

CLTC[®] 2023 Tax Summary Tax-Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI)

Type of Taxpayer	Premium Deduction (Traditional Policies)	
Individual taxpayer who does NOT itemize	No deduction.	
Individual taxpayer who itemizes deductions (Schedule A)	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) Eligible LTC premium in 2023 (indexed):	
	Attained age in tax year Age 40 or less	Deductible premium limit \$ 480
	Age 41 – 50 Age 51 – 60	\$ 890 \$1,790
	Age 61 – 70 Age 71 and older	\$4,770 \$5,960
HSA, HRA & MSA	payment of Eligible LTCI premium) exceed 7.5% of AGI IRC §§213(a), 213(f) Eligible LTCI premium is a qualified medical expense. IRC §223(d)(2)(A), 213(d)(1)(D)IRC §213(d)(1)(D)	
Employee (W-2)	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):	
(NON-owner)	 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 eligit tax dependents. IRC §162(a) Total premium excluded from employee's income (NOT limited to Eligitation). Not subject to FICA, etc. IRC §106(a) 	
C-Corporation Shareholder / Employee (with W-2)	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.)	
Including PCs and LLCs taxed as a C-corporation.		

"Self-employed" business owners:

Sole Proprietor, Partner, S-Corporation >2% Shareholder / employee (W-2). Member of an 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.

Eligible for Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction, which is taken "above-the-line" on Line 17 of IRS Form 1040 Schedule 1 (2021). May also include spouse or other eligible tax dependents. IRC §162(I)

Limited to lesser of actual premium paid or Eligible LTCI premium. IRC §§213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10)

For eligible LTCI premium in 2023 see above chart; Deduction is NOT limited to 7.5% of AGI threshold.

Taxation of Benefits

Reimbursement benefits are not included in income.

IRC§§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2)

Per diem (or indemnity) benefits are not included in income except amounts that exceed the greater of:

- \$420 per day (2023 indexed), or
- · Total qualified LTC expenses.

IRC §§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2), 7702B(d)

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.

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 or life insurance benefits in linked-benefit LTCI plans are NOT deductible. (Separate TQ LTCI continuation rider premiums may be deductible.)

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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