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Spencer Nurse was born and raised in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. He studied economics in London, completed his Bachelor of Science degree in Finance at the University of Oregon.

Having spent over twenty years in the investment advisory field, starting with Kidder Peabody and Dean Witter, he joined Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. in 1998 to serve as a Financial Advisor to affluent families in Jackson Hole and throughout the Northwest. In 2014 Spencer was promoted to Senior Portfolio Manager in the Omega Group. He is one of fourteen Senior Portfolio Managers at the firm. He is also a member of the Executive Council, a prestigious recognition of top financial advisors.

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Famous People Who Failed to Plan Properly



It's almost impossible to overstate the importance of taking the time to plan your estate. Nevertheless, it's surprising how many American adults haven't done so. You

might think that those who are rich and famous would be way ahead of the curve when it comes to planning their estates properly, considering the resources and lawyers presumably available to them. Yet there are plenty of celebrities and people of note who died with inadequate (or nonexistent) estate plans.

Most recently

The Queen of Soul, **Aretha Franklin**, died in 2018, leaving behind a score of wonderful music and countless memories. But it appears Ms. Franklin died without a will or estate plan in place. Her four sons filed documents in the Oakland County (Michigan) Probate Court listing themselves as interested parties, while Ms. Franklin's niece asked the court to appoint her as personal representative of the estate.

All of this information is available to the public. Her estate will be distributed according to the laws of her state of residence (Michigan). In addition, creditors will have a chance to make claims against her estate and may get paid before any of her heirs. And if she owned property in more than one state (according to public records, she did), then probate will likely have to be opened in each state where she owned property (called ancillary probate). The settling of her estate could drag on for years at a potentially high financial cost.

A few years ago

Prince Rogers Nelson, who was better known as **Prince**, died in 2016. He was 57 years old and still making incredible music and entertaining millions of fans throughout the world. The first filing in the Probate Court for Carver County, Minnesota, was by a woman claiming to be the sister of Prince, asking the court to appoint a special administrator because there was no will or other testamentary documents. As of November 2018, there have been hundreds of court filings

from prospective heirs, creditors, and other "interested parties." There will be no private administration of Prince's estate, as the entire ongoing proceeding is open and available to anyone for scrutiny.

A long time ago

Here are some other notable personalities who died many years ago without planning their estates.

Pablo Picasso died in 1973 at the ripe old age of 91, apparently leaving no will or other testamentary instructions. He left behind nearly 45,000 works of art, rights and licensing deals, real estate, and other assets. The division of his estate assets took six years and included seven heirs. The settlement among his nearest relatives cost an estimated \$30 million in legal fees and other related costs.

The administration of the estate of **Howard Hughes** made headlines for several years following his death in 1976. Along the way, bogus wills were offered; people claiming to be his wives came forward, as did countless alleged relatives. Three states — Nevada, California, and Texas — claimed to be responsible for the distribution of his estate. Ultimately, by 1983, his estimated \$2.5 billion estate was split among some 22 "relatives" and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

Abraham Lincoln, one of America's greatest presidents, was also a lawyer. Yet when he met his untimely and tragic death at the hands of John Wilkes Booth in 1865, he died intestate — without a will or other testamentary documents. On the day of his death, Lincoln's son, Robert, asked Supreme Court Justice David Davis to assist in handling his father's financial affairs. Davis ultimately was appointed as the administrator of Lincoln's estate. It took more than two years to settle his estate, which was divided between his surviving widow and two sons.

Tax Scams to Watch Out For



It is important to remember that the IRS will never initiate contact with you by email to request personal or financial information. This includes any type of electronic communication, such as text messages and social media.

While tax scams are especially prevalent during tax season, they can take place any time during the year. As a result, it's in your best interest to always be vigilant so you don't end up becoming the victim of a fraudulent tax scheme.

Here are some of the more common scams to watch out for.

Phishing

Phishing scams usually involve unsolicited emails or fake websites that pose as legitimate IRS sites to convince you to provide personal or financial information. Once scam artists obtain this information, they use it to commit identity or financial theft.

It is important to remember that the IRS will never initiate contact with you by email to request personal or financial information. This includes any type of electronic communication, such as text messages and social media. If you get an email claiming to be from the IRS, don't respond or click any of the links; instead forward it to phishing@irs.gov.

Phone scams

Beware of callers claiming that they're from the IRS. They may be scam artists trying to steal your money or identity. This type of scam typically involves a call from someone claiming you owe money to the IRS or that you're entitled to a large refund. The calls may also show up as coming from the IRS on your Caller ID, be accompanied by fake emails that appear to be from the IRS, or involve follow-up calls from individuals saying they are from law enforcement. Sometimes these callers may threaten you with arrest, license revocation, or even deportation.

If you think you might owe back taxes, contact the IRS for assistance at [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov). If you don't owe taxes and believe you have been the target of a phone scam, you should contact the [Treasury Inspector General](https://www.treasury.gov) and the [Federal Trade Commission](https://www.ftc.gov) to report the incident.

Tax return preparer fraud

During tax season, some individuals and scam artists pose as legitimate tax preparers, often promising unreasonably large or inflated refunds. They try to take advantage of unsuspecting taxpayers by committing refund fraud or identity theft. It is important to choose a tax preparer carefully, since you are legally responsible for what's on your return, even if it's prepared by someone else.

A legitimate tax preparer will generally ask for proof of your income and eligibility for credits and deductions, sign the return as the preparer, enter the Preparer Tax Identification Number, and provide you with a copy of your return.

Fake charities

Scam artists sometimes pose as a charitable organization in order to solicit donations from unsuspecting donors. Be wary of charities with names that are similar to more familiar or nationally known organizations, or that suddenly appear after a national disaster or tragedy. Before donating to a charity, make sure that it is legitimate. There are tools at [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov) to assist you in checking out the status of a charitable organization, or you can visit [charitynavigator.org](https://www.charitynavigator.org) to find more information about a charity.

Tax-related identity theft

Tax-related identity theft occurs when someone uses your Social Security number to claim a fraudulent tax refund. You may not even realize you've been the victim of identity theft until you file your tax return and discover that a return has already been filed using your Social Security number. Or the IRS may send you a letter indicating it has identified a suspicious return using your Social Security number. If you believe you have been the victim of tax-related identity theft, you should contact the IRS Identity Protection Specialized Unit at 800-908-4490 as soon as possible.

Stay one step ahead

The best way to avoid becoming the victim of a tax scam is to stay one step ahead of the scam artists. Consider taking the following precautions to keep your personal and financial information private:

- Maintain strong passwords
- Consider using two-step authentication
- Keep an eye out for emails containing links or asking for personal information
- Avoid scam websites
- Don't answer calls when you don't recognize the phone number

Finally, if you are ever unsure whether you are the victim of a scam, remember to trust your instincts. If something sounds questionable or too good to be true, it probably is.

Key Retirement and Tax Numbers for 2019



Every year, the Internal Revenue Service announces cost-of-living adjustments that affect contribution limits for retirement plans and various tax deduction, exclusion, exemption, and threshold amounts. Here are a few of the key adjustments for 2019.

Employer retirement plans

- Employees who participate in 401(k), 403(b), and most 457 plans can defer up to \$19,000 in compensation in 2019 (up from \$18,500 in 2018); employees age 50 and older can defer up to an additional \$6,000 in 2019 (the same as in 2018).
- Employees participating in a SIMPLE retirement plan can defer up to \$13,000 in 2019 (up from \$12,500 in 2018), and employees age 50 and older can defer up to an additional \$3,000 in 2019 (the same as in 2018).

IRAs

The combined annual limit on contributions to traditional and Roth IRAs increased to \$6,000 in 2019 (up from \$5,500 in 2018), with individuals age 50 and older able to contribute an additional \$1,000. For individuals who are covered by a workplace retirement plan, the deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA is phased out for the following modified adjusted gross income (AGI) ranges:

	2018	2019
Single/head of household (HOH)	\$63,000 - \$73,000	\$64,000 - \$74,000
Married filing jointly (MFJ)	\$101,000 - \$121,000	\$103,000 - \$123,000
Married filing separately (MFS)	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000

Note: The 2019 phaseout range is \$193,000 - \$203,000 (up from \$189,000 - \$199,000 in 2018) when the individual making the IRA contribution is not covered by a workplace retirement plan but is filing jointly with a spouse who is covered.

The modified AGI phaseout ranges for individuals to make contributions to a Roth IRA are:

	2018	2019
Single/HOH	\$120,000 - \$135,000	\$122,000 - \$137,000
MFJ	\$189,000 - \$199,000	\$193,000 - \$203,000
MFS	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000

Estate and gift tax

- The annual gift tax exclusion for 2019 is \$15,000, the same as in 2018.
- The gift and estate tax basic exclusion amount for 2019 is \$11,400,000, up from \$11,180,000 in 2018.

Kiddie tax

Under the kiddie tax rules, unearned income above \$2,200 in 2019 (up from \$2,100 in 2018) is taxed using the trust and estate income tax brackets. The kiddie tax rules apply to: (1) those under age 18, (2) those age 18 whose earned income doesn't exceed one-half of their support, and (3) those ages 19 to 23 who are full-time students and whose earned income doesn't exceed one-half of their support.

Standard deduction

	2018	2019
Single	\$12,000	\$12,200
HOH	\$18,000	\$18,350
MFJ	\$24,000	\$24,400
MFS	\$12,000	\$12,200

Note: The additional standard deduction amount for the blind or aged (age 65 or older) in 2019 is \$1,650 (up from \$1,600 in 2018) for single/HOH or \$1,300 (the same as in 2018) for all other filing statuses. Special rules apply if you can be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer.

Alternative minimum tax (AMT)

	2018	2019
Maximum AMT exemption amount		
Single/HOH	\$70,300	\$71,700
MFJ	\$109,400	\$111,700
MFS	\$54,700	\$55,850
Exemption phaseout threshold		
Single/HOH	\$500,000	\$510,300
MFJ	\$1,000,000	\$1,020,600
MFS	\$500,000	\$510,300
26% rate on AMTI* up to this amount, 28% rate on AMTI above this amount		
MFS	\$95,550	\$97,400
All others	\$191,100	\$194,800

*Alternative minimum taxable income

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What are the new rules for 401(k) hardship withdrawals?

The Bipartisan Budget Act passed in early 2018 relaxed some of the rules governing hardship withdrawals from 401(k)s and similar plans. Not all plans offer hardship withdrawals, but the ones that do will be required to comply for plan years beginning in 2019.

In order to take a hardship withdrawal from a 401(k) or similar plan, a plan participant must demonstrate an "immediate and heavy financial need," as defined by the IRS. (For details, visit the IRS website and search for Retirement Topics - Hardship Distributions.) The amount of the withdrawal cannot exceed the amount necessary to satisfy the need, including any taxes due.¹

Current (pre-2019) rules

To determine if a hardship withdrawal is qualified, an employer may rely on an employee's written statement that the need cannot be met using other financial resources (e.g., insurance, liquidation of other assets, commercial loans). In many cases, an employee may also be required to take a plan loan first.

Withdrawal proceeds can generally come only from the participant's own elective deferrals, as well as nonelective (i.e., profit-sharing) contributions, regular matching contributions, and possibly certain pre-1989 amounts.

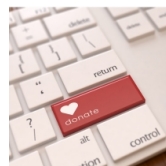
Finally, individuals who take a hardship withdrawal are prohibited from making contributions to the plan — and therefore receiving any related matching contributions — for six months.

New rules

For plan years beginning after December 31, 2018, the following changes will take effect:

1. Participants will no longer be required to exhaust plan loan options first.
2. Withdrawal amounts can also come from earnings on participant deferrals, as well as qualified nonelective and matching contributions and earnings.
3. Participants will no longer be barred from contributing to the plan for six months.

¹ Hardship withdrawals are subject to regular income tax and a possible 10% early-distribution penalty tax.



What is individual crowdsourcing?

Individual crowdsourcing (also known as personal crowdsourcing) refers to a process of raising money for a personal cause or project

using an online platform such as GoFundMe. But how exactly does the process work? Here are some answers to common questions about individual crowdsourcing.

What causes can be supported via individual crowdsourcing? Individual crowdsourcing can help raise funds for a number of different causes. Some examples of individual crowdsourcing campaigns include fundraising for medical expenses, weddings, funerals, nonprofit organizations, creative projects, and more. The variety of causes that individual crowdsourcing can support is virtually endless, though some crowdsourcing platforms may restrict the types of campaigns they will allow.

How is an individual crowdsourcing campaign created? A creator posts a description of the cause he or she wants to support on a crowdsourcing platform and has the option to include photos and/or videos. The creator will also post a fundraising goal and an

end date for the campaign, if applicable. From there, the campaign creator controls the fundraising strategy, which typically involves sharing the campaign across different social media platforms and via email. If promoted effectively, campaigns have the potential to go viral and raise funds quickly.

What are the benefits of individual crowdsourcing? Individual crowdsourcing campaigns are easy to set up, convenient, and digital, making this type of fundraising accessible to more people. Most crowdsourcing platforms allow donors to choose the amount of money they'd like to donate to a campaign, which gives potential donors the freedom to contribute as much (or as little) to a cause as they see fit. Nonprofit organizations in particular can benefit from individual crowdsourcing efforts because the organizations can receive donations without needing to put in extra time or resources.

You can learn more about individual crowdsourcing by researching different platforms and campaigns online.