Tax-Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI) 2015 Tax Summary

Type of Taxpayer	Premium Deduction		Taxation of Benefits
Individual taxpayer who does NOT itemize	(Traditional Policies) 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. <i>IRC</i> §§213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10) Eligible LTC premium in 2015 (indexed):		Reimbursement benefits are not included in income. <i>IRC§§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2)</i>
Individual taxpayer who itemizes deductions	Attained age in tax year Age 40 or less	Deductible premium limit \$ 390 \$ 730	Per diem (or indemnity) benefits are not included in income except amounts that
(Schedule A)	Age 41 – 50 Age 51 – 60 Age 61 – 70 Age 71 and older Medical expense deduction is allowa (including payment of Eligible LTCI p if age 65 or older). <i>IRC</i> §213(a)	\$1,460 \$3,900 \$4,870 ble to extent that such expenses	 exceed the <u>greater of</u>: \$340 per day (2015 indexed), or Total qualified LTC expenses. <i>IRC</i> §§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2),
HSA & Archer MSA	Eligible LTCI premium is a qualified medical expense. <i>IRC</i> $(213(d)(1)(D)$		7702B(d)
Employee (W-2) (NON-owner)	 Premium paid by employee (e.g., "voluntary" or payroll deduction): May NOT be paid through cafeteria plan. <i>IRC §125(f)</i> May NOT be paid through FSA or similar arrangement. <i>IRC §106(c)</i> 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. <i>IRC §7702B(a)(3)</i> Deductible by employer - NOT limited to Eligible premium (subject to reasonable compensation). May also include spouse and other eligible tax dependents. <i>IRC §162(a)</i> Total premium excluded from employee's income (NOT limited to Eligible premium). Not subject to FICA, etc. <i>IRC §106(a)</i> Benefits remain tax-free. (See column to right) 		 Return of premium (non-forfeiture) benefits: Available only upon total surrender or death. May not be borrowed or pledged. Included in gross income to extent of any deduction or exclusion allowed with respect to premium. <i>IRC §7702B(b)(2)(C)</i>
C corporation shareholder/employee (with W-2) • Including PCs and LLCs taxed as a C	Treated as employee. (See above)		LTC benefits paid from a qualified (7702B) annuity or life insurance "linked benefit" plan are tax-free as noted above. <i>IRC§7702B(e)</i>
 "Self-employed" business owners: Sole proprietor Partner >2% shareholder in S corporation Member of a LLC (or PC) taxed as any of above 	Eligible for Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction, which is taken "above-the-line" on Line 29 of IRS Form 1040 (2014). May also include spouse or other eligible tax dependents. <i>IRC</i> §162(<i>I</i>) Limited to lesser of actual premium paid or Eligible LTCI premium. <i>IRC</i> § $$213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10)$ Eligible LTCI premium in 2015 (indexed): <u>Attained age in tax year</u> <u>Deductible premium limit</u> <u>Age 40 or less</u> \$ 390 <u>Age 41 - 50</u> \$ 730 <u>Age 51 - 60</u> \$1,460		Cash surrenders from a LTCI linked-benefit plan may have a reduced cost-basis. <i>IRC§72(e)(11)</i> Premium payments for annuity or life insurance linked-benefit LTCI plans are NOT deductible. (Separately-billed TQ LTCI riders may be deductible.)
	Age 61 – 70 Age 71 and older Deduction is NOT limited to 10% (or	\$3,900 \$4,870	NOTE: This document is only a summary of the tax treatment of qualified long-term care insurance.

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