CLTC One Page 2019 Tax Summary Tax-Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI)

- (-	Premium Deduction		T (: CD C)
Type of Taxpayer	(Traditional Policies)		Taxation of Benefits
Individual taxpayer who does NOT itemize	No deduction. Following are the deductibility limits for 2019. Any premium amounts for the year above these limits are not considered to be a medical expense.		Reimbursement benefits are not included in income. IRC§§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2) Per diem (or indemnity) benefits are not included in
Individual taxpayer who itemizes deductions (Schedule A)	Attained age before the close of the taxable year 40 or less More than 40 but not more than 50 More than 50 but not more than 60 More than 60 but not more than 70 More than 70	\$420 \$790 \$1,580 \$4,220 \$5,270	income except amounts that exceed the greater of: • \$370 per day (2018 indexed), or • Total qualified LTC expenses. IRC §§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2), 7702B(d)
HSA & Archer MSA	Eligible LTCI premium is a qualified medical expense. IRC §213(d)(1)(D)		Return of premium (nonforfeiture) 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. IRC §7702B(b)(2)(C) 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) Cash surrenders from a LTCI linked-benefit plan that paid LTCI benefits may have a reduced cost-basis. IRC§72(e)(11) Premium payments for annuity
Employee (W-2) (NON-owner)	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)		
C-Corporation Shareholder / Employee (with W-2) Including PCs and LLCs taxed as a C	Benefits remain tax-free. (See column to right) Treated as employee. (See above)		
"Self-employed" business owners: • Sole Proprietor	Following are the deductibility limits for 2019. Any premium amounts for the year above these limits are not considered to be a medical expense.		
 Partner S-Corporate > 2% shareholder / employee (W-2) Member of a LLC or PC taxed as any of above NOTE: Limited Liability Corporate (LLC) is a legal, not tax, entity - ask how the entity files. 	Attained age before the close of the taxable year 40 or less More than 40 but not more than 50 More than 50 but not more than 60 More than 60 but not more than 70 More than 70	\$420 \$790 \$1,580 \$4,220 \$5,270	or life insurance linked-benefit LTCI plans are NOT deductible. (Separately-billed TQ LTCI riders may be deductible.)