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Financial Planning Issues for New Parents

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Getting ready

As you prepare for life with your new child, it's time to prepare a new financial plan for your family or make any necessary changes to your existing plan. You'll want to consider how parenthood will affect your budget, make sure you have adequate insurance, protect your child's future with a well-thought-out estate plan, and determine how having a child will affect your income taxes.

Budgeting for baby

Develop a new spending plan

The birth or adoption of a child is an opportunity for you to set up a new budget or review an existing one. You'll have to consider the impact that your child will have on your living expenses as well as account for any shift in income that might occur if you decide to quit your job. You'll also need to save more money to ensure that your family has money to meet its future needs.

Expenses that typically increase

- **Your grocery bill:** Diapers and formula (you may use some even if you're breast-feeding) are very expensive. Later, when your baby turns to solid food, you'll have to figure in the cost of baby food.
- **Your housing costs:** If you don't already live in a house or large apartment, you may find yourself moving once your child gets old enough to take up a lot of space with toys and equipment.
- **Your transportation costs:** If you have a small car or a two-seat convertible, you may find it difficult to fit in a car seat, and you may need to buy a new car. Or, if you have an old car, you may want to buy something more reliable now that you have to worry about your child's safety.
- **Your clothing and household expenses:** You'll find yourself spending less on yourself and more on your child now that your budget has to stretch. You'll spend a lot initially to buy essentials for your child and then spend a bit more each month than you're used to for items your child needs.
- **Medical expenses:** You may make frequent visits to health-care providers, which may mean increased costs. Your health insurance premium will likely dramatically increase as well, unless you already had family coverage for you and your spouse.
- **Cost of child care:** Whether you look for full-time day care or hire an occasional baby-sitter, you need to plan for the impact this will have on your budget.

Initial expenses

The initial outlay for your baby can be quite high. You'll have to equip your home with baby furniture, a stroller, a high chair, an infant seat, a car seat, bedding, and clothing, among other items.

However, when you're shopping, try to separate emotion from need. Of course, you want your child to have the best, but you don't really need the best in most cases. Your baby won't look any cuter in an expensive crib, and many parents can tell stories about the top-of-the-line stroller they purchased and then found was too heavy to push easily. Ask other parents for recommendations, then shop around. Usually, you don't have to sacrifice quality and safety to save money. You may find good deals in discount stores, department stores, and superstores. You can also look for items in thrift stores, consignment shops, and yard sales, although finding clean secondhand items in good condition can be a challenge. Ask friends and relatives, too, if you can borrow items that they're not currently using. If your friends are throwing you a shower, ask for items you need.

Costs of day care

The cost of day care is a major expense but will depend on where you live, how many children you have in day care, how old your children are, and what type of child care you choose.

Saving for education

It's wise to begin saving for your child's education as early as possible. There are several ways to do this. For example, you can begin by depositing a certain amount every month into a savings or money market account, contribute to a tax-advantaged college savings account, purchase Series EE bonds, or take advantage of a wide variety of other vehicles.

Saving for emergencies

If you don't have an emergency fund, now is the time to set one up. If your child gets sick, your car breaks down, you need to move unexpectedly, or you lose your job, you can dip into your emergency account. Generally, an emergency account should equal at least three to six months' worth of living expenses.

Estate planning issues

Estate planning is a subject many parents would like to avoid. After all, you're celebrating new life, and it's sad to think that you may not be around to raise your child. However, it's crucial to the welfare of your child that you leave behind instructions that clarify your wishes in the unlikely event that you die before your child grows up. If you don't currently have a will, now is the time for you (and your spouse or partner, if any) to draw one up. If you do have a will, you'll need to review it. You'll want to nominate a guardian for your child and decide how you want your assets distributed. You may also consider setting up a trust to protect your child's interests after your death. You should also review your beneficiary designations.

Wills

Each parent should have a will to ensure smooth distribution of his or her estate. After your child is born, you should review your will (or draw up a will if you don't already have one) to make sure that your assets are distributed as you would like, to nominate a guardian for your child, and to choose an executor for your estate.

Tip: *You may want to write a letter to your child that will be your testament (i.e., a message from you that your child can read at a future date). It can be about anything--your philosophy on life, the family history, or some advice that you'd like to give your child. You can attach a copy to your will or put it in with your important records for safekeeping.*

Nominating a guardian

Choosing a guardian for your child is very important. If you die without naming a guardian for your child, it will be up to the court to do it for you, and the person whom the judge names may not be the person you would have chosen to look out for your child. When choosing a guardian, look for someone who will look out for the best interests of your child, preferably someone who has the time and energy to meet the demands of raising a child. Make sure that you ask a potential guardian whether he or she would like to serve as your child's guardian. Often someone you think is the perfect choice really doesn't want the responsibility. For this reason, you should also nominate a contingent guardian.

Periodically rethink your choice of guardian. As your children grow older, you can ask them whom they would like to live with in the event you die. Although this can be a scary subject for children, it's important to raise the issue with them. In addition, once your children are old enough, tell them whom their guardian will be in the event you die.

Setting up a trust

Setting up a trust can be a good way of passing your assets along to your child. A trust document lists how you want any money left to your children spent, and it can ensure that your child's money is protected. A trust can help the guardian manage assets and make sure that estate funds are used to benefit your children according to your wishes.

Insurance issues

Before your child is born, review your insurance coverage to make sure that you and your family are adequately protected. If you or your spouse is going to quit your job(s), you may cut off your life, disability, or health insurance benefits from that job, and you'll need to buy more coverage.

Life insurance

Having a child will increase your need for life insurance coverage. Life insurance can replace lost income and help protect your family financially if a parent passes away. You can select an amount that will help your family meet living expenses, pay the mortgage, and even provide a college fund for your children.

Keep in mind that the cost and availability of life insurance depend on factors such as age, health, and the type and amount of insurance purchased.

Health insurance

Make sure that you understand your deductibles, your co-payments (if any), and whether your policy covers testing, emergency care, and all the costs of delivery if applicable (including anesthesia, if necessary). Find out about claims-handling procedures, how long you will be able to stay in the hospital once you've been admitted for delivery, and whether your choice of doctors is limited. Check your policy or contact your employer if you have a health policy through work to find out enrollment requirements for your new child. If both you and your partner are covered by or eligible for coverage under an employer-sponsored policy, you may need to decide which policy offers the best (or most cost-effective) family coverage.

Disability insurance

Before you had a child, you may not have worried about becoming disabled. Now that you're planning to have a child, you may be thinking about what would happen if you suffered an injury or illness and couldn't work for days, months, or even years. If you're married, you may be able to rely on your spouse for income, but could your spouse really support all of you?

To protect your family in case your income is cut off due to disability, consider purchasing disability insurance if you don't already have it. You may have a group disability policy through your employer or you may want to purchase an individual disability insurance policy. A disability policy won't replace your total income, but it will likely replace 50 to 70 percent of your earnings.

Income tax considerations

At tax time, you may be eligible to claim certain tax credits that can help defray the cost of raising a child. Credits include the child and dependent care tax credit (if you have qualifying child-care expenses), the child tax credit, and the earned income credit (having a child raises the amount of income you can have and still claim the credit).



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