Understanding the SD41 Budget Crisis

A plain-language guide for Burnaby parents

Prepared by Forest Grove PAC (Nicole Gladish) | UPDATED 25 April 2026

Burnaby Schools at a Glance

Before diving in, here's some context on the scale of what we're talking about[1]:

- SD41 is the 4th largest school district in BC
- 26,670 students across 41 elementary schools and 8 secondary schools
- Over 4,600 dedicated staff
- Annual operating budget of approximately $340 million

1. How BC School Funding Works

Think of it as a chain with four links:

Each year, the provincial government decides how much money to put into public education through its annual budget. That money flows to the Ministry of Education and Child Care, which then distributes it to school districts across BC using several formulas based primarily on how many students are enrolled in each district, though there are numerous formulas used[2].

SD41, the Burnaby School District, receives that funding and acts as the employer. The Board of Education selects the Superintendent of Schools, who is the Chief Executive Officer responsible for all staff, programs and school operations. Under the School Act, the Secretary-Treasurer is the corporate financial officer responsible for finances and board administration. The board sets policy, approves the budget, including how much funding each school receives, and holds both officers accountable [3].

Two Pots of Money

To understand the budget, it helps to know that the district operates with two distinct pools of money and they work very differently.

Restricted Funding

The operating grant and other targeted grants from the Province come with strict conditions. Every dollar is earmarked for a specific purpose and includes teacher salaries, special education supports, English language learning, and so on. The district is legally prohibited from redirecting restricted money to anything else, no matter how urgent the need. When you see line items like the Classroom Enhancement Fund ($24.9M) or CommunityLINK in the budget, those are restricted, untouchable for anything other than their designated purpose.

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[1] SD41 2026/27 Preliminary Budget Report
[2] BC Operating Grants Manual 2026/27
[3] SD41 Policy Manual

Unrestricted Funding

The district can also generate its own revenue, and this money can be spent at the district's discretion. The largest source by far is international student tuition. Hosting international students has historically generated millions of dollars annually, revenue Burnaby used to fund programs and staffing above and beyond what the provincial grant requires. This included discretionary programs like the Mandarin Language Arts Program, Grade 7 band, and the MACC and BETA gifted programs. But it also includes staffing that parents often assume is guaranteed: counsellors above the collective agreement minimum, Educational Assistants beyond what restricted grants cover, and other support staff whose positions exist only because the district chose to fund them from its own revenue. The province sets minimum ratios; anything above those minimums is paid for locally.

SD41 has grown by nearly 15% since 2020, adding over 3,500 students in five years. To accommodate students the province was obligated to seat, permanent school space was needed, space that is the province's responsibility to build and fund but that districts have been paying for out of this already dwindling revenue. The collapse of that revenue is what created the $4.2M shortfall that forced devastating cuts last year. Why the province has been able to offload these costs onto districts is explained in Section 6. ***When local revenue disappears, so does those teaching and support positions.***

> *Federal changes to immigration policy caused international student enrolment in Burnaby to fall by nearly 50% from pre-pandemic levels collapsing the revenue that funded those programs. The $9.4M arbitration debt is an entirely separate problem, now layered on top of a district that had already cut everything discretionary it could.*

2. The Two Unions

Staff in SD41 are represented by two unions and understanding how their agreements work is essential to understanding how the $9.4 million crisis happened.

There are two levels of collective agreement for every union in BC's school system:

A **Provincial Collective Agreement** is negotiated once, on behalf of all 60 school districts simultaneously. Every district in BC is bound by it. Individual districts have no seat at that table and no ability to reject or modify the outcome[4,5].

A **Local Agreement** contains provisions negotiated directly between a specific school district and its local union. Not all districts have local agreements, and where they exist, they can only add to or improve upon the provincial agreement, they cannot take anything away. Burnaby has local agreements for both of its unions, which is relatively uncommon and reflects decades of locally negotiated improvements for both Burnaby staff and students[6,7].

This two-level structure is exactly what created the conditions for the $9.4 million crisis, but more on that in Section 4.

BCTF - BC Teachers' Federation (and locally, the BTA)

The BCTF is the provincial union for all certificated teaching staff in BC. Locally, Burnaby teachers are represented by the Burnaby Teachers' Association (BTA), which negotiates Burnaby's local agreement with SD41.

BCTF members include:

- Classroom teachers (enrolling)
- Counsellors (non-enrolling)

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[4] BCTF 2022-25 Provincial Collective Agreement Teaching Staff
[5] CUPE 2022-25 Provincial Framework Agreement Non-Teaching Staff
[6] BTA 2022-25 SD41 Local Teachers Collective Agreement Teaching Staff
[7] CUPE379 2022-25 SD41 Local Non-Teaching Staff Collective Agreement

- Learning Assistance Teachers (LAT) (non-enrolling)
- Special Education Resource Teachers (SERT) (non-enrolling)
- English Language Learning (ELL) teachers (non-enrolling)
- Teacher-Librarians (non-enrolling)

The collective agreement sets minimum staffing ratios for many of these positions. For example, the provincial agreement requires one counsellor for every 693 students, but Burnaby's local agreement improves on that, requiring one counsellor for every 587 students. That locally negotiated improvement is only possible because Burnaby has historically had the discretionary revenue to fund it. It is not guaranteed by the province.

CUPE Local 379

CUPE Local 379 is the union for all support staff in SD41, including:

- Educational Assistants (EAs)
- School and district administration staff
- Custodians and maintenance workers
- Technology and IT staff
- Indigenous learning workers and engagement staff

Unlike teachers, most CUPE positions have no legally mandated minimum staffing ratios. The exception is positions funded through restricted special education grants, where funding levels effectively set a floor on staffing. For all other CUPE positions, the district has broad discretion to cut, even though these roles are often the direct support for our most vulnerable students.

3. How Teachers Get Paid

Teacher salaries in BC are determined by two things: their qualifications (category) and their years of experience (step)[8].

Categories

A teacher's category is based on their level of education from Category 4 (a basic teaching degree) up to Category 6 (a Master's degree or equivalent). Higher categories mean higher pay.

Steps

Within each category, teachers move up a "step" on the salary grid each year, earning approximately $3,000 more per step. The grid runs from Step 0 to Step 10, with Step 0 being the entry point for brand new teachers province-wide.

In most BC school districts, a brand new teacher starts at Step 0 and moves up one step per year.

Before 1994, teacher salary was a local bargaining matter. Each school district negotiated wages directly with its own teachers' union. In 1993, SD41 and the Burnaby Teachers' Association used that authority to negotiate an improvement: beginning teachers in Burnaby would enter at Step 1, not Step 0. No teacher in Burnaby has been paid at Step 0 since September 1, 1993. This meant Burnaby's newest teachers were immediately better compensated than entry-level teachers in most other districts. While this was a deliberate local choice to make Burnaby a more attractive place to teach, this locally negotiated provision became the fault line of the entire crisis.

[8] SD41 Teachers Salary Grid July 2025

4. BCPSEA: The Province's Bargaining Agent, and How They Got It Wrong

The creation of BCPSEA and why it matters

In 1994, the province passed the Public Education Labour Relations Act (PELRA)[9] which fundamentally restructured how teacher collective agreements work in BC. Under PELRA, salary and benefits became exclusively **provincial matters**, meaning they could no longer be negotiated at the district level. A new body called BCPSEA (the BC Public School Employers' Association)[10] was created to negotiate on behalf of all 60 school districts simultaneously. Individual districts lost their seat at the table entirely. From 1994 onward, SD41 could not negotiate teacher salaries as BCPSEA does that, and whatever BCPSEA agrees to binds every district in BC, with no vote and no right of appeal.

Critically, PELRA did not erase existing local agreements. Pre-1994 provisions were grandfathered in and continued to apply alongside the new provincial framework. Burnaby's 1993 Step 1 agreement survived, legally embedded in Burnaby's working document, sitting alongside every subsequent provincial agreement negotiated by BCPSEA.

This meant that from 1994 onward, Burnaby operated under a unique combination: the province-wide collective agreement on top, and a grandfathered local improvement underneath. An improvement, it's worth noting, that Burnaby could never negotiate today as the rules no longer allow it.

The 2022-25 Negotiations

During the 2022-25 round of collective bargaining, one of the items negotiated was that all teachers' province-wide should move up one step on the salary grid. The first step of every grid would be eliminated, meaning every beginning teacher in BC would be paid at a higher rate.

In most districts, this meant moving teachers from Step 0 to Step 1. Straightforward. But Burnaby already had its grandfathered 1993 agreement placing teachers at Step 1. BCPSEA's interpretation: Burnaby teachers are already at Step 1, so the step elimination doesn't change anything for them. No additional pay required.

The Burnaby Teachers' Association disagreed. Their position was that the intent of the 2022 agreement was for every beginning teacher in BC to move up one step from wherever they actually started and so Burnaby teachers, who started at Step 1, should now start at Step 2. BCPSEA had failed to account for Burnaby's unique local history.

The Arbitration

The dispute went to an independent arbitrator, Koml Kandola, who heard extensive evidence including bargaining history going back to 1993. The arbitrator ruled in favour of the teachers in August 2025[11]. The BC Labour Relations Board upheld that ruling on appeal in February 2026[12].

The finding was unambiguous: BCPSEA had misapplied the salary grid in Burnaby. BCPSEA's error erased a benefit Burnaby teachers had negotiated in 1993, before the province even had the authority to bargain teacher salaries. That locally negotiated improvement had been embedded in Burnaby's collective agreement for thirty years. BCPSEA's failure to account for it in 2022 is what created the debt.

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[9] Public Education Labour Relations Act (PELRA)
[10] BC Public School Employers' Association (BCPSEA) Website
[11] BCPSEA v BCTF, 2025 CanLII 89593 (29 Aug 2025)
[12] Board of Education of School District No.41 (Burnaby), 2026 BCLRB 35 (03 Feb 2026)

5. Where the $9.4 Million Comes From

The $9.4 million figure has two distinct parts:

Part 1: $4.8 Million — Retroactive Back Pay

This is the actual back pay owed to Burnaby teachers for the wages they should have received between 2022-25 but didn't because BCPSEA got the grid wrong. This money is legally due to teachers by the end of June 2026.

Part 2: $4.6 Million — Salary Differential Funding Never Received

Here's where it gets even more infuriating. The Province's funding formula considers average teacher salaries in each district called the supplement for salary differential[13]. If a district's average salary is higher than the provincial average, the Province tops up the district's grant accordingly.

If Burnaby had been paying teachers at Step 2 since 2022 as they should have been, the average teacher salary in Burnaby would have been higher, and the Province would have provided an additional $4.6 million in funding over those three years.

That $4.6 million was never paid to Burnaby. Not because of anything the district did wrong — but because BCPSEA's error kept salaries artificially low, which in turn kept the district's provincial funding grant artificially low.

> *The $4.6M is not a new ask. It is money Burnaby was already entitled to under the existing funding formula, money the Province simply never paid because the error went undetected.*

$4.8M back pay + $4.6M underfunding = $9.4M total

6. Why the District — Not the Province — Is Likely Paying

The Province created this obligation through its own bargaining agent. The Province funds BCPSEA. And under Section 116 of the School Act, the Province is not merely expected to pay expenditures incurred in operating BC schools, it is legally required to. The statute uses the word *must*. Teacher salaries under the collective agreement are provincially appropriated expenditures; the $9.4 million is simply the portion the province's own bargaining agent miscalculated and never paid. And yet, as of April 2026, the Province has made no commitment to fund any portion of it.

On April 17, 2026, three days after SD41's public budget presentation, the Minister of Education submitted a funding request to the BC Treasury Board. No commitment has been made. No timeline has been given. No one in government has indicated how likely approval is. The district has been told to wait.

But waiting has a deadline. Under the School Act, BC school boards are legally required to submit a balanced budget with SD41's being due by end of May. There is no borrowing mechanism for operating deficits. A board that fails to comply can be dissolved and replaced by a provincially appointed trustee, meaning ***Burnaby parents would lose their elected representation entirely***. The province, by simply doing nothing, is forcing the district's hand. Every day without a funding commitment is a day closer to the district having no choice but to absorb a debt it never created.

This structural imbalance should concern every parent. The seven elected trustees who govern SD41 are volunteers receiving a modest stipend, and are held to a strict legal standard of fiscal accountability that the provincial government itself is not subject to. The province runs deficits. The

[13] 2026/27 BC Operating Grants Manual K-12 Education Table 5

province has a $5 billion contingency fund sitting in its 2026 budget. The province can borrow, delay, defer, and manoeuvre. The district cannot.

The province negotiates the contracts, sets the funding levels, and when disputes arise, makes the decisions about whether and how to remedy them. The district has no seat at any of those tables. Yet when the financial consequences land, they land entirely on the district. Whether by design or by consequence, this structure means that provincial decisions consistently produce local accountability. The district makes the cuts. The district faces the community. The province remains one step removed from the direct impact of its own choices. That distance makes it easier for provincial inaction to persist and harder for the people most affected to know where to direct their frustration.

In their current draft budget, the district, directed by the province, has proposed covering the $4.8M portion by draining the entire $4.3M unrestricted reserve, the very savings account rebuilt through last year's painful cuts, plus an additional $513,309 from restricted funds. Restricted funds are provincially designated money that is legally supposed to be spent only on specific purposes like special education and English language learning. Using restricted funds to cover an arbitration debt is not what that money is for. The district is being pushed into a corner where even the rules about how money can be spent are being bent by necessity.

This has happened before

Burnaby parents may not know about the portable classroom crisis but it is a direct precedent for what is happening now, and it should worry anyone watching this situation unfold.

For years, BC school districts faced severe overcrowding as the province failed to build enough permanent school spaces to keep pace with enrollment but Districts were legally obligated to find a seat for every child in their boundaries regardless. So in good faith, districts purchased portable classrooms at a cost of $200,000 to $500,000 each, fully expecting the province to reimburse them as part of its obligation to fund the infrastructure of schools.

The province never paid.

Instead, the province used a technicality: portables can theoretically be moved, so they argued portables aren't permanent infrastructure and therefore don't qualify for capital reimbursement[14]. Never mind that these portables are retrofitted to meet building code, connected to utilities, and used as permanent classrooms housing hundreds of children every day. The province hid behind wordplay to avoid a financial obligation it had effectively created and districts across BC are still carrying and adding to those costs today.

The $9.4 million arbitration debt follows the same pattern exactly. The province creates an obligation, through its bargaining agent and its failure to properly implement a collective agreement and then steps back while the district scrambles to cover it within a legally mandated balanced budget. If the Treasury Board declines to fund it, or simply delays past the May deadline, the outcome is identical to the portable situation: a provincial obligation quietly offloaded onto a district that had no say, no recourse, and no choice.

The district didn't create this debt. The district didn't negotiate the agreement. The district didn't have a say in whether to appeal. The district has already been burned once by trusting the province to honour its obligations in good faith. Now the district, and parents, are being asked to trust again but this time with its last $2,712 in reserve and 26,670 students' education on the line.

7. What This Means for the Budget

Last year, SD41 cut 36.86 full-time positions specifically to rebuild its reserve from a dangerously low $29,760 to $4.3 million. Those cuts eliminated the Grade 7 band program, reduced secondary

[14] CBC News, "B.C. announces funding for prefab classrooms for growing Vancouver Island school district," (01 Nov 2023)

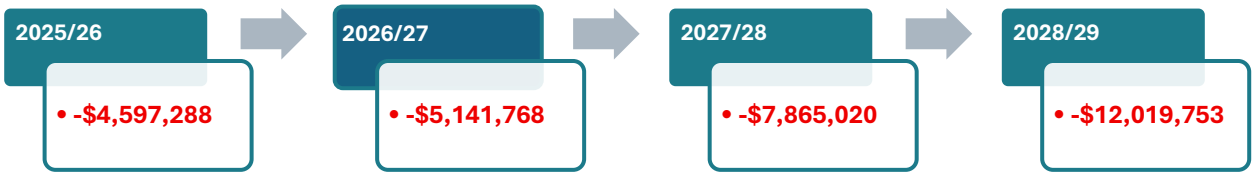
counsellors, cut daytime custodians, and phased out advanced learning programs among other reductions[15].

Because the Province has made no formal funding commitment, the district has no choice but to draw $4,335,507 from that rebuilt reserve plus $513,309 from restricted grant funds to cover the $4.8M retroactive payment, money it never owed and never caused.

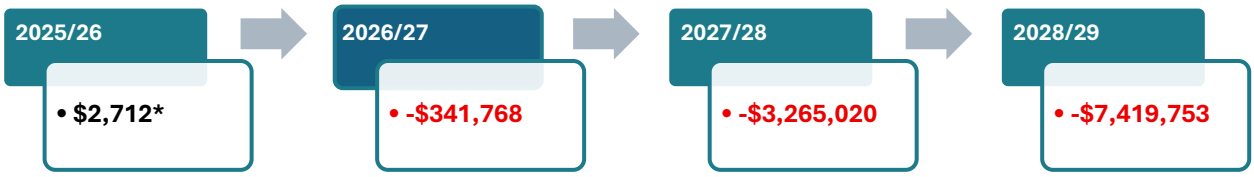
After that draw-down, Burnaby's unrestricted reserve will stand at $2,712. The recommended minimum is $6.8 million (2% of the operating budget).

To be clear: as of today, the Province has made no formal commitment for any portion of the $9.4 million. Not the $4.8M the district has been forced to absorb from its own reserves in the proposed budget. And not the $4.6M in salary differential the district estimates it is owed under the provincial funding formula, money the district has cautiously included in its budget projections based on informal conversations with the Ministry, but for which no formal commitment exists. The district's own published budget depends on a verbal assurance that $4.6M is coming. If it doesn't, the situation is immediately and significantly worse than the numbers already show.

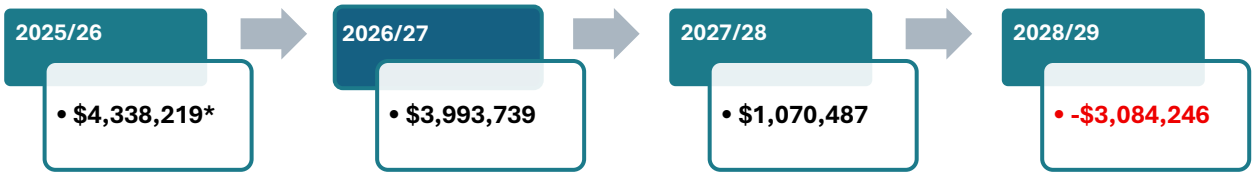
The three scenarios below illustrate what the reserve balance looks like over the next three years depending on what, if anything, the province commits to. But here is what the scenarios cannot show: even in the best case, where the province pays the full $9.4M, the district still goes negative by 2028/29. That is not an arbitration problem. That is a structural underfunding problem.



End of year balance if the government pays nothing; possible scenario as no formal commitments been made



End of year balance as reported in the preliminary budget; assumes government provides only $4.6M



End of year balance if the government provides the full $9.4M

The province regularly announces increased education spending year over year. What it does not announce is that those increases have consistently failed to keep pace with inflation. In real terms, per-student funding has been declining. The district is being asked to deliver at least the same, if not growing, services to students with a funding base that buys less every year. The arbitration crisis accelerated the timeline. The cliff was always there.

[15] SD41 2025/26 Budget Report

8. What Can Be Cut? (Almost Nothing)

Neither the district nor the province has publicly identified what cuts would be required if the $9.4 million goes unfunded. The district and Province's position is that discussing specific reductions prematurely could cause unnecessary harm and that the conversation becomes moot if the province fully funds the obligation.

We understand that position. And we respect that the district and province are navigating an extraordinarily difficult situation with care for its staff and community.

But we respectfully disagree with the approach.

Parents are not fragile. We are voters, advocates, and the people whose children sit in these classrooms every day. The time to understand what is at stake, and to act on that understanding, is *before* a decision is made, not after. Once the province decides, the cuts follow automatically. At that point, the information serves no purpose except grief. The window for meaningful pressure is now, and it closes with the May budget deadline.

Withholding concrete information in the name of protecting feelings is, however, well-intentioned, a form of managing the public rather than informing it. It also hands the province a significant political advantage: if parents don't know what's at stake until the budget is final, the province faces no accountability for the choices its inaction forced.

So, we did the math ourselves using publicly available budget documents, collective agreement data. The figures below are estimates. There is inherent variation in teacher category distributions, and some positions are partially or fully protected by restricted provincial grant funding that is not broken down in public documents. But the estimates are grounded in real data, and we believe they are accurate enough to give parents a clear picture of the order of magnitude of what we are facing.

Using SD41's 2025/26 Amended Annual Budget Bylaw Schedule 2C (operating expenses by function and object[16]), we divided total spending by category against average salaries derived from the SD41 teacher salary grid and consultation with certificated education professionals with direct knowledge of support staff compensation structures to estimate headcounts. We then applied the staffing ratios from the local collective agreement to determine mandatory minimums. Positions above those minimums are what we have identified as discretionary, and therefore at risk.

This is what the numbers say. Parents deserve to know.

The district has already exhausted its discretionary program options. The only remaining lever is accelerating the phase-out of two programs already being wound down, the Mandarin Language Arts Program and the MACC gifted program. Releasing all remaining teachers immediately saves at most $1.2M in year one and $3.5M total. That still leaves a $4.7 million gap.

Beyond that, every remaining cut comes directly from the people who teach and support your child in the classroom:

- Counsellors — already cut to within 1 FTE of the collective agreement minimum. Any further cuts breach the contract. This leaves 45 counsellors to service 26,670 students.
- ELL Teachers — SD41's 7,588 ELL students are already served by the fewest allowed. Any further cuts breach the contract.
- Educational Assistants — SD41's approximately 849 EAs support 1,798 students with the most complex needs including students with Autism, Profound Intellectual Disabilities, Physical Disabilities, Visual Impairment, and Deafblindness. There is no legally mandated minimum staffing ratio for EAs, which means this is where the budget axe may fall hardest and with the least legal protection. To cover the full shortfall through EA cuts alone would require eliminating 259 EA positions, leaving one EA for every three of these students.
- Classroom Teachers — SD41's 1,151 classroom teachers currently serve 26,670 students. The collective agreement sets hard class size maximums of 20 students for Kindergarten, 22 for

[16] SD41 2025/26 Amended Annual Budget

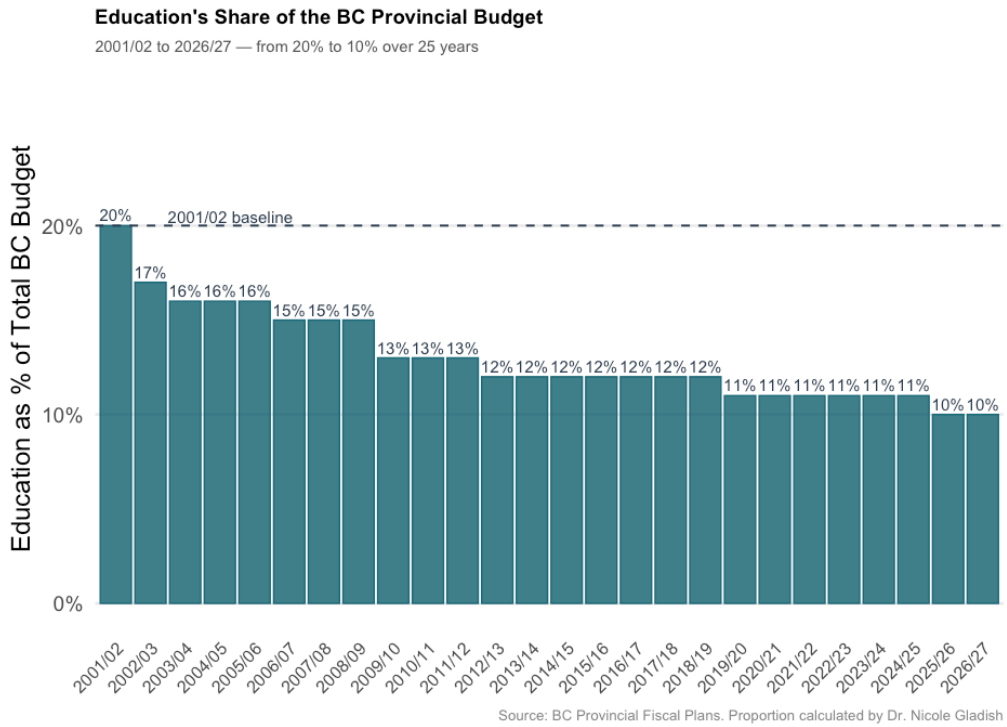
Grades 1-3, 30 for Grades 4-7, and 31 for Grades 8-12. Cutting to those absolute maximums means eliminating 72 teachers and adding an average of 2 students to every classroom in the district with zero flexibility remaining for any student with complex needs. And even this drastic cut still leaves a $2.2M gap.

> *There is no combination of cuts that closes this gap without devastating consequences for students. The math does not work. The only solution is provincial funding.*

9. The Bigger Picture: 25 Years of Declining Investment

The province's response to the current crisis has been consistent: BC is making record investments in education. This is both technically true and substantively misleading.

The chart below shows education's share of the BC provincial budget from 2001/02 to 2026/27, calculated directly from provincial fiscal plans[17]. In 2001/02, education represented 20% of the total provincial budget. In 2026/27, it represents 10%.



The province has not been investing more in education. It has been spending more dollars on a system that costs significantly more to run, while systematically reducing education's share of everything it spends. The difference matters enormously. A government that spends $10 billion more overall but directs proportionally less of it to education every single year is not investing in education. It is deprioritizing it; slowly, consistently, and without political consequence, because the mechanism is invisible to most parents.

We calculated what this actually cost. If education had simply maintained its 20% share of the provincial budget, BC schools would have received an additional $104 billion over this period. That is money that was never spent on teachers, counsellors, EAs, or the students who needed them.

This is not a Liberal problem or an NDP problem. When a government takes power, it inherits everything - the assets, the obligations, and the consequences of decisions made before them. Pointing across the aisle does nothing for the 26,670 students currently enrolled in Burnaby

[17] Province of BC Annual Budget Fiscal Plans Table Expense by Ministry, Program, and Agency 2001-2026

schools. What matters is that this decline has continued under every government for 25 years, and no government has chosen to reverse it.

The $9.4 million arbitration crisis did not emerge from nowhere. It emerged from a system that has been running on fumes for a quarter century, where districts have no margin to absorb unexpected costs because the province has spent 25 years ensuring there is no margin to absorb anything. Burnaby is not uniquely mismanaged. Burnaby is what happens when a well-run district hits the wall that every district in BC is approaching.

The province will point to healthcare as the competing demand - and healthcare does desperately need funding. But framing this as education versus healthcare is a false choice that conveniently obscures a more fundamental question: why are essential public services competing over a shrinking share of public resources at all?

BC has the highest income inequality in Canada. The 10 wealthiest BC families hold the same combined wealth as the bottom 1.32 million British Columbians which is more than a quarter of the province's population. These fortunes grow largely through asset appreciation that is never taxed[18]. There are credible, well-researched revenue tools available to governments that would not affect ordinary families. The province has simply chosen not to use them.

This is not a resource problem. It is a prioritization problem.

10. What We're Asking For — and What You Can Do

Burnaby DPAC is calling on Minister of Education Lisa Beare and the BC Treasury Board to:

- Fund the full $9.4 million
- Make a public commitment before the district's budget deadline
- Overhaul the K-12 funding model to reflect the actual cost of delivering education, and explore progressive revenue tools that do not burden ordinary families, so BC school districts can rebuild from decades of structural underfunding without sacrificing other social services

The Provincial operating budget exceeds $98 billion. The $9.4M Burnaby is owed is a rounding error against that figure. This is not a resource problem for the Province. It is a political choice.

The Province can resolve this with one decision. Until it does, Burnaby's 26,670 students are paying for a debt that was never theirs.

The window to act is now, not after the budget is final.

The most effective thing you can do is make direct, personal contact with the decision-makers by ***May 15th***. Here's how:

1. Contact Minister of Education Lisa Beare directly Minister Beare holds the Education portfolio and submitted the funding request to Treasury Board on April 17. She needs to hear from Burnaby parents that more needs to be done to obtain certainty that this will get funding from her colleagues.

- Constituency Office: 104-20130 Lougheed Hwy, Maple Ridge BC V2X 2P7
- Phone: (604) 465-9299
- Email: Lisa.Beare.MLA@leg.bc.ca
- Hours: Monday–Friday 9:30am–4:00pm

2. Contact the Treasury Board — the body that controls the money The BC Treasury Board is chaired by Minister of Finance Brenda Bailey and includes several Greater Vancouver MLAs who are reachable at their local constituency offices. These are the people whose approval the funding request requires.

[18] Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, "Whose wealth is it anyway? BC's top 10 billionaires and the rest of us" (12 Dec 2018)

- **Brenda Bailey** (Chair, Minister of Finance, Vancouver-South Granville) Constituency Office: 102-1012 Beach Ave, Vancouver | (604) 775-2601
- **Christine Boyle** (Housing & Municipal Affairs, Vancouver-Little Mountain): Constituency Office: 100-75 W. Broadway, Vancouver | (604) 660-0551
- **Paul Choi** (MLA, Burnaby South-Metrotown): Constituency Office: 5234 Rumble St, Burnaby | (604) 660-0855
- **George Chow** (MLA, Vancouver-Fraserview): Constituency Office: #112-2609 East 49th, Vancouver | (604) 660-2035
- **Mike Farnworth** (Transportation & Transit, Port Coquitlam): Constituency Office: 107A-2748 Lougheed Hwy, Port Coquitlam | (604) 927-2088
- **Bowinn Ma** (Infrastructure, North Vancouver-Lonsdale): Constituency Office: 50-221 West Esplanade, North Vancouver | (604) 981-0033
- **Janet Routledge** (MLA, Burnaby North): Constituency Office: 4270 Hastings St, Burnaby | (604) 775-0778
- **Niki Sharma** (Vice-Chair, Attorney General, Vancouver-Hastings) Constituency Office: 2135 E Hastings St, Vancouver | (604) 775-2277
- **Jennifer Whiteside** (Labour, New Westminster-Coquitlam): Constituency Office: 335 Sixth St, New Westminster | (604) 775-2101

3. Contact your Burnaby MLA All five Burnaby MLAs are NDP members, the same party as the government making this decision. They have direct access to cabinet. Tell them their constituents are watching.

- **Rohini Arora** (Burnaby East): Constituency Office: Unit 3 - 8699 10th Ave., Burnaby | (604) 660-5058
- **Paul Choi** (Burnaby South-Metrotown): Constituency Office: 5234 Rumble St, Burnaby | (604) 660-0855
- **Raj Chouhan** (Burnaby-New Westminster): Constituency Office: 923 12th Street, New Westminster | (604) 660-7301
- **Anne Kang** (Burnaby Centre): Constituency Office: 105-6411 Nelson Ave, Burnaby | (604) 775-0565
- **Janet Routledge** (Burnaby North): Constituency Office: 4270 Hastings St, Burnaby | (604) 775-0778

4. Find your own MLA If you live outside Burnaby, your MLA matters too as this sets a precedent that will affect every school district in BC. Find yours at: findyourrep.elections.bc.ca

5. Spread the word Share this document with every parent you know in Burnaby. In your PAC, your school's parent group, your neighbourhood. The more voices, the more pressure. Forward it to local media. Post it in community Facebook groups. Talk to your neighbours.

6. Follow Burnaby DPAC Check https://dpac.burnabypac.ca/ and DPAC's communications for updates on advocacy events, community meetings, or any organized actions as the May deadline approaches.

A note on visiting constituency offices: MLAs hold regular constituent hours. You do not need to be a member of any organization to walk in and speak with a staff member or request a meeting.