

OCTOBER 1980

Canadian Embassy in Paris informs BIE of desire to submit final registration application. BIE publication runs article on Vancouver and Transpo virtually conceding acceptance.

NOVEMBER 1980

On November 6 Premier Bennett strikes \$60-million-plus land deal with Marathon Realty to acquire False Creek site. Agreement involves \$30 million in cash, \$30 million in property-swap, plus other benefits for 175 acres to BC Place.

On November 26 the BIE gives final approval, the final ratification of the application, and Transpo 86 becomes fact. Once again, Mayor-elect Harcourt serves notice that he opposes Transpo and attempts to nullify approval process. Harcourt also opposes development of Pier BC.

DECEMBER 1980

General regulations and a site brochure are produced for Transpo. Minister of Municipal Affairs Bill Vander Zalm announces ALRT.

JANUARY 1981

Despite reluctance to "officially" recognize Transpo, City Council agrees to nominate three representatives for the Transpo Board of Directors. Transpo 86 general regulations are officially issued. The search begins for a Chief Architect. Patrick Reid is named Commissioner General.

FEBRUARY 1981

An agreement between the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia results in the prime responsibility for planning, construction, operational, and financial requirements of the Exposition being assumed by a Crown Corporation known as Transpo 86. With this act of legislature, known as Bill 16, the planning and construction functions become part of the Corporate mandate.

On February 23 the first Transpo Board of Directors is named. The Board includes: Clark Bentall, Peter Brown, Herb Capozzi, Jean-Claude Delorme, and Keith Mitchell, with Michael Burns, Ian Thompson, and Barry Kelsey as interim directors. The three representatives for the City of Vancouver are Don Hamilton from the Centennial Commission, housing consultant Doug Sutcliffe, and False Creek resident's representative Alison Robinson.