

# The Road To **Justice** Starts Here

Small enough to care, experienced enough to win.



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Request my book  
**"The Ultimate Guide to Injury Cases in Georgia—The Truth About Your Injury Case."**  
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## THE OPEN ROAD ... and weather

Many motorcyclists enjoy the connection with nature, mindfulness, and sense of community that cycling offers. But unique safety issues — for example, two wheels, not four; no protective frame; less visibility — make cycling a challenge. Another fly in the ointment is the weather.

Rain reduces roadway traction, and when it mixes with oil, other fluids, and dirt, conditions get even slicker. Train tracks, manhole covers, and steel plates on roadways can become treacherous too. Rain also hampers visibility, sometimes obscures potholes, and might lead to hydroplaning.

Strong, gusty winds can be a major hazard, jostling riders and creating instability. Thunderstorms are a double-whammy: wind and rain (maybe even hail). Wind-whipped debris can prove hazardous too. Eye protection helps guard against airborne objects and impaired vision due to tearing. Large trucks alongside riders might form a momentary wind shield, but once they part ways, watch out for that sudden gust.

Cold temperatures open the door to icy conditions, especially in shaded areas and on bridges. The cold also reduces one's dexterity, slows reaction time, and can lower tire pressure, which affects steering, traction, and control.

Even sunny, warm weather can present problems. Impaired vision due to glare, especially at sunrise and sunset, can be an issue. The heat can cause fatigue more quickly, thus diminishing concentration and reaction time.

And let's not forget fog, which obviously hinders vision but can also make roadways wet.

Before heading out, check the weather forecast. Sometimes the best safety measure is to stay home or utilize a vehicle of the four-wheeled variety.

If you are injured by another motorist's negligence, contact our firm for skilled and thoughtful representation. ■



# spanakopita soufflé

INCLUDE WITH MOTHER'S DAY BRUNCH!

Servings: 2; prep time: 20 min.; cook time: 20 min.

## Ingredients

- 1/4 lb. crumbled Greek feta
- 1/2 cup ricotta or fresh Greek anothotyro cheese
- 4 whole eggs separated plus 4 whites
- 3 tbsp. very finely chopped scallion
- 1 cup finely chopped fresh spinach
- 1/4 cup finely chopped fresh dill
- Salt and pepper to taste
- Pinch of nutmeg



## Directions

1. Preheat the oven to 425°F. Mash the cheeses together in the bowl of an electric mixer. Add the four egg yolks, and whip at high speed with the whisk attachment until smooth and creamy. Remove.
2. Mix in the spinach and dill. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and nutmeg. Lightly butter a two-quart soufflé dish.
3. Wash and wipe the mixer bowl, and beat the egg whites at high speed until they turn into a stiff meringue. Fold the meringue into the spinach-cheese mixture, and pour the mixture into the soufflé dish. Bake for about 25–30 minutes, or until the soufflé puffs up in the dish and acquires a light golden color. Remove and serve immediately.

**Helpful tips:** You can bake a soufflé in anything that will go into the oven, but straight-sided soufflé dishes are recommended for the most even baking. The smaller the baking dish, the less time your soufflé will need to bake. Remember, too, that eggs like gentle cooking, so place the oven rack on the lower third of the oven, where the eggs can bake evenly without browning too much on top at the very start.

Recipe courtesy of [www.dianekochilas.com](http://www.dianekochilas.com). ■



# ends and means

John Brown, a devout Christian and white abolitionist, was born on May 9, 1800. Growing up, he was influenced by his minister father, who believed black people should be free and deserved equal rights — a view contrary to even many white abolitionists who regarded slavery as an injustice but still considered blacks second-class citizens. Brown aided the Underground Railroad and helped establish the League of Gileadites, an organization dedicated to helping runaway slaves escape to Canada.

In 1849, Brown moved to a black settlement in Elba, New York, a 120,000-acre property donated by a wealthy abolitionist to black families who were willing to clear and farm the land. Brown taught his neighbors the necessary skills to adjust to a new way of life.

In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act established Kansas and Nebraska as territories, and voters there would determine the fate of slavery. Many migrated to the territories, attempting to influence the outcome, often through violence. Brown joined four of his sons and a son-in-law in Kansas in 1855.

On May 24, 1856, Brown led a raid on pro-slavery settlers along the Pottawatomie Creek. Five targets were dragged out of their homes in the middle of the night, whisked to a preplanned location, and cut down by swords. Brown saw himself a righteous dispenser of God's justice, not a murderer, and became a national figure.

On Oct. 16, 1859, Brown and 19 others attacked the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, with the goal of arming a slave revolt. They met little resistance initially but were soon captured or killed by federal troops led by Robert E. Lee. Brown survived, rejected an insanity plea, and chose to put slavery on trial. He was hanged for treason on Dec. 2, 1859. A polarizing historical figure, Brown was a major catalyst for the Civil War that erupted in 1861. ■

# work zone safety:

## LOOKING OUT FOR EACH OTHER

Work zones can be hazardous — to workers and motorists alike. According to the National Safety Council, 891 people were killed and over 37,000 injured due to U.S. work zone crashes in 2022.

Sometimes, motorists are to blame due to distracted driving, inattentiveness, driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs, speeding, or failing to maintain a safe following distance. The safety of passengers, other motorists, construction workers, pedestrians, and bicyclists is jeopardized.



Liability for work zone crashes might also fall on construction companies/contractors/subcontractors or a state or local government agency. Reasons include:

- Insufficient or confusing signage, lack of proper warning for lane shifts and merging lanes, and poorly marked detours.
- Lack of visible cones or barriers to direct traffic.
- Debris on the roadway or equipment jutting into a driving lane, prompting sudden braking or swerving.
- Dust, smoke, or dirt kicked up that impairs visibility.
- Inadequate or improperly positioned nighttime lighting.
- Uneven road surfaces.
- Driver error by a construction worker.
- Poor construction zone design.

It is important to note that a work zone does not need to be occupied by an active workforce in order for a crash to be considered a work zone accident.

When a local or state government agency heads up a work zone, “sovereign immunity” laws may limit or restrict claims against them; however, for acts of gross negligence, they will typically be subject to liability claims. Government agencies can also be held liable for lack of oversight of a construction company or contractor, or for hiring one that is unqualified.

If you are injured by someone’s negligence, contact our firm to attain proper compensation for your injuries. ■

## Jason’s photo gallery



*This month we celebrate all the mothers who have led lives filled with love, sacrifice, and strength, your unwavering support and nurturing spirit inspire us daily. Thank you for every lesson taught, every comforting hug, and every moment spent together. Happy Mother's Day.*

## May 2025 – Mark Your Calendars

- May 3 — Kentucky Derby
- May 4 — Star Wars Day
- May 11 — Mother's Day
- May 13 — Leprechaun Day
- May 18 — World Baking Day
- May 20 — Amelia Earhart Day
- May 26 — Memorial Day



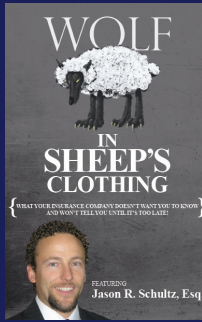
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Jason Schultz's newest published book *Wolf in Sheep's Clothing (What Your Insurance Company Doesn't Want You To Know And Won't Tell You Until It's Too Late!)*, walks you through just about every type of consumer insurance policy and teaches you how to buy and make claims under those policies. This book is the definitive consumer guide.

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## WORKERS' COMP VS. personal injury claims



Although workers' compensation claims and personal injury claims both provide compensation for injuries, there are stark differences.

Workers' compensation (WC) is a "no-fault" system that provides benefits to employees who suffer a work-related injury or illness. Employees receive benefits without having to prove that their employer was negligent or at fault for their injuries. Texas is the only state that does not require private-sector businesses to carry WC insurance.

*Typically, an employee cannot file a personal injury claim against their employer if their injury is covered by WC.* There are a few exceptions, which we'll get to later.

WC provides for medical expenses, partial lost-wages replacement (generally 60%–67%), benefits during recovery, and disability benefits if the employee cannot return to their previous job. For complete medical expenses coverage, employees may be temporarily limited in which doctors they can see.

Personal injury (PI) claims are "fault" based. A plaintiff must prove that another person's negligence was the cause of their injuries. PI claims encompass a wider range of damages than WC claims, including damages for pain and suffering, and may require a trial if a settlement cannot be reached. Plaintiffs in PI claims have more freedom in their choice of medical providers and care. Lost wages are paid only after a settlement/verdict is reached.

In some instances, an injured employee may be able to file a PI claim instead of, or in addition to, a WC claim. Examples include intentional acts by an employer to harm an employee, gross negligence, and third-party claims (e.g., a delivery driver who in the course of their job is struck and injured by a negligent motorist).

If you are injured by another person's negligence, contact our firm to protect your rights. ■

Visit us at [JasonSchultzPC.com](http://JasonSchultzPC.com)