

Ontario Review Board

Annual Report

Fiscal Reporting Period April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024



Table of Contents

Message from the Chair.....	1
Overview of the Ontario Review Board	3
Jurisdiction of the Ontario Review Board	4
Organization of the Ontario Review Board.....	5
Increasing Complexity of Board Hearings.....	6
Legal Challenges	6
New Accused (NCR and Unfit)	7
Performance Measures and Targets.....	8
Number of Hearings.....	9
Absolute Discharges	10
Number of Accused Under Board's Jurisdiction.....	11
By Way of Summary	12
Pre-Hearing Conferences	12
Education and Communication	13
Recruitment Activities and Membership.....	14
Members of the Ontario Review Board	15
Ontario Review Board Personnel.....	19
Financial Information.....	20
Other Direct Operating Expenses	21



151 Bloor Street West, 9th Floor
Toronto ON M5S 1S4
Telephone: (416) 327-8866
Facsimile: (416) 327-8867

Message from the Chair

I was appointed Chair of the Ontario Review Board in June 2023 and was immediately greeted by a highly competent and hard-working membership and a strong, efficient and professional administrative staff, all dedicated to the fulfilment of our legislative mandate. The *Criminal Code of Canada* requires the Board to conduct fair, timely and efficient disposition hearings for accused persons charged with criminal offences who are found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder or unfit to stand trial, with the safety of the public as a primary consideration, and also taking into account the mental condition of accused persons and their reintegration into society. In fulfilment of this mandate, the Board conducted nearly 2000 hearings in the past year.

As the new Chair of the Board, I endeavoured to continue the initiatives and innovations put in place by my predecessor to better deliver the Board's mandate, and to build on them.

During the COVID pandemic, the Board conducted its hearings virtually. In May 2023, as the necessity of virtual hearings abated, the former Chair announced that on September 1, 2023, the Board would resume conducting its hearings in person. Like him, I strongly favour in-person hearings when an accused person's liberty is in issue. Ordinarily, accused persons should not have their liberty determined by adjudicators that they can see only as faces on a computer monitor. For similar reasons, the provisions of the *Criminal Code* create a presumption that hearings will be conducted in-person. In the fall of 2023, the Board successfully accomplished a smooth return to in-person hearings.

As we proceeded with this transition, I recognized that there are circumstances in which the benefit of a virtual appearance by one or more participants outweighs the importance of an in-person hearing. As a result, the Board published a new policy identifying the circumstances where a virtual appearance might be permitted and creating a process for making such requests.

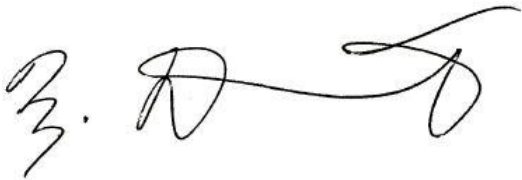
In addition, the Board recognizes that Restriction of Liberty hearings – hearings in which the Board reviews decisions made by persons in charge of hospitals to significantly increase the restrictions on the liberty of accused persons – can only be meaningful if they are conducted expeditiously. To better ensure the timely conduct of these hearings, the board initiated a pilot project to permit such hearings to be heard virtually by a dedicated panel where appropriate. This project has been very successful and has been expanded.

The process of returning to in-person hearings also convinced me that as Chair, I could benefit from the perspectives of counsel who appear regularly before the Board. As a result, I created a users' consultation forum. This initiative permits me, along with a small number of senior Board members,

to meet periodically with a modest but representative number of counsel acting on behalf of accused persons, hospitals and the Attorney General to discuss issues of concern to the Board and the bar. To date, these meetings have proved to be most helpful in the development of new policy initiatives, and in resolving procedural issues that arise in our hearings.

One of the issues that the Board will tackle in the coming year is the elimination of impediments to conducting timely disposition hearings. To accomplish this, amongst other initiatives, the Board will continue to work with the Forensic Directors Group in an effort to address concerns such as the timely filing of hospital reports.

I look forward to another productive year for the Board in which we continue to fulfill our statutory mandate, which is based on the twin goals of public safety and fair treatment of those found not criminally responsible or unfit to stand trial.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Dambrot', with a stylized flourish at the end.

The Honourable Michael Dambrot, K.C.

Overview of the Ontario Review Board

The Ontario Review Board is a unique tribunal that, with its counterparts, forms a critical component of the Canadian justice system. While it operates within the province of Ontario, the Ontario Review Board is not governed by provincial legislation, but by federal legislation.

Established under Part XX.1 of the *Criminal Code*, the role of the Ontario Review Board is clearly defined as follows:

“A Review Board shall be established or designated for each province to make or review dispositions concerning any accused in respect of whom a verdict of not criminally responsible by reason of mental disorder or unfit to stand trial is rendered, and shall consist of not fewer than five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the province...”(Part XX.1)

While the role of each Review Board is the same from province to province, the *Criminal Code* states that “a Review Board shall be treated as having been established under the laws of the province.” This statement recognizes the fact that the efficiency and effectiveness of each Board in each province hinges on its connection to the province’s psychiatric facilities and mental health delivery system.

The Ontario Review Board’s procedures are directed solely by the *Criminal Code* and the *Public Inquiries Act*. Unlike adjudicative agencies that are created by provincial statute, the Ontario Review Board is not subject to the provisions of the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*. Appeals from decisions of the Ontario Review Board are made to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

Jurisdiction of the Ontario Review Board

The Ontario Review Board has jurisdiction over individuals, referred to in the *Criminal Code* as “accused,” who the Ontario courts have found to be either unfit to stand trial (unfit), or not criminally responsible (NCR) on account of mental disorder for the commission of a criminal offence.

Individuals found to be unfit to stand trial continue to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Ontario Review Board until it finds them fit to stand trial. At that time, they are returned to the court and if the court confirms that verdict, their cases proceed in the normal course.

In dealing with accused found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder, the Ontario Review Board’s responsibility is to hold a hearing and to make a disposition for each accused under its jurisdiction, taking into consideration the “*need to protect the public from dangerous persons, the mental condition of the accused, the reintegration of the accused into society and the other needs of the accused.*”

These complex factors must be considered at each hearing conducted by the Ontario Review Board. They affect both the liberty of individuals and the safety of the public. The importance of the Ontario Review Board’s decisions as they relate to these basic human rights is further underlined by the fact that appeals from the Ontario Review Board’s decisions are made directly to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

Decisions of the Ontario Review Board are referred to as dispositions. Following a hearing, the Ontario Review Board renders one of three dispositions:

- 1) An absolute discharge
- 2) A discharge subject to conditions; or
- 3) Detention in a hospital, subject to conditions.

For those detained in hospital, the Ontario Review Board issues a warrant for detention as set out in the *Criminal Code*.

Other than absolute discharges, dispositions of the Ontario Review Board are to be reviewed by the Ontario Review Board at least once every twelve months.

Parties to a hearing typically include the accused, the person in charge of the hospital in which the accused is or may be detained or to which the accused reports, and a representative of the Attorney General. Other persons who have a substantial interest in protecting the interests of the accused may be made a party if the Ontario Review Board is of the opinion that it is just to designate such persons as parties.

Organization of the Ontario Review Board

In carrying out its mandate as directed by the *Criminal Code*, the Ontario Review Board operates in a fashion similar to the courts.

As of March 31, 2024, the Ontario Review Board had 157 members. In addition to a full time Chair, the Ontario Review Board's part time members include 33 Alternate Chairs, 25 Legal Members, 55 Psychiatrists, 22 Psychologists, and 22 Public Members. All are residents of Ontario. The members of the Ontario Review Board are appointed by Order-in-Council.

Board Composition

The *Criminal Code* stipulates that the Chairperson must be a judge of the Federal Court or of a provincial superior, district or county court, or a person who has retired from or is entitled to be appointed to such a judicial office. "Chairperson" by definition includes not only the Chairperson as appointed by the provincial Cabinet, but also any other qualified member whom the Chairperson designates as an "alternate chairperson" to act on the Chairperson's behalf. In Ontario, the Chair usually appoints alternate chairs who are lawyers with 10 years' experience, judges or retired judges.

The *Criminal Code* also specifies that a quorum for a hearing consists of three Ontario Review Board members. Each panel must have a Chairperson or Alternate Chairperson, a Psychiatrist and any other member. The Ontario Review Board usually sits in panels of five consisting of the Chair or Alternate Chair, two Psychiatrists, or one Psychiatrist and one Psychologist, a Legal Member and a Public Member.

Board Hearings

An initial hearing, held after an individual has been found unfit to stand trial or not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder for the commission of a criminal offence in court, is usually conducted in the hospital where the accused is detained or directed to attend, or in a courthouse. The Ontario Review Board no longer holds hearings in jails or detention centres. The Ontario Review Board is required by statute to hold an initial hearing within 45 or 90 days following the verdict of the court.

An annual hearing is required for those accused who are already subject to the Ontario Review Board's jurisdiction. Annual reviews are conducted in the provincially-designated psychiatric facility where the accused is detained or reporting, in a courtroom, or in other meeting rooms open to the public.

Those who are declared to be unfit to stand trial must be represented by counsel at hearings conducted by the Ontario Review Board, and most accused persons found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder for the commission of a criminal offence are also represented by counsel. At each hearing, evidence from the hospital where the accused is detained or to which an accused is required to report is considered along with other evidence which may be adduced. Following deliberation by the panel who has conducted the hearing, a written disposition and the written reasons for that disposition are issued.

Increasing Complexity of Board Hearings

We have been able to attenuate considerably the trend toward longer and more complex hearings which we had been experiencing over the past several years. While our hearings are complex, most of our hearings are now completed within the allotted time slot. This has been accomplished through more effective use of pre-hearing conferences which serve to obviate much of what might otherwise have been litigated. It remains the case that most parties to the Board's hearings are represented by counsel.

Continued guidance from the Court of Appeal assists the Board in providing fair hearings to the people under its jurisdiction. Appellate decisions in the past fiscal year reiterated the obligation of the Board to convene timely hearings, especially where restrictions of liberty have resulted. Appellate decisions both articulate the expectations of the court and clarify the Board's statutory mandate; however, they can increase the obligations upon the Board's operation.

Since the amendments to the *Criminal Code* in 2006, and continuing to date, more administrative time is required to meet the Board's responsibility to victims, and to provide them with information about the Board. The Board's data-base of notified victims now surpasses the number of accused persons under the Board's jurisdiction. Since Bill C-14 had come into force (July 11, 2014) our obligations in this regard have added considerably to the time required to manage our case load. The Board is required to notify victims whenever an accused is either absolutely or conditionally discharged, every time the Board sends a High Risk Accused ('HRA') to court for review and every time the Board receives a new accused with a verdict of NCR. The Board must also ensure victims receive Notices of Hearings, Dispositions and Reasons, as well as Notice that hearings have been adjourned or re-scheduled to permit the timely filing of victim impact statement.

Legal Challenges

The most significant decision affecting the ORB during the last year was *R v. Bharwani*, 2023 ONCA 203, which revisited the much earlier decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal in *R v. Taylor*, [1992] O.J. No. 2394 regarding unfitness to stand trial. While the Court did not overturn *Taylor*, it did explain, at length, how *Taylor* should be interpreted. There is now one 'fitness test' for all accused which requires that the accused be 'meaningfully present' and be able to 'meaningfully participate' in the trial process. An application by the accused for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada has been granted.

New Accused (NCR and Unfit)

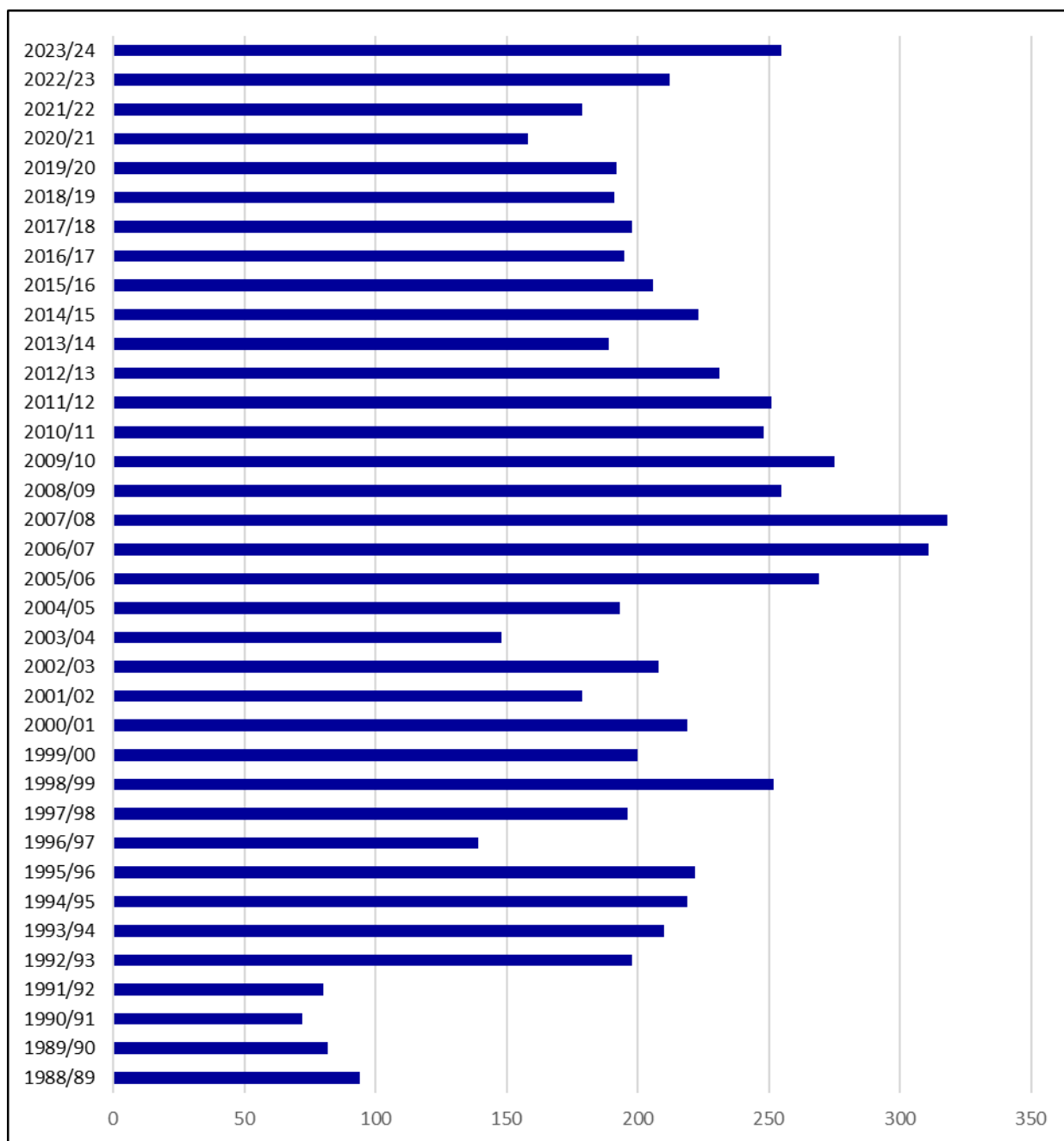


Figure 1 - Number of New Accused in the system

2023/24	255
2022/23	212
2021/22	179
2020/21	158
2019/20	192
2018/19	191
2017/18	198
2016/17	195
2015/16	206
2014/15	223
2013/14	189
2012/13	231
2011/12	251
2010/11	248
2009/10	275
2008/09	255
2007/08	318
2006/08	311
2005/06	269
2004/05	193
2003/04	148
2002/03	208
2001/02	179
2000/01	219
1999/00	200
1998/99	252
1997/98	196
1996/97	239
1995/96	222
1994/95	219
1993/94	210
1992/93	198
1991/92	80
1990/91	72
1989/90	82
1988/89	94

Performance Measures and Targets

The core business of the Ontario Review Board is to conduct hearings and issue dispositions in accordance with the *Criminal Code* within the mandatory timeframes - 45 or 90 days after the verdict is rendered, and at least annually thereafter.

During the fiscal year 2023-2024 the courts found 94 accused to be unfit to stand trial and 161 not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder for the commission of a criminal offence for a total of 255 new accused coming under the jurisdiction of the Board (see Figure 1).

The ongoing influx of new accused continues to have a significant financial impact on the Ontario Review Board. The initial hearings for these new accused are more expensive to convene as they must be scheduled on an *ad hoc* basis and typically require more travel and accommodation. The hearings are held where the accused is being detained or resides. These matters are usually heard singly rather than organized with a group of other cases as are the annual hearings because they need to be conducted within 45 days of the court verdict. There had often been adjournments when insufficient information was available as to the mental condition of the accused or what, if any, threat the accused posed to the safety of the public. To address this last problem, pre-hearing conferences are initiated for all initial hearings where the accused is either detained in jail or living in the community, in order to narrow issues, determine if an assessment is required, and witnesses need to be called. Where an accused is not connected to a hospital at the time of an initial hearing the ORB ensures that there is sufficient information to conduct a hearing.

Number of Hearings

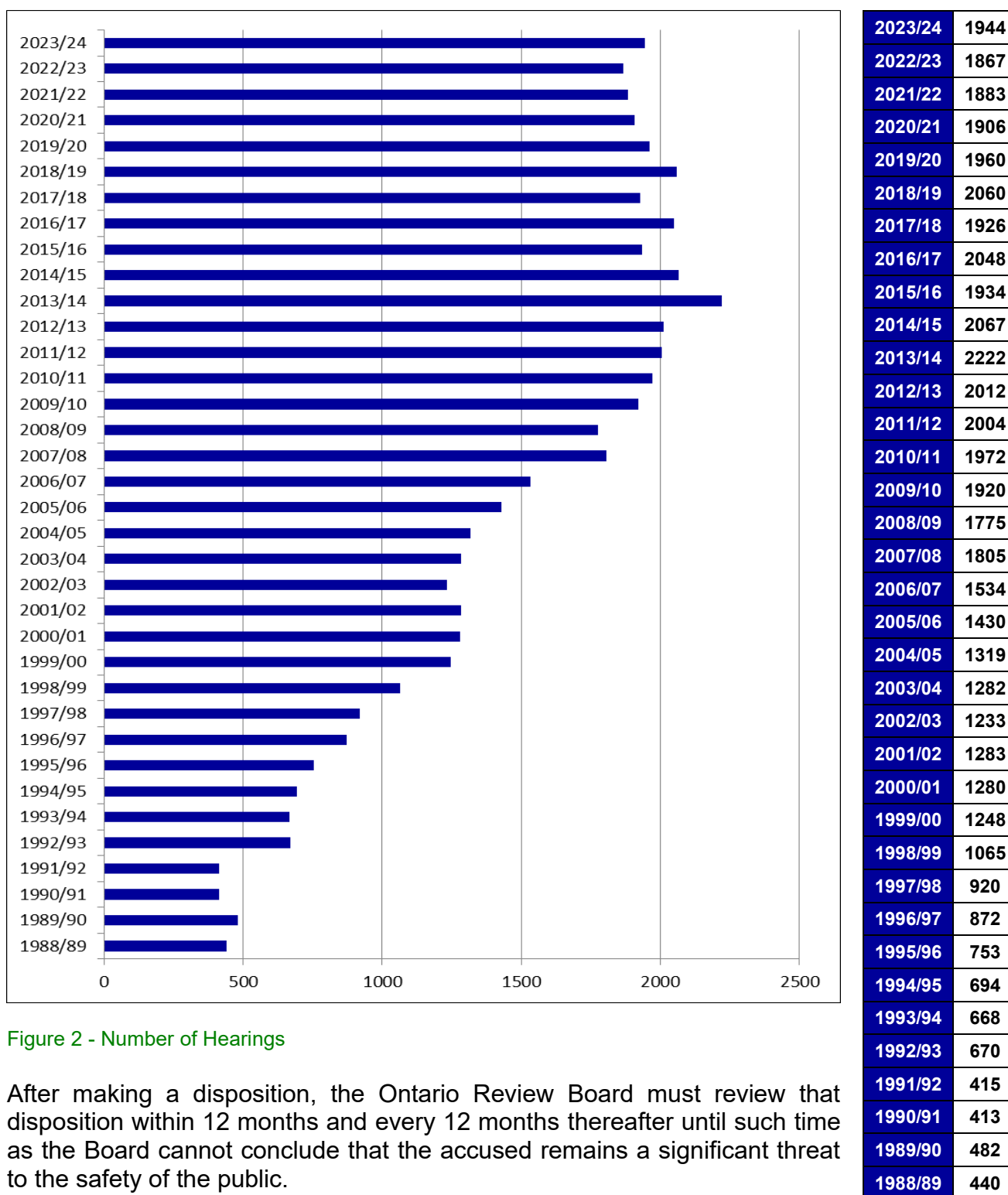


Figure 2 - Number of Hearings

After making a disposition, the Ontario Review Board must review that disposition within 12 months and every 12 months thereafter until such time as the Board cannot conclude that the accused remains a significant threat to the safety of the public.

In addition to initial hearings and annual hearings, the *Criminal Code* provides for a discretionary early review of a disposition at the request of any party. An early review is mandatory if requested by the hospital or if an individual's liberties are restricted for more than seven days. The total number of all hearings conducted by the Board in 2023-2024 was 1944 (see Figure 2).

Absolute Discharges

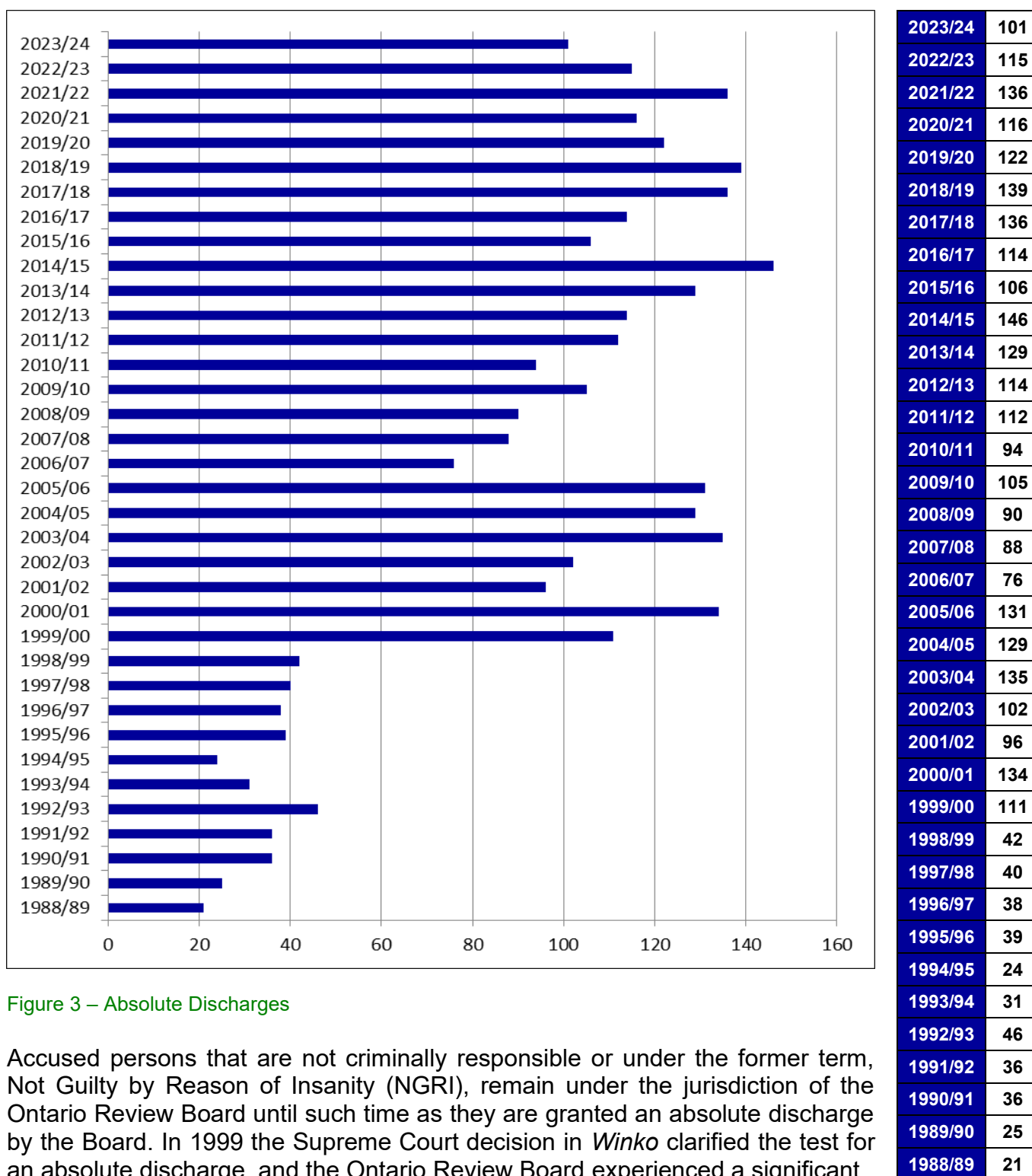


Figure 3 – Absolute Discharges

Accused persons that are not criminally responsible or under the former term, Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI), remain under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Review Board until such time as they are granted an absolute discharge by the Board. In 1999 the Supreme Court decision in *Winko* clarified the test for an absolute discharge, and the Ontario Review Board experienced a significant increase in the number of absolute discharges it granted (see Figure 3).

Those found Unfit to Stand Trial remain under the jurisdiction of the Board until such time as the court either finds the accused fit to stand trial or until the court grants a stay (if it finds the unfit accused both permanently unfit and not a significant threat to the safety of the public). See: above note regarding *R v. Bharwani*.

Number of Accused Under Board's Jurisdiction

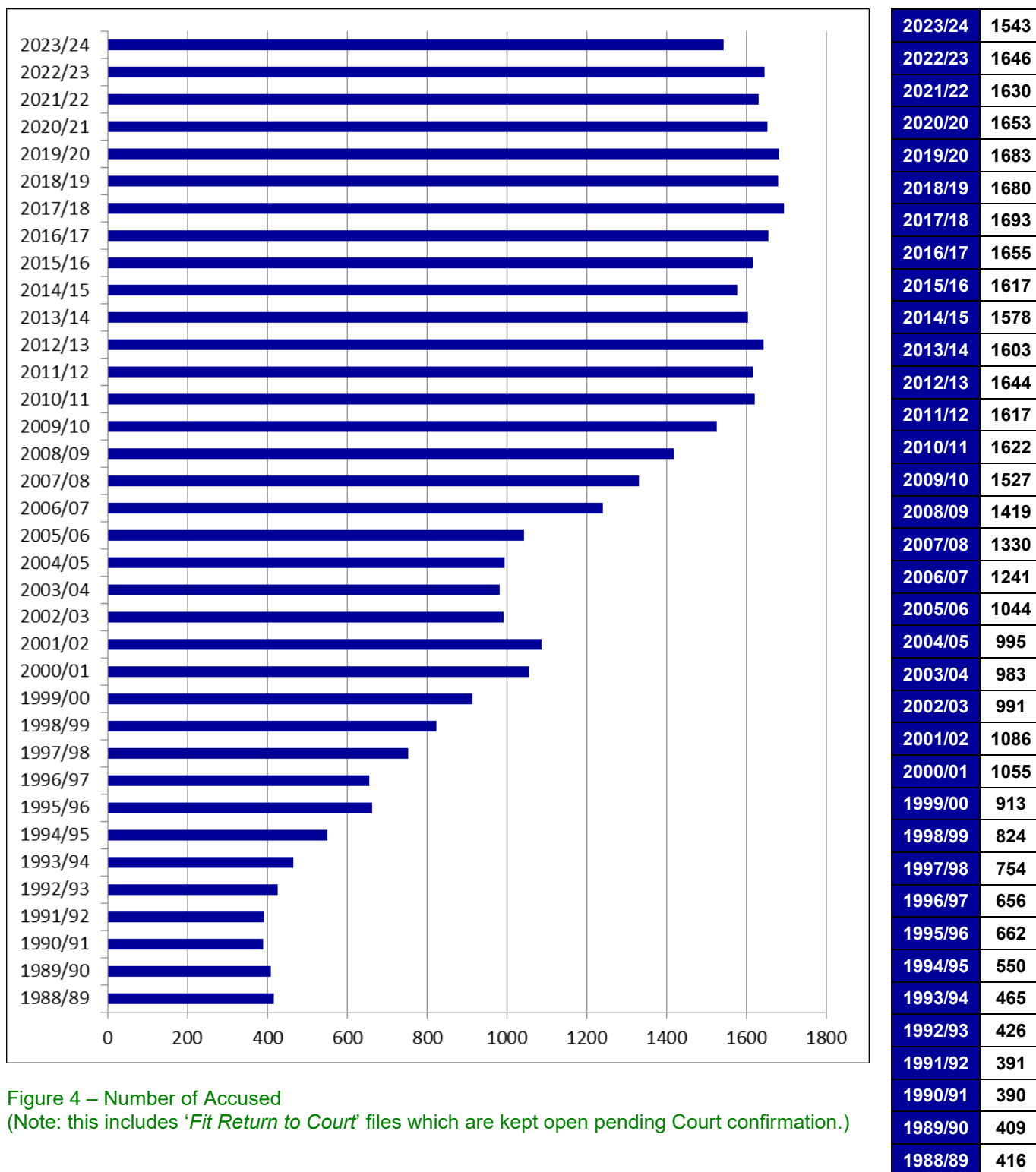


Figure 4 – Number of Accused
(Note: this includes 'Fit Return to Court' files which are kept open pending Court confirmation.)

As a result of *Winko*, the Ontario Review Board experienced more equilibrium between the number of accused entering the system, and those exiting via absolute discharge, although the Board continues to see an annual increase in the total number of accused persons under its supervision in recent years.

Variables such as amendments to the *Criminal Code*, court decisions, intake hearing fluctuations, and rate of discharge dictate the Ontario Review Board's workload, which can fluctuate dramatically from

month to month. The Ontario Review Board overall meets its demanding schedule and delivers quality service.

Occasionally the Board exceeds the deadline for a hearing, but this represents a small percentage of overall scheduled hearings. Reasons for an adjourned hearing include:

- Adjournment at the request of a party;
- Adjournment to obtain evidence or an assessment;
- Failure of the Board to be notified of new accused.

The Ontario Review Board continues to pursue methods of increasing the efficiency of its operations and processes, and the delivery of a high quality of service.

By Way of Summary

As can be seen from the number of hearings conducted during the 2023-2024 year, the Ontario Review Board is continually challenged to provide hearings in accordance with the legislated timelines while also providing a high quality of service.

Each year the Board is able to achieve these timelines in the vast majority of cases, as we did in 2023-2024, while integrating a significant number of new accused persons into the existing workload.

Remarkably, the ORB has continued to meet its statutory timelines in spite of the super-added challenges inherent in our pandemic environment.

Pre-Hearing Conferences

In recognizing that with the increasing complexity of hearings come increased costs, the Board has a pre-hearing conference process for any case that is identified by the Board or any party as requiring more than 1.5 hours of hearing time. This process has allowed the Board to best maximize the time allotted for annual review hearings. An experienced alternate chair is assigned to meet with all counsel to rationalize time requirements, and to define the issues in order to improve the hearing process. Pre-hearing conferences ensure that we act in a proactive manner to identify and narrow issues, and to allot appropriate resources to cases that have greater complexity.

Pre-hearing conferences are also initiated for all initial hearings where the accused is either detained in jail or living in the community, to narrow issues, determine if an assessment is required, and witnesses need to be called. Where an accused is not connected to a hospital at the time of an initial hearing the ORB will have to ensure that there is sufficient information to conduct a hearing.

In 2023-2024 the Board conducted 549 pre-hearing conferences (350 initials, 199 annuals).

Education and Communication

In keeping with our commitment to provide a high quality of service and expertise for the community and the accused persons who come before the Board, we have remained vigilant in communicating changes in the law and forensic psychiatry/psychology to all members throughout the year. In addition to education sessions, these are often distributed in memoranda, or meetings with Alternate Chairs and Legal Members.

Education Sessions:

As a matter of practice and of necessity, the ORB has held yearly education seminars which tackle topical issues in the field of forensic psychiatry and are directed to better educate our members with the most up to date evidence-based practices concerning our forensic patients. Three sessions had been specifically designed for Public Members, Legal Members, and one session for the entirety of the membership¹.

The Education Sessions held for all members in previous years, tackled topical issues in the field of mental disorder and the law and provided members with the most up to date evidence-based information and practices concerning decision-making for forensic patients. The sessions provided an opportunity for members to learn about key legal decisions and policies, the field of risk assessment and risk management necessary for day-to-day decision-making at hearings. Members were able to familiarize themselves with the Board's up-dated policies and procedures involved in the ORB's operation.

The Board has held annual in-person Member's Education Sessions for many years. After missing several such sessions because of the COVID pandemic, the Board resumed holding annual sessions in May 2023. That session was acclaimed by the Board's membership. The Board intends to hold an in-person Education Session for members within the next fiscal year.

Communications with the Courts:

Finally, we communicate with courts and consult on issues that may arise at the time that an accused person is found NCR or unfit and maintain an ongoing dialogue with the Courts to enhance the timeliness and quality of service provided to the community and the accused persons who come within our jurisdiction.

The Board is thankful for the cooperation we receive from the Courts and the Ministry in helping us achieve these goals. We look forward to reporting on more achievements next year.

¹ An education session for Mental Health Professionals was discontinued by the Board as it became apparent that their professional organizations were providing adequate education.

Recruitment Activities and Membership

The ORB has urged the government to reappoint experienced senior members. Failure to reappoint members as requested greatly impacts the composition of panels and the scheduling of hearings. It also eliminates the valuable mentorship provided to newer members. This is seen as an important part of the educational process.

Advertisements were published on the Public Appointments Secretariat website for Psychiatrist, Legal, and Public members at the end of 2022 and the beginning of 2023. As a result of these postings, 4 Legal, 3 Psychiatrist, 5 Psychologist, and 5 Public members were appointed to the Board.

Members of the Ontario Review Board

(as of March 31, 2024)

Member	Date First Appointed	Date Current Term Expires	Annual Remuneration
Chair			
The Honourable Michael Dambrot, K.C. (Full-time Chair)*	June 13, 2023	June 12, 2027	\$132,861
Alternate Chairs (& Legal Members)			
The Hon. Robert Armstrong	May 29, 2013	December 31, 2024	\$0
Laura Banks*	October 20, 2010	November 4, 2026	\$123,871
The Hon. William Bassel	December 10, 2014	December 9, 2024	\$788
Geoffrey Beasley	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2028	\$47,609
Robert Bigelow*	January 15, 2016	January 31, 2029	\$26,303
Dr. Hy Bloom	January 25, 1990	September 30, 2027	\$27,210
Philippe Capelle*	January 5, 2015	April 8, 2026	\$121,982
Suzanne Clapp*	March 11, 2021	March 10, 2026	\$15,659
Dr. Kristine Connidis	February 24, 2016	March 31, 2026	\$22,336
The Hon. Robert DeFrate**	January 13, 2010	April 8, 2023	\$36,141
William Donaldson	June 25, 2003	June 24, 2024	\$0
Catherine Finley	October 31, 2019	October 30, 2024	\$73,895
Curt Flanagan	March 11, 2021	March 10, 2026	\$32,781
Craig Fraser	April 24, 2020	April 23, 2025	\$71,694
Cynthia Fromstein	August 25, 2004	August 24, 2027	\$34,164
Bruce Garrow*	April 5, 2017	April 8, 2028	\$18,545
Joel Goldenberg	November 3, 2004	November 30, 2027	\$53,948
The Hon. Guy Goulard	June 30, 2000	June 21, 2024	\$53,312
Peter Hageraats	April 2, 2014	April 1, 2025	\$38,449
John Hanbidge	January 15, 2016	January 14, 2026	\$14,540
Shayne Kert	April 29, 1999	January 16, 2025	\$43,424
Michèle Labrosse	November 3, 2009	November 24, 2024	\$60,825
The Hon. Timothy Lipson	January 31, 2020	January 30, 2025	\$9,999
Crawford MacIntyre*	February 18, 2004	March 31, 2029	\$51,761
Leslie Maunder	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$34,277
Frank McArdle**	December 17, 2013	January 16, 2024	\$14,986
The Hon. John David McCombs	February 27, 2008	February 26, 2028	\$36,696
Janette Mills	December 17, 2013	January 16, 2025	\$117,340
Elizabeth Polak	June 17, 2009	June 16, 2024	\$19,629
Murray Segal	January 9, 2013	January 25, 2028	\$44,250
Laura Silver	October 31, 2019	October 30, 2024	\$10,529
Ralph Steinberg	July 15, 2005	August 15, 2024	\$118,921
Jeffrey Weinstein	March 25, 2015	March 24, 2025	\$148,938
Legal Members			
The Hon. Beth Allen*	April 8, 2021	April 7, 2026	\$0

Mary-Lynne Bridger*	April 8, 2021	April 7, 2026	\$24,700
Paul Calarco	April 14, 2022	April 13, 2024	\$85,047
Larry Calzavara	January 28, 2015	February 19, 2028	\$1,698
Martha Chamberlain*	March 4, 2022	March 3, 2027	\$16,439
Margo den Haan*	March 4, 2022	March 3, 2027	\$11,681
David D'Intino	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Jane Ferguson	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Mary Margaret Fox**	March 11, 2021	March 10, 2026	\$20,809
Jessyca Greenwood*	March 4, 2022	March 3, 2027	\$8,532
Ariel Herscovitch*	March 4, 2022	March 3, 2027	\$15,054
The. Hon. Emile Kruzick	January 31, 2020	January 30, 2025	\$4,293
Angela La Viola*	April 5, 2017	April 8, 2028	\$1,848
Lynne Marie Landry	January 31, 2020	January 30, 2025	\$58,611
Rebecca Louis	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Tamra Mann	October 25, 2019	October 24, 2024	\$28,373
Kevin McKenna	January 9, 2020	January 8, 2025	\$41,587
Christine Murray	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
The Hon. Clifford Nelson	October 31, 2019	October 30, 2024	\$3,437
David Sandor	March 5, 2020	March 4, 2025	\$43,267
Eric Siebenmorgen*	March 4, 2022	March 3, 2027	\$52,155
The Hon. Edward Then	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$0
Katherine Tomaszewski*	March 4, 2022	March 3, 2027	\$56,116
Peter Vice	April 1, 2021	March 31, 2026	\$3,125
Karen Weisbaum	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Psychiatrists			
Dr. Yuri Alatishe	March 22, 2017	March 21, 2026	\$10,869
Dr. Mohamed Attia	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Dr. Mark Ben-Aron	October 4, 2000	December 13, 2024	\$47,588
Dr. Benjamin Bordoff	July 31, 2001	July 30, 2025	\$12,820
Dr. Dominique Bourget	May 28, 1997	June 2, 2024	\$0
Dr. John Bradford	February 1, 1984	February 28, 2025	\$6,399
Dr. Robert Buckingham	June 12, 1992	February 28, 2025	\$14,483
Dr. Lewis Cappe	August 24, 1998	August 23, 2027	\$31,406
Dr. Gary Chaimowitz	December 4, 1996	December 3, 2027	\$22,146
Dr. Ranjith Chandrasena	December 6, 2000	February 3, 2025	\$0
Dr. Sumeeta Chatterjee	July 19, 2007	July 18, 2024	\$5,108
Dr. Maxym Choptiany	February 24, 2022	February 23, 2024	\$0
Dr. Steven Cohen	April 10, 2013	December 31, 2027	\$0
Dr. Elizabeth Coleman	April 15, 2015	May 12, 2025	\$1,399
Dr. Peter Cook	May 29, 2002	December 11, 2024	\$5,761
Dr. Andre Côté	March 1, 1990	February 28, 2025	\$1,658
Dr. Shaheen Darani*	September 15, 2010	September 14, 2026	\$0
Dr. Pdraig Darby	June 12, 1992	February 28, 2025	\$49,220
Dr. Karen DeFreitas	January 13, 2005	January 12, 2028	\$7,038

Dr. Gertrude Eayrs	April 26, 2017	July 23, 2025	\$8,769
Dr. Jack Ellis	October 21, 1998	November 20, 2025	\$22,094
Dr. Joseph Ferencz	December 4, 1996	December 3, 2027	\$7,608
Dr. Donald Galbraith**	November 3, 1994	February 3, 2025	\$20,580
Dr. Graham Glancy	March 1, 1988	February 28, 2025	\$0
Dr. Karen Hand*	November 3, 2010	November 2, 2028	\$0
Dr. Robert Wood Hill	December 15, 2004	December 14, 2024	\$16,562
Dr. Stephen Hucker	December 11, 1996	February 1, 2028	\$13,187
Dr. William Johnston	April 2, 2008	December 31, 2027	\$19,518
Dr. Ann Jones	October 6, 1999	November 1, 2024	\$897
Dr. Joanna Kis	October 31, 2019	October 30, 2024	\$15,447
Dr. William Komer	February 5, 1997	May 2, 2024	\$8,750
Dr. Catherine Krasnik	January 28, 2015	February 19, 2028	\$0
Dr. Reghuvaran Kunjukrishnan	December 4, 1996	December 3, 2027	\$117,502
Dr. Serge Lessard	February 27, 2008	February 26, 2028	\$32,167
Dr. Michelle Mathias	May 31, 2017	July 25, 20227	\$15,217
Dr. Angus McDonald	August 24, 1998	September 25, 2024	\$7,853
Dr. Robert McMaster	July 26, 2019	July 25, 2024	\$0
Dr. Satyadev Nagari	April 24, 2022	April 23, 2025	\$12,282
Dr. Phillip Norris*	October 9, 2002	January 17, 2029	\$5,679
Dr. Angela Park	December 14, 2023	December 13, 2025	\$0
Dr. Kiran Patel*	February 24, 2022	February 23, 2027	\$6,630
Dr. Madnayaknahalli Prakash	August 24, 1998	August 28, 2027	\$1,182
Dr. Sebastien Prat*	February 18, 2021	February 17, 2026	\$10,509
Dr. Peter Prendergast	June 12, 1992	February 28, 2025	\$29,835
Dr. Lisa Ramshaw	December 9, 2009	December 8, 2024	\$3,464
Dr. Jonathan Rootenberg	June 22, 2006	June 21, 2024	\$4,646
Dr. Robert Sheppard	December 11, 1996	December 10, 2027	\$26,113
Dr. Alexander Simpson	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Dr. Wesley Sutton	February 18, 2021	February 17, 2026	\$5,326
Dr. Sam Swaminath	December 8, 1993	February 13, 2028	\$19,333
Dr. Thomas Verny	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2028	\$28,640
Dr. Zohair Waisman	January 15, 2007	January 14, 2025	\$0
Dr. Joel Watts*	March 1, 2017	April 8, 2027	\$21,129
Dr. Treena Wilkie*	April 22, 2009	April 21, 2028	\$0
Dr. Scott Woodside	May 4, 2011	May 3, 2024	\$0
Psychologists			
Dr. Gilles Boulais	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$30,433
Dr. James Cheston	April 24, 2022	April 23, 2025	\$32,083
Dr. Robert Cormier	December 2, 1998	December 1, 2027	\$44,237
Dr. Andrea Gibas	April 24, 2020	April 23, 2025	\$13,885
Dr. Michelle Green	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$28,507
Dr. Monik Kalia	October 17, 2019	October 16, 2024	\$45,737
Dr. Amanda Kerry	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0

Dr. Gregory Kerry	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Dr. Laura Leong	October 17, 2019	October 16, 2024	\$11,236
Dr. Lynn Lightfoot	November 20, 1992	February 3, 2025	\$71,727
Dr. Larry Litman	February 25, 1998	February 24, 2025	\$0
Dr. Wagdy Loza	July 5, 2007	July 4, 2024	\$50,336
Dr. Mini Mamak*	January 27, 2005	January 26, 2028	\$25,936
Dr. Heather Moulden	October 31, 2019	October 20, 2024	\$34,998
Dr. Gjylena Nexhipi	March 20, 2002	February 19, 2028	\$49,937
Dr. Milan Pomichalek	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$13,051
Dr. Christine Rose	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$22,295
Dr. Tania Stirpe	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Dr. George Stones	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Dr. Sandor Wiseman	August 25, 2004	August 24, 2027	\$65,043
Dr. Percy Wright	August 24, 1998	August 23, 2027	\$17,662
Dr. Cheryl Young	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0

Public Members

Julie Albert	January 9, 2020	January 8, 2025	\$4,801
William Apted	March 11, 2015	June 3, 2025	\$15,438
Andrew Bernardo	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Andy Bouvier	March 23, 2016	February 19, 2028	\$79,477
Kim Brisson	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Raj Chopra	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
James Cyr	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2028	\$72,044
Steven Doherty	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Stephen Duffy	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$27,633
Martin Hajek*	June 3, 2021	June 2, 2026	\$6,958
David Langlois**	June 3, 2021	June 2, 2023	\$781
Nicole Lemieux-McKinnon	July 15, 2005	July 14, 2025	\$14,551
Catherine Little	December 7, 2005	December 6, 2024	\$23,853
Ruth MacIntyre	January 13, 2005	January 12, 2028	\$16,562
Michelle McKinnon	June 3, 2021	June 2, 2026	\$25,651
Agi Mete	January 11, 2024	January 10, 2026	\$0
Barbara Murray**	October 20, 2010	November 19, 2023	\$18,237
Barbara Naegele*	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2028	\$28,330
Catherine Plyley	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$29,669
Robert Rainboth*	June 3, 2021	June 2, 2026	\$29,199
Diana Smith*	June 3, 2021	June 2, 2026	\$6,445
Rhona Zitney	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2024	\$29,013

*Under O. Reg 88/11 of the *Adjudicative Tribunal Accountability, Governance and Appointments Act*, members were reappointed using an Automatic Waiver Form.

**Denotes Members whose appointment to the Board ended or was revoked between April 1, 2023, and March 30, 2024.

Ontario Review Board Personnel

(as of March 31, 2024)

Name	Position
The Honourable Michael Dambrot, K.C.	Chair
Joe Wright	Legal Counsel
Angie Baggetta	Registrar and Senior Manager
Manuel Tan	Deputy Registrar
Amanda Wallace	Executive Assistant
Jolanta Tuz	Coordinator, Business Operations
Rhea Duketovsky	Board Order Administrator
Slobodan Grbic	Board Order Administrator
Amsale Mamo	Board Order Administrator
Carolyn Nguyen	Case Coordinator
Loshani Neekilas	Case Coordinator
Violette Fatho	Case Coordinator
Paloma Carvalhais	Case Coordinator
Gabrielle Soriano	Distribution Coordinator
Alexander Perez	Distribution and Records Clerk
Inna Eskin	Administrative and Financial Assistant
Sophie Goldenberg	Bilingual Receptionist/Secretary
Sosan Haidari	Secretary to Chair/Counsel
John Smith	Systems Officer

Financial Information

2023-24 Expenditures by Standard Account

Description	Allocation	Expenditures	Surplus/(Deficit)
Salaries & Wages	987,200	1,310,509	-323,309
Benefits	143,100	191,214	-48,114
Transportation & Communications	527,800	203,620	324,180
Services*	4,787,100	4,240,020	547,080
Supplies & Equipment	56,600	18,895	37,705
Total	6,501,800	5,964,258	537,542

2023-24 Expenditures by Function

Function	Expenditures
Salaries & Wages	1,310,509
Employee Benefits	191,214
Administration & Hearings Support	66,528
Annual Hearings	3,087,386
Initial Hearings	939,494
Education	140,352
Adjudicative Operations	193,421
Information Systems	35,354
Total	5,964,258

(*) Includes total remuneration of \$ **3,698,945** for all Part-time Per Diem Appointees (no accommodation this year)

Other Direct Operating Expenses

(not including salaries, wages and accommodation)

