



RAISING THE BAR

Recent Awards

- Fifty-one GableGotwals attorneys were named to the Best Lawyers in America list for 2016. Nine GableGotwals attorneys have been selected by their peers as the 2016 Best Lawyers® in America “Lawyer of the Year” including Steven L. Barghols, John R. Barker, David L. Bryant, Craig A. Fitzgerald, Jeffrey D. Hassell, David E. Keglovits, Graydon Dean Luthey, Jr., Sidney K. Swinson, and Jay P. Walters.
- Forty-Six attorneys with GableGotwals have been named by Thomson Reuters to the 2015 Super Lawyers list. In addition, four of the Firm’s shareholders have been ranked in the 50 top attorneys for the state of Oklahoma including Sid Dunagan, David L. Bryant, John Russell and Sidney K. Swinson.
- James M. Sturdivant has been inducted into the International Academy of Trial Lawyers (IATL).
- Craig A. Fitzgerald has been selected as a Fellow of the Litigation Counsel of America.
- Susan Jordan has been selected as a member of the 2015 Nation’s Top One Percent by the National Association of Distinguished Counsel.
- Phillip Hixon was recently appointed Tulsa County Bar Association Health Law Section co-chair.
- The readers of Oklahoma Magazine have named GableGotwals as one of Oklahoma’s Best Law Firms.

GableGotwals Opens New Office in Texas



GableGotwals has opened an office in San Antonio to serve client needs in the region. David L. Bryant will anchor the firm’s Texas office and spearhead client services in the area, as well as continue to represent clients in Oklahoma. David is a University of Texas Law School graduate with over 30 years’ experience litigating major business cases in federal and state courts in Oklahoma and beyond. He is a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers and has long been recognized as one of Oklahoma’s leading business litigators, including peer selection as one of Super Lawyers’ Top 50 Lawyers in Oklahoma, and as Best Lawyers’ “Lawyer of the Year” for Bet-the-Company Litigation (2016), Mediation (2015), and Arbitration (2014).

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Cybersecurity and Data Privacy Practice Areas Formalized



Tom C. Vincent, II

Tom C. Vincent, II is an Of Counsel attorney with the Firm and a former bank compliance officer. Tom can be reached at 918-595-4857 or tvincent@gablelaw.com.



Diana Tate Vermeire

Diana Tate Vermeire is a Shareholder with the firm who practices labor and employment law in addition to general litigation, cybersecurity and data privacy. Diana can be reached at (405) 235-5519 or dvermeire@gablelaw.com.

Cybersecurity and Data Privacy are complex and interrelated issues impacting nearly all corporations today. Due to technological advances that allow for the collection and storage of tremendous amounts of computerized data, corporations now manage significantly more information than ever before and are faced with an increased risk that such information will be improperly accessed or used. It is essential that corporations take necessary steps to secure and protect such data – both in terms of managing competitive business advantage and protecting the private information of customers and clients.

GableGotwals attorneys have been assisting clients in safeguarding and protecting data as required by law and based on best practices. Our attorneys also assist clients in identifying their responsibilities should such data be breached and in fulfilling those obligations. Due to the significant increase in cybersecurity issues across the country and throughout the world, GableGotwals has formalized a Cybersecurity and Data Privacy Group to assist clients in navigating these complicated issues. With extensive backgrounds in compliance and employment law, Tom C. Vincent, II and Diana Tate Vermeire, lead the GableGotwals Cybersecurity and Data Privacy Group. Tom is an Of Counsel attorney with the Firm and a former bank compliance officer. His practice areas include banking and financial services compliance and data security. Diana Tate Vermeire is a Shareholder with the firm who practices labor and employment law in addition to general litigation, cybersecurity and data privacy.

For more information on Cybersecurity and Data Privacy, please view our practice area pages at www.Gablelaw.com.



Two Associates Join Tulsa Office

Andrea Pickryl and James M. Scears join GableGotwals as new Associates in the Tulsa office.

Andrea's primary focus will be transactional law including areas such as mergers & acquisitions, corporate & securities law, energy, oil & gas, banking & financial institutions, and health care. James will focus his practice on tax law, as well as estate and trust planning.



Andrea worked as a summer intern at GableGotwals in 2013 and 2014. She received her JD with honors from the University of Tulsa School of Law in 2015. While in law school, Andrea was a member of the Phi Delta Phi Honors Fraternity and received the Cali Award in Criminal Law and Administration. She earned her undergraduate degree from Baylor University in 2011. Andrea can be reached at (918) 595-4875 or apickryl@gablelaw.com.



Before joining the firm, James was an Associate at Baker & McKenzie in Zurich, Switzerland, focusing his practice on private wealth management, international taxation, and estate and trust planning. While working in Europe, he counseled clients on U.S. tax regularization, international reporting requirements, the restructuring of personal holdings, and the relinquishment of U.S. citizenship. James also advised financial

institutions on cross-border tax and regulatory matters.

James graduated from the University of Oklahoma College of Law in 2012 with honors and holds an LL.M. in Taxation from New York University School of Law. He earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Oklahoma in 2009. James can be reached at (918) 595-4879 or jscears@gablelaw.com.



Longtime trial lawyer got his start in the Army JAG Corps

Q&A with Sid Dunagan · by Paula Burkes June 14, 2015



Sid Dunagan is Shareholder with the firm who practices in the area of litigation. Sid can be reached at (405) 235-5503 or sdunagan@gablelaw.com.

When Sid Dunagan, a shareholder and longtime trial lawyer with GableGotwals law firm, moved from Tulsa to help open the firm's Oklahoma City branch, he expected it'd take about two years and then he'd move home to Tulsa.

That was 1995 and Dunagan was a natural for the assignment, he said, as he'd just stepped down as president of the Oklahoma Bar Association, and his clients for the past year had grown accustomed to being served by other associates while he was fulfilling his term.

But the cultivation of the Oklahoma City branch started slow, he said, then took off a few years later when GableGotwals merged with Mock, Schwabe, Waldo, Elder, Reeves and Bryant. Today, GableGotwals employs 55 in Tulsa and 25 in Oklahoma City, where Dunagan chose to stay on.

Dunagan now has 42 years with the firm, including 20 in Oklahoma City. He has tried more than 400 cases throughout his civil and military careers.

From his offices on the 15th floor of Leadership Square, Dunagan, 71, sat down recently with The Oklahoman to talk about his life and career. This is an edited transcript:

Q: Tell us about your roots.

A: My parents are from a little town outside Wichita, Kan., where they were high school sweethearts. A self-educated engineer, my dad worked 44 years with Texaco. He started out digging ditches and, during WWII, worked up to foreman of natural gas processing plants in two towns in southern Illinois. In 1953, when I was 10, we moved to Tulsa and he was promoted to assistant superintendent of eight regional plants including those in southern Illinois. I have three sisters. The two who are older both married and left home when they were 18. Today, they live in Midland, Texas, and Enid. My younger sister, who was born in Tulsa, has a master's in art and lives in Tulsa. She still owns the home we grew up in, and lived there until a few years ago.

Q: Do you remember any of your boyhood in Illinois?

A: Not the first town, because we moved from there when I was 2. But I remember living in Salem, Ill. Texaco provided housing and we lived five miles from the plant in a camp comprised of one street of identical modest, white wooden houses lined up in a row.

Q&A with Sid Dunagan

For my room, my dad built out the front porch and installed windows. You had to walk through it to get into our house. The school was across the street, on Highway 50. There were 10 to 15 students to a class, and first and second grades, third and fourth, and fifth and sixth were grouped together. My dad came home at 5:30 every night for dinner, sat in his chair for a while, and then would go back to work.

Q: Tell us about your school days in Tulsa.

A: Our home is situated six blocks east of TU. My elementary school was a mile one way and junior high, a mile the other. For high school, I walked 200 to 300 yards across the street to Will Rogers High School. I played pee-wee baseball when I was younger. But in middle school, I didn't have time for sports. I was a Boy Scout and attained Eagle Scout by age 12. Also in junior high, a friend and I got into rockets, building our own 6-foot, solid fuel rocket that made the newspaper. In high school, I ran track and cross country; our '61 mile-relay team was champions of the National Junior Olympics. I won a partial track scholarship to TU, where I lived on campus and competed through my junior year. By second semester, I was also on academic scholarship.

Q: Why did you decide to pursue law?

A: Like so many others of that era, I, in high school, became enamored with the Perry Mason TV show, and subsequently chose to major in political science and history with an eye on law school. I also considered going into politics.

My first wife, Lynn, I met on a blind date at TU and married after my junior year. She dropped out of school and went to work for City Service and I made pretty good money delivering a morning and afternoon newspaper box route for the Tulsa World and now defunct Tulsa Tribune. Lynn pretty much supported us while I was going to law school and took a deep pay cut. I clerked at GableGotwals and was paid \$1 an hour.

Q: Is the gold and onyx ring you're wearing on your right hand a class ring?

A: No. It's a fraternity ring with the crest of my fraternity — Pi Kappa Alpha or "Pike." I pledged at TU, where I served as chapter president and president of the Interfraternity Council. After graduation and before the Army, I volunteered as alum district president and visited eight regional chapters. But I've only worn this ring for six months. John Michael Williams, a Pike and attorney in town who served as past president of Pike's international fraternity, gave it to me.

Q: Soon after you graduated from TU, during the Vietnam War and when your first child was on the way, you chose to join the Army JAG Corps as a directly commissioned officer. Why?

A: It was wartime and I felt like it was my obligation. I wasn't too enamored with the war, as far as us being in it. But we were in it, and I thought it was the appropriate thing to do. I trained from August to January at the JAG's Legal Center in Charlottesville, Va., then was stationed at Fort Knox in Kentucky and by that summer, was on my way to Vietnam.

I served six months with the 1st Infantry Division north of Saigon and then six months near the South China Sea. I mainly prosecuted or defended drug cases, but also worked assaults and murders including some in which our own soldiers were accused. Lynn and our son, Hugh, stayed with her parents in Tulsa, but we got to see each other twice — once on scheduled leave and another time where I got a last-minute seat on a plane to Hawaii and then called her to join me there. I had five years' service in the Army, serving the last three in Frankfurt and Heidelberg, Germany. Our daughter was born in Frankfurt.

Q: What have been some of your most memorable cases with GableGotwals?

A: I've worked on a variety of cases from construction to product liability to antitrust to aircraft crashes. The crashes have been the most interesting. Figuring out what happened is like putting together a jigsaw puzzle, but you're missing 60 percent of the pieces because the aircraft has crashed and burned. The planes involved have been everything from two-seaters to 10 seats, including Queen Air, King Air and Bonanza. In the end, they almost always involve pilot error. There may have been something wrong with the airplane, but the pilot failed to follow his or her training.



Gavel to Gavel: Protecting a business a balancing act

By Erin Dailey · Guest Columnist August 5, 2015



Erin Dailey is Shareholder with the firm who practices insurance and labor and employment law. Erin can be reached at (918) 595-4863 or edailey@gablelaw.com.

For many new hires, a big part of the first day on the job is spent completing a mountain of paperwork: insurance, benefits, noncompete, nonsolicitation, antipiracy.

Now, wait just a minute. Anti-what? Noncompete? Exactly what am I signing?

It's relatively common for a business to establish a covenant with its employees that sets parameters for competition and confidentiality. It's also not uncommon for those same restrictions to follow employees after they leave the company to work for another employer. Businesses may also want to restrict former employees from soliciting customers/clients or attempting to hire away co-workers.

Efforts to protect business information and prevent departing employees from taking along clients or co-workers seem perfectly logical. However, are these restrictions enforceable?

A covenant not to compete or engage in outside employment activities during the term of employment is likely enforceable. However, a covenant not to compete after employment ends is generally unenforceable when applied to a nonowner employee. Oklahoma courts also typically frown upon noncompetes that attempt to invoke the law of another state whose laws are more favorable to noncompete agreements. Additionally, if a noncompete provision is found to be excessive or unenforceable, a court has the ability to throw out all related restrictive covenants.

As for nonsolicitation agreements, Oklahoma law allows businesses to restrict the ability of former employees to directly solicit established customers for at least one year after employment. However, the terms "directly solicit" and "established customers" are open to interpretation.

An anti-piracy agreement restricts a former employee's ability to hire away his or her former co-workers. The Oklahoma Legislature has determined that these types of restrictions are generally permissible.

Employees and employers both have rights when it comes to competition and confidentiality. While finding an enforceable balance between the two can be difficult, it's an important issue every business owner should consider.



Benefit plans for retirees must be clear, understandable

Q&A with Renee Demoss · Thursday, October 13, 2015



Renee DeMoss is Shareholder with the firm who practices insurance and ERISA law. Renee can be reached at (918) 595-4812 or rdemoss@gablelaw.com.

Q: The U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals recently ruled in a case involving the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). What was this case?

A: In *Fulghum v. Embarq Corp.*, the 10th Circuit considered the claims of telephone company retirees whose life and health insurance benefits had been reduced or eliminated by their former employers. The plaintiffs alleged they were entitled to vested lifetime benefits under the terms of their benefit plans, and also based on misrepresentations made to them by their employers. They filed claims for breach of contract and breach of fiduciary duty under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

Q: What does ERISA say about an employer's duties in regard to changes in retirement benefits?

A: Under ERISA, an employer is generally free to change, modify or terminate its welfare benefit plans for any reason at any time, unless the employer has contractually agreed to provide vested benefits, or, in certain circumstances, made oral representations that they will be provided. A contractual agreement is created by the incorporation of "clear and express language" promising vested benefits into a formal written ERISA plan, which can be done through a summary plan description.

Q: How did the court rule on the ERISA claims?

A: After reviewing the plan descriptions and applying general principles of contract construction, the court found the plans didn't contain clear and express language promising vested benefits on the breach of contract claims it considered. The plans either contained language that expressly reserved the employers' rights to change or terminate the described benefits, or they contained language that otherwise unambiguously contemplated future plan changes or terminations in a manner that could not reasonably be misinterpreted by the employees. The court also ruled, however, that the retirees could go forward on some of their claims for breach of fiduciary duty based on alleged misrepresentations and omissions of the employers.

Q: What lessons should employers take from this case?

A: Employers should try to ensure the language in their welfare benefit plans is clear and precise regarding all benefits the employer intends to provide, and is written so that employees can understand the benefits. Employers should be equally careful and precise when discussing plan benefit provisions with their employees.



Legal Ease

By Sharon McBride on August 31, 2015 · September Issue

Many people mistakenly believe that estate planning is only necessary for the rich. In actuality, a basic estate plan is essential for everyone, regardless of income or net worth, because we all want to minimize misunderstanding, unnecessary costs and stress for loved ones after a death or incapacitation.

Without proper groundwork and documentation, assets like houses, retirement plans and savings accounts can end up in limbo for years, sometimes requiring expensive legal assistance to straighten out.

"Being prepared makes things a lot easier on surviving family members because they know they are implementing what you wanted," says Sara Barry, a shareholder and attorney with GableGotwals law firm in Tulsa. "Having an estate plan can be very advantageous in practical terms, save time and expense and avoid uncertainty or unintended effects for your estate and family."

Wills

So what goes into estate planning? An estate consists of everything a person owns when they die, including a home, personal property, investments, bank accounts, retirement plans and any interests in a family business or partnership. Beneficiary designation forms control who gets retirement accounts, along with life insurance proceeds. For most other assets, you need a will or living trust that says who receives your belongings.

So what exactly goes into a will? Or a living trust? What is the difference, and how does the average person know which one is appropriate for his or her situation?

"Simply put, a will is a document you sign that states how you want your assets to be transferred and estate to be managed after you die," says Barry. "To be effective, a will must be signed in accordance with state statutes, following procedures for having other people witness you signing the document as your will and their signing it as well.

"After you die, the will has to be filed with the applicable district court, and the probate and estate administration procedures must be followed to settle the estate," says Barry. "When a will is signed, it needs to be kept in a secure place because the original signed and witnessed document must be filed with the court and approved by it to give it effect."

A will can be amended or revoked at any time during a lifetime and only has final binding effect after a death, when it is filed and approved by the court.

Wills are easy to create, but they require the distribution of assets to go through probate.

Probate

The probate process often requires a lot of technical paperwork and court appearances, and the resulting legal and court fees are paid from estate property, reducing the amount that is passed on to heirs.



Sara Barry is an Of Counsel attorney with the firm who practices corporate law with a focus on wills, trusts, estate planning and probate. Sara can be reached at (918) 595-4829 or sbarry@gablelaw.com.

Probate court is often a necessary part of the process of distributing a person's assets after his or her death.

Whenever an individual passes away, probate court will typically get involved in order to make sure that everything in his or her estate is distributed properly, says David H. Herrold, an attorney with the Tulsa office of Doerner Saunders Daniel & Anderson.

Probate court will look at estate planning documents, such as a will, in order to determine where everything should go. They have to review the will and make sure that it is legitimate and can be upheld. If the individual did not have a will, the probate court will then use their best judgment to distribute the assets.

"Probate court can be costly," says Herrold.

Trusts

A trust can be more expensive to set up and requires professional assistance, but it provides benefits that a will cannot. First, when they're structured properly, trusts will help avoid guardianship or conservatorship if one becomes incapacitated. A will only works after you've died; a trust, by contrast, works all the time, including periods of incapacity before death, says Harry V. Rouse, an attorney with the Tulsa office of the Doerner Saunders law firm.

Trusts usually avoid probate, which helps beneficiaries gain access to assets more quickly as well as save time and court fees. Depending on how it's structured, a trust may also reduce estate taxes owed and can protect an estate from heirs' creditors.

"Many people mistakenly associate trusts with the rich and famous ... for example, a 'trust fund baby.' The term usually refers to a young person whose parents are wealthy and have set up a trust for their son or daughter," says Herrold. "In actuality, any competent adult at any station in life can create a trust to protect assets and heirs."

Powers of Attorney and Proxies

A power of attorney can also come in handy when planning for the unforeseen.

"Powers of attorney are used for a variety of reasons, not just for estate planning," says Barry. "They can be limited in scope or broad. They can apply just to medical decisions, like a durable power of attorney for health care, or they can apply to decisions related to your assets.

"In connection with their estate planning, many people execute an advance directive, a durable power of attorney for health care and a durable power of attorney (for management of assets)," explains Barry. "A power of attorney can give the person appointed to act for you significant powers and authority."

The use of it, and who it is given to, should be carefully considered. Not all powers of attorney are created equal. For example, a power of attorney may give the person named in it the power to change investment of assets or to even change ownership of them, says Barry.

"There are many choices to be made when executing these documents, so it is important to consult your attorney and understand the options," he continues.

Additional types of documents to consider when planning for the future include healthcare proxies and living wills.

"A living will, also known as an advance directive, is not a 'will' in the traditional meaning," says Barry. "The living will allows a person to give advance directions about end-of-life medical care, such as the desire not to be kept alive artificially or by mechanical devices for a prolonged period of time after he or she becomes unable to tell health care providers what to do."

In the living will, you can also appoint a "health care proxy" to act for you as to the medical decisions you make in a living will, says Barry.

You can also sign another document called a durable power of attorney for health care to appoint another person to give directions to doctors and health care providers about your care and treatment if you are unable to do so.

It is important to note that the durable power of attorney for health care does not authorize another person to make end-of-life decisions, such as ceasing to use life-sustaining procedures or devices, says Barry. In other words, this person will be your “attorney-in-fact” or “agent” to arrange for your care and give directions to doctors and hospitals if you are too ill or injured to do so for yourself.

“Many people choose to execute both an advance directive and a durable power of attorney for healthcare,” says Barry. “You should consult an estate planning attorney to be sure you understand the documents and execute them in accordance with state law.”

Stay up to Date

It is important to keep beneficiary designation forms updated.

Beneficiary designation forms on life insurance policies, 401(k) accounts and other assets will generally override any conflicting provisions within a will or trust. It’s essential to make sure all forms are checked and updated regularly, ideally on an annual basis.

“Inevitably, we all reach a point in life where we experience an inability to control what happens to us personally and how our property is managed or distributed,” says Herrold. “Whether it’s our health, our relationships or our assets, we each will reach a point we can no longer take care of those things or make adequate decisions about them.

“Thus, it’s critical that while we’re capable of caring for ourselves and our property and making meaningful and intentional decisions, that we put measures in place that will help us control our destiny,” says Herrold.

Even if you decide not to execute any documents, there are things you can do to make it easier on a surviving spouse if you die, for example, making sure certain assets are in both your names with right of survivorship.

“While many people may think of estate planning as just completing a ‘form,’ it is really much more than that,” says Barry. “It is deciding what you want done with your property and then preparing and signing the most appropriate and useful documents to accomplish it in the event of your illness or death.”

At a minimum, however, most should have a will and an advance directive for health care, says Herrold.

“I would also recommend you consider establishing a revocable trust. For many people, a durable power of attorney is the most important document, since it designates who will manage your affairs, if you are unable to do so, and it can avoid a costly, cumbersome and contentious guardianship proceeding that is supervised by a court. Regardless of one’s financial status, he or she can need someone to make everyday decisions for him or her.”

Plan For Less

Estate planning doesn’t have to cost a bundle. A will doesn’t have to be expensive. If cost is an issue, you may be able to get low-cost help through a legal aid group or student-run clinic. Remember when using online resources that state laws can vary widely, says Barry.

Whatever type of document you decide to implement for the future, it’s best to make that decision sooner than later.

“I find that many people put off estate planning because they have a hard time making these decisions, especially deciding who should be the guardian of their children, or if a trust should be put in place for children and who could be the trustee,” says Barry. “But, if you don’t decide, state law will govern, and not only may the result be something you did not want, it can be emotionally harder for your family.

“For many individuals, the process of naming persons to be their beneficiaries for life insurance and 401(k) plan accounts in the event of death is a regular occurrence,” she adds. “When that is done, it is usually a good time to also have a will or trust prepared in order to give effective directions for how to transfer assets that you individually own, such as your home, any other real estate and your bank and personal investment accounts.”



Gavel to Gavel: Filling data security gaps

By Tom C. Vincent II · Guest Columnist September 17, 2015

Sound data security programs are not only structured, but populated. Managers provide active oversight of employee access to and usage of data. Proper management can help avoid certain often-overlooked security gaps.



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- **Incomplete identification of total access to information:** Most reviews of employee access focus on hard access — what systems employees have been given access to via login or password. What's not always identified or controlled is soft access to information outside direct systems permissions. This includes hard-copy reports and information received through a "CC" on an email. Clear expectations regarding distribution of particular information, along with job descriptions identifying necessary access, can provide guidance to employees in advance of inappropriate sharing of such information.
- **Inappropriate access following a change in position:** When an employee begins work, access to various systems is typically provided based on an access authorization form. While initial access may be based on an employee's job at that point in time, position changes don't always result in appropriate access changes. If an employee moves from an internal to an external role, it's important that the previous access be revisited and revised to prevent inappropriate access to information that is no longer necessary for the current job. When an employee terminates, accurate documentation of current systems access is important to ensure that all access is shut off at the appropriate time.
- **Unrealistic mobile device expectations:** Many companies utilize a bring-your-own-device approach. Employees use their own laptop, phone or tablet for company purposes. Data security risks of such devices can be significant. Talking to potential hires about intended use of such devices may highlight some practices that should be monitored, or even changed, if someone is hired. Also, you may want to confirm that the recruit's laptop will work within your company's systems.

Data security has become yet another element of employee responsibility and performance to be discussed and reviewed, even before the employee is hired. Proper identification and management of expectations and access can provide a manager with greater confidence in the security efforts of both her subordinates and her company.

Employment Law Seminar Offered

Attorneys, managers and human resources professionals are invited to attend a free employment law seminar titled Emerging Rules, Evolving Technology and Effective Solutions. Focusing on recent developments in employment law, presenters will provide tangible steps to help human resources professionals, in-house legal counsel and department managers reduce risk and ensure compliance with state and federal laws and regulations.

THE TRAINING WILL ENCOMPASS THREE SESSIONS:

- **New Decisions and Pronouncements Affecting All Employers in Big Ways**
- **Data Security in the Trenches: How to Equip Your Employees as a First Line of Defense (and Keep Them That Way)**
- **Fair Labor Standards Act: Administrative Exemptions/Constantly Plugged-In Employees**

Contact **Melissa Bogle** at mbogle@gablelaw.com to reserve a seat.

OKLAHOMA CITY

Wednesday, Nov. 4
8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.
Credit Union House
631 E. Hill Street

TULSA

Friday, Nov. 13
8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.
Ambassador Hotel
1324 S. Main Street

The seminar is approved for three hours of continuing education credit by the Oklahoma Bar Association and the HR Certification Institute.

About Us

GableGotwals is a full-service law firm of over 90 attorneys representing a diversified client base across the nation. Though Oklahoma-based, our connections and reach are global. Fortune 500 corporations, entrepreneurs, privately owned companies, foundations and individuals entrust us every day with the stewardship and strategic management of their legal challenges. GableGotwals is well known for its high quality legal services provided by a highly experienced group of litigators and transactional attorneys who have been recognized by Chambers USA, Best Lawyers In America, Oklahoma Super Lawyers and a number of federal, state and county bar associations.

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