

Tax Advantages for Individuals

Purchasing a tax-qualified long-term care insurance policy has the potential to save you money on your taxes.

Tax-Deductible Premiums

Under current tax laws, you may be able to deduct a portion of the premium you pay for a tax-qualified long-term care insurance policy. Each year, the federal government sets limits for the amount of **eligible premium** that may be deducted based on medical care components of the Consumer Price Index.

The **eligible premium** amount may be claimed as a medical expense as long as:

- Your combined medical expenses exceed 7.5 percent of your adjusted gross income, and
- You itemize deductions on your federal income tax return

Eligible Premium Guidelines for 2026	
At age:	You can deduct:
40 and younger	\$500
41-50	\$930
51-60	\$1,806
61-70	\$4,960
71 and older	\$6,200

Source: IRS Revenue Procedure 2025-32

Long-term care insurance is underwritten by Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company, 3300 Mutual of Omaha Plaza, Omaha, NE 68175, 1-800-775-6000. Policy form: LTC13 (or state equivalent). In NY, LTC13-NY. This policy has exclusion, limitations, reductions and terms under which the policy may be continued in force or discontinued. For costs and complete details of coverage, call your agent/producer or write to the company.

This is a solicitation of insurance. You may be contacted by telephone by an insurance agent/producer.

Long-term care insurance is not a deposit, not FDIC insured, not insured by any federal government agency, not guaranteed by the bank, not a condition of any banking activity, may lose value and the bank may not condition an extension of credit on either: 1) The consumer's purchase of an insurance product or annuity from the bank or any of its affiliates; or 2) The consumer's agreement not to obtain, or prohibition on the consumer from obtaining, an insurance product or annuity from an unaffiliated entity.

45334_2022

REV 01/2026



Tax-Free Benefits

The benefits you receive from a tax-qualified long-term care insurance policy are intended to be tax free as long as they do not exceed the greater of:

- Your qualified long-term care daily expenses, or
- The per-day limitation, which is \$430 in 2026

Source: Section 7702B of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC)

Out-of-Pocket Expenses

If you pay long-term care expenses out of your own pocket (i.e., home care services, nursing home care, etc.), you generally may claim these expenses as a medical deduction on your income tax return. However, home care provided by a family member is not deductible unless the family member is a licensed health care professional.

The information provided is not intended to be tax advice. Consult your tax advisor to determine the tax benefits for your situation.



Underwritten by
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company