Long-Term Care
States Offer LTCi Tax Incentives

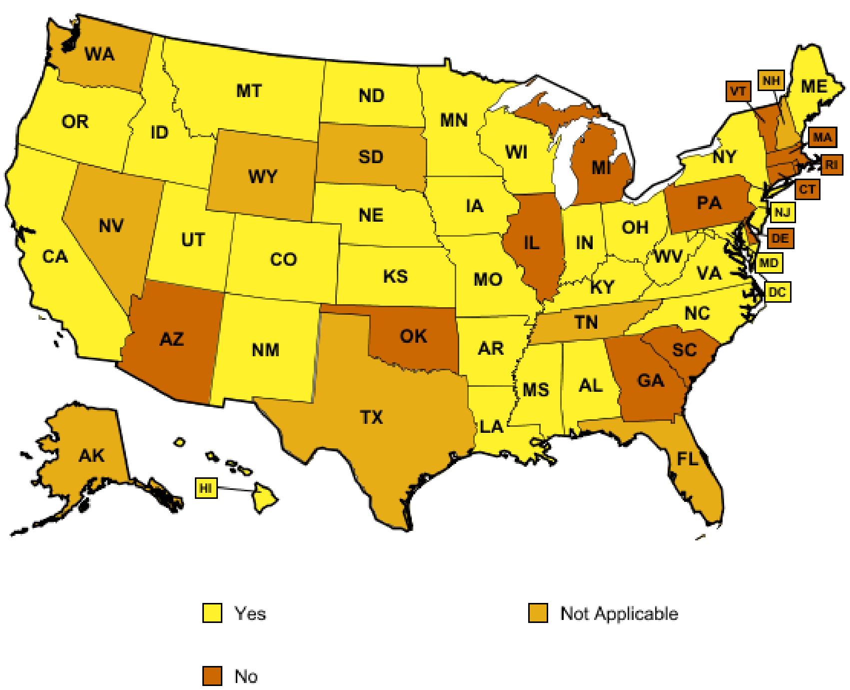
Mutual of Omaha

11/4/09 **S.LTC.NP.B.H** **PRODUCT**

There's never been a better time for consumers to buy long-term care insurance. That's because 29 states, plus the District of Columbia, offer tax deductions and/or credits for policyholders with qualified LTCi policies. Plus, the state deductions and credits are in addition to the Federal income tax deductions for qualified premiums.

Taxpayers who purchase long-term care insurance can benefit from a variety of incentives and deductions. The map below highlights the states that offer deductions and credits. The tables directly below the map shows the 2009 and 2010 allowable Federal income tax deductions, by age, for qualified premiums. Finally, the state-benefits table details the deductions and credits available in each state. Tax incentives are available for each qualified LTCi policy the taxpayer owns.

For producers, this is great news! Tax incentives that add value to the product can motivate prospects and speed the sales process. Objections based on price will be easier to overcome because of these generous tax breaks. Prospects who were considering long-term care insurance might become policyholders once they learn that their state is essentially paying them to purchase a long-term care policy. Clients should be advised to consult their tax advisors for additional details.



2009 Federal Deductions for Eligible Premiums	
Age	**Amount**
40 or younger	$320
41 through 50	$600
51 through 60	$1,190
61 through 70	$3,180
Older than 70	$3,980

2010 Federal Deductions for Eligible Premiums	
Age	**Amount**
40 or younger	$330
41 through 50	$620
51 through 60	$1,230
61 through 70	$3,290
Older than 70	$4,110

State Benefits		
State	**Type of benefit**	**Details**
Alabama	Deduction	Alabama residents may deduct the value of all premiums for qualified long-term care insurance policies paid in a given tax year.
Arkansas	Deduction	Arkansas residents may deduct the total cost of premiums for long-term care insurance policies following the format listed in Section 213 (d)(1)(D) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.
California	Deduction	Californians may deduct the total cost of long-term care insurance premiums paid in a given tax year following the federal formula implemented through Section 213 (d)(1)(D) of the federal Internal Revenue Code
Colorado	Credit	Colorado residents may be granted a credit equaling 25 percent of the premiums paid or $150.00 per long-term care policy.
District of Columbia	Deduction	Residents of Washington, DC may deduct the sum of long-term care insurance premiums paid per year from their single-year gross income, provided that the deduction does not exceed $500.00 per individual.
Hawaii	Deduction	Hawaii residents may deduct long-term care insurance premiums if those premiums are deductible when determining federal taxable income.
Idaho	Deduction	Idaho residents are permitted to deduct (from their personal taxable income) the sum of long-term care insurance policy premiums paid for themselves, a dependent, or an employee.
Indiana	Deduction	Indiana residents may deduct a portion of premiums paid in a given tax year for an eligible long-term care insurance policy.
Iowa	Deduction	Iowa residents are permitted to deduct the sum of premiums paid in a given tax year for long-term care insurance, provided that those premiums are eligible for deduction in accordance with the federal Internal Revenue Code.
Kansas	Deduction	Residents of Kansas may deduct up to $500 of long-term care insurance policy premium costs for the tax year beginning after 12/31/2004. The total deduction amount will increase by $100 for each tax until 12/31/2009.
Kentucky	Deduction	Kentucky residents may exclude the sum of all qualified long-term care insurance policy premiums paid in a given tax year from their adjusted gross income prior to calculating tax liabilities for that year.
Louisiana	Credit	Louisiana residents are eligible for a credit equal to 10 percent of the sum of eligible long-term care policy premiums paid in a given tax year, provided that credit would not exceed the total tax liability for the same year.

Maine	Both	Maine residents may deduct the sum of all premiums paid for qualified long-term care insurance policies that have been approved by the state. The total amount to be deducted must also have been reduced by any amount claimed for federal tax deduction in the given tax year. Maine employers are also eligible for an income tax credit against the taxes paid for providing long-term care policies to employees. The credit is equal to the least of (a) $5000; (b) 20 percent of the costs incurred for providing the policies in the given tax year or (c) $100 per participating employee.
Maryland	Credit	Maryland residents can earn a credit equal to 100 percent of the sum of qualified long-term care insurance policy premiums paid in a given tax year, provided the policy covers an individual or individual's spouse, parent, stepparent, child, or stepchild. The total credit for each insured policy may not exceed $500.
Minnesota	Credit	Residents of Minnesota may be eligible for a $100 credit or a sum equal to 25 percent of the premiums paid for a long-term care insurance policy, provided those are not deducted in determining federal taxable income.
Mississippi	Credit	Mississippians are allowed a credit against the income taxes equal to twenty-five percent (of the premium costs paid during the taxable year for a qualified long-term care insurance policy on behalf of the individual, the individual's spouse, the individual's parent or parent-in-law, or the individual's dependent.
Missouri	Deduction	Missourians can deduct 50 percent of non-reimbursed premiums for qualified long-term care insurance policies, provided those premium payments are not also itemized deductions for the given tax year.
Montana	Both	Montana residents may deduct the sum of all long-term care insurance policies paid in a given year for coverage for themselves or their dependents. Residents of the state may also earn a credit for payment of long-term care insurance policy premiums made on behalf of a non-dependent, elderly or disabled family member. The credit is based upon the payer's gross family income for the given tax year.
Nebraska	Deduction	Nebraska Long-Term Care Savings Plan Act (2006) allows taxpayers to claim state income tax deductions for contributions they make to a savings plan to be used for long-term care expenses.
New Jersey	Deduction	Residents of New Jersey are eligible for a deduction of medical expenses that exceed 2 percent of their individual gross incomes for a given tax year.
New Mexico	Deduction	New Mexico residents are eligible for a tax deduction equal to a part or the sum of premiums paid in a given year for a long-term care insurance policy, provided that the premiums were paid with income that is included in the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the given tax year.
New York	Credit	New York residents may receive a credit equal

		to 20 percent of the sum of premiums paid for a qualified long-term care insurance policy in a given tax year.
North Carolina	Credit	North Carolina residents are eligible for a tax credit totaling 15 percent of all premiums paid in a given tax year for policies attained for the taxpayer, taxpayer's spouse, or taxpayer's dependent with a per policy maximum of $350.
North Dakota	Credit	Residents of North Dakota are allowed a credit equal to 25 percent of the sum of premiums paid in a given year towards a long-term care insurance policy for the taxpayer or taxpayer's spouse, parent, step-parent, or child. The credit amount may not exceed $100 for the given tax year.
Ohio	Deduction	Ohio residents may deduct the sum of the cost and/or premiums paid during the given tax year for a qualified long-term care insurance policy for the taxpayer, taxpayer's spouse, or dependents, provided that the sum is not otherwise deducted when computing federal and Ohio adjusted gross income for the given tax year.
Oregon	Credit	Oregon residents can claim a credit for the sum long-term care insurance policy premiums for an individual, parent, dependent, or employee. The credit is equal to the least of (a) 15 percent of the total amount paid; (b) $500 dollars; or (c) $500 dollars times the number of employees (in the case that the policy is taken out by an employer).
Utah	Deduction	Utah residents are able to deduct the sum or part of all premiums paid for a long-term care insurance policy in a given year, provided that no deductions have been taken for the taxpayer's long-term care insurance on the federal income tax claim for the given tax year.
Virginia	Deduction	Virginia residents can deduct 100 percent of the sum of all premiums paid for a long-term care insurance policy in a given year, provided that no deductions have been taken for the taxpayer's long-term care insurance on the federal income tax claim for the given tax year.
West Virginia	Deduction	West Virginia residents may deduct long-term care insurance policy premiums for the individual, spouse, parent, or other dependent, only if the premium amount cannot be deducted when calculating adjusted gross income.
Wisconsin	Deduction	WI residents are able to deduct 100 percent of the annual cost of a long-term care insurance policy (for self or self and spouse), minus the federal gross income deduction for LTCi.
Source: Kaiser Foundation and Internal Revenue Service. *Information current as of 11/4/09, states may revise deductions, credits and/or terms at any time.*		

If you have any questions, please contact Sales Support at 1-800-693-6083 or sales.support@mutualofomaha.com.