly told and warned about it, but the symposium really drove home just how much data and information we give away on a daily basis."

GLOBAL IMPACT AND RESPONSIBILITY

The way in which the United States regulates data collection, digital privacy, and technology is extremely important.

Because big tech companies are overwhelmingly American, Alford says, the United States must deal with antitrust issues, and cited Google as an example. "I think it's very alarming that Google threatened to basically cut off Australia."

Citron took a harsh view, and called the US a "safe haven" for websites that she says "engage in and focus on destructive invasions of intimate privacy," blaming Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act. She says site operators enjoy "broad-sweeping immunity from liability for user-generated content," and says that is the reason revenge porn sites operate out of the US with impunity and why law enforcers in other countries have told her their biggest struggle is sites located in the US.

While the symposium is typically held in Hunter Atrium at Emory Law, the online format of this year's Thrower Symposium demonstrated the pervasiveness of data collection that panelists emphasized. Weeks after the event, ample data is available at a level beyond what any prior symposium has recorded: automatically produced transcripts, reports on attendees' engagement and attentiveness, audio recorded prior to the event's start, and even video of speakers' homes and offices.

After the event, Moore commented on the importance of the issues discussed to students and practitioners, "Technology and privacy have permeated into every different facet of law. Shaping scholarship on how various areas of the law interact with technology is applicable to everyone." As each speaker made increasingly apparent, there are many facets of digital privacy law left to shape.

Recordings of the 2021 Thrower Symposium are available on Emory Law's YouTube channel and at law.emory.edu/elj.

Leading in a changing world



Emory Law began our current strategic planning process with a deep appreciation for our history, an understanding of our strengths and position in legal education today, and a sense of ambition about Emory Law's future.

We analyzed data about our program of legal education and our performance in comparison to similarly positioned law schools. We reached out to alumni and employers to understand the changes underway in the legal profession and the knowledge and skills that will be needed by future Emory Law graduates.

A strategic plan for Emory University School of Law

<https://bit.ly/emorylawstrategicplan>

OUR STRATEGIC PLAN necessarily addresses challenges not only from the ongoing transformation of the legal profession, but also those brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic and the deep societal concerns about racial and social justice. To meet these and other challenges, it was not enough for us to develop a plan that makes only incremental changes. Our students, alumni, and community deserve transformative change.

Fortunately, we approached these challenges from a position of strength. Our faculty and our research centers are nationally and internationally recognized for their contributions to the dialogue on a range of critical issues. We have a committed group of adjunct and clinical faculty who are dedicated to preparing our students to excel in the practice of law. We have a vibrant public service and public interest program that enables our students to make contributions to society while in law school and in their future careers.

Our connections within Emory University, one of the world's leading research universities, are another strength. We are able to partner with our colleagues across disciplines in business, health, medicine, and the humanities to develop cutting-edge research and policy proposals for the significant challenges we face as a society. We recognize that effective lawyering may sometimes require expertise in another field and so offer students the opportunity to obtain joint degrees in law and other disciplines, such as business, public health, and theology.

Emory University maintains active partnerships with many of the city's preeminent institutions, such as The Carter Center, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Center for Civil and Human Rights, CARE, and The Georgia Institute of Technology. We can partner with institutions such as these, as well as Emory's Woodruff Health Sciences Center (which includes Emory Healthcare) to develop a world-class health law program. We can seize the opportunity created by the new John Lewis Chair of Civil Rights and Social Justice to create a new center focused on addressing the challenges of racial and social injustice in our community.

A snapshot of the complete plan follows and includes our seven overarching goals. On our website, you can find the series of initiatives or action steps that we are taking to realize those goals. The plan provides a roadmap and outlines our priorities for the foreseeable future. We will report back regularly to our community about our progress in implementing our plans and in meeting our goals.

We are already moving forward with many initiatives across the law school. Yet we also understand that this plan's ambitious vision of Emory Law's national leadership and global impact will require securing additional resources to support a range of activities, including student scholarships and financial aid, faculty renewal, curricular innovation, and community impact. The strategic plan will provide a foundation for our new campaign to attract transformative investments by alumni and other friends of Emory Law.

VISION

Emory Law will continue to be a national and global leader in legal education by welcoming and supporting a diverse law school community, by carrying out pathbreaking and influential scholarship, and by offering exceptional teaching and practical learning opportunities that enable our alumni to become respected professionals and leaders in a rapidly changing world. Together, our community will work to secure a more fair and just society by advancing the rule of law.

MISSION

Through scholarship, teaching, service, and immersion in the world and its communities, Emory Law's mission is to:

- **Prepare students** for a variety of careers and ever-changing legal, political, social, and market conditions by providing intellectually challenging and rewarding educational opportunities that integrate theory, doctrine, and experiential learning and that encourage the development of resilient, life-long learners.
- **Develop future leaders** who will serve the community through roles in law firms, the judiciary, government, legal education, corporations, public interest organizations, and pro bono work.
- **Instill in students an appreciation of service** so they incorporate public service, public interest, and pro bono work into their careers.
- **Produce scholarship that impacts** the development of academic disciplines, policy, and legal practice, and that addresses the role of law in meeting society's greatest challenges.
- **Build and maintain a community** based on integrity, mutual respect, and professionalism, and promote a culture of antiracism, diversity, equity, and inclusion for students, faculty, staff, and alumni.
- **Collaborate with other disciplines** within the university, alumni, the legal profession, the city of Atlanta, and the wider world to advance the rule of law and the resulting benefits of accountability, individual rights, social justice, thriving markets, economic development, and environmental resiliency.

CORE VALUES

- 1 **A continuing commitment to excellence** that seeks to maximize the potential of students, faculty, and staff.
- 2 **Integrity and professionalism** in all that we do both inside and outside the law school.
- 3 **An intellectual community** that fosters respect, collegiality, and collaboration in our scholarship, teaching, learning, and service.
- 4 **Inclusivity** in the recruitment, retention, and support of students, faculty, and staff to build and sustain a community of diverse backgrounds, traditions, heritages, and perspectives.
- 5 **An engaged, dynamic community** that approaches challenges within the changing legal profession and greater society with creativity, transparency, innovation, and a commitment to public service.

GOALS

Revise our curriculum and course of study to meet the challenges of rapid changes in law and the legal profession to prepare our students for productive and rewarding careers.

Now, more than ever, new lawyers are expected to be practice-ready when they begin their careers. Technological advancements and client concerns about costs have resulted in a loss of training opportunities for new lawyers and have spawned an industry of non-lawyers providing services once provided by lawyers. While we will always provide our students with a deep foundation in the law and legal reasoning, we must also update our curriculum and program of legal education to offer experiential opportunities so that our students can meet the needs of law firms and businesses that will employ them.

We plan to create new curricular pathways to provide students with the knowledge and skills to succeed in specific fields and to enable students to market their skills more effectively to employers. Fortunately, we already have nationally recognized programs that are models for success. Our Technological Innovation: Generating Economic Results (TI:GER) program, a collaboration between Emory Law and the Georgia Institute of Technology, brings together graduate students in law, business, science, and engineering to work on start-up projects to transform highly promising research into economically viable projects. Similarly, our integrated Transactional Law and Skills Certificate curriculum consists of courses that build upon each other, culminating in a capstone course or transactional law externship. Our advocacy program offers broad learning in litigation skills and includes our signature Kessler-Eidson Program in Trial Techniques, required of all second-year students. These programs provide important learning models as we plan new curricular pathways for our students.

A strategic plan for
Emory University
School of Law

<https://bit.ly/emorylawstrategicplan>



GOALS

Build and maintain a diverse faculty that will, through its scholarship and teaching, position Emory Law to play a central role in addressing issues of critical importance to legal practice and our society.

In many ways, a great law school is measured by the achievements of its graduates and the influence of its faculty. Since our founding, Emory Law's faculty have been prolific scholars, influencing academic research, public policy, and the leading issues of the day. Today, our faculty are recognized as experts in their far-ranging and diverse fields. Our faculty have also been active in collaborating on research and writing with faculty and researchers from other disciplines within the university.

In this plan, we seek to continue to foster and celebrate the scholarly research and influence of all members of our faculty. Through our hiring, we will continue to build a diverse faculty who embrace our tradition of scholarly excellence. We also seek to improve our student-faculty ratio by adding faculty and by providing chairs and other means to recognize and support our distinguished scholars.

As we move forward, we will always recognize the role of our faculty members as teachers, mentors and role models for our students. We will provide the necessary support and training opportunities so they can develop new teaching methodologies and respond to changes in the legal profession and legal education to continue to prepare our students for success upon graduation.

Support the development and recognition of broad themes of scholarly and educational activities in areas that build on the strengths of the university and our location in Atlanta, as a major economic center, a significant health care hub, and epicenter of the civil rights movement.

Equally importantly, we will focus on achieving national profile and impact in three important areas of teaching and research where we have a competitive advantage due to our location in Atlanta and the strengths of Emory University. We will continue to build the prominence of our nationally-recognized corporate and transactional law program by leveraging Atlanta's position as a leading economic center and our connection to Emory's Goizueta Business School. Emory's leadership in health research, delivery, and innovation, along with the presence of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), reinforces our focus on health care law and intellectual property. Finally, we understand that Emory Law's location in Atlanta, one of the birthplaces of the civil rights movement and the current base for major civil rights organizations, gives us the responsibility and the opportunity to expand and to enhance our research and teaching related to civil rights and social justice.

Much of Emory Law's impact and influence is carried out through our centers and programs, such as the Center for the Study of Law and Religion and the Vulnerability and Human Condition Initiative. These, and other academic centers, many of which are conducted in collaboration with other disciplines within the university, serve to produce influential research, enable students to focus on particular areas of the law, and offer forums where leading scholars and practitioners can consider and address important issues of the day.

We will continue to support and enhance the visibility of the work of these centers and programs as they address important academic, public policy, and practice-oriented issues, and help increase the reputation of Emory Law.

Develop supportive and collaborative student engagement and development programs that enable students to thrive while in law school and to succeed as they launch their chosen careers.

Law school can be a stressful and challenging experience for many students. The rigors of legal education can be compounded by concerns of students about passing the bar exam and obtaining jobs in a highly competitive environment.

While Emory Law fosters a collaborative environment and prepares students well for bar passage and their careers, we recognize the need to do more. We will enhance our academic advising program so students can more effectively plan to take courses related to their career interests.

We will take steps so that students can better understand potential career opportunities in various fields of law, as well as in public service and federal and state clerkships. We will ensure that our career services and public service programs are appropriately staffed and have the necessary resources to support our students as they seek career opportunities of their choice upon graduation. We will also review our bar preparation programs and make changes as necessary so that the bar passage rate for our students remains high.

Ensure that Emory Law incorporates access, antiracism, diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives in our hiring, admissions, student development and alumni engagement activities, and encourages and supports efforts to address these principles in teaching and research.

Through the work of our Barton Child Law and Policy Center, International Humanitarian Law Clinic, the Project on War, Security in Law Culture and Society, and other faculty- and student-led clinics, Emory Law has long been an active participant in social justice and human rights movements.

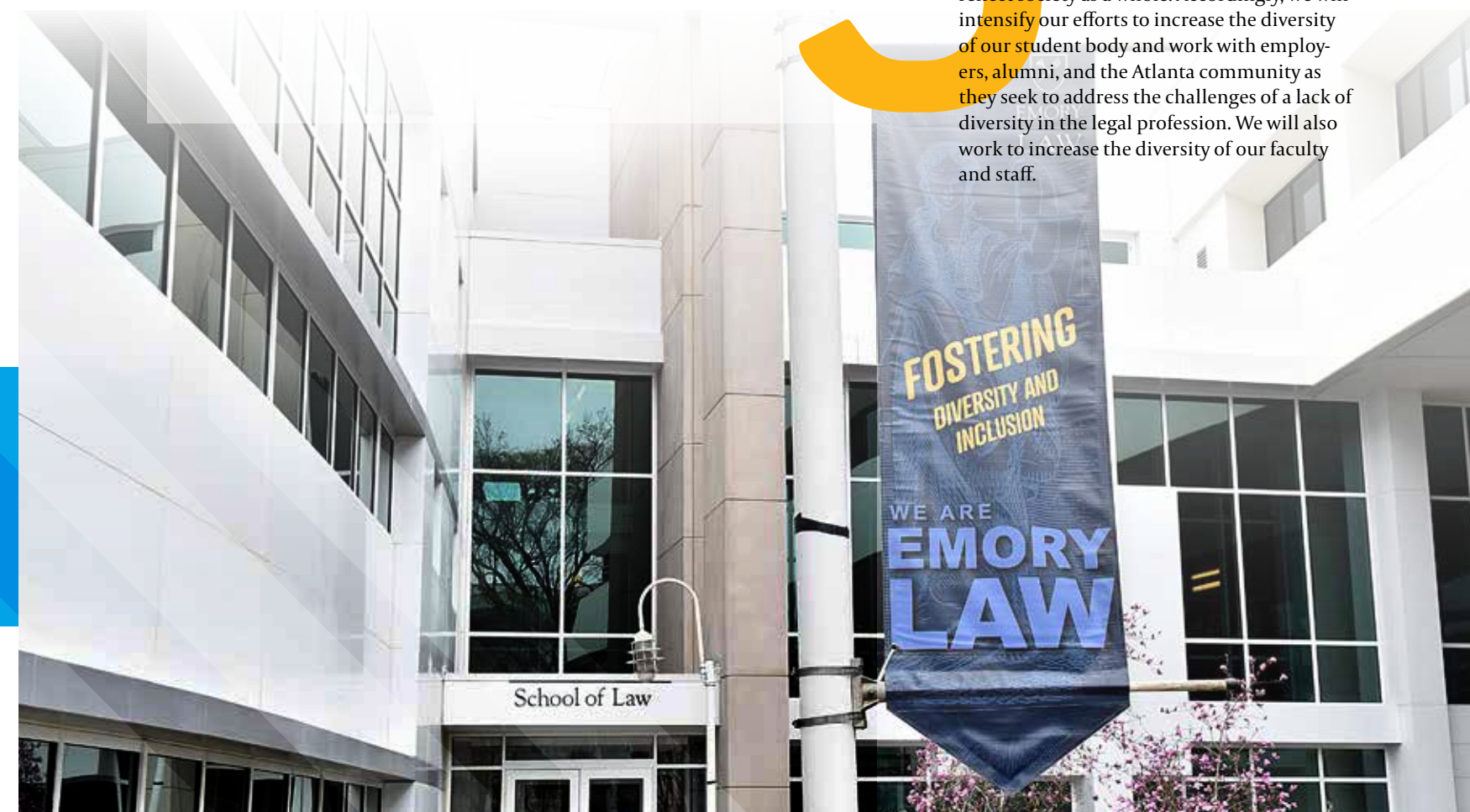
We have named Professor Darren Hutchinson, a leading civil rights scholar and advocate, the John Lewis Chair for Civil Rights and Social Justice. We will create a center on civil rights and social justice to conduct research, promote teaching, and offer policy solutions to these challenging issues. We will also ensure that our curriculum and pedagogy incorporate best practices for creating an inclusive environment for a diverse community.

In recent years, we have initiated training and programming to address racism, diversity, equity, and inclusion issues among our student, faculty, and staff. We recognize, however, that we must do much more to support these efforts more broadly within our community.

We also recognize that there is an imperative for the legal profession to become more diverse so that attorneys more accurately reflect society as a whole. Accordingly, we will intensify our efforts to increase the diversity of our student body and work with employers, alumni, and the Atlanta community as they seek to address the challenges of a lack of diversity in the legal profession. We will also work to increase the diversity of our faculty and staff.

A strategic plan for
Emory University
School of Law

<https://bit.ly/emorylawstrategicplan>



GOALS

Evaluate and, as appropriate, enhance the law school's global engagement and the development and implementation of distinguished graduate programs.

As a global center for law, business, and innovation, Emory Law actively participates in the international arena. Our global reach includes partnerships and opportunities for research and teaching through participation in the Center for American Law Studies at the University of Warsaw law school and other initiatives through the Center for International and Comparative Law and the Global Health Law and Policy Project. Students seek our prestigious David J. Bederman Fellowship in International Law to spend a summer at The Hague, and they work with the International Humanitarian Law Clinic to provide assistance to international tribunals, non-governmental organizations, and militaries around the world. Our faculty explore a range of global issues, from Sharia law to global intellectual property matters to the application of military and security law in outer space. Moving forward, we will implement initiatives in select markets around the world and will seek additional funding to support our faculty as they expand and promote their research and scholarship internationally as well as to incorporate global perspectives into their work.

We also believe it is important to extend our teaching beyond the traditional JD program for students in the U.S. We currently have vibrant graduate degree programs for international students and lawyers who seek to develop a greater understanding of U.S. law, and for employees in business, health, and the sciences for whom an understanding of law and regulation can enhance their knowledge and improve their career opportunities. Because we are well-positioned to meet these needs, we will review our current programs and augment them as conditions evolve, potentially adding new certificates or concentrations, as needed, by the changing legal market. We will also effectively support international students, so they become fully engaged, and feel fully welcomed, in our community.

Enhance the law school's operations and infrastructure to address future needs related to legal education and research and to support the initiatives in this plan.

It is critical that we have the appropriate infrastructure, operations processes, and staff support to successfully implement this plan. In particular, we do not believe that our current facility, as designed, meets the needs of legal education today. Not only is it challenging for us to accommodate in the building all programs that are carried out on campus, but we do not have adequate seminar and smaller classrooms for the large variety of courses we currently offer. Moving forward, we will look at facility alternatives so we can continue to provide our students with the experience they need and deserve.

We highly value our operations and support staff who help make our school run efficiently and effectively. We will invest in programs to ensure we continue to attract and retain a talented and diverse team moving forward.

We also recognize that an enhanced communications program will be needed not only to help promote our school and accomplishments, but also to assist in raising funds for some of the initiatives in this plan. We will enhance communications for our alumni and friends to ensure their ongoing engagement in the life of the law school, through mentoring, moot court judging, externship hosting, and participation in our programs.

The Emory Law community has been energized by the opportunity to engage in a rigorous and thoughtful strategic planning process. We are grateful for the active participation of faculty, staff, students, Law Advisory Board members, Law Alumni Board members, and other alumni leaders who have achieved distinction in law, business, government, and public service. Our new strategic plan has been strengthened by your contributions. We look forward to building Emory Law's future together.



A strategic plan for
Emory University
School of Law



DOING WHAT'S NEVER

BEEN DONE

Turner Environmental Law Clinic
joins forces with other units across
campus to seek social justice through
sustainable energy

BY A. KENYATTA GREER • PHOTOGRAPH BY ANNALISE KAYLOR

From left:

Clannat Howett 87C, Associate
Vice President, Sustainability,
Resilience and Economic
Inclusion

Mindy Goldstein, Clinical
Professor of Law and Director
of the Turner Environmental
Law Clinic

Joan Kowal, Senior Director,
Energy Strategy and Utilities

Eri Saikawa, Associate Professor
and Director of Graduate
Programs, Department of
Environmental Sciences





The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that in 2018 there were 63.1 million tons of food waste — 35.3 million tons of which went to American landfills. Currently, the EPA reports that more than 22 percent of landfilled waste in the United States is food waste. And, while food waste does decompose, nasty things happen when all the food we throw out piles up in our communities.

As those tons of food waste decompose, they release greenhouse gases that experts say are 28 times more potent than carbon dioxide. These and other components harm the environment, negatively affect human health, and contribute to growing environmental injustice. Approximately 70 percent of contaminated waste sites are in low-income neighborhoods, and communities of color are likely to experience higher rates of air pollution and lead poisoning as well as greater numbers of toxic waste facilities and landfills; these same communities are disproportionately burdened by the impacts of climate change caused in part by food waste decomposition.

The emergence of “food systems law” is part of the increasing awareness of the problems within our food system. These problems generate opportunities for lawyers, who are problem solvers by trade, to create solutions. Professor **Mindy Goldstein**, director of the Turner Environmental Law Clinic (TELC), says TELC is committed to creating these solutions. She says, “Around cities, the clinic is helping increase local food production, which in turn improves food access, revitalizes underserved

communities, conserves land, sequesters carbon, and builds local businesses. Across the country, the clinic is advocating for a range of sustainable and regenerative agriculture practices to protect land, air, water, animals, and farmers.” One of the ways TELC is helping solve problems created by our food system is by lending their legal brains to a project that will take technology that’s never been used in urban environments and bringing it to Emory.

Today, anaerobic digesters (oxygen-free sealed containers that break down food waste into fertilizer or biogas) are mainly being used on farms in the United States to compost sewage and farm waste or at wastewater treatment plants; creating a way for anaerobic digesters to be used in urban settings could change the way food waste affects our environment and, thus, the people. Emory University is creating an anaerobic digester which composts food waste from campus, and the methane gas it produces will be captured and used as renewable energy to power boilers on campus. And TELC is helping to overcome the numerous legal challenges that this extraordinary effort presents.

THE EMORY INFLUENCE

In the fall of 2020, the EPA selected 12 recipients expected to receive approximately 3 million dollars in funding to help reduce food loss and waste and to divert food waste from landfills by expanding anaerobic digester capacity in the United States. While each organization has different approaches and goals, Emory will establish a prototype on its campus for anaerobic digestion (AD) of food waste in an urban area to produce renewable biogas and soil amendments. Emory will digest food waste generated on Emory’s campus, but their hope is that Atlanta, and cities around the country, can learn from Emory’s example and develop their own AD projects with equity and environmental justice at the fore.

The university will serve as a demonstration of equity by design that eliminates environmental justice concerns, including, but not limited to, odor, noise, and harmful greenhouse gas emissions. Faculty and student research will focus on the AD prototype and will provide critical feedback to the city, other metro municipalities, corporations, and the public about challenges with regulations, technology, utility acceptance of the biogas in its transmission lines, and community feedback on the proposed approach.

To meet the EPA goal to cut food waste by 50 percent by the year 2030, AD provides a comparatively cost-effective technology for renewable energy production and waste treatment. Currently, most AD systems in the US are at wastewater treatment plants and farms in rural areas with abundant access to land, low waste disposal costs, and few neighbors to complain about odor or noise. The consortium of Emory environmental scholars proposes to create a conceptual design that will not only reduce the amount of food waste and waste activated sludge, but also produce renewable natural gas.

Emory will create a prototype that can be easily replicated and scaled to other campuses and communities for the city and surrounding municipalities. The city approached Emory for partnership due to the university’s long-standing food waste collection system, which collects 2,000 tons each year and currently maintains a 73 percent annual rate of diversion from landfills. The city has completed feasibility plans to install a centralized AD

HOW ANAEROBIC DIGESTION WORKS



Input food waste



Digest waste in oxygen-free sealed containers



Capture methane to use as a source of energy



Use remaining biofertilizer to improve soil quality at urban farms or greenspaces

facility at one of its wastewater treatment plants to convert biosolids and food waste from a planned city-wide food waste collection program into renewable natural gas.

THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CLAUSE

Landfills negatively affect local communities with odor, noise, air quality impacts from vehicles, litter, harmful greenhouse gas emissions, and potential for water quality impacts from leachate. The public would benefit from AD for food waste with the reduced need for new landfills and reduced organics in existing landfills producing methane (CH₄) and leachate. Landfills are one of the largest anthropogenic global methane sources, contributing to climate change. In the US, landfills are the third largest source of US methane emissions and 20 percent of 29 tera-grams per year is estimated from this source, after natural gas systems and enteric fermentation. Reducing these emissions is a major benefit to the public and Emory will achieve this by reducing both our food waste and contaminated recycling material stream, as well as by producing biogas for onsite energy.

The city, like other urban areas, has soil contamination from heavy metals and other pollutants which cause public health concerns for urban agriculture and gardening. EPA has been conducting a cleanup in Atlanta of lead in urban soils from past practices. **Eri Saikawa**, associate professor and director of graduate studies for Emory’s Department of Environmental Sciences, and Professor Goldstein have been working with community members on this issue. The AD prototype at Emory will design its system so that the food waste will be transformed into a soil amendment that is safe for use in urban food production. This cobenefit further improves our local food system. Here’s how the AD works—we input food waste; that waste is digested; we capture methane from the digestion process to use as a source of energy; after digestion is complete, the end product is a soil amendment that can be added to urban farms or greenspaces to improve soil quality.

The proposed site of the city’s central facility is in an historically underserved, majority black, formerly redlined neighborhood. Emory’s prototype will demonstrate the value of AD in densely populated urban areas

with high land and waste disposal costs. Most importantly, Emory’s prototype will address upfront in its design environmental justice concerns of odor, noise, air quality from ammonia and other pollutants, water quality from effluents, quality of the digestate for food production, and acceptance of the resulting biogas to the utility. Traditionally, such environmental justice concerns would be considered after design during location battles that too often deepen societal divisions.

Acceleration of development of AD in the US requires placement in urban areas, like Emory’s campus in Atlanta, where most food waste is generated, and energy is used. It is also where environmental issues must be addressed upfront to stop the tradition of placing polluting municipal services in disadvantaged communities with resulting community impacts. The goal is to create a new paradigm for environmental justice.

Legal assessments will be done at the Clinic and the students will use this as their educational opportunity to draft legal reports and white papers, in working with other Emory undergraduate and graduate students in a multi-disciplinary manner.

Fighting for environmental justice has never been more important—communities of color have been disproportionately harmed by the burdens of pollution, climate change, and public health crises like the coronavirus pandemic, which disrupted the food system. Communities of color disproportionately shouldered the burden of that disruption—suffering from food insecurity, loss of food service-related jobs. Emory is equipping its students with the skills they need to address these challenges head on. The creative problem solving, teamwork, and community engagement skills they learn through this AD project, will help them continue to promote environmental justice in their legal careers.

A HISTORY OF INNOVATION

Emory has served as a site for modeling innovative technology in the past, most notably with its award-winning WaterHub that recycles sewage using biomimetic natural technologies to produce water for heating and cooling buildings and toilet flushing. Emory also has an organic farm on its Oxford campus that supplies fresh produce on campus and

FROM THE ALUMNI BOARD PRESIDENT

I certainly never imagined when I wrote to you all a year ago from my newly assembled home office in the early stage of the pandemic that, a year later, life would still be far from normal.



The struggles and loss that so many have faced are very real, and my condolences are with those of you who have lost family or friends. On a more hopeful front, we do, at last, seem to be turning the corner with vaccines increasingly available. I was also encouraged in a recent meeting with Emory University's new president **Greg Fenves** to hear him say that the campus would be fully open for in-person instruction beginning this fall. Of course our focus on the future of Emory University School of Law and its people—students, faculty, staff, and administrators—has not lessened in the remote world in which we find ourselves. I am very excited for you to learn more about the school's critically important new strategic plan in this issue. In addition to recognizing the incredible contributions of each of the recipients of the 2020 and 2021 Emory Law Alumni Awards who received their awards during our virtual ceremony in April 2021, I want to personally congratulate my classmate, **MiAngel Cody 04L**, on her receipt of the 2021 Distinguished Alumni Award. Take the time to read about her #90DaysofFreedom Campaign and the career she has devoted to freeing the wrongfully incarcerated. Some people wait for systems to be fixed while others wade in and start fixing things themselves; MiAngel is truly the latter and an inspiration. Thank you for what you are doing.

This will be the last time I have the privilege of sharing my thoughts with you in this forum. My term as president of your Emory Law Alumni Board ends in October of this year. It has certainly been my honor to represent all of you as alumni of this school, and a joy to be part of welcoming **Dean Bobinski** to our community. As I have said before, she has and will do great things for our alma matter. I have enjoyed learning about your personal and professional accomplishments and look forward to staying in touch. **Benjamin Fink 92L**, with Berman Fink Van Horn, will be your next president. He is a phenomenal communicator and leader and represents the very best of what it means to be a graduate of Emory Law.

Now more than ever, I encourage us to couple our advocacy and passions with patience and kindness, to replace our aggressiveness with assertiveness, and to let our compassion be a hallmark of our legal and business practice. Be well.

Annalisa M. Bloodworth 04L is senior vice president and general counsel for Oglethorpe Power Corporation. She is president of the Emory Law Alumni Board.

beyond. Emory is an attractive site for the AD prototype for numerous reasons, including its Zero Waste Policy that produces a significant stream of food waste for AD and its ability to use the resulting renewable natural gas in its campus and hospital energy system.

The team is vast, but it is led by Dr. Saikawa; **Joan Kowal**, senior director of energy strategy and utilities for Emory's Division of Campus Services; and Professor Goldstein, who will help overcome legal barriers associated with AD and develop solutions for enhancing AD use on campus and in major cities.

THE EMERGENCE OF "FOOD SYSTEMS LAW" IS PART OF THE INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEMS WITHIN OUR FOOD SYSTEM.

The group will hold various stakeholder meetings, international AD workshops to address different approaches, successes and challenges from other places and hear the concerns from the community members. The Emory team has experience hosting various stakeholder meetings, inviting government, NGOs, community representatives, in addition to researchers in academia. They will focus on the "co-production" approach, by both academics and non-academics creating trust and working together for the same goal to reduce food waste and to address sustainability challenges. They will also host an international virtual AD workshop, inviting all local and international partners.

This AD prototype will also result in several benefits, which align with the EPA's FY 2018–22 Strategic Plan. Reduced methane from reduced landfilled food waste will improve air quality and curb the effects of climate change. Diverting food waste from landfills will reduce

the release of leachate, protecting water quality by reducing pollutant discharge. The prototype will also contribute to the productive use of land and economic vitality, as the products of biofuel and compost can be used in other systems on campus.

Emory University announced its 2025 Sustainability Vision & Strategic Plan, which envisions 95 percent diversion of its waste from landfills. All major Emory University buildings currently house waste collection stations to collect five different waste streams: compost, plastics and metals, mixed paper, white paper, and landfill waste. Currently, Emory has a landfill diversion rate of 73 percent. A waste audit showed that 60–70 percent of Emory's waste stream was food and thus adopting strategies to create a clean compost stream has been important in making progress toward achieving a 95 percent landfill diversion rate. Emory's landfill diversion rate is one of the highest in the country and has led it to serve as an exemplar for other campuses and municipalities throughout the US.

In addition to its existing, robust food waste collection program, Emory is committed to producing at least 10 percent of its energy needs on campus to reduce GHG emissions. Emory has already committed to more than 5.5 megawatts of on-site solar installations and will use the AD produced renewable natural gas for the steam plant that produces electric energy with a steam turbine generator. Emory also has plans for an on-campus microgrid that has natural gas engines that can use biogas for operation.

Emory has the benefit of internal resources such as the TELC and the Oxford Organic Farm. The TELC has helped the City in finding pathways and barriers to adopting a mandatory food waste landfill ban. The TELC found that a legal mandate is a workable approach to address food waste and recovery in Atlanta. However, one barrier is lack of infrastructure, such as an AD facility. The TELC has also provided the City with a legal analysis of zoning and other barriers to placing and running a commercial composting facility in Atlanta. Through this project, the TELC will extend that legal and regulatory analysis to AD deployment in Atlanta; its initial assessment is that Emory legally can site AD on its campus.

In addition to internal resources, Emory has a strong record of accomplishment

through its Sustainability Initiatives of deploying innovative sustainability technologies through equally innovative financing. Onsite solar has been financed through a private partnership agreement for solar energy procurement over the 20-year contract term with no upfront capital costs to Emory. Other capital infrastructure, such as a new microgrid, is using a similar third-party financing model. Accelerated deployment of AD in the US requires innovative financing demonstrations, and Emory plans to pursue such private partnerships for financing, should the EPA grant be awarded for feasibility and design of the AD prototype.

PARTNERSHIP FOR CHANGE

Emory University will lead, with collaboration and partnership with the City of Atlanta, DeKalb County, and other surrounding municipalities, in deployment of AD of food waste for renewable energy and soil amendments in an urban area. Internally, Emory will harness undergraduate and graduate students, as well as interdisciplinary faculty and resources from Emory's Resilience and Sustainability Coalition, TELC, Oxford Organic Farm, and the Office of Sustainability Initiatives. Emory will also partner with international consulates and other global leaders in AD to decide best practices and next generation solutions. For outreach, they partner with Science ATL.

An enhanced community awareness and understanding of AD opportunities and benefits will also result in reduced food waste and sustainable materials management. This feasibility project will provide a scientific foundation for environmental education on campus and in K–12 education. By incorporating AD in classes and research, Emory will create a next generation of students who are involved in innovative on-campus research and will increase AD capacity in the US. A better tie with scientists and community members will further lead to improved decision-making processes with evidence-based and community-engaged research.

TELC has partnered with multiple stakeholders for this specific AD project. The Emory team has a reputation of working with communities and various stakeholders to make this multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral work possible.

ELECTED

The following Emory Law alumni were elected or re-elected to office in 2020:

- **Patsy Austin-Gatson 89L**, Gwinnett County, Georgia, district attorney
- **Judge Diane Bessen 79C 86L**, Fulton County, Georgia, State Court
- **Judge Rachelle Carnesale 92L**, Georgia 5th Superior Court District Atlanta Circuit
- **Donna Coleman-Stribling 99L**, DeKalb County, Georgia, solicitor general
- **Brandy Fluker Oakley 10L**, Massachusetts state representative, 12th Suffolk District
- **Judge Jason Marbutt 04L**, Cobb County Superior Court
- **Julie Mayfield 96L**, North Carolina Senate, District 49
- **Racquel Peebles 96L**, Smyrna, Tennessee, Town Council
- **Tiffany Porter 05L**, Gwinnett County tax, Georgia, commissioner
- **Richard Watson 74L**, Franklin County, Florida, tax collector
- **Judge Andrew Wilkinson 97L**, Circuit Court, District 4, Washington County, Maryland
- **Fani Willis 96L**, Fulton County, Georgia, district attorney

Tell us if you would like to share your election news. Email your name, graduation year, and election result to lawcommunications@emory.edu.

70

M. Lane Morrison 70L was named one of the *Best Lawyers in America* 2021 for trusts and estates. He is a retired partner at HunterMaclean in Savannah.

82

Harold B. Yellin 82B 82L was named one of the *Best Lawyers in America* 2021 for land use and zoning, real estate. He is a partner at HunterMaclean in Savannah.

83

Meghan Magruder 80C 83L was honored by the United Way of Greater Atlanta as a "Woman of Purpose." She's a partner at King & Spalding.

85

Diana J.P. McKenzie 84B 85L was named one of the *Best Lawyers in America* 2021 for information technology. She is a partner at HunterMaclean in Savannah.

89

Michael P. Saber 89L was named one of the *Best Lawyers in America* 2021 for biotechnology and life sciences practice, corporate law, mergers and acquisitions law, securities/capital markets law, and venture capital law. He was also named a 2021 North Carolina Super Lawyer. He is a partner at Smith Anderson in Raleigh.

Annette Michelle "Shelli" Willis 89L has joined Troutman Pepper in Atlanta as a partner.



90

1 John Mills 90L has joined Jones Walker's Atlanta office as a partner in the Litigation Practice Group.



91

Sarah H. Lamar 91L was named one of the *Best Lawyers in America* 2021 for employment and labor. She is a partner at HunterMaclean in Savannah.



John Ong 91L and **Danae Woodward 91L**, founding members of the North Carolina Civil Collaborative Law Association, led efforts to get the Uniform Collaborative Law Act signed into law in North Carolina. (She is a partner at Woodward & Woodward in Charlotte; he is a partner in the Charlotte offices of Cranfill Sumner & Hartzog.) Ong was also named one of the *Best Lawyers in America* 2021 for product liability litigation, defendants.



Jonathan R. Sigel 91L was included in Massachusetts' *Best Lawyers* 2021 in the category of employment law, management. He was also included on the 2020 Massachusetts "Super Lawyers" list. He is a partner at Mirick O'Connell.



97

Shawn A. Kachmar 97L has been one of *Georgia Trend's* 2020 "Legal Elite." He is a partner at HunterMaclean in Savannah and was also named one of the *Best Lawyers in America* 2021 for employment.



2 Christian Torgrimson 97L, a partner at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein, has been appointed co-chair of Commercial Real Estate Women (CREW) Atlanta Leadership for 2021–2022.

99

Chad I. Michaelson 99L, a partner at Pittsburgh's Meyer, Unkovic & Scott, was named as one of the top attorneys in Pennsylvania for 2020 by *Super Lawyers*.

01

Former federal prosecutor **David Chaiken 01L** has launched ChaikenLaw, a boutique national white-collar defense and investigations law firm based in Atlanta.

02

Kurt Kastorf 02C 06L was among the *Daily Report's* 2020 class of "On the Rise" attorneys. He's the founder of Kastorf Law.

06

James McGuire 06L has joined the US Environmental Protection Agency as regional counsel for Region 6, which serves Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 66 tribal nations.

Josh Shapiro 06L recently joined Thompson Hine as a partner in the Antitrust, Competition and Distribution group.

07

Natalia Duque 07L has joined the Law Office of Renee M. Fairbanks in Santa Barbara, California, as senior associate attorney.

09

3 Camille Bent 09B 09L has been promoted to partner at BakerHostetler in New York City, effective January 1.

Brent Douglas 09L has joined Hahn Loeser & Parks as partner in the firm's San Diego office.

10

Dan Shulak 04C 10L was recognized as a "Rising Star" by *Legal 500* and as "One to Watch" by *Best Lawyers in America*. He is a senior associate at Hogan Lovells US in Washington, DC.

11

Alexandra "Sachi" Cole 11L has been named partner at Penn Law in Atlanta.

Sarah Gryll 11L is among six new partners elected at Arnold & Porter effective January 1. She practices in the Chicago office.

12

Bryan Stewart 12L has been elected partner at Morris, Manning & Martin in Atlanta, effective January 1.

4 David Topping 12L is one of five new partners at Phelps in New Orleans, where he focuses on transactional support, regulatory compliance, and litigation.

13

Brent Bartlett 10C 13L transitioned from a clerkship at the US Tax Court to a tax controversy associate position at Chamberlain Hrdlicka in Atlanta.

Matthew Parker 13L has been promoted to shareholder, effective January 1, at Maynard Cooper & Gale in Birmingham, Alabama.

Bradley M. Strickland 13L was named "One to Watch" in 2021 by *Best Lawyers in America* for product liability litigation, defendants. He is an associate with Kramon & Graham in Baltimore, Maryland.

Jane Bouch Stoney 13L has been elected shareholder at Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd in Charleston, South Carolina. She was also recently recognized as a 2021 *Best Lawyers* "Ones to Watch" for business organizations, corporate law, and real estate law.

15

Heather Purdy-Bartlett 15L moved to a real estate associate position with Polsinelli in Atlanta.

16

5 Rebecca Hall 16L has joined Lightfoot, Franklin & White in Birmingham, Alabama, as an associate.

17

Chris Kiernan 17L has been named managing attorney at Talkov Law in California, where he focuses on real estate and bankruptcy, and business and civil litigation.

18

Seth Church 18L followed his clerkship for Judge Charles R. Simpson III (US District Court for the Western District of Kentucky) by joining Dinsmore & Shohl in Lexington, Kentucky, as an associate.

After finishing his clerkship with US Bankruptcy Judge Eduardo Rodriguez (Southern District of Texas), **Tyler Greenwood 18L** has joined the Houston offices of Chamberlain Hrdlicka as an associate.

19

Samuel McLelland 19L has joined PPGMR Law in Little Rock, Arkansas. He recently served as a law clerk for US District Court for Chief Judge D. Price Marshall Jr. (Eastern District of Arkansas).

20

6 Hannah L. Krasny 20L has joined HunterMaclean in Savannah as an associate in the firm's litigation practice.

Miranda E. Siegel 20L has joined Davis, Matthews & Quigley in Atlanta as an associate within the firm's Family Law Section.

You did what?

Send your updates to lawcommunications@emory.edu. Class notes are submitted by alumni and are not verified by the editor. Read more about Emory Law alumni at law.emory.edu/alumni.

IN MEMORIAM

George Rellie Boyd Jr. 53L on December 15, 2020.

Warren Candler Fortson Sr. 50OX 56L on August 1, 2020.

Anchel S. Samuels 57C 59L on November 10, 2020.

Patrick M. Rayburn 57B 62L on December 28, 2020.

W. Clark Meredith 66C 66L on November 6, 2020.

Arthur T. Davis Jr. 66C 67L on December 23, 2020.

Donald B. Harden 66C 67L on November 6, 2020.

David Allyn Evans Sr. 59C 68L on December 14, 2020.

John Thomas Chason 70L on October 17, 2020.

Jackson Landrom Culbreth 71L on September 25, 2020.

David Howard Flint 71L on October 19, 2020.

Thomas L. Murphy 72L on August 5, 2020.

Robert S. Jones 70C 73L on December 16, 2020.

Arthur J. Shelfer 74L on October 28, 2020.

Paul L. Shanor 71C 77L on September 18, 2020.

Jerome "Jerry" Robert Smith 77L on January 6, 2021.

Haila N.K. Kleinman 80L on October 13, 2020.

Dorothy H. Bishop 58B 85L on August 8, 2020.

Pamela Maureen Jones 93L on November 9, 2020.

Jeffrey Garner Hamilton 95L on October 5, 2020.

Jordan Seth Davis 96L on August 23, 2020.

ACCOLADES

2021 Alumni Awards winners

Each year, the Emory Law Alumni Awards recognize outstanding alumni who have achieved distinction in legal practice, teaching, research, or public administration and who have demonstrated distinguished service to Emory Law, the Emory Alumni Association, or Emory University. Read the full bios for the 2020 and 2021 winners at law.emory.edu/alumni/notable-alumni.



DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD
Judge Michael E. Hancock 78L

Established in 1985, the Distinguished Alumni Award is given to an alumna or alumnus who embodies the values of the school and has demonstrated extraordinary achievement in the legal profession and in service to society.



ELÉONORE RAOUL TRAILBLAZER AWARD
MiAngel Robinson Cody 04L

The Eléonore Raoul Trailblazer Award commemorates Eléonore Raoul 1920L, the first woman admitted to Emory University and a national leader in the women's suffrage movement. It is given to an Emory Law alumna who has blazed a trail for others through her own professional and personal endeavors.



YOUNG ALUMNI AWARD
Carlissa R. Carson 08L

The Young Alumni Award recognizes the professional and personal achievements of an alumna or alumnus who graduated within the past 15 years and has made notable leadership and service contributions to Emory Law and to the legal profession.



ALUMNI SERVICE AWARD
Cheryl F. Turner 94C 99L

The Alumni Service Award honors an alumna or alumnus who has contributed significant, sustained leadership and outstanding service to the Emory Law community.

PROFILE

The lawyer with the lock pick

by Cassandra Maddox • photograph by Eve Harlowe



Attorney **MiAngel Cody O4L** is fierce and extraordinary—both in how she works to confront mass incarceration in the United States and in the way she shows up in the world.

“The typical image of what a winning lawyer looks like is not me,” Cody says. “Most people picture a white man with a baritone voice and a bravado about him. For me, doing this work challenges that narrative.”

What is her work? “Picking locks. Abolishing mass incarceration,” she says.

At Decarceration Collective, the black-women-powered law firm in Chicago that she founded in 2016, Cody represents clients for free. As an attorney, she has gained freedom for more than 40 prisoners, all who were sentenced to life in prison on drug-related convictions.

“Decarceration is more than people getting out of prison,” Cody says. “Leaving prison is one of its concentric circles, but if my clients walk out of prison and are arrested by poverty at the gate, that’s not decarceration. It’s about understanding the conditions from which people came that explain—not excuse—their incarceration, so you can disrupt those conditions when they leave prison.”

I want my clients and the people who see the work being done to see trailblazing black women doing it.

— MIANGEL CODY O4L

That’s why Decarceration Collective doesn’t stop at freeing clients from prison. There is a clinical psychologist who speaks with clients about post-carcer trauma, survivor’s guilt, and what it feels like to survive a life sentence. There’s also a director of financial literacy who teaches clients how to save money, open bank accounts, and equip them with resources for starting their lives. “What comes after incarceration is a collective effort beyond prison release toward true liberation,” Cody says.

By nature, it is politically radical that a young, Black woman from the rural South defends clients against their maximum prison sentences for non-violent drug crimes that often target minorities at disproportionate rates. Cody says, “I want my clients and the people who see the work being done to see trailblazing black women doing it.”

Her experience with poverty also allows her to empathize with her clients on another level. “Being a descendant of poverty has made me aware of the ways in which poverty impacts the lives of my clients and their communities,” she says.

Cody’s grandfather was a sharecropper in Arkansas who was chased out by the Ku Klux Klan after a dispute with the landowner. “I come from Black people who were historically excluded from the legitimate economy, and that illuminates my work because I see that same history in every one of my clients, too.”

Cody was a student attending Xavier University in Louisiana when she saw how that history played out for Shareef Cousin. A few years

earlier, while volunteering with Amnesty International, Cody learned about Cousin, the youngest convict in Louisiana to be convicted at 16 and put on death row at age 17. With her college roommates, Cody would go to Jackson Square Park, asking passersby to sign petitions against death penalty cases like Cousin’s. (His conviction and death sentence were overturned a few years later in 1999.)

In 2011, she saw that history in Reynolds Wintersmith, sentenced to life in prison at age 17. She spent an entire year writing his clemency petition before sending it to the White House. In 2013, she won her first clemency under President Barack Obama when he commuted Reynolds’ sentence. “I love that he got his freedom back, but his survivorship is so inspiring, too,” Cody said. “Now he’s a high school guidance counselor on the west side of Chicago.”

After seven years as a death penalty investigator, she moved to Atlanta and applied to Emory University School of Law. “I decided very early in my career to lead with my heart, my passion, and my purpose, which is to get people out of prison. I was rooted in that,” Cody says.

While attending Emory Law, she clerked with two Black judges, the Honorable Myron H. Thompson of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama and federal appeals judge Ann Williams of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, respectively.

Today, Cody’s achievements in her legal career precede her—a 2014 Federal Bar Association’s National Younger Federal Lawyer of the Year Award, a 2018 Soros Justice Advocacy Fellowship, a 2019 designation as a Legal Legend by the American Constitution Society, a 2020 Ida B. Wells Achievement Award from the Chicago Black Women Lawyers Association, and a Top 200 Woke Change Agent in America by *Essence* magazine.

She’s also a frequent television and radio commentator with a digital storytelling platform to highlight her justice campaigns like *The Third Strike Campaign*, which centers the voices of men and women effected by America’s three-strikes law. During her historic #90DaysOfFreedom Campaign, Cody and her co-counsel won freedom for 17 federal prisoners sentenced to life without parole for drug offenses. Celebrity and law student Kim Kardashian West helped to fund Cody’s cause and magnified her efforts for criminal justice reform. “I was paying out of pocket court fees to file briefs, I mean shoestring funding,” Cody says. “That collaboration was more than amplification, it was support.”

Now, Cody has been awarded the Emory Law Trailblazer Award, nominated by **Youshea Berry O2L**. They attended the same alma mater, Xavier University, and matriculated at Emory Law at the same time. “When I read the criteria for the Trailblazer Award, Cody immediately came to mind,” Berry says. “She is a freedom fighter who has committed her life to advocating for justice for those who are disadvantaged, those who have fallen between the fissures of society, and those who our education and justice systems have failed. [...] She is the embodiment of a trailblazer, and I couldn’t think of a better opportunity, or more critical time, for the law school to recognize Cody and highlight her important work.”

“I know what drugs can do to a family and to a community,” Cody explains. She had seen her father overcome addiction and spend time in jail. “My work is an ongoing practice of forgiveness and contrition. Movement toward restorative justice and repairing families is very rewarding.”

NEW HIRE

Hutchinson is new John Lewis Chair

by Susan Clark

Acclaimed legal scholar and social justice advocate **Darren Lenard Hutchinson** has been named the Emory University School of Law inaugural John Lewis Chair for Civil Rights and Social Justice. He will join the faculty July 1, 2021.



Civil rights and social justice are the central focus for Hutchinson's research, teaching, administrative work, and community engagement. He is currently the Raymond & Miriam Ehrlich Eminent Scholar at the University of Florida Levin College of Law and is widely known among legal academics and scholars in other fields for the rigor of his work and his sustained commitment to analyzing and remedying inequality.

"As our nation's communities continue to grapple with the racism and social and civil justice

issues Congressman Lewis dedicated his life to solving, it seems especially fitting to announce Professor Hutchinson's appointment to our faculty," says Emory Law Dean **Mary Anne Bobinski**. "We look forward to providing a home in Atlanta, one of the birthplaces of the civil rights movement, for Professor Hutchinson's work and supporting him in creating a center for civil rights and social justice where he may conduct research, promote teaching, convene the community, invite collaboration, and offer policy solutions on the many challenging issues facing our society."

The John Lewis Chair for Civil Rights and Social Justice is intended to serve as a lasting tribute to the legacy of "good trouble" advocated by the late congressman from Georgia's Fifth District and establish Emory Law as a leader in teaching, research, and community activism related to civil rights and social justice.

"Emory offers an exceptional platform for my work on social justice," says Hutchinson, "Its excellent reputation and location in Atlanta will allow me to collaborate with institutions and individuals committed to social justice research and policies. I am particularly excited that Emory has provided resources to build a center for the study of civil rights and social justice. Doing this work in the name of John Lewis, a legendary civil rights hero, is deeply inspiring and humbling."

Hutchinson's pioneering research crosses many academic disciplines and looks at the impact of law on a wide range of civil rights and social justice issues. His most recent research utilizes social science theories of racism to demonstrate how Constitutional and Criminal Law perpetuate racial inequality.

"My research analyzes the implications of intersecting racism and heterosexism for social justice policy," he says. "In order to understand the magnitude of harms racism causes, we must also examine sources of subordination that interact with race, such as poverty, LGBTQ status, and gender."

Hutchinson's scholarship has appeared in many prestigious journals, including the *Yale Law Journal*, *California Law Review* (forthcoming), *Cornell Law Review*, *UCLA Law Review*, and *Washington University Law Review*.

Before joining Levin College of Law, Hutchinson held tenured faculty positions at American University Washington College of Law and Southern Methodist University Dedman School of Law. He was also a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School. He received a JD from Yale Law School and a BA from the University of Pennsylvania. Following law school, he was a litigation associate at the New York City office of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton. He also served as law clerk to the late Honorable Mary Johnson Lowe, US District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The creation of the John Lewis Chair for Civil Rights and Social Justice was made possible by an anonymous \$1.5 million gift to Emory Law in 2015. The law school then successfully raised an additional \$500,000 to fully endow the chair.

Emory Law Associate Professor **Fred Smith** led the national search to find the inaugural chair and described Hutchinson as a rigorous and courageous scholar.

"In the fields of equal protection, LGBTQ rights, and Critical Race Theory, he has authored creative, nuanced works that have come to be regarded as classics," Smith says. "He is an ideal person to help connect social justice debates in legal scholarship with urgent questions in public policy. As the inaugural John Lewis Chair of Civil Rights and Social Justice, I have no doubt that he will contribute mightily to the creation of the 'Beloved Community.'"

Professor Smith was assisted by other members of the law school's Appointments Committee, comprised of professors **Melissa Carter**, **Richard Freer**, **Rafael Pardo**, **Joanna Shepherd**, **Jonathan Nash** (fall), and **Kristin Johnson** (spring), and Emory Law student **Thuy My Do 22L**. A special Recruitment Committee was formed to give broad input into the search process and support making connections across the university and the community. Members included Michael Collins, former chief of staff for Representative Lewis and distinguished faculty from across Emory: **Carol Anderson**, Charles Howard Candler Professor of African American Studies, Chair of African American Studies; **Robert Franklin**, James T. and Berta R. Laney Professor of Moral Leadership, Senior Advisor to the President; **Michael Leo (Milo) Owens**, Associate Professor of Political Science; and **Kathy Yount**, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Global Health.

ALUMNI RECOGNITION

Emory's American Inn of Court renamed

by A. Kenyatta Greer

The membership of Emory's American Inn of Court has voted to rename itself as The Judge Clarence Cooper American Inn of Court, after a 1967 Emory Law graduate and history maker within the judiciary. The change comes after the Inn decided to retire its former name and appoint a committee to study possible new names for the Inn. After research and consultation during the fall of 2020, the renaming committee put forth a name that was overwhelmingly ratified.

In 1965, **Clarence Cooper 67L** transferred to Emory University School of Law from Howard University School of Law to become one of Emory's first full-time African American law students. He graduated in 1967. Cooper, who earned an undergraduate degree at Clark College, later earned a master's degree in public administration from Harvard and a diploma from MIT.

Currently a Senior Judge on the US District Court for the Northern District of Georgia,

Cooper was the first African American assistant district attorney hired to a state prosecutor's office in Georgia. He later became the first African American judge on the Fulton County Superior Court and presided over the trial of Wayne Williams in the Atlanta child murders case, among other high-profile trials. In 1990 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Georgia Court of Appeals, a position he retained after a subsequent statewide election.

President Bill Clinton appointed Cooper to serve as a judge for the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia in 1994. Cooper has since presided over many significant cases, including the 2006 case, *Selman v. Cobb County School District*, in which he ordered a Georgia school district to remove stickers from textbooks that called evolution "a theory, not a fact," ruling that these stickers were an endorsement of religion and a violation of the Establishment Clause of the US Constitution.

"We are thrilled to honor a true trailblazer like Judge Cooper," said Inn President Joey Burby of Alston & Bird. "He shares our Inn's values and epitomizes excellence in professionalism, ethics, civility, and legal skills, which our members strive to achieve in their practice of law."

The Judge Clarence Cooper American Inn of Court, associated with Emory University School of Law and the American Inns of Court, is an association of judges, lawyers, law students and other legal professionals from all levels and backgrounds who share a passion for professional excellence. While some American Inns of Court focus on different areas of practice, the Cooper Inn focuses on litigation. Through regular meetings, members are able to build and strengthen professional relationships; discuss fundamental concerns about professionalism and pressing legal issues of the day; share experiences and advice and hone their litigation knowledge and skills; provide mentoring opportunities; and advance the highest levels of integrity, ethics, and civility.

Clarence Cooper 67L was awarded the Emory Law 100 medal by Janiel Myers 18L in May of 2017.



STUDENTS

Commencement 2021

by A. Kenyatta Greer • Photographs by Greta High

In a welcome return to in-person celebrations, Emory University School of Law graduates either donned masks to cross a socially distanced stage or watched the ceremony live from their devices and home computers as more than 360 students earned master of laws, juris master, doctor of juridical science, or juris doctor degrees. The ceremony was held May 14, 2021, at the Georgia World Congress Center, a space chosen by the university for its vast space, enabling participants to sit at safe distances.



FACULTY AND SCHOLARSHIP

Brown authors book on racism in the tax code

by Susan Clark



Tax law professor and expert on tax policy **Dorothy Brown** has written a book on racism in the American taxation system, released by Penguin Random

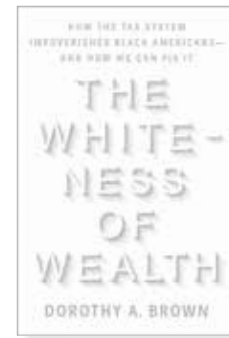
House Publishing. *The Whiteness of Wealth: How the Tax System Impoverishes Black Americans and How We Can Fix It* draws on decades of cross-disciplinary research to demonstrate color bias in the tax code.

Brown's narrative introduces the reader to families across the economic spectrum whose stories demonstrate how American tax law rewards the preferences and practices of white people while pushing Black people further behind. From attending college to getting married to buying a home, Black

Americans find themselves at a financial disadvantage compared to white peers, Brown argues, with an ever-increasing wealth gap and more Black families shut out of the American dream. She contends that solving the problem will require a wholesale rethinking of the American tax code.

The Whiteness of Wealth has been called "important reading for those who want to understand how inequality is built into the bedrock of American society, and what a more equitable future might look like," by Ibram X. Kendi, *New York Times* best-selling author of *How to Be an Antiracist*. It has already captured national attention; the book and Professor Brown have recently been featured in *Bloomberg*, *The New York Times*, *Politico*, *Businessweek* and other media. **Mary Anne Bobinski**, dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law, said, "In this new work, Professor Dorothy Brown brings decades of insightful scholarship to a broad audience by revealing the far-reaching and insidious impact of our tax system on Black Americans, providing suggested reforms for policy-makers, and offering advice to those who are

negatively impacted by the current system. Emory Law is delighted by the widespread recognition of Professor Brown's pathbreaking scholarship and is grateful for her ongoing contributions as a teacher, mentor and academic leader."



Brown is Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law at Emory Law, where she has focused on federal tax law and critical race theory in her courses and scholarship. A nationally recognized scholar in tax policy, race, and class, Brown has published dozens of articles, essays, and book chapters and is a regularly engaged expert by media including *Bloomberg*, CNN, National Public Radio, *The New York Times*, *National Law Journal*, and *Forbes*. She graduated from Fordham University and Georgetown Law and received her LL.M. in Taxation from New York University.

Dudziak elected to Council on Foreign Relations

by Susan Clark



Mary Dudziak has been elected a lifetime member of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), an independent, nonpartisan membership organization, think tank, and publisher. CFR

serves as a resource for members, government officials, business executives, journalists, educators and students, civic and religious leaders, and other interested citizens to help them better understand the world and the foreign policy choices facing the United States and other countries.

Founded in 1921, the Council on Foreign Relations includes among its ranks many of the most prominent leaders in the foreign policy arena. With over five thousand members based throughout the country and around the world, CFR's roster is composed of

government officials, renowned scholars, business leaders, acclaimed journalists, prominent lawyers, and distinguished nonprofit professionals who come together to engage in nonpartisan conversation on salient policy and governance issues.

Professor Dudziak is Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law at Emory Law and a leading scholar of legal history in the United States and the world. She works at the intersection of US domestic law and international affairs and is currently writing about war and political accountability in American history.



This is my legacy.

Ruth and Paul McLarty 63C 66L

Paul McLarty is retired senior partner of McLarty, Robinson & Van Voorhies, past president of the Emory Alumni Board, and recipient of the 2015 Emory Medal, the university's highest honor.

The McLartys' planned gift will fund need-based scholarships for Emory Law students.

"THROUGH THE EMORY INTERNS AT MY LAW OFFICE and the Emory Alumni Association, I and my wife have gained an awareness of the financial stress and the debt that can become their primary focus. We've seen students get accepted to Emory Law and choose to go to the University of Georgia or a state school instead. These are really good kids that you want to watch go across the stage at commencement. Student aid is something Emory Law has to take care of to be competitive and to deliver the type of education that it does."



EMORY

Have you planned your legacy?

giftplanning.emory.edu 404.727.8875



EMORY
LAW

Office of Marketing and Communication
Emory University School of Law
1301 Clifton Road NE
Atlanta GA 30322-2770

NONPROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID

EMORY
UNIVERSITY

Faculty testify before Congress

Within the last few months, two Emory faculty have testified before various congressional committees



Dorothy Brown, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law, was invited to testify at the full committee hearing of the United States Senate Committee on Finance. In the session, entitled Combating Inequality: The Tax Code and Racial, Ethnic, and Gender Disparities, Brown discussed three ways that tax policies are more likely to provide tax breaks for white Americans than Black Americans. The first looked at the

tax breaks for marriage. The second looked at tax breaks for sales of homes. The third looked at tax breaks for employer provided retirement accounts. Brown also testified before the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee.



Kristin Johnson, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law, was invited to testify at a hearing before the United States House of Representatives' Committee on Financial Services at the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions entitled, "Banking Innovation or Regulatory Evasion? Exploring Modern Trends in Financial Institution Charters." In her testimony, Johnson

talked about the colossal technology firms that chiefly provide commercial and consumer services, such as Google or Amazon, as well as smaller technology-based platforms that offer payment transfers and firms operating on the fringes or in the shadows of payment, custody, and monetary transfer services.