



Genworth®
Financial



TAX-QUALIFIED LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE

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2009 TAX INFORMATION

Underwritten by

Genworth Life Insurance Company, and in New York, by
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Insurance and annuity products:

- **Are not** deposits.
- **Are not** insured by the FDIC or any other federal government agency.
- **May** decrease in value.
- **Are not** guaranteed by the bank or its affiliates.

GENERAL

This page contains general information applicable to most Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) premium taxation questions, and disclaimers and qualifications on information that this guide covers.

Eligible Premiums

Only “eligible” LTCI premiums are considered a deductible medical expense (Internal Revenue Code (IRC) §213(d)). Eligible LTCI premiums are the lesser of the actual premiums paid and the age-based limit premiums shown below. Premiums exceeding that limit are not a deductible medical expense (IRC §213(d)). The age-based limits are adjusted annually for inflation.

AGE-BASED LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Age at End of Taxable Year	Premium Limit 2009 Amount
40 or less	\$320
41 through 50	\$600
51 through 60	\$1,190
61 through 70	\$3,180
71 and older	\$3,980

Return of Premiums

Qualified LTCI policies cannot provide for a cash surrender value or other money that can be borrowed, paid, assigned or pledged as collateral for a loan (IRC §7702B(b)(1)(D)). Premium refunds, policy dividends or similar amounts must be applied to reduce future premiums or increase future benefits (IRC §7702B(b)(1)(E)).

There are two exceptions to this general rule:

- Premium refunds paid on the insured’s death are generally not taxable income to the policyowner’s estate or beneficiary (IRC §7702B(b)(2)(C)).
- Premium refunds paid on a complete surrender or cancellation of the policy must be included in the taxpayer’s gross income to the extent that the taxpayer was allowed a deduction or exclusion for the premium payments (IRC §7702B(b)(2)(C)).

This is federal law. Customers should seek advice from their tax advisor regarding any potential state tax liability associated with a LTCI policy premium refund where the taxpayer has received a deduction or credit under state law.

Jointly Owned Policies

Two people may jointly own a shared benefit LTCI policy insuring their joint lives. However, the IRS has not provided clear guidance on LTCI premium deductibility in that situation. We believe that it is reasonable for a husband and wife, filing jointly, to deduct from their combined income the lesser of the actual premiums paid or their combined age-based limit premiums. However, customers will need to seek independent tax advice on this question.

For example, John and Mary are ages 71 and 61 respectively. They are married and file jointly. They jointly own and are the joint insureds under a shared benefit Genworth Life Insurance Company LTCI policy with \$8,000 annual premiums. For 2009, their combined age-based limit premiums will be \$7,160 (\$3,180 + \$3,980). We believe that they may deduct \$7,160 as a medical expense to the extent that this expense and all other medical expenses not paid for by insurance exceed 7.5% of their combined AGI.

Tax treatment for same sex couples

Several states have passed laws legalizing and/or recognizing same sex marriages. However, federal income tax law does not recognize the validity of those marriages. The federal Defense of Marriage Act, signed by President Clinton in 1993, restricts the definition of marriage to a union between a man and a woman. Since the Internal Revenue Code is federal law, the term "spouse" in the Internal Revenue Code does not include a same sex spouse, even if the individuals are legally married according to the laws of their state.

As a result, if an employer pays the premiums for an LTCI policy owned by an employee's spouse, and if the employee and spouse are of the same sex, the premiums paid for the spouse's policy are not deductible to the employer or tax-free to the employee. This rule does not affect the deductibility of premiums paid for the employee's LTCI policy: they will remain tax deductible to the employer and tax-free to the employee.

However, it may still be possible to obtain favorable federal income tax treatment if the same sex spouse is a dependent of the employee for federal income tax purposes. Taxpayers are allowed to claim "qualifying relatives" as dependents. The IRC defines a qualifying relative as an individual who depends on the taxpayer for at least half their support during the year, lives in the same residence as the taxpayer and is a member of the taxpayer's household (IRC §152(d)(2)(H)). In appropriate circumstances, a same sex spouse could qualify as a dependent under this definition. If so, the employer could deduct the premiums paid for the same-sex spouse's LTCI policy (and the employee would not have to include those payments in income) by treating the premiums as paid for a policy owned by the employee's dependent.

Remember that various states offer credits and deductions according to their state income tax laws. Those laws may not be as restrictive as the federal income tax law in their treatment of same sex spouses. In those states that have passed laws legalizing and/or recognizing same sex marriages, state credits or deductions for payment of LTCI premiums may be unaffected.

GENERAL (CONT.)



HSAs

Money saved in an HSA may be used to help pay LTCI premiums. See the discussion on page 20 of this guide for details.

LTCI paid from an Eligible Retirement Plan for Eligible Retired Public Safety Officers

Under the Pension Protection Act, an eligible retired public safety officer may instruct his or her government plan administrator to pay up to \$3,000 per year from his or her eligible retirement plan to pay qualified LTCI premiums for themselves, their spouse and eligible dependents. The payment must be made directly from the plan to the company issuing the LTCI policy. It cannot be made to the individual. This feature is available only if the retirement plan offers it.

A public safety officer is a paid or volunteer police officer, firefighter, rescue or ambulance squad member or chaplain. He or she may also be someone who is performing official Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) duties that are related to a major

disaster or emergency, and are deemed hazardous. An “eligible retired” public safety officer is one who, because of disability or attainment of normal retirement age, has separated from service.

An eligible retirement plan includes a qualified defined benefit or defined contribution plan. §457(b) deferred compensation plans and §403(b) plans or annuities are eligible retirement plans, but IRAs are not.

If your customer qualifies for the tax benefits under this section, he or she will not have to treat the distribution from their plan as a taxable distribution.

Other Employer-Sponsored Benefit Plans

Long term care insurance cannot be offered as part of a cafeteria plan (IRC §125(f)). Nor can premium payments for tax qualified LTCI premiums be reimbursed tax-free from a Flexible Spending Account (IRC §106(c)).

Non-Discrimination

May a business pay LTCI premiums only for the business' owners and their spouses (and eligible dependents), and exclude the non-owner employees? We believe that if a C corporation creates an LTCI benefit plan designed to benefit only the owners, the IRS may treat the LTCI premium payments as dividends to the extent of profits, and income thereafter.

On the other hand, discrimination could be justified if the employer created a benefit plan that included some employees and excluded others for a reason other than the fact that the benefitted employees were owners. For example, a plan whose intent is to reward a select group of employees based on their status as employees may be acceptable. Using seniority to determine who would and would not be eligible to receive the benefit could be acceptable provided the seniority required to receive the benefit was not also a threshold qualification to become an owner in the business.

Of course, the C corporation must make the decision on who to include and exclude, and how to justify the decision, in consultation with its legal and financial advisors.

One final note: if a shareholder is not active in the company, a plan that offers employer-paid LTCI premiums to that shareholder will probably be considered discriminatory. This applies to shareholders who are not employees, and to shareholders who are employees, but who do very little work. The premium payments probably would be taxed as dividends to the extent of profits, and income thereafter.

Federal Income Tax Treatment of Premiums Paid by an Employer for Employee-owned LTCI Policy

Employees are not taxed on premiums paid by their employer for LTCI policies owned by the employee, the employee's spouse, and the employee's eligible dependents (as defined by IRC §152), even if the premiums exceed the age-based limits discussed on page 2 of this guide (IRC §106(a)). Generally, the employer may deduct such premiums from income (IRC §162), even premiums in excess of the age-based limits. An eligible dependent is someone who depends on the taxpayer for at least half their annual support (IRC §152). Generally, if the taxpayer can claim the person as a dependent on their 1040 return, they are an eligible dependent.

The employer's deduction is allowed for amounts paid for personal services rendered by the employee to the employer, and when the total amount paid to the employee, including LTCI premiums, does not represent unreasonable compensation (IRC §162(l) and Rev. Rul. 58-90, 1958-1 C.B. 88).

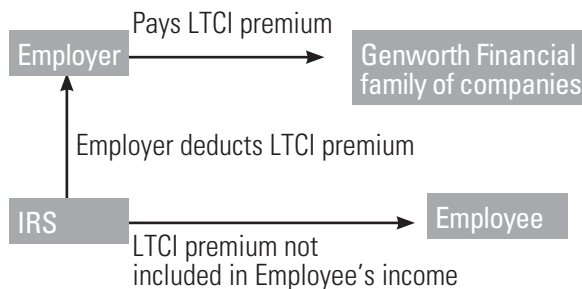
If the employer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under the policy, the employer's deduction will be denied (Rev. Rul. 58-90, 1958-1 C.B. 88).

GENERAL (CONT.)

Limited Pay Premiums

Many LTCI policies offer the option of paying premiums for a limited time or until a certain date, after which the policy is paid up. It is not certain that the entire amount paid is deductible in the year paid. One approach may be to amortize any deductibility to which the premium payor may be entitled over the insured's life expectancy. Customers must consult with their tax advisors.

EMPLOYER PAYING PREMIUMS FOR EMPLOYEE



This chart applies to all employer/employee relationships, and to S corporations and their 2% or less stockholder/employees.

Federal Income Tax Treatment of Benefits Paid

Benefits paid under a qualified LTCI policy are treated as reimbursements for medical care, and are excluded from the policy-owner's income (IRC §105(b)).

Gift Tax Issues

Federal gift tax law lets you pay the eligible LTCI premiums for another person without having to treat the premium as a taxable gift.

The eligible LTCI premium is the lesser of the age-based premium (see table on page 2) and the actual premiums paid. Under federal gift tax law, the eligible premium is considered a medical care expense (IRC §213(d)(1)(D)). Anyone may pay anyone else's medical care expenses without the payment being treated as a gift (Reg. §25.2503-6), as long as they pay the money directly to the service provider or institution that provided the care. In the case of LTCI premiums, paying the premiums directly to the insurance company qualifies those premiums for this special gift tax treatment.

Remember that individuals may pay LTCI premiums for their spouses and eligible dependents without those premiums being treated as a gift. In general, taxpayers who itemize their deductions may also deduct those premiums on their federal income tax returns to the extent that all the eligible premiums they paid, plus all other unreimbursed medical expenses, exceed 7.5% of adjusted gross income.

If an individual pays LTCI premiums for anyone else, directly to the insurer, only the eligible premium will be exempted from gift tax treatment. The balance of the premium will be treated as a gift (though no gift tax will be owing if the total gifts the donor makes to that individual during the year do not exceed the annual exclusion, \$13,000 in 2009). There will be no deductibility for federal income tax purposes, though the taxpayer may be able to obtain some relief on their state income taxes, depending on the state.

State Income Tax Deductions and Credits

Many states offer an income tax deduction or credit for LTCI premiums paid. See the appendix to this guide for a list of which states offer a deduction or credit. It is important that customers speak with a tax advisor to determine if they may take a deduction or credit.

Per Diem Limit

The per diem limit on long term care expenses for 2009 is \$280 (IRC §7702B(d) as adjusted for inflation). Daily benefits within this limit are federal income tax free to the LTCI policyowner.

Policy benefits received over a certain period of time, and which exceed this limit, are federal income tax free only to the extent that those same benefits are equal to or less than the amount the policyowner spent during the same period for their long term care.

INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER

Purchased by an individual on an after-tax basis

Assumption: Mary owns a tax qualified Genworth Life Insurance Company Long Term Care Insurance policy with a \$3,500 annual premium. She is 61 years old. In 2009, she had \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance. Her adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$50,000.

Deduction for LTCI Premium

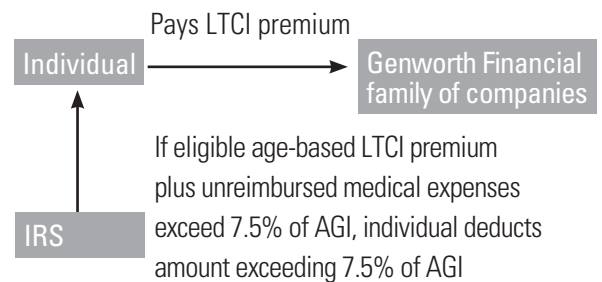
Although LTCI premiums for an individual taxpayer, his or her spouse and eligible dependents are deductible medical expenses (IRC §213(d)), Mary may deduct them (assuming she itemizes deductions) only up to the eligible premium limits (page 2), and then only to the extent that those premiums and all other medical expenses not paid by insurance or otherwise reimbursed to Mary exceed 7.5% of AGI (IRC §213(a)).

In 2009, Mary may deduct only \$3,180 of her \$3,500 LTCI premiums. \$3,180 is the lesser of her age-based limit and the actual premium she paid. To that amount she adds \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance for a total of \$5,580 in medical expenses.

Mary may deduct those medical expenses that exceed 7.5% of AGI. Her AGI is \$50,000. 7.5% of \$50,000 is \$3,750. She may therefore deduct \$1,830 from her taxable income (\$5,580 – \$3,750), assuming that she itemizes deductions.

Note that if Mary had not bought LTCI, she would not have had any deductible medical expenses because her other medical expenses totaled only \$2,400, less than 7.5% of AGI.

INDIVIDUAL PAYING PREMIUMS FOR HIS OR HER OWN POLICY



Alternate Minimum Tax

The discussion in this guide and examples do not consider the effect of the Alternate Minimum Tax imposed on certain taxpayers by IRC §55. You should encourage customers who expect to owe this tax to consult with a qualified tax advisor before they take itemized deductions.

SELF-EMPLOYED TAXPAYER

Purchase by self-employed individual on an after-tax basis

Assumption: Mary owns a tax qualified Genworth Life Insurance Company Long Term Care Insurance policy with a \$3,500 annual premium. She is 61 years old. In 2009, she had \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance. Her adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$50,000.

Deduction for LTCI Premium

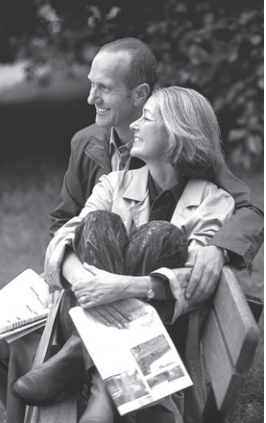
A self-employed person may deduct eligible premiums for accident and health insurance, including LTCI premiums that they pay for themselves, their spouse and other eligible dependents. They need not consider the 7.5% of AGI threshold for deductibility of medical expenses (IRC §162(l)). Though often referred to as a deduction, this item is really an adjustment to income. It reduces a self-employed person's gross income, but does not reduce their net earnings subject to self-employment tax (IRC §162(l)(4)). Furthermore, to the extent that a self-employed person uses this adjustment to reduce income, the adjustment cannot be used to determine the amount the self-employed person may take as a medical expense deduction (IRC §162(l)(3)).

For the [2008] tax year, the adjustment is taken on line [29] of the 1040 return.

Mary's LTCI premium is \$3,500, but her age-based premium is \$3,180. She may deduct \$3,180, her eligible premium, in 2009. Since she is self-employed, she may take this deduction without regard to whether this amount exceeds 7.5% of her AGI. The remaining \$320 of her LTCI premium is not considered a medical expense, and is not deductible.

Because she deducted \$3,180 of her LTCI premium from her income, her AGI is reduced by \$3,180 to \$46,820. Although she had \$2,400 in other medical expenses not covered by insurance, she may not deduct them because \$2,400 does not exceed 7.5% of her new AGI ($\$46,820 \times 7.5\% = \$3,512$).

In this example, Mary is self-employed for the entire year. The "Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Worksheet" in IRS Publication 535 says that Mary may not deduct LTCI premiums for any month she could participate in a long-term care insurance plan subsidized by her employer or her spouse's employer. (Even though she is "self-employed", she could still be an employee of another business). Note that it's only eligibility to participate that makes Mary lose this deduction; it is not important whether she actually participates.



The tax treatment discussed here results in greater deductibility for Mary than she would have had as an individual. Had Mary added the \$3,180 eligible LTCI premium to the \$2,400 she had in medical expenses not covered by insurance (\$5,580 in total), her deduction would be only \$1,830 (\$5,580 - \$3,750 [7.5% x \$50,000]), \$1,350 *less* than the deduction she may take as a self-employed person.

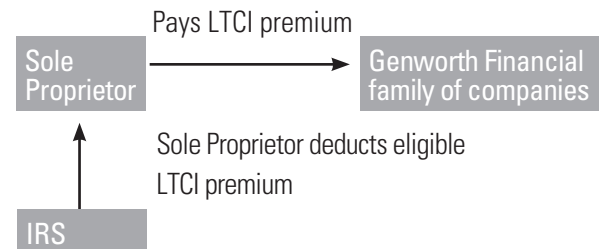
The 162(l) deduction is available even if the owner owns the LTCI contract in his or her own name rather than in the name of the business (ILM 200524001 dated 5/17/2005 as to medical insurance costs).

Tax Strategies for Self-Employed Persons

Self-Employed Spouse Pays Premiums for Policy Owned by Employee-Spouse

Many self-employed persons employ their spouse in their business. If the spouse is legitimately employed, the self-employed spouse may pay the premiums for a qualified LTCI policy owned by the employee/spouse; and deduct the premiums without regard to the age-based limits on page 2 (IRC §162). Nor does the employee/spouse include those premiums in income (IRC §106(a)). Note, however, that this strategy will not work with S corporations (see page 16).

SOLE PROPRIETOR PAYING PREMIUMS FOR HIS OR HER OWN POLICY



C CORPORATION AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

C Corporation employer pays premium on employee-owned LTCI policy. LTCI premiums paid for by a charity for its employees receive similar tax treatment to those provided by a C corporation.

Assumption: ABC Corp is a C corporation. It pays the \$3,500 annual premium for a tax qualified Genworth Life Insurance Company Long Term Care Insurance policy Mary owns. Mary is 61 years old, and is an employee of ABC. In 2009, she had \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance. Her adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$50,000, not counting the \$3,500 LTCI premiums ABC pays.

Tax Treatment of Employer

Generally, a C corporation may deduct all premiums it pays for accident and health insurance coverage (including premiums paid for tax qualified LTCI) for its employees, their spouses and eligible dependents (IRC §152) – even premiums in excess of the eligible premium limits on page 2 (IRC §162).

It may not deduct LTCI premiums paid for stockholders who are not employees, or for employees who are not actively participating in the corporation's business, unless that stockholder or inactive employee is also a spouse or eligible dependent of an active employee. Further, a C corporation may only offer this benefit selectively if it has a rational basis for including some and excluding other employees. (see the discussion on non-discrimination on page 5).

A C corporation may deduct the LTCI premiums whether the coverage is provided under a group policy or under an individual policy. In our example, ABC Corp may deduct the full \$3,500 premium it pays for Mary's LTCI policy regardless of whether Mary is a non-owner employee or an owner/employee (even an owner/employee who owns all of the shares of ABC Corp).

A plan may cover one or more employees, and there may be different plans for different

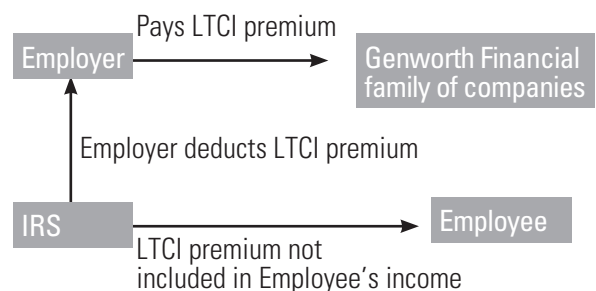
employees or classes of employees. An accident and health plan may be either insured or noninsured.

Tax Treatment of Policyowner (owner or non-owner employee)

Mary would have no taxable income from the employer-paid LTCI premiums nor would any benefits she receives under the policy be taxable income to her. This applies whether Mary is a non-owner employee or an owner/employee, even an owner/employee who owns all the shares of the employer (IRC §106(a)).

Mary may not treat the \$3,500 premium or any part of it as a medical expense. As a result, she has only \$2,400 in medical expenses for 2009. Since these expenses do not exceed 7.5% of her AGI ($\$50,000 \times 7.5\% = \$3,750$), she may not deduct them from income (IRC §213(a)).

EMPLOYER PAYING PREMIUMS FOR EMPLOYEE



This chart applies to all employer/employee relationships, and to S corporations and their 2% or less stockholder/employees.

PARTNERSHIP

Partnership employer pays premium for (a) non-partner employees, and (b) partners who perform services, and in both cases such coverage is provided in connection with the performance of such services.

Assumption: ABC is a partnership. It pays the \$3,500 annual premium for a tax qualified Genworth Life Insurance Company Long Term Care Insurance policy Mary owns. Mary is 61 years old. In 2009, she had \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance. Her adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$50,000, not counting the \$3,500 LTCI premiums ABC pays.

Tax Treatment of Employer

Generally, a partnership may deduct all premiums it pays for accident and health insurance coverage (including premiums paid for tax qualified LTCI) for its employees, their spouses and eligible dependents (IRC §§152 and 162).

If Mary is an employee (and not a partner), the partnership may pay and deduct the entire LTCI premiums for policies owned by Mary, her spouse, and eligible dependents (IRC §152) – even premiums in excess of the age-based limits on page 2 (IRC §162).

If Mary is a partner (or the spouse or eligible dependent of a partner (IRC §152)), ABC may pay the entire LTCI premiums for Mary, her spouse, and eligible dependents – even premiums in excess of the age-based limits on page 2 (IRC §162).

As long as the LTCI premiums are paid without regard to partnership income they will be considered “guaranteed”[◇] payments under IRC §707(c). As such, they will be deductible to the partnership under IRC §162 (subject to IRC §263), and includable in the partners’ incomes under IRC §61 (Rev. Rul. 91-26, 1991-1, C.B. 184).

In our example, the premiums are paid without regard to partnership income (they are “guaranteed”[◇]). As a result, ABC may deduct the full \$3,500 premium it pays for Mary’s LTCI policy regardless of whether Mary is an employee or a partner. If Mary is a partner, ABC reports the premium it pays for Mary’s policy (and for policies owned by Mary’s spouse and eligible dependents) as income to Mary.

[◇] The term, “guaranteed” in this context carries a restricted meaning under the IRC. It means that the payment of the LTCI premium to the partners does not come from the partners’ draws (or from the net income left at the end of the year used to make those draws). The partners are “guaranteed” their LTCI premiums only in the limited sense that the partnership treats the LTCI premium payments to them as expenses that must be paid regardless of whether the partnership makes money in a given year or not.

Tax Treatment of Policyowner (partner/employee)

The IRS treats partners as self-employed persons. As a result, LTCI premiums the partnership pays for each partner (including premiums paid for policies owned by a partner's spouse and eligible dependents (IRC §152)) are included in the partner's individual income, and reported on each partner's IRS form K-1.

See the discussion on page 9 about the deduction for self-employed persons that Mary, as a partner, may take for ABC's payment of her LTCI premiums.

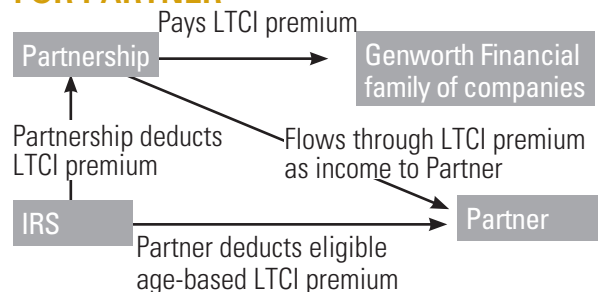
A self-employed person may not deduct LTCI premiums for any month that she or her spouse is eligible to participate in an employer subsidized health plan. See the discussion on page 9. In this example, Mary is self-employed for the entire year.

After ABC pays each partner's LTCI premiums, the partners' incomes decline by the total amount of premium paid. Since Mary is a partner, her income also declines in proportion to her share of ABC's net income. However, ABC then attributes to her the premium it paid for her LTCI policy, causing her income to rise by \$3,500.

Since Mary is taxed as a self-employed person, this increase in income is partly offset by the \$3,180 she may deduct (her eligible premium). If the partnership pays the same LTCI premiums for each partner, and if all the partners own equal shares in the partnership, Mary may effectively deduct all but \$320 of her LTCI premium.

If Mary is an employee, she need not include in income the premiums ABC pays for her LTCI policy, or the premiums ABC pays for a LTCI policy owned by her spouse or eligible dependents (IRC §152).

PARTNERSHIP PAYS PREMIUMS FOR PARTNER



Same tax treatment for LLCs and their members, and for S corporations and their greater than 2% stockholder/employees.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LLC)

LLC pays premium for employees and members.

Assumption: ABC is an LLC. It pays the \$3,500 annual premium for a tax qualified Genworth Life Insurance Company Long Term Care Insurance policy Mary owns. Mary is 61 years old. In 2009, she had \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance. Her adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$50,000, not counting the \$3,500 LTCI premiums ABC pays.

Tax Treatment of Employer

If the limited liability company (LLC) has elected partnership tax treatment, it is treated as a partnership for purposes of these rules. Owners of LLCs are called members. See the rules regarding partnerships on page 12.

If Mary is an employee (and not a member) the LLC may pay and deduct the entire LTCI premiums for policies owned by Mary, her spouse, and eligible dependents (IRC §152) — even premiums in excess of the age-based limits discussed on page 2 (IRC §162).

If Mary is a member (or the spouse or eligible dependent of a member (IRC §152),

ABC may deduct the entire LTCI premiums paid for Mary, her spouse, and eligible dependents — even premiums in excess of the age-based limits on page 2 (IRC §162)).

For LLCs that have elected partnership tax treatment, as long as the LTCI premiums are paid without regard to LLC income they will be considered “guaranteed”[◇] payments under IRC §707(c). As such, they will be deductible to the LLC under IRC §162 (subject to IRC §263), and includable in the members’ incomes under IRC §61 (Rev. Rul. 91-26, 1991-1, C.B. 184).

[◇] See page 12 for an explanation of the term, “guaranteed” in this context.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (CONT.)

In our example, the premiums are paid without regard to LLC income (they are “guaranteed”[◇]). As a result, ABC may deduct the entire \$3,500 premium it pays for Mary’s LTCI policy regardless of whether Mary is an employee or a member. If Mary is a member, ABC reports the premium it pays for Mary’s policy (and for policies owned by Mary’s spouse and eligible dependents) as income to Mary.

Tax Treatment of Policyowner (owner/employee)

If the LLC has elected partnership tax treatment, the IRS treats LLC members as self-employed persons. As a result, LTCI premiums the LLC pays for each member (including premiums paid for a member’s spouse and eligible dependents) are included in the member’s individual income, and reported on each member’s IRS form K-1.

See the discussion on page 9 for self-employed persons about the deductibility of income attributed to Mary as an LLC member from ABC’s payment of her LTCI premiums.

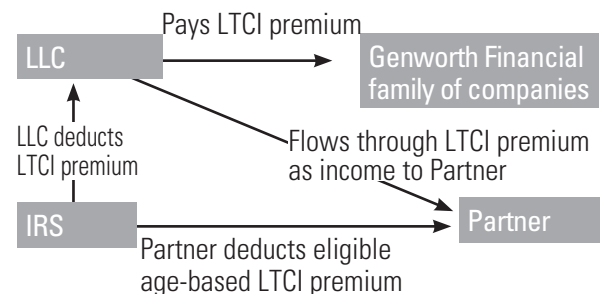
A self-employed person may not deduct LTCI premiums for any month when she or her spouse is eligible to participate in an employer subsidized health plan. See the discussion on page 9. In this example, Mary is self-employed for the entire year.

After ABC pays each member’s LTCI premiums, the members’ incomes decline by the total amount of premium paid. Since Mary is a member, her income also declines in proportion to her share of ABC’s net income. However, ABC then attributes to her the premium it paid for her LTCI policy, causing her income to rise by \$3,500.

Since Mary is taxed as a self-employed person, this increase in income is partly offset by the \$3,180 she may deduct (her eligible premium). If the LLC pays the same LTCI premiums for each member in the LLC, and if all the members own equal shares in the LLC, Mary may effectively deduct all but \$320 of her LTCI premium.

If Mary is an employee, she need not include in income the premiums ABC pays for her LTCI policy, or the premiums ABC pays for a LTCI policy owned by her spouse or eligible dependents.

LLC PAYS PREMIUMS FOR PARTNER



Same tax treatment for Partnerships and for S corporations and their greater than 2% stockholder/employees.

[◇] See page 12 for an explanation of the term, “guaranteed” in this context.

S CORPORATIONS

S corporation pays premium for employees and shareholders.

Assumption: ABC Corp is an S corporation. It pays the \$3,500 annual premium for a tax qualified Genworth Life Insurance Company Long Term Care Insurance policy Mary owns. Mary is 61 years old. In 2009, she had \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance. Her adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$50,000, not counting the \$3,500 LTCI premiums ABC pays.



Tax Treatment of Employer

An S corporation is treated as a partnership for purposes of these rules (see the rules regarding partnerships on page 12). The S corporation may deduct LTCI premiums paid both on behalf of its owners (shareholders who individually own more than 2% of the stock) and its employees (including shareholders who individually own 2% or less of the stock). The deductions are not limited to the age-based limits on page 2.

In our example, ABC may deduct the full \$3,500 premium it pays for Mary's LTCI policy regardless of whether Mary is an employee, or a greater than 2% shareholder.

Tax Treatment of Policyowner (owner/employee)

The IRS treats greater than 2% S corporation shareholders as self-employed persons (IRC §1372). Further, LTCI premiums paid to greater than 2% S corporation shareholders are treated the same as "guaranteed"[◇] payments to partners (Rev. Rul. 91-26, 1991-1, C.B. 184). See page 12. As a result, LTCI premiums the S corporation pays for each greater than 2% shareholder (including premiums paid for the shareholder's spouse and eligible dependents) are included in the shareholder's income under IRC §61, and reported on their IRS form K-1.

However, while Rev. Rul. 91-26 requires the greater than 2% S corporation shareholder to include in income amounts paid by an S corporation for accident and health insurance covering them, such payments are not wages for FICA (Social Security and Medicare) tax purposes (Announcement 92-16, 1992-5 I.R.B. 53).

Greater than 2% S corporation shareholders may deduct eligible premiums for accident and health insurance, including LTCI premiums that the S corporation pays for themselves, their spouses, and eligible dependents. The premiums must be paid under a plan "established by the S corporation." A plan is considered "established" if the premiums are either directly paid by the S corporation, or, paid by the owner and reimbursed by the S corporation. (IRC Notice 2008-1) For the [2008] tax reporting year, an owner takes the deduction on line [29] of his or her personal income tax return. The 7.5% of AGI threshold for deductibility of medical expenses (IRC §162(l)) does not apply.

[◇] See page 12 for an explanation of the term, "guaranteed" in this context.

A self-employed person may not deduct LTCI premiums for any month when she or her spouse is eligible to participate in an employer subsidized health plan. See the discussion on page 9. In this example, Mary is self-employed for the entire year.

After ABC pays each greater than 2% shareholder's LTCI premiums, their incomes decline by the total amount of premium paid. If Mary is a greater than 2% shareholder, her income declines in proportion to her share of ABC's net income. However, ABC then attributes to her the premium it paid for her LTCI policy, causing her income to rise by \$3,500.

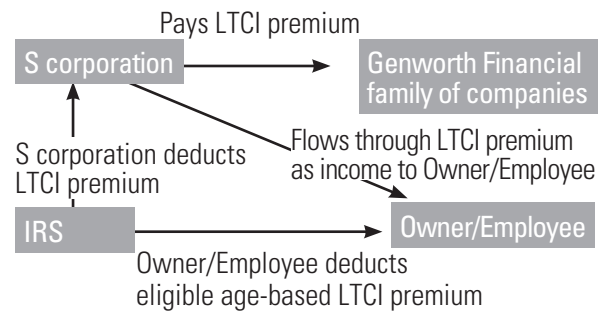
Since Mary is taxed as a self-employed person, this increase in income is partly offset by the \$3,180 she may deduct (her eligible premium). If the S corporation pays the same LTCI premiums for each greater than 2% shareholder in the S corporation, and if all the greater than 2% shareholders own equal shares in the S corporation, Mary has effectively been able to deduct all but \$320 of her LTCI premium.

If Mary is an employee (including an employee who is also a 2% or less shareholder), she need not include in income the premiums ABC pays for her LTCI policy, or the premiums ABC pays for a LTCI policy owned by her spouse or eligible dependents.

One strategy that many self-employed persons use to deduct premiums paid for an employee/spouse's qualified LTCI policy—employ their spouse in the business—will not work with an S Corporation. The attribution rules under IRC §318 cause ownership of an individual's S Corporation stock to be attributed to their spouse, children, grandchildren, and parents.

As a result, the spouse and family members employed by the S corporation will be treated as if they were self-employed, not as if they were employees, even if in fact they do not personally own any S corporation stock. They will have to include the LTCI premiums the S corporation pays for them in income, and will be able to deduct the eligible premium (lesser of paid premiums and the age-based premiums) as if they were self-employed.

S CORPORATION PAYS PREMIUMS FOR OWNER/EMPLOYEE



Same tax treatment for LLCs and their members, and for Partnerships.



CONTRIBUTORY ARRANGEMENTS

Employer pays part of the premium, employee pays the rest.

Assumption: ABC is an employer. It pays \$1,000 towards the \$3,500 annual premium for a tax qualified Genworth Life Insurance Company Long Term Care Insurance policy Mary owns. Mary is 61 years old. In 2009, she had \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance. Her adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$50,000, not counting the \$1,000 LTCI premiums ABC pays.

Tax Treatment of Employer

The employer receives the same federal income tax treatment on the portion of LTCI premium it pays that it does on the entire premium in the employer-pay-all situation (IRC §162). Thus, all employers (self-employed persons, C corporations, partnerships, LLCs and S corporations) may deduct tax qualified LTCI premiums paid for policies owned by their *employees* (in the case of an S corporation, this would include employees who are also 2% or less shareholders), and their employees' spouses and eligible dependents (IRC §152) without regard to the age-based limits (page 2).

In addition, partnerships, LLCs and S corporations may deduct LTCI premiums paid for policies owned, respectively, by those entities' partners, members, and greater than 2% shareholders, and their spouses and eligible dependents. The entity then reports the premium as income to the owner.

In our example, ABC may deduct the \$1,000 it pays towards Mary's LTCI premium (and any part of the LTCI premium it pays for Mary's spouse and eligible dependents) regardless of whether Mary is an employee or an owner. Except in the case of a C

corporation, if Mary is an owner, ABC reports the premium it pays for her policy (and for policies owned by her spouse and eligible dependents) as income to Mary.

Tax Treatment of Policyowner (owner/employee)

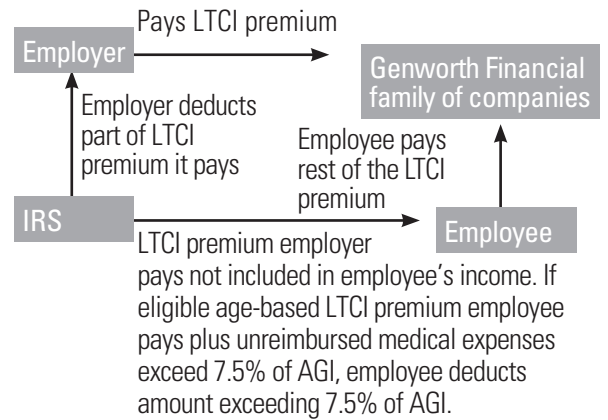
Except in the case of a C corporation, if Mary is an owner (including a greater than 2% S corporation shareholder), she is treated as a self-employed person under these rules. After taking account of the fact that her proportionate share of the firm's income falls by the premium expense ABC pays, her income then rises by the \$1,000 ABC pays for her LTCI premiums. She pays the remaining \$2,500 premium herself. She may deduct \$3,180, that amount representing the lesser of the age-based limit—\$3,180—and the sum of (1) the premium added to her income and (2) the premium she pays herself (\$1,000 plus \$2,500). The remaining \$320 is not considered a medical expense and is not deductible. See the eligible premium limits (page 2), and the discussion for self-employed persons (page 9).



If Mary is an employee, she does not have to include in taxable income the \$1,000 ABC pays (nor any money it pays for policies owned by her spouse and eligible dependents). The remaining \$2,500 in LTCI premiums that Mary pays is less than the eligible premium limit of \$3,180 (page 2). For deductibility purposes, therefore, she may add the entire \$2,500 LTCI premium expense she pays to her \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance for a total of \$4,900 in medical expenses.

7.5% of Mary's \$50,000 AGI is \$3,750. She may deduct from income that part of her qualified medical expenses that exceeds 7.5% of AGI, or \$1,150 ($\$4,900 - \$3,750 = \$1,150$), assuming that she itemizes deductions.

EMPLOYER PAYING PREMIUMS FOR CONTRIBUTORY ARRANGEMENTS



This chart applies to all employer/employee relationships, and to S corporations and their 2% or less stockholder/employees.

HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE

The Medicare Act of 2003 allows individuals to create Health Savings Accounts (HSAs). Contributions to an HSA are made on a pre-tax basis, while withdrawals for qualified medical expenses are made tax-free. Any growth inside an HSA is tax-free if withdrawals are made for qualified medical expenses, or tax-deferred if withdrawals are made for other purposes.

Qualified LTCL premiums are a qualified medical expense. (IRS Notice 2004-50, Q and A 41). As a result, an individual may withdraw money tax-free from their HSA to pay qualified LTCL premiums. Qualified LTCL premiums are the eligible premiums (lesser of the actual premiums paid and the eligible "aged-based" premiums. See page 2). Therefore, only eligible LTCL premiums may be withdrawn tax-free from an HSA.

Some of the Criteria for Owning an HSA Are:

The individual must be covered by a high deductible health plan (IRC §223(c)(1)(A)(i)).

- Annual deductible of \$1,150 for individuals, \$2,300 for a family (2009 limits, adjusted for inflation)
- Annual out-of-pocket limits not exceeding \$5,800 for an individual, \$11,600 for a family (2009 limits, adjusted for inflation)

The individual may not be covered under a non-high deductible health plan (HDHP) or a plan that duplicates benefits of their own plan (IRC §223(c)(1)(A)(ii)), such as a spouse's plan through the spouse's employer.

However, an individual may be covered under some types of insurance that do not require high deductibles (such as a qualified LTCL policy) and still own an HSA (IRC §223(c)(1)(B)(ii)).



Assumption: Mary is single, and employed by ABC. She is 61 years old. Her adjusted gross income (AGI) is \$50,000. She is a member of ABC's high deductible health care plan. Under the plan, Mary must pay a deductible of up to \$1,150 for each medical service she receives, subject to a maximum cumulative deductible of \$5,800 per year.

Deductibility for Contributions to an HSA is Denied When:

- The individual is claimed as a dependent on another's income tax return (IRC §223(b)(6)), or
- The individual becomes covered by Medicare (IRC §223(b)(7)).

Contribution Limits

The maximum monthly contribution amount is 1/12 of the statutory annual maximum (\$3,000 for individuals and \$5,950 for families (IRC §223(a)(2), 2009 limits, amounts indexed to inflation)). These limits are decreased by aggregate contributions made to an Archer MSA (IRC §223(a)(4)).

Individuals who first become eligible on or before December 1 of a tax year are treated as though they had been eligible for that entire year. The individual, though, must continue to be eligible for a 12 month period beginning December of the enrollment year, otherwise, contributions attributed to months prior to the month of enrollment will be included in taxable income and subject to a 10% penalty tax.

Individuals between 55 and 65 may also make additional catch-up contributions. For 2009, the additional allowed catch-up contribution is \$1,000, and is scheduled to remain at this level after 2009.

Mary owns an HSA. In 2009, she may contribute a maximum of \$3,000 to her HSA, plus a catch-up contribution of \$1000, for a total of \$4,000. Her HSA contributions are tax-deductible, and any growth is tax-free as long as distributions are taken for qualified medical expenses.

Any other type of distribution is included in taxable income and subject to a 10% penalty tax. Unlike Flexible Spending Accounts, HSA account balances do not have to be entirely withdrawn by the end of the year or forfeited. Assuming Mary achieves a 3% rate of return on her monthly HSA contributions, she will have an account balance of \$4,055 by year-end.

Mary also owns a Genworth Life Insurance Company Long Term Care Insurance policy. Her annual premiums are \$3,500. Her eligible age-based premiums are \$3,180. ABC does not pay any part of her LTCI premiums. However, Mary's eligible premiums are a qualified medical expense for HSA purposes. As a result, Mary may withdraw up to \$3,180 tax-free from her HSA to help pay her LTCI premiums. The balance of her LTCI premium, \$320, is not a qualified medical expense, and Mary may not withdraw HSA funds to pay for it.



HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE (CONT.)



In 2009, Mary also had \$2,400 in medical expenses not covered by insurance, in addition to her LTCI premiums. Assuming that these expenses are qualified medical expenses under the HSA rules, Mary may withdraw the remaining \$875 from her HSA to help pay them. Her remaining unreimbursed medical expenses, \$1,525, do not exceed 7.5% of her AGI (even allowing for deductions for HSA contributions), and are not deductible.

Transfer of IRA Money to HSA

Individuals may make a one-time tax-free transfer of money from their traditional or Roth Individual Retirement Account (IRA) to their Health Savings Account (HSA) in the amount of the maximum deductible contribution they could make to their HSA for the year of the transfer.

IRA money transferred in a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer to an HSA under IRC §408(d) will not be treated as income, nor will it be subject to the 10% federal penalty tax applicable to premature distributions from IRAs and qualified plans. The transfer must be a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer. A rollover, in which the IRA owner withdraws money from their IRA and deposits it to their HSA, will not receive the favorable tax treatment this law provides.

Transfers of amounts to an HSA from an ongoing Simplified Employee Pension (SEP IRA) or SIMPLE IRA do not qualify for the tax treatment under these Code sections.

CHANGES TO “GRANDFATHERED/ TAX QUALIFIED” LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE POLICIES

Final IRS Regulations are in effect for “grandfathered” LTCI policies, those issued before January 1, 1997. Here are the changes to grandfathered Genworth Life Insurance Company LTCI policies that will be considered disqualifying, and those which will not (Treas. Regs. § 1.7702B-2).

Changes Not Considered Disqualifying (will NOT affect tax qualified status)

- Reductions in Coverage
(at lower premiums)
 - Decrease in Daily Benefit Amount
 - Increase in the Length of the Elimination Period
 - Decrease to Benefit Period or Policy Maximum Benefit Amount
 - Deletion of Inflation or Benefit Increase Rider
- Changes in Premium Mode
- Adding a Couples Discount

Changes Considered Disqualifying (WILL affect tax qualified status)

- Increase in Daily Benefit Amount
- Decrease in the Length of the Elimination Period
- Increase in Benefit Period/Policy Maximum Benefit Amount
- Addition of Currently Available Inflation or Benefit Increase Riders

APPENDIX: STATE LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE TAX CREDITS AND DEDUCTIONS

State	Deduction or Credit	State	Deduction or Credit
Alabama	Deduction	Montana	Deduction and Credit***
Arkansas	Deduction	Nebraska	Deduction
California	Deduction	New Jersey	Deduction****
Colorado	Credit	New Mexico	Deduction
District of Columbia	Deduction	New York	Credit
Hawaii	Deduction	North Carolina	Credit
Idaho	Deduction	North Dakota	Credit
Indiana	Deduction	Ohio	Deduction
Iowa	Deduction	Oklahoma	Deduction
Kansas	Deduction	Oregon	Credit
Kentucky	Exclusion	Rhode Island	Deduction
Louisiana	Credit*	South Carolina	Deduction
Maine	Deduction and Credit**	Utah	Deduction
Maryland	Credit**	Vermont	Deduction
Minnesota	Credit	Virginia	Deduction or Credit
Mississippi	Credit	West Virginia	Deduction
Missouri	Deduction	Wisconsin	Deduction

Note: Not all states offer a full deduction or credit.

** Louisiana's statute allows a credit, but its state income tax forms do not mention it.*

*** For employers providing LTCI in benefits package.*

**** For LTCI premiums paid for a qualifying family member over age 65.*

***** New Jersey allows a deduction for "medical expenses" which may include premiums paid for long term care insurance.*

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Genworth Life Insurance Company

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