

DEVIATION FACTORS

The existence of a deviation factor does not require the Court to deviate. Strict application of the formula may produce an unjust or inappropriate result, including, but not limited to, the following situations:

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 about 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.
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 money that a 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 childcare expenses exceeds 50% of that parent's base support obligation calculated.
17. When the amount calculated 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.