



THE MONITOR

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Georgia's HB 1185 Just Made it Harder for Stockholders to Litigate Against Public Companies

Signed into law in May 2026 and effective July 1, 2026, Georgia House Bill 1185 gives corporations more control over where internal shareholder disputes are heard, raises procedural hurdles for some stockholder claims, and could materially affect litigation rights for investors in Georgia-incorporated public companies.

This article is for general informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice. It is not intended to create, and receipt does not constitute, an attorney-client relationship. Readers should consult qualified counsel about their specific circumstances. Analysis reflects the author's views as of the publica-

tion date and may not reflect subsequent legal developments.

Georgia is home to some of the largest publicly traded companies in America. These companies are headlined by perennial Fortune 500 listed companies such as The Home Depot, United Parcel Service (UPS), Delta Air Lines, Coca-Cola, Southern Company, Norfolk Southern, Global Payments, and dozens of others. Not only are these companies headquartered in Georgia, but they are also incorporated in Georgia as well. Recently, the Georgia state legislature passed HB 1185, which radically affects shareholder rights, so investors need to know what that means.

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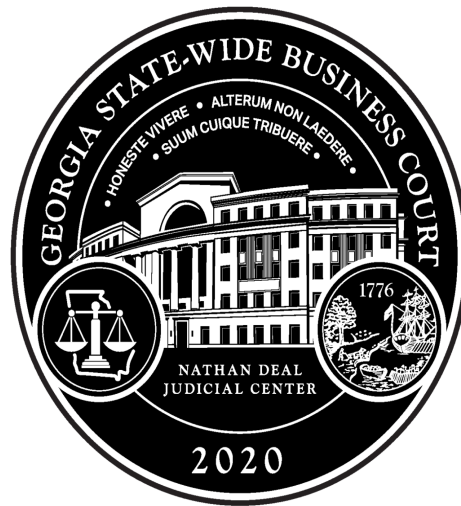
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Georgia House Bill 1185, enacted as Act 460 after passing the Georgia General Assembly and being signed by Governor Brian Kemp on May 11, 2026, marks one of the most significant overhauls of the state's corporate litigation framework in recent years. The law amends Georgia's corporate and court statutes to channel a broader category of shareholder disputes into the Georgia State-wide Business Court and purports to expand corporate options to seek a preferred forum for certain disputes and to alter who may assert them, issues that may be contested in future litigation.

For stockholders, the bill matters because it affects both leverage and access. Litigation has long served as a tool for investors to challenge alleged breaches of fiduciary duty, seek corporate records, contest inadequate disclosures, and press derivative claims on behalf of the company. HB 1185 does not eliminate those rights, but it narrows how they may be exercised by steering many disputes into a specialized court, recognizing broader categories of claims as "internal entity claims," and making it easier for corporations to insist that such cases be heard in a single forum.

Among the bill's most important changes is its treatment of "internal entity claims." The statute broadly captures derivative actions, claims based on alleged breaches of duty involving a corporation's internal affairs, valuation proceedings, court-ordered inspection disputes, and disclosure-based claims brought by stockholders. By defining that category expansively, HB 1185 may broaden the category of



cases that corporations will attempt to channel to the Georgia State-wide Business Court, which could prompt forum challenges and raises questions about suitability and standards applied there. The Georgia State-wide Business Court is comparatively newer, and its approach to stockholder disputes is still developing.

HB 1185 is also especially consequential for books-and-records inspection demands because it pulls proceedings related to court-ordered inspection of corporate records into the new category of internal entity claims. That means a dispute over whether a shareholder is entitled to inspect company materials may no longer be treated as a stand-alone skirmish in an ordinary trial court. Instead, if the corporation's governing documents so provide—or if other statutory conditions are met—the case can be directed to the Georgia State-wide Business Court, and companies may invoke forum provisions to seek adjudication in the Business Court; investors may challenge such efforts depending on governing documents and applicable law.

This matters because books and

records inspection demands are often the first step shareholders take when they suspect mismanagement, conflicted transactions, or disclosure failures. Inspection demands are one available tool to assess potential fiduciary issues; the appropriate sequence depends on the facts and applicable pleading standards. By making inspection disputes more procedurally structured and more likely to be centralized in the Georgia Business Court, HB 1185 may change litigation dynamics; investors may face different procedural timelines and costs that warrant strategic adjustment. For stockholders of publicly traded Georgia corporations, that change could affect not just where inspection demands are litigated, but how easily they can build the factual record necessary to police corporate conduct.

HB 1185 also appears to give companies a clearer path to restrict shareholder litigation through their governing documents. Under HB 1185, a Georgia corporation may adopt provisions in its articles of incorporation or bylaws requiring that any or all internal entity claims be brought solely and exclusively in the Georgia State-wide Business Court. In practice, that means a company can amend its charter or bylaws to limit a stockholder's ability to choose another state court for covered disputes. For public companies, this creates a potentially powerful governance tool: management and boards may seek to centralize litigation in one court that they view as favorable to reduce multi-forum proceedings; investors may challenge such provisions where appropriate.

HB 1185 has another addition that could significantly restrict many retail investors' ability to bring derivative actions unless they meet any adopted ownership threshold, an issue likely to be tested in court. The amendment permits the company to change its charter or bylaws to require that stockholders meet a specified ownership threshold to have standing to bring a derivative action. The company can require that a stockholder bringing a derivative claim must own up to 1% of the company's outstanding shares. To put this in perspective, only ten stockholders hold more than 1% of The Home Depot's outstanding stock at this time. According to MarketScreener, a similar number of overlapping stockholders hold more than a 1% stake in the Coca-Cola Company. (1) All individual investors in Coca-Cola hold a mere 0.66% combined stake in the company, and if the company amended its bylaws to include a stock ownership requirement, retail investors could face substantial barriers to derivative standing if a company adopts a 1% threshold; whether such provisions are valid or enforceable will be subject to legal challenge.

HB 1185 also changes the mechanics of bringing certain claims. For companies, the legislation tightens aspects of derivative litigation and related fee requests. It amends standing and procedural provisions for shareholder derivative suits, changes what may be contested in scope and application, creates a transfer or removal path into the Georgia Business Court when applicable governing documents re-



quire that forum or other statutory conditions are met, and limits the circumstances in which plaintiffs can recover attorney's fees based on so-called disclosure-only benefits. That combination will make some cases more difficult or less economically attractive to pursue, especially where the primary relief sought is supplemental disclosure rather than a monetary recovery or structural governance reform.

The practical impact is significant. Investors may encounter different forum considerations, procedural frameworks, and evolving standards for non-monetary relief, all of which will require careful case assessment. For companies, these changes can drastically curb exposure to litigation and make Georgia more attractive as a state of incorporation. For stockholders, the bill shifts power toward boards and management, which may alter the cost-benefit calculus for certain claims and remedies, depending on case-specific facts.

Looking ahead, future challenges to HB 1185 will highlight what the statute is designed to accomplish in practice: to insulate Georgia public

companies from meaningful stockholder oversight. Plaintiffs challenging the validity or application of these provisions will have a strong basis to argue that exclusive-forum clauses, ownership-threshold requirements, and fee limitations do not merely streamline litigation—they operate together to suppress it. In particular, the statute gives corporations a roadmap to price ordinary investors out of books-and-records enforcement, shut retail stockholders out of derivative standing altogether, and make fiduciary-misconduct claims harder to investigate, plead, and sustain. That reality supports a more forceful argument that, as applied, HB 1185 undermines long-recognized accountability mechanisms in corporate law and creates a regime in which boards can use procedural engineering to avoid judicial scrutiny. Future cases should therefore focus not only on the formal legality of these provisions, but on their real-world effect: restricting access to the courts, concentrating enforcement power in the hands of a small group of institutional holders, and impeding timely oversight and remedial efforts in certain cases, with



potential implications for investor protections and corporate accountability.

The bottom line is that HB 1185 is a substantive reallocation of power in Georgia corporate law, particularly away from public-company stockholders. Investors, boards, and counsel should now pay close attention to charter and bylaw provisions, because the governing documents of Georgia corporations may increasingly determine not just whether a stockholder can sue, but where, how, and with what likelihood of recovering meaningful relief.

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(1)Major shareholders: The Coca-Cola Company, MarketScreener, <https://www.marketscreener.com/quote/stock/THE-COCA-COLA-COMPANY-4819/company-shareholders/> (May 18, 2026).

Upcoming Lead Plaintiff Deadlines

Johnson Fistel is investigating many potential cases arising under the federal securities laws. If you would like more information, or if you wish to participate in an action, please contact us as soon as possible to ensure that your rights are fully protected. Listed on this page are matters that the firm is investigating and the applicable deadlines for filing a motion with the court to be appointed as a “lead plaintiff” under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Company	Deadline
Erasca, Inc.	Aug 10
ADMA Biologics, Inc.	Aug 10
Via Transportation, Inc.	Aug 10
Zillow Group, Inc.	Aug 10
Nano-X Imaging Ltd.	Aug 11
Microsoft Corporation	Aug 11
Embeckta Corporation	Aug 17
Black Rock Coffee Bar, Inc.	Aug 17
First Solar, Inc.	Aug 24
Peabody Energy Corporation	Aug 24
ZoomInfo Technologies Inc.	Aug 24
Futu Holdings Limited	Aug 25
Hub Group, Inc.	Aug 28
Insulet Corporation	Aug 31
Photronics, Inc.	Sept. 4
Intuit, Inc.	Sept. 8
Planet Fitness, Inc.	Sept. 14
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Sept. 14
GPGL, Inc.	Sept. 15



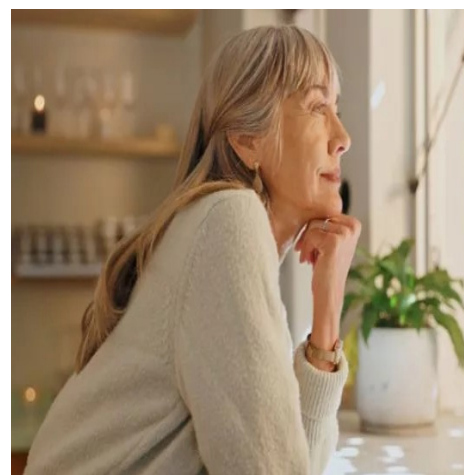
San Diego Jury Delivers \$105 Million Verdict in Whistleblower Retaliation Trial

A San Diego County jury awarded \$105 million to a former substance abuse counselor, represented at trial by Justin Walker and Jared Veliz of Walker Law, PC, and Will Small of Small Law, after concluding that her employer unlawfully retaliated against her for reporting workplace misconduct and patient safety concerns. The plaintiff alleged that, after raising complaints about repeated sexual harassment by both a patient and a coworker, as well as concerns surrounding a hidden camera discovered in a staff restroom, management failed to conduct meaningful investigations and instead dismissed her from her position. She also claimed that the clinic ignored mandatory reporting obligations related to patient safety and harassment allegations. The employer maintained that the termination resulted from documentation deficiencies rather than retaliation.

Following trial, the jury determined that the employer's actions

constituted unlawful retaliation and further found that its conduct warranted punitive damages in the amount of \$70 million. The case is styled *Michelle Giaquinta v. San Diego Health Alliance, Inc.* (Case No. 37-2024-00002653-CU-WT-CTL). The case is the latest in a series of high-value California employment verdicts, often described as “thermonuclear,” reflecting juries’ continued willingness to hold employers accountable for serious workplace misconduct and unlawful retaliation.

If you believe you have been illegally victimized by your employer or another person in the workplace, please contact us for a free consultation and case evaluation. You may telephone us at (619) 230-0063 or e-mail us at contactus@johnsonfis-tel.com.



The Trouble with the Word “Retired”

For decades, when someone asked, “What do you do?” the answer was easy. You were a teacher, a surgeon, an engineer, a business owner. The job was a shorthand for who you were, and you didn’t have to think much about it. Identity in retirement starts with a small but surprisingly weighty question: what do you call yourself now?

Why “Retired” Doesn’t Always Feel Right

The word retired carries baggage. For some people, it sounds like a finish line. For others, it feels like a label that flattens decades of accomplishment into one word. Some retirees avoid the term entirely because it doesn’t capture what they’re actively doing with their days.

You hear all kinds of alternatives. Some people call themselves investors, since managing a portfolio is real work. Others describe themselves by what they’re now doing rather than what they used to do. The label matters less than the fact that they’ve chosen it for themselves.

Language Shapes Your Reality

(Continued on Page 6)



The words we use about ourselves shape how we approach the day. Calling yourself retired can inadvertently suggest you're done. Calling yourself a writer, even if you've only just started, suggests you're in the middle of writing something. That distinction influences how you spend your time.

You're not avoiding the fact that you've left a career, but you are choosing language that reflects what's currently true about your life. Most retirees aren't done. They're just doing different things.

Permission to Try on a Few Labels

There's no rule that says you have to pick one identity and stick with it. Some of the most contented retirees describe themselves differently depending on the room. At a dinner party, they're a gardener or a painter. At a community meeting, they're a volunteer. With grandchildren, they're whatever the kids call them.

Trying on a few labels is also part of figuring out what genuinely interests you in this stage of life. You might call yourself a beginner cyclist for six months, then a hiker for

the next year. None of it has to be permanent.

The Power of Choosing for Yourself

Redefining yourself in retirement is an ongoing process. Pay attention to what you're doing and give it language that fits. The retirees who seem most at ease with this stage of life tend to share one thing: they decide what to call themselves, rather than letting a single word from their old life follow them around.

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What to Do When the Stock Market Drops

When the stock market drops, the instinct is to act: sell before things get worse, sit in cash until conditions stabilize, and buy back in when the dust settles. It feels logical, but it almost never works out that way.

Over the years, we've seen this pattern repeat across a variety of investors. They might have had solid savings, a long runway to retirement, and the discipline to contribute consistently. But when things got volatile, they panicked. They sold late and only got back in after most of the gains had already passed.

The Cost of Reacting

These patterns show up in the data, too. DALBAR has tracked the gap between market returns and what investors actually earn for decades. The numbers are consistent: investors who reacted to market conditions accumulated roughly 22% less total wealth over a 20-year period than those who simply held their position.¹ The shortfall traces back to the moves made when mar-



kets got rough.

Why Knowing Better Isn't Enough

The investors in the DALBAR data who underperformed the market weren't, on the whole, people who ignored financial fundamentals. Many of them knew the standard advice: stay the course and let the market recover. What they couldn't overcome was the feeling, in a moment of genuine volatility, that doing nothing was the same as being reckless. A falling market generates more engagement than a stable one, and the gnawing sense that "this time it's different" can be hard to ignore when your own savings are on the line.

Is a Financial Advisor Worth It?

Most people evaluate a financial advisor on their portfolio recommendations, investment performance, or market insights. Those things matter, but they're not where

the return on a good advisor relationship tends to show up. The real value is when a client wants to act and their advisor gently reminds them to slow down and think through whether they should.

In every significant downturn we've seen, the clients who came out whole were the ones who stayed calm and stuck to the plan. Knowing what to do when the stock market drops, it turns out, isn't really about doing anything. It's about having someone who helps you hold to your plan when holding feels hardest.

Sources:

1. DALBAR, Inc. (2025, March 31). Investors missed the best of 2024's market gains, latest DALBAR Investor Behavior Report finds. PR Newswire. [https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/investors-missed-the-best-of-2024s-market-gains-latest-dalbar-investor-behavior-report-](https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/investors-missed-the-best-of-2024s-market-gains-latest-dalbar-investor-behavior-report-finds-302416023.html)

[finds-302416023.html](https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/investors-missed-the-best-of-2024s-market-gains-latest-dalbar-investor-behavior-report-finds-302416023.html)

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Financial Values that Grandparents Can Pass Along

Grandparents leave behind more than fond memories and family traditions. You also pass along values that shape how future generations think. Through conversations, shared experiences, and everyday actions, you can help grandchildren build financial habits that last a lifetime. Here are a few values worth sharing:

We take care of what we own.

If a grandchild's bike starts squeaking or the tires need air, spend an afternoon cleaning it, lubricating the chain, and making simple repairs together instead of immediately replacing it. This teaches that taking care of your belongings can extend their life, save money, and build an appreciation for what you already own.

We don't chase every trend.

If everyone seems to have the latest gadget or fashion, talk about why it's okay to wait or skip it altogether. What's a trend that was popular when you were young, that in hindsight might seem silly and relatable? Choosing not to follow

every trend builds confidence and helps children avoid spending simply to fit in.

We know the difference between price and value.

Sometimes spending a little more upfront makes sense if something will last for years. Comparing two backpacks, pairs of shoes, or kitchen tools can help grandchildren understand that the lowest price isn't always the best value.

We leave things better than we found them.

Whether it's returning a borrowed tool in better condition or cleaning up after a family picnic, connect stewardship with financial responsibility. Taking care of shared resources is another way of respecting value.

We invest for the long term.

For older grandchildren, consider co-managing a small custodial investment account. Review it together every few months and discuss why investments rise and fall. It's an opportunity to teach patience, di-

versification, and the value of staying focused on long-term goals.

We give because we care.

Invite your grandchild to choose a cause that's meaningful to them and donate a small portion of birthday money or holiday gifts. They'll learn that generosity isn't measured by the size of the gift but by the desire to help others.

We don't waste what we have.

Before making a trip to the grocery store, challenge your grandchild to help create a meal from ingredients already in the pantry. It's a simple way to show that creativity and resourcefulness can save money and reduce waste.

These lessons are often most effective when they come through shared experiences rather than speeches. Fixing a bike together, comparing products at the store, or talking through an investment decision can spark meaningful conversations without sounding like "back in my day" or "kids these days." By leading with curiosity instead of criticism, grandparents can share timeless financial values in ways that resonate with the next generation.

JF JOHNSON FISTEL
ATTORNEY PROFILE

Q&A WITH ASHLEY SCHAF



Attorney Profile: Q&A with Ashley Schaf

1. What activities or hobbies do you enjoy the most?

I enjoy staying active, trying new restaurants, cooking, traveling, and reading. More recently, I've also gotten into gardening.

2. What did you do prior to graduating law school?

Prior to law school, I attended the University of Michigan, where I earned a bachelor's degree in psychology.

3. What drew you to the practice of law?

I was drawn to the practice of law because I enjoy problem-solving and finding practical solutions to make a meaningful difference. I also appreciate that the law is constantly evolving, which means there is always something new to learn and opportunities to continue growing.

4. How long have you been a practicing attorney?

A little over a year.

5. How would you describe yourself as a person?

Approachable, dependable, and thoughtful. I value building strong relationships and enjoy working with others.

6. Do you have a bucket list? If so, what does that list include?

I hope to continue traveling and exploring new places and cultures. I'd love to visit as many national parks as I can. Staying active is a goal I want to keep pursuing.

7. What makes you feel accomplished?

I feel most accomplished when I've helped someone work through a difficult situation or achieve a positive outcome. Seeing the impact of hard work is especially rewarding.



Johnson Fistel Appointed as Co-Lead Counsel in Fiserv, Inc. Derivative Litigation

In re Fiserv, Inc. Derivative Litigation, Lead No. 2026CV001814 (Wisc. Cir. Ct., Milwaukee Cnty). Johnson Fistel was recently appointed co-lead counsel in a shareholder derivative action brought on behalf of and for the benefit of Fiserv, Inc. ("Fiserv" or the "Company") against certain of Fiserv's officers and directors (the "Individual Defendants"), seeking to remedy their alleged breaches of fiduciary duty and related alleged misconduct in connection with the Company's issuance of materially false and misleading statements to the market. Specifically, the complaint alleges that throughout the Relevant Period, Fiserv and certain executives and directors misled investors by making false and misleading statements and/or failing

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to disclose and actively concealing material adverse facts concerning the true state of Fiserv's growth metrics and projections and in particular, that this growth was being driven by new customers organically. As alleged in the complaint, the Company and certain executives misled investors by artificially inflating its growth numbers through compelled migration of legacy customers using Payeezy to Clover. As this forced migration increased Fiserv's growth numbers, the complaint alleges that the Company and certain executives falsely claimed that this growth was being driven organically by new customers signing up for Clover. The complaint alleges that the truth about this alleged fraudulent scheme was slowly revealed to the market through a series of partially corrective disclosures beginning on April 24, 2025, and continuing through October 29, 2025, when the Company revealed its unexpectedly low third quarter 2025 earnings and slashed its 2025 earnings per share ("EPS") and or-

ganic revenue growth guidance. On that date, Fiserv adjusted EPS was cut to between \$8.50 and \$8.60, compared to the previous range of \$10.15 to \$10.30. Additionally, the Company revealed stagnant growth. Organic revenue growth was also cut. The market reacted immediately and negatively to this news, with Fiserv's stock price dropping 44%, or \$55.57 per share, from a closing price of \$126.17 per share on October 28, 2025 to a closing price of \$70.60 on October 29, 2025. As the market continued to absorb this news, the price of Fiserv's stock continued to decline 7.6%, or \$5.41 per share, on October 30, 2025, closing at \$65.19 per share. As a result of the Individual Defendants' alleged breaches of fiduciary duty, and other alleged violations of state laws, the Company has been harmed.



Johnson Fistel Appointed as Co-Lead Counsel in Camping World Holdings, Inc. Derivative Litigation

In re Camping World Holdings, Inc. Derivative Litigation, Lead No. 1:26-cv-5824 (N.D. Ill.). Johnson Fistel was recently appointed co-lead counsel in a shareholder derivative action brought on behalf of and for the benefit of Camping World Holdings, Inc. ("Camping World" or the "Company") against certain of Camping World's officers and directors (the "Individual Defendants"), seeking to remedy their alleged breaches of fiduciary duty and related alleged misconduct in connection with the Company's issuance of materially false and misleading statements to the market. Specifically, the complaint alleges that from at least April 4, 2025 through the present (the "Relevant Period"), the Individual Defendants repeatedly and publicly promoted the Company's data-driven, scientific approach to inventory management that purportedly focused on aligning inventory with

consumer needs, driving record inventory procurement, margin improvements, and a strong balance sheet. The complaint alleges that the Individual Defendants also publicly proclaimed that the Company was embarking on an ambitious Selling, General & Administrative (“SG&A”) expense reduction plan to further fortify its balance sheet. The complaint alleges that these statements gave the investing public the impression that the Company was seeing and/or anticipating strong retail demand from consumers. However, the complaint further alleges that these positive pronouncements turned out to be materially false and misleading. In truth, as alleged in the complaint, the Company’s ability to manage its inventory utilizing data-driven and scientific methods was substantially overstated, as was the amount of customer demand the Company had obtained or could reasonably expect to obtain. As a result, the complaint alleges that the Company would ultimately be forced to implement “strict, corrective inventory management objectives” that negatively impacted the Company’s gross profits and margins. The complaint alleges that the truth was fully revealed on February 24, 2026 when Camping World issued a press release disclosing its fourth quarter 2025 financial results. The release disclosed that, among other things, the Company had “implemented strict, corrective inventory management objectives to structurally improve [its] turnover rates” leading to gross margin headwinds into 2026. Further, the Company disclosed that “[n]et loss was \$(109.1) million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an

increased loss of \$49.6 million, or 83.3%[,] [a]djusted EBITDA was \$(26.2) million, an increased loss of \$23.7 million,” “[g]ross profit was \$338.2 million, a decrease of \$38.7 million, or 10.3%, and total gross margin was 28.8%, a decrease of 247 basis points.” Camping World also indicated that “[n]ew vehicle gross margin was 12.3%, a decrease of 291 basis points,” and “[u]sed vehicle gross margin was 16.0%, a decrease of 277 basis points,” both due to an increase in the average cost per vehicle sold and a decrease in average selling price, “driven in part by accelerated sales of aged used vehicles in December.” The Company also disclosed SG&A as a percentage of gross profit of 85%, a 190 basis point year-over-year improvement, falling far short of the Company’s prior guidance for a 300- to 400-basis-point improvement. In addition, Camping World announced that it would be pausing its quarterly cash dividend, effective immediately, “following consideration of forecasted tax distributions, the reduced availability of excess tax distributions to fund dividend payments driven partly by the impact of recent tax law changes, and in consideration of the Company’s focus on reducing net debt leverage.” The complaint alleges that on this news, Camping World’s stock price dropped \$1.79 per share, or 16.5%, from a closing price of \$10.85 per share on February 24, 2026, to a closing price of \$9.06 per share on February 25, 2026. As a result of the Individual Defendants’ alleged breaches of fiduciary duty, and other alleged violations of securities laws, the Company has been harmed.

About Johnson Fistel:

Johnson Fistel is a full-service business and complex litigation law firm. Johnson Fistel’s success in plaintiff-side securities litigation has resulted in the firm being nationally recognized in protecting shareholder rights throughout the country, with offices in California, New York, Idaho, Colorado, and Georgia. The firm is built on the following five core values: Professionalism, Respect, Integrity, Determination, and Excellence (PRIDE) in everything we do. Each person at the firm takes PRIDE in these core values, affirmatively agrees to them on an annual basis, and has a plaque in his/her workspace describing what they mean to us, as stated in more detail on the firm’s website. Whether we’re pursuing damages for or against a billion-dollar corporation or we’re challenging a small transaction, Johnson Fistel devotes the necessary resources to secure the best result possible. We believe we are only as good as our people, and Johnson Fistel recruits only the best, brightest, and most determined candidates possible. Our lawyers include those who started their practice working for esteemed judges in both state and federal courts and have also worked at the largest law firms in the world. We pride ourselves on providing the same level of service with a greater level of efficiency. As a result, we have developed the reputation for delivering big-firm results with the efficiency and personal touch of a small firm.

For more information about the firm and its attorneys, please visit <http://www.johnsonfistel.com>.

Portfolio Monitor

Johnson Fistel recognizes that there are inherent risks when investing in the stock market. But the risks that an investor assumes do not, and should not, include the risk that the company or its officers and directors will make false and misleading statements to artificially inflate the company's stock price or sell their own stock based on insider information.

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Employment and Labor Litigation

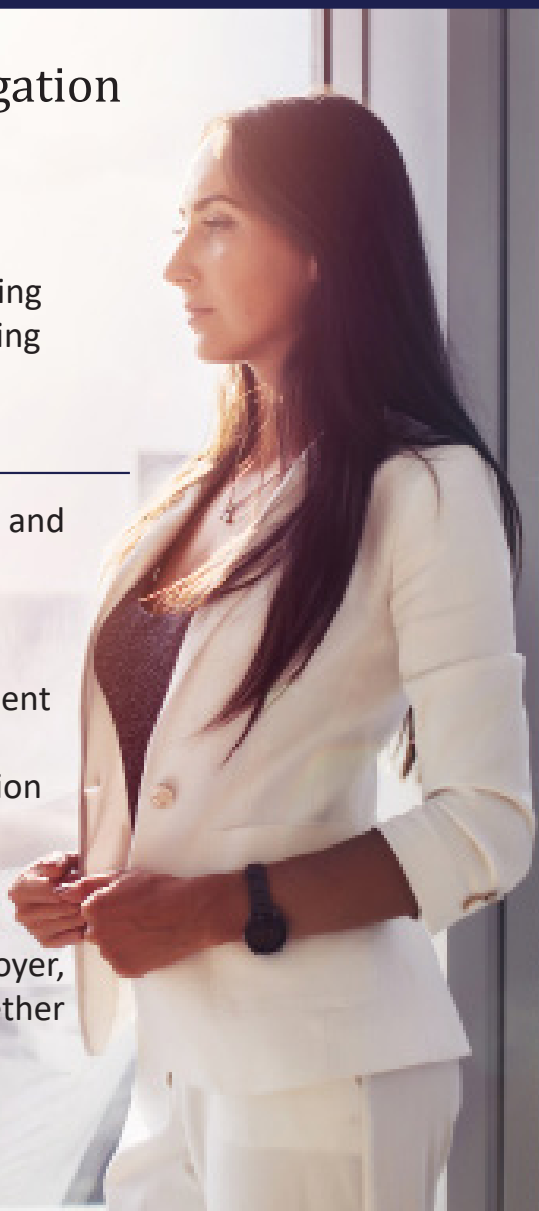
The attorneys at Johnson Fistel have obtained successful and efficient results for both employers and employees in litigating employment disputes, negotiating separations and severances, and evaluating employment policies, practices, and contracts.

Johnson Fistel can help employers and employees with the following issues:

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- Employment Contracts, Severance & Separations, & Restrictive Covenants.

Whether you're an employee or an employer, please contact us today to determine whether we may be able to assist you.

Please visit our website for FAQs about employment law: <https://www.johnsonfistel.com/faq/>





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