

Languages Commissioner of Nunavut

2002-2003 Annual Report



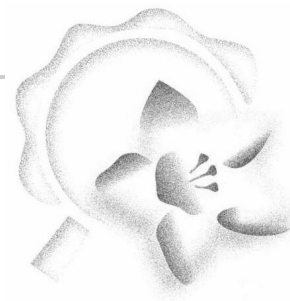
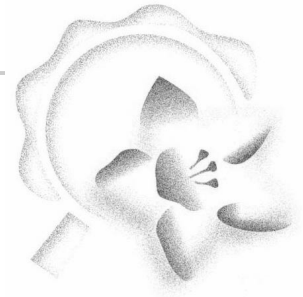


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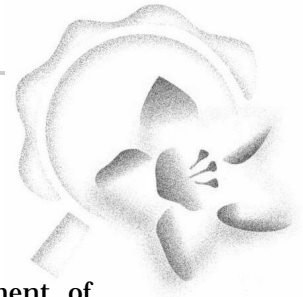
Message from the Languages Commissioner of Nunavut

It is with great pleasure that I present my fourth Annual Report as Languages Commissioner of Nunavut. My goal in producing this report, as with the three before it, is to bring attention to the use and advancement of official languages in Nunavut.

Inuktitut is an important part of our collective identity in Nunavut, and I have strived during the past four years to ensure that the voice of this office speaks to its continued prominence and health, and to its re-integration into education and the workplace. In particular, I have made recommendations in my previous annual reports that I feel would further these goals if implemented. Although I am pleased to note that, in general, my recommendations have received support from both the *Ajauqtiit* Standing Committee and the Government of Nunavut, there are some key recommendations that I would like to reiterate in this report. As we are approaching a territorial election at the time of this report's submission, I hope that the new Assembly will make them the priority I feel they should be in the Government of Nunavut's new agenda.

Many of my hopes ride on the recommendations of the Special Committee to review the *Official Languages Act*. The Committee is scheduled to table its report and recommendations as I table this report during the final sitting of 2003, and I would like to express my gratitude to the Special Committee for the opportunity to submit to them my own recommendations for changes to the Act. I trust that the Committee has worked as hard as this office over the last few years to develop recommendations regarding the Act that will promote and preserve Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun, while continuing to ensure the rights of French and English speakers in the territory. I am especially confident that the Special Committee will echo my recommendation that a separate *Inuktitut Protection Act* be created.

The current *Official Languages Act* only has jurisdiction over the activities of the Government of Nunavut and our Legislative Assembly. It does not extend to municipal government activities or private enterprises in the territory. Hopefully, the new Act will strengthen the ability of this office to ensure that Nunavummiut who wish to live and work in Inuktitut can do so with the same expectations afforded to English and French speakers by the *Official Languages Act* of Canada and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.



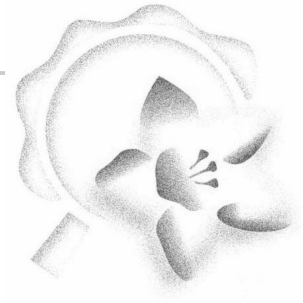
With a territorial election in February 2004, the Government of Nunavut is facing a year of many changes. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the current Assembly on their work done thus far in safeguarding the interests of Nunavummiut. The next government will have significant new challenges to face. Nunavut must address the two inherited and outdated *Acts* most closely linked to the health and future of Inuktitut: the *Education Act* and *Official Languages Act*. These *Acts* go hand-in-hand in helping to promote, protect and preserve cultural identity for the majority of Nunavummiut.

My current four year appointed term as Languages Commissioner is nearing a close as well, and I would like to express my gratitude for the opportunity to serve in this position during this government's formative years. I am sure that this office will continue to be an advocate for the protection of Inuktitut in Nunavut, and will continue to work productively to ensure strict adherence to the *Official Languages Act* of Nunavut, especially as it evolves over the coming years.

I would like to thank Members and staff of the Legislative Assembly, the Government of Nunavut and its boards and agencies, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kivalliq Inuit Association, Qikiqtani Inuit Association and the public for their cooperation and all the support they have provided over the last four years. And last but not least, a special thank you goes to my staff and legal counsel for all the hard work and dedication they have given so diligently.

Finally, I would like to challenge all Nunavummiut to take an active role in the protection and promotion of our official languages. I believe we all have a duty to work collectively to advance the distinct culture that has been forged by our respective language groups in Nunavut.

Eva Ariak
Languages Commissioner of Nunavut



2002-2003 Annual Report Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities of the Languages Commissioner

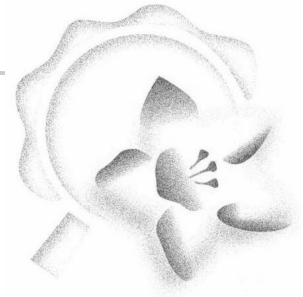
The Languages Commissioner is an independent officer of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by Nunavut's elected representatives to a four year term. The Languages Commissioner has a number of responsibilities, which are detailed in the *Official Languages Act*, and include:

1. The Role of Ombudsman

The Languages Commissioner receives, investigates and reports on complaints from the public regarding violations of the language rights contained in the Official Languages Act. These include:

- The right to use any of the official languages in Nunavut's courts.
- The right to communicate with and receive services from all head offices of Government of Nunavut (GN) departments and organizations in English and French.
- The right to communicate with and receive services from any regional or community office of the GN in Inuktitut (Inuinnaqtun in the western Kitikmeot / Qitirmiut).
- The right to use any of the official languages in the Legislative Assembly.

If a member of the public feels that language rights contained in any piece of Nunavut legislation have been violated, they may launch a formal complaint with the Languages Commissioner. The Office of the Languages Commissioner will then investigate the complaint, and may make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly regarding any actions needed to correct the situation.



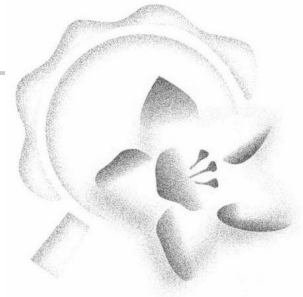
2. Monitoring

The Languages Commissioner and her staff monitor the Government of Nunavut's progress toward meeting its obligations to Nunavut's official languages under the following documents:

- The *Official Languages Act*
- The *Bathurst Mandate*, which commits the Government of Nunavut to
 - i. making Inuktitut its working language
 - ii. encouraging bilingualism in Inuktitut and English
 - iii. respecting the needs and rights of French speakers
- The *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* (NLCA), which requires the Government of Nunavut to attain a level of Inuit employment that is representative of the overall population of Nunavut.
- It is to achieve this partly by removing existing barriers to Inuit employment. In negotiations with the Government of Canada regarding the implementation of the land claim, the Government of Nunavut has affirmed that the use of English as its working language constitutes a barrier to employment for the majority of Nunavummiut who speak Inuktitut as their first language.
- The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, which guarantees that the English and French speaking minorities in Nunavut have the right to have their children educated in their languages.

3. Advisory role of the Languages Commissioner

The Office of the Languages Commissioner is the only institution in Nunavut dedicated entirely to language issues. Through on-going contacts with communities throughout the territory, research activities, and policy work, the Office is able to provide the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the GN with comprehensive recommendations on the best responses to language issues facing the territory.



4. Language Promotion

The Languages Commissioner has an important role in bringing language issues to the public's attention and in participating in language promotion activities throughout Nunavut. The Languages Commissioner fulfills this duty by:

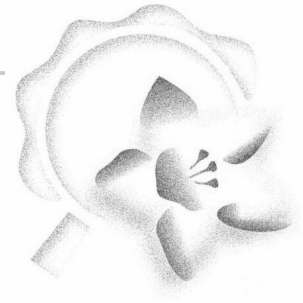
- a. Consulting with communities about the language issues they face
- b. Attending language events organized by communities
- c. Participating in the organization of the annual *Inuktitut Uqauttin* (Inuktitut Language Week)
- d. Maintaining a website with information about Nunavut's languages, language rights and the role of her office
- e. Participating in interviews with the media
- f. Addressing conferences on various language issues

How can we help you?

The Office of the Languages Commissioner is here to make sure the Government of Nunavut follows its own laws that deal with language. The *Official Languages Act* contains a number of language rights that the Government of Nunavut is required by law to respect. If you believe that the GN is breaking any part of the *Official Languages Act*, you can send a complaint to the Languages Commissioner and she will try to resolve the problem.

The Government of Nunavut has also promised to make Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun its working language while respecting the rights of Nunavut's English and French speakers. The Languages Commissioner is monitoring the government's progress and makes recommendations to Nunavut's MLAs on how to achieve these goals.

The Languages Commissioner regularly visits Nunavut's communities to hear people's concerns and to encourage them to learn and use our official languages: Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun, French and English. If you have a complaint regarding your language rights, or if you have a question about anything in this report, please contact us. You can reach us by mail, telephone, email, or by filling out a simple form on our website. If you are in Iqaluit, please feel free to come by our office and we will be happy to help you.



2002-2003 Activities

Complaints

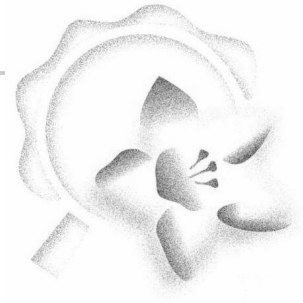
In 2002-2003, the Office of the Languages Commissioner responded to three complaints.

The first complaint involved a lack of written correspondence in Inuktitut from a Federal Government office to a unilingual Inuktitut speaker about eligibility for Employment Insurance benefits while starting up a business.

The complaint was investigated to the best of this office's ability, as it involved a Federal office which doesn't fall under the jurisdiction of the *Official Languages Act* of Nunavut. The program in question operates jointly with the Government of Nunavut's Department of Education to determine eligibility. Our Research Officer corresponded with the department and found that brochures explaining the application process in Inuktitut are available at the Department of Education's regional offices; the complainant was informed as to where the information he was looking for was available.

The second complaint involved a youth who appeared before the Nunavut Court of Justice in Iqaluit for pre-trial proceedings. The Office of the Languages Commissioner launched an investigation which included the opinion of our legal council. Our office is currently in the process of working with the Department of Justice to rectify any gaps in service that have become apparent during this investigation.

The third complaint was in regards to Inuktitut terminology use in a particular dialect. The complainant noted that the term *Iqqiliit* was still commonly used to refer to First Nations people, and many feel that the term is no longer politically correct. It was suggested the term be replaced in the common vernacular by *Alla* or *Allait*, which is considered less offensive. The Office of the Languages Commissioner responded to the complainant that the issue of these terms would be raised by the Languages Commissioner at the next terminology workshop hosted by the department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth in May 2003. At the workshop, the terms were discussed and it was generally agreed that the use of the term *Alla* or *Allait* would be preferable.



Inquiries

Every week, the Office of the Languages Commissioner handles several inquiries related to language issues in Nunavut. The vast majority of these are received by telephone. We do, however, keep a record of any written inquiries we receive. In the past year, we received nine written inquiries, which ranged from questions about current language legislation to questions such as “How do you say... in Inuktitut?” and “How do you spell a certain Inuktitut word properly using the standardized writing system?”.

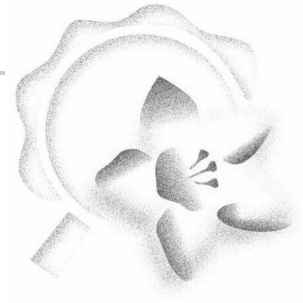
Public Events

Media Relations

Throughout this fiscal year, the Languages Commissioner spoke many times to local and national media, including various print media, CBC Radio and Television and the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation.

Spring 2002

- Community Visit in Rankin Inlet
- Canadian Ombudsman Association meeting in Regina
- Inuktitut Uqauttin Week (Inuktitut Language Week) meeting in Iqaluit, QIA boardroom
- Weather terminology discussion in Iqaluit with Environment Canada – Prairie Aviation and Arctic Weather Centre. Facilitated Inuktitut weather terminology discussion for computerized Inuktitut weather information service. Participants consisted of Elders from Iqaluit, CBC personnel, a representative from Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs – Communications Division, and an interpreter/translator from Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- Meeting in Whitehorse with the Languages Commissioner of NWT and the Yukon Ombudsman
- Community Visit in Whale Cove – Youth and Elder Conference
- Community Visit in Cambridge Bay
- Community Visit in Kugluktuk
- Meeting with the Francophone Association of Nunavut’s Paul Landry, President, and Daniel Cuerrier, Director General, in Iqaluit to discuss French language issues



Summer 2002

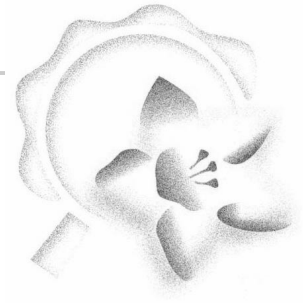
- Inuktitut language workshop in Iqaluit
- Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Kuujjuaq – Presentation

Fall 2002

- Canadian Council of Parliamentary Ombudsmen workshop in Winnipeg
- Meeting with Inuktitut Uqauttin Week planning committee in the Qikiqtani Inuit Association boardroom in Iqaluit
- Meeting with CBC in Iqaluit to discuss Inuktitut Terminology for broadcasting
- Presentation on language issues in Nunavut to delegates from Greenland's Department of Culture and Education

Winter 2003

- Presentation on Language and Communications to the Department of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs in Iqaluit, EIA boardroom
- Presentation to Nunavut Arctic College Nunavut Teacher Education Program students at Nunatta Campus in Iqaluit
- Appearance at Ajauqtiit Committee – presentation of 2001-02 Annual Report
- Inuktitut Uqauttin Week teleconference with IUW community coordinators in the Baffin, Kivalliq and Kitikmeot regions
- Guest Speaker at North Baffin Teacher's Association meeting in Resolute Bay
- Presentation on language issues in Nunavut to the Canadian Centre for Management Development representatives (CCMD)
- Keynote speaker and a panellist for Qikiqtani Teacher's Conference – South Baffin

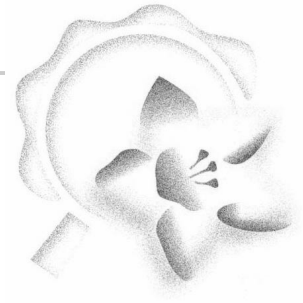


Staffing

There were changes to the office staff during 2002-2003. The position of Research Officer was changed to Policy Analyst and a Public Affairs Officer position was created. The Office now has three employees, including an Executive Secretary.

It was clear that if the Office of the Languages Commissioner is to be more effective in defending the language rights of Nunavummiut, the public needs to be informed, not only about the role of the Languages Commissioner, but also about the language rights they enjoy. The Public Affairs Officer works closely with the Languages Commissioner and Policy Analyst and is responsible for public relations and communication between the Office of the Languages Commissioner and the public, Government of Nunavut and its boards and agencies and the Legislative Assembly. Other duties of this position include:

- Developing an information campaign involving various media to inform the public about language rights and the Languages Commissioner and her responsibilities
- Assisting the Languages Commissioner in her meetings with the public during visits to communities
- Developing more effective campaigns aimed at promoting the use of Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun in Nunavut
- Overseeing the production of the Languages Commissioner's annual reports and the maintenance of the Office's website.



Monitoring the Development of Nunavut's Education Act

Throughout the year, the Languages Commissioner kept abreast of the status of the proposed *Act*. In September of 2002 she presented a set of comments and recommendations regarding Bill 1, or the *Education Act*, to the Standing Committee on Health and Education.

Her recommendations were:

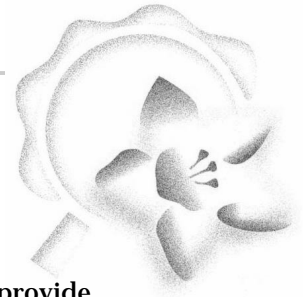
Recommendation 1: That the rights enjoyed by French and English speaking parents in Section 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms be extended to Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun speaking parents through the Education Act. We recommend that the same wording from the Charter of Rights be used in affirming this right.

Recommendation 2: That the wording of Section 70(4) be changed to reflect recommendation 59 of the GN-NTI working group, by replacing the phrase "shall make every reasonable effort" with the word "shall". Section 70(4) refers to the Minister's responsibility to ensure that there are a sufficient number of teachers who are fluent in the language available to teach in the language in the education district, and that there are sufficient and suitable school program materials available in the language.

Recommendation 3: That Section 70(3) be removed. Section 70(3) says that when the Minister is choosing the language of instruction at a particular school, he/she must take into account the number of fluent teachers and learning materials in that language. The wording suggests that if either of these are not available, the Minister may not choose a particular language as a medium of instruction.

Recommendation 4(a): That Section 91 be amended to require the Minister to establish French education authorities in accordance with Section 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Recommendation 4(b): That the duties of the Minister in Section 96(3) include the requirement to provide French District Education Authorities with the resources needed for the delivery of high quality education programmes in French, in accordance with Section 23 of the Charter.



Recommendation 5: That Bill 1 be amended to provide French District Education Authorities the powers that the Supreme Court of Canada has identified as essential to the fulfilment of Section 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This includes the authority to:

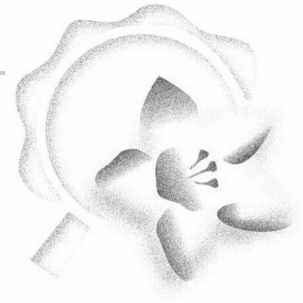
- i exercise exclusive control over expenditures provided for instruction and facilities in the French education system;
- ii hire and direct school administrators;
- iii establish programmes of French instruction;
- iv recruit and assign teachers; and
- v negotiate agreements.

Recommendation 6: That the Government of Nunavut consult extensively with Nunavut's Francophone population on the changes to Bill 1 that are needed to conform to Section 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Recommendation 7(a): That the legislation clearly identify Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun as the majority language of Nunavut.

Recommendation 7(b): That the legislation contain provisions for the implementation of English minority language Education rights under Section 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Now that the Act has fallen off the order paper, our office will continue its open and cooperative relationship with the Department of Education. We will do all we can to serve as a resource to the department as they innovate to deliver quality education to Nunavummiut in all official languages.

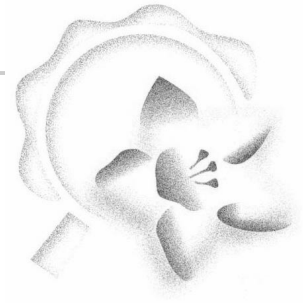


Review of the Official Languages Act

The Languages Commissioner traveled with the Standing Committee reviewing the Official Languages Act to communities in the Qikiqtani, Kivalliq and Kitikmeot (Qitirmiut) regions. She participated in consultation sessions as a panel member. She found while visiting these communities, that her previous recommendations regarding the Act were echoed in the concerns voiced by community members. The Languages Commissioner looks forward to the Standing Committee's report on their findings, which is due to be tabled during the Fall 2003 session of the Legislative Assembly.

Inuktitut Language Authority

The Office of the Languages Commissioner has previously written on the need for an Inuktitut Language Authority to make decisions about new words being introduced, and other language issues related to Inuktitut. This office had committed to presenting a detailed feasibility study to the Standing Committee along with this annual report. Due to a changeover in staff in this fiscal year and the resulting temporary short-staffing within our office, we have committed instead to producing a special report in the following fiscal year. This report will also address the similarities between the proposed Inuktitut Language Authority and current efforts by CLEY to develop policy on standardization of Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun terminology and quality control in translation services. The OLC will continue to work with CLEY towards these ends.



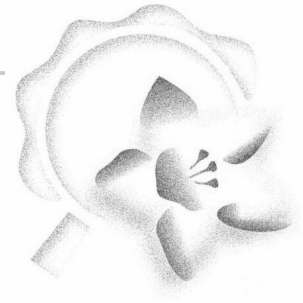
Other Issues

Translation quality control is an ongoing issue within the Government of Nunavut, including spelling using standardized writing systems and the consistent use of terms in Inuktitut. The Office of the Languages Commissioner was made aware numerous times in the past year that there is a lack of consistency in the quality of materials translated into Inuktitut for public use. It is very well understood that the overwhelming volume of materials that have to be translated through CLEY and the chronic shortage of translators is a major factor in this situation. Sometimes the translated versions of documents are too literally translated making it hard for unilingual Inuktitut readers to fully understand the context. Inconsistency in using the standard ICI writing system for both Roman orthography and syllabics is also recurring in documents: finals are often misplaced or not used at all.

In the 1970s the Language Commission of the Inuit Cultural Institute, under the direction of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (Inuit Tapirisat of Canada at the time), approved two standardized writing systems: one for syllabics and one for Roman orthography. These new standards replaced older ways of writing Inuktitut that mainly consisted of the large syllabic symbols and very few finals to sound out the words. The primary goal of the standardized writing system was to allow people to write Inuktitut exactly the way it sounds. This makes it much easier to learn and read Inuktitut. It also helps preserve the traditional pronunciation of words through writing.

The two standardized writing systems can be used to write all of Nunavut's dialects without losing the unique characteristics or vocabulary of the dialects.

Some Elders continue to use the older ways of writing as they were taught and that is perfectly acceptable. In the meantime, children at school have been learning the new ways of writing since the new form was created.



Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

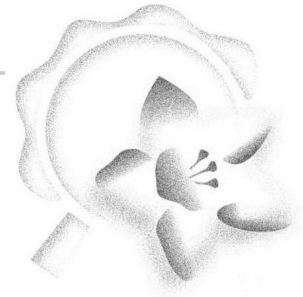
I recognize that the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth is often strained to keep up with the demands of the entire Government of Nunavut with the limited number of staff in their Official Languages and Services division. This has led to departments having to contract-out translation services they need that CLEY can't accommodate within the necessary timelines. I recommend that at least one new position be created within this division of CLEY to proofread all translations produced by the GN for public release, including (or especially) those produced or contracted out by individual departments. The person in this position must be very literate in Inuktitut, and must be expert in the use of the standardized dual writing systems.

Recommendation 1(a)

In the case that the volume of materials to be proofread is too much to be addressed by the proofreader(s), CLEY should have a priority listing of the types of documents to be proofread starting with high-profile items like signage and ending with internal departmental working documents.

Recommendation 2:

Given that the majority of Nunavummiut speak Inuktitut as their first language, the requirement that those appearing in court in Iqaluit must request an interpreter more than a week in advance is unreasonable. The language issues encountered in the administration of justice are continual and interpreters should ultimately be present at every hearing of the Court to provide interpreting *as needed*. Even in proceedings that are not critical to a particular case, interpreters could play a valuable role in educating and informing both the accused and the public at large. The Languages Commissioner understands that the acute shortage of skilled Inuktitut speaking legal interpreters has been a long-standing problem within the justice system. The recruitment and retention of interpreters poses a considerable challenge to all government institutions given the high demand for their services. The example of the Legislative Assembly, however, demonstrates that these challenges can be overcome if they are treated with the attention and urgency they deserve. The Languages Commissioner is calling on the Department of justice to develop a long-term recruitment, training and retaining strategy with the goal of ensuring that there are Inuktitut interpreters available for all of the Nunavut Court of Justice's proceedings within a reasonable timeframe.

**Recommendation 3:**

In the interim, the Languages Commissioner believes that the Nunavut Court of Justice must take a more pro-active role in informing those involved in proceedings of their right to an interpreter in appropriate circumstances. It is suggested that what is needed is for the Court to emphasize to persons appearing before it that if they have language concerns (problems with understanding or speaking before the court) they should raise those concerns with defence council and, in the absence of defence council, with the presiding judge.

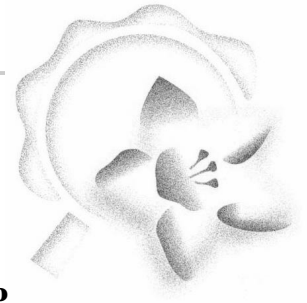
The Languages Commissioner will meet with officials from the Department of Justice to discuss the best means of addressing this recommendation.

Recommendation 4:

Also in the interim, the Languages Commissioner is calling on the Nunavut Court of Justice and the Nunavut Law Society to make it clear to judges and attorneys that informal interpreting by family members is an unacceptable practice. Due to the demanding nature of legal interpretation and the emotional involvement of family members, they can not possibly be expected to perform this task adequately.

Recommendation 5:

The Department of Justice must ensure that the Nunavut Court of Justice and its judges are aware of the Court's obligations under the *Official Languages Act* when ordering and making arrangements for the assessment of individuals under the Criminal Code. The Languages Commissioner recommends that the Department of Justice take immediate steps to insure that, if necessary, those undergoing such procedures have access to interpreting services, regardless of whether they take place in or outside of Nunavut. It is also recommended that the Department of Justice ensure that the issue of language services is included in any service agreements between the Government of Nunavut, the RCMP, and other external agencies that detain individuals or perform services on the government's behalf.



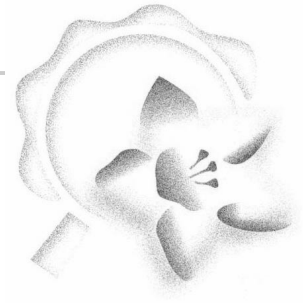
Recommendations from previous years that I would like to re-iterate:

Recommendation 6:

My recommendation to require the use of Unicode compliant fonts like Pigiarniq in all GN documents has been met with widespread agreement from all departments. Older fonts are, however, still being used by GN staff in regular correspondence and production of government materials, and by translators of GN materials. I would like to suggest again that training be offered in the use of the suggested Unicode fonts and taken advantage of by anyone in the GN who works in Inuktitut syllabics. I have met with individuals who work in Inuktitut on a daily basis who are unable to use Pigiarniq font because they haven't been trained in its use, or because their systems are too outdated to support it. I recommend that the GN place a priority on upgrading the hardware and/or operating systems of computers used by GN employees who write often in Syllabics, or wish to, but are forced to use older fonts because their outdated systems will not support Pigiarniq.

Recommendation 7:

I would also like to re-state my wish to see the GN offer language enhancement training for Inuktitut speaking staff at various levels of ability. Meeting the Bathurst Mandate goal of Inuktitut as a working language by 2020 will largely depend upon ensuring that all GN staff can work in Inuktitut at the levels of competency required to function well in their respective positions.



2003-2004 Workplan

Inuktitut Language Authority

As mentioned in the 2002-2003 Activities section of this document, the Office of the Languages Commissioner has previously written on the need for an Inuktitut Language Authority to make decisions about new words being introduced, and other language issues related to Inuktitut. We have committed to produce a special report in the following fiscal year. This report will address the similarities between the proposed Inuktitut Language Authority and current efforts by CLEY to develop policy on standardization of Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun terminology and quality control in translation services.

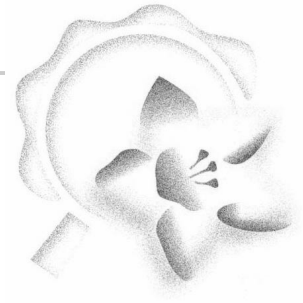
We will explore several different models of how the Language Authority would be structured, and what the mandate and scope of the Authority would include. We will also make cost projections for these models to allow informed implementation of our recommended courses of action.

Preservation of Dialectical Differences in Inuktitut

We will work in the upcoming year to produce recommendations for the preservation of dialectical differences in Inuktitut, such as the distinct Inuinnaqtun dialect spoken in the west. We will study some examples of how other jurisdictions with varying dialects have promoted the preservation, use and instruction in threatened languages while preserving dialectical uniqueness.

Participation in Information Gathering

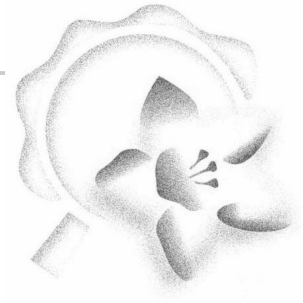
The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics has several projects in its workplan for the 2003-2004 year which will compile data on Nunavummiut. Our office will work with the Bureau to solicit information on language use in the territory, which we can use to substantiate any future recommendations regarding the promotion, use and instruction in our official languages.



Education, Promotion and Public Awareness

Our office will continue education, promotion and public awareness campaigns. These campaigns will include:

- Updates and redesign of the OLC website
- Development of an in-house languages issues library/database
- Development of various levels of education materials for public dissemination
- Design and production of posters, pamphlets and Public Service Announcements (PSAs)
- Production of OLC newsletter
- Organization of / participation in speaking engagements, symposia, forums and conferences
- Other promotional materials.



Office of the Languages Commissioner
 Budget and Expenditures
From April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003

Budget and Expenditures
 April 1, 2002 - March 31, 2003

	Allocation	Expenditures	Balance	Allocation 2003-2004
Permanent Salaries	320,000	266,266.39	53,733.61	407,000
Casual Wages	0	0	0	0
Travel & Transportation	50,000	34,228.07	15,771.93	40,000
Materials & Supplies	30,000	24,147.88	5,852.12	40,000
Purchased Services	10,000	9,424.47	575.53	10,000
Utilities	0	1,786.64	-1,786.64	0
Contract Services	60,000	66,017.58	-6,017.58	60,000
Fees and Payments	5,000	9,966.55	-4,966.55	5,000
Other Expenses	15,000	968.37	14,031.63	5,000
Tangible Assets	0	0	0	5,000
Computer Hardware & Software	0	2,247.50	-2,247.50	5,000
Total	490,000	415,053.45	74,946.55	577,000