

2021 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
	Treated as accident and health insurance. <i>IRC</i> §7702B(a)(1) Limited to lesser of actual premium paid or eligible LTCI premium.		not included in income. IRC§§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2)
Individual taxpayer who itemizes deductions (Schedule A)	IRC §§213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10) Eligible LTC premium in 2021 (indexed):		Per diem (or indemnity) benefits are not included in income except amounts that
	Attained age in tax year Age 40 or less	Deductible premium limit \$ 450	exceed the greater of: • \$400 per day (2021 indexed), or • Total qualified LTC
	Age 41 – 50 Age 51 – 60 Age 61 – 70	\$ 850 \$1,690 \$4,520	
	Age 71 and older Medical expense deduction is allowa (including payment of Eligible LTCI p	\$5,640 ble to extent that such expenses	expenses. IRC §§104(a)(3), 7702B(a)(2), 7702B(d)
HSA & HRA	IRC §§213(a), 213(f) Eligible LTCI premium is a qualified medical expense. IRC §213(d)(1)(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)
Employee (W-2) (NON-owner)	Premium paid by employee (e.g., " May NOT be paid through pre-ta: May NOT be paid through FSA o Deductible by employee who item Premium paid by employer (ANY be Employer provided LTCI treated in IRC §7702B(a)(3) Deductible by employer - NOT lirreasonable compensation). May eligible tax dependents. IRC §16 Total premium excluded from em Eligible premium). Not subject to Benefits remain tax-free. (See co.		
C-Corporation Shareholder / Employee (with W-2) Including PCs and LLCs taxed as a C	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.)		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)
"Self-employed" business owners: • Sole Proprietor	"above-the-line" on Form 1040, Schedule 1, Line 16 (2019). May also include spouse or other eligible tax dependents. <i>IRC §162(I)</i> or		Cash surrenders from a LTCI linked-benefit plan that paid LTCI benefits may have a reduced cost-basis.
PartnerS-Corporation >2% shareholder/employee	Limited to lesser of actual premium paid or Eligible LTCI premium. IRC §§213(d)(1)(D), 213(d)(10)		IRC§72(e)(11)
 (W-2) Member of a LLC or PC taxed as any of above 	Attained age in tax year Age 40 or less Age 41 – 50 Age 51 – 60	Deductible premium limit \$ 450 \$ 850 \$1,690	Premium payments for annuity or life insurance linked-benefit LTCI plans are NOT deductible. (Separate TQ LTCI continuation
NOTE: Limited Liability Corporation (LLC) is a legal, not tax, entity – based on	Age 61 – 70 Age 71 and older	\$4,520 \$5,640	rider premiums may be deductible.)
how the entity files.	Deduction is NOT limited to 10% of A	AGI threshold.	