2022 · WHAT ISSUES SHOULD I CONSIDER WHEN HARVESTING CAPITAL LOSSES?



GENERAL ISSUES	YES	NO
Do you need to review your portfolio's asset allocation and your risk tolerance prior to doing any tax-loss harvesting? If so, consider coordinating tax-loss harvesting with any needed rebalancing to your portfolio's target asset allocation. Harvesting losses may enable you to optimally rebalance your portfolio at a reduced tax cost by offsetting gains from reducing concentrated or overweighted positions.		
Do you currently have realized gains or losses (or existing losses being carried forward from previous years)? If so, consider whether this impacts your tax-loss harvesting strategy.		
In the near future, are you planning to sell an asset (e.g., a home or business) that will be subject to capital gains? If so, consider coordinating your sale with any opportunities you may have to harvest losses. If selling a home, be mindful of any capital gain exclusions (e.g., meeting the 2-of-5-years rule) and whether it applies to your situation.		
TAX ISSUES	YES	NO
TAX ISSUES Are you in the 0% capital gains tax bracket? If so, consider realizing capital gains (to the extent that your income remains within the 0% bracket) rather than harvesting losses.	YES	NO
 Are you in the 0% capital gains tax bracket? If so, consider realizing capital gains (to the extent that your income remains 	YES	NO

TAX ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
Be mindful of any pending and/or unanticipated capital gains (e.g., property sale, distributions from mutual funds, etc.) that may jeopardize your tax goals. Do you need to review how you plan to reinvest your tax]
savings? If so, consider the amount of tax dollars you saved from harvesting losses, and review ways you could "reinvest" those tax savings for future growth (e.g., make an additional contribution or decrease distributions in your portfolio equivalent or similar to the amount of tax dollars saved).		
 Do you need to review any state-specific rules that may affect your tax-loss harvesting strategy? If so, consider the following: ■ Many states have limits on (or disallow entirely) the ability to carry forward harvested losses into future tax years. Furthermore, capital gains are often taxed as ordinary income at the state level and may not be subject to the same beneficial tax treatment that other sources of income might within certain states (e.g., Social Security not taxable, retirement withdrawals not taxable up to a certain threshold, etc.). ■ Be mindful of whether you live in a separate property or community property state and understand the subsequent tax nuances of harvesting losses and/or gifting securities that may apply to your situation (e.g., 50% step-up in basis versus 100% step-up in basis at death, step-down in basis issues, etc.). 		
LONG-TERM ISSUES	YES	NO
Do you ultimately plan to donate your security to charity? If so, consider harvesting any available losses now, as decreasing your basis will have no effect on your taxation if you donate your security to charity in the future.		
If harvesting losses creates a carryover loss on your tax return, are you concerned that you will have more losses than you are able to use during your lifetime? If so, consider any capital losses that are not used up by the year of death may be permanently lost. (continue on next page)		

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LONG-TERM ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
Do you ultimately plan to leave your security to someone as an inheritance after death? If so, consider harvesting any available losses now to the extent you will be able to use them during your lifetime, since the lower cost basis will not affect your heirs (who will receive a step-up in basis).		
Do you ultimately plan to gift your security to someone while still alive? If so, consider whether it makes sense to harvest any losses prior to gifting the security, since doing so may create a higher tax liability for the recipient. Be mindful of any potential double basis issues that may arise (for non-spouse recipients) when gifting securities at a loss.		

IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	YES	NO
 Do you need to plan for avoiding wash sales of securities sold for a loss? If so, consider the following: Purchasing a "substantially identical" security to the one from which you harvested losses (in the previous 30 days or subsequent 30 days of the sale date) in any of your and your spouse's accounts (including retirement accounts) will trigger a wash sale and prevent you from claiming a deduction on the tax loss. Consider turning off automatic dividend reinvestments prior to harvesting losses, as reinvested dividends into a security you harvested a loss from may inadvertently trigger a wash sale. Other automated investment features (e.g., automated purchases, contributions, or rebalancing) in any accounts may also cause an accidental purchase of a substantially identical security and trigger a wash sale. 		
Do you need to review the capital gain netting rules? If so, consider reviewing the order of priority with capital gain netting (e.g., short-term offsets short-term, long-term offsets long-term, etc.) that may affect your plans surrounding tax-loss harvesting so any net capital gain is taxed at the lowest rate possible. (continue on next column)		

IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
Do you need to review any administrative or trading costs that would be incurred by any tax-loss harvesting? If so, consider how those impacts would mitigate the benefits of tax-loss harvesting.		
 Do you need to review whether the replacement security you've chosen is appropriate for the security being sold at a loss? If so, consider the following: Review the IRS language surrounding "substantially identical" securities for certain types of investments (e.g., stocks, bonds, and options). For other investments, like mutual funds and ETFs, consider factors like overlap in underlying holdings, correlation of performance, and similarity of the index tracked. Consult your custodian's guidelines on wash-sale rules before making any decisions. Be mindful of the extent to which your replacement securities may affect your portfolio's goals and risk/return profile (e.g., tracking error, diversification, exposure, expected return, etc.). 		