

Ontario Review Board

Annual Report

Fiscal Reporting Period April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021



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
Performance Measures and Targets.....	7
By Way of Summary.....	13
Pre-Hearing Conferences.....	13
Education and Communication.....	14
Recruitment Activities and Membership.....	14
Members of the Board.....	15
Ontario Review Board Personnel.....	19
Financial Information.....	20



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Message from the Chair

Once again, this past year has brought to the Ontario Review Board a great number of hearings regarding individuals with verdicts of either Unfit to Stand Trial or Not Criminally Responsible (NCR) on account of mental disorder. This remains so even though many prospective NCR verdicts are obviated through the provincial diversion program. Our data confirms that mentally ill individuals becoming involved with the criminal justice system remains a significant concern.

At the same time we are aware of the efforts being made with innovative programs to 'divert' many of these people out of the courts and Review Board systems earlier in the process. I am of the view that these efforts have great potential. In particular, there is the work of the various Mental Health Courts, the Ministry of the Attorney General's 'Diversion of Mentally Disordered Accused', and various 'pre-arrest' diversion strategies which are proving to be very effective.

As I am at the nine-year mark as Chair of the ORB we have, as indicated last year, made considerable progress and have identified three key target objectives which we have kept in focus and have been improving over the past three years:

1. Reduction in hearing times through more extensive pre-hearing conferencing,
2. Reduction in the time from hearing to the production of our Reasons,
3. Reduction in the number of adjourned hearings, accomplished through:
 - i. More extensive pre-hearing conferencing, and
 - ii. Scheduling of hearings 9 months in advance (so as to avoid parties' 'conflicts')
4. The newly implemented electronic distribution of hearing materials has resulted in substantial savings.

COVID-19: While the pandemic only reached florid proportions by the very end of the last fiscal year, the ORB immediately set about putting into operation a system whereby our administrative staff could all work remotely. As well, we set about mastering technology so that our hearings could be conducted remotely using an audio-visual platform. This video conferencing technology was up and running by the end of the last fiscal year. The ORB has, as a result, been operating at full capacity. Over the past difficult year the Board has managed to hold all hearings within statutory timelines. No delays have occurred and no hearings have failed as a result of technological problems. Our staff have all worked remotely from home in as efficient a manner as ever.

Meanwhile, the Review Board continues to fulfill its statutory mandate as set out in Part XX.1 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*, complemented by its strong membership and supported by a very effective administrative office. All are dedicated to conducting efficient hearings all within the legislated time lines. In order to effect our mandate it is essential that the ORB can rely upon appointments and reappointments to the Board in accordance with relevant directives.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard D. Schneider', written in a cursive style.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Richard D. Schneider

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, 2021, the Ontario Review Board had 154 members. In addition to a full time Chair, the Ontario Review Board's part time members include 29 Alternate Chairs, 25 Legal Members, 63 Psychiatrists, 24 Psychologists, and 12 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 court house. 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.

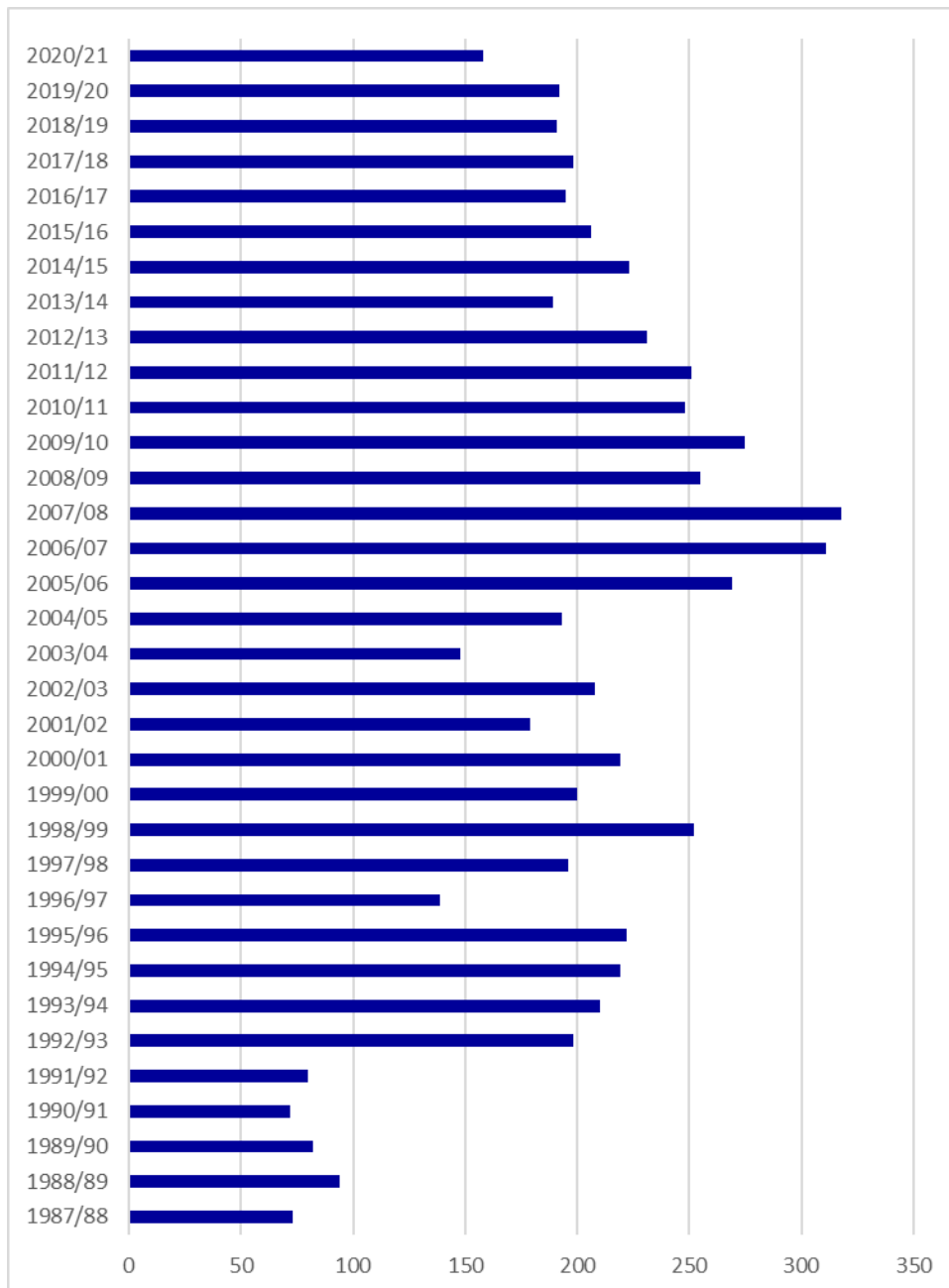
Since the amendments to the *Criminal Code* in 2006, and continuing to date, more administrative time is required to meet the Board's responsibility to victims, and to provide them with information about the Board. The Board's data-base of notified victims now surpasses the number of accused persons under the Board's jurisdiction. Now that Bill C-14 has 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 now being 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 Board has been confronted with legal challenges regarding our jurisdiction to proceed in this manner. One such challenge resulted in a ruling that the Board was not able to proceed electronically without the accused's consent. The Board retained counsel to respond to this challenge, joined by the Ministry of the Attorney General and CAMH.

Unfortunately, the Court was of the view that while the statutory impediments causing this unsafe situation may indeed cause dangerous results, this is a problem for parliament to remedy, not the ORB or the Courts. Accordingly, the ORB, joined by the other provincial and territorial Review Boards, has sent recommendations to Minister Lametti (Federal Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada) regarding amendments to the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

New Accused (NCR and Unfit)



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
2006/07	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
1987/88	73

Figure 1 - Number of New Accused in the system

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 2020-2021 the courts found 50 accused to be unfit to stand trial and 108 not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder for the commission of a criminal offence for a total of 158 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

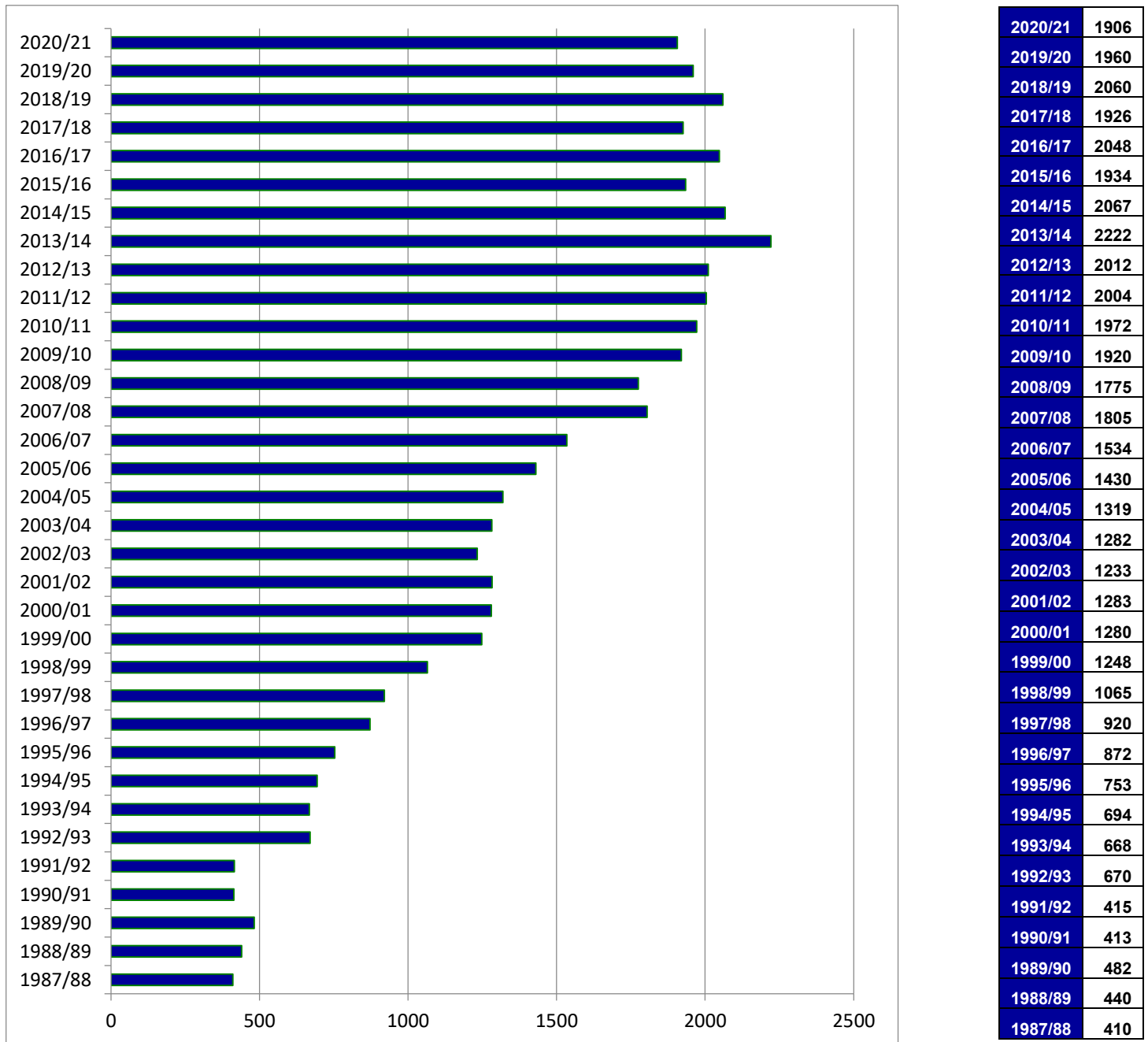
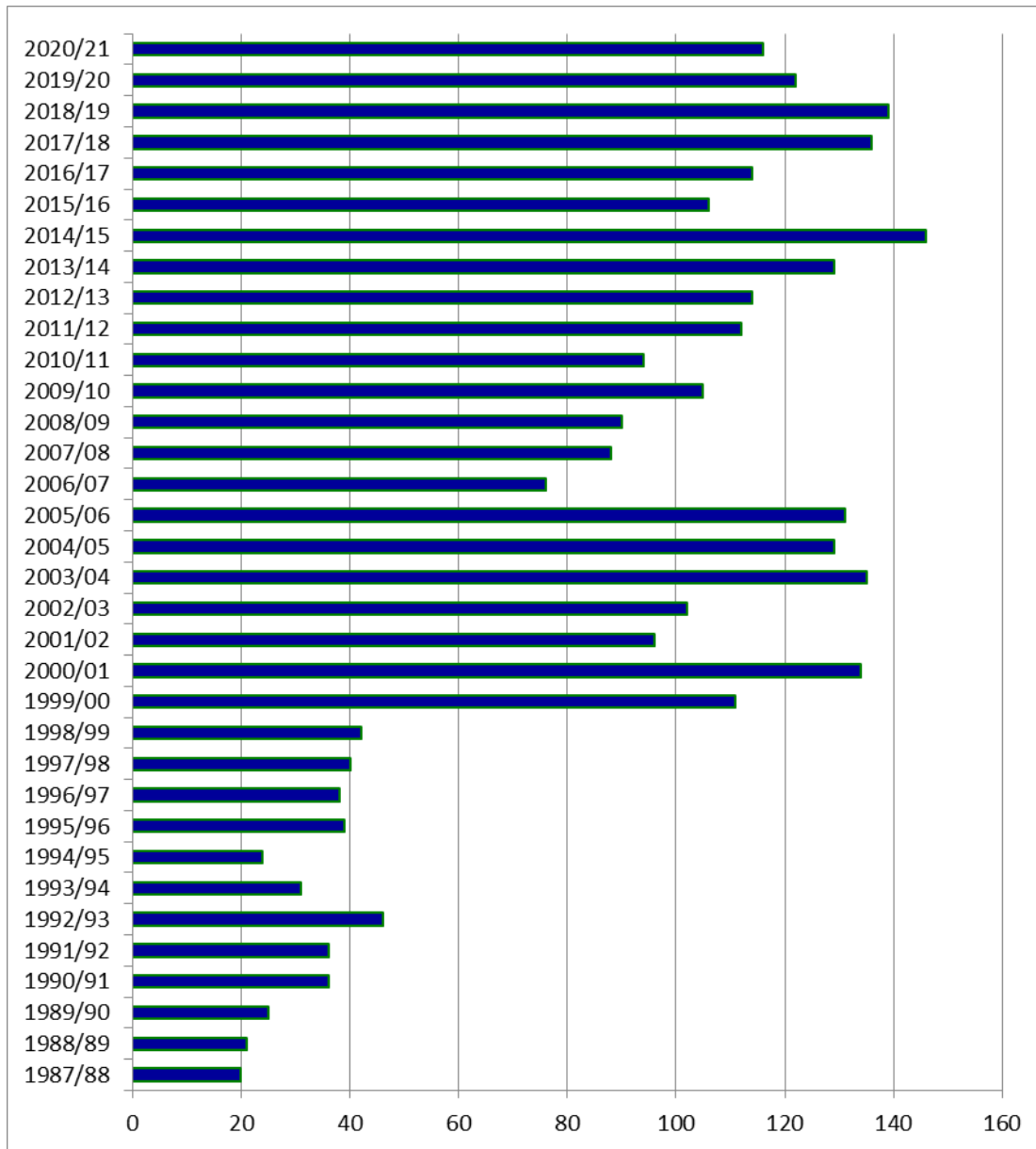


Figure 2 - Number of Hearings

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 2020-2021 was 1906 (see Figure 2).

Absolute Discharges



2020/21	116
2019/20	122
2018/19	139
2017/18	136
2016/17	114
2015/16	106
2014/15	146
2013/14	129
2012/13	114
2011/12	112
2010/11	94
2009/10	105
2008/09	90
2007/08	88
2006/07	76
2005/06	131
2004/05	129
2003/04	135
2002/03	102
2001/02	96
2000/01	134
1999/00	111
1998/99	42
1997/98	40
1996/97	38
1995/96	39
1994/95	24
1993/94	31
1992/93	46
1991/92	36
1990/91	36
1989/90	25
1988/89	21
1987/88	20

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).

Number of Accused Under Board's Jurisdiction

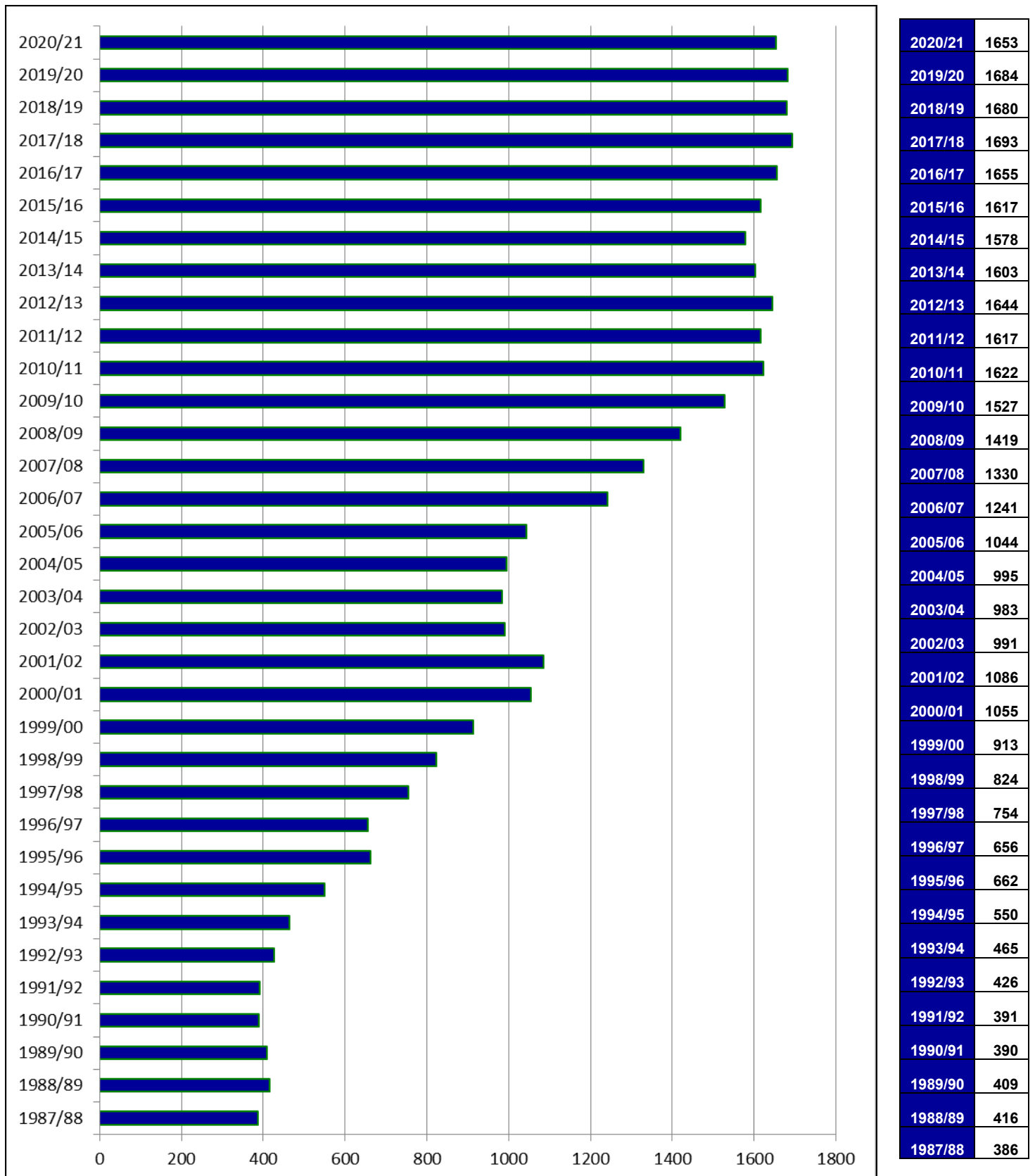


Figure 4 – Number of Accused (Note: this includes 'Fit Return to Court' files which are kept open pending Court confirmation.)

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;
- Clerical error.

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 2020-2021 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 2020-2021, while integrating a significant number of new accused persons into the existing work load.

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, we have implemented 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 over the past year 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 2020-2021 the Board conducted 381 (176 initials, 205 annuals) pre-hearing conferences.

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. These are often distributed in memorandums, or meetings with Alternate Chairs and Legal Members. As a matter of practice, the ORB has held yearly education seminars which tackle topical issues in the forensic field and are directed to better inform our members with the most up to date evidence and practices concerning forensic patients. These three sessions had been specifically designed for Public Members, Legal Members, and one session for the entirety of the membership.

Unfortunately, with the immediate challenges caused by the pandemic, our education sessions were put on hold during the past year. Members were nevertheless kept up to date with periodic memoranda.

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 policies and procedures involved in the ORB's operation.

Unfortunately, despite the importance of these sessions, and despite the fact that the cost of these sessions was more than recouped with other operational savings, the ORB has not been able to get Ministry approval to conduct our education sessions for the Public Members and the Legal Members.

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.

Recruitment Activities and Membership

There were a large number of Order in Council appointments which expired over the past couple of years. The ORB urged the government to reappoint these members. The failure to reappoint members as requested greatly impacted the composition of panels and the scheduling of hearings. Advertisements were posted on the Public Appointments Secretariat website for Psychiatrist, Legal, and Public members in October 2020. While we have had a number of new appointments, we have not been able to obtain approval for education sessions required to train these new members.

Members of the Ontario Review Board (as of March 31, 2021)

Member	Date First Appointed	Date Current Term Expires
Chair		
The Honourable Mr. Justice R.D. Schneider (Full-time Chair & Sitting Judge)	June 27, 2012	June 12, 2022
Alternate Chairs (& Legal Members)		
The Hon. R. Armstrong	May 29, 2013	December 31, 2024
Ms. L. Banks	October 20, 2010	November 4, 2023
The Hon. W. Bassel	December 10, 2014	December 9, 2024
Mr. G. Beasley	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2023
Mr. R. Bigelow *	January 15, 2016	January 14, 2024
Dr. H. Bloom	January 25, 1990	September 30, 2022
Ms. J.D. Burnside	May 4, 2005	May 3, 2021
Ms. J. Cameron	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2023
Mr. P. Capelle *	January 5, 2015	April 8, 2023
Mr. R.G. Coates	February 7, 2007	February 6, 2022
Dr. K. Connidis *	February 24, 2016	March 31, 2026
Mr. W.B. Donaldson	June 25, 2003	June 24, 2021
Ms. C. Fromstein	August 25, 2004	August 24, 2022
Mr. J. Goldenberg	November 3, 2004	November 6, 2022
The Hon. G.Y. Goulard	June 30, 2000	June 21, 2021
Ms. R. Grinberg	April 11, 2006	April 10, 2021
Mr. P. Hageraats*	April 2, 2014	April 1, 2025
Ms. S. Kert	April 29, 1999	January 16, 2025
The Hon. J.M. Labrosse	May 14, 1997	May 13, 2021
Ms. Michele Labrosse	November 3, 2009	November 24, 2024
Ms. C. MacDonald	March 25, 2009	March 24, 2023
Mr. C.M. MacIntyre *	February 18, 2004	March 31, 2023
Mr. F. McArdle *	December 17, 2013	January 16, 2024
The Hon. D.J. McCombs	February 27, 2008	February 26, 2023
Ms. J. Mills	December 17, 2013	January 16, 2025
Ms. E.J. Polak	June 17, 2009	June 16, 2024
Mr. I. Scott	January 5, 2015	January 30, 2023
Mr. M. Segal	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2023
Mr. R. Steinberg	July 15, 2005	August 15, 2024
Mr. J. Weinstein	March 25, 2015	March 24, 2025
Legal Members		
Mr. A. Cader	April 18, 2011	April 17, 2021
Mr. L. Calzavara	January 28, 2015	February 19, 2023
Ms. S. Clapp	March 11, 2021	March 10, 2023
The Hon. Mr. Justice R. DelFrate*	January 13, 2010	April 8, 2023
Ms. C. Finley	October 31, 2019	October 30, 2021

Mr. C. Flanagan	March 11, 2021	March 10, 2021
Ms. M.M. Fox	March 11, 2021	March 10, 2021
Mr. C. Fraser	April 24, 2020	April 23, 2022
Mr. B. Garrow	April 5, 2017	April 8, 2023
Mr. J. Hanbidge *	January 15, 2016	January 14, 2026
Mr. C. Herold	November 29, 2017	November 28, 2022
The Hon. R. Kealey	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2023
The Hon. E. Kruzick	January 31, 2020	January 30, 2022
Ms. A. La Viola	April 5, 2017	April 8, 2023
Ms. L.M. Landry	January 31, 2020	January 30, 2022
The Hon. Mr. Justice T. Lipson	January 31, 2020	January 30, 2022
Ms. C. Lund	January 31, 2020	January 30, 2022
The Hon. A.D.K. MacKenzie	March 1, 2017	April 8, 2023
Ms. T. Mann	October 25, 2019	October 24, 2021
Ms. L. Maunder	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021
Mr. K. McKenna	January 9, 2020	January 8, 2022
The Hon. C. Nelson	October 31, 2019	October 30, 2021
Mr. L. J. Richardson	November 28, 2019	November 27, 2021
Mr. D. Sandor	March 5, 2020	March 4, 2022
Ms. L. Silver	October 31, 2019	October 30, 2021
The Hon. E. Then	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021
Psychiatrists		
Dr. A.G. Ahmed	August 25, 2004	August 24, 2022
Dr. Y. Alatishe	March 22, 2017	March 21, 2023
Dr. M.H. Ben-Aron	October 4, 2000	December 13, 2021
Dr. B. Bordoff	July 31, 2001	July 30, 2022
Dr. D. Bourget	May 28, 1997	May 27, 2021
Dr. D.H. Braden	June 20, 2007	June 19, 2021
Dr. J.M. Bradford	February 1, 1984	February 28, 2022
Dr. R. Buckingham	June 12, 1992	February 28, 2022
Dr. L.E. Cappe	August 24, 1998	August 23, 2022
Dr. G.A. Chaimowitz	December 4, 1996	December 3, 2022
Dr. R.D. Chandrasena	December 6, 2000	February 3, 2022
Dr. S. Chatterjee	July 19, 2007	July 18, 2021
Dr. S. Cohen	April 10, 2013	December 31, 2022
Dr. E. Coleman *	April 15, 2015	May 12, 2025
Dr. P.E. Cook	May 29, 2002	December 11, 2024
Dr. A. Côté	March 1, 1990	February 28, 2022
Dr. I. Côté	June 13, 2001	June 12, 2022
Dr. S.A. Darani *	September 15, 2010	September 14, 2023
Dr. P.L. Darby	June 12, 1992	February 28, 2022
Dr. K.D. DeFreitas	January 13, 2005	January 12, 2023
Dr. G. Eayrs	April 26, 2017	July 23, 2022
Dr. J. Ellis	October 21, 1998	November 20, 2022
Dr. L. Faucher	February 27, 2008	February 26, 2023
Dr. J.P. Fedoroff	October 17, 2001	November 6, 2022

Dr. J.C. Ferencz	December 4, 1996	December 3, 2022
Dr. F.W. Furlong	October 4, 2000	October 3, 2021
Dr. D.A. Galbraith	November 3, 1994	February 3, 2022
Dr. G. D. Glancy	March 1, 1988	February 28, 2022
Dr. J.A.C. Gojer	October 21, 1998	November 30, 2022
Dr. K. Hand *	November 3, 2010	November 2, 2023
Dr. R.W. Hill	December 15, 2004	December 14, 2021
Dr. S.J. Hucker	December 11, 1996	February 1, 2023
Dr. W. Johnston	April 2, 2008	December 31, 2022
Dr. A.D. Jones	October 6, 1999	November 1, 2021
Dr. J. Kis	October 31, 2019	October 30, 2021
Dr. P.E. Klassen	October 13, 1999	October 12, 2021
Dr. A. Kolodziej	August 21, 2003	October 4, 2022
Dr. W.J. Komer	February 5, 1997	May 2, 2021
Dr. C. Krasnik	January 28, 2015	February 19, 2023
Dr. R. Kunjukrishnan	December 4, 1996	December 3, 2022
Dr. S. Lessard	February 27, 2008	February 26, 2023
Dr. M. Marshall	June 27, 2007	June 26, 2021
Dr. M. Mathias	May 31, 2017	July 25, 2022
Dr. A. McDonald	August 24, 1998	September 25, 2024
Dr. R. McMaster	July 26, 2019	July 25, 2021
Dr. P. D. Norris *	October 9, 2002	January 17, 2024
Dr. M. Power	February 18, 2021	February 17, 2023
Dr. M.V.A. Prakash	August 24, 1998	August 28, 2022
Dr. S. Prat	February 18, 2021	February 17, 2023
Dr. P. J. Prendergast	June 12, 1992	February 28, 2022
Dr. L. Ramshaw	December 9, 2009	December 8, 2024
Dr. J. Rootenberg	June 22, 2006	June 21, 2021
Dr. A. Seif	June 27, 2007	June 26, 2021
Dr. R.B. Sheppard	December 11, 1996	December 10, 2022
Dr. G.S. Sidhu	December 7, 1994	May 31, 2021
Dr. W. Sutton	February 18, 2021	February 17, 2023
Dr. S. Swaminath	December 8, 1993	February 13, 2023
Dr. T. Verny	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2023
Dr. Z. Waisman	January 15, 2007	January 14, 2022
Dr. J. Watts	March 1, 2017	April 8, 2023
Dr. T. Wilkie	April 22, 2009	April 21, 2023
Dr. S. Woodside	May 4, 2011	May 3, 2021
Psychologists		
Dr. G. Boulais	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021
Dr. R.B. Cormier	December 2, 1998	December 1, 2022
Dr. P. Firestone	October 9, 2002	October 17, 2021
Dr. A. Gibas	April 24, 2020	April 23, 2022
Dr. M. Green	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021
Dr. J. Hawes	October 17, 2019	October 16, 2021
Dr. M. Kalia	October 17, 2019	October 16, 2021

Dr. L. Leong	October 17, 2019	October 16, 2021
Dr. L.O. Lightfoot	November 20, 1992	February 3, 2022
Dr. L.C. Litman	February 25, 1998	February 24, 2022
Dr. W. Loza	July 5, 2007	July 4, 2021
Dr. M. Mamak	January 27, 2005	January 26, 2023
Dr. H. Moulden	October 31, 2019	October 20, 2021
Dr. G. Nexhipi	March 20, 2002	February 19, 2023
Dr. D. Nussbaum	December 3, 1997	March 23, 2022
Dr. M. Pomichalek	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021
Dr. C. Rose	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021
Dr. D.J. Simourd	December 1, 2004	November 30, 2022
Dr. G.M. Turrall	February 24, 1993	February 28, 2022
Dr. C.D. Webster	December 13, 2000	March 23, 2022
Dr. S.E. Wiseman	August 25, 2004	August 24, 2022
Dr. P.N. Wright	August 24, 1998	August 23, 2022
Public Members		
Ms. J. Albert	January 9, 2020	January 8, 2022
Mr. W. Apted *	March 11, 2015	June 3, 2025
Mr. A. Bouvier	March 23, 2016	February 19, 2023
Mr. J. Cyr	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2023
Mr. S. Duffy	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021
Ms. N. Lemieux-McKinnon	July 15, 2005	July 14, 2022
Ms. C.E. Little	December 7, 2005	December 6, 2021
Ms. R. MacIntyre	January 13, 2005	January 12, 2023
Ms. B. Murray *	October 20, 2010	November 19, 2023
Ms. B. Naegele	January 9, 2013	January 8, 2023
Ms. C. Plyley	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021
Ms. R. Zitney	August 29, 2019	August 28, 2021

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

Ontario Review Board Personnel (as of March 31, 2021)

Name	Position
The Honourable Mr. Justice Richard D. Schneider	Chair
Joe Wright	Legal Counsel
Angie Baggetta	Registrar and Senior Manager
Manny 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
Kristel Nacion	Case Coordinator
Puja Karia	Case Coordinator
Violette Fatho	Case Coordinator
Carolyn Nguyen	Case Coordinator
Antonia Virzi	Distribution Coordinator
Christina Fernandez	Distribution and Records Clerk
Inna Eskin	Administrative and Financial Assistant
Sophie Goldenberg	Bilingual Receptionist/Secretary
Shukla Fuad	Secretary to Chair/Counsel
	Systems Officer

Financial Information

2020-21 Expenditures by Standard Account

Description	Allocation	Expenditures	Surplus/(Deficit)
Salaries & Wages	977,400	1,258,517	-281,117
Benefits	141,700	179,621	-37,921
Transportation & Communications	527,800	114,572	413,228
Services*	4,800,500	4,435,383	365,117
Supplies & Equipment	56,600	13,684	42,916
Total	6,504,000	6,001,777	502,223

(*)Includes total remuneration of \$ 3,792,375 for all Part-time Per Diem Appointees (no accommodation this year)

2020-21 Expenditures by Function

Function	Expenditures
Salaries & Wages	1,258,517
Employee Benefits	179,621
Administration & Hearings Support	62,458
Annual Hearings	3,574,261
Initial Hearings	556,516
Education	37,641
Adjudicative Operations	237,192
Information Systems	95,571
Total	6,001,777

Other Direct Operating Expenses (not including salaries, wages and accommodation)

