CLTC® 2021/2022 Tax Summary Tax-Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI)

Taxation of Taxpayer	Premium Deduction (Traditional Policies)		Taxation of Benefits
Individual taxpayer who does NOT itemize	No deduction.		
	Treated as accident and health insurance. <i>IRC</i> §7702B(a)(1) Limited to lesser of actual premium paid or eligible LTCI premium. IRC §\$213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10)		Reimbursement benefits are not included in income. IRC §§104(a)(3), §7702B(a)(2) Per diem (or indemnity) benefits
Individual taxpayer who itemizes deductions (Schedule A)	Eligible LTC premium in 2021-22 (indexed):		are not included in income except amounts that exceed that
	Attained age in tax year	Deductible premium limit	greater of:
	Age 40 or less	\$450	
	Age 41-50	\$850	• \$400 per day
	Age 51-60	\$1,690	(2021 indexed), <u>or</u>
	Age 61-70	\$4,520	 Total qualified LTC
	Age 71 and older	\$5,640	expenses.
	Medical expense deduction is allowable to extent that such expenses (including payment of Eligible LTCI premium) exceed 10% of AGI IRC §§213(a), 213(f)		IRC §§104(a)(3), §7702B(a)(2), §7702B(d)
HSA & HRA	Eligible LTCI premium is a qualified medical expense IRC §§213(d)(1)(D)		Return of premium (non-
Employee (W-2) (NON-Owner)	 Premium paid by employee (e.g., "voluntary" or payroll deduction): May NOT be paid through pre-tax cafeteria plan. IRC §125(f) May NOT be paid through FSA or similar arrangement. IRC §106(c) Deductible by employee who itemizes (subject to limitations above) Premium paid by employer (ANY business type): Employer provided LTCI treated as accident and health plan. IRC §7702B(a)(3) Deductible by employer - NOT limited to Eligible premium (subject to reasonable compensation). May also include spouse and other eligible tax dependents. IRC §162(a) Total premium excluded from employee's income (NOT limited to Eligible premium). Not subject to FICA, etc. IRC §106(a) Benefits remain tax-free. (See column to right) 		May not be borrowed or pledged. Included in gross income to extent of any deduction or exclusion allowed with respect to premium.
C-Corporation Shareholder/Employee (with W-2) Including PCs and LLCs taxed as a C "Self-employed" business owners:	Treated as employee. (See above) (NOTE that premiums may NOT reduce or be allocated against any individual's compensation in any form; the premiums must be a true corporate expense.) Eligible for Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction, which is taken "above the line" on Form 1040, Schedule 1, Line 16 (2019). May also include spouse or other eligible tax dependents. IRC §162(I)		Linked-Benefit LTCI LTC benefits paid from a Tax- Qualified (7702B) annuity or life insurance "linked benefit" plan are tax-free as noted above. IRC§7702B(e)
Sole Proprietor Partner S-Corporation >2% shareholders/employee (W-2) Member of a LLC or PC taxed as any of above Note: Limited Liability Corporation (LLC) is a legal, not tax, entity — based on how the entity files.	Limited to lesser of actual premium paid or Eligible LTCI premium. IRC §§213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10) Eligible LTC premium in 2021-22 (indexed): Attained age in tax year Deductible premium limit		Cash surrenders from a LTCI linked-benefit plan that paid LTCI benefits may have a reduced cost-basis. IRC§72(e)(11)
	Age 40 or less	\$450	
	<u> </u>	·	Premium payments for annuity or life insurance linked-benefit
	Age 41-50	\$850	LTCI plans are NOT deductible.
	Age 51-60	\$1,690	(Separate TQ LTCI continuation
	Age 61-70	\$4,520	rider premiums may be deductible)
	Age 71 and older	\$5,640	
	Deduction is NOT limited to 10% of AGI threshold.		

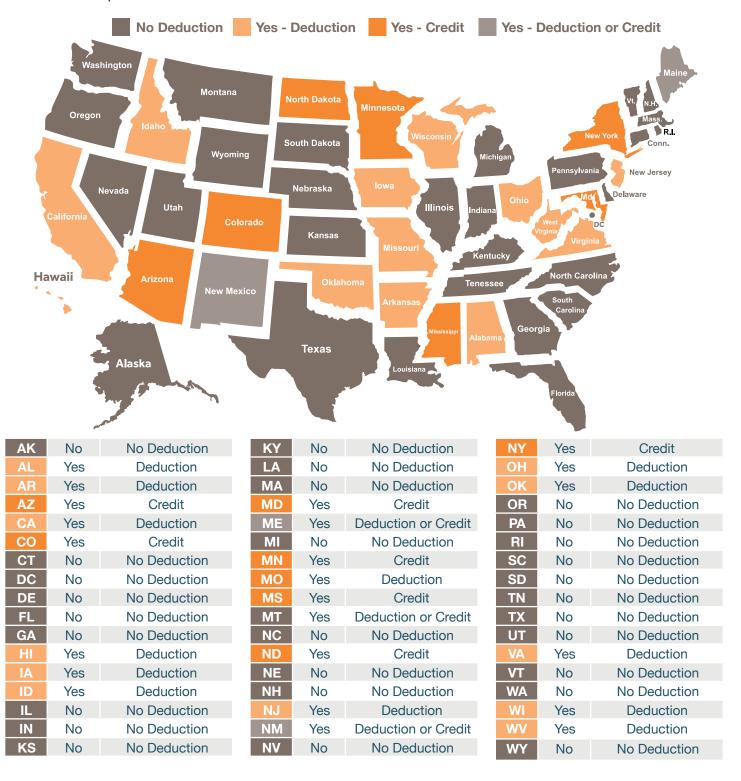
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STATE-LEVEL TAX INCENTIVES FOR INDIVIDUALS

Several states offer tax incentives that encourages the purchase of long-term care insurance. These incentives are usually offered in the form of a tax credit or deduction and are in addition to the Federal individual tax incentives described above.

This information is based on our understanding of applicable law, which is subject to change. These state tax incentives are subject to conditions and/or limitations under applicable law. Consult your tax advisor, your state Department of Taxation, or your state Department of Health and Human Services for details about potentially available state-specific tax credits or tax deductions.



Source: New York Life Tax Incentives 2021