JON A. VAN ALLSBURG
CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE
FAMILY DIVISION / BUSINESS COURT

JON HULSING
CIRCUIT JUDGE – TRIAL DIVISION

KAREN J. MIEDEMA
CIRCUIT JUDGE – TRIAL DIVISION

KENT D. ENGLE
CIRCUIT JUDGE – FAMILY DIVISION

PAUL F KRAUS
CIRCUIT JUDGE – FAMILY DIVISION

DEREK W. DALMAN
CHIEF PROBATE JUDGE – FAMILY DIVISION

STATE OF MICHIGAN

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT
OTTAWA COUNTY
FRIEND OF THE COURT

JENNELL L. CHALLA
FRIEND OF THE COURT

MATTHEW J. SCHMID
ASSISTANT FRIEND OF THE COURT

BRANDON R. DYKSTRA
ASSISTANT FRIEND OF THE COURT

STIPULATION REQUEST

CASE NUMBER: _____

NAME: _____PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY:_____ STATE:_____ZIP: _____

OTHER PARTY'S NAME: _____

WE ARE REQUESTING SUPPORT BE SET AT $_____PER MONTH, EFFECTIVE_____.
** The court **must** order support according to the Michigan Child Support Formula **unless** the application of the formula would be unjust (unfair) or inappropriate. If you would like to deviate, please see the attached "Deviation Addendum" form and explain your request to deviate in the "Other" section below. **

WE ARE REQUESTING ARREARS BE SET AT $_____, EFFECTIVE _____.

WE ARE REQUESTING ARREARS TO BE PAID AT $_____PER MONTH.

OTHER:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SIGNATURE:_____DATE:_____

Deviation Addendum

The court **must** order support according to the Michigan Child Support Formula **unless** the application of the formula would be unjust (unfair) or inappropriate.

If you are following the child support formula, you do **NOT** need to fill out the attached deviation addendum.

If you believe application of the child support formula would be unjust or inappropriate, you may ask the court to order a different support amount by completing the attached deviation addendum. On the second page of the deviation addendum (question 2.b.) you must explain which deviation factors you relied on to determine that application of the Michigan Child Support Formula would be unjust or inappropriate. The deviation factors are listed below.

1. The child has special needs.
2. The child has extraordinary educational expenses.
3. A parent is a minor.
4. The child's residence income is below the threshold to qualify for public assistance, and at least one parent has sufficient income to pay additional support that will raise the child's standard of living above the public assistance threshold.
5. A parent has a reduction in the income available to support a child due to extraordinary levels of jointly accumulated debt.
6. The court awards property in lieu of support for the benefit of the child (§4.04).
7. A parent has incurred, or is likely to incur, extraordinary medical expenses for either that parent or a dependent.
8. A parent receives bonus income in varying amounts or at irregular intervals.
9. A parent provides substantially all the support for stepchildren or another child for whom the parent is legally responsible, and the child(ren)'s parents are unable to earn income or are otherwise unable to support the child(ren).
10. A child earns an extraordinary income.
11. The court orders a parent to pay taxes, mortgage installments, home insurance premiums, telephone or utility bills, etc., before entry of a final judgment or order.
12. A parent makes payments to a bankruptcy plan or has debt discharged, when either significantly impacts the monies that parent has available to pay support.
13. A parent provides a substantial amount of a child's day-time care and directly contributes toward a significantly greater share of the child's costs than those reflected by the overnights used to calculate the offset for parental time.
14. A child in the custody of a nonparent-recipient spends a significant number of overnights with the payer that causes savings in the nonparent-custodian's expenses, or an increase in the payer's expenses. When deviating, the court may use the parental time offset and set the nonparent custodian's income as zero.
15. The court ordered nonmodifiable spousal support paid between the parents before October 2004.
16. When a parent's share of child care expenses, under §3.06, exceeds 50 percent of that parent's base support obligation calculated under §3.02.
17. When the amount calculated, as defined in §3.01(A), does not exceed $20, and the administrative cost to enforce and process payments outweighs the benefit of the minimal amounts.
18. Any other factor the court deems relevant to the best interests of a child.