

MALIGATSAIT UKAUSINGIT
(ILAGET MALIGATSANGIT)

INUTTITUT LEGAL TERMS
(FAMILY LAW)




Newfoundland
Labrador

Justice

Douglas Wharram
Kristen O'Keefe
ÂkKisuijek/Editors

Maligatsait UKausingit (Ilaget Maligatsangit) Inuttitut Legal Terms (Family Law)

First Edition, 2009

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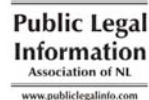
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Pigiasiutet / Foreword

I am extremely pleased with the release of this glossary of family justice terms which have been translated into Inuttitut. This work follows the first volume which identified criminal justice terminology.

This volume is the combination of significant effort, dedication, and support of many. In conjunction with our justice officials, these partnerships include the Aboriginal community; Memorial University of Newfoundland; the College of the North Atlantic; Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador; the Department of Education; the Labrador Advisory Committee for the Interpreting Initiative; Child, Youth and Family Services; and the Department of Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs.

I am particularly grateful for the involvement of the local interpreters and translators in Labrador. These skilled individuals came together for a series of workshops again this year to develop a standardized terminology that would be understood in their communities. Due to the unique nature of legal jargon and its context, I understand that this exercise has at times been challenging and tedious, but I hope it has ultimately been a rewarding experience for the interpreters and translators. The project is one in which they can feel pride because they are helping to remove barriers to the justice system for their communities.

I believe these glossaries, through building capacity for enhanced interpreting services, will provide meaningful improvements to Aboriginal people's access to the justice system, particularly in Labrador.

My sincere appreciation is extended to all who have made this project a reality.



Thomas W. Marshall, Q.C.
Minister of Justice
and Attorney General

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The English definitions for many of the terms were taken from the website of the Ministry of the Attorney General, Province of Ontario, found at <http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/>. Pertinent local staff were consulted during the finalising of the word list. We would like to thank all for their contribution.

Sunalittâ mangât / Preface

Background

The need for trained interpreters in the Labrador criminal justice system has been evident for many years. The Labrador circuit is one of the busiest in the province and a significant number of the defendants and witnesses do not speak English as a first language. The unfortunate practice of finding an Inuttitut or Innu-aimun interpreter under pressure of time is now recognised to be detrimental to the best interest of people who must deal with the court system.

In 2006, the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Justice (DOJ) commissioned a report,¹ which identified the provision of trained court interpreters for Innu-aimun and Inuttitut as being of the highest priority. In the Spring of 2007, the Department of Justice approached the Faculty of Arts, Memorial University, and requested that Dr. Marguerite MacKenzie and Dr. Douglas Wharram of the Department of Linguistics facilitate workshops on the translation of criminal court terms in Innu-aimun and Inuktut, respectively. Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador (PLIAN) was contracted to participate in the workshops. PLIAN dedicated its Executive Director, Kristen O’Keefe, as its resource person for this project.

Workshops for Family Law Terms

One workshop was held in 2008 for Inuttitut (14-16 July) and two for the Innu-aimun dialects (2-3 July and 23-24 July). Over the course of the workshops, a core set of over 200 family justice terms were translated and now appear in this glossary. Three separate glossaries were

¹ Hanrahan, C. (2007) “Developing a strategy for Court Interpretation Services”. St. John’s: Institute for the Advancement of Public Policy, Inc..

developed out of these workshops: This one, for Inuttitut, and two separate glossaries for the distinct dialects of Innu-aimun, spoken in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish (Mushuau-aimun).

Methodology

Before the workshops, 200 English terms, along with English explanations, were entered into a database, separated into four categories: *court procedures and family justice services, child protection, custody and access, and support*. During the workshops, the list of words to be translated was projected on a screen for discussion by all participants. The workshop collaborators explained each term and gave examples of how it may be used during the various stages of the judicial process. Speakers of Inuttitut (or of Innu-aimun, depending on the workshop) and the linguists then discussed various translations, which were entered into the database in a standardised spelling.

Notes on the Orthography Used

A decision had to be made as to how to consistently represent the double “ng” sounds, as the sounds are represented in a number of ways in Labrador orthography. For example, the agreed-upon term for “uncontested” might show up in Labrador writing in any of the following ways:

- (1) a. akigattutangituk
- b. akigattutaunngituk
- c. akigattutaunggituk
- d. akigattutaungngituk
- e. akigattutaungituk

That is, the sounds might variously be written as (a) ng (underlined); (b) *nng*; (c) *ngg*; (d) *ngng*; or (e) simply as *ng*, as if it were a single sound. Following the practice found in *Labradorimi Ulinnaisigutet*², the (d) option (*ngng*) is what is used in this glossary.

² Andersen, A., W. Kalleo, and B. Watts (2007) *Labradorimi Ulinnaisigutet: An Inuktitut-English Dictionary of Northern Labrador Dialect*. Nain: Torngâsok Cultural Centre.

Similarly, in recent years, the “capital K” sound (for linguists, the voiceless palato-velar fricative sound) has begun to be typed as **κ** when not capitalised, and **K** when capitalised. Indeed, this was the method used throughout much of the drafting of the initial (criminal law) glossary in this series. However, consultation with a number of speakers revealed that they found the **κ** symbol to be difficult to distinguish from the **k** symbol at quick glance, which is of some importance in an interpreting context. As such, the “capital K” sound is typed throughout this glossary as **K**, regardless of its position in a word.

Neither of these editorial decisions should be taken as endorsement, on the part of the editors, of any particular orthography over the others. We simply used what worked best for us at this time.

Linguistic Issues

The languages spoken by the Innu and Inuit are significantly different in grammatical structure from English. The vocabulary contains a relatively small number of nouns and a very large number of verbs, often making it difficult to translate an English term by the same part of speech (e.g., noun to noun). In many cases, a verbal form is used and, in some cases, an explanatory phrase is necessary. Some general principles of translation that were followed were: use a third person or impersonal form, rather than the second person form that might be used when speaking to a defendant or witness; use a noun, if possible, for an English noun; aim for the shortest, yet most accurate, translation. Note that Inuttitut is a gender-neutral language, and that verb endings can be translated equally as ‘she’ or ‘he’, or, depending on the context, ‘it’.

Legal terminology is difficult for the average speaker of English to understand. The legal terms used in the criminal justice system are often a shorthand way of speaking about often complicated concepts and processes. The translations done by the workshop participants represent the result of a very short and intensive training in these concepts, and will no doubt be revised in future as the interpreters gain more training and experience with the court system.

Maligatsait UKausingit (Ilaget Maligatsangit)

Glossary of Legal Terms (Family Law)

Access

Pigunnautik

In family law cases, access refers to the right of a parent (or another important person to a child, like a grandparent) who does not have custody of a child to spend time with the child/ren on a regular basis. Access usually includes the right to request and receive information on the child/ren's health, education and well-being. Note: Types of access include reasonable access, specified access, and supervised access.

Access Schedule

Ulluliuttausimajut Takugiattugiamut

If parents can agree on a time and place for access, they can make the decisions surrounding this issue. However, if a decision can not be agreed upon, the Court will likely impose an "access schedule". It is a schedule which outlines when the child/ren will spend time with the parent (or other person who has access).

Access, Reasonable

AngiKatigetsiajut Takugiattugiamut

A type of access which allows the non-custodial parent (or another important person, such as a grandparent) to visit with the child/ren

at agreed upon times. Reasonable access gives parents the flexibility to make their own arrangements. Reasonable access works where the parents can agree upon what is reasonable.

Access, Specified***Kangaulippat Takugiattutausot***

A type of access which sets out certain times for the non-custodial parent (or another important person, like a grandparent) to be able to spend time with the child/ren.

Access, Supervised***IlaKainnagialik Takugiattuliguni***

A type of access which allows the non-custodial parent (or another important person, like a grandparent) to spend time with the child/ren but only with another adult present. Usually, the supervising adult will be named in the order or agreement. Supervised access is generally ordered in situations where the Court believes it is necessary for the welfare or best interests of the child/ren.

Act [also called Law, Legislation, Statute]***PikKujak / Maligatsak***

The laws of the country and provinces are called Acts. Acts are also referred to as statutes and legislation.

Adjournment [also called Postponement]***NukKagalânnik***

The temporary delay in a Court proceeding. A case might be adjourned for a few hours, a few days or for months.

Affidavit***Allatausimajuk Nalâgojunik Nalunaikkutak***

A written statement or declaration of facts that is sworn or affirmed to be true. A party or witness may sometimes file an affidavit as a way of giving evidence in court.

Affidavit of Service [also: Proof of Service]***Âjausimajuk***

An affidavit certifying that a document has been served on a party.

Affirmation***Suliniannigânnik***

A solemn declaration made by a person to tell the truth in court or in an affidavit.

Age of Majority***Jâringa Nâmmalittuk Maligatsatigut***

The age of majority is 19 years in Newfoundland & Labrador. The age of majority is the age when a person is legally considered an adult for certain purposes. For example, generally when a person is 19, (s)he is able to independently enter into contracts. As well, (s)he is considered an adult for the purpose of child support which is generally paid until a person reaches 19 (although it is continued in special cases, such as when the person is pursuing post-secondary education). Please note that, under the criminal law, a person can be charged as an adult when they are 18.

Agreements under Section 63 of CYFS Act (Child Protection)***AngiKatiget***

Child, Youth and Family Services representatives (such as the director or social workers) can enter into an agreement for services with a person who is taking care of a child (or providing care to a child).

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) (Child Protection)***Asiagut AngiKatiget***

Resolving conflict through means other than going to court. Examples of alternative dispute resolution processes include family group conferences, pre-trial settlement conferences and mediation. See §13 of CYFS Act.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (General)***Asiagut AngiKatiget***

Resolving conflict through means other than going to court. Examples include mediation or arbitration.

Amicus Curiae***IkKatuijigiallak***

Latin for "friend of the court." A lawyer who assists the court during the course of a hearing, to represent a position or interest, usually at the court's request.

Annulment***Sulingngitumik katititausimajok***

A declaration by a judge that a marriage is invalid. If a marriage is annulled, it is as if the marriage never legally occurred.

Appeal***kamagijaugiallagumannik***

A written document is filed to request that a decision made by a court be reviewed by a higher court. The person seeking to appeal must have proper grounds to appeal. This means there must be a legal reason to appeal (for example, the judge made a mistake when applying the law to the case).

Appeal Period***kamagijaugiallagumajop Ullusangit NâjikKâtinnagit***

The time limit within which an appeal can be made.

Appellant***kamagijaugiallagumajuk***

The party or person bringing an appeal.

Applicant***Kinugautiliuji***

A person who makes or starts an application in court.

Application***Kinugautik***

1. The commencement of a proceeding in a court by way of filing the appropriate court form.
2. A request to a court for a ruling or decision.

Application to Vary***Kinugautimmik Asiangngutitsigumajuk***

An application to the Court to change an existing order.

Assessment (Child Protection)***Kaujisattaunik***

In child protection cases, an analysis by a qualified professional who investigates, assesses and reports on the needs of the child/ren and the ability of the parties to meet those needs.

Assessment (Family Law)***Kaujisattaunik***

In family law cases, an analysis by a qualified professional who investigates, assesses and reports on the needs of the child/ren and the ability of the parties to meet those needs. There are different types of assessments. They are sometimes done in child protection cases, and also in regular family law cases when custody and access may be at issue.

Attorney [also: Lawyer]***IkKatuiji***

A term for lawyer. Also called counsel.

Best Interests of the Child***Sugusinnut Nâmmagijaujut***

The test that a Court uses to make decisions about custody and access. The children's needs and well-being are always the most important considerations. The Judge will consider many factors when deciding what is in the child's best interest. The Judge must decide what is best for the child, not what is best for either of the parents.

Best Interests of the Child (Child Protection)***Sugusinnut Nâmmagijaujut***

When making a decision about a child under the CYFS Act, the most important consideration is the “best interests of the child.” All relevant factors must be considered when deciding what is in the child’s best interest including those factors set out in §9 of the CYFS Act.

Binding***Malittaugialik***

1. Mandatory (required).
2. When applied to a court decision, required to be followed in cases with similar circumstances.

Birth Certificate***Inolisimannimut Nalunaikkutak***

A certificate issued by a government agency which proves that the person named on the certificate was born at a certain place, at a certain time and of certain parents. Possession of a birth certificate is a necessary first step to obtaining other documents such as passports.

Breach***SiKumitsinik***

A violation or infraction of a law or obligation.

Bridging Provision (Child Protection)***Tigumiattaulaujok***

Where a child is in the custody of a director or another person under a temporary order and an application for another order is filed but not heard before the expiration of the temporary order, the child shall remain in the custody of the director or other person to whom custody was granted under the temporary order until the application is heard and decided. See §40 of CYFS Act.

Care (Child Protection)***Paigijaujuk***

The physical daily care and nurturing of a child. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Care in the Home (Child Protection)***Asinginnut Paigijaujuk***

When a director or social worker believes a child is without adequate supervision when premises are entered under the CYFS Act, the director or social worker can arrange for short term care in the home to be provided to the child until other adequate supervision is available. This period of “care in the home” cannot be longer than 72 hours. See §22 of CYFS Act.

Caregiver (Child Protection)***Paitsijik***

A person with whom a child is placed for care with the approval of a director and who, by agreement with a director, has assumed responsibility for the care of a child but does not include a parent. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Caregiver Home***Paigijauvik***

Sometimes referred to as *Foster Home*. A home which has been approved by Child, Youth and Family Services for the care of children in need of protection.

Case***killisiniagutitsak***

A matter brought before the court for a decision.

Case Law***killisiniagutitsak Maligatsak***

Judge-made law and legal decisions from previous cases that form precedents for future cases. Depending on what level of court, case law can be binding or just persuasive.

Case Management***PivitsaKattitaugiamut Piusik***

A process that gives parties in dispute scheduled opportunities to discuss the case in order to streamline proceedings.

Case Management Meeting***Kaujitsiutik Kanuk PijuKaniammangât***

An informal meeting between a judge and parties or their counsel to discuss and to potentially resolve issues related to the management of Court proceedings with a view to achieving the following purposes: (a) ensuring that maximum benefit is gained from each trial day; (b) making more efficient use of Court resources; (c) ensuring adequate and accurate amounts of time are reserved for trial; and (d) providing for the public interest in access to justice in a timely and cost effective manner.

Certify a Copy***Sulijumik Allatausimajop Adjinga***

To formally acknowledge in writing that a copy is an accurate copy of the original document. The certification of a document acts as an assurance that the photocopy is a true and accurate copy of the original. This is useful where it is impractical to provide or show the original document.

Child (Child Protection)***Sugusik***

A person actually or apparently under the age of 16 years of age. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Child Abduction***Sugusimmik Tiguinnaisimajuk***

The removal of a child contrary to a court order or without the permission of the parent who has legal custody of the child.

Child Abuse (Child Protection)***Pilukâttausimajuk***

Any action or series of actions that results in harm, potential for

harm, or threat of harm to a child. Abuse can include physical harm, sexual molestation or exploitation, or emotional or psychological harm.

Child in Need of Protective Intervention (Child Protection)

Sugusik Paigijaugialik

The Child, Youth and Family Services Act is normally triggered when there is a child in need of protective intervention. There are a number of possible indicators that a child is in need of protective intervention which are set out in §14 of the CYFS Act.

Child Protection Case

Paigijaugutik

A case in which a party, generally a representative acting on behalf of Child, Youth and Family Services, files an application under the Child, Youth and Family Services Act.

Child Support

Sugusinnut Ikajotet

The amount a parent pays, usually to the other parent, for the financial support of a child under a court order or agreement.

Child Support Guidelines

Sugusinnut Ikajotet Malittaugialet

The Child Support Guidelines are the rules and tables used to determine how much child support should be paid. The Child Support Guidelines are the law of Canada and Newfoundland & Labrador.

Child, Youth and Family Services Act (Child Protection)

Maligatsak

This provincial law applies primarily to child protection proceedings such as those where the Director of Child, Youth and Family Services has taken a child into care and asks the Court to determine if the child should be returned to a parent or left in the custody of the Director either temporarily or permanently. It is the law that child protection social workers must operate under in Newfoundland & Labrador.

Cohabitation Agreement***AngiKatigesimajok***

Agreement by two people who are not married to each other, but are living together as a couple or will be living together. The agreement normally outlines their rights and obligations to each other during the time they live together, or in the event they separate, or die.

Common Law Relationship***katititausimagatik IllumiuKatigek***

Two people are considered to be in a common law relationship when they live together in a conjugal (married-like) relationship without having been legally married.

Consent***Angigutik***

To give permission or agree to something.

Consent Order (Child Protection)***Angigutiup Nalunaikkutanga***

When a parent agrees to an order made under the CYFS Act. Before the judge accepts the consent order, the judge must be satisfied that the wishes of the child have been considered, and that the parent consenting has been informed that (s)he may be represented by a lawyer and understands the nature and consequences of the consent. See §58 of CYFS Act.

Consent Order (General)***Angigutiup Nalunaikkutanga***

An order made by the court based upon the agreement of the parties.

Continuous Custody Order (Child Protection)***Tigumiattaugiallatâgutiup Nalunaikkutanga***

A court order removing a child from the care of her or his parents or guardians permanently and entrusting the child to the Director of Child, Youth and Family Services. The director becomes the sole custodian of the child, and the director may consent to the adoption

of the child, and also consent to medical treatment for the child. Such an order ends when the child reaches 16, the child marries, or the court rescinds the order. There are circumstances when an application can be made to have such an order rescinded. See §44 of CYFS Act.

Contract

kântrâktet

A written or oral agreement that is legally binding.

Costs

Sâlagijausimajuk akilegialik

A money award made by a court for expenses in bringing or defending a legal proceeding or step in a proceeding. Costs are intended to help compensate the successful party for her/his legal expenses as a result of being in Court. Costs may also be ordered against a person who fails to follow the Court's directions or instructions before or during a step in the case.

Counselling (Family Justice Services)

Mamisainnik

For the purpose of Family Justice Services, counselling is provided to help parents and/or children who need help adjusting emotionally to separation.

Court Clerk

Idluatsaivimmi SuliaKatti

Court staff who work at the court. In the courtroom court clerks open the court, announce the judge, announce cases, record the proceedings and administer oaths for witnesses. Court clerks also have other duties outside their courtroom work.

Court Ordered Access

Idluatsaiviup Tilijaugutinga Takugiattugiamut

A court order that says that a certain person, usually the parent of a child who does not live with the child, may visit with the child, according to certain conditions.

Court Ordered Custody***Idluatsaiviup Tilijaugutinga Tigumiagiamut***

A court order that says who is to be the person who has principal responsibility for a child. See *Custody*.

Custodial Parent***Tigumiajuk AngajukKâk***

The parent who has legal custody of their child/ren.

Custody (Child Protection)***AngajukKângata Pivitsangit***

The rights and responsibilities of a parent in respect of a child. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Custody (Child Support Guidelines)***Kanuk Akuniutigijuk AngajukKâminegiaKammangât Malittaugialet***

In the Child Support context, custody refers to the percentage of time a child spends in each parent's home. It has no meaning regarding parenting or decision making.

Custody (Parenting)***Tigumiannik***

This describes the parenting arrangement made for the care of the children after parents separate. Custody refers to decision making and responsibility for the children. There are different types of custody arrangements.

Custody, Shared***Agvagettitaujok***

According to the Child Support Guidelines, shared custody is when the children live at least 40% of the time with each parent. Note: the only place where this term is found in legislation is in the Child Support Guidelines. It is defined in the context of the amount of time a child lives with each parent.

Custody, Sole (Child Support)***Tigumiajutuak Akilittaujuk***

The child lives mainly with the person receiving child support.

Custody, Sole (Parenting)***Tigumiajutuak***

In a sole custody arrangement the children live primarily with one parent who has decision making responsibility. The other parent usually has the right to have the children spend time with him or her and request and receive information about the children.

Custody, Split***Avittitaumajut Suguset***

According to the Child Support Guidelines, split custody is when the parents have more than one child and each parent has sole custody (as defined by the Child Support Guidelines) of one child. In other words, one or more children live mainly with one parent and one or more children live mainly with the other parent.

Custody by Agreement***Tigumiannik AngiKatigegamik***

Custody arrangements for child/ren are agreed upon by the parents. See *Custody*.

Custody Order***Tigumiannimut Nalunaikkutak***

A court order which says who is to have custody of a child.

Custody Review Committees (Child Protection)***Tigumiattaujunik katimajet***

Each regional health authority must establish a committee of people who annually review all the cases of children who are in continuous care. This committee reports to the authority's director on the care of the children in question. See §76 of CYFS Act.

Declaration of Fatherhood***Atâtaunigâttajuk***

A decision of a judge as to who is the father of a child where this has been called into question. Sometimes referred to as declaration of paternity.

Default***Nâlangngituk***

Default is the failure to do something. Examples are not obeying the terms of a Court order or not filing documents the Court needs.

Default Judgement***SakKisimangngimat***

A judgement obtained where the respondent fails to defend against the applicant's claim.

Delegated Authority (Child Protection)***Asinga Tilijajuk***

When a social worker is not available, the director can delegate authority to another person to perform the duties of that person.

Dependant***Tatilik***

A person who relies on another for support. A person whom another has an obligation to support.

Director of Child, Youth and Family Services (Regional) (Child Protection)***Aulatsjik***

An official whose duty it is to ensure that the provisions of the Child, Youth and Family Services Act are carried out. Each regional health authority appoints its own director of CYFS Act. There is also a provincial director.

Dispute Resolution***Asiagut AngiKatiget***

Ways to resolve conflict without going before a judge. See *Alternative*

Dispute Resolution.

Docket

Idluatsataugatsait

A list of the Court matters to be heard on a particular day in Court.

Domestic Contract

Ilagenut AngiKatigegutik

In family law, a contract between people setting out their obligations towards and expectations of each other. Types of domestic agreements include: marriage contracts, cohabitation agreements and separation agreements.

Domestic Violence

Pilukânnik

Any or all of the many different forms of abuse and mistreatment that people may experience in their intimate domestic relationships.

Duty to Report (Child Protection)

Kaujititsigialik

When a person has information that a child is or may be in need of protection, the person must immediately report the matter to a CYFS director, social worker or peace officer. It is an offence not to do so. See §15 of CYFS Act.

Emergency Protection Order – EPO (Child Protection)

Tuaviutaugialik Paitsiutik

An EPO is a court order that can be granted quickly in cases of family violence. To get an EPO the applicant needs to have lived in a conjugal relationship or had a child with the person who is being violent. This includes married, common law, and same sex couples. It can allow police to remove the alleged abuser from the home, take away any firearms or weapons, give the applicant temporary custody of the home and the children, and any other conditions the court thinks necessary. The police can make an application for an EPO 24 hours a day. As well, an application for an EPO can be made by an individual, or a lawyer on her/his behalf.

Emotional Harm (Child Protection)***UKumaitsatitaujuk***

Harm to child on an emotional level. See §14 of CYFS Act.

Enforcement***PikKujiutik***

Where one party takes measures under the law or with permission of the court to compel the other party to obey a court order.

Evidence***Nalâgut SakKititaujut***

Statements, information, and things that are used in court to prove or disprove an alleged fact.

Ex Parte Application***Immigolingadluni tataisimajuk***

Latin term, meaning made in the absence of the opposing party. This is a type of Court application which is made on behalf of only one party, without notice to any other party.

Examination***Apitsutik (Direct Examination) /******Apitsutaugiallanik (Cross-examination)***

The questioning of a witness under oath or affirmation.

Direct Examination: The questioning of a witness in a trial or other proceeding, conducted by the party who called the witness to testify.

Cross Examination: The examination of a witness by an opposing party to develop or test the truth of evidence given by the witness during direct examination.

Exhibit***Takugatsak***

A paper, document or piece of physical evidence provided to the Court at a trial or hearing or as a part of an affidavit.

Expert***Kaujimallagijuk***

A person who has developed skill and knowledge on a subject and is accepted by a court as being able to form opinions on evidence presented to assist the judge.

Extraordinary Expenses (Child Support Guidelines)***Asiagut Akilittaugialet***

Expenses for primary or secondary school education or for any other educational programs that meet the child's particular needs; or expenses for extracurricular activities which meet the following criteria:

- (1) They are expenses that are higher than those that the parent requesting an amount for the extraordinary expenses can reasonably cover, in light of that parent's income (including the child support amount), or
- (2) They are expenses that are not higher than those that the parent requesting an amount for the extraordinary expenses can reasonably cover, but that are extraordinary taking into account:
 - the income (including child support) of that parent,
 - the nature and number of the programs and extracurricular activities,
 - any special needs and talents of the child,
 - the overall cost of the programs and activities, and
 - any other similar factor that is relevant.

Family Group Conference (Child Protection)***Ilaget katimattitauningit***

A family group conference is an ADR method which brings together members of the parent's/child's family as well as others. The aim is to attempt to address and resolve issues which the parent may have. See §13 of CYFS Act.

Family Justice Counsellor***Ilagennik Mamisaiji***

Counsellor who works for Family Justice Services.

Family Justice Mediator***Nâladluni Ikajuttik Ilagennik***

A mediator is a trained, impartial third party who helps two or more parties discuss a dispute and work toward a solution that is acceptable to all parties. Mediators do not judge who is wrong or right. They encourage people to focus on common interests and to work towards a mutually acceptable solution. Family Justice Services employs mediators who work specifically with people who are in family law disputes.

Family Justice Services***Ilagenut Ikajuttauvet***

Family Justice Services (FJS) offers services that assist families in resolving their own separation and divorce issues. FJSD places emphasis on the needs of children and promotes dispute resolution outside the Court.

Family Law***Ilaget Maligatsangit***

The laws that deal with family-related issues such as divorce, custody and access, division of property, support, etc..

Family Services Agreements (Child Protection)***Allatausimajut AngiKatigegutet***

A director or social worker may provide services to children, youth and families, and may enter into written agreements with respect to the services to be provided and the responsibilities of each party to an agreement. See §10(1) of CYFS Act.

Fees***Akilittaugialet***

1. A charge for services.
2. Court fees payable in various proceedings as set out by regulation.

File (verb)***Titigattausimajut***

To formally submit a document to the court.

Financial Statement [also: Statement of Financial Information]***kenaujalittâjut***

Document that sets out a person's income, expenses, property, debts and liabilities.

Garnishee***Akilittaugumajuk***

A third party who owes money to a debtor, but must instead pay it to the court or a government agency, to the benefit of a creditor.

Garnishment***Akiliusianga Petsiviujuk***

A process whereby a person who has a court order for payment can demand money owed to a debtor by someone else. Most often, people garnish wages or bank accounts.

Hearing***Kaujisataunnik***

Generic [general] label to describe a court proceeding.

Imputed Income***Idluatsaijuk Sulijutsangituk Akiliusianganik***

In family law, when a judge finds that the amount of income a parent discloses is not accurate, the judge may attribute additional income to that person for purposes of calculating child support. A judge can also impute income when no income information is provided.

In Camera***Immigolingadlutik katimajut***

Private/closed; said of hearings that are not open to the public or the media.

Income Support***Ikajotigiallait kenaujait***

Financial benefits paid by the Provincial government to adults in the province to meet their daily living expenses.

Interim Care (Child Protection)***Paigijaulaullatuk***

This is temporary care without an order. In cases where a child is removed, (s)he is considered to be in the “interim care” of a director immediately after removal. The child remains in interim care until (s)he is either returned to the parent from whom (s)he was removed within 72 hours of removal, or a judge makes an order at a presentation hearing. During the time a child is in interim care the director or a social worker can allow the child to be examined by a health care professional and also consent to necessary routine health care for the child where the parent cannot be contacted if, in the opinion of a qualified health practitioner, the health care should be provided without delay. See §27 of CYFS Act.

Interim Order / Interlocutory Order***Maligatsaliuttâgalâjuk***

An order that is valid for a specified period of time or until there is a final order. It does not finally dispose of the case or claim before the Court.

Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act***Silatâni Prâvinsiup PikKujak***

The *Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act* and the Regulations made under it apply where either the person who is seeking a support order or the person who is being asked to pay support lives outside the Province of Newfoundland & Labrador. It can be used to obtain a new order for child, spousal or partner support or to vary an existing order. It cannot be used to apply for or to vary an order with respect to custody of or access to a child.

Interview of the Child (Child Protection)***Apitsutaujuk Sugusik***

The CYFS Act states that people who have custody of a child or are entrusted with the care of a child must permit the child to be visited and interviewed by a director or social worker, and allow such an interview to be done in private at the place the child is located when the director or social worker deems it to be appropriate. See §17 of CYFS Act.

Joint Custody***TigumiaKatigejok***

A parenting arrangement where parents make major decisions about the children together. The day-to-day decisions for the children are made by the parents whom the children are with. The children may reside with one parent the majority of the time or they may spend equal amounts of time with both parents.

Joint Interview (Child Protection)***KaujisaKatiget***

In cases involving allegations of sexual or physical abuse, a social worker and the police will do a joint interview of the child.

Leave of the Court***Kinugannik Ilduatsaijimmut***

Permission of the judge or court.

Legal Aid***Maligatsatigut Ikajutti***

Legal services mainly funded by government to assist those who are financially unable to retain a lawyer privately. The Labrador Legal Aid Commission administers NL's legal aid program, which includes legal aid offices, duty counsel, and certificates for private lawyers.

Legislation [also called Act, Law, Statute]***MaligatsatuKait / Maligatsaliak***

See Act.

Less Intrusive Course of Action (Child Protection)***UKinnisakkut Paigijaujuk***

An action which is less severe than removing a child, but still adequately protects the child.

Limitation Period***PivitsaKattatiuningata Uvlusanga***

The statutory time limit for commencing a legal proceeding. Statutory means set out in law.

Litigation***Piuset Idluatsaivimmi***

Legal proceedings before a court.

Maintenance***Ikajotik kenaujak***

Money paid by a person toward the living expenses of a spouse, child, or dependant parent. Usually called “support”. See also *Child Support* and *Spousal Support*.

Marriage Contract***katititaugutimmut AngiKatigegutik***

A contract entered into by two persons who are married to each other, or who intend to marry each other, in which they agree on their respective rights and obligations during the marriage, or in case of separation, divorce, annulment, or death.

Mediation***Akigattotijunik ÂkKisigasujut***

Mediation is a process for working out disagreements with the help of a trained, impartial person (a mediator). Mediation allows disputes to be settled outside of court. Mediators do not judge who is wrong or right. They encourage people to focus on common interests and work towards a mutually acceptable solution.

Mediation (Family Justice)***Nâladluni Ikajuttik Akigattotijunik***

A type of alternative dispute resolution in which a trained, impartial mediator helps the parties reach agreements about issues such as custody/access and child support.

Mediator, Family Justice***Nâladluni Ikajuttik Ilagennik***

A mediator is a trained, impartial third party who helps two or more parties discuss a dispute and work toward a solution that is acceptable to all parties. Mediators do not judge who is wrong or right. They encourage people to focus on common interests and to work towards a mutually acceptable solution. Family Justice Services employs mediators who work specifically with people who are in family law disputes.

Neglect (Child Protection)***IkKagijaungngituk***

In child protection cases, the failure by a parent or other caregiver to provide for a child's basic physical, emotional or developmental needs or to protect a child from harm or potential harm.

“No Contact” Orders (Child Protection)***TakujaugiaKangngituk***

Where there are reasonable grounds to believe that contact between a child and another person would cause the child to be in need of protective intervention, CYFS may apply to court for an order to prohibit contact between the child and that person. See §21 of CYFS Act.

Notice of Removal of Child (Child Protection)***Tigusituk Sugusimmik***

Where a child is removed (with or without warrant) from the care of a parent or other person, CYFS shall serve written notice of the removal on the parent and the child (where child is 12 or older) within 24 hours of the removal stating the reason why the child was removed. See §26 of CYFS Act.

Notification (Child Protection)***Kaujitsiutik***

To inform or advise of upcoming action.

Oath***killigiutjinik***

A solemn declaration, followed by a swearing to God or an honoured deity, whereby the person promises to tell the truth.

Order Where Location of Child not Disclosed (Child Protection)***Sugusimmik Takugiattugutik***

In cases where CYFS is denied access to a child where it is believed that such access is necessary to determine whether the child is in need of protective intervention, CYFS can apply to a judge for a specific order. Such orders can require that the person must disclose the location of the child, allow CYFS to interview and see the child, allow CYFS to remove the child for an interview or medical exam and authorise a medical practitioner to examine the child. See §18 of CYFS Act.

Out of Province Order (Child Protection)***Silatâni Prâvinsiup Nalunaikkutanga***

Where an order has been made in another province of Canada under provisions similar to those in the CYFS Act, the order has the same effect in this province as if it were an order made under the CYFS Act, unless it is ordered otherwise. See §61 of CYFS Act.

Parent Information Session***AngajukKât Kanuk Pigajammangânnik UKaudjutaujok***

Family Justice Services provides Parent Information Sessions for parents who no longer live together. These sessions cover a number of topics including: The emotional, physical and economic impacts of separation and divorce, general legal information, children's needs following separation and developing communication skills.

Parent of a Child (Child Protection)***AngajukKânga Sugusiup***

"Parent of a child" means (i) the custodial parent of a child (including mother, father or step-parent), (ii) a non-custodial parent who regularly exercises or attempts to exercise rights of access, (iii) a person to whom custody of a child has been granted by a written

agreement or by a judge, or (iv) a person with whom a child resides, except a caregiver. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Parenting Plan

Pannaigutijok

A plan developed by parents which sets out their arrangements for the care of their children after separation. The plan can be informal or can be contained in a separation agreement or court order.

Participation by Child (Child Protection)

Sugusiup Tusâtaugusinga Idluatsaivimmi

Where a child who is the subject of a hearing under the CYFS Act requests that her/his views be known at the hearing, the judge has a number of options. These include meeting with the child with or without the other parties and their lawyers; permitting the child to testify at the hearing; considering written material submitted by the child; or allowing the child to express her/his views in some other way. See §53 of CYFS Act.

Party

Idluatsaivimmegialik

1. A person by or against whom a legal action is brought.
2. The people who make promises to each other in a contract.

Paternity

Atâtaummangât

In law, the question of who is the father of a child.

Payee

Akilittaugialik

The person who is owed money under a court order or agreement. Also called a recipient.

Payor

Akilegialik

A person who is required to pay money to another person under a court order or agreement.

Placement Considerations (Child Protection)***Namotsianiammangât kamagijautsianinga***

Factors which must be considered when deciding where a removed child should be placed. For example, the placement should be least disruptive to a child, it is important to keep siblings together, contact with family or other significant people are important. Consideration should first be given to placing the child with a relative or a person with whom the child has a significant relationship. See §62 of CYFS Act.

Plan of Care (Child Protection)***Pannaigutik***

In child protection cases, a written plan developed by a social worker, a parent or other person who wishes to be involved in the child's life that sets out such things as arrangements for where the children will live, access rights for parents or caregivers, education, activities, support services or counselling for the child and family.

Pre-trial Settlement Conference (Child Protection)***IdluatsataukKâtinnagu Kaujisattaujuk***

A short meeting with a judge who is not going to be hearing the trial. At this meeting, the parties briefly explain to the judge their own positions on each issue. The judge then gives a brief opinion based on how he or she thinks the case could be resolved. This meeting is used to help settle cases.

Precedent***Sivungngani Piusiusimajuk***

A judicial decision or judgement that is cited/used as the authority for deciding a similar situation in the same manner.

Presentation Hearing (Child Protection)***Tusâttauningit Kaujisattaujuk***

An interim hearing at which a judge may give an interim or final order. Where CYFS applies for a protective intervention hearing, CYFS shall be given a date for a presentation hearing, which shall be held not later than 10 days after the date on which the application is filed. The purpose of a presentation hearing is for the judge to decide if

there is reason to believe that the child is in need of protection. Evidence can be presented from both sides. The presentation hearing is usually informal and does not normally take longer than a day. At this point the judge can decide to dismiss the application and send the child home. If the case for protective intervention is very strong then the judge might make a decision as to how the child will be protected. Most often a judge will leave the final decision for a second hearing and will then have to decide who will care for the child in the interim.

Protective Intervention Hearing (Child Protection)

Paigijaugutet Tusâttajut

Within the next day of a child having been removed, CYFS must file an application for an order of a judge that the child is in need of protective intervention and for a protective intervention hearing which must be held no later than 30 days after the child's removal. At the time of the hearing the judge will decide if CYFS needs to protect the child. If the judge decides that they do, then the judge must decide how the child will be protected. The child may be returned to the parent(s) but with the condition that a social worker will monitor the family for up to six months. The child may be placed in the custody of another family member or someone important to the child. CYFS may be given temporary or continuous custody of the child.

Provisional Order

UtakKigialik kajusikKâinnagu Angittaugiamik

A child support order that is made in one province but has no legal effect until it is confirmed in another province.

Publication Ban

TusagatsaliuttaugiaKangngitut

A court order or law that prohibits the publication of information that might identify a complainant, offender, child, or witness, or prohibits the publication of a report of the hearing or trial or a specified part of the hearing or trial.

Quash***Kujanâttaujuk***

To terminate or void something.

Recipient***Akilittaujutsak***

In family law cases, a person who is entitled to receive support under an order or agreement. Also called a payee.

Reciprocating Jurisdiction***Silatâni Prâvinsiup Adjigettitauningit***

In family law cases, another province, territory or country that has entered into an agreement with NL for the enforcement of support orders and the making or changing of support orders. Reciprocating jurisdictions are listed in a regulation under the *Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act*.

Reconnection Process***ÂkKiutigasuajut***

Where there has been a breakdown in the parent-child relationship, this is a service offered by Family Justice Services where re-establishing the relationship is explored.

Removal (Child Protection)***Tigujaujuk AngajukKânganit***

In child protection cases, to remove a child from her or his parents or the person having care of the child and take him or her to a place of safety. A warrant is normally required in order to remove a child, except in exceptional circumstances (for instance, if the child is in immediate danger).

Removal of Youth in Exceptional Circumstances (Child Protection)***Tigujaujuk Inosuttuk PaigijaugiaKalimmat***

Where a director or social worker believes on reasonable grounds that (a) a youth is in need of protective intervention (b) a less intrusive course of action is not available or will not adequately

protect the youth; and (c) the director or social worker considers the circumstances to be of an exceptional nature, the director or social worker may remove the youth. See §24 of CYFS Act.

Request for Family Justice Services

Ikajuttaugumajut Ilaget Ikajuttauvinginnut

When both parents wish to access Family Justice Services without a court application, they both may complete a document called a “Request for Family Justice Services”.

Rescind

NukKatitaujuk

To cancel.

Rescind Continuous Order (Child Protection)

NukKatitaugutik (Nalunaikkutanga)

To cancel or revoke a continuous order. If the court gives permission, under certain circumstances, a person can apply to the court to rescind a continuous custody order. See §44 of CYFS Act.

Reserved Judgement

NukKagalânnik Kaujisagasuamut

When the judge postpones making a decision to research, study the law, or review the evidence presented during the proceeding.

Respondent

kiujaugutik

A person against whom a claim is made in an application, answer or appeal.

Response

kiugutik

The formal answer or reply to a court application. It should address the claims made by the Applicant and state clearly the reason the Respondent is defending the action.

Restraining Order**_____ -giaKangngituk**

1. In family law cases, an order restraining harassment that prohibits a person from molesting, annoying, harassing or communicating with her/his spouse, her/his children, or a person having custody.
2. In family law cases, an order stopping one spouse from selling or depleting joint property.

Return of Child at Any Time (Child Protection)***Utittitauok Sugusik Kangatuinnak***

A child may be returned to the parent from whom the child was removed at any time where (i) circumstances have changed so that the child in the opinion of CYFS no longer needs protective intervention; or (ii) the parent enters into an agreement that is considered by CYFS to be adequate to protect the child. See §46 of CYFS Act.

Risk Assessment (Child Protection)***Ilimanattunemmangâta Kaujisautik***

Standardised system to identify, assess, respond, and document the risk of maltreatment of a child / of children.

Risk of Emotional Harm (Child Protection)***UKumaitatitaugajattuk***

There is a possibility that a child will be harmed on an emotional level.

Rules of Court***Piusingit Idluatsaiviup***

The written procedures which govern the proceedings in the court and which are to be followed by the parties.

Safety Assessment (Child Protection)***kamagijautsiamangât Kaujisattuk***

Initial assessment of a child's immediate safety.

Safety Plan (Child Protection)***kamatsiasongugutik***

A written document which states what the parents will do to ensure the safety of a child.

Separation***Aviutigasuajok***

In family law cases, where spouses are living separate and apart and one or both of them has the intention of ending the relationship.

Separation Agreement***AngiKatigejok Aviutigiamik***

Agreement by two people, who cohabited and have separated, on their respective rights and obligations.

Service***Tunijaujuk Alakkasâjak***

The formal delivery of a legal document to the required person in accordance with the rules of court.

Settlement Conference***IdluatsataukKâtinnagu Kaujisattaujuk***

A short meeting with a judge who is not going to be hearing the trial. At this meeting, the parties briefly explain to the judge their own positions on each issue. The judge then gives a brief opinion based on how he or she thinks the case could be resolved. This meeting is used to help settle cases.

Shared Custody***Agvagettitaujok***

According to the Child Support Guidelines, shared custody is when the children live at least 40% of the time with each parent. Note: the only place where this term is found in legislation is in the Child Support Guidelines. It is defined in the context of the amount of time a child lives with each parent.

Sole Custody (Child Support Context)***Tigumiajutuak Akilittaujuk***

The child lives mainly with the person receiving child support.

Sole Custody (Parenting Context)***Tigumiajutuak***

In a sole custody arrangement the children live primarily with one parent who has decision making responsibility. The other parent usually has the right to have the children spend time with him or her and request and receive information about the children.

Solemnization of Marriage Act***Maligatsak katititaugiamut***

In Newfoundland & Labrador, the legal requirements for getting married can be found in the Solemnization of Marriage Act.

Special Expenses***Pimmagittut Akilittaugialet***

Special expenses are expenses that the amounts in the child support tables may not cover. The guidelines define special expenses as expenses that are: (a) necessary because they are in a child's best interests, and (b) reasonable in relation to the means of the parents and of the child and consistent with the family's spending patterns prior to the separation.

Special expenses include:

- child-care expenses that a parent with whom the child lives incurs as a result of the parent's job, illness, disability or educational requirements for employment,
- the portion of a parent's medical and dental insurance premiums that provides coverage for the child,
- the child's health-care needs over and above that covered by insurance (for example, orthodontics, counselling, medication, eye care and other items) that exceed \$100 per year,
- the child's extraordinary expenses for extracurricular activities,
- the child's extraordinary expenses for primary and secondary education or other educational programs, and,
- the child's expenses for post-secondary education.

Split Custody***Avittitaumajut Suguset***

According to the Child Support Guidelines, split custody is when the parents have more than one child and each parent has sole custody (as defined by the Child Support Guidelines) of one child. In other words, one or more children live mainly with one parent and one or more children live mainly with the other parent.

Spousal Support***Aippaminut Akiliutik***

Money paid by one spouse to another to contribute to the other spouse's living expenses.

Spouse***Aippak***

A person who lives with another person in a conjugal relationship, either inside or outside marriage. The length of time required to qualify as a spouse in situations outside of marriage is different under different statutes.

Standard of Proof***Nalunaititsigialik***

The amount of proof needed in order for one side of a dispute to prove their case in court. Balance of Probabilities: This is the standard of proof used in civil and family matters. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt: This is the standard of proof used in criminal matters. This higher standard of proof reflects the potentially serious consequences (loss of liberty) in criminal cases.

Standing***Pivitsak***

A party's right to make a legal claim or seek judicial redress.

Statement of Financial Information***kenaujalittâjut***

See *Financial Statement*.

Subpoena (Witness)***Tilijaugutik IdluatsaiviliaKujaugiamut***

A document that compels a person to attend proceedings as a witness in order to give testimony.

Substituted Service***Asiagut Tunijaujuk***

When the required person can not be served in accordance with the regular rules an application to serve the documents in a different way can be made. For example, an application to request permission to serve a relative of the required person in place of the required person.

Summons***KaikKujaugutik Idluatsaivimmut***

A document issued by a court, agency, board or commission, or another person, requiring a person to attend and to produce documents or other things.

Supervised Access (Child Protection)***IlaKainnagialik***

Access visits with the child that take place in the presence of a third party, to ensure safety. The person is not usually named but normally is an employee of CYFS. It is not necessarily court ordered. Supervised access is generally ordered in situations where the Court believes it is necessary for the welfare or best interests of the children.

Supervision Order (Child Protection)***Sugusiligijet takugiattugutinga***

An order under the authority of the Child, Youth and Family Services Act where a child in need of protection is allowed to remain in its own home but may be visited, and the parents supervised, by a social worker acting with the authority of the Director of Child, Youth and Family Services.

Support***Ikajotik kenaujak***

Monetary assistance that a person provides for her or his dependant(s). For example, child support or spousal support.

Support Enforcement Program***Atuinnaunginnagialik***

The Support Enforcement Program (SEP) is a service provided by the Support Enforcement Division of the provincial Department of Justice. It is a program designed to make the exchange of spousal and/or child support payments run as smoothly as possible.

Telewarrant (Child Protection)***Tigusigutik UKâlautikkut***

When, in the opinion of a director or social worker, it is not practical to appear in person before a judge to apply for a warrant, the director or social worker can make the application by telephone or some other means of telecommunication. The Act sets out rules about how the telewarrant should be sought. See §25 of CYFS Act.

Temporary Custody Order (Child Protection)***Tigumiattaugalâgutik***

An order under the authority of the Child, Youth and Family Services Act whereby a child is removed from her/his usual home on a temporary basis, in the hope that the situation will be improved so that the child can be returned to her/his own home. The child will either: (i) be placed in the care of someone (with that person's consent) other than the child's parent from whom the child was removed – under the supervision of CYFS; or (ii) be placed in the temporary care of CYFS. There are time limits for such orders (see §36 of CYFS Act). When a director has been granted temporary custody, CYFS has the right to make decisions about the child for the duration of the order. However, the child cannot be adopted during that time (unless the parent from whom the child was removed gives consent), and CYFS must obtain the parent's consent for medical treatment of the child unless CYFS is granted a special order under §32 of CYFS Act.

Testimony***UKattausimajuk***

The evidence given by a witness.

Transcript***Titigattaumajut***

The record of oral testimony in a legal proceeding that was taken by a court reporter.

Uncontested***Akigattutaungngituk***

A case, or a step in a case, which is not defended by the responding party.

Undue Hardship***UKillititaugutik***

In child support cases, a judge may order an amount different than the Child Support Guideline amount when the judge is convinced that ordering that amount would cause excessive financial difficulty to one of the parties involved. In order to convince the court that there is undue hardship, the person claiming it must be able to show that (s)he has a good reason to claim undue hardship (the court will only accept a limited number of reasons) and the person must show that her or his household is at a lower standard of living than the other parent's.

Unjust Enrichment***Taimângungngitulisimajuk***

A benefit obtained by one person at the expense of another, without a legal justification for it.

Variance / Variation***Asiangngusimajuk***

Change to an existing order.

Variance / Variation (Child Protection)***Asiangngusimajuk***

Change to an existing order. §60 of CYFS Act states: Where an order has been made under this Act, a judge may, upon application accompanied by evidence to the satisfaction of the judge that the circumstances relating to the child have changed since the original order was given, vary the order.

Vary***Asitâttajuk***

To change.

Victim Services (Child Protection)***Pilukâttausimajunik Ikajuttet***

The NL Department of Justice offers this program which assists victims through the criminal justice process. A variety of services are offered to victims such as: general information about the criminal justice system, specific case updates, help with writing a victim impact statement, court orientation, counselling, and referrals.

Voluntary Care Agreement (Child Protection)***TigumiattauKujjuk***

Parents agree to voluntarily place their children with someone (usually relatives) for a period of time. The agreement can be terminated by either the Department or the parent whenever they wish.

Waive***Sakkuinik***

To abandon a right or to refrain from insisting on a right or a formality.

Warrant (Child Protection)***Tigusigutik***

A court order which authorises a director or social worker to enter a premises or vehicle or board a vessel or aircraft, by force if necessary, to remove a child. Note: A warrant is normally required before a child can be removed except in exceptional circumstances (such as if a child is in immediate risk of harm if they wait to obtain a warrant). There are other exceptions as well. See §23 (6) of CYFS Act.

Witness***Kaujimajuk***

One who, in the course of judicial processes, provides evidence to assist a party or the court in a trial.

Youth (Child Protection)***Inosuttuk***

A person who is 16 years of age or over but under 18. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Youth Care Agreement (Child Protection)***Inosuttunik kamagiamik Angiutik***

A director or social worker may make a written agreement for services with a youth who (a) cannot in the opinion of the director or social worker remain with or be re-established in the youth's family, temporarily or permanently; or (b) has no parent or other person willing or able to provide care to the youth. Note: The initial term of an agreement shall not exceed 6 months but the agreement may be renewed for additional terms of up to 6 months each. An agreement under this section may be made, even if the youth is not or has not been in the care or custody of a director, but shall not continue beyond the youth's eighteenth birthday unless the young person has been in the care or custody of the director before her or his sixteenth birthday, in which case the agreement may be extended until her or his twenty-first birthday or school leaving, whichever event occurs first. See §11 of CYFS Act.

Ilagenut Ildluatsaivimmi UKauset amma Ilagenut Ikajuttauvel

Court Procedures and Family Justice Services

Act [also called Law, Legislation, Statute]

PikKujak / Maligatsak

The laws of the country and provinces are called Acts. Acts are also referred to as statutes and legislation.

Adjournment [also called Postponement]

NukKagalânnik

The temporary delay in a Court proceeding. A case might be adjourned for a few hours, a few days, or for months.

Affidavit

Allatausimajuk Nalâgojunik Nalunaikkutak

A written statement or declaration of facts that is sworn or affirmed to be true. A party or witness may sometimes file an affidavit as a way of giving evidence in court.

Affidavit of Service [also: Proof of Service]

Âjausimajuk

An affidavit certifying that a document has been served on a party.

COURT PROCEDURES AND FAMILY JUSTICE SERVICES

Affirmation

Suliniannigânnik

A solemn declaration made by a person to tell the truth in court or in an affidavit.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (General)

Asiagut AngiKatiget

Resolving conflict through means other than going to court. Examples include mediation or arbitration.

Amicus Curiae

IkKatuijigiallak

Latin for "friend of the court." A lawyer who assists the court during the course of a hearing, to represent a position or interest, usually at the court's request.

Annulment

Sulingngitumik katititausimajok

A declaration by a judge that a marriage is invalid. If a marriage is annulled, it is as if the marriage never legally occurred.

Appeal

kamagijaugiallagumannik

A written document is filed to request that a decision made by a court be reviewed by a higher court. The person seeking to appeal must have proper grounds to appeal. This means there must be a legal reason to appeal (for example, the judge made a mistake when applying the law to the case).

Appeal Period

kamagijaugiallagumajop Ullusangit NâjikKâtinnagit

The time limit within which an appeal can be made.

Appellant

kamagijaugiallagumajuk

The party or person bringing an appeal.

Applicant

Kinugautiliuji

A person who makes or starts an application in court.

Application

Kinugautik

1. The commencement of a proceeding in a court by way of filing the appropriate court form.
2. A request to a court for a ruling or decision.

Application to Vary

Kinugautimmik Asiangngutitsigumajuk

An application to the Court to change an existing order.

Attorney [also: Lawyer]

IkKatuiji

A term for lawyer. Also called counsel.

Binding

Malittaugialik

1. Mandatory (required).
2. When applied to a court decision, required to be followed in cases with similar circumstances.

Breach

SiKumitsinik

A violation or infraction of a law or obligation.

Case

killisiniagutitsak

A matter brought before the court for a decision.

COURT PROCEDURES AND FAMILY JUSTICE SERVICES

Case Law

killisiniagutitsak Maligatsak

Judge-made law and legal decisions from previous cases that form precedents for future cases. Depending on what level of court, case law can be binding or just persuasive.

Case Management

PivitsaKattitaugiamut Piusik

A process that gives parties in dispute scheduled opportunities to discuss the case in order to streamline proceedings.

Case Management Meeting

Kaujitsiutik Kanuk PijuKaniammangât

An informal meeting between a judge and parties or their counsel to discuss and to potentially resolve issues related to the management of Court proceedings with a view to achieving the following purposes: (a) ensuring that maximum benefit is gained from each trial day; (b) making more efficient use of Court resources; (c) ensuring adequate and accurate amounts of time are reserved for trial; and (d) providing for the public interest in access to justice in a timely and cost effective manner.

Certify a Copy

Sulijumik Allatausimajop Adjinga

To formally acknowledge in writing that a copy is an accurate copy of the original document. The certification of a document acts as an assurance that the photocopy is a true and accurate copy of the original. This is useful where it is impractical to provide or show the original document.

Cohabitation Agreement

AngiKatigesimajok

Agreement by two people who are not married to each other, but are living together as a couple or will be living together. The agreement normally outlines their rights and obligations to each other during the time they live together, or in the event they separate, or die.

Common Law Relationship

katitausimagatik IllumiuKatigek

Two people are considered to be in a common law relationship when they live together in a conjugal (married-like) relationship without having been legally married.

Consent Order (General)

Angigutiup Nalunaikkutanga

An order made by the court based upon the agreement of the parties.

Contract

kântrâktet

A written or oral agreement that is legally binding.

Costs

Sâlagjausimajuk akilegialik

A money award made by a court for expenses in bringing or defending a legal proceeding or step in a proceeding. Costs are intended to help compensate the successful party for her/his legal expenses as a result of being in Court. Costs may also be ordered against a person who fails to follow the Court's directions or instructions before or during a step in the case.

Counselling (Family Justice Services)

Mamisainnik

For the purpose of Family Justice Services, counselling is provided to help parents and/or children who need help adjusting emotionally to separation.

Court Clerk

Idluatsaivimmi SuliaKatti

Court staff who work at the court. In the courtroom court clerks open the court, announce the judge, announce cases, record the proceedings and administer oaths for witnesses. Court clerks also have other duties outside their courtroom work.

COURT PROCEDURES AND FAMILY JUSTICE SERVICES

Default

Nâlangngituk

Default is the failure to do something. Examples are not obeying the terms of a Court order or not filing documents the Court needs.

Default Judgement

SakKisimangngimat

A judgement obtained where the respondent fails to defend against the applicant's claim.

Dispute Resolution

Asiagut AngiKatiget

Ways to resolve conflict without going before a judge. See *Alternative Dispute Resolution*.

Docket

Idluatsataugatsait

A list of the Court matters to be heard on a particular day in Court.

Domestic Contract

Ilagenut AngiKatigegutik

In family law, a contract between people setting out their obligations towards and expectations of each other. Types of domestic agreements include: marriage contracts, cohabitation agreements and separation agreements.

Domestic Violence

Pilukânnik

Any or all of the many different forms of abuse and mistreatment that people may experience in their intimate domestic relationships.

Enforcement

PikKujiutik

Where one party takes measures under the law or with permission of the court to compel the other party to obey a court order.

Evidence

Nalâgut SakKititaujut

Statements, information, and things that are used in court to prove or disprove an alleged fact.

Ex Parte Application

Immigolingadluni tataisimajuk

Latin term, meaning made in the absence of the opposing party. This is a type of Court application which is made on behalf of only one party, without notice to any other party.

Examination

Apitsutik (Direct Examination) /

Apitsutaugjallanik (Cross-examination)

The questioning of a witness under oath or affirmation.

Direct Examination: The questioning of a witness in a trial or other proceeding, conducted by the party who called the witness to testify.

Cross Examination: The examination of a witness by an opposing party to develop or test the truth of evidence given by the witness during direct examination.

Exhibit

Takugatsak

A paper, document or piece of physical evidence provided to the Court at a trial or hearing or as a part of an affidavit.

Expert

Kaujimallagijuk

A person who has developed skill and knowledge on a subject and is accepted by a court as being able to form opinions on evidence presented to assist the judge.

Family Justice Counsellor

Ilagennik Mamisaiji

Counsellor who works for Family Justice Services.

COURT PROCEDURES AND FAMILY JUSTICE SERVICES

Family Justice Mediator

Nâladluni Ikajuttik Ilagennik

A mediator is a trained, impartial third party who helps two or more parties discuss a dispute and work toward a solution that is acceptable to all parties. Mediators do not judge who is wrong or right. They encourage people to focus on common interests and to work towards a mutually acceptable solution. Family Justice Services employs mediators who work specifically with people who are in family law disputes.

Family Justice Services

Ilagenut Ikajuttauvet

Family Justice Services (FJS) offers services that assist families in resolving their own separation and divorce issues. FJSD places emphasis on the needs of children and promotes dispute resolution outside the Court.

Family Law

Ilaget Maligatsangit

The laws that deal with family-related issues such as divorce, custody and access, division of property, support, etc..

Fees

Akilittaugialet

1. A charge for services.
2. Court fees payable in various proceedings as set out by regulation.

File (verb)

Titigattausimajut

To formally submit a document to the court.

Hearing

Kaujisataunnik

Generic [general] label to describe a court proceeding.

In Camera

Immigolingadlutik katimajut

Private/closed; said of hearings that are not open to the public or the media.

Interim Order / Interlocutory Order

Maligatsaliuttâgalâjuk

An order that is valid for a specified period of time or until there is a final order. It does not finally dispose of the case or claim before the Court.

Leave of the Court

Kinugannik Idluatsaijimmut

Permission of the judge or court.

Legal Aid

Maligatsatigut Ikajectti

Legal services mainly funded by government to assist those who are financially unable to retain a lawyer privately. The Newfoundland and Labrador Legal Aid Commission administers NL's legal aid program, which includes legal aid offices, duty counsel, and certificates for private lawyers.

Legislation [also called Act, Law, Statute]

MaligatsatuKait / Maligatsaliak

See Act.

Limitation Period

PivitsaKattatiuningata Uvlusanga

The statutory time limit for commencing a legal proceeding. Statutory means set out in law.

Litigation

Piuset Idluatsaivimmi

Legal proceedings before a court.

Marriage Contract

katititaugutimmut AngiKatigegutik

A contract entered into by two persons who are married to each other, or who intend to marry each other, in which they agree on their respective rights and obligations during the marriage, or in case of separation, divorce, annulment, or death.

Mediation (Family Justice)

Nâladluni Ikajuttik Akigattotijunik

A type of alternative dispute resolution in which a trained, impartial mediator helps the parties reach agreements about issues such as custody/access and child support.

Oath

killigiutjinik

A solemn declaration, followed by a swearing to God or an honoured deity, whereby the person promises to tell the truth.

Parent Information Session

AngajukKât Kanuk Pigajammangânnik UKaudjutaujok

Family Justice Services provides Parent Information Sessions for parents who no longer live together. These sessions cover a number of topics including: The emotional, physical and economic impacts of separation and divorce, general legal information, children's needs following separation and developing communication skills.

Party

Idluatsaivimmegialik

1. A person by or against whom a legal action is brought.
2. The people who make promises to each other in a contract.

Precedent

Sivungngani Piusiusimajuk

A judicial decision or judgement that is cited/used as the authority for deciding a similar situation in the same manner.

Provisional Order

UtakKigialik kajusikKâinnagu angittaugiamik

A child support order that is made in one province but has no legal effect until it is confirmed in another province.

Publication Ban

TusagatsaliuttaugiaKangngitut

A court order or law that prohibits the publication of information that might identify a complainant, offender, child, or witness, or prohibits the publication of a report of the hearing or trial or a specified part of the hearing or trial.

Quash

Kujanâttaujuk

To terminate or void something.

Reconnection Process

ÂkKiutigasuajut

Where there has been a breakdown in the parent-child relationship, this is a service offered by Family Justice Services where re-establishing the relationship is explored.

Request for Family Justice Services

Ikajuttaugumajut Ilaget Ikajuttauvinginnut

When both parents wish to access Family Justice Services without a court application, they both may complete a document called a "Request for Family Justice Services".

Rescind

NukKatitaujuk

To cancel.

Reserved Judgement

NukKagalânnik Kaujisagasuamut

When the judge postpones making a decision to research, study the law, or review the evidence presented during the proceeding.

COURT PROCEDURES AND FAMILY JUSTICE SERVICES

Respondent

kiujaugutik

A person against whom a claim is made in an application, answer or appeal.

Response

kiugutik

The formal answer or reply to a court application. It should address the claims made by the Applicant and state clearly the reason the Respondent is defending the action.

Restraining Order

_____giaKangngituk

1. In family law cases, an order restraining harassment that prohibits a person from molesting, annoying, harassing or communicating with her/his spouse, her/his children, or a person having custody.
2. In family law cases, an order stopping one spouse from selling or depleting joint property.

Rules of Court

Piusingit Idluatsaiviup

The written procedures which govern the proceedings in the court and which are to be followed by the parties.

Separation

Aviutigasuajok

In family law cases, where spouses are living separate and apart and one or both of them has the intention of ending the relationship.

Separation Agreement

AngiKatigejok Aviutigiamik

Agreement by two people, who cohabited and have separated, on their respective rights and obligations.

Service

Tunijaujuk Alakkasâjak

The formal delivery of a legal document to the required person in accordance with the rules of court.

Settlement Conference

IdluatsataukKâtinnagu Kaujisattaujuk

A short meeting with a judge who is not going to be hearing the trial. At this meeting, the parties briefly explain to the judge their own positions on each issue. The judge then gives a brief opinion based on how he or she thinks the case could be resolved. This meeting is used to help settle cases.

Solemnization of Marriage Act

Maligatsak katititaugiamut

In Newfoundland & Labrador, the legal requirements for getting married can be found in the *Solemnization of Marriage Act*.

Standard of Proof

Nalunaititsigialik

The amount of proof needed in order for one side of a dispute to prove their case in court. Balance of Probabilities: This is the standard of proof used in civil and family matters. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt: This is the standard of proof used in criminal matters. This higher standard of proof reflects the potentially serious consequences (loss of liberty) in criminal cases.

Standing

Pivitsak

A party's right to make a legal claim or seek judicial redress.

Subpoena (Witness)

Tilijaugutik IdluatsaiviliaKujaugiamut

A document that compels a person to attend proceedings as a witness in order to give testimony.

COURT PROCEDURES AND FAMILY JUSTICE SERVICES

Substituted Service

Asiagut Tunijaujuk

When the required person can not be served in accordance with the regular rules an application to serve the documents in a different way can be made. For example, an application to request permission to serve a relative of the required person in place of the required person.

Summons

KaikKujaugutik Idluatsaivimmut

A document issued by a court, agency, board or commission, or another person, requiring a person to attend and to produce documents or other things.

Testimony

UKattausimajuk

The evidence given by a witness.

Transcript

Titigattaumajut

The record of oral testimony in a legal proceeding that was taken by a court reporter.

Uncontested

Akigattutaungngituk

A case, or a step in a case, which is not defended by the responding party.

Variance / Variation

Asiangngusimajuk

Change to an existing order.

Vary

Asitâttaujuk

To change.

Waive

Sakkuinik

To abandon a right or to refrain from insisting on a right or a formality.

Witness

Kaujimajuk

One who, in the course of judicial processes, provides evidence to assist a party or the court in a trial.

Suguset Paigijaugutinginnut UKauset

Child Protection Terms

Agreements Under Section 63 of CYFS Act

AngiKatiget

Child, Youth and Family Services representatives (such as the director or social workers) can enter into an agreement for services with a person who is taking care of a child (or providing care to a child).

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Asiagut AngiKatiget

Resolving conflict through means other than going to court. Examples of alternative dispute resolution processes include family group conferences, pre-trial settlement conferences and mediation. See §13 of CYFS Act.

Assessment

Kaujisattaunik

In child protection cases, an analysis by a qualified professional who investigates, assesses and reports on the needs of the child/ren and the ability of the parties to meet those needs.

CHILD PROTECTION TERMS

Best Interests of the Child

Sugusinnut Nâmmagijaujut

When making a decision about a child under the CYFS Act, the most important consideration is the “best interests of the child.” All relevant factors must be considered when deciding what is in the child’s best interest including those factors set out in §9 of the CYFS Act.

Bridging Provision

Tigumiattaullajuk

Where a child is in the custody of a director or another person under a temporary order and an application for another order is filed but not heard before the expiration of the temporary order, the child shall remain in the custody of the director or other person to whom custody was granted under the temporary order until the application is heard and decided. See §40 of CYFS Act.

Care

Paigijaujuk

The physical daily care and nurturing of a child. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Care in the Home

Asinginnut Paigijaujuk

When a director or social worker believes a child is without adequate supervision when premises are entered under the CYFS Act, the director or social worker can arrange for short term care in the home to be provided to the child until other adequate supervision is available. This period of “care in the home” cannot be longer than 72 hours. See §22 of CYFS Act.

Caregiver

Paitsijik

A person with whom a child is placed for care with the approval of a director and who, by agreement with a director, has assumed responsibility for the care of a child but does not include a parent. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Caregiver Home

Paigijauvik

Sometimes referred to as *Foster Home*. A home which has been approved by Child, Youth and Family Services for the care of children in need of protection.

Child

Sugusik

A person actually or apparently under the age of 16 years of age. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Child Abuse

Pilukâttausimajuk

Any action or series of actions that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a child. Abuse can include physical harm, sexual molestation or exploitation, or emotional or psychological harm.

Child in Need of Protective Intervention

Sugusik Paigijaugialik

The Child, Youth and Family Services Act is normally triggered when there is a child in need of protective intervention. There are a number of possible indicators that a child is in need of protective intervention which are set out in §14 of the CYFS Act.

Child Protection Case

Paigijaugutik

A case in which a party, generally a representative acting on behalf of Child, Youth and Family Services, files an application under the Child, Youth and Family Services Act.

Child, Youth and Family Services Act

Maligatsak

This provincial law applies primarily to child protection proceedings such as those where the Director of Child, Youth and Family Services has taken a child into care and asks the Court to determine if the child should be returned to a parent or left in the custody of the

CHILD PROTECTION TERMS

Director either temporarily or permanently. It is the law that child protection social workers must operate under in Newfoundland & Labrador.

Consent

Angigutik

To give permission or agree to something.

Consent Order

Angigutiup Nalunaikkutanga

When a parent agrees to an order made under the CYFS Act. Before the judge accepts the consent order, the judge must be satisfied that the wishes of the child have been considered, and that the parent consenting has been informed that (s)he may be represented by a lawyer and understands the nature and consequences of the consent. See §58 of CYFS Act.

Continuous Custody Order

Tigumiattaugiallatâgutiup Nalunaikkutanga

A court order removing a child from the care of her or his parents or guardians permanently and entrusting the child to the Director of Child, Youth and Family Services. The director becomes the sole custodian of the child, and the director may consent to the adoption of the child, and also consent to medical treatment for the child. Such an order ends when the child reaches 16, the child marries, or the court rescinds the order. There are circumstances when an application can be made to have such an order rescinded. See §44 of CYFS Act.

Custody

AngajukKângata Pivitsangit

The rights and responsibilities of a parent in respect of a child. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Custody Review Committees

Tigumiattaunik katimajet

Each regional health authority must establish a committee of people who annually review all the cases of children who are in continuous

SUGUSET PAIGIJAUGUTINGINNUT UKAUSET

care. This committee reports to the authority's director on the care of the children in question. See §76 of CYFS Act.

Delegated Authority

Asinga Tilijaujuk

When a social worker is not available, the director can delegate authority to another person to perform the duties of that person.

Director of Child, Youth and Family Services (Regional)

Aulatsjik

An official whose duty it is to ensure that the provisions of the Child, Youth and Family Services Act are carried out. Each regional health authority appoints its own director of CYFS Act. There is also a provincial director.

Domestic Violence

Pilukânnik

Any or all of the many different forms of abuse and mistreatment that people may experience in their intimate domestic relationships.

Duty to Report

Kaujitsigialik

When a person has information that a child is or may be in need of protection, the person must immediately report the matter to a CYFS director, social worker or peace officer. It is an offence not to do so. See §15 of CYFS Act.

Emergency Protection Order – EPO (Child Protection)

Tuaviutaugialik Paitsiutik

An EPO is a court order that can be granted quickly in cases of family violence. To get an EPO the applicant needs to have lived in a conjugal relationship or had a child with the person who is being violent. This includes married, common law, and same sex couples. It can allow police to remove the alleged abuser from the home, take away any firearms or weapons, give the applicant temporary custody of the home and the children, and any other conditions the court thinks necessary. The police can make an application for an EPO 24 hours a day. As well, an application for an EPO can be made by an

CHILD PROTECTION TERMS

individual, or a lawyer on her/his behalf.

Emotional Harm

UKumaitsatitaujuk

Harm to child on an emotional level. See §14 of CYFS Act.

Family Group Conference

Ilaget katimattitauningit

A family group conference is an ADR method which brings together members of the parent's/child's family as well as others. The aim is to attempt to address and resolve issues which the parent may have. See §13 of CYFS Act.

Family Services Agreements

Allatausimajut AngiKatigegutet

A director or social worker may provide services to children, youth and families, and may enter into written agreements with respect to the services to be provided and the responsibilities of each party to an agreement. See §10(1) of CYFS Act.

Interim Care

Paigijaulaullatuk

This is temporary care without an order. In cases where a child is removed, (s)he is considered to be in the "interim care" of a director immediately after removal. The child remains in interim care until (s)he is either returned to the parent from whom (s)he was removed within 72 hours of removal, or a judge makes an order at a presentation hearing. During the time a child is in interim care the director or a social worker can allow the child to be examined by a health care professional and also consent to necessary routine health care for the child where the parent cannot be contacted if, in the opinion of a qualified health practitioner, the health care should be provided without delay. See §27 of CYFS Act.

Interview of the Child

Apitsutaujuk Sugusik

The CYFS Act states that people who have custody of a child or are entrusted with the care of a child must permit the child to be visited

SUGUSET PAIGIJAUGUTINGINNUT UKAUSSET

and interviewed by a director or social worker, and allow such an interview to be done in private at the place the child is located when the director or social worker deems it to be appropriate. See §17 of CYFS Act.

Joint Interview

KaujisaKatiget

In cases involving allegations of sexual or physical abuse, a social worker and the police will do a joint interview of the child.

Less Intrusive Course of Action

UKinnisakkut Paigijaujuk

An action which is less severe than removing a child, but still adequately protects the child.

Mediation

Akigattotijunik ÂkKisigasujut

Mediation is a process for working out disagreements with the help of a trained, impartial person (a mediator). Mediation allows disputes to be settled outside of court. Mediators do not judge who is wrong or right. They encourage people to focus on common interests and work towards a mutually acceptable solution.

Neglect

IkKagijaungngituk

In child protection cases, the failure by a parent or other caregiver to provide for a child's basic physical, emotional or developmental needs or to protect a child from harm or potential harm.

“No Contact” Orders

TakujaugiaKangngituk

Where there are reasonable grounds to believe that contact between a child and another person would cause the child to be in need of protective intervention, CYFS may apply to court for an order to prohibit contact between the child and that person. See §21 of CYFS Act.

CHILD PROTECTION TERMS

Notice of Removal of Child

Tigusiutik Sugusimmik

Where a child is removed (with or without warrant) from the care of a parent or other person, CYFS shall serve written notice of the removal on the parent and the child (where child is 12 or older) within 24 hours of the removal stating the reason why the child was removed. See §26 of CYFS Act.

Notification

Kaujitsiutik

To inform or advise of upcoming action.

Order where Location of Child not Disclosed

Sugusimmik Takugiattugutik

In cases where CYFS is denied access to a child where it is believed that such access is necessary to determine whether the child is in need of protective intervention, CYFS can apply to a judge for a specific order. Such orders can require that the person must disclose the location of the child, allow CYFS to interview and see the child, allow CYFS to remove the child for an interview or medical exam and authorise a medical practitioner to examine the child. See §18 of CYFS Act.

Out of Province Order

Silatâni Prâvinsiup Nalunaikkutanga

Where an order has been made in another province of Canada under provisions similar to those in the CYFS Act, the order has the same effect in this province as if it were an order made under the CYFS Act, unless it is ordered otherwise. See §61 of CYFS Act.

Parent of a Child

AngajukKânga Sugusiup

"Parent of a child" means (i) the custodial parent of a child (including mother, father or step-parent), (ii) a non-custodial parent who regularly exercises or attempts to exercise rights of access, (iii) a person to whom custody of a child has been granted by a written agreement or by a judge, or (iv) a person with whom a child resides, except a caregiver. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Participation by Child

Sugusiup Tusâttaugusinga Idluatsaivimmi

Where a child who is the subject of a hearing under the CYFS Act requests that her/his views be known at the hearing, the judge has a number of options. These include meeting with the child with or without the other parties and their lawyers; permitting the child to testify at the hearing; considering written material submitted by the child; or allowing the child to express her/his views in some other way. See §53 of CYFS Act.

Placement Considerations

Namotsianiammangât kamagijautsianinga

Factors which must be considered when deciding where a removed child should be placed. For example, the placement should be least disruptive to a child, it is important to keep siblings together, contact with family or other significant people are important. Consideration should first be given to placing the child with a relative or a person with whom the child has a significant relationship. See §62 of CYFS Act.

Plan of Care

Pannaigutik

In child protection cases, a written plan developed by a social worker, a parent or other person who wishes to be involved in the child's life that sets out such things as arrangements for where the children will live, access rights for parents or caregivers, education, activities, support services or counselling for the child and family.

Pre-trial Settlement Conference

IdluatsataukKâtinnagu Kaujisattaujuk

A short meeting with a judge who is not going to be hearing the trial. At this meeting, the parties briefly explain to the judge their own positions on each issue. The judge then gives a brief opinion based on how he or she thinks the case could be resolved. This meeting is used to help settle cases.

CHILD PROTECTION TERMS

Presentation Hearing (Child Protection)

Tusâttauningit Kaujisattaujut

An interim hearing at which a judge may give an interim or final order. Where CYFS applies for a protective intervention hearing, CYFS shall be given a date for a presentation hearing, which shall be held not later than 10 days after the date on which the application is filed. The purpose of a presentation hearing is for the judge to decide if there is reason to believe that the child is in need of protection. Evidence can be presented from both sides. The presentation hearing is usually informal and does not normally take longer than a day. At this point the judge can decide to dismiss the application and send the child home. If the case for protective intervention is very strong then the judge might make a decision as to how the child will be protected. Most often a judge will leave the final decision for a second hearing and will then have to decide who will care for the child in the interim.

Protective Intervention Hearing

Paigijaugutet Tusâttaujut

Within the next day of a child having been removed, CYFS must file an application for an order of a judge that the child is in need of protective intervention and for a protective intervention hearing which must be held no later than 30 days after the child's removal. At the time of the hearing the judge will decide if CYFS needs to protect the child. If the judge decides that they do, then the judge must decide how the child will be protected. The child may be returned to the parent(s) but with the condition that a social worker will monitor the family for up to six months. The child may be placed in the custody of another family member or someone important to the child. CYFS may be given temporary or continuous custody of the child.

Removal

Tigujaujuk AngajukKânganit

In child protection cases, to remove a child from her or his parents or the person having care of the child and take him or her to a place of safety. A warrant is normally required in order to remove a child, except in exceptional circumstances (for instance, if the child is in immediate danger).

Removal of Youth in Exceptional Circumstances

Tigujaujuk Inosuttuk PaigijaugiaKalimmat

Where a director or social worker believes on reasonable grounds that (a) a youth is in need of protective intervention (b) a less intrusive course of action is not available or will not adequately protect the youth; and (c) the director or social worker considers the circumstances to be of an exceptional nature, the director or social worker may remove the youth. See §24 of CYFS Act.

Rescind Continuous Order

NukKatitaugutik (Nalunaikkutanga)

To cancel or revoke a continuous order. If the court gives permission, under certain circumstances, a person can apply to the court to rescind a continuous custody order. See §44 of CYFS Act.

Return of Child at Any Time

Utittitausok Sugusik Kangatuinnak

A child may be returned to the parent from whom the child was removed at any time where (i) circumstances have changed so that the child in the opinion of CYFS no longer needs protective intervention; or (ii) the parent enters into an agreement that is considered by CYFS to be adequate to protect the child. See §46 of CYFS Act.

Risk Assessment

Ilimanattunemmangâta Kaujisautik

Standardised system to identify, assess, respond, and document the risk of maltreatment of a child / of children.

Risk of Emotional Harm

UKumaitatitaugajattuk

There is a possibility that a child will be harmed on an emotional level.

Safety Assessment

kamagijautsiamangât Kaujisattuk

Initial assessment of a child's immediate safety.

CHILD PROTECTION TERMS

Safety Plan

kamatsiasongugutik

A written document which states what the parents will do to ensure the safety of a child.

Supervised Access

IlaKainnagialik

Access visits with the child that take place in the presence of a third party, to ensure safety. The person is not usually named but normally is an employee of CYFS. It is not necessarily court ordered.

Supervised access is generally ordered in situations where the Court believes it is necessary for the welfare or best interests of the children.

Supervision Order

Sugusiligijet takugiattugutinga

An order under the authority of the Child, Youth and Family Services Act where a child in need of protection is allowed to remain in its own home but may be visited, and the parents supervised, by a social worker acting with the authority of the Director of Child, Youth and Family Services.

Telewarrant

Tigusigutik UKâlautikkut

When, in the opinion of a director or social worker, it is not practical to appear in person before a judge to apply for a warrant, the director or social worker can make the application by telephone or some other means of telecommunication. The Act sets out rules about how the telewarrant should be sought. See §25 of CYFS Act.

Temporary Custody Order

Tigumiattaugalâgutik

An order under the authority of the Child, Youth and Family Services Act whereby a child is removed from her/his usual home on a temporary basis, in the hope that the situation will be improved so that the child can be returned to her/his own home. The child will either: (i) be placed in the care of someone (with that person's consent) other than the child's parent from whom the child was

SUGUSET PAIGIJAUGUTINGINNUT UKAUSSET

removed – under the supervision of CYFS; or (ii) be placed in the temporary care of CYFS. There are time limits for such orders (see §36 of CYFS Act). When a director has been granted temporary custody, CYFS has the right to make decisions about the child for the duration of the order. However, the child cannot be adopted during that time (unless the parent from whom the child was removed gives consent), and CYFS must obtain the parent's consent for medical treatment of the child unless CYFS is granted a special order under §32 of CYFS Act.

Variance / Variation

Asiangngusimajuk

Change to an existing order. §60 of CYFS Act states: Where an order has been made under this Act, a judge may, upon application accompanied by evidence to the satisfaction of the judge that the circumstances relating to the child have changed since the original order was given, vary the order.

Victim Services

Pilukâttausimajunik Ikajuttet

The NL Department of Justice offers this program which assists victims through the criminal justice process. A variety of services are offered to victims such as: general information about the criminal justice system, specific case updates, help with writing a victim impact statement, court orientation, counselling, and referrals.

Voluntary Care Agreement

TigumiattauKujijuk

Parents agree to voluntarily place their children with someone (usually relatives) for a period of time. The agreement can be terminated by either the Department or the parent whenever they wish.

Warrant

Tigusigutik

A court order which authorises a director or social worker to enter a premises or vehicle or board a vessel or aircraft, by force if necessary, to remove a child. Note: A warrant is normally required

CHILD PROTECTION TERMS

before a child can be removed except in exceptional circumstances (such as if a child is in immediate risk of harm if they wait to obtain a warrant). There are other exceptions as well. See §23 (6) of CYFS Act.

Youth

Inosuttuk

A person who is 16 years of age or over but under 18. See §2 of CYFS Act.

Youth Care Agreement

Inosuttunik kamagiamik Angiutik

A director or social worker may make a written agreement for services with a youth who (a) cannot in the opinion of the director or social worker remain with or be re-established in the youth's family, temporarily or permanently; or (b) has no parent or other person willing or able to provide care to the youth. Note: The initial term of an agreement shall not exceed 6 months but the agreement may be renewed for additional terms of up to 6 months each. An agreement under this section may be made, even if the youth is not or has not been in the care or custody of a director, but shall not continue beyond the youth's eighteenth birthday unless the young person has been in the care or custody of the director before her or his sixteenth birthday, in which case the agreement may be extended until her or his twenty-first birthday or school leaving, whichever event occurs first. See §11 of CYFS Act.

Tigumiannik Pigunnausillu UKauset

Custody and Access Terms

Access

Pigunnautik

In family law cases, access refers to the right of a parent (or another important person to a child, like a grandparent) who does not have custody of a child to spend time with the child/ren on a regular basis. Access usually includes the right to request and receive information on the child/ren's health, education and well-being. Note: Types of access include reasonable access, specified access, and supervised access.

Access Schedule

Ulluliuttausimajut Takugiattugiamut

If parents can agree on a time and place for access, they can make the decisions surrounding this issue. However, if a decision can not be agreed upon, the Court will likely impose an "access schedule". It is a schedule which outlines when the child/ren will spend time with the parent (or other person who has access).

CUSTODY AND ACCESS TERMS

Access, Reasonable

AngiKatigetsiajut Takugiattugiamut

A type of access which allows the non-custodial parent (or another important person, such as a grandparent) to visit with the child/ren at agreed upon times. Reasonable access gives parents the flexibility to make their own arrangements. Reasonable access works where the parents can agree upon what is reasonable.

Access, Specified

Kangaulippat Takugiattutausot

A type of access which sets out certain times for the non-custodial parent (or another important person, like a grandparent) to be able to spend time with the child/ren.

Access, Supervised

IlaKainnagialik Takugiattuliguni

A type of access which allows the non-custodial parent (or another important person, like a grandparent) to spend time with the child/ren but only with another adult present. Usually, the supervising adult will be named in the order or agreement. Supervised access is generally ordered in situations where the Court believes it is necessary for the welfare or best interests of the child/ren.

Assessment (Family Law)

Kaujisattaunik

In family law cases, an analysis by a qualified professional who investigates, assesses and reports on the needs of the child/ren and the ability of the parties to meet those needs. There are different types of assessments. They are sometimes done in child protection cases, and also in regular family law cases when custody and access may be at issue.

Best Interests of the Child

Sugusinnut Nâmmagijaujut

The test that a Court uses to make decisions about custody and access. The children's needs and well-being are always the most important considerations. The Judge will consider many factors when deciding what is in the child's best interest. The Judge must decide

TIGUMIANNIK PIGUNNAUSILLU UKAUSSET

what is best for the child, not what is best for either of the parents.

Birth Certificate

Inolisimannimut Nalunaikkutak

A certificate issued by a government agency which proves that the person named on the certificate was born at a certain place, at a certain time and of certain parents. Possession of a birth certificate is a necessary first step to obtaining other documents such as passports.

Child Abduction

Sugusimmik Tiguinnaismajuk

The removal of a child contrary to a court order or without the permission of the parent who has legal custody of the child.

Court Ordered Access

Idluatsaviup Tilijaugutinga Takugiattugiamut

A court order that says that a certain person, usually the parent of a child who does not live with the child, may visit with the child, according to certain conditions.

Court Ordered Custody

Idluatsaviup Tilijaugutinga Tigumiagiamut

A court order that says who is to be the person who has principal responsibility for a child. See *Custody*.

Custodial Parent

Tigumiajuk AngajukKâk

The parent who has legal custody of their child/ren.

Custody (Parenting)

Tigumiannik

This describes the parenting arrangement made for the care of the children after parents separate. Custody refers to decision making and responsibility for the children. There are different types of custody arrangements.

CUSTODY AND ACCESS TERMS

Custody, Sole (Parenting)

Tigumiajutuak

In a sole custody arrangement the children live primarily with one parent who has decision making responsibility. The other parent usually has the right to have the children spend time with him or her and request and receive information about the children.

Custody by Agreement

Tigumiannik AngiKatigegamik

Custody arrangements for child/ren are agreed upon by the parents. See *Custody*.

Custody Order

Tigumiannimut Nalunaikkutak

A court order which says who is to have custody of a child.

Declaration of Fatherhood

Atâtaunigâttajuk

A decision of a judge as to who is the father of a child where this has been called into question. Sometimes referred to as declaration of paternity.

Joint Custody

TigumiaKatigejok

A parenting arrangement where parents make major decisions about the children together. The day-to-day decisions for the children are made by the parents whom the children are with. The children may reside with one parent the majority of the time or they may spend equal amounts of time with both parents.

Parenting Plan

Pannaigutijok

A plan developed by parents which sets out their arrangements for the care of their children after separation. The plan can be informal or can be contained in a separation agreement or court order.

Paternity

Atâtaummangât

In law, the question of who is the father of a child.

Sole Custody (Parenting)

Tigumiajutuak

In a sole custody arrangement the children live primarily with one parent who has decision making responsibility. The other parent usually has the right to have the children spend time with him or her and request and receive information about the children.

Ikajuttaugutinnut UKauset

Support Terms

Age of Majority

Jâringa Nâmmalittuk Maligatsatigut

The age of majority is 19 years in Newfoundland & Labrador. The age of majority is the age when a person is legally considered an adult for certain purposes. For example, generally when a person is 19, (s)he is able to independently enter into contracts. As well, (s)he is considered an adult for the purpose of child support which is generally paid until a person reaches 19 (although it is continued in special cases, such as when the person is pursuing post-secondary education). Please note that, under the criminal law, a person can be charged as an adult when they are 18.

Child Support

Sugusinnut Ikajotet

The amount a parent pays, usually to the other parent, for the financial support of a child under a court order or agreement.

SUPPORT TERMS

Child Support Guidelines

Sugusinnut Ikajotet Malittaugialet

The Child Support Guidelines are the rules and tables used to determine how much child support should be paid. The Child Support Guidelines are the law of Canada and Newfoundland & Labrador.

Custody (Child Support Guidelines)

Kanuk Akuniutigijuk AngajukKâminegiaKammangât Malittaugialet

In the Child Support context, custody refers to the percentage of time a child spends in each parent's home. It has no meaning regarding parenting or decision making.

Dependant

Tatilik

A person who relies on another for support. A person whom another has an obligation to support.

Extraordinary Expenses (Child Support Guidelines)

Asiagut Akilittaugialet

Expenses for primary or secondary school education or for any other educational programs that meet the child's particular needs; or expenses for extracurricular activities which meet the following criteria:

- (1) They are expenses that are higher than those that the parent requesting an amount for the extraordinary expenses can reasonably cover, in light of that parent's income (including the child support amount), or
- (2) They are expenses that are not higher than those that the parent requesting an amount for the extraordinary expenses can reasonably cover, but that are extraordinary taking into account:
 - the income (including child support) of that parent,
 - the nature and number of the programs and extracurricular activities,
 - any special needs and talents of the child,
 - the overall cost of the programs and activities, and

IKAJUTTAUGUTINNUT UKAUSET

- any other similar factor that is relevant.

Financial Statement [also: Statement of Financial Information]

kenaujalittâjut

Document that sets out a person's income, expenses, property, debts and liabilities.

Garnishee

Akilittaugumajuk

A third party who owes money to a debtor, but must instead pay it to the court or a government agency, to the benefit of a creditor.

Garnishment

Akiliusianga Petsiviujuk

A process whereby a person who has a court order for payment can demand money owed to a debtor by someone else. Most often, people garnish wages or bank accounts.

Imputed Income

Idluatsaijuk Sulijutsangituk Akiliusianganik

In family law, when a judge finds that the amount of income a parent discloses is not accurate, the judge may attribute additional income to that person for purposes of calculating child support. A judge can also impute income when no income information is provided.

Income Support

Ikajotigiallit kenaujait

Financial benefits paid by the Provincial government to adults in the province to meet their daily living expenses.

Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act

Silatâni Prâvinsiup PikKujak

The *Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act* and the Regulations made under it apply where either the person who is seeking a support order or the person who is being asked to pay support lives outside the Province of Newfoundland & Labrador. It can be used to obtain a

SUPPORT TERMS

new order for child, spousal or partner support or to vary an existing order. It cannot be used to apply for or to vary an order with respect to custody of or access to a child.

Maintenance

Ikajotik kenaujak

Money paid by a person toward the living expenses of a spouse, child, or dependant parent. Usually called “support”. See also *Child Support* and *Spousal Support*.

Payee

Akilittaualik

The person who is owed money under a court order or agreement. Also called a recipient.

Payor

Akilegialik

A person who is required to pay money to another person under a court order or agreement.

Recipient

Akilittaujutsak

In family law cases, a person who is entitled to receive support under an order or agreement. Also called a payee.

Reciprocating Jurisdiction

Silatâni Prâvinsiup Adjiggettitauningit

In family law cases, another province, territory or country that has entered into an agreement with NL for the enforcement of support orders and the making or changing of support orders. Reciprocating jurisdictions are listed in a regulation under the *Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act*.

Shared Custody

Agvagetitaujok

According to the Child Support Guidelines, shared custody is when the children live at least 40% of the time with each parent. Note: the

IKAJUTTAUGUTINNUT UKAUSSET

only place where this term is found in legislation is in the Child Support Guidelines. It is defined in the context of the amount of time a child lives with each parent.

Sole Custody (Child Support)

Tigumiajutuak Akilittaujuk

The child lives mainly with the person receiving child support.

Special Expenses

Pimmagittut Akilittaugialet

Special expenses are expenses that the amounts in the child support tables may not cover. The guidelines define special expenses as expenses that are: (a) necessary because they are in a child's best interests, and (b) reasonable in relation to the means of the parents and of the child and consistent with the family's spending patterns prior to the separation.

Special expenses include:

- child-care expenses that a parent with whom the child lives incurs as a result of the parent's job, illness, disability or educational requirements for employment,
- the portion of a parent's medical and dental insurance premiums that provides coverage for the child,
- the child's health-care needs over and above that covered by insurance (for example, orthodontics, counselling, medication, eye care and other items) that exceed \$100 per year,
- the child's extraordinary expenses for extracurricular activities,
- the child's extraordinary expenses for primary and secondary education or other educational programs, and,
- the child's expenses for post-secondary education.

Split Custody

Avittitaumajut Suguset

According to the Child Support Guidelines, split custody is when the parents have more than one child and each parent has sole custody (as defined by the Child Support Guidelines) of one child. In other words, one or more children live mainly with one parent and one or more children live mainly with the other parent.

SUPPORT TERMS

Spousal Support

Aippaminut Akiliutik

Money paid by one spouse to another to contribute to the other spouse's living expenses.

Spouse

Aippak

A person who lives with another person in a conjugal relationship, either inside or outside marriage. The length of time required to qualify as a spouse in situations outside of marriage is different under different statutes.

Statement of Financial Information

kenaujalittâjut

See *Financial Statement*.

Support

Ikajotik kenaujak

Monetary assistance that a person provides for her or his dependant(s). For example, child support or spousal support.

Support Enforcement Program

Atuinnaunginnagialik

The Support Enforcement Program (SEP) is a service provided by the Support Enforcement Division of the provincial Department of Justice. It is a program designed to make the exchange of spousal and/or child support payments run as smoothly as possible.

Undue Hardship

UKillititaugutik

In child support cases, a judge may order an amount different than the Child Support Guideline amount when the judge is convinced that ordering that amount would cause excessive financial difficulty to one of the parties involved. In order to convince the court that there is undue hardship, the person claiming it must be able to show that (s)he has a good reason to claim undue hardship (the court will only accept a limited number of reasons) and the person must show that her or his household is at a lower standard of living than the other parent's.

Unjust Enrichment

Taimângungngitulisimajuk

A benefit obtained by one person at the expense of another, without a legal justification for it.

INUTTITUT — KALLUNÂTITUT

Âjausimajuk	<i>Affidavit of Service [also: Proof of Service]</i>
ÂkKiutigasuajut	<i>Reconnection Process</i>
Agvagetitaujok	<i>Shared Custody</i>
Aippak	<i>Spouse</i>
Aippaminut Akiliutik	<i>Spousal Support</i>
Akigattotijunik ÂkKisigasujut	<i>Mediation</i>
Akigattutaungngituk	<i>Uncontested</i>
Akilegialik	<i>Payor</i>
Akilittaugialet	<i>Fees</i>
Akilittaugialik	<i>Payee</i>
Akilittaugumajuk	<i>Garnishee</i>
Akilitttaujuksak	<i>Recipient</i>
Akiliusianga Petsiviujuk	<i>Garnishment</i>

Allatausimajuk Nalâgojunik Nalunaikkutak	<i>Affidavit</i>
Allatausimajut AngiKatigegutet	<i>Family Services Agreements (Child Protection)</i>
AngajukKânga Sugusiup	<i>Parent of a Child (Child Protection)</i>
AngajukKângata Pivitsangit	<i>Custody (Child Protection)</i>
AngajukKât Kanuk Pigajammangânnik UKaudjutaujok	<i>Parent Information Session</i>
Angigutik	<i>Consent</i>
Angigutiup Nalunaikkutanga	<i>Consent Order</i>
AngiKatigejok Aviutigiamik	<i>Separation Agreement</i>
AngiKatigesimajok	<i>Cohabitation Agreement</i>
AngiKatiget	<i>Agreements under Section 63 of CYFS Act (Child Protection)</i>
AngiKatigetsiajut Takugiattugiamut	<i>Access, Reasonable</i>
Apitsutaugiallanik	<i>Cross-examination</i>
Apitsutaujok Sugusik	<i>Interview of the Child (Child Protection)</i>
Apitsutik	<i>Direct Examination</i>

Asiagut Akilittaugialet	<i>Extraordinary Expenses (Child Support Guidelines)</i>
Asiagut AngiKatiget	<i>(Alternative) Dispute Resolution</i>
Asiagut Tunijaujuk	<i>Substituted Service</i>
Asiangngusimajuk	<i>Variance / Variation</i>
Asinga Tilijaujuk	<i>Delegated Authority (Child Protection)</i>
Asinginnut Paigijaujuk	<i>Care in the Home (Child Protection)</i>
Asitâttaujuk	<i>Vary</i>
Atâtaummangât	<i>Paternity</i>
Atâtaunigâttaujuk	<i>Declaration of Fatherhood</i>
Atuinnaunginnagialik	<i>Support Enforcement Program</i>
Aulatsijik	<i>Director of Child Youth & Family Services (Regional) (Child Protection)</i>
Avittitaumajut Suguset	<i>Split Custody</i>
Aviutigasuajok	<i>Separation</i>
Idluatsaijuk Sulijutsangituk Akiliusianganik	<i>Imputed Income</i>

Idluatsaivimmegialik	<i>Party</i>
Idluatsaivimmi SuliaKatti	<i>Court Clerk</i>
Idluatsaiviup Tilijaugutinga Takugiattugiamut	<i>Court Ordered Access</i>
Idluatsaiviup Tilijaugutinga Tigumiagiamut	<i>Court Ordered Custody</i>
Idluatsataugatsait	<i>Docket</i>
IdluatsataukKâinnagu Kaujisattaujuk	<i>Pre-trial Settlement Conference (Child Protection)</i>
	<i>Settlement Conference</i>
Ikajotigiallait kenaujait	<i>Income Support</i>
Ikajotik kenaujak	<i>Maintenance Support</i>
Ikajuttaugumajut Ilaget Ikajuttauvinginnut	<i>Request for Family Justice Services</i>
IkKatuijigiallak	<i>Amicus Curiae</i>
IkKagijaungngituk	<i>Neglect (Child Protection)</i>
IkKatuiji	<i>Attorney [also: Lawyer]</i>
Ilagennik Mamisaiji	<i>Family Justice Counsellor</i>
Ilagenut AngiKatigegutik	<i>Domestic Contract</i>

Ilagenut Ikajuttauvel	<i>Family Justice Services</i>
Ilaget katimattitauningit	<i>Family Group Conference (Child Protection)</i>
Ilaget Maligatsangit	<i>Family Law</i>
IlaKainnagialik	<i>Supervised Access (Child Protection)</i>
IlaKainnagialik Takugiattuliguni	<i>Access, Supervised</i>
Ilimanattunemmangâta Kaujisautik	<i>Risk Assessment (Child Protection)</i>
Immigolingadluni tataisimajuk	<i>Ex Parte Application</i>
Immigolingadlutik katimajut	<i>In Camera</i>
Inolisimannimut Nalunaikkutak	<i>Birth Certificate</i>
Inosuttuk	<i>Youth (Child Protection)</i>
Inosuttunik kamagiamik Angiutik	<i>Youth Care Agreement (Child Protection)</i>
Jâringa Nâmmalittuk Maligatsatigut	<i>Age of Majority</i>
kamagijaugiallagumajop Ullusangit NâjikKâtinnagit	<i>Appeal Period</i>
kamagijaugiallagumajuk	<i>Appellant</i>
kamagijaugiallagumannik	<i>Appeal</i>

kamagijautsiamangât Kaujisattuk	<i>Safety Assessment (Child Protection)</i>
kamatsiasongugutik	<i>Safety Plan (Child Protection)</i>
kântrâktet	<i>Contract</i>
katititaugutimmut AngiKatigegutik	<i>Marriage Contract</i>
katititausimagatik IllumiuKatigek	<i>Common Law Relationship</i>
kenaujalittâjut	<i>Financial Statement [also: Statement of Financial Information]</i>
killigiutjinik	<i>Oath</i>
killisiniagutitsak	<i>Case</i>
killisiniagutitsak Maligatsak	<i>Case Law</i>
kiugutik	<i>Response</i>
kiujaugutik	<i>Respondent</i>
KaikKujaugutik Idluatsaivimmut	<i>Summons</i>
Kangaulippat Takugiattutausot	<i>Access, Specified</i>
Kanuk Akuniutigijuk AngajukKâminegiaKammangât Malittaugialet	<i>Custody (Child Support Guidelines)</i>
Kaujimajuk	<i>Witness</i>
Kaujimallagijuk	<i>Expert</i>

Kaujisataunnik	<i>Hearing</i>
Kaujisattaunik	<i>Assessment</i>
KaujisaKatiget	<i>Joint Interview (Child Protection)</i>
Kaujititsigialik	<i>Duty to Report (Child Protection)</i>
Kaujititsiutik	<i>Notification (Child Protection)</i>
Kaujititsiutik Kanuk PijuKaniammangât	<i>Case Management Meeting</i>
Kinugannik Idluatsaijimmut	<i>Leave of the Court</i>
Kinugautik	<i>Application</i>
Kinugautiliuji	<i>Applicant</i>
Kinugautimmik Asiangngutitsigumajuk	<i>Application to Vary</i>
Kujanâttajuk	<i>Quash</i>
Maligatsak	<i>Child, Youth and Family Services Act (Child Protection)</i>
Maligatsak katititaugiamut	<i>Solemnization of Marriage Act</i>
Maligatsaliuttâgalâjuk	<i>Interim Order / Interlocutory Order</i>
Maligatsatigut Ikajutti	<i>Legal Aid</i>

MaligatsatuKait / Maligatsaliak	<i>Legislation [also called Act, Law, Statute]</i>
Malittaugialik	<i>Binding</i>
Mamisainnik	<i>Counselling (Family Justice Services)</i>
Nâladluni Ikajuttik Akigattotijunik	<i>Mediation (Family Justice)</i>
Nâladluni Ikajuttik Ilagennik	<i>Family Justice Mediator</i>
Nalâgut SakKititaujut	<i>Evidence</i>
Nâlangngituk	<i>Default</i>
Nalunaititsigialik	<i>Standard of Proof</i>
Namotsianiammangât kamagijautsianinga	<i>Placement Considerations (Child Protection)</i>
NukKagalânnik	<i>Adjournment [also called Postponement]</i>
NukKagalânnik Kaujisagasuamut	<i>Reserved Judgement</i>
NukKatitaugutik (Nalunaikkutanga)	<i>Rescind Continuous Order (Child Protection)</i>
NukKatitaujuk	<i>Rescind</i>

Paigjaugetet Tusâttaujut	<i>Protective Intervention Hearing (Child Protection)</i>
Paigjaugetik	<i>Child Protection Case</i>
Paigjaujuk	<i>Care (Child Protection)</i>
Paigjaulaullatuk	<i>Interim Care (Child Protection)</i>
Paigjauvik	<i>Caregiver Home (also called Foster Home)</i>
Paitsijik	<i>Caregiver (Child Protection)</i>
Pannaigutijok	<i>Parenting Plan</i>
Pannaigutik	<i>Plan of Care (Child Protection)</i>
Pigunnautik	<i>Access</i>
PikKujak / Maligatsak	<i>Act [also called Law, Legislation, Statute]</i>
PikKujiutik	<i>Enforcement</i>
Pilukânnik	<i>Domestic Violence</i>
Pilukâttausimajuk	<i>Child Abuse (Child Protection)</i>
Pilukâttausimajunik Ikajuttet	<i>Victim Services (Child Protection)</i>

Pimmagittut Akilittaugialet	<i>Special Expenses</i>
Piuset Iduatsaivimmi	<i>Litigation</i>
Piusingit Iduatsaiviup	<i>Rules of Court</i>
Pivitsak	<i>Standing</i>
PivitsaKattatiuningata Uvlusanga	<i>Limitation Period</i>
PivitsaKattitaugiamut Piusik	<i>Case Management</i>
Sakkuinik	<i>Waive</i>
SakKisimangngimat	<i>Default Judgement</i>
Sâlagijausimajuk akilegialik	<i>Costs</i>
Silatâni Prâvinsiup Adjigettitauningit	<i>Reciprocating Jurisdiction</i>
Silatâni Prâvinsiup Nalunaikkutanga	<i>Out of Province Order (Child Protection)</i>
Silatâni Prâvinsiup PikKujak	<i>Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act</i>
Sivungngani Piusiusimajuk	<i>Precedent</i>
SiKumitsinik	<i>Breach</i>
Sugusik	<i>Child (Child Protection)</i>
Sugusik Paigijaugialik	<i>Child in Need of Protective Intervention (Child Protection)</i>

Sugusiligijet takugiattugutinga	<i>Supervision Order (Child Protection)</i>
Sugusimmik Takugiattugutik	<i>Order where Location of Child not Disclosed (Child Protection)</i>
Sugusimmik Tiguinnaismajuk	<i>Child Abduction</i>
Sugusinnut Ikajotet	<i>Child Support</i>
Sugusinnut Ikajotet Malittaugialet	<i>Child Support Guidelines</i>
Sugusinnut Nâmmagijaujut	<i>Best Interests of the Child</i>
Sugusiup Tusâttaugusinga Idluatsaivimmi	<i>Participation by Child (Child Protection)</i>
Sulijumik Allatausimajop Adjinga	<i>Certify a Copy</i>
Sulingngitumik katititausimajok	<i>Annulment</i>
Suliniannigânnik	<i>Affirmation</i>
Taimângungngitulisimajuk	<i>Unjust Enrichment</i>
Takugatsak	<i>Exhibit</i>
TakujaugiaKangngituk	<i>“No Contact” Orders (Child Protection)</i>
Tatilik	<i>Dependant</i>
Tigujaujuk AngajukKânganit	<i>Removal (Child Protection)</i>

Tigujaujuk Inosuttuk PaigijaugiaKalimmat	<i>Removal of Youth in Exceptional Circumstances (Child Protection)</i>
Tigumiajuk AngajukKâk	<i>Custodial Parent / Residential Parent</i>
Tigumiajutuak	<i>Sole Custody (Parenting Context)</i>
Tigumiajutuak Akilittaujuk	<i>Sole Custody (Child Support Context)</i>
Tigumiannik	<i>Custody (Parenting)</i>
Tigumiannik AngiKatigegamik	<i>Custody by Agreement</i>
Tigumiannimut Nalunaikkutak	<i>Custody Order</i>
Tigumiattaugalâgutik	<i>Temporary Custody Order (Child Protection)</i>
Tigumiattaugiallatâgutiup Nalunaikkutanga	<i>Custody Order (Child Protection)</i>
Tigumiattaunuk katimajet	<i>Custody Review Committees (Child Protection)</i>
Tigumiattaullaullajuk	<i>Bridging Provision (Child Protection)</i>
Tigumiattaunukujujuk	<i>Voluntary Care Agreement (Child Protection)</i>

TigumiaKatigejok	<i>Joint Custody</i>
Tigusigutik	<i>Warrant (Child Protection)</i>
Tigusigutik UKâlautikkut	<i>Telewarrant (Child Protection)</i>
Tigusiutik Sugusimmik	<i>Notice of Removal of Child (Child Protection)</i>
Tilijaugutik IdluatsaiviliaKujaugiamut	<i>Subpoena (Witness)</i>
Titigattaumajut	<i>Transcript</i>
Titigattausimajut	<i>File (verb)</i>
Tuaviutaugialik Paitsiutik	<i>Emergency Protection Order – EPO (Child Protection)</i>
Tunijaujuk Alakkasâjak	<i>Service</i>
Tusâttauningit Kaujisattaujut	<i>Presentation Hearing (Child Protection)</i>
TusagatsaliuttaugiaKangngitut	<i>Publication Ban</i>
UKattausimajuk	<i>Testimony</i>
UKillititaugutik	<i>Undue Hardship</i>
UKinnisakkut Paigijaujuk	<i>Less Intrusive Course of Action (Child Protection)</i>

UKumaitatitaugajattuk	<i>Risk of Emotional Harm (Child Protection)</i>
UKumaitatitaujuk	<i>Emotional Harm (Child Protection)</i>
Ulluluttausimajut Takugiattugiamut	<i>Access Schedule</i>
UtakKigialik kajusikKâinnagu Angittaugiamik	<i>Provisional Order</i>
Utittitausok Sugusik Kangatuinnak	<i>Return of Child at Any Time (Child Protection)</i>
_____giaKangngituk	<i>Restraining Order</i>