

ATTORNEY JESSICA HASKELL ELECTED TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STATE BAR'S BANKRUPTCY, INSOLVENCY AND CREDITORS' RIGHTS SECTION

Attorney Jessica K. Haskell has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Bankruptcy, Insolvency and Creditors' Rights Section of the State Bar of Wisconsin for a three-year term beginning July 1, 2022. The Bankruptcy, Insolvency and Creditors' Rights Section seeks to inform its members about developments in bankruptcy and collection law and to serve the judiciary and the public. Specifically, members work on developing the law, increasing communication between practitioners, and improving the standards of the profession.

Jessica is a member of O'Neil Cannon's Banking, Receivership, and Creditors' Rights Practice Group. She represents court-appointed receivers, secured and unsecured creditors, financial institutions, and corporations in state and federal court. Jessica is pleased to be elected and looks forward to being involved with the Board in her new role.

TAX AND WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: IRREVOCABLE INCOME-ONLY TRUSTS, HOW THEY CAN HELP YOU APPLY FOR MEDICAID AND WHEN THEY SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

An irrevocable income-only trust can be an indispensable tool when planning for retirement and long-term care expenses. It's important to know how these trusts work, how they help you qualify for Medicaid, and how to set one up.

What Are Irrevocable Income-Only Trusts?

Irrevocable income-only trusts are used for Medicaid planning. They are a type of living trust that protects assets from being sold to cover long-term care expenses such as nursing homes. These assets are placed in a trust so that they can be passed down to beneficiaries. The beneficiary of the trust is only entitled to receive the trust income; the trust principal is not accessible.

You can use an irrevocable income-only trust to qualify for Medicaid. You make your assets

the trust principal, which becomes inaccessible to you. By doing so, you can only access the trust income, which is subsidized to pay for your nursing home care, and then Medicaid pays the rest. However, the amount Medicaid pays must be under \$2,000 by the end of each month, and if not, it may increase the amount you pay out of pocket.

Qualifying for Medicaid

Although you can use this type of trust to help qualify for Medicaid, keep in mind, it creates a waiting period of ineligibility. Each state has laws about when you can start receiving Medicaid benefits after transferring funds to an irrevocable income-only trust.

The Benefits and Downsides of Irrevocable Income-Only Trusts

An irrevocable income-only trust has several advantages, including:

- You retain the ability to qualify for Medicaid benefits and still preserve some assets for your loved ones.
- In the interim, between setting up an irrevocable income-only trust and entering a nursing home, you may establish an income stream for yourself.

There are some downsides to keep in mind when considering creating an irrevocable income-only trust, such as:

- You lose control over your assets in the trust. This is because the trust is irrevocable, which means you cannot change or terminate the trust.
- Medicaid's look-back period is 60 months, so if you become ill before this period ends, you are left without funds to pay for nursing home bills. Medicaid will not cover these costs. You should not put *all* of your assets in the trust for this reason.
- If you are young and healthy, a **revocable trust** is a much better structure for your estate plan because it allows you to change your estate plan and, more importantly, it keeps you in control of your assets.

How to Set Up an Irrevocable Income-Only Trust

To start an irrevocable income-only trust, you'll need to gather some important information. Make a list of your assets and income from all sources, including all assets transferred within the last five years. Then, determine whether your resources are exempt, non-exempt, or inaccessible for Medicaid purposes. Finally, consult with an experienced Medicaid law attorney to help you finalize and set up the fund.

Working with an experienced attorney can help you better ascertain your cash flow needs. You will have to ensure your present income needs are met and that you have sufficient funds to pay your nursing home bills if you unexpectedly become ill.

If you'd like further information about this topic, please contact a member of our Estate and

Business Succession Planning team.

OCHDL IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT RYAN J. RIEBE HAS JOINED THE FIRM

Attorney Ryan J. Riebe, a graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School, has joined the Litigation Practice Group of O'Neil Cannon. Ryan has experience counseling individuals and businesses in a wide variety of litigation matters in state and federal courts and in mediation and arbitration. He is licensed to practice law in both Wisconsin and California. We are very pleased to have Ryan join OCHDL.

OCHDL, founded in Milwaukee in 1973, is a full-service law firm that focuses on meeting the many needs of businesses and their owners. Our experienced attorneys work with businesses and their owners at all stages of the business life cycle, helping them start, grow, and transition their businesses. We also assist business owners with their personal legal needs, including tax and estate planning, and family law. For more information about the types of services we provide, please visit our [website](#) or contact your OCHDL attorney.

THE WILAW QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

Newsletter Article Highlights:

- The Great Wealth Transfer and Its Implications on Estate, Trust, and Probate Litigation
- Setting in Place an Exit Strategy When the Time Comes and Minimizing the Potential for Conflict
- Union Organization Is on the Rise

Firm News:

- Trevor Lippman Leads Effort to Secure \$5.4 Million Settlement in Will Fraud Case
- Jim DeJong Featured on WISN AM 1130
- Joseph Gumina Recently Quoted in The Daily Reporter

Click the image below to read more.



EMPLOYMENT LAWSCENE ALERT: UNION ORGANIZATION IS ON THE RISE

Recently, it seems like the stars have aligned in favor of unions. When President Biden was elected in 2020, a part of his [workplace initiatives](#) included the promotion of collective bargaining and the protection of employees' rights to join and form unions. Then, a global pandemic struck, which made many employees reconsider and question their relationships with their workplaces and employers. In February 2022, the White House Task Force on Worker Organization and Empowerment released a [report](#) promoting the Biden Administration's support for worker organization and collective bargaining by recommending, among other things, that the federal government use its "authority to support worker empowerment by providing information, improving transparency, and making sure existing pro-worker services are delivered in a timely and helpful manner." Earlier this month, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) announced that union representation petitions filed with the Board between October 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022, had increased 57% over the prior six-month period. Additionally, unions have made major headlines recently with successful union elections at an Amazon fulfillment center on Long Island and multiple Starbucks locations.

And more changes are likely on the horizon. For example, on April 7, the NLRB General Counsel issued a memo challenging employers' well-established free speech rights, which are protected pursuant to Section 8(c) of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). The General Counsel's memo announced that she will ask the Board to find that mandatory employee meetings, held by employers to express their opinions on union organizing, violate employees' Section 7 rights under the NLRA. If the Board takes this position, it would be a huge blow to employers' ability to effectively and freely communicate with their employees and would also be contrary to U.S. Supreme Court precedent recognizing employers' free

speech rights in the workplace.

So, what's an employer to do? Employers cannot threaten employees, cannot interrogate them about their support of a union, cannot promise things to influence the union vote, and cannot surveil employees. However, to lawfully counter a union's organizational activities, employers can help ensure that employees are accurately informed about the effects of unionization to allow employees to make free and clear decisions without coercion about their rights under Section 7. To do so, employers should make sure that their supervisors are properly trained on how to recognize the signs of union organizing activities and how to lawfully respond to employees' questions and concerns about unionization.

As always, the labor and employment law team at O'Neil Cannon is here for employers to answer questions and address labor and employment law concerns. We encourage you to reach out with any questions, concerns, or legal issues you may have.

TAX AND WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: REMINDER—APRIL 18 IS THE DEADLINE FOR INDIVIDUAL RETURNS AND MORE

The filing deadline to submit 2021 tax returns or an extension to file and pay tax owed is Monday, April 18, 2022. By law, Washington, D.C., holidays impact tax deadlines for everyone in the same way federal holidays do. The due date is April 18, instead of April 15, because of the Emancipation Day holiday in the District of Columbia for everyone except taxpayers who live in Maine or Massachusetts. Taxpayers in Maine or Massachusetts have until April 19, 2022, to file their returns due to the Patriots' Day holiday in those states. Taxpayers requesting an extension will have until Monday, October 17, 2022, to file. Of note, the Monday, April 18 deadline is the deadline for more than just individual returns and extensions. Here is a list of some other April 18 deadline items that IRS has noted:

- **Individual return extension requests.** Taxpayers can extend the deadline beyond April 18, 2022, by filing Form 4868, *Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*. Filing an extension moves the filing deadline from April 18, 2022, to October 15, 2022. You can also get an extension by paying all or part of your estimated income tax due with Direct Pay, the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS), or a credit or debit card.
- **Contributions to IRAs and health savings accounts.** Taxpayers only have until April 18, 2022, to make 2021 contributions to individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), Roth IRAs, health savings accounts, Archer medical savings accounts, and Coverdell education savings accounts—even if they file for an extension.

- Self-employed persons retirement plan contributions. Self-employed persons have the opportunity to fund SEP and SIMPLE IRAs as well as solo 401(k) plans through the deadline for a timely filed extension.
- Withdrawals of any 2021 contributions to an IRA. Withdrawals of any 2021 contributions to an IRA, including excess 2021 contributions (if you didn't request a filing extension), are due April 18, 2022. This rule also applies to the following retirement plans: 401(k), 403(b), SARSEP and SIMPLE IRA plans.
- Payroll taxes for household employees. Form 1040, Schedule H (Household Employment Taxes) is due even if you are not required to file Form 1040 itself.
- 2018 unclaimed refunds. The law provides a three-year window to claim a refund. To get any unclaimed refund from 2018, a taxpayer must properly address and mail the tax return, postmarked by April 18, 2022. If a taxpayer does not file a return within three years, the money becomes property of the U.S. Treasury.
- Returns for calendar year tax-exempt organizations. Also due April 18, 2022, are forms in the 990 series, including Form 990-T, *Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return*.
- Foreign trusts and estates. Foreign trusts and estates with federal income tax filing or payment obligations that file Form 1040-NR also have until April 18, 2022, to file or make payment.
- State individual income tax returns for most states. Most states follow the federal due date. However, as mentioned above, taxpayers in Maine or Massachusetts have until April 19, 2022, to file their returns due to the Patriots' Day holiday in those states. The filing due date for Wisconsin is April 18, 2022. Nevertheless, if you need more time to file, Wisconsin offers an extension. Wisconsin does not have its own separate extension application. If taxpayers have an approved federal tax extension (Form 4868), they will automatically receive a Wisconsin tax extension. Filing a federal extension moves the Wisconsin filing deadline from April 18, 2022, to October 15, 2022.

Timely and Accurate Mailing

The IRS encourages taxpayers to e-file their returns or extensions. If you are planning on filing a paper return, extension or even paying by check, be sure to put the return, extension and/or check in first-class mail by the due date. As long as your return is postmarked by the due date, the IRS considers your return or extension to be filed on time. In the event of a dispute, you need to prove that you mailed your tax return or extension on time. Stating that you mailed the return won't be enough proof without additional documentation. The best method is to send by registered mail which is confirmed by Section 7502(c) of the Tax Code.

It is also important for taxpayers to check that the any tax forms or payments are sent to the correct address. The correct address should be listed on the instructions to the form you are filing, but the IRS's website also provides a listing [here](#). In addition to mailing through the U.S. Postal Office, certain private delivery services designated by the IRS can also be used. See the IRS's list [here](#). Note that many private delivery services cannot deliver to a P.O. box, but you can find a list of addresses for [private delivery services](#) on the IRS's website.

For questions or further information relating to the tax filing deadlines, please contact Attorney **Britany E. Morrison**.

AN EDUCATIONAL BUSINESS SERIES FOR SUCCESS: SETTING IN PLACE AN EXIT STRATEGY WHEN THE TIME COMES AND MINIMIZING THE POTENTIAL FOR CONFLICT

In our last article, we reviewed why creating a buy-sell agreement can protect the owners of a company and help guide the process of a business succession plan. In this post, we will review how to create an exit strategy and minimize conflict when it comes time to begin to transfer the business.

PART 2 - SETTING IN PLACE AN EXIT STRATEGY WHEN THE TIME COMES AND MINIMIZING THE POTENTIAL FOR CONFLICT

Whether it's in personal relationships or business, the old song is right: "Breaking up is hard to do." Sure, you go into the company with starry eyes and big dreams, but you also must be a realist and know that things could go south quickly and unexpectedly — and splitting up can get ugly fast.

The best way to ensure a smooth transition when the time comes is to devise an exit strategy that will minimize the potential for conflict. A well-designed buy-sell agreement can act as your road map for how the business's owners will act and respond in the case of certain triggering events. Think of it as a prenuptial agreement but in the business world, and keep your focus on the goal of making the breakup go as smoothly as possible.

Although a buy-sell agreement makes it sound like someone is buying and selling a business, what it really does is sets out the circumstances under which the business's owners can sell their interests, who can purchase them, and the value of the interest. Let's take each of those aspects separately and delve deeper.

Triggering Event

When a business owner can sell his or her interest is generally called the "triggering event." Just as its name implies, the triggering event is what sets the buy-sell agreement in motion,

and it generally occurs with the death, illness, disability, retirement, divorce, or bankruptcy or insolvency of an owner (partner or shareholder). Alternatively, an owner just may simply want out of the business for personal reasons, or you may want to terminate the employment of one of the business's owners within the company. A buy-sell agreement can cover any, some, or all of these events, depending on the preferences of the company's owners.

Who Can Purchase the Interest

One of the best parts about being involved in a closely held company is that its owners get to decide who their co-owners are - usually other stockholders. A solid buy-sell agreement maintains this owner freedom by specifying who may purchase an outgoing owner's interest in the business. For instance, the owners may agree that their spouses or children will always have first dibs on their ownership interests.

Valuation

The importance of placing a value on the ownership interest while in calm, non-volatile times cannot be overstated. When a triggering event occurs, emotions can run high, and depending upon the circumstances, so can animosities and other unflattering and unproductive feelings. In other words, this is not the time you want to be haggling over the price of an owner's interest in the business. Leaving the price open until that point could result in different owners wanting to use different valuation formulas or disagreement on selecting a professional appraiser.

Accordingly, to avoid problems regarding valuation, the best course of action is to have it determined before any kind of triggering event and while everyone is still working collaboratively toward common goals. This value then gets memorialized in the buy-sell agreement, and once it must go into effect, owners don't have a lot of room to complain about it. However, since the value of a business will change annually, so should the value be updated annually. If such value has not been updated for 18 (or 24) months prior to the Triggering Event and is not covered by a formula which automatically updates the value, then the value should be obtained by an appraisal of the business by an appraiser qualified to handle such job.

Just as with a prenuptial agreement, a buy-sell agreement is tailored to fit your individual needs. Just like no two marriages are alike, your buy-sell agreement should not simply have boilerplate language either. While you may be able to find templates online, a buy-sell agreement should reflect the specific needs and circumstances of an individual business to avoid the risk of facing legal challenges later.

The main goal, after all, is always to put in place an agreement among business partners as to what the end of a relationship will look like and leave as little room as possible for conflict,

especially in terms of litigation, the costs of which could hamper, or even destroy, what's left of your business. Besides, at the end of a relationship — business or personal — no one needs added stress, and that's exactly what a properly drafted buy-sell agreement can help eliminate.

Check out our next article in our business series explaining how ownership interests can be transferred if one or more of the owners can no longer or do not want to continue in the business.

If you have questions about your company's succession, please contact a member of our Estate and Business Succession Planning team.

Other articles in this series:

- [An Educational Business Series for Success: Why Buy-Sell Agreements are Necessary Even if You Don't Plan to Sell Your Company Soon](#)

THE GREAT WEALTH TRANSFER AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON ESTATE, TRUST, AND PROBATE LITIGATION

On August 14, 1945, Life magazine photojournalist, Alfred Eisenstaedt, captured the spirit of the nation in his [photo](#) of a sailor embracing a nurse in New York's Times Square. It was the end of World War II, and America was at the top of its game. Although the US had been late to enter the war, after the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, it was all-hands-on-deck. In his best-selling book, Tom Brokaw described the veterans and their peers as "the greatest generation."

When the war ended, families reunited. Sweethearts got married and spent lots of quality time together. The birth rate—dubbed "the baby boom"—became exceedingly high. The children born in the years following World War II grew up in a period of economic prosperity. Many of the children of "the greatest generation" grew rich, far beyond their parents' dreams. Decades later, Baby Boomers' wealth is now shifting to younger generations in what has been referred to as The Great Wealth Transfer.

Generation Defined

"Generation" is one of those ineffective words. It may refer to a group of people of similar age with a common philosophy or lifestyle, such as the "Hippie generation" and the "Me-

generation.” It may also refer to people born within the same time period of roughly 15 to 20 years—a useful basis for economic analysis. The following are popular generational terms for people living in the US today, grouped by ages from youngest to oldest:

- Generation Z (Gen Z, 10-25, born between 1997-2012)
- Millennials (26-41, born between 1981-1996)
- Generation X (Gen X, 42-57, born between 1965-1980)
- Baby Boomers (58-76, born between 1946-1964)
- Greatest Generation (77-100+, born between 1922-1945)

How Much Wealth Do the Boomers Hold?

Anyone born between the years 1946 and 1964 qualifies as a “Boomer.” In 2022, the oldest Boomers will be 76 years old, and the youngest, 58. Boomers, like any other age group, consist of a diverse array of people. However, as Boomers spread their wings in the 1960s, '70s, and '80s, they developed common characteristics. During those times, adult Boomers had lofty expectations and sought financial stability and success far beyond the lifestyles many of them had been raised in.

Not all Boomers are wealthy, but some Boomers are extraordinarily wealthy. This wealth accumulated through a combination of personal drive and favorable circumstances, including:

- educational opportunities;
- shoulder-to-the-wheel mentalities;
- entrepreneurship and access to capital;
- ingenuity in business and technology;
- real estate appreciation;
- investment in the rising stock market (e.g., bull market of 1980's);
- compound interest (return on savings); and
- tax advantages.

Boomers make up about 20% of the US population. The Boomer generation's accumulated wealth adds up to roughly \$35 trillion, more than a quarter of all US wealth. The Boomers own the lion's share in various asset categories, including the following:

- real estate, 43%;
- corporate equities (including mutual funds), 55%;
- pension entitlements, 50%; and
- private business ownership, 46%.

Father Time is undefeated. As Boomers start to move into their long-awaited retirement and twilight years, Boomers are re-evaluating priorities and thinking about the legacies they wish to leave behind. Analysts estimate that between 2018 and 2042, 40 million households will transfer close to an astonishing \$70 trillion dollars to younger generations. Likely

beneficiaries will include children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. Other potential beneficiaries will include surviving spouses, partners, friends, and donations. Many Boomers also wish to consider providing for loved ones or charities during their lifetimes.

Millennials Will Inherit Boomers' Wealth

In the next 20 years—thanks to the Great Wealth Transfer—Millennials will become the wealthiest generation in US history. Millennials grew up with daycare centers and the internet. Many have divorced parents, blended families, and two-income families are the norm. Many Millennials are still paying off student loans. They are getting married later in life and having fewer kids. They are racially and ethnically diverse.

Although Millennials make up about one-fifth of the population, they control a little less than 5% of the wealth. Unlike the Boomers, Millennials got off to a slow start financially, starting their careers during a period of economic recession. In recent years, they have gained momentum, thanks to low interest rates, entrepreneurship, and homeownership. In fact, Millennials hold the greatest portion of their wealth in real estate.

Wealth Transferred, Wealth Lost

History tells us that self-made millionaires and billionaires are more likely to preserve and increase their wealth than people who inherit large sums of money. Of the wealthiest people in the world, almost 70 percent are self-made. Each successive generation of beneficiaries is more likely than the previous one to lose a substantial portion of inherited wealth.

But history is not destiny. There are several resources for managing wealth and new investment options. Millennials could be the first generation to increase inherited wealth.

Family Fights

When this amount of wealth is changing hands, family and other emotionally charged disputes are inevitable. This is particularly so as Boomers reach their 80s and 90s, many of whom, statistically, will suffer from some form of [dementia](#) or other cognitive decline. Families all have their own histories and are made up of unique relationships that are oftentimes decades in the making. Siblings and children may squabble. Step-parents and step-children do not always get along. Friends and neighbors might get their hands caught in the proverbial cookie jar. As a result, loved ones may challenge gifts, deeds, trusts, wills, and the designation of various accounts, among various other kinds of transfers. A person is allowed to do with his or her property what he or she wants. However, if that person lacks the legal capacity or was unduly influenced by a loved one or acquaintance, serious questions may arise as to the authenticity of certain transactions or estate plans.

Consult a Professional

Trevor C. Lippman is an experienced attorney at the law firm of O'Neil Cannon Trevor assists clients with all matters related to inheritance disputes, including questions surrounding the creation and administration of trusts and wills. Trevor has assisted hundreds of clients navigate the difficult waters involved in elderly financial abuse allegations and inheritance litigation. Trevor prides himself on protecting the rightful legacies of those who have passed on and seeks to understand each client's unique concerns. To schedule an initial consult with Attorney Lippman, call 414.276.5000 or email Trevor directly at trevor.lippman@wilaw.com.

JOSEPH GUMINA, GRANT KILLORAN, AND ERICA REIB PUBLISHED IN THE WISCONSIN LAWYER

An article by Attorneys Joseph Gumina, Grant Killoran, and Erica Reib entitled "COVID-19 Vaccination Mandates: What Now?" is featured in the March edition of the State Bar of Wisconsin publication *Wisconsin Lawyer*. In their article they detail the challenges mandates create and the current legal status of workplace vaccination requirements.

[Read the full article here.](#)

TREVOR LIPPMAN LEADS EFFORT TO SECURE \$5.4 MILLION SETTLEMENT IN WILL FRAUD CASE

Attorney Trevor C. Lippman, a member of the firm's Inheritance Litigation Team, recently resolved a two-year dispute representing the siblings of a deceased physician involving allegations that the opposing party conspired with an attorney and two witnesses to create a fraudulent will after the death of their brother.

In what can only be described as a tragic, yet fascinating case, the partner of a deceased physician had his purported estate planning attorney (no longer licensed) produce a copy of a will to the decedent's siblings approximately one week following their brother's death. Under the older will, the siblings received the entire multimillion-dollar estate. Under the new will, the siblings would receive \$100,000.

Attorney Lippman fought to allow for a full investigation surrounding the purported new will over the objections of the decedent's partner, who sought, with the purported drafting attorney and two witnesses, to rush this matter to resolution.

What began as an investigation into possible allegations of undue influence and lack of capacity quickly turned into an investigation into the authenticity of the new will and the attorney, witnesses, and partner's involvement in the possible fraudulent creation of that will after the decedent's death. The investigation involved the review of thousands of documents, telephone records, text messages, and an ink testing analysis to test how old the ink was on notes the drafting attorney purportedly drafted in 2017.

Shortly before a scheduled five-day trial before the Milwaukee County Circuit Court, Attorney Lippman successfully negotiated a mediated resolution which resulted in the admission of the older will that had identified the siblings as the sole beneficiaries and the siblings' retention of approximately 88 percent of the estate, or \$5.4 million.

The Inheritance Litigation Team is fortunate to work with incredible clients who have questions or concerns about a loved one's estate plan when there are legitimate questions surrounding that estate plan, whether it be through a will, trust, or payable-on-death transfer.

Upon the completion of this mediation, O'Neil Cannon was humbled when its clients, unprompted, shared their thoughts about their experience with Attorney Lippman and the Inheritance Litigation team. Here is what they wrote:

“Professional Integrity and a Very Successful Outcome - Our Experience with O'Neil Cannon.

After our brother died unexpectedly at the age of 60, we had serious concerns about the copy of the will that was produced that did not comport with our understanding of our brother's estate plans. There were also several oddities with trying to obtain the will itself and with the dynamics of the relationship our brother had with the purported beneficiary under the new will.

As this was the first time we had ever been involved in a legal action, we needed a lot of support and explanation from our attorneys. Their communication skills are second to none and they answered all our questions quickly and guided us through all the issues as they developed. Trevor began the investigation and through many twists, turns and complications was able to discover that our concerns were justified. We cannot say enough about Trevor. He is smart and hardworking, he digs deep into the facts, pulling layer after layer together to tell the true story. He kept us informed of his progress and gave us excellent advice. He is stellar in the courtroom. We cannot recommend him highly enough and we are so proud to have been represented by Trevor. The rest of the

team at O'Neil Cannon played an important role to support this lengthy, complex endeavor."

Trevor C. Lippman is an experienced attorney at the law firm of O'Neil Cannon Trevor assists clients with all matters related to inheritance disputes, including questions surrounding the creation and administration of trusts and wills. Trevor has assisted hundreds of clients navigate the difficult waters involved in elderly financial abuse allegations and inheritance litigation. Trevor prides himself on protecting the rightful legacies of those who have passed on and seeks to understand each client's unique concerns. To schedule an initial consult with Attorney Lippman, call 414.276.5000 or email Trevor directly at trevor.lippman@wilaw.com.