Order Paper and Notices
of the Assembly

Special edition – December 2019
(Updated following the adjournment of the Assembly on 8 December 2019)
Part 1

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I. Government Bills

Passage in Principle

(1) Bill 30
An Act to recover amounts owed to the State
Introduced by the Minister Responsible for Government Administration and Chair of the Conseil du trésor on 14 June 2019

(2) Bill 35
An Act to modernize certain rules relating to land registration and to facilitate the dissemination of geospatial information
Introduced by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources on 19 September 2019

(3) Bill 39
An Act to establish a new electoral system
Introduced by the Minister Responsible for Democratic Institutions, Electoral Reform and Access to Information on 25 September 2019

(4) Bill 44
An Act mainly to ensure effective governance of the fight against climate change and to promote electrification
Introduced by the Minister of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change on 31 October 2019
(5) Bill 45
An Act concerning mainly the appointment and the terms of office of coroners and of the Chief Coroner
Introduced by the Minister of Public Security on 30 October 2019

(6) Bill 46
An Act to amend the Natural Heritage Conservation Act and other provisions
Introduced by the Minister of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change on 14 November 2019

(7) Bill 48
An Act mainly to control the cost of the farm property tax and to simplify access to the farm property tax credit
Introduced by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 5 November 2019

(8) Bill 49
An Act to amend the Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities, the Municipal Ethics and Good Conduct Act and various legislative provisions
Introduced by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing on 13 November 2019

(9) Bill 51
An Act mainly to improve the flexibility of the parental insurance plan in order to promote family-work balance
Introduced by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Solidarity on 28 November 2019

(10) Bill 52
An Act to strengthen the complaint examination process of the health and social services network, in particular for users receiving services from private institutions
Introduced by the Minister Responsible for Seniors and Informal Caregivers on 3 December 2019

(11) Bill 53
Credit Assessment Agents Act
Introduced by the Minister of Finance on 5 December 2019
Committee Stage

(12) Bill 15
An Act respecting the Société de développement et de mise en valeur du Parc olympique
Introduced by the Minister of Tourism 28 May 2019
Report from the Committee on Labour and the Economy (consultations) tabled on 17 September 2019
Passed in principle on 19 September 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Labour and the Economy

(13) Bill 18
An Act to amend the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Public Curator Act and various provisions as regards the protection of persons
Introduced by the Minister of Families on 10 April 2019
Report from the Committee on Citizen Relations (consultations) tabled on 25 September 2019
Passed in principle on 26 September 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Citizen Relations

(14) Bill 23
An Act respecting the names and responsibilities of certain ministers and government departments and to enact the Act respecting the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs
Introduced by the Minister Responsible for Government Administration and Chair of the Conseil du trésor on 18 April 2019
Passed in principle on 19 September 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Public Finance

(15) Bill 29
An Act to amend the Professional Code and other provisions in particular in the oral health and the applied sciences sectors
Introduced by the Minister of Justice on 5 June 2019
Report from the Committee on Institutions (consultations) tabled on 17 September 2019
Passed in principle on 24 September 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Institutions
(16) Bill 32
An Act mainly to promote the efficiency of penal justice and to establish the terms governing the intervention of the Court of Québec with respect to applications for appeal
Introduced by the Minister of Justice on 13 June 2019
Report from the Committee on Institutions (consultations) tabled on 31 October 2019
Passed in principle on 6 November 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Institutions

(17) Bill 37
An Act mainly to establish the Centre d’acquisitions gouvernementales and Infrastructures technologiques Québec
Introduced by the Minister Responsible for Government Administration and Chair of the Conseil du trésor on 18 September 2019
Report from the Committee on Public Finance (consultations) tabled on 30 October 2019
Passed in principle on 5 November 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Public Finance

(18) Bill 40
An Act to amend mainly the Education Act with regard to school organization and governance
Introduced by the Minister of Education and Higher Education on 1 October 2019
Report from the Committee on Culture and Education (consultations) tabled on 14 November 2019
Passed in principle on 28 November 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Culture and Education

(19) Bill 41
An Act respecting mainly the implementation of certain provisions of the Budget Speeches of 17 March 2016, 28 March 2017, 27 March 2018 and 21 March 2019
Introduced by the Minister of Finance on 31 October 2019
Passed in principle on 7 November 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Public Finance
Bill 42
An Act to give effect to fiscal measures announced in the Budget Speech delivered on 21 March 2019 and to various other measures
Introduced by the Minister of Finance on 7 November 2019
Passed in principle on 19 November 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Public Finance

Bill 43
An Act to amend the Nurses Act and other provisions in order to facilitate access to health services
Introduced by the Minister of Health and Social Services on 9 October 2019
Report from the Committee on Health and Social Services (consultations) tabled on 14 November 2019
Passed in principle on 27 November 2019, and
Referred to the Committee on Health and Social Services

Report Stage

Passage

Bill 31
An Act to amend mainly the Pharmacy Act for the purpose of facilitating access to certain services and to authorize the communication of personal information concerning certain missing or deceased Aboriginal children to their families (modified title)
Introduced by the Minister of Health and Social Services on 13 June 2019
Report from the Committee on Health and Social Services (consultations) tabled on 9 October 2019
Passed in principle on 31 October 2019
Report from the Committee on Health and Social Services adopted on 3 December 2019

II. Private Members' Public Bills

Passage in Principle

Bill 190
An Act to exclude child support payments from income calculation under various social laws
Introduced by the Member for Sherbrooke on 7 December 2018
(24) Bill 191
An Act to amend the Act respecting the National Assembly to prescribe the publication of information on the use of the amounts granted to Members in the performance of their duties
Introduced by the Member for Gouin on 6 December 2018

(25) Bill 192
An Act to recognize the Members’ oath to the people of Québec as the sole oath required for Members to take office
Introduced by the Member for Jean-Lesage on 28 February 2019

(26) Bill 193
An Act to establish a budgetary shield to protect education, child and youth protection services
Introduced by the Member for Joliette on 7 February 2019

(27) Bill 194
An Act to ensure compliance with Québec's climate change-related obligations
Introduced by the Member for Jonquière on 21 February 2019

(28) Bill 195
An Act to amend the Act respecting the National Assembly to extend the scope of the right to payment of expenses for counsel
Introduced by the Member for Chomedey on 11 April 2019

(29) Bill 196
An Act to amend the Act respecting safety in sports to establish a Passe-Sports register to collect data on the state of health of persons under 18 years of age following a concussion
Introduced by the Member for Marquette on 11 April 2019

(30) Bill 197
An Act to amend the Consumer Protection Act to fight planned obsolescence and assert the right to repair goods
Introduced by the Member for Chomedey on 9 April 2019

(31) Bill 198
An Act to facilitate disclosure of wrongdoings
Introduced by the Member for Rosemont on 9 May 2019
(32) Bill 199
An Act to amend the Environment Quality Act to establish a right of citizen initiative in environmental matters and reinforce the powers and independence of the Bureau d’audiences publiques sur l’environnement
Introduced by the Member for Mercier on 25 September 2019

(33) Bill 391
An Act to amend the Environment Quality Act in order to assert the primacy of Québec’s jurisdiction in this area
Introduced by the Member for Jonquière on 30 May 2019

(34) Bill 392
An Act respecting the selection of Québec senators
Introduced by the Member for Marie-Victorin on 9 May 2019

(35) Bill 393
An Act to affirm Québec’s participation in the appointment process for Québec Supreme Court of Canada judges
Introduced by the Member for Marie-Victorin on 16 May 2019

(36) Bill 396
An Act to amend the Civil Code to provide that an action for damages for bodily injury resulting from a sexual aggression, from childhood violence or from the violent behaviour of a spouse or former spouse cannot be prescribed during the lifetime of the author of the act
Introduced by the Member for Sherbrooke on 12 June 2019

(37) Bill 397
An Act to reinforce oversight of the processes to select, renew a term of or dismiss directors of municipal police forces
Introduced by the Member for Vaudreuil on 14 November 2019

(38) Bill 399
An Act to establish a presumption of consent to organ or tissue donation after death
Introduced by the Member for Pontiac on 5 November 2019
(39) Bill 490
An Act to establish the gradual electrification of Québec’s vehicle fleet
Introduced by the Member for Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques on 26 September 2019

(40) Bill 493
Interculturalism Act
Introduced by the Member for Marie-Victorin on 30 October 2019

(41) Bill 495
An Act to authorize the recording of sound and images during the public sittings of a municipal council or the public meetings of a council of a metropolitan community
Introduced by the Member for Verdun on 20 November 2019

(42) Bill 496
Parliamentary Budget Officer Act
Introduced by the Member for Rosemont on 14 November 2019

(43) Bill 497
An Act to amend the Charter of human rights and freedoms in order to strengthen the protection of seniors’ rights and create the office of Seniors Ombudsperson
Introduced by the Member for Rimouski on 4 December 2019

(44) Bill 590
An Act to amend the Charter of the French language to establish free French instruction services for every person who resides in Québec
Introduced by the Member for Jacques-Cartier on 4 December 2019

Committee Stage

Report Stage

Passage
III. Private Bills

*Hearings and Clause-by-Clause Consideration*

**(45)** Bill 209
An Act respecting Ville de Saint-Tite
Introduced by the Member for Maskinongé on **4 December 2019**, and
Referred to the Committee on Planning and the Public Domain

**(46)** Bill 210
An Act respecting the subdivision of a lot located in the Maison Roussil protection area in Terrebonne and partly in the Maison Bélisle protection area in Terrebonne
Introduced by the Member for Masson on **4 December 2019**, and
Referred to the Committee on Culture and Education

*Passage in Principle*

*Passage*

IV. Government Motions

V. Estimates of Expenditure

VI. Statutory Debates

**BUSINESS STANDING IN THE NAME OF MEMBERS IN OPPOSITION**

Part 3

**BILLS PASSED**

*(Bills awaiting Royal Assent)*

Bill 16
An Act mainly to regulate building inspections and divided co-ownership, to replace the name and improve the rules of operation of the Régie du logement and to amend the Act respecting the Société d’habitation du Québec and various legislative provisions concerning municipal affairs
Passed on **5 December 2019**
Bill 27
An Act respecting mainly government organization as regards the economy and innovation
Passed on 6 December 2019

Bill 47
Loi assurant la mise en œuvre de certaines mesures du partenariat 2020-2024 entre le gouvernement du Québec et les municipalités
Passed on 6 December 2019

Bill 54
An Act concerning the prohibition against bringing certain actions related to the operation of off-highway vehicles on trails forming part of the interregional network
Passed on 5 December 2019

Bill 204
An Act respecting the establishment of a special taxation scheme for Port of Havre-Saint-Pierre
Passed on 6 December 2019

Bill 205
An Act respecting Ville de Gaspé
Passed on 6 December 2019

Bill 206
An Act to amend the Act respecting the charter of the Coopérative fédérée de Québec
Passed on 6 December 2019

Bill 207
An Act respecting Ville de Murdochville
Passed on 6 December 2019

Bill 208
An Act concerning the transfer of a right of emphyteusis to the Ville d’Alma
Passed on 6 December 2019
Part 4

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEES

The detailed calendar of the proceedings of each committee is available on the Internet site of the Assembly

COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Order in compliance with the Standing Orders

– Hearing of the Ministère de l’Éducation et de l’Enseignement supérieur as a follow-up to recommendation 3.2 of the 40th report on accountability of the Committee on Public Administration.
– Hearing of the Public Curator on Chapter 6 of the Auditor General of Québec’s November 2019 report entitled “Protection of Incapacitated Persons Under Public Protective Supervision”.
– Hearing of the Ministère des Transports on Chapter 2 of the Auditor General of Québec’s November 2019 report entitled “Activities of the Centre de gestion de l’équipement roulant”.
– Hearing on the Public Protector’s special report entitled “Give children born in Québec whose parents have a precarious migratory status access to the Québec Health Insurance Plan”.

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COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Order of reference

– Examination of Hydro-Québec's Strategic Plan 2020-2024 (Order of reference given on 5 December 2019).

Special Consultations:
– **Bill 48**, An Act mainly to control the cost of the farm property tax and to simplify access to the farm property tax credit (Order of reference given on 5 December 2019).

Order in compliance with the Standing Orders

Surveillance of public bodies and accountability:
– Examination of the policy directions, activities and management of the Régie de l’énergie.

Order of initiative

– Examine the impact of pesticides on public health and the environment, as well as current and future innovative alternative practices in the agriculture and food sectors, in recognition of the competitiveness of Québec’s agri-food sector.

COMMITTEE ON PLANNING AND THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Order of reference

Consideration of Bills:

Statutory order

– Examination of the report on the implementation of the Municipal Ethics and Good Conduct Act.
Order in compliance with the Standing Orders

Surveillance of public bodies and accountability:
– Hearing the Commission municipale du Québec.

COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Order of reference

Consideration of Bills:
– **Bill 40**, An Act to amend mainly the Education Act with regard to school organization and governance (Order of reference given on 28 November 2019).
– **Bill 210**, An Act respecting the subdivision of a lot located in the Maison Roussil protection area in Terrebonne and partly in the Maison Bélisle protection area in Terrebonne (Order of reference given on 4 December 2019).

Statutory order
– Hearing the heads of educational institutions at the university level.

Order of initiative
– Future of the news media.

COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND THE ECONOMY

Order of reference

Consideration of Bills:
**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC FINANCE**

Order of reference

Consideration of Bills:
- **Bill 23**, An Act respecting the names and responsibilities of certain ministers and government departments and to enact the Act respecting the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (Order of reference given on 19 September 2019).
- **Bill 37**, An Act mainly to establish the Centre d’acquisitions gouvernementales and Infrastructures technologiques Québec (Order of reference given on 5 November 2019).
- **Bill 42**, An Act to give effect to fiscal measures announced in the Budget Speech delivered on 21 March 2019 and to various other measures (Order of reference given on 19 November 2019).

**COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONS**

Order of reference

Consideration of Bills:
- **Bill 29**, An Act to amend the Professional Code and other provisions in particular in the oral health and the applied sciences sectors (Order of reference given on 24 September 2019).
- **Bill 32**, An Act mainly to promote the efficiency of penal justice and to establish the terms governing the intervention of the Court of Québec with respect to applications for appeal (Order of reference given on 6 November 2019).

Special Consultations:
COMMITTEE ON CITIZEN RELATIONS

Order of reference

Consideration of Bills:
- **Bill 18**, An Act to amend the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Public Curator Act and various provisions as regards the protection of persons (Order of reference given on 26 September 2019).

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Order of reference

Consideration of Bills:
- **Bill 43**, An Act to amend the Nurses Act and other provisions in order to facilitate access to health services (Order of reference given on 27 November 2019).

Order of initiative

- The alarming increase in the use of psychostimulants in children and young people in connection with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Order of reference

Special Consultations:
- **Bill 44**, An Act mainly to ensure effective governance of the fight against climate change and to promote electrification (Order of reference given on 3 December 2019).
SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS

Order of reference

Special Consultations:
– Creating a portrait of the sexual exploitation of minors in Québec, including the consequences on the transition to adulthood (Order of reference given on 14 June 2019).

Part 5

WRITTEN QUESTIONS

Questions already placed on the Order Paper are published each Wednesday

(95) Mrs. Fournier (Marie-Victorin) – 6 November 2019
To the Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Solidarity

I have been contacted a number of times about certain matters regarding the CNESST’s mission and procedure.

According to the citizens I have heard from, the CNESST has strayed from its original mission by using a private insurance model as a guide for its practices. It seems that it is attempting to focus on the consolidation of worker’s injuries, while neglecting to ensure that workers are completely healed before they re-enter the labour market.

In addition, many people consider the procedure for contesting medical second opinions complex and opaque. As a result, the administrative processing of files is increasingly leading to abusive and unnecessary litigation, while injured workers must face their employer’s and the CNESST’s teams of experts.
My question is as follows:

Will the Minister commit to considering the following elements in the next labour law reform?

- Re-centering the CNESST’s mission in order to prioritize the healing process for injured workers and thus make their return into the labour market more successful?
- Simplifying the procedure for contesting CNESST second opinions in order to limit litigation.

(96) Mrs. Fournier (Marie-Victorin) – 6 November 2019
To the Minister of Health and Social Services

Many families have problems obtaining access to the services of a speech therapist or audiologist. For families with children with delayed language development, the situation is even more concerning.

There are still regional disparities today. Some children spend over a year on a waiting list. Each year of early childhood is critical to a child’s linguistic development and will impact each subsequent life stage.

The Government says that early childhood is one of its top priorities.

My question is as follows:

- Does the Minister intend to work jointly with her colleagues, the Minister of Education and Higher Education and the Minister for Health and Social Services, to put in place a unified national program for access to speech therapist and audiologist services and thus ensure that the entire population has access within a reasonable 3-month period?

(97) Mrs. Fournier (Marie-Victorin) – 6 November 2019
To the Minister of Education and Higher Education

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(98) Mrs. Fournier (Marie-Victorin) – 6 November 2019
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There are still regional disparities today. Some children spend over a year on a waiting list. Each year of early childhood is critical to a child’s linguistic development and will impact each subsequent life stage.

The Government says that early childhood is one of its top priorities.

My question is as follows:

- Does the Minister intend to work jointly with his colleagues, the Minister of Health and Social Services and the Minister of Education and Higher Education, to put in place a unified national program for access to speech therapist and audiologist services and thus ensure that the entire population has access within a reasonable 3-month period?
Mrs. Ghazal (Mercier) – 12 November 2019
To the Minister of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change

In your reply to the petition signed by 8,252 citizens of Québec on reducing advertising flyer annoyance, you recognize that we must be more responsible with regard to our consumption of short-lived and single-use products. I am delighted to read that we share the same desire to reduce the perverse effects of this mass distribution.

You are aware that the city of Mirabel has taken a position on this issue by prohibiting the distribution of printed advertising flyers when there is no pictogram authorizing it. For its part, since 25 October, the city of Montréal has been hearing opinions on the topic in the context of citizen-initiated public consultations on regulating flyers. Clearly, there is no longer consensus on the method of systematic distribution. Sooner or later these municipalities and others considering taking action must be able to count on a clear universal directive, which could be incorporated into the Municipal Powers Act in order to better regulate this practice throughout Québec.

You also mention that, in the 2019–2020 Budget, you announced $100 million over five years to improve waste management in Québec. These monies were expected and will be welcome. However, determining how flyers should be packaged by making a regulation under section 53.28 of the Environment Quality Act would reduce the inefficiency of our sorting centres at the expense of the companies concerned.

In this context and in light of this information, my questions for the Minister of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change are the following:

1. Will the Minister commit to rapidly standardizing the regulations on distributing flyers so as to reduce waste?

2. Does the Minister plan to set out clear guidelines to regulate advertising flyer packaging?

3. In the event that these proposals are not considered by the Minister and considering the importance of this issue, what are the Minister’s intentions and when does he plan to transform his intentions into actions?
Recently, three applications made by constituents for compensation from the SAAQ were brought to my attention. These three applications highlight different situations, which nonetheless deserve to be examined as they affect the persons receiving indemnities.

The first constituent told me that under paragraph 4.1 of section 49 of the Automobile Insurance Act, compensation ceases when the person holds employment from which he or she derives a gross income equal to or greater than the gross income on the basis of which the SAAQ has computed the income replacement indemnity. In certain situations where persons receiving indemnities found themselves earning a little more than the income computed by the SAAQ, this provision is liable to discourage persons receiving an indemnity from maintaining their employment, as they do not wish to be penalized.

A second case focuses on the gradual cessation of the indemnities, under section 43 of that same Act, once one reaches the age of retirement. This situation can, for those who only receive the federal pension or who have little retirement income, result in a significant decrease in their income.

The third example concerns a self-employed worker’s projected income. The constituent who raised the issue with us was working on a low-paying contract that would, however, give him visibility with a view to gaining new income. The indemnity that he received did not take into account the income he could reasonably expect to receive and was rather based on the income he had received up to that time. In a context where, according to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the change in the percentage of workers between 2017 and 2018 is greater than the number of salaried jobs, and this trend is bound to intensify.

In light of these situations experienced by persons receiving various types of indemnities, my questions to the Minister of Transport are as follows:

1) Does the Minister intend to review paragraph 4.1 of section 49 so that persons receiving an indemnity who hold employment from which they derive a gross income equal to or greater than the gross income computed by the SAAQ see their indemnity decrease in a progressive manner (dollar for dollar) rather than have it cease completely, as is currently provided for when their income surpasses the income computed by the SAAQ?
2) Will the Minister consider accompanying the persons receiving an indemnity who cease to receive an income replacement indemnity when they turn 68 and have little or no retirement income, either by maintaining the SAAQ income replacement indemnity or through another program that would enhance their retirement income to fill the income gap that could be created when the indemnities cease?

3) Does the Minister plan to examine the new realities of the labour market, in particular as regards the increase in the number of self-employed workers, and the impacts that their situation may have on the payment or setting of indemnities?

(102) Mrs. Perry Mélançon (Gaspé) – 28 November 2019
To the Minister of Public Security

The Gaspé Peninsula is facing a major coastal erosion problem, and climate change is accelerating this process. This phenomenon is affecting 69% of Gaspésie’s coastlines, and more than 850 infrastructures are potentially threatened. According to the results of a 2016 study by the Ouranos consortium, damage caused by coastal erosion in the Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine region could cost as much as $776 million over 50 years. Despite this, in the last three years, no monies have been allocated for the prevention of coastal erosion in Gaspesia. According to its last budget, the Government plans to spend a total of $2.2 million over three years to address this problem. Taking into consideration all available data, it is clear that this is insufficient by far, and that it is vital to adopt a long-term vision to deal with this issue.

My question is the following:

- Will the Minister of Public Security commit to investing, with a view to prevention, the sums required to preserve Gaspésie’s coastlines, and thereby also protect its infrastructure, businesses, buildings and citizens?
To the Minister of Education and Higher Education

According to information obtained by concerned citizens and forwarded to the Member for Rimouski’s riding office, the Ministère de l’Éducation et de l’Enseignement supérieur (MEES) has undertaken a vast operation to follow up on a report by the Auditor General that expressed its dismay over the slow pace of the review of the Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS) and the Diploma of College Studies (DEC) programs. As a result, the Comité national des programmes d’études professionnelles et techniques (CNPEPT) is attempting to complete its operations within 18 months.

Specifically, we are concerned with the cases of programs “410-001 – Gestion de commerces”, “410-003 – Comptabilité de gestion”, and “412 – Bureautique”; the CNPEPT intends to merge them to create a new program, provisionally named “Techniques de l’administration”.

The CNPEPT developed its vision based on a biased and incomplete analysis and intends to impose that vision, even if stakeholders in the field are not on board. The latter were not consulted and were kept in the dark until recently.

The CNPEPT supports its decision with documents (“État de la situation”) developed using mostly samples from the public sector, whereas the graduates of the programs in question more often end up working in the private sector. In addition, the CNPEPT draws conclusions from questionable statistics and does not attempt to understand what motivates the behaviour of young persons. Lastly, the CNPEPT, in its analysis, considered statements of skills made in 1999, whereas technical teachers are constantly adapting their courses to new realities.

My question is the following:

Can the Minister of Education and Higher Education specify whether he really intends to merge the programs 410-001 – Gestion de commerces, 410-003 – Comptabilité de gestion, and 412 – Bureautique into a single college administration program?
The Service de Référence en Périnatalité pour les Femmes immigrantes de Québec (SRPFIQ), a community organization that guides expecting immigrant mothers toward perinatal resources and family integration support services, has received numerous accounts from vulnerable allophone women whose right to an interpreter’s services has not been respected (at birth and post-partum), even after several days of hospitalization with their new-born baby.

Section 2 of the Act respecting health services and social services provides that “the distinctive geographical, linguistic, sociocultural, ethnocultural and socioeconomic characteristics of each region” must be taken into account and “to the extent allowed by the resources, access to health services and social services in their own languages for members of the various cultural communities of Québec” must be fostered. In reality, many allophone immigrant women who ask for the services of an interpreter in the context of birth or receiving post-partum care or when their children are followed in neonatology do not always receive those services.

Offering interpretation services is financially impossible for some community organizations that already receive inadequate basic funding or no government funding at all. This service, which is so essential in providing support to immigrant women and their allophone families, is financially out-of-reach for some community workers, even though they work on the frontline. The problem is compounded by the fact that these women are particularly vulnerable in the childbirth and post-partum contexts. It has been suggested to some organizations that due to recent changes (spring 2019), interpretation budgets are decreasing. Consequently, organizations are prevented from requesting interpretation services themselves, because they could find themselves responsible for paying expensive bills, despite working closely with CLSC personnel. Once again, community organizations are asked to make do with little resources.

My questions to the Minister are as follows:

- How does the Minister explain that this right is not always respected for these women who are already very vulnerable?
What part can the government play in solving this acute problem which raises the issue of access to services in both the hospital environment and in community organizations which are working to meet needs not covered by the CIUSSS?

Why are community organizations that are CIUSSS partners unable to request interpretation services directly from the CIUSSS and have it cover the cost?

Many organizations, such as the SRPFIQ work closely with health-care providers in providing follow-up to expecting immigrant mothers and new immigrant mothers to help overcome barriers to obtaining resources, demystify the health system, break their isolation and support health-care providers (perinatal nurses, social workers, nutritionists) in accompanying these women. Why can’t the CIUSSS provide these organizations access to interpretation services by creating a partnership that would facilitate access to an interpreter’s services?

Mr. Kelley (Jacques-Cartier) – 4 December 2019
To the Minister of Health and Social Services

Ste. Anne’s Hospital, located at the heart of my riding, has a historical vocation of service to veterans. On 1 April 2016, the hospital, which was formerly administered by Veterans Affairs Canada, was transferred to the Government of Québec. It is now under the responsibility of the Montréal West Island Integrated University Health and Social Services Centre.

As we know, veterans are growing older and we must offer them a full range of medical and psychogeriatric care to best meet their physical and psychological needs.

In relation to this, an agreement is being negotiated with the federal government to add 10 new beds for veterans and members of the Canadian Armed Forces who have recently returned from deployments and require care at Ste. Anne’s Hospital.

Can the Minister provide a report on the progress of the negotiations on this agreement and the planned date for adding the new beds?
Mr. Benjamin (Vìau) – 4 December 2019

To the Minister of Public Security

Considering that, on 30 September 2019, the Public Inquiry Commission on relations between Indigenous Peoples and certain public services in Québec released its report in which it referred to profiling of Indigenous people;

Considering that, on 7 October 2019, the Service de police de la ville de Montréal published a report on police stops in light of the racialized identities of people stopped, entitled “Les interpellations policières à la lumière des identités racisées des personnes interpellées”, in which alarming data on racial profiling was presented;

Considering that, on 18 November 2019, the city of Montréal unanimously adopted a resolution calling for an end to unwarranted police stops that have led to discrimination against ethnic minorities and to the Government of Québec passing a law to regulate police stops across the province;

Considering that, on 22 November 2019, the Commission de la protection des droits de la personne et de la jeunesse in turn requested an end to police stops without cause;

Can the Minister table the list of persons who make up the sectoral committee on racial profiling drawn from the policing community, the “Comité sectoriel issu du milieu policier sur le profilage racial”, with the corresponding area of each member (police, justice, university, community, etc.) and the number of meetings held since 1 October 2018?

Can she disclose the committee’s mandate and its work schedule timeframe?

Can she indicate whether she intends to follow up on the city of Montréal’s resolution and introduce legislation governing police stops?
A petition on access to student financial assistance for persons with an emerging disability was recently tabled in the National Assembly. It was signed by 1,450 citizens of Québec. The petition provides a clear explanation of the problem:

“The Government of Québec’s Student Financial Assistance (SFA) loans and bursaries program is required to provide students with the necessary financial resources to pursue post-secondary studies, which includes accommodation measures for students with disabilities (SWDs).

... The Minister of Education and Higher Education decided, effective 6 August 2018, to limit access to such accommodation measures by making changes to Form 1015, Medical Certificate - Major Functional Disabilities and Other Recognized Disabilities, so that SWDs with so-called “emerging” or invisible disabilities (such as an attention deficit disorder, non-episodic mental health disorder, autism spectrum disorder syndrome, intellectual disability or learning disability) would no longer be able to benefit from the measures.

... The Charter of human rights and freedoms affirms the right to school-based accommodation measures for SWDs, including those with an invisible disability. The inclusion of individuals with so-called “emerging” disabilities has made it possible for a greater number of SWDs to continue their education at the post-secondary level, thanks to 20 some years of hard work at the primary and secondary levels.”

My questions for the Minister are the following:

- Does the Minister plan to modify Form 1015 to reinstate the right of students with invisible disabilities to accommodation measures with respect to financial assistance, as requested by signatories of the petition?
- Can the Minister explain to us the reasons for his decision?
To the Minister of Finance

The Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (CDPQ) has announced that it will provide a loan of $313 million to the Colombian electrical power company Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPM). The transaction will contribute to EPM’s overall growth, including the Hidroituango hydroelectric project. The CDPQ’s investment is part of a loan of US$1 billion from the Inter-American Development Bank.

A lot of social and environmental controversy has arisen in connection with the project.

For many years, the regional organization Movimiento Ríos Vivos Antioquia has been warning of the project’s dangers and risks. Irregularities were noted as soon as the project’s social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts were studied.

For more than a decade, communities have been fighting against the Hidroituango dam, which threatens their homes and lives, destroys fragile ecosystems and has exacerbated the conflict zone violence.

One of the most symbolic human rights violations in relation to the Hidroituango crisis was the murder of Ana María Cortés on 4 July 2018.

In May 2018, Ríos Vivos Antioquia lost two of its members: Hugo Albeiro George Perez, murdered at the same time as his nephew, and Luis Alberto Torres, murdered with his brother. The CDPQ has been informed of these risks and serious human rights violations, and the CDPQ has a clear policy on investment!

My question to the Minister of Finance is the following:

Will the Minister of Finance ask the CDPQ to withdraw all current and future loans to the Hidroituango project in Colombia and to any other project likely to violate human rights?
Since the beginning of the current Legislature, in our parliamentary debates, not enough attention has been paid to the issue of farmers’ psychological distress. Yet, according to the Quebec Association for Suicide Prevention, 51% of workers in the farming industry live with a high level of psychological distress and their suicide rate is twice as high as that of the rest of the population. Work overload, social isolation, extreme weather conditions and unpredictable crop yields: in the agricultural sector, these stress factors build up in a dangerous way. Winter’s early arrival and the propane shortage caused by the CN strike are only the most recent examples of the omnipresence of these stressors in the daily lives of farmers.

Last June I sent a letter to the Minister of Agriculture and to the Minister of Health and Social Services to raise awareness of the mental health problems in the farming community and to ask them to invest in hiring “travailleurs de rang” (agriculture-sector mental health workers), that is, professional social workers trained to help farmers in situations of psychological distress. Nearly six months later, in early December, one-time funding of $300,000 was finally granted to support the organization Au cœur des familles agricoles, which initiated the creation of the agriculture-sector mental health worker program.

While this is a step in the right direction, this one-time funding will not make it possible to consolidate long-term psychological assistance for farmers. Among other things, this support will benefit only one organization, which is not present in all administrative regions. This raises the issue of the fairness of the offer of services for agricultural workers.

Agriculture-sector mental health workers are essential to the health and vitality of our rural communities. However, at this point in time, only eight agriculture-sector mental health workers are trying to cover the whole of Québec. This is a derisory number for a population of 40,000 farmers. Calculating that an agriculture-sector mental health worker costs the Québec government around $60,000 per year, the announced investment will add only 4 or 5 agriculture-sector mental health workers to the network, for only one year, which is not nearly enough to provide an adequate and sustainable answer to the request for psychological services.
My questions to the Minister of Health and Social Services are the following:

- Will the Minister commit to sustaining and increasing the funding given to the organization Au cœur des familles agricoles to hire additional agriculture-sector mental health workers?
- Will the Minister undertake to fund, in the administrative regions where Au cœur des familles agricoles does not have a presence, other organizations with equivalent missions to ensure the fair development of the agriculture-sector mental health workers program throughout Québec?
- Lastly, for the current fiscal year, what amounts have been dedicated specifically, in each department and in each region, to mental health in farming communities?

To the Minister of Justice

Considering that 1,700 individuals in Québec currently practice osteopathy even though it is still not regulated;

Considering that osteopaths have been convicted of unlawful practice of medicine because of the legislative vacuum created by the lack of a legal framework;

Considering the importance of providing adequate and standardized training;

Considering the work launched by the Minister of Justice and the Office des professions in 2017;

Considering that the Office des professions has finished its work and that all the information is now in the hands of the Ministère de la Justice;

Can the Minister tell us what her intentions are with respect to developing a legal framework for osteopathy and a time schedule for doing so?
To the Minister of Health and Social Services

According to the CIUSSSCN, the number of Quebecers registered in Québec Family Doctor Finder (GAMF) in the Capitale-Nationale region increased BY 44% from 2018 to 2019. The situation is likely to worsen in the next three years, as the DRMG estimates that 15% of retirements will occur among physicians providing care in that region. It must be taken into account that physicians on the verge of retirement generally have more clients than new billers can take at the beginning of their practice, which will increase the proportion of orphan patients on their departure.

According to the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec, the number of citizens registered in the GAMF in the Capitale-Nationale region increased from 54,380 on 1 January 2019 to 64,947 on 1 July 2019. For the year 2020, 13 PREM (of which 2 PREM-GMF-U) will be allocated to this region. In comparison, the Outaouais region, which will receive 24 PREM (including 1 PREM-GMF-U) in 2020, saw its number of registrants increase from 18,490 to 19,702 for the same period.

According to a study entitled “Les inégalités sociales de santé dans Basse-Ville and Limoilou-Vanier” conducted by the public health directorate of the CIUSSS de la Capitale-Nationale and dated March 2018, we can observe a series of health-related social inequalities in the Capitale-Nationale region. The sectors targeted by the study include a particularly vulnerable portion of the population.

Based on a study carried out in 2017 by Tonino Esposito, an assistant professor at Université de Montréal’s École de service social and his colleague, Catherine Roy from McGill University, on identifying the areas where children are most at risk for social and economic poverty, Limoilou-Vanier ranks 7th in terms of socio-economic deprivation, behind 6 other Montreal neighborhoods.

As of 17 August 2019, the area comprised of Basse-Ville, Limoilou and Vanier has 11,106 orphan patients. At the present time, only 1 PREM will be added in 2020.

My questions to the Minister of Health and Social Services are the following:

- Which clinics in the Capitale-Nationale region have benefited from a PREM exemption in 2019?
- Can the minister specify the reasons for these exemptions?
• What criteria does the Minister use to analyze an application for exemption?
• Does the minister believe that the distribution of PREMs in Québec for the year 2020 is fair and corresponds to the actual needs in the field?
• In addition to the mathematical calculation involving the number of physicians per region and the number of patients registered in the GAMF, what factors does the MSSS take into account when allocation a number of PREMs?
• Does the Minister believe that the DRMG should eventually modify its criteria for allocating positions according to the needs by sub-sector and favouring areas where there are fewer physicians to ensure the continuity of the services offered?

112) Mr. Zanetti (Jean-Lesage) – 5 December 2019
To the Minister of Health and Social Services

On 13 March 2019, a GMF in the Limoilou-Vanier sector met with the Comité de direction du Département régional de médecine générale de la Capitale-Nationale (DRMG) to make a request for an exemption for their project which would make it easier to take charge of clients registered in the Québec Family Doctor Finder (GAMF) in the RLS Québec-sud region, while also helping to reduce P4s and P5s in hospitals. New billing physicians could incorporate into their practices specific medical activities in health care settings with major needs: IRDPQ, IUSMQ, palliative care and perinatal care. The DRMG supported this comprehensive coverage project, however could not respond to their request based on the principle of fairness.

On 19 June 2019, the same GMF met with Dr. Jacques Ricard, a medical expert at the Office of the Minister of Health and Social Services. The purpose of the meeting was to propose a new vision to the Minister for allocating PREMs and to present their project as a pilot project capable of ensuring the sustainability of health care and the retention of doctors in their places of practice. Dr. Ricard recognized that their proposal was close to what the Minister was seeking, but the GMF was nonetheless denied the exemptions. The reason given at the time was that the Capitale-Nationale region had too many doctors per capita compared to other regions.
My questions are the following:

- Why did the Minister award several exemptions in the Capitale-Nationale region shortly thereafter?
- How were they allocated?
- Why meet the needs of certain sectors, while Limoilou-Vanier is experiencing social inequalities in health care, as shown by statistics, and while the GAMF is also increasing?

113) Mrs. Fournier (Marie-Victorin) – 6 December 2019
To the Minister of Health and Social Services

Centre Sida-Amitié is an independent community organization that has been rooted in Saint-Jérôme, in the heart of the Laurentians, since 1990. Its mission is to offer reception, support and accompaniment services to Laurentian residents living with HIV/AIDS and/or the Hepatitis C Virus. To carry out this mission, the organization runs programs such as Clinique Santé Amitié, a community clinic focussing on infectious disease treatment. It plays a major role in support for, in particular, people who are marginalized because of their sexual orientation, sexual practices, homelessness, addiction, etc.

The Clinique Santé Amitié team receives and cares for patients with or without health insurance cards in order to help people suffering multiple health problems and experiencing stigmatization. Until just recently, its funding was based on pharmaceutical industry programs. However, today, that industry is moving away from such programs because the recovery rate for Hepatitis C has improved in recent years. Clinique Santé Amitié is now at risk of closing if it does not obtain new sources of recurrent funding since the amounts provided by the pharmaceutical industry programs represented two thirds of its working capital. With more than 5,000 consultations annually, Clinique Santé Amitié plays a major role in the Saint-Jérôme and Laurentians landscape. It is an effective model that meets the needs of a clientele having little or no access to the public health system. Professionals from many countries visit the CSA to take inspiration from its community health care model.

Currently, since the funds granted by the Québec Government through the Programme de Soutien aux Organismes Communautaires (PSOC) cannot be used to offer medical services, the organization cannot use that money to finance the operations of Clinique Santé Amitié, a program administered by the Centre Sida-Amitié.
What does the Minister of Health and Social Services intend to do to ensure the activities of the Clinique Santé Amitié are maintained, while also ensuring that the independence required to accomplish its mission of community medicine is upheld?

114) Mrs. Fournier (Marie-Victorin) – 6 December 2019
To the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources

Bill 34 eliminates Hydro-Québec’s obligation to have its distribution network investments authorized. Considering that one of the bill’s objectives is to maximize profits resulting from electricity tariffs, while temporarily freezing client rate increases, one may suppose that Hydro-Québec would be tempted to reduce its investments and its spending on maintenance since those items will no longer be directly considered in the rates. In addition, when the Régie sets the rates every five years, it will be required, under the Act, to take into account the assets added in the preceding years, despite the fact that it will have lost its power to authorize them.

Further, although the Régie will retain its power to fix rates for the transmission of electric power, there is a risk that transmission network investment and maintenance spending will not be on par with those of the distribution network. Since the core transmission costs are born by Hydro-Québec Distribution clients, there will likely be pressure to minimize those costs, once again to maximize profits from retail revenue.

As a result, contrary to the requests repeated after each major power failure, Hydro-Québec will have no incentive to install certain parts of its network underground. There is also a risk that vegetation maintenance activities would decrease, which would probably increase the number of power outages.

Under Bill 34, we could find ourselves in the same situation as that affecting certain private companies today: during their time on the board, directors do everything in their power to maximize investor profits without considering the impact of their actions on service quality or the company’s viability after they are gone. What is at risk here is the safety and long-term reliability of Québec’s electricity transmission and distribution networks. Those networks are vital elements of Québec’s economic life. We seem to have forgotten that carelessness has been the source of major power failures in the past and that Hydro-Québec was forced to invest considerable sums of money to improve its network and regain the trust of Quebecers and that of our American neighbours, who no longer viewed it as a reliable business partner.
My questions to the Minister are the following:

- If the bill is passed, how does the Government intend to ensure that Hydro Québec does not under-invest in its transmission and distribution networks, thereby placing the longevity of our government corporation’s electricity network at risk?
- What mechanism does the Minister intend to implement to allow the Régie to track five years of investments that it has not authorized?

Mrs. Fournier (Marie-Victorin) – 6 December 2019
To the Minister of Immigration, Francization and Integration

According to the Arrima platform, “Anyone wishing to immigrate to Québec under the Regular Skilled Worker Program must go through Arrima. The Arrima immigration application management system is based on an expression of interest and follows a three-step process:

- First, you must complete an expression of interest form online. You will need to enter certain information, such as your education, language skills and work experience.
- The Ministère reviews the bank of expressions of interest and issues invitations to applicants who meet certain criteria, based on labour market needs in the different regions of Québec. Those individuals can submit a permanent selection application (official immigration application) and pay the related fees.
- Applications will be evaluated using the selection grid in effect.”

My question to the Minister is the following:

- Will the Minister consider posting the jobs available in Québec on the Arrima platform so that people wishing to immigrate to Québec can apply directly for jobs in Québec, in the same way as Quebecers can apply for jobs on the Emploi Québec site?
Mrs. Fournier (Marie-Victorin) – 6 December 2019
To the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

On November 25, Ville de Montréal introduced its budget for 2020 and its 2020-2022 three-year capital works program.

In the income column of its budget, Ville de Montréal provides for a one-time transfer of $150 M for 2020 from the Quebec Government to help the city face important challenges related to green infrastructures. That investment contribution is made under the Montréal Reflex agreement and its purpose is to pay cash for certain capital works.

It is the first time, since its creation in 2016, that the agreement finances Ville de Montréal’s budget through the “investments” component. Furthermore, as of December 4, 2019, we cannot find any trace of the authorization of such a transfer by the Cabinet, even less of an official announcement by the Government. Therefore, it seems that Ville de Montréal entered $150 M in its budget financed by all Québec taxpayers without the Québec Government officially authorizing it.

Moreover, investment needs for green infrastructures are also serious in other cities in Québec, especially Longueuil, where my riding is located. A number of those cities must raise their taxes above inflation to finance those infrastructures, a trend that is sure to grow because of the climate crisis.

Therefore, my questions are the following:

- Can the Minister confirm if the Québec Government gave a $150 M cheque to Ville de Montréal so that it can pay cash for certain capital works in green infrastructures?
- If that is the case, what are those capital works?
- May other municipalities, including Ville de Longueuil, also receive equivalent amounts to meet their equally serious needs for green infrastructures?
I. NOTICES PREVIOUSLY GIVEN

Government Bills

Private Members' Public Bills

Private Bills

II. NOTICES APPEARING FOR THE FIRST TIME