CLTC One Page 2017 Tax Summary Tax-Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI)

Type of Taxpayer	Premium Deduction (Traditional Policies)		Taxation of Benefits	
Individual taxpayer who does NOT itemize	No deduction.		Reimbursement benefits are not included in income. IRC§\$104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2)	
Individual taxpayer who itemizes deductions	Treated as accident and health insurance. IRC §7702B(a)(1)			
	Limited to lesser of actual premium paid or eligible LTCI premium. IRC §§213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10)		Per diem (or indemnity) benefits are not included in income except amounts that	
	Eligible LTC premium in 2017 (indexed):			
	Attained age in tax year	Deductible premium limit	exceed the greater of:	
	Age 40 or less	\$ 410		
	Age 41 – 50	\$ 770		
(Schedule A)	Age 51 – 60	\$1,530	(2017 indexed), or Total qualified LTC expenses. IRC §§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2),	
	Age 61 – 70	\$4,090		
		\$5,110		
	Age 71 and older	\$5,110		
	Medical expense deduction is allowable to extent that such expenses (including payment of Eligible LTCI premium) exceed 10% of AGI (7.5% if age 65 or older). <i>IRC</i> §§213(a), 213(f)		7702B(d)	
HSA & Archer MSA	Eligible LTCI premium is a qualified medical expense. IRC §213(d)(1)(D)		Return of premium (non-	
Employee (W-2) (NON-owner) C-Corporation Shareholder / Employee	Premium paid by employee (e.g., "voluntary" or payroll deduction): • May NOT be paid through 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)		pledged. Included in gross income to extent of any deduction or exclusion allowed with respect to premium. IRC §7702B(b)(2)(C) Linked-Benefit LTCI LTC benefits paid from a Tax-	
with W-2) Including PCs and LLCs taxed as a C	Treated as employee. (See above)		Qualified (7702B) annuity or lii insurance "linked benefit" plan are tax-free as noted above. IRC§7702B(e)	
"Self-employed" business owners: Sole Proprietor	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 §162(I)</i>		Cash surrenders from a LTCI linked-benefit plan that paid LTCI benefits may have a	
PartnerS-Corporation >2%	Limited to lesser of actual premium paid or Eligible LTCI premium. IRC §§213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10)		reduced cost-basis. IRC§72(e)(11)	
shareholder/employee (W-2)	Eligible LTGI premium in 2017 (indexed).		Premium payments for annuity	
 Member of a LLC or 	Attained age in tax year	Deductible premium limit	or life insurance linked-benefit	
PC taxed as any of	Age 40 or less	\$ 410		
	Age 41 – 50	\$ 770	LTCI plans are NOT deductible	
above			(Separately-billed TQ LTCI	
	Age 51 – 60	\$1,530	riders may be deductible.)	
NOTE: Limited Liability	Age 61 – 70	\$4,090		
TOTE. Ellinou Liubinty	II Ago 71 and older	\$5,110		
Corporation (LLC) is a legal,	Age 71 and older	Φ3,110		
	Age 71 and older	\$3,110	-	

The information contained in this summary is provided with the understanding that it is not to be interpreted as specific tax or legal advice.

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