ALL-TIME U.S. SOCCER ATHLETES OF THE YEAR AWARD WINNERS

CLINT DEMPSEY

ABBY WAMBACH

BREK SHEA

SYDNEY LEROUX

YEAR	MALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR
1984	Rick Davis
1985	Perry Van der Beck
1986	Paul Caligiuri
1987	Brent Goulet
1988	Peter Vermes
1989	Mike Windischmann
1990	Tab Ramos
1991	Hugo Perez
1992	Marcelo Balboa
1993	Thomas Dooley
1994	Marcelo Balboa
1995	Alexi Lalas
1996	Eric Wynalda
1997	Kasey Keller
1998	Cobi Jones
1999	Kasey Keller
2000	Chris Armas
2001	Earnie Stewart
2002	Brad Friedel
2003	Landon Donovan
2004	Landon Donovan
2005	Kasey Keller
2006	Oguchi Onyewu
2007	Clint Dempsey
2008	Tim Howard
2009	Landon Donovan
2010	Landon Donovan
2011	Clint Dempsey

YEAR	FEMALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR
1984	–
1985	Sharon Remer
1986	April Heinrichs
1987	Carin Jennings
1988	Joy Biefeld
1989	April Heinrichs
1990	Michelle Akers
1991	Michelle Akers
1992	Carin Gabarra
1993	Kristine Lilly
1994	Mia Hamm
1995	Mia Hamm
1996	Mia Hamm
1997	Mia Hamm
1998	Mia Hamm
1999	Michelle Akers
2000	Tiffeny Milbrett
2001	Tiffeny Milbrett
2002	Shannon MacMillan
2003	Abby Wambach
2004	Abby Wambach
2005	Kristine Lilly
2006	Kristine Lilly
2007	Abby Wambach
2008	Carli Lloyd
2009	Hope Solo
2010	Abby Wambach
2011	Abby Wambach

YEAR	YOUNG MALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR
1998	Josh Wolff
1999	Ben Olsen
2000	Landon Donovan
2001	DaMarcus Beasley
2002	Bobby Convey
2003	Freddy Adu
2004	Eddie Johnson
2005	Benny Feilhaber
2006	Jozy Altidore
2007	Michael Bradley
2008	Sacha Kljestan
2009	Luis Gil
2010	Gale Agbossoumonde
2011	Brek Shea

YEAR	YOUNG FEMALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR
1998	Cindy Parlow
1999	Lorrie Fair
2000	Aly Wagner
2001	Aleisha Cramer
2002	Lindsay Tarpley
2003	Cat Reddick
2004	Heather O'Reilly
2005	Lori Chalupny
2006	Danesha Adams
2007	Lauren Cheney
2008	Kristie Mewis
2009	Tobin Heath
2010	Bianca Henninger
2011	Sydney Leroux

2011 U.S. SOCCER ATHLETES OF THE YEAR

For their excellence at the highest levels of the sport, U.S. Soccer named U.S. Men's National Team forward Clint Dempsey as the 2011 Male Athlete of the Year and U.S. Women's National Team forward Abby Wambach as the 2011 Female Athlete of the Year. U.S. MNT midfielder Brek Shea and U.S. WNT and U-23 WNT forward Sydney Leroux won the Young Male and Young Female Awards, respectively. The U.S. Soccer Athlete of the Year award is the highest honor awarded to soccer players in the United States.

The Male Athlete of the Year honor is the second for Dempsey, who previously won the award in 2007. Dempsey becomes the fourth men's player to earn the honor at least two times, with Landon Donovan (2003, 2004, 2009, 2009, 2010), Kasey Keller (1997, 1999, 2005) and Marcelo Balboa (1992, 1994) also garnering the award on multiple occasions. Wambach won the award for the fifth time in her career and for the second straight year. Wambach matches Mia Hamm for earning the award five times, as Hamm garnered Female Athlete of the Year from 1994-98.

The U.S. Soccer Athlete of the Year awards have a longer history than any major award in American soccer – more than 20 years. They join the FIFA Players of the Year as the only two awards to honor both the top male and the top female in the sport.

As in years past, online votes registered at ussoccer.com counted for 50 percent of the total votes, while the other 50 percent was represented by votes compiled from members of the national media and U.S. Soccer representatives, including National Team coaches and the members of the U.S. Soccer Board of Directors. A player can only win the Young Athlete award once in his or her career.

U.S. SOCCER MALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR: CLINT DEMPSEY

The USA's most dynamic and creative attacker also has become one of its most consistent in big games. Dempsey led U.S. scorers in the 2011 CONCACAF Gold Cup with three goals, including strikes in the quarterfinal against Jamaica and the game-winner in the semifinal against Panama. Earning Budweiser Man of the Match five times, Dempsey also delivered the first victory under new head coach Jürgen Klinsmann, scoring the lone goal during a 1-0 victory against Honduras. Already north of 80 appearances for the United States, Dempsey's 24 career goals are good for a fourth-place tie on the all-time U.S. goal scoring charts. Dempsey has proven equally lethal for Fulham, setting a club record for career goals in the English Premier League. He is now the highest-scoring American in Premier League history, passing Brian McBride's 36 goals in early December.

U.S. SOCCER FEMALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR: ABBY WAMBACH

After missing several games early in the year due to nagging injuries, Wambach rebounded to have a year to remember. Wambach tallied a goal in the final four games of the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup and kept alive her streak of leading the USA in scoring in every world championship in which she has competed. Wambach scored in the final group match against Sweden and then scored the most dramatic goal in Women's World Cup history against Brazil in the dying moments of overtime to send the game to penalty kicks. She won the Silver Ball as the second best player in the tournament and the Bronze Boot as the third-leading scorer. She also was named to the FIFA Women's World Cup All-Star Team. Her four goals in Germany gave her 13 in the Women's World Cup for her career, moving her past the legendary Michelle Akers into first on the all-time list.

U.S. SOCCER YOUNG MALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR: BREK SHEA

The first player born in the 1990s to earn a cap for the U.S. Men's National Team, Shea had a breakout year on both an international and a professional level. With eight caps in 2011, he was one of three players to feature in all of Jurgen Klinsmann's games as head coach. The tireless midfielder started during a 1-1 draw against Mexico and contributed an assist on Robbie Rogers' equalizer. With FC Dallas, Shea scored 11 goals in his 31 appearances, with 30 of those starts, to help the team into playoff contention. Since making his MLS debut last year, Shea has quickly become a fan favorite, while his talent and work ethic have consistently impressed the critics. He was named to the MLS Best XI and nominated for MLS Most Valuable Player. He also spent a month in the offseason training with Arsenal and played for the reserve team in London, England.

U.S. SOCCER YOUNG FEMALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR: SYDNEY LEROUX

The 5-foot-7 forward had an impact senior year at UCLA, scoring 16 goals with three assists while leading the team to a 16-1-4 record. Leroux played with both the full U.S. Women's National Team and the U.S. Under-23 Women's National Team in 2011, a year that saw her log significant training time with the senior side, as well as earn her first cap. The USA's all-time leading scorer in Under-20 Women's World Cup play traveled with the USA to the Four Nations Tournament last January in China, where she debuted against Sweden. She was one of two college players who attended the USA's final training camp before the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup team was chosen and is one of just a handful of college players in the mix at the end of 2011 vying for spots on the team that will participate in January's CONCACAF qualifying tournament for the 2012 Olympics.

U.S. SOCCER ALL-TIME AWARDS

U.S. SOCCER TEAM AWARDS

Top U.S. Team Finishes (major international competitions)

Year	Team	Event	Finish
1930	Men's National Team	FIFA World Cup (Uruguay)	3rd place
1959	Men's Pan Am Games' Team	Pan American Games (USA)	3rd place
1989	Under-20 MNT	FIFA World Youth Championship (Saudi Arabia)	4th place
1989	Futsal National Team	FIFA Futsal World Cup (Holland)	3rd place
1991	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup	1st place
1991	Women's National Team	FIFA Women's World Cup (China)	1st place
1991	Under-23 MNT	Pan American Games (Cuba)	1st place
1992	Futsal National Team	FIFA Futsal World Cup (Hong Kong)	2nd place
1993	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup (USA & Mexico)	2nd place
1995	Men's National Team	Copa America (Uruguay)	4th place
1995	Women's National Team	FIFA Women's World Cup (Sweden)	3rd place
1996	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup (USA)	3rd place
1996	Women's National Team	Olympic Soccer Tournament (USA)	1st place
1997	World University Games' Team	World University Games (Italy)	3rd place
1998	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup (USA)	2nd place
1998	Women's National Team	Goodwill Games (USA)	1st place
1999	Men's National Team	FIFA Confederations Cup (Mexico)	3rd place
1999	Women's National Team	FIFA Women's World Cup (USA)	1st place
1999	Under-23 MNT	Pan American Games (Canada)	3rd place
1999	Under-18 WNT	Pan American Games (Canada)	1st place
1999	Under-17 MNT	FIFA U-17 World Cup (New Zealand)	4th place
2000	Women's National Team	Olympic Soccer Tournament (Australia)	2nd place
2000	Women's National Team	CONCACAF Women's Gold Cup (USA)	1st place
2000	Under-23 MNT	Olympic Soccer Tournament (Australia)	4th place
2002	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup (USA)	1st place
2002	Women's National Team	CONCACAF Women's Gold Cup (USA)	1st place
2002	Under-19 WNT	FIFA U-19 Women's World Cup (Canada)	1st place
2003	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup	3rd place
2003	Women's National Team	FIFA Women's World Cup (USA)	3rd place
2004	Women's National Team	Olympic Soccer Tournament (Greece)	1st place
2004	Under-19 WNT	FIFA U-19 Women's World Cup (Thailand)	3rd place
2005	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup (USA)	1st place
2006	Under-20 WNT	FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup (Russia)	4th place
2006	Women's National Team	CONCACAF Women's Gold Cup (USA)	1st place
2007	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup (USA)	1st place
2007	Women's National Team	FIFA Women's World Cup (China)	3rd place
2007	Under-20 WNT	Pan American Games (Brazil)	2nd place
2008	Women's National Team	Olympic Soccer Tournament (China)	1st place
2008	Under-20 WNT	FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup (Chile)	1st place
2008	Under-17 WNT	FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup (New Zealand)	2nd place
2009	Men's National Team	FIFA Confederations Cup (South Africa)	2nd place
2009	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup (USA)	2nd place
2011	Men's National Team	CONCACAF Gold Cup (USA)	2nd place
2011	Women's National Team	FIFA Women's World Cup (Germany)	2nd place

USOC TEAM OF THE YEAR AWARD

Year	Team
1997	U.S. Women's National Team
1999	U.S. Women's National Team
2011	U.S. Women's National Team

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED ATHLETE OF THE YEAR

Year	Team
1999	U.S. Women's National Team

WERNER FRICKER AWARD

Year	Recipient
2002	Werner Fricker, Sr.
2003	Sunil Gulati
2005	Gerhard Mengel
2006	Sal Rapaglia
2007	Francisco Marcos
2008	Bob Gansler
2009	Alan Rothenberg
2010	Bob Contiguglia
2011	Kevin Payne
2012	Hank Steinbrecher

Designed to honor those working tirelessly to further the interest of soccer without regard to personal recognition.

U.S. SOCCER INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

FIFA World Player of the Year

Year	Player	Team
2001	Mia Hamm	U.S. WNT
2002	Mia Hamm	U.S. WNT

All-World Championship Team

Year	Player	Event / Team
1992	Chico Borja	Futsal / First Team
1992	Victor Nogueira	Futsal / First Team
1994	Alexi Lalas	World Cup / Hon. Mention
1996	Victor Nogueira	Futsal / Hon. Mention
1999	Michelle Akers	WWC / First Team
1999	Brandi Chastain	WWC / First Team
1999	Mia Hamm	WWC / First Team
1999	Carla Overbeck	WWC / First Team
1999	Briana Scurry	WWC / First Team
2002	Claudio Reyna	World Cup / First Team
2002	Landon Donovan	World Cup / Hon. Mention
2002	Jill Oakes	U-19 / First Team
2002	Heather O'Reilly	U-19 / First Team
2002	Lindsay Tarpley	U-19 / First Team
2002	Kelly Wilson	U-19 / First Team
2003	Freddy Adu	U-17 / First Team
2003	Danny Szetela	U-17 / First Team
2003	Shannon Boxx	WWC / First Team
2003	Joy Fawcett	WWC / First Team
2003	Mia Hamm	WWC / Hon. Mention
2003	Bobby Convey	U-20 / First Team
2003	Steve Cronin	U-20 / First Team
2004	Ashlyn Harris	U-19 / First Team
2004	Becky Sauerbrunn	U-19 / First Team
2004	Angie Woznuk	U-19 / First Team
2006	Danesha Adams	U-20 / First Team
2006	Val Henderson	U-20 / First Team
2006	Amanda Poach	U-20 / First Team
2007	Kristine Lilly	WWC / Hon. Mention
2011	Hope Solo	WWC / First Team
2011	Shannon Boxx	WWC / First Team
2011	Lauren Cheney	WWC / First Team
2011	Abby Wambach	WWC / First Team

Golden Ball *(tournament MVP)*

Year	Player	Event
1991	Carin Jennings	Women's World Cup
1999	Landon Donovan	U-17 World Championship
2008	Sydney Leroux	U-20 Women's World Cup

Silver Ball *(tournament second MVP)*

Year	Player	Event
1989	Kasey Keller	World Youth Championship
1991	Michelle Akers	Women's World Cup
1991	Kyle Campbell	U-17 World Championship
1999	DaMarcus Beasley	U-17 World Championship
2004	Angie Woznuk	U-19 Women's World Championship
2008	Alex Morgan	U-20 Women's World Cup
2011	Abby Wambach	Women's World Cup

Bronze Ball *(tournament third MVP)*

Year	Player	Event
1999	Michelle Akers	Women's World Cup
2002	Kelly Wilson	U-19 Women's World Championship
2006	Danesha Adams	U-20 Women's World Championship
2008	Kristie Mewis	U-17 Women's World Cup
2009	Clint Dempsey	FIFA Confederations Cup
2011	Hope Solo	Women's World Cup

Golden Shoe *(tournament leading scorer)*

Year	Player	Event
1991	Michelle Akers	Women's World Cup
2003	Eddie Johnson	World Youth Championship
2008	Sydney Leroux	U-20 Women's World Cup

Silver Shoe
(tournament second leading scorer)

Year	Player	Event
1991	Carin Jennings	Women's World Cup
2002	Kelly Wilson	U-19 Women's World Championship
2007	Abby Wambach	Women's World Cup

Bronze Shoe *(tournament third leading scorer)*

Year	Player	Event
1999	Taylor Twellman	World Youth Championship
2002	Lindsay Tarpley	U-19 Women's World Championship
2004	Angie Woznuk	U-19 Women's World Championship
2008	Vicki DiMartino	U-17 Women's World Cup
2008	Alex Morgan	U-20 Women's World Cup
2010	Sydney Leroux	U-20 World Cup
2011	Abby Wambach	Women's World Cup

Golden Glove *(best goalkeeper)*

Year	Player	Event
1989	Kasey Keller	World Youth Championship
1991	Kyle Campbell	U-17 World Championship
1992	Victor Nogueira	Futsal World Championship
1999	Briana Scurry	Women's World Cup
2008	Taylor Vancil	U-17 Women's World Cup
2008	Alyssa Naeher	U-20 Women's World Cup
2009	Tim Howard	FIFA Confederations Cup
2010	Bianca Henninger	U-20 World Cup
2011	Hope Solo	Women's World Cup

Associated Press Female Athlete of the Year

Year	Player	Team
1999	U.S. WNT	U.S. Women's National Team
2011	Abby Wambach	U.S. Women's National Team

FIFA FAIR PLAY

Fair Play Award Winners – Team

Year	Team	Event
1989	Men's U-20 Team	World Youth Championship
1996	U.S. Women's Team	Olympic Soccer Tournament
1998	U.S. Men's Team	Year-End Award
2004	Women's U-19 Team	U-19 Women's World Championship
2008	Under-20 WNT	U-20 Women's World Cup

Fair Play Award Winners – Individual

Year	Player	Award
1997	Julie Foudy	FIFA Fair Play Award
1998	Michelle Akers	FIFA Order of Merit

2011 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

After the U.S. Women's National Team's impressive run in the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup, it was no surprise that the Women captured the majority of 2011's Best of U.S. Soccer votes. Fans chose the winners for the 10th consecutive year of the awards through an interactive voting module on U.S. Soccer's Facebook page.

The U.S. Women claimed a resounding seven of the 10 awards, with four of them – Best Assist, Best Goal, Best Performance: Team and Best Performance: Player – revolving around the dramatic quarterfinal win against Brazil in which a last-gasp U.S. goal sent the game into overtime and a penalty shootout.

Best Fan Tribute and Best Off the Field Moment were both comprised of entirely U.S. WNT-related choices. Several U.S. Women's fans, including U.S. Men's National Team forward C.J. Sapong, created songs inspired by their favorite players. The Best Off the Field Moment pitted some of the team's best Women's World Cup exploits against each other, such as post-World Cup media visits and Hope Solo on Dancing With the Stars.

Megan Rapinoe earned Best Assist for her cross that found Abby Wambach's head in the last seconds of overtime against Brazil. Wambach's 122nd-minute header was the latest goal in Women's World Cup history and was recognized as Best Goal with 63 percent of the votes. Rapinoe's assist garnered 80 percent of the votes in that category.

The USA's incredible win against Brazil earned the Women 82 percent of the votes – the largest margin of victory in any categroty – to win Best Performance: Team. After Rachel Buehler was sent off in the 65th minute, the U.S. rallied for more than 55 minutes with 10 players to come from behind and equalize in the final seconds of overtime stoppage time. The U.S. converted all five of its shots in the resulting penalty kick shootout, and Hope Solo saved a Brazil penalty for a U.S. win of 5-3.

Solo won Best Performance: Player for her crucial role against Brazil, a game in which she was also named Woman of the Match. The goalkeeper saved a Cristiane penalty in the second half of regular time before Marta converted the retake to equalize, and Solo also saved Daiane's penalty in the shootout. She garnered 39 percent of the votes.

Solo also claimed the Best Off the Field Moment with her run on Dancing With the Stars. Along with Maksim Chmerkovskiy, the U.S.'s No. 1 reached the semifinals on the ABC show.

Three Washington, D.C.-area high school students called the D.C. Squirrels won the Best Fan Tribute category with their "Teach Me How to Wambach" video. U.S. MNT and Sporting Kansas City player C.J. Sapong's rap serenade to Hope Solo came in second place with 25 percent of the votes.

U.S. Soccer fans voted the Women's military tribute as the Best Goal Celebration. The Women lined up to salute the troops in Germany after Heather O'Reilly scored against Colombia in World Cup play. Jermaine Jones also had a military celebration in contention, saluting the troops after scoring his first U.S. goal in the 2011 CONCACAF Gold Cup.

New York Red Bulls Academy alumnus Juan Agudelo was voted the Best Performance: Academy thanks to his 14 Men's National Team appearances and his six goals in 28 games for the Red Bulls' full team. Former Derby County Wolves player Josh Gatt earned 16 percent of the votes for helping Molde to its first ever Norwegian Premier League title.

Fans went to Official U.S. Soccer bars in 2011 because they were the best spots to follow the U.S. National Teams, and several of them also hosted exclusive bar events featuring the Men's and Women's players. O'Brien's Pub in San Diego, Calif., garnered 25 percent of the votes for the honor of Best Soccer Bar.

Best Twitter featured Men's and Women's players as well as journalists and official U.S. Soccer accounts. Megan Rapinoe (@mPinoe) took the top spot with a third of the votes, while teammate Ali Krieger (@alexbkrieger) came in close second.

The Best Studio 90 Feature went to Wild Turkey, in which Lori Lindsey and Megan Rapinoe demonstrated their signature handshake. Lindsey and Rapinoe also took second place with their Roomies 4 Life feature, taking a combined total of 83 percent of the votes.

2011 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

BEST ASSIST

Megan Rapinoe to Abby Wambach, July 10 vs. Brazil	**80%**
Alex Morgan to Abby Wambach, July 17 vs. Japan	7%
Clint Dempsey to Landon Donovan, June 25 vs. Mexico	4%

BEST FAN TRIBUTE

Teach Me How to Wambach	**35%**
C.J. Sapong's Rap	25%
Women's World Cup Song	17%

BEST GOAL

Abby Wambach, July 10 vs. Brazil	**63%**
Lauren Cheney, June 5 vs. Mexico	9%
Heather O'Reilly, July 2 vs. Colombia	9%

BEST GOAL CELEBRATION

U.S. WNT, One for the Troops	**29%**
U.S. WNT, Comeback Complete	28%
Megan Rapinoe, Born in the USA	25%

BEST OFF THE FIELD MOMENT

Solo on DWTS	**19%**
Military Open Training in Germany	17%
Wambach and Solo on Letterman	15%

BEST PERFORMANCE: ACADEMY

Juan Agudelo, U.S. MNT	**39%**
Kekuta Manneh, Lonestar SC	19%
Josh Gatt, Molde	16%

BEST PERFORMANCE: PLAYER

Hope Solo, July 10 vs. Brazil	**39%**
Ali Krieger, July 10 vs. Brazil	27%
Abby Wambach, July 17 vs. Japan	18%

BEST PERFORMANCE: TEAM

WNT vs. Brazil, July 10	**82%**
WNT vs. Japan, July 17	9%
U-17 MNT vs. Brazil, Dec. 4	4%

BEST SOCCER BAR

O'Brien's Pub: San Diego, Calif.	**25%**
Kells Irish Pub: Portland, Ore.	6%
Nevada Smith's: New York, N.Y.	6%

BEST TWITTER

Megan Rapinoe (@mpinoe)	**33%**
Ali Krieger (@alexbkrieger)	29%
U.S. WNT (@ussoccer_wnt)	15%

BEST STUDIO 90 FEATURE

Wild Turkey	**45%**
Roomies 4 Life	38%
Lauren Cheney Defeats Host at HORSE	7%

ALL SMILES: *The U.S. Women's National Team rejoice after their dramatic win against Brazil in the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup.*

2010 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best South Africa Moment: Dog Pile for the Ages
- Best Goal: Landon Donovan vs. Algeria (June 23)
- Best Performance (Team): MNT vs. Algeria (June 23)
- Best Photo: The Pile
- Best Performance (Player): Tim Howard vs. England (June 12)
- Best Fan Costume: South Africa Starting 11
- Best Academy Story: First Two Academy Alumni Play for the MNT
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Soccer Fanatic, San Diego, Calif.
- Best Assist: Jozy Altidore vs. Slovenia (June 18)
- Best Soccer Bar: Small Bar, Chicago
- Best Soccer Blog: Soccer by Ives
- Best Studio 90 Feature: The Everton Experience

2009 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best Performance (Team): MNT vs. Spain (June 24)
- Best Performance (Player): Tim Howard vs. Spain (June 24)
- Best Goal: Landon Donovan vs. Brazil (June 28)
- Best Assist: Landon Donovan vs. Mexico (Aug. 12)
- Best Soccer Bar: Fado's Irish Pub, Seattle
- Best Fan Photo: Stars and Stripes Forever
- Best Academy Story: Bill Hamid Goes Pro
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Soccer Fanatic, San Diego, Calif.
- Best Soccer Blog: Soccer By Ives
- Best Photo: Spain Slips
- Best ussoccer.com Video: Behind the Scenes USA-Costa Rica
- Best Clutch Moment: MNT defense vs. Spain (June 24)

2008 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best Goal (Women): Carli Lloyd vs. Brazil (Aug. 21)
- Best Goal (Men): Sacha Kljestan vs. Netherlands (Aug. 10)
- Best Photo: Jump for Joy
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Angelo's Soccer Corner (Pa.)
- Best Soccer Bar: The Globe Pub (Chicago)
- Best Soccer Blog: Soccer By Ives
- Best Fan Photo: Jeff York
- Best Assist: Lindsey Tarpley vs. Ireland (Sept. 20)
- Best all_access Video: Tobin Heath Walkabout
- Best Performance (Team): WNT vs. Brazil (Aug. 21)
- Best Performance (Player): Tim Howard vs. Argentina (June 8)
- Best Goal: Academy: Andrew Bulls, BAL vs. LAFC

2007 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best Bar: The Globe (Chicago, Ill.)
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Soccer 4 All (Houston, Texas)
- Best Goal (Men): Benny Feilhaber vs. Mexico (June 24)
- Best Goal (Women): Abby Wambach vs. Sweden (Sept. 14)
- Best Assist: Freddy Adu vs. Brazil (July 6)
- Best Performance (Player): Abby Wambach vs. Sweden (Sept. 14)
- Best Performance (Team): MNT vs. Mexico (June 24)
- Best all_access video: Abby Wambach Back 4 Quiz
- Best Blog: Soccer Insider
- Best Fan Atmosphere: MNT vs. Mexico (June 24)
- Best Photo: 2-0! Donovan scores against Mexico

2006 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best Soccer Bar: Ginger's Ale House (Chicago, Ill.)
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Angelo's Soccer Corner (Pa.)
- Best Goal: Clint Dempsey vs. Ghana (June 22)
- Best Kristine Lilly Goal: vs. Canada (Nov. 4)
- Best Performance (Player): Kasey Keller vs. Italy (June 22)
- Best Performance (Team): MNT vs. Italy (June 17)
- Best all_access Video: Hospital Visit to Kaiserslautern
- Best Action Photo: McBride Crunch
- Best U.S. Fan Photo from the World Cup: Flag Over Kaiserslautern
- Best U.S. Atmosphere: MNT vs. Italy at Kaiserslautern, Germany
- Best Look/Style: Don't Tread on Me Jerseys

2005 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best Soccer Bar: Ginger's Ale House (Chicago, Ill.)
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Chicago Soccer (Chicago, Ill.)
- Best U.S. Atmosphere: MNT vs. Mexico at Columbus, Ohio
- Best Goal: Tiffeny Milbrett vs. Ukraine (July 10)
- Best Assist: Landon Donovan vs. Guatemala (March 30)
- Best Performance (Player): Oguchi Onyewu vs. Mexico (Sept. 3)
- Best Performance (Team): MNT vs. Mexico (Sept. 3)
- Best Goal Celebration: DaMarcus Beasley vs. Mexico (Sept. 3)
- Best all_access Video: Highlights of USA vs. Mexico (Sept. 3)
- Best Podcast: Bruce Arena Speaks Candidly
- Best Picture: Kasey Keller's Superman Save

2004 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best Soccer Bar: Ginger's Ale House (Chicago, Ill.)
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Soccer USA (Austin, Texas)
- Best U.S. Soccer Story: Hamm, Foudy and Fawcett Finish Legendary Careers
- Best Fashion Statement: U.S. Women's National Team's gold medals and Olympic wreaths
- Best U.S. Crowd: Sept. 25 at Frontier Field in Rochester (14,780 SO)
- Best Soccer Fans: The Sam's Army contingent in Foxborough, Mass., for the U.S. Men's first home qualifier
- Best U.S. Goal: Abby Wambach vs. Iceland
- Best U.S. Assist: Mia Hamm vs. Germany (Aug. 23)
- Best Late-Game Heroics: Abby Wambach's game-winner goal vs. Brazil (Aug. 26)
- Best Game Performance (Player): Mia Hamm vs. Germany (Aug. 23)
- Best Game Performance (Team): WNT vs. Brazil (Aug. 26)

2003 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best Soccer Bar: Ginger's Ale House (Chicago, Ill.)
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Gotshalk's Soccer (Boston, Mass.)
- Best Soccer Stadium: The Home Depot Center (Carson,Calif.)
- Best Crowd: May 8 at Reliant Stadium in Houston (69,582; SO)
- Best Soccer Fans: Chicago, Ill.
- Best Game Promotion: 1950 Retro Jerseys (U.S. MNT)
- Best U.S. Soccer Story: Tim Howard Signs with Manchester United; Red Devils Tour America
- Best Goal: Kristine Lilly vs. Sweden (Sept. 21)
- Best YNT Goal: Freddy Adu vs. Poland (June 4)
- Best Performance (Player): Abby Wambach vs. Norway (Oct. 1)
- Best Performance (Team): WNT vs. Sweden (Sept. 21)

2002 BEST OF U.S. SOCCER AWARDS

- Best Soccer Bar: Summers Restaurant (Arlington, Va.)
- Best Soccer Specialty Store: Soccer Unlimited (Indianapolis, Ind.)
- Best Soccer Stadium: Columbus Crew Stadium (Columbus, Ohio)
- Best Crowd: May 12 at RFK Stadium (30,413)
- Best Soccer Fans: Fans who traveled to Korea for the World Cup
- Best Game Promotion: Buck-a-Brat Night (Columbus Crew)
- Best Place to Watch the World Cup from the U.S.: Your couch
- Best Goal: Brian McBride vs. Portugal (June 5)
- Best Performance (Player): Brad Friedel vs. South Korea (June 10)
- Best Performance (Team): MNT vs. Portugal (June 5)

U.S. SOCCER STAFF DIRECTORY

U.S. SOCCER HOUSE
1801 S. Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616
Phone: 312-808-1300 – Fax: 312-808-1301

PR Fax: 312-808-9566
Web Site: www.ussoccer.com
Individual Staff E-mail:
(first initial)(last name)@ussoccer.org

Secretary General / Chief Executive Officer..... Dan Flynn
Chief Administrative Officer..... Brian Remedi

SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

ADMINISTRATION

Managing Director of Administration.....Tom King
Executive Assistant .....Linda Cardenas
Senior Manager, Special Projects.....Amy Hopfinger
Building Superintendent.....Adam Furtak
Assistant Building Superintendent .....Greg Sordyl
Receptionist / Administrative Assistant .....Sharon Polk

MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY

Director of Marketing, Communications
& Technology .....Mike Gressle
Senior Manager of Communications .....Neil Buethe
Marketing Manager.....Steven Hoffman
Marketing Coordinator .....Dave McGovern
Men's National Team Press Officer ....Michael Kammarman
Women's National Team Press Officer .....Aaron Heifetz
Communications Coordinator .....Elizabeth Sanchez
Communications Coordinator .....Phillip Faniola
Content Manager.....Mark Liskevych
Content Coordinator.....Charlie Corr
Manager of Video Production .....David Keevill
Video Coordinator .....Scott Myers
Senior Manager of Technology
and Online Media .....Chris Hall
Manager of Technology .....Roland Bellington
Interactive Project Coordinator .....Alan Larkin

FINANCE

Chief Financial Officer /
Director of Human Resources.....Eric Gleason
General Accounting Manager .....Chuck Gramigna
Corporate Accountant /
Human Resources Manager.....Marc Bahnsen
Human Resources Specialist.....Lauren Redmond
Payroll Specialist .....TBD

LEGAL

General Counsel ..... Lisa Levine
Staff Attorney ..... Greg Fike

OPERATING FUNCTIONS

COACHING EDUCATION

Men's Youth Technical Director .....Claudio Reyna
Women's Technical Director .....April Heinrichs
Women's Director of Development .....Jill Ellis
Director of Coaching .....Dave Chesler
Manager of Coaching Programs .....Scott Flood
Coaching Coordinator .....Bryan Koch
Administrative Assistant,
Coaching Department .....Helen Lacy

National Team Coaches

Men's National Team Head Coach .....Juergen Klinsmann
Men's National Team Assistant Coach.....Andreas Herzog
Men's National Team Assistant Coach .....Martin Vasquez
Men's National Team Goalkeeper Coach.....Chris Woods
Men's National Team Chief Scout .....Carlos Juarez
Under-23 Men's National Team Coach.....Caleb Porter
Under-20 Men's National Team Coach.....Tab Ramos
Under-18 Men's National Team Coach .....Richie Williams
Under-15 Boys' National Team Coach .....Tony Lepore
Under-14 Boys' National
Development Program.....Hugo Perez
Futsal National Team Coach.....Keith Tozer
Beach Soccer National Team Coach .....Eddie Soto
Paralympic National Team Coach.....Jay Hoffman
Women's National Team Head Coach.....Pia Sundhage
Women's National Team Assistant Coach ..... Erica Walsh
Women's National Team
Strength and Conditioning Coach.....Dawn Scott
Women's National Team Goalkeeper Coach .....Paul Rogers
Under-23 Women's National Team Coach....Randy Waldrum
Under-20 Women's National Team Coach.....Steve Swanson
Under-18 Women's National Team Coach.....April Heinrichs
Under-17 Women's National Team Coach...Albertin Montoya
Under-15 Girls' National Team Coach .....Damon Nahas
Under-14 Girls' National Development Program.....Jill Ellis

Technical Advisors

Director of Youth National Team Scouting .....Tony Lepore
Technical Advisor - Atlantic.....Chris Brewer
Technical Advisor – Frontier .....Tim Regan
Technical Advisor – Great Lakes .....Erik Imler
Technical Advisor – Mid-Atlantic .....Richie Williams
Technical Advisor - Northwest .....Hugo Perez
Technical Advisor – SoCal.....Rob Becerra
Technical Advisor - Southeast .....Juan Carlos Michia
Technical Advisor - Texas .....Anthony Latronica

EVENTS

Director of Events .....Paul Marstaller
Manager of Event Operations .....Michael Leuzzi
Event Operations Coordinator .....Lindsey Gamrod
Manager of Event Advertising and Promotion ....Ryan Lester
Ticketing Coordinator .....Grace Yim

DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY

Development Academy
Operations Manager.....Melissa Biniewicz
Development Academy Coordinator.....Kyle Retzlaff
Training Center Coordinator.....Rick Ramos

REFEREE

Director of Registration
& Referee Administration .....Adrian Garibay
Manager of Referee Education Resources.....Ryan Mooney
Laws of the Game Advisor.....Alfred Kleinaitis
Referee Identification
and Training Coordinator .....Jacque Vanaman

REGISTRATION

Manager of Registration .....Steven Murry
Registration Coordinator .....Nicole Raymond
Registration Coordinator .....Michael Gorman
Professional Player Registrar (Part-time) .....Elena Petrey

SPORTS MEDICINE

Manager of Sports Medicine
Administration .....Hughie O'Malley

HOME DEPOT CENTER

Director of Youth National Teams .....Jim Moorhouse
Men's National Team General Manager.....Pam Perkins
Men's National Team Head Trainer .....Ivan Pierra
Women's National Team General Manager .....Tim Ryder
Women's National Team Equipment Manager....Matt Owens
Manager of Youth
National Team Administration .....Alfonso Cerda
National Training Center Manager .....Rachel Grushkin
National Teams Coordinator.....Matthew Barton
National Teams Coordinator.....Jon Fleishman
National Teams Coordinator .....Zach Crusse
Equipment Operations Manager .....Jesse Bignami
Equipment Operations Coordinator .....Adam Robison

U.S. Soccer National Training Center
The Home Depot Center
18400 Avalon Blvd., Suite 400
Carson, California 90746
Phone: 310-630-2280
Fax: 310-630-2270

U-17 RESIDENCY PROGRAM

Under-17 Men's National Team Head Coach.....TBD
U-17 National Team Coordinator .....Sam Pugsley
U-17 National Team Program Coordinator .....Bryan Irwin
U-17 National Team Equipment Coordinator....Jason Peters

Under-17 Administrative Office (at IMG Academy):
5500 34th Street West
Bradenton, Florida 34210
Phone: 941-752-2600
Fax: 941-752-2659

PROFESSIONAL REFEREE AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Director of Referees, Coaching Administration
and Academy Programs.....Asher Mendelsohn
Director of Referee Identification and Training ....Herb Silva

U.S. SOCCER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of U.S. Soccer is the governing board of the Federation in accordance with the Amateur Sports Act of 1978. Consisting of elected members representing all facets of soccer in the United States, the Board administers the affairs of the Federation between meetings of the National Council.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President	Sunil K. Gulati
Executive Vice President	Mike Edwards
Immediate Past President (non-voting)	Dr. S. Robert Contiguglia
Athlete Representatives	Jeff Agoos, Danielle Fotopoulos, Jon McCullough
Pro Council Representatives	Kevin Payne, Don Garber
Adult Council Representatives	Richard Groff, Bill Bosgraaf
Youth Council Representatives	Bob Palmeiro, John Sutter
At Large Representative	Burton Haimes
Independent Directors	Carlos Cordeiro, Fabian Núñez, Donna E. Shalala
CEO/Secretary General (non-voting)	Dan Flynn

U.S. SOCCER PRESIDENTS

1913-1915	Gustav Randolph Manning
1915-1917	John A Fernley
1917-1919	Peter J. Peel
1919-1923	George Healey
1923-1924	Peter J. Peel
1924-1926	Morris W. Johnson
1926-1928	Andrew M. Brown
1928-1932	Armstrong Patterson
1932-1934	Elmer A. Schroeder
1934-1936	Joseph J. Barriskill
1936-1938	Joseph Triner
1938-1941	Harold S. Callowhill
1941-1945	Thomas E. Sager
1945-1948	Harry H. Fairfield
1948-1950	Walter J. Geisler
1950-1952	Fred W. Netto
1952-1954	James P. McGuire
1954-1957	Edward Sullivan
1957-1959	Walter Rechsteiner
1959-1961	Jack Flamhaft
1961-1963	J. Eugene Ringsdorf
1963-1965	George E. Fishwick
1965-1967	Frank E. Woods
1967-1969	Robert Guelker
1969-1971	Erwin A. Single
1971-1975	James P. McGuire
1975-1984	Gene Edwards
1984-1990	Werner Fricker
1990-1998	Alan I. Rothenberg
1998-2006	Dr. S. Robert Contiguglia
2006-present	Sunil Gulati

PRESIDENTIAL GREETING: *U.S. Soccer President Sunil Gulati is greeted by FIFA President Sepp Blatter at FIFA House in Zürich, Switzerland.*

SUNIL GULATI

PRESIDENT U.S. SOCCER

Elected U.S. Soccer President in 2006 and re-elected in 2010, Sunil Gulati has more than 30 years of experience at all levels of soccer in the United States and has helped the sport rise to new heights.

The native of Allahabad, India, has played an important role in the development of U.S. Soccer since the early 1980's and has been intimately involved in the rise of the U.S. National Teams to prominence. Gulati continues his mission of improving soccer in the United States by taking an active approach on improving the structure and development of the sport in the country, while also reaching out to broaden the organization's relationships within the international community.

As a highly regarded instructor in the economics department at Columbia University, Gulati balances his academic work with numerous responsibilities within the sport worldwide.

He held the position of Major League Soccer's Deputy Commissioner from its launch until 1999 before becoming the President of Kraft Soccer Properties, a position he served in until 2011. He remains a special advisor to The Kraft Sports Group and the Kraft Family.

Before stepping into his role as President, he served as the U.S. Soccer's Executive Vice President from 2000 to 2006. He has held numerous other positions for U.S. Soccer, including Managing Director of National Teams, Chairman of the International Games Committee, Chairman of the Technical Committee and served on the bid committee for the 1994 FIFA World Cup.

He was also the original Managing Director of U.S. Soccer's Project 2010 and served as Chairman of both U.S. Cup '92 and U.S. Cup '93, two events that helped showcase U.S. Soccer's rise and prepare the federation for the upcoming 1994 FIFA World Cup. Additionally, Gulati served on the Board of Directors of FIFA Women's World Cup USA 1999 and 2003.

Currently, Gulati is a member of the Board for the U.S. Soccer Foundation, the CONCACAF Executive Committee and represents U.S. Soccer as Chairman of CONCACAF National Team Competitions Committee.

At the FIFA level, Gulati has served on the FIFA Confederations Cup Committee, the Strategic Committee, and currently serves on the FIFA Ticketing Subcommittee. In 2011, he was selected to be the FIFA Task Force Football 2014, a 22-member panel that reviews proposals to improve both the attractiveness of football and match control in elite competitions. He was also named to the newly formed Independent Governance Committee, a group which will make recommendations for the governance changes within the FIFA structure.

Gulati graduated Magna Cum Laude from Bucknell University and earned his M.A. and M. Phil. in Economics at Columbia University. He served on the Columbia Economics Faculty from 1986 to 1990 before joining the World Bank through its Young Professionals Program in 1991 and serving as a country economist for the emerging country of Moldova.

Gulati, 52 and his wife, Marcela, have one son, Emilio, and one daughter, Sofia. They live in New York City.

DANIEL T. FLYNN

CEO / SECRETARY GENERAL U.S. SOCCER

Dan Flynn learned about winning soccer championships as a product of the famed St. Louis, Mo., soccer scene, eventually becoming a collegiate standout at St. Louis University and helping to guide the Billikens to a 1973 NCAA soccer championship.

As U.S. Soccer's CEO / Secretary General since June 15, 2000, Flynn has taken his lessons learned from the field and applied them administratively at the sport's highest level to help spur the United States Soccer Federation's growth into one of the most respected national governing bodies in the country. Through his tireless efforts, Flynn has been responsible for instilling the groundwork for U.S. Soccer's success in the new millennium.

In his more than 11 years as the organization's CEO, Flynn has overhauled U.S. Soccer's business framework, leading to among other things the development and construction of U.S. Soccer's National Training Center at The Home Depot Center in Carson, Calif., which opened in June 2003. With a renewed focus on National Team and player development, as well as facility development, more and more opportunities are arising for youth players of all ages, highlighted by the addition of a number of Youth National Team programs, an increase to 40 players at the U-17 Men's National Team's Residency Program in Bradenton, Fla., and the creation of the Development Academy Program.

During the summer of 2003 Flynn served as the Chief Executive Officer of the FIFA Women's World Cup USA 2003, putting his strong business background to work in preparing the framework to help the Local Organizing Committee successfully stage the tournament. With attendance peaking above 350,000 despite just four months to organize the event, the tournament was the most financially profitable Women's World Cup ever.

Flynn's career path has included both sports marketing and management positions at Anheuser-Busch, as well as more than 17 years of experience within the sport of soccer at World Cup 1994, the U.S. Soccer Federation and the U.S. Soccer Foundation.

For two years, the 57-year-old Flynn served as Executive Director of the U.S. Soccer Foundation, where he was responsible for the organization's overall management. Prior to joining the Foundation, he played key roles at both World Cup 1994, serving as the Venue Director in Chicago, and at U.S. Soccer, where from 1994 to 1998 he managed the governing body's day-to-day operations at the Federation headquarters in Chicago.

Flynn was a part of the amazing growth of Anheuser-Busch, where he served in numerous capacities both domestically and internationally. He was also directly involved in Anheuser-Busch's sponsorship of the 1986 World Cup in Mexico, which served as the springboard for their future involvement in the sport on a long-term basis.

A graduate from St. Louis University, Flynn was a star defender at SLU from 1973 to 1977, helping the Billikens to an NCAA championship in 1973 and to a runner-up finish in 1974. Born Jan. 20, 1955, in St. Louis, Mo., he is married to Cathy and the couple has three daughters (Lauren, Anneliese and Erin).

U.S. WNT WNT HISTORY WNT PROGRAMS COMPETITIONS U.S. HISTORY & INFO

U.S. SOCCER REFEREE DEPARTMENT

The U.S. Soccer Federation's referee membership ranks among the largest of all FIFA nations with over 140,000 registered officials, including assessors, assignors and instructors. Officials are registered with U.S. Soccer and work sanctioned games at all levels of the sport including youth, adult, professional and international matches.

In addition to assignments at the FIFA and the CONCACAF levels, a major role of the U.S. Soccer Referee Department is to train and assign referees for the professional game in the United States. This includes Major League Soccer, Women's Professional Soccer, North American Soccer League and USL Pro. Last year, referees worked over 300 MLS matches and over 50 WPS matches.

Significant organizational changes were initiated in late 2010 that saw the U.S. Soccer Referee Department create separate offices to service the amateur and professional game. The amateur office remains located at Soccer House in Chicago and the new professional office is based in New York at MLS headquarters. The location of the professional office allows an improved focus on the referee assignments, evaluation and training reserved for professional and international competitions.

REFEREE DEVELOPMENT

In 2011 the U.S. Soccer Referee Department will have a renewed focus on instruction and training for introductory level referees. A four-person panel of referee experts, including Soccer Hall of Fame referee Alfred Kleinaitis, will be managed by a newly created position, the Manager of Referee Education Resources. The other four members of the panel are Nate Clement, Gregory Barkey and Michael Kennedy who each have extensive experience as referees and instructors. This advisory panel will collaborate with U.S. Soccer's state associations and membership to develop new educational strategies with an emphasis on finding ways to improve referee education through new media and online learning.

PROFESSIONAL REFEREES

After hiring full time referees for the first time in 2007, U.S. Soccer has continued its commitment to the professional level by creating a new office to focus on the management of elite referees for the professional game. Herb Silva managed the professional referees throughout the 2011 season as the Director of Professional Referees and Sandra Serafini was hired as the Professional Women's Referee Coordinator to manage the development and training of professional and international female officials.

The Professional Referee Department also adopted radical changes in the management of officials based on best practices from around the world. The department created a Command Center to evaluate all of the MLS games in real time, implemented referee teams to increase the number of assignments among highly compatible officials, shifted from an assessment based evaluation process to a coaching based process and developed seven rookie referees, who worked almost 20% of all MLS games last season. At the same time, the Professional Referee Department increased its commitment to new technologies, including behavioral evaluation, Polar heart rate monitoring and comprehensive data analysis.

2011 FIRST DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER		WOMEN'S PROFESSIONAL SOCCER	
Gonzalez, Jorge	18	Unkel, Ted	9
Marrufo, Jair	18	Ibanez, Christina	8
Salazar, Ricardo	17	Baker, Patrick	7
Baldomero Toledo17	19	Seitz, Kari	6
Grajeda, Hilario16	19	Domka, Margaret	6
Kadlecik, Mark	16		
Vaughn, Terry	16		
Prus, Alex	14		
Penso, Chris	13		
Jurisevic, Edvin	12		
Stott, Kevin	11		
Geiger, Mark	10		

2011 MAJOR ASSIGNMENTS

Name	Event	Location
Eric Boria	CONCACAF Champions League 2011 Lamar Hunt U. S. Open Cup Final FIFA World Cup Qualifier	Regional United States Haiti
Marlene Duffy	2011 FIFA Women's World Cup	Germany
Juliana Duncan	2011 WPS Championship Game	United States
George Gansner	FIFA World Cup Qualifier	Panamal
Mark Geiger	FIFA U-20 World Cup CONCACAF Champions League CONCACAF U-20 Tournament	Columbia Regional Guatemala
Sean Hurd	FIFA U-20 World Cup	Columbial
Edvin Jurisevic	FIFA World Cup Qualifier	Cayman Islands
Craig Lowry	2011 MLS Cup	United States
Peter Manikowski	2011 MLS Cup	United States
Jair Marrufo	CONCACAF Champions League CONCACAF Gold Cup FIFA World Cup Qualifier	Regional United States Canada
CJ Morgante	FIFA World Cup Qualifier CONCACAF Champions League CONCACAF Gold Cup	Canada Regional United States
Kermit Quisenberry	FIFA World Cup Qualifier	Panama
Veronica Perez	2011 FIFA Women's World Cup CONCACAF WWC Qualifying Tournament 2010 WPS Championship Game	Germany Mexico United States
Alex Prus	2011 Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cut Final	United States
Corey Rockwell	FIFA World Cup Qualifier	Canada
Ricardo Salazar	2011 MLS Cup	United States
Kari Seitz	2011 FIFAWomen's World Cup 2011 WPS Championship Game	Germany United States
Chris Strickland	FIFA World Cup Qualifier FIFA World Cup Qualifier CONCACAF Champions League	Cayman Islands Haiti Regional
Steve Taylor	2011 Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup Final	United States
Fabio Tovar	CONCACAF Champions League	Regional
Baldomero Toledo	FIFA World Cup Qualifier CONCACAF Champions League CONCACAF Gold Cup	Haiti Regional United States

Anthony Vasoli	FIFA World Cup Qualifier CONCACAF Champions League	Cayman Islands Regional
Terry Vaughn	FIFA World Cup Qualifier	Panama
Russ Wolf	2011 WPS Championship Game	United States
Adam Wienckowski	CONCACAF U-20 Tournament	Guatemala

2012 FIFA INTERNATIONAL PANEL

A list of international referees and assistant referees that are eligible to officiate FIFA sanctioned matches in the coming year is announced annually by FIFA. The current American contingent totals nine t referees, 12 assistant referees and two futsal referees.

Referees (7)	Int'l Since	Birthdate
Elias, Bazakos (Minn.)	new	May 10, 1978
Mark Geiger (N.J.)	2008	Aug. 25, 1974
Edvin Jurisevic (Neb.)	2010	June 7, 1975
Jair Marrufo (Texas)	2007	June 19, 1977
Ricardo Salazar (Calif.)	2005	Sept. 6, 1972
Baldomero Toledo (Calif.)	2007	Feb. 6, 1970
Terry Vaughn (Iowa)	2004	April 1, 1973

Referee Assistants (10)	Int'l Since	Birthdate
Frank Anderson Calif.)	new	Nov. 11, 1975
Eric Boria (Ind.)	2011	Oct. 28, 1974
George Gansner (Mo.)	2002	Oct. 13, 1971
Mark Hurd (Fla.)	2009	Nov. 9, 1971
Peter Manikowski (Mass.)	new	Sept. 27, 1982
Charles Morgante (Pa.)	2007	May 24, 1974
Kermit Quisenberry (Fla.)	2004	Sept. 27, 1968
Corey Rockwell (Ariz.)	2007	Feb. 26, 1974
Anthony R. Vasoli (Ill.)	2008	Nov. 20, 1970
Adam Wienckowski (Md.)	2007	Aug. 2, 1975

Futsal Referees (2)	Int'l Since	Birthdate
Shane Butler (Mo.)	2005	Jan. 5, 1975
Jason Krnac (Ohio)	2005	Dec. 3, 1973

Women's Referees (2)	Int'l Since	Birthdate
Margaret Domka (Wis.)	2009	Aug. 13, 1979
Kari Seitz (Calif.)	1999	Nov. 2, 1970

Women's Referee Assistants (2)	Int'l Since	Birthdate
Marlene Duffy (Calif.)	2008	Aug. 4, 1979
Veronica Perez (Calif.)	2008	Oct. 31, 1979

U.S. SOCCER'S COACHING DEPARTMENT AND NATIONAL COACHING SCHOOLS

U.S. Soccer's Coaching Department was established in the early 1970s by famed West German teacher and coach Dettmar Cramer. It provides for one curriculum and progresses to five levels of certification. Each level of U.S. Soccer's National Coaching Programs are designed to meet needs of coaches ranging from the parent coach, who is usually inexperienced in soccer, to the former professional player who desires to coach in amateur, professional and international competitions.

U.S. Soccer's National Coaching Schools continue to provide quality education for coaches in this country, and currently offers seven levels of certification: (A, B, C, D, E, Youth, and GK). We are committed to providing soccer coaches with up-to-date theoretical and practical knowledge so coaches can develop to their full potential. The diagram below shows the current U.S. Soccer National License progression.

The U.S. Soccer National Coaching Schools provide courses in which coaches can earn nationally certified credentials and take advantage of the opportunities and recognition inherent in the attainment of various levels of coaching expertise, a proven curriculum which improves a coach's knowledge of the game and valuable information on current coaching trends and international developments in the game.

Candidates that attend the national coaching schools (for A, B and C licenses) go through a rigorous nine-day schedule of field and classroom sessions, concluding with extensive testing on theoretical and practical applications of the game. The course is conducted in a residential environment that immerses coaches in the culture of soccer and emphasizes field instruction in the areas of technique, tactics and fitness. The course also includes instruction in coaching methodology, team management and sport psychology.

U.S. Soccer has licensed more than 20,000 coaches, in the 40 years since U.S. Soccer's National Coaching Schools were first founded and more than 2,500 coaches have earned the premier "A" license. Additionally, U.S. Soccer's coaching organization, CoachesNet, currently features 4,000 members.

U.S. Soccer also offers D, E, Youth Modules and Adult Licenses, levels which are available through each state youth association and the adult license offered by the state adult associations. While the state associations are responsible for the execution of these courses, the curriculum is developed and overseen by U.S. Soccer's Coaching Education Department. For more information on the courses, downloadable materials are available at ussoccer.com.

The following is an overview of U.S. Soccer's coaching education programs and the curriculum for each course offered:

"A" LICENSE COURSE

Length: 9 days – Curriculum Emphasis of the "A" Course:
The National "A" License course is designed to introduce concepts that are targeted toward coaching older players (older junior level and senior level players). The National "A" License focuses on recognizing the principles of the game and its technical applications in 11v11 game format and how these principles influence positional, group and team organization. The course also examines player, team and game management issues as they relate to the senior level player.

"B" LICENSE COURSE

Length: 9 days – Curriculum Emphasis of the "B" Course:
The National "B" License Course focuses on coaches recognizing the principles of the game and its technical applications in 9v9 game situations and develops concepts that are targeted toward coaching players age 16 to college level. Candidates will learn to teach and implement these principles through functional training sessions leading up to the 9v9 game.

"C" LICENSE COURSE

Length: 9 days – Curriculum Emphasis of the "C" Course:
The National "C" License course is designed to introduce concepts that are targeted toward coaching players ages 11 – 14, with a primary emphasis on the close relationship between technique and tactics. The National "C" License course also provides a foundation in the following areas: tactics, technique, methods of coaching and issues in youth player development.

GOALKEEPING LICENSE

Length: 6 days – Curriculum Emphasis of the Goalkeeping Course:
Premiering in January 2006, the Goalkeeping License is intended for goalkeeping coaches, as well as the more experienced team coach who has never played the goalkeeper position. Candidates will learn how to plan and manage their goalkeeper's development over the course of the season as well as learn in-depth about the technical, tactical, psychological and fitness components of the goalkeeper position.

YOUTH LICENSE COURSE ("Y" LICENSE)

Length: 5 days – Curriculum Emphasis of the "Y" Course:
The National Youth License focuses upon the nature of children and the adjustments adults must make to coach them. The course is an age specific course designed to increase the coaches' knowledge of the physical, psychological and social characteristics displayed by children of specific ages from the ages of U-6 to U-12.

"D" LICENSE COURSE

Length: 36 hours – Curriculum Emphasis of the "D" Course:
The "D" License course prepares coaches to further develop their players' technical abilities and their application within the game, increases their understanding of the Principles of Play and how they are applied in the game.

"E" CERTIFICATE COURSE

Length: 18 hours – Curriculum Emphasis of the "E" Certificate:
The "E" Certificate is designed as an entry-level course to provide general instruction to coaching and organizing your team and covers the elementary principles of coaching.

YOUTH MODULES - LEVEL I, II AND III

Length: Varies by level – Curriculum Emphasis of the Youth Modules:
The curriculum of the youth modules is age specific for the age groups of U-6 to U-12. This course focuses on preparing the parent coach who has little or no experience in the game of soccer.

ADULT COACHING LICENSE

Length: 20 hours – Curriculum Emphasis of the Adult Coaching License:
The purpose of the Adult Coaching License is to train amateur coaches in current coaching methodology, team administration and player preparation for all levels of Adult soccer. This course provides USASA coaches the opportunity to be exposed to topics targeted for their individual team and club needs.

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM

The purpose of the U.S. Soccer Continuing Education Program (CEP) is to provide meaningful educational opportunities for coaches wishing to maintain their "A" License. It is important that coaches stay current with the latest national and international developments involving the growth of the game.

Educational activities or events that are directed, sponsored or co-administrated by U.S. Soccer will be certified as Continuing Education events and CE credits awarded. It is U.S. Soccer policy that all coaches currently holding an "A" License must accumulate eight- (8) CE credits within every four-year cycle in order to maintain the status of their "A" License.

U.S. Soccer recognizes or conducts the following activities or events where CE credits can be obtained. Credit amounts will vary pending duration and/or level of programming.

- Attendance at a regional coaching or player development workshop or in-service program (2-4 credits)
- Attendance at a U.S. Soccer coaching symposium (2-4 credits)
- Attendance as an Audit at a U.S. Soccer National Coaching School "A" License course (8 credits)
- Successful completion of the U.S. Soccer Goalkeeping License course (8 credits)
- Successful completion of the U.S. Soccer National Youth License Course, effective as of January 2007 (8 credits)
- Successfully completing the National Soccer Coaches Association of America (NSCAA) Premier Course (8 credits)
- Attendance at a U.S. Soccer international workshop (8 credits)

U.S. Soccer may conduct other activity or events that will provide additional opportunities to earn CE credits. These activities are publicized on ussoccer.com and are open to coaches of all levels.

COACHESNET

COACHESNET Provides Exclusive Content to Members

Available through ussoccer.com, CoachesNet is devoted to educating its members on U.S. National Team coaching tactics by breaking down games at the highest level, analyzing training sessions and tactics, and delving into the keys to preparation by way of exclusive online content.

CoachesNet offers more than just behind-the-scenes access to U.S. Soccer's National Team coaches. For just $60 a year, members receive a Nike dri-fit t-shirt, a 100 page scouting and planning notebook, U.S. Soccer decal, pin and exclusive discounts, in addition to the exclusive content found only at CoachesNet at ussoccer.com and much more. Sign up now at http://www.ussoccer.com/Coaches/CoachesNet/Register-Here.aspx.

For information regarding CoachesNet, please contact us via e-mail at coachesnet@ussoccer.org or at 312-808-1300.

IN THE NET: *Coaches nationwide attend U.S. Soccer Coaching Schools. Courses take place annually and many happen at the U.S. Soccer National Training Center in Carson, Calif.*

CHICAGO:
HOME TO U.S. SOCCER HOUSE

In the tradition of many world soccer federations and the FIFA House in Zurich, the U.S. Soccer Federation took up residence in two refurbished mansions in Chicago's Prairie Avenue Historical District more than 18 years ago. Since dubbed the U.S. Soccer House, the corner of 18th Street and Prairie Avenue now serves as the American home of the world's most popular sport.

Formerly located in Colorado Springs, Colo., U.S. Soccer moved their operational base into the Kimball house at 1801 South Prairie Avenue and the Coleman-Ames house at 1811 South Prairie Avenue in December of 1991.

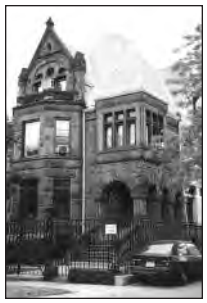
Dating back to 1873, Soccer House was built by William Wallace Kimball, founder of Kimball pianos and organs; Joseph Coleman, president of a hardware manufacturing firm; and Coleman's wife, Leonora, who served on the board of the Women's Christian Association in 1886.

There was a time when Prairie Avenue, from 16th to 22nd streets, was the "Fifth Avenue" of the Midwest. The area is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the men and women who helped shape the industrialization of the Midwest and in 1979 it was designated an historical district.

Nearly 20 millionaires once resided within Soccer House's six-block area. Families who were influential in the industrialization of the Midwest and called South Prairie Avenue home included: George Pullman (railroad cars), John J. Glessner (farming implements), Marshall Field (retailer), Samuel Allerton (banker) and Philip Armour (meat packing).

Kimball House circa 1895

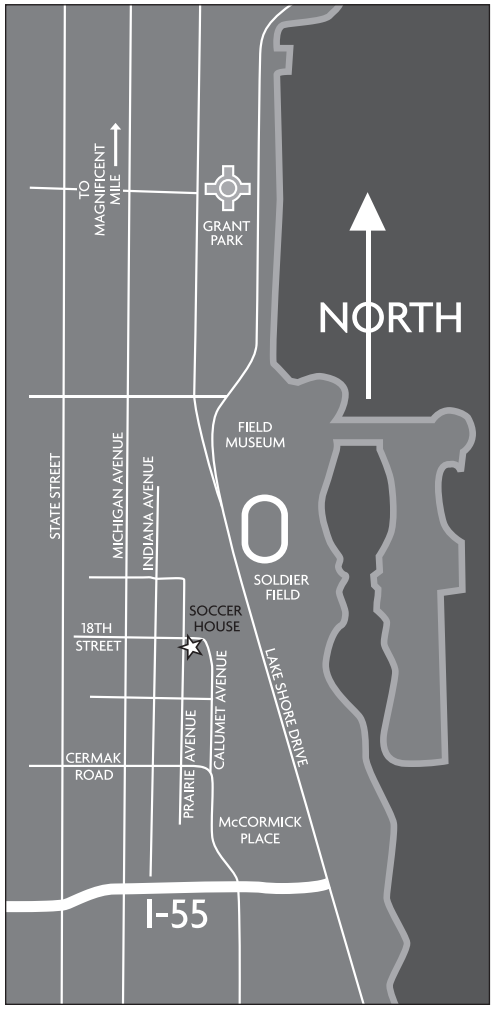
Kimball House



Coleman-Ames House

Prairie Avenue Historical District

Construction of Prairie Avenue began after the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 when Pullman became the first millionaire to move to the area, building the grandest of Prairie Avenue mansions in 1873. Friends of Pullman followed his lead and also built extravagant homes on Prairie Avenue. The Marshall Field House was the first in the neighborhood to be electrically lit.



The Kimball House, built of Bedford limestone and topped with a slate roof, has an exterior consisting of numerous large and small turrets, gables, balconies and ornamental iron-railed galleries. The interior of Kimball House is as extravagant as its exterior, with wood abundant throughout. The ceilings are beamed in oak and mahogany, and fireplaces made of onyx warm the parlor.

Neighboring the Kimball House to the south is the Coleman-Ames House built in 1886. Numerous families have resided in this mansion. Coleman, the original owner, lived in the home until 1888, when he sold the mansion to Massachusetts coal merchant Miner T. Ames. Ames resided in the house for just two years before he died in 1890. The Coleman-Ames house is home to U.S. Soccer's coaching, refereeing, accounting and technology departments, as well as the set of Studio 90.

It was not until the late 1940s that a connecting link between the Kimball and Coleman coach houses was erected, designed to give the courtyard a unified appearance.

With its historic appearance, Soccer House has been Chicago's home to Hollywood, serving as a location shoot for a number of motion pictures, including extended use for the filming of Richard Gere's "Primal Fear."

U.S. SOCCER NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

The Home Depot Center 18400 Avalon Blvd. Carson, Calif. 90746 310-630-2280 (phone) 310-630-2270 (fax)

U.S. Soccer's National Training Center at The Home Depot Center in Carson, Calif., stands as one of the great achievements in the organization's almost 100-year history. What started as a vision in 1999 became a reality with its construction in 2003, and is now widely-hailed as the future of the sport in the United States.

The complex is a first-class facility that shows the integration of all the U.S. National Team programs, from U-14 developmental camps straight through to the full men's and women's teams playing in the main stadium.

The Home Depot Center officially opened for U.S. Soccer on June 6, 2003, as the U.S. Under-17 Men's National Team arrived to begin training. The first game at The HDC was played in the stadium one day later on June 7, 2003, as the LA Galaxy topped the Colorado Rapids 2-0 in Major League Soccer action.

Located on the campus of California State University, Dominguez Hills, the National Training Center includes four grass soccer fields, two FieldTurf soccer fields and a general training area. The complex also includes three additional practice fields for Chivas USA, the Galaxy and the college, as well as all the necessary team support facilities, including locker rooms, a training room, a weight room and office space for staff. U.S. Soccer has approximately a dozen full-time staff working out of The National Training Center.

In a very short time, The Home Depot Center established itself as the center of the soccer world in the United States, and was the main reason the United States was able to serve as an emergency host for the 2003 FIFA Women's World Cup. The facility hosted early round games, as well as the third-place match and the final on short notice after the tournament was moved from China to the United States.

The stadium has also hosted numerous international and professional tournaments, including the CONCACAF Gold Cup, Champions League, SuperLiga and InterLiga, while also bringing some of the largest clubs in the world for friendlies.

On the following page is a breakdown of the activity at U.S. Soccer's National Training Center in both 2010 and 2011.

THE NTC AT THE HDC: *The Home Depot Center is the home to U.S. Soccer's National Training Center in Carson, Calif.*

2011 U.S. SOCCER NTC ACTIVITIES

Teams / Departments	Camps	Activity Dates
U.S. Men's National Team	2	24
U.S. Women's National Team	2	24
Men's Youth National Team	6	47
Development Academy	0	0
Women's Youth National Team	17	136
Coaching Schools	10	74
Referee Certification	1	1
Other Foreign National Teams	5	20
Other USSF Events	8	8
U.S. Soccer Totals	**51**	**334**

2010 U.S. SOCCER NTC ACTIVITIES

Teams / Departments	Camps	Activity Dates
U.S. Men's National Team	2	31
U.S. Women's National Team	1	20
Men's Youth National Team	4	33
Development Academy	1	9
Women's Youth National Team	11	87
Coaching Schools	5	44
Referee Certification	2	2
Other Foreign National Teams	3	19
Other USSF Events	2	2
U.S. Soccer Totals	**31**	**247**

FACILITY FACTS

27,000 Seat Soccer Stadium
8,000 Seat Tennis Stadium
2,000 Seat Track & Field Stadium
9 Soccer Training Fields (including one artificial surface)
30 Tennis Courts
Soccer Stadium Opening: June 7, 2003

U.S. SOCCER TIMELINE

Early 1800s: As was the case in England, many American schools and colleges played forms of football, but under rules that varied from place to place.

1862: The Oneida Football Club, made up of Boston prep school students, was organized by Gerritt Smith Miller. The game the Oneidas played was more like rugby than like soccer, but they were the first American team playing any type of football to be organized on a continuing basis, rather than just for the day.

1866: The first game in America using the association football rules standardized three years before in London was played on Oct. 11 in Waukesha, Wis. A team of Carroll College students beat a team of local residents.

1869: A week after they played what has been called the first American football game, teams from Princeton and Rutgers met on Nov. 13 in Princeton, N.J., in a game using association football rules, the first intercollegiate soccer game in America.

1876: Most of the football-playing colleges abandoned soccer in favor of rugby. However, within a few years soccer had begun to take hold in immigrant communities in various American locations such as Fall River, Mass.; Kearny, N.J., and St. Louis.

1883: The first soccer league in America, the Western Football Association, was organized in St. Louis.

1884: The American Football Association, only the second national soccer association outside of the British Isles, but one that was really more regional than national, was organized in Newark, N.J.

1885: The first American Football Association Cup was won by ONT of Kearny, N.J., and a team representing the United States played one from Canada in Kearny on Nov. 28 in the first "international" game in America.

1894: The first attempt to start a pro soccer league in the United States, the American League of Professional Football Clubs, lasted for only three weeks in October. However, a longer-lasting league, the National Association Foot Ball League, began the following spring.

1898: A depression resulting from the financial panic of 1893 caused the suspension of both the American Football Association and the nation's leading league, the National Association Foot Ball League of New Jersey.

1904: A Canadian team won the soccer competition at the Olympic Games in St. Louis.

1905: A 17-game North American tour by the Pilgrims, an English amateur team, helped to revive soccer in the United States. St. Leo's won the first of its 10 consecutive St. Louis Major League titles.

1906: West Hudson of Harrison, N.J., won the first championship of the revived AFA Cup. A year later, it added the first championship of the revived National Association Foot Ball League.

1913: The United States Football Association was founded at an April 5 meeting in New York. FIFA, which had been founded in 1904, granted it provisional membership later in the year and full membership in 1914.

1914: The first National Challenge Cup tournament, the championship of the new USFA, was won by the Brooklyn Field Club (the tournament's name was later changed to the U.S. Open Cup).

FIRST TEAM: *The very first U.S. Men's National Team squad prepares to take the field in their first match, a 3-2 victory over Sweden in Stockholm on Aug. 20, 1916.*

1916: The first national team organized by the USFA, named the All-American Football Club, played six games in a tour of Sweden and Norway. Thomas Swords of Fall River captained the side, and Charles Spalding scored the first goal ever for the U.S. national team against Sweden.

1919: Bethlehem Steel, after sweeping the National Challenge Cup, the AFA Cup and the National Association Foot Ball League, became the first American club to make a European tour when it played 14 games in Sweden and Denmark.

1930: *The 1930 U.S. World Cup Team advanced into the semifinals and finished third.*

1920: The National Challenge Cup was won for the first time by a team from west of the Alleghenies, Ben Millers of St. Louis.

1921: The original American Soccer League, largely a merger of the National Association Foot Ball League in the Middle Atlantic states and the Southern New England Soccer League, began play. In its first season, it included three teams from Massachusetts, two from New York, two from New Jersey and one from Pennsylvania.

'34 IN ITALY: *The U.S. lost their only match of the 1934 World Cup, losing 7-1 to host Italy.*

1924: The Fall River Marksmen became the first team to win the American Soccer League and National Challenge Cup titles in the same year.

1925: Archie Stark of Bethlehem Steel scored 67 goals in the 44-game ASL season, setting an American first-division record that still stands.

1926: A game between Austrian first-division team Hakoah and a New York all-star team drew a crowd of 46,000 to the Polo Grounds in New York. Bethlehem Steel won the last of its five National Challenge Cup titles.

1928: The Soccer War, a year-long battle between the ASL and the USFA, began with ASL demands to take over the leading role in administering the sport.

1930: The United States was one of 13 nations to compete in the first World Cup in Uruguay, upsetting Belgium and Paraguay before being eliminated by Argentina in the semifinals. Bert Patenaude of Fall River scored the first World Cup hat trick. Later in the year, the Fall River Marksmen, again winners of the ASL and National Challenge Cup titles, made a six-game tour of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria.

1932: Disputes over the definition of an amateur and the costs of long travel distance from Europe caused the elimination of soccer from the program at the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

1933: Two years after the demise of the original American Soccer League, a new ASL, with a scaled-back budget, began play.

1934: Buff Donelli, later a famous American football coach, scored four goals in a World Cup qualifying victory against Mexico. The U.S. Men took part in their second consecutive World Cup, going winless in Italy.

1938: The USFA, citing the gathering threat of war in Europe, declined to send a team to the World Cup in France.

1941: The Kearny Scots won their fifth consecutive American Soccer League championship. The National Soccer Coaches Association was formed by 10 coaches at a meeting in New York.

1944: Billy Gonsalves, playing for Brooklyn Hispano, won the last of his remarkable eight U.S. Open Cup championships.

1945: The U.S. Football Association changed its name to U.S. Soccer Football Association.

1947: Ponta Delgada of Fall River became the first team to win the U.S. Open Cup and the National Amateur Cup in the same year.

1948: The first game in the United States between two leading European teams, Liverpool of England and Djurgardens of Sweden, was played in Brooklyn.

GAME OF THEIR LIVES: *The 1950 U.S. World Cup Team shocked the world with their 1-0 upset win over England.*

1950: Joe Gaetjens' goal in the 37th minute enabled the United States to score its famous 1-0 victory against England in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Despite the victory, the United States failed to advance past the first round of the World Cup.

THE GOAL: *Joe Gaetjens' redirection of a shot from Walter Bahr rolls into the goal, giving the U.S. their historic 1-0 victory over England in Brazil on June 29, 1950.*

1952: The United States played Scotland in front of a crowd of 107,765 at Hampden Park in Glasgow.

1953: The USSFA assumed administration of the National Soccer Hall of Fame in an agreement with the Philadelphia Old-Timers Association, which had started the Hall three years before.

1959: The first NCAA soccer championship was won by St. Louis University. The United States finished third in the soccer tournament at the Pan-American Games in Chicago.

1960: The International Soccer League, featuring European and South American clubs in their off-seasons, began play in New York. In the first championship game, Bangu of Brazil beat Kilmarnock of Scotland.

1961: CONCACAF, the Confederation of North and Central America and the Caribbean of Association Football, was formed at a meeting in Mexico City.

1965: The first college women's varsity soccer team was organized at Castleton State College in Vermont.

1966: Pelé played his first game in the United States, for his longtime Brazilian club Santos against Benfica of Portugal in New York.

1968: The Atlanta Chiefs defeated the San Diego Toros in the first North American Soccer League championship series.

1974: The U.S. Soccer Football Association changed its name to U.S. Soccer Federation.

1975: Pelé, who had retired the year before from Santos, signed for $2.8 million with the New York Cosmos.

1977: Pelé won his only North American Soccer League championship as the Cosmos defeated the Seattle Sounders in the final. A month after the season, Pele played his final game, changing uniforms at halftime in a match between the Cosmos and Santos, in East Rutherford, N.J. By signing Franz Beckenbauer of West Germany and Carlos Alberto of Brazil, the Cosmos became the first team in world soccer history to field the captains of the last two World Cup-winning teams.

1978: American soccer rode the crest of the attendance surge that followed Pelé's American venture, with the North American Soccer League expanding from 18 teams to 24 and the Major Indoor Soccer League beginning play with six teams.

1982: A European selection played a World selection in the FIFA all-star game in East Rutherford, N.J., but the NASL surge was beginning to fade. The Cosmos won the last of their five NASL championships. North Carolina won the first NCAA women's soccer championship.

1984: A crowd of 101,799, still the largest ever to attend a soccer game in the United States, saw the Olympic final between Brazil and France in Pasadena, Calif.

ALL BUSINESS: *Paul Caligiuri is all business after scoring the "Shot Heard Around the World" for the U.S., sending the team into their first World Cup in 40 years.*

1985: The North American Soccer League folded, a year after the second American Soccer League had done the same. Three months later, the New York Cosmos folded, after attempting to play a series of exhibition games. The United States men were surprisingly eliminated by Costa Rica in World Cup qualifying, but the United States Women's National Team played its first game.

1988: FIFA, which five years earlier had rejected a United States bid for the 1986 World Cup, named the United States as host of the 1994 World Cup.

FIRST OF SIX: *The 1990 World Cup marked the first of six consecutive world cup appearances for the U.S.*

1989: The United States qualified for the World Cup for the first time in 40 years. Paul Caligiuri's famous goal in the deciding game was a 35-yard dipping shot that found the net in a 1-0 upset victory against Trinidad & Tobago Nov. 19 in front of 35,000 red-clad Trinidadians. The U.S. Futsal National Team finished third at the first FIFA World Championship for Futsal.

1990: The U.S. competed in the World Cup for the first time in 40 years. The WSL and the ASL merged to form the American Professional Soccer League (APSL).

1991: The U.S. Women captured the first-ever FIFA Women's World Championship in China with a 2-1 win against Norway Nov. 30. The women qualified for the world championship by defeating its five CONCACAF opponents by a combined score of 49-0. The U.S. National Team won its first-ever regional championship July 7 when it captured the CONCACAF Gold Cup by defeating Honduras 4-3 in penalty kicks. The U.S. U-23 team won the gold medal at the Pan Am Games in Cuba.

1992: The U.S. Men won the inaugural U.S. Cup '92 in June, defeating Ireland 3-1 and Portugal 1-0, and tying three-time World Cup champion Italy 1-1. The U.S. Futsal Team won the silver medal at the 2nd FIFA World Championship in Hong Kong. The M(I)SL folded after 15 years in existence.

1993: In February, U.S. Soccer held the first-ever Strategic Summit where more than 250 soccer leaders and personalities met in Chicago for four days to plan the development of soccer into the 21st century. U.S. Cup '93 was used as a dress rehearsal for World Cup organizers, officials and volunteers, as well as the U.S. Men. The USA's 2-0 defeat of England made headlines around the world. Attendance and media interest were high, with 286,761 people attending the tournament's six games, and ABC broadcasting the June 13 U.S.-Germany match.

STARS AND STRIPES I: *The 1994 MNT advanced out of World Cup group play for the first time in 64 years.*

NUMBER ONE: *Anson Dorrance led the U.S. Women to the inaugural Women's World Cup crown in 1991 in china.*

The U.S. Under-20 Men defeated Europe's No. 1 seed, Turkey, 6-0 in the first game of the World Youth Championship in Australia. FIFA officials called the trouncing one of the most extraordinary results in the history of the tournament.

The APSL was declared a Division II professional league. The United States Interregional Soccer League (USISL) was given Division III status. Plans for Major League Soccer – a Division I league to follow the legacy of World Cup '94 – were presented by U.S. Soccer President Alan Rothenberg.

1994: U.S. Soccer served as host national association for the 1994 FIFA World Cup, staging the greatest event in FIFA history. More than 3.5 million fans flocked to stadiums – still a World Cup record – and soccer fever in the U.S. was at an all-time high. The U.S. team advanced beyond the first round for the first time in 64 years, falling to eventual champion Brazil 1-0 in a July 4 round of 16 showdown at Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto, Calif. On June 4, 91,123 fans jammed the Rose Bowl to watch the U.S. defeat Mexico 1-0 in its final tune-up prior to the World Cup. Game proceeds netted $1 million in U.S. Soccer contributions to UNICEF/Children's Defense Fund.

The U.S. Women won the Chiquita Cup, a four-team international tournament in which the U.S. hosted Germany, China and Norway. The U.S. went on to successfully defend its CONCACAF championship, qualifying for the 1995 FIFA Women's World Championship by outscoring the opposition 36-1 en route to winning all four qualification matches. Head coach Anson Dorrance announced his resignation and U.S. Soccer named assistant coach Tony DiCicco to succeed him.

1995: U.S. Soccer announced in February its intention to host the 1999 Women's World Cup and began the formal bid process with FIFA. The U.S. Men won the U.S. Cup '95 in June, defeating Nigeria and Mexico and tying Colombia. Later that month, the women placed third in the FIFA Women's World Cup in Sweden, falling to eventual champion Norway in the semifinals 1-0, then defeating China.

In July, the men made international headlines by advancing to the semifinals of Copa America. The U.S. scored its first-ever victory against Argentina, 3-0, and advanced via penalty kicks (against Mexico) into the semifinals before falling 1-0 to defending world champion Brazil. Steve Sampson, who had served as interim coach since April, was named full-time head coach in August.

NARROW DEFEAT: *Tisha Venturini and the U.S. Women were unable to repeat as world champs in 1995, falling to Norway in the tournament semifinals.*

COMING UP ROSES: *The U.S. Women's National Team won the 1999 FIFA Women's World Cup, the most successful women's sporting event ever, in a penalty shootout against China.*

1996: The U.S. Women won the first women's soccer gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, defeating China 2-1 in the championship game. The U.S. posted a 21-1-2 overall record and won the Brazil Cup and U.S. Women's Cup '96. The U.S. Men's Olympic Team narrowly missed advancing to the quarterfinals with a 1-1-1 record.

Major League Soccer was launched, providing the United States with its first Division I outdoor pro league since the North American Soccer League ceased operations in 1985. MLS averaged more than 17,000 fans per game. The A-League and USISL merged to form a larger and stronger Division II outdoor league.

FIFA awarded the 1999 Women's World Cup to the United States and U.S. Soccer pledged it would be the biggest and most successful women's sporting event ever.

1997: The U.S. Men qualified for a third straight World Cup, completing a 16-game qualifying run with just two losses and advancing with a game to spare. The U.S. Women continued their impressive play by winning their fourth straight Nike U.S Cup.

The FIFA Women's World Cup Organizing Committee had awarded the '99 games to seven U.S. locations: Boston; Chicago; Los Angeles; New York/New Jersey; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco Bay Area; and Washington, D.C.

1998: A disappointing World Cup finished with the U.S. in last place after two difficult matches against Germany and Yugoslavia, and a heartbreaking loss to Iran. Brian McBride scored the team's only World Cup goal. The tournament concluded with the resignation of head coach Steve Sampson, who was eventually replaced on Oct. 27, by Bruce Arena.

The women's team continued their impressive play, losing just twice in 1998 while playing in front of record crowds all across the country. Dr. Bob Contiguglia took over as U.S. Soccer's new president, replacing Alan I. Rothenberg, who had reached the eight-year term limit.

1999: In front of more than 90,000 fans at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif., the U.S. women won the 1999 FIFA World Cup by playing China to a 0-0 tie through regulation and overtime and then defeating them 5-4 in penalty kicks. Soccer hysteria spread through America as the women appeared on every top news program, at the White House and on the cover of Time, Newsweek, People and Sports Illustrated. U.S. Women's National Team head coach Tony DiCicco resigned in November as the winningest coach in U.S. Soccer history with a record of 103-8-8.

In Bruce Arena's first full year at the helm of the U.S. Men, the team recorded triumphs against Germany (twice), Argentina, Chile and earned third place at the 1999 FIFA Confederations Cup in

Mexico. The U-23 Men beat Canada for the bronze medal at the 1999 Pan American Games in Winnipeg, Canada, while the U-18 Women captured the gold. The U-20 Men advanced to the second round of the 1999 FIFA World Youth Championship in April, with their only two losses coming to eventual finalists Spain and Japan. Taylor Twellman scored four goals and earned the Bronze Boot to become the first American male in the modern era to earn a FIFA scoring award. In November, the U-17 Men extended a record unbeaten streak to 24 games, advancing to the semifinals of the World Championship before losing in penalty kicks to Australia. Landon Donovan and DaMarcus Beasley earned the Gold and Silver Balls as the tournament's top two MVPs.

2000: Bruce Arena's squad continued to advance toward its ultimate goal of qualifying for the 2002 World Cup. The team secured 10 out of a possible 12 points – all shutouts – to win its semifinal qualifying group.

The U.S. Women maintained the momentum from their historic Women's World Cup title with 41 matches in 2000, posting a 26-6-9 record. The U.S. won six tournament titles in 2000, but had to settle for a silver medal at the 2000 Summer Olympics, losing in overtime to archrival Norway in the gold medal match.

SAVED: *Brad Friedel saved a penalty kick by Korea Republic as the U.S. preserved a 1-1 draw in their second group game in 2002.*

The U.S. Men and Women put on an impressive display for the world at the Sydney Games as the only nation to have both its teams advance to the semifinals. The men were the surprise team of the tournament, winning their group and advancing to the semis before grabbing fourth place, the highest Olympic finish for the U.S.

2001: The U.S. Men qualified for a fourth straight World Cup, boosted by four wins and a draw to open the final round of CONCACAF qualifying. For the first time, the U.S. Men clinched a spot in the World Cup at a home qualifier, topping Jamaica 2-1 behind two goals from Joe-Max Moore in front of 40,483 fans at the last soccer match played at Foxboro Stadium.

The U.S. Women played only 10 international matches as the Women's United Soccer Association began play, with the Bay Area CyberRays winning the inaugural Founders Cup. Mia Hamm was named the first FIFA Women's World Player of the Year.

The Under-17 Men advanced to a ninth consecutive FIFA U-17 World Cup, but were drawn into the Group of Death in Trinidad & Tobago with Japan, Nigeria and France, and were eliminated in the first round. The U.S. Under-20 Men qualified for their third straight FIFA World Youth Championship, where the team finished second in their group in Argentina and were eliminated in the second round by Egypt.

The National Professional Soccer League, in existence since 1984-95, merged with the WISL and was renamed as the Major Indoor Soccer League.

2002: The U.S. Men advanced to the quarterfinals at the 2002 World Cup in Korea/Japan, the team's best World Cup showing since 1930. The U.S. shocked the world with a stunning 3-2 opening game upset of Portugal before eventually finishing in second place in Group D. The U.S. then posted their first victory in the World Cup knockout stage, blanking CONCACAF rival Mexico 2-0 in the Round of 16. The World Cup run ended in the quarterfinals with a 1-0 loss to Germany. Claudio Reyna was named to the All-Tournament Team, while Landon Donovan earned honorable mention. The men began 2002 by winning the CONCACAF Gold Cup in January with a convincing 2-0 victory against Costa Rica for the first Gold Cup title for the U.S. since 1991.

The U.S. Women's qualified for their fourth consecutive FIFA Women's World Cup after capturing the 2002 CONCACAF Gold Cup with a 2-1 overtime victory against Canada at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif. The U.S. Under-19 Women topped the host Canadians 1-0 in overtime to win the inaugural FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship. Kelly Wilson won the Bronze Ball as the tournament's third MVP and the Silver Boot, while captain Lindsay Tarpley earned the Bronze Boot.

The U.S. Under-20 National Team qualified for their fourth consecutive FIFA World Youth Championship. The U.S. National Futsal Team played their first home matches in history, defeating Canada and tying Mexico in March in Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C., respectively.

2003: Due to the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, FIFA relocated the Women's World Cup out of China. After a successful bid to host the tournament, U.S. Soccer faced the unprecedented task of hosting the tournament with just four months of preparation. The U.S. Women won Group A and then beat Norway in the quarterfinals 1-0. But Germany stunned the U.S. with a 3-0 victory in the semifinals, which led the U.S. to top Canada in the third-place match. Shannon Boxx, Joy Fawcett and Mia Hamm all earned all-star honors from FIFA.

The U.S. Men, preparing for World Cup qualifying in 2004, finished in third place at the CONCACAF Gold Cup with a 3-2 come-from-behind win against Costa Rica. The Men's Under-17 and Under-20 squads finished their respective World Championships with fifth place finishes after bowing out with quarterfinal losses to Brazil and Argentina, respectively.

2004: The U.S. Women won every tournament entered, culminating with the 2004 Olympics. Other tournament titles included the Algarve Cup, the Four Nations Tournament and the CONCACAF Regional Olympic qualifying tournament, as the team set a record with 28 victories on the year.

Under head coach Bruce Arena, the U.S. Men qualified for the final round of World Cup Qualifying for the CONCACAF region. The men finished the year with an 8-1-6 record, losing only to the Netherlands away and going a record 13-games undefeated.

The U-23 Men failed to qualify for the Olympics for the first time since 1976, losing 4-0 to Mexico in Guadalajara after winning their only group match against the second-place Mexicans in the single-elimination qualifier. The Under-19 Women finished third at the FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship. The Futsal Team won the 2004 CONCACAF Championship and qualified for the 2004 FIFA Futsal World Championship, where the team had a strong showing with a seventh-place finish.

2005: Manager Bruce Arena led the U.S. Men to a first place finish in CONCACAF World Cup qualifying for the first time in 71 years, earning a berth at the 2006 FIFA World Cup Finals in Germany with a 2-0 win against Mexico in Columbus, Ohio. The men also brought home the 2005 CONCACAF Gold Cup, beating Panama 3-1 in penalty kicks after a scoreless draw. The team finished the year with a record 13 wins and .750 winning percentage.

The U.S. Women began a new era, starting off the year with a new coach, Greg Ryan, and a third consecutive Algarve Cup title, their fourth overall. They ended the year undefeated and without allowing a single goal.

HOME DEPOT DRAW: *U.S. WNT legends Michelle Akers and Carin Gabarra took part in the FIFA Women's World Cup USA 2003 Final Draw at The Home Depot Center in Carson, Calif.*

The Under-20 Men swept through CONCACAF Qualifying, earning a berth to the FIFA Youth World Championship, where they finished 11th, bowing out to Italy in the Round of 16. The Under-17 Men also had a strong 2005, qualifying for the 2005 FIFA U-17 World Championship and finishing fifth overall after a loss to Holland in the second round.

2006: A disappointing World Cup in Germany for the United States, as the team failed to advance out of the first round despite a gallant, nine-man 1-1 draw with eventual World Cup champions Italy. After eight years in charge, Bruce Arena was replaced at the helm of the U.S. MNT by Bob Bradley on an interim basis.

Later in the summer, the U.S. Under-20 Women's National Team finished fourth in Russia. The disappointing finish marked the first time a U.S. Women's National Team had finished outside the top three in a FIFA or CONCACAF World Championship event.

The U.S. Women, however, continued their incredible run under Greg Ryan, winning three of the four tournaments they entered. The year concluded with another Women's Gold Cup crown and a berth in the 2007 FIFA Women's World Cup in China.

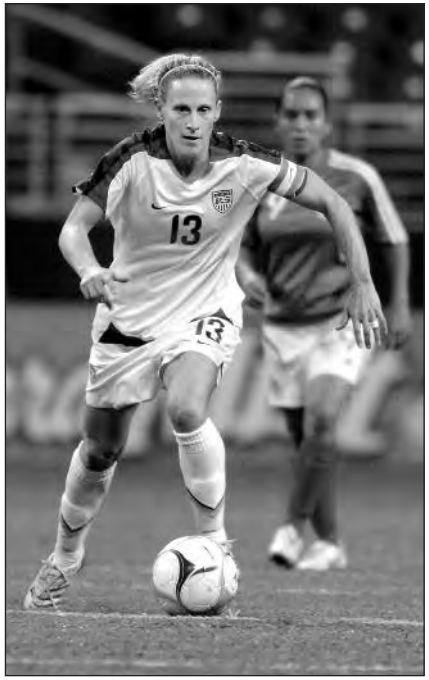
2007: Bob Bradley became the first Men's coach to win his first three games in charge and was hired full-time to guide the USA through 2010. In the summer of 2007, the MNT won its second consecutive Gold Cup, and fourth total title, by defeating Mexico 2-1 in front of a packed house at Soldier Field in Chicago. With the victory, the MNT gained entry into the 2009 Confederations Cup. The Men also travelled to Venezuela to compete in Copa America for the third time.

After qualifying for their respective World Cups to continue impressive streaks, the U-17 Men and U-20 Men took on the world during the summer in back-to-back tournaments. The U-20 team performed admirably in Canada, and reached the quarterfinals after defeats of Poland, Brazil and Uruguay. The U-17 team, meanwhile, did well to qualify from a tough group in South Korea, before being eliminated by Germany in the Round of 16.

The U.S. Women maintained a two-plus year undefeated run, looking to take the streak into the FIFA Women's World Cup. Drawn into the toughest group in Women's World Cup history, the U.S. advanced in first place after three difficult games against Korea DPR, Sweden and Nigeria. The U.S. rolled into the semifinals, but was upended by a quality Brazil side. Eventually, the WNT took third place for the second consecutive World Cup with a convincing win against Norway. Former Swedish National Team player and captain Pia Sundhage was appointed to the position of WNT coach after Greg Ryan's departure from the team.

GOLDEN GIRL: *Abby Wambach was truly golden in 2004, scoring an unfathomable 31 goals, including the overtime winner to clinch the 2004 gold medal at the Athens Olympics.*

Wilmer Cabrera was named head coach of the U-17 MNT, replacing John Hackworth. For the first time, U.S. Soccer hired four full-time referees to enhance high-level performance, training and development opportunities for the sport's elite officials in the United States. The U.S. Soccer Development Academy launched in the fall.



LILLY IN THE FIELD: *Kristine Lilly appeared in her record fifth FIFA Women's World Cup in 2007 in China.*

2008: Led by Pia Sundhage, the U.S. Women had one of its best years ever, losing only one game, which ironically came in the opening match of the 2008 Beijing Olympics, a tournament the U.S. would eventually win to take home their third gold medal. Overall, the U.S. won all six tournaments it entered to finish with a 33-1-2 record, giving them the most wins and best winning percentage ever in a calendar year (.944).

The U.S. Men was successful in their own right, starting off on the right foot in 2010 FIFA World Cup qualifying with a 9-0 aggregate against Barbados in the second round. The U.S. opened the semifinal round with 1-0 victories in Guatemala and Cuba. Coming back to the U.S., home victories against T&T and Cuba clinched advancement with two games to play.

The U-23 Men joined the U.S. Women by qualifying for the 2008 Olympics in March, but just missed out on the second round once arriving in Beijing. Despite a 1-0 victory against Japan and a 2-2 draw with the Netherlands, the U.S. fell 2-1 against eventual silver medalist Nigeria. On the youth side, the U-17 and U-20 Women's National Teams both made the championship match of their respective FIFA World Cups. In New Zealand, the U-17s went on an impressive run to the final before finally succumbing to Korea DPR in the final, but in Chile their older counterparts were able to exact revenge with a 2-1 victory to bring the World Cup trophy back to the United States for the first time since 2002.

Building off the initial kickoff in 2007, U.S. Soccer's Development Academy wrapped up its first

GOLDEN AGAIN: *The U.S. got revenge for the 2007 loss and defeated Brazil in the 2008 Olympic Final.*

FINALLY: *Landon Donovan celebrates his goal against Brazil in the first half of the 2009 Confederations Cup final.*

year with a collection of dynamic matches during Finals Week at The Home Depot Center. In the U-15/16 championship, Carmel United topped PDA 1-0, and the Baltimore Bays topped LAFC 4-2 to take the U-17/18 title.

2009: The U.S. Men opened 2009 focused on final round qualifying for the 2010 FIFA World Cup with a 2-0 win against archrival Mexico in Columbus, Ohio, Bob Bradley's squad proceeded to go undefeated at home and clinch a spot in South Africa with a come-from-behind win in Honduras. They finished atop the CONCACAF table with a tie against Costa Rica in Washington, D.C., on the last day of qualifying.

During the summer, the U.S. Men traveled to South Africa to compete in the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup. The U.S. MNT was drawn into a group with Italy, Brazil and Egypt, and advanced into the semifinals by virtue of a 3-0 dismantling of Egypt in the final game. They kept the nation captivated by beating Spain, the No.1-ranked team in the world in the semifinals before falling 3-2 to Brazil in the final. Tim Howard was awarded the Golden Glove and Clint Dempsey given the Bronze Ball.

Pia Sundhage's women's team had a more relaxed year after their gold medal winning exploits in 2008, and wrapped up the year with a 7-0-1 that included falling in penalties to Sweden in the Algarve Cup final.

Both the U-17 and U-20 Men's National Team competed in their respective FIFA World Cups, with

the U-17 team advancing out of the group stage in Nigeria before falling to Italy in the Round of 16. A tough group containing Germany, Cameroon and Korea Republic saw the U-20s out of the tournament following the first round in Egypt.

The U.S. Soccer Development Academy completed its second year of competition in 2009, once again concluding the season with Finals Week at The Home Depot Center. In the U-15/16 age group, playoff No.1-seed Derby County Wolves continued their strong season straight through Finals Week with a title. Indiana United Academy defeated D.C. United to take home the U-17/18 championship.

PORTU-GOALS: *The U.S. won the 2010 Algarve Cup with a 3-2 win against Germany in the final.*

2010: The year's most memorable moment came in the U.S. Men's third group game at the 2010 World Cup in South Africa as Landon Donovan scored a last-minute goal for the U.S. to clinch advancement and first place in a group for the first time in 80 years. Following a 1-1 tie with England, a 2-2 tie with Slovenia and a 1-0 win against Algeria, the U.S. was eliminated in the Round of 16 losing to Ghana 2-1. Clint Dempsey became the second U.S. player to score in multiple World Cups, and Landon Donovan had three total goals to become the third to score in multiple World Cups and the all-time World Cup goal leader for the U.S.

After a surprising loss to Mexico in the semifinals of CONCACAF qualifying, the U.S. Women topped Italy 2-0 in a two-game qualifying playoff to earn a spot in the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup. The U.S. won its seventh Algarve Cup with the first of two victories against 2011 hosts Germany.

The U.S. Under-20 Women lost in penalty kicks to Nigeria in the quarterfinals of the 2010 FIFA U-20 World Cup, while the U-17 Women became the first U.S. Women's team to fail to qualify for a FIFA World Cup event after not advancing out of the CONACACAF qualifying tournament.

No Division II league met U.S. Soccer's sanctioning standards, so the Federation administered a league called USSF D-2 for one year.

TIES THAT BIND: *Michael Bradley celebrates scoring the game-tying goal against Slovenia in the 2010 FIFA World Cup.*

2011: The U.S. Women were on center stage during the 2011 Women's World Cup in Germany. Their dramatic run in the Women's World Cup was highlighted by an electric, come-from-behind victory in the quarterfinals against Brazil, in which Abby Wambach scored the latest goal (six minutes into stoppage time) ever in a World Cup match. The U.S., however, would lose out in penalties to a spirited Japanese side in the final after playing to a 2-2 draw through 120 minutes.

During the summer of 2011 at the CONCACAF Gold Cup, the U.S. advanced to its third consecutive final, scoring two early goals before falling 4-2 to Mexico. The continental tournament would prove to be Bob Bradley's last involvement as head coach of the U.S., with former Germany international and FIFA World Cup winner Jurgen Klinsmann taking the helm of the U.S. Men in August. He earned his first win in Miami against Honduras thanks to a Clint Dempsey strike and later led the team to a 3-2 victory against Slovenia in its last game of the year.

The U-17 and U-20 Men's National Teams both entered another cycle of their respective FIFA World Cups. The U-17 Men reached the knockout round for the seventh time but lost to Germany in the Round of 16. After winning their qualifying group with two shutout victories, the U-20s graduated to the quarterfinals but fell to Guatemala and did not reach the World Cup for the first time since 1995.

...BUT NO CIGAR: *Abby Wambach and Hope Solo collect individual honors after narrowly missing out on the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup title.*

FIFA – SOCCER'S WORLD GOVERNING BODY

Founded in 1904 to provide unity among national soccer associations, the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) boasts 208 members, rivaling that of the United Nations, and is arguably the most prestigious sports organization in the world.

As organizers of the biggest event in the world, the FIFA World Cup, 204 countries entered the two-year qualifying process to earn one of 31 spots alongside host South Africa at the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

FIFA was established on May 21, 1904, by seven national associations – Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland – to "promote the game of Association Football (as opposed to rugby or American football), to foster friendly relations among National Associations, Confederations, and their officials and players, by promoting the organization of football matches at all levels, and to control every type of association football by taking steps as shall be deemed necessary or advisable."

FIFA's birth was a result of the growing number of international games shortly after the dawn of the 20th century. Soccer leaders in Europe felt that such expanded competition required a governing body, and under the leadership of Robert Guerin, a French journalist, the seven founding members gathered in Paris to shape the future of the sport. Guerin, FIFA's first president, presided over the organization from 1904 to 1906. Seven other men have also served as FIFA president, including Jules Rimet for 33 years from 1921 to 1954.

Currently Switzerland's Joseph (Sepp) Blatter serves as FIFA president, having been elected originally in 1998. Blatter, the FIFA general secretary from 1991 to 1998, replaced Dr. João Havelange of Brazil in 1998, who was elected to his post in 1974 and served six terms. The current FIFA general secretary is Jérôme Valcke, who joined FIFA in 2003 as Director of Marketing & TV, before being elected to his current post in June of 2007.

Under FIFA's governance soccer has become the world's most popular sport, played by more than 150 million registered athletes — including 10 million women — and viewed by billions of fans in stadiums and on television worldwide. An estimated 715.1 million people watched the final match of the 2006 FIFA World Cup held in Germany and the 2010 event in South Africa was broadcast to 204 countries on 245 different channels. Inside the stadiums, a total of 3,170,856 spectators attended the 64 matches an average of 49,670 per match and the third highest aggregate attendance behind USA 1994 and Germany 2006.

As soccer's ultimate administrative authority, FIFA governs all facets of the game: regulating the rules of play, overseeing the transfers of players internationally, organizing international competitions such as the FIFA World Cup, establishing standards for refereeing, coaching and sports medicine, and encouraging soccer's development around the world.

Among the official world championships staged by FIFA are the World Cup, the Women's World Cup, the Under-20 World Cup, the Under-20 Women's World Cup, the Under-17 World Cup, the Under-17 Women's World Cup, the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup and the Futsal World Cup. Additionally, FIFA oversees the men's and women's Olympic Football Tournament staged under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee every four years. FIFA has also staged the FIFA Confederations Cup, a competition between each of its confederations' champions, and the FIFA Club World Cup, which was held at the beginning of 2000 for the first time in Brazil.

President: Joseph S. Blatter
General Secretary: Jérôme Valcke
Director of Communications: Walter De Gregorio

Headquarters:
FIFA House
11 Hitzigweg
8030 Zürich, Switzerland

Correspondence Address:
FIFA
P.O. Box 85
8030 Zürich, Switzerland

Phone: 41-43-222-7777 **Fax:** 41-43-222-7878 **Web Site:** www.fifa.com

CONCACAF – ON THE RISE

The Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF) was founded in 1961 and serves as the organizing body for 38 national associations, including the United States, and spans from Canada in the north to Suriname in the south. CONCACAF organizes international competition in a number of events, including the Champions League, qualifying tournaments for all FIFA competitions and the Gold Cup.

CONCACAF sent three teams to the 2010 World Cup in South Africa as the U.S., Mexico and Honduras won the three automatic berths allotted to the region, and both the U.S. and Mexico advanced to the Round of 16. In 2006, the U.S., Mexico, Costa Rica and Trinidad & Tobago represented the confederation in the FIFA World Cup in Germany. The 2002 World Cup in Korea and Japan saw the U.S. advance to the quarterfinals, while Mexico won their group in earning a second round berth and Costa Rica was eliminated in a difficult group.

In 2005, CONCACAF saw one of its men's teams win the first-ever outdoor world championship in the confederation's history as Mexico swept through the FIFA U-17 World Cup in Peru.

In 2000, Guatemala hosted the FIFA Futsal World Cup and in doing so became the first Central American country to host a FIFA world championship. And in 2001, Trinidad & Tobago hosted the spectacular Under-17 World Cup, becoming the first Caribbean country to host a world championship. A year later, the first-ever FIFA Women's Under-19 World Cup was staged in Canada in 2002 and won by the United States. After Trinidad & Tobago hosted the U-17 Women in 2010, Mexico welcomed the 2011 U-17 World Cup for men and triumphed as tournament champions.

As the Confederation's premier event, the Gold Cup is traditionally played every two years by the national teams within CONCACAF, and rotated to an odd-year, summer schedule in 2003. Mexico, six-time winner of the Gold Cup, defeated the U.S. in the 1993, 1998, 2009 and 2011 finals and downed Brazil in '96 and again in 2003. The U.S. has won four Gold Cups, the inaugural 1991 event, and again in 2002, 2005, 2007. The 2000 Gold Cup was perhaps the most surprising, with Canada taking home their first major international title as the U.S. and Mexico failed to qualify for the semifinals. In every other edition of the Gold Cup, the winner earns a berth to the FIFA Confederations Cup.

The Women's Gold Cup has also been very successful, with the U.S. winning the first three events in 2000, 2002, 2006. In 2002, it took a golden goal from Mia Hamm for the U.S. to dispatch Canada in the final, 2-1, and in 2000 the U.S. downed guest-team Brazil 1-0 to claim the championship. In the most recent edition of the tournament, the U.S. again prevailed in extra time, this time courtesy of a Kristine Lilly penalty kick in the 120th minute.

CONCACAF competed in the FIFA Club World Cup for the first time in 2000, when Mexico's Necaxa impressed with a third place finish in the 2000 tournament in Brazil. The CONACACAF club tournament, which is contested amongst the 38 nations' domestic league champions, was won by D.C. United in 1998 and 2001. In 2008, CONCACAF unveiled the Champions League to replace the Champions Cup and decide the region's annual club title. Real Salt Lake narrowly missed out on the 2011 title, losing 3-2 (agg.) to Monterrey in the two-legged final.

In 1994, CONCACAF joined Europe and South America as the only confederations to host three or more World Cup finals. Mexico welcomed the world twice, in 1970 and 1986, while the United States staged the event for the first time in 1994.

CONCACAF's headquarters are located in New York City.

Headquarters:
CONCACAF
725 Fifth Avenue, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10022 USA

Press Officer: Ben Spencer
Phone: 212-308-0044
Fax: 212-308-1851
Website: www.concacaf.com

SOCCER IN THE USA

AMATEUR

United States Adult Soccer Association (USASA)
7000 S. Harlem Ave.
Bridgeview, Ill. 60455
Phone: 708-496-6870
Fax: 708-496-6897
www.usasa.com
Executive Director: Duncan Riddle

The U.S. Adult Soccer Association, which relocated their headquarters to Toyota Park, Bridgeview, Ill. in 2011, is responsible for developing the sport for players over the age of 19. Within the USASA, local clubs are affiliated with leagues which, in turn, are affiliated with their state associations. A competitive and recreational oriented organization, the USASA helps develop adult amateur soccer for both men and women on a national basis.

As part of that development, the USASA stages the annual National Cup Finals, which features champions from each of the four U.S. Soccer regions (Regions I, II, III and IV) squaring off in six different competitions. The USASA also organizes national tournaments for Veterans and Co-Ed teams.

The USASA, in association with the U.S. Soccer Federation, helps stage the annual Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup, the oldest annual team tournament in the United States dates back to 1914, when the Brooklyn Field Club won the first national title by defeating the Brooklyn Celtics in Pawtucket, R.I.

2011 Veteran's Cup Champions
Men's Over-30: Islanders (Mass.)
Men's Over-40: Royal Eagles TB Kickers (Fla.) and Billy's Bud (Mass.)*
Men's Over-50: Connecticut United (Conn.) and Real Lloyd (N.C.)*
Men's Over-55: St. Louis Scott Gallagher (Mo.)
Men's Over-60: 060 NC United (N.C.)
Men's Over-65: 065 GA/NC United (N.C.)

Women's Over-30: Spirit (Mass.)
Women's Over-40: Flippin Sweet (N. Texas)
Women's Over-50: Camp Springs Soccer (Md.)
Women's Over-55: Motor City Classics (Mich.)

**Co-champions*
(Final match not played due to inclement weather)

YOUTH

US Youth Soccer
9220 World Cup Way
Frisco, Texas 75034
Phone: 800-4-SOCCER
Fax: 972.334.9960
www.usyouthsoccer.org
President: John Sutter

Approximately 3 million players between the ages of five and 19 are registered with US Youth Soccer, which maintains a network of 55 state associations. Programs are administered with the help of more than 300,000 coaches and 600,000 volunteers.

US Youth Soccer offers both recreational and competitive programs. The recreational programs offer great opportunities for players primarily interested in fun, fitness and friendship. Small-sided games are encouraged for players under the age of 10. For more advanced players, US Youth Soccer offers highly competitive or select leagues including the National Championship Series, Olympic Development Program and National League.

In addition, US Youth Soccer offers TOP Soccer (The Outreach Program for Soccer) for young athletes who are mentally or physically challenged and Soccer Across America for young people living in underserved or economically disadvantaged areas.

Every year the organization also stages a National Youth Championship with different national titles up for grabs in boys and girls soccer for youth players from Under-14 through Under-19. The Under-19 Boys' James P. McGuire Cup is the most prestigious of the competition's trophies, dating back to 1935. First competed in 1980, the J. Ross Stewart Cup for Under-19 Girls is the oldest women's youth trophy.

In the summer of 2005, US Youth Soccer moved their national headquarters to the new soccer complex constructed in Frisco, Texas, where they share office space with FC Dallas of MLS.

2011 US Youth Soccer National Champions
Under-14 Boys: Fullerton Rangers 96 White (Calif.)
Under-15 Boys: Chicago Fire Juniors (Ill.)
Under-16 Boys: Concorde Fire Elite (Ga.)
Under-17 Boys: Grand Rapids Crew Juniors (Mich.)
Under-18 Boys: YMS Thunder (Pa.)
Under-19 Boys: Baltimore Bays Chelsea (Md.)

Under-14 Girls: Sting 97 (Texas)
Under-15 Girls: PDA Slammers (N.J.)
Under-16 Girls: Sting 95 (Texas)
Under-17 Girls: NSA Premier Fury (Ill.)
Under-18 Girls: Colorado Rush Nike (Colo.)
Under-19 Girls: Dallas Texans 92 Red Dalls (Texas)

American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO)
19750 S. Vermont Ave., Suite 200
Torrance, Calif. 90502
Phone: 800-872-2976
Fax: 310-525-1155
www.soccer.org
National President: Paula Berriz

Founded in 1964, the AYSO is a national association affiliated with U.S. Soccer and operates soccer programs with more than 650,000 children participating throughout the U.S. AYSO operates programs so young people can learn to develop a positive self-image, self-confidence and other character traits through their interest and participation in the sport.

AYSO's success has been based on the philosophies of "Everyone Plays" and "Balanced Teams," ideas originated more than 40 years ago by founder Hans F.W. Stierle. AYSO requires every player to play at least half of every game and that individual teams are balanced every year to assure fair play. Other AYSO tenets include open registration, positive coaching and good sportsmanship.

AYSO is a volunteer-driven organization of more than 260,000 parents and friends who serve as coaches, referees and team administrators. A full-time staff administers AYSO from the organization's National Support & Training Center in Torrance, Calif.

Soccer Association for Youth (SAY)
One North Commerce Park Drive
Suite 306-320
Cincinnati, Ohio 45215
Phone: 800-233-7291 / 513-769-3800
Fax: 513-769-0500
www.saysoccer.org
National Executive Director: Sheila Shay

The Soccer Association for Youth (SAY) is an affiliate member of U.S. Soccer and was founded in 1967. As SAY is a recreational "Grass Roots" organization with only a handful of employees nationwide, it is able to keep its fees low. SAY's motto of "Kids Having FUN!" is based on the premise that teams are balanced to discourage "blow outs." Every child must play at least half of every game, with an aim toward equal participation. SAY still allows its areas the flexibility to form leagues in a manner that best suits their own organization.

With more than 140,000 players, 20,000 coaches and 3,000 volunteer administrators; SAY has mastered the art of "Customer Service" over the last 45 years. Hosting a full line of low-cost coaching manuals and supplies, most orders are shipped within 24 hours. SAY membership includes many free items such as rulebooks for coaches and administrative handbooks, as well as Liability and Accident insurance at no additional charge. There are never any additional team fees or sanctioning fees. SAY's partner network is vast with only the best the industry has to offer.

US Club Soccer
192 E. Bay St., Ste. 301
Charleston, S.C. 29401
Phone: (843) 614-4140
www.usclubsoccer.org
Executive Director: Bill Sage

US Club Soccer is a non-profit organization committed to the development and support of soccer clubs in the United States.

Currently a National Association member, US Club Soccer has been a member in good standing of the U.S. Soccer Federation since 2001. A nine-member Board of Directors, all of whom must be experienced coaches in member soccer clubs, makes policy decisions for the organization.

Among the guiding principles of US Club Soccer's 10-year vision:

- Clubs are the vehicle through which players are developed, and US Club Soccer should aid in club development.
- Clubs and their leadership should be the primary decision-makers in the structure and organization of soccer.
- US Club Soccer should provide leadership and a vehicle for clubs and technical leaders to work together to elevate the game and player development environment.

US Club Soccer's local and national programs have all been developed with strong input from clubs around the country and with a minimum of rules and restrictions.

The latest of these programs are the National Premier Leagues (NPL), which are being created throughout the country to provide high level competition in given geographic areas, and to elevate and change the competitive youth landscape based upon US Club Soccer's fundamental principles. These leagues extend developmental principals espoused by the U.S. Soccer Development Academy into younger age groups and additional clubs, providing a platform for long-term player development.

With the recent addition of US Club Soccer's National Adult Leagues platform aimed at expanding adult soccer at all levels of play, clubs are able to unite youth and adult programs seamlessly under one organizational umbrella. This follows the successful world model of full integration at all ages and allows for the creation of a "members for life" culture within each club.

A sampling of US Club Soccer programs include:

- Player and staff registration, including insurance coverage and flexible roster rules for optimum player development
- id2 National Player Identification and Development Program, including Player Development Programs (PDPs)
- National, regional and state championship competitions
- League sanctioning and administration
- Tournament sanctioning
- Club development and coaching education

PROFESSIONAL

Major League Soccer (MLS)
420 Fifth Avenue
7th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10018
Phone: 212-450-1200
Fax: 212-450-1300
www.mlssoccer.com
Commissioner: Don Garber

Launched on April 6, 1996, Major League Soccer is the U.S. Soccer-sanctioned Division I outdoor professional soccer league in the United States. D.C. United, winners of three of the first four MLS Cup titles (1996, 1997 & 1999) lead all teams with four titles adding a victory in the 2004 final. The LA Galaxy won its third title in 2011 (2002 & 2005) after beating the Houston Dynamo in the final. The other MLS Cup champions include the Chicago Fire (1998), Kansan CIty Wizards (2000), San Jose Earthquakes (2001 & 2003), Houston Dynamo (2006 & 2007), the Columbus Crew (2008), Real Salt Lake (2009) and Colorado Rapids (2010).

Over the past six years, MLS has continued to expand with Chivas USA and Real Salt Lake joining in 2005, Toronto FC in 2007, and the San Jose Earthquakes rejoining the league in 2008. In 2009, Seattle Sounders FC joined the league with the Philadelphia Union becoming the 16th MLS team in 2010. Expansion continued in the Pacific Northwest as the Portland Timbers and Vancouver Whitecaps joined the league for the 2011 season. In 2012, the Montreal Impact will become MLS's 19th team.

In 2011 the league continued to be divided into two conferences (Eastern and Western). Eastern Conference – Chicago Fire, Columbus Crew, D.C. United, Houston Dynamo, New England Revolution, New York Red Bulls, Philadelphia Union, Sporting Kansas City, Toronto FC; Western Conference – Chivas USA, Colorado Rapids, F.C. Dallas, LA Galaxy, Portland Timbers, Real Salt Lake, San Jose Earthquakes, Seattle Sounders FC and Vancouver Whitecaps.

MLS has a unique ownership and operating structure, based on a "single-entity" concept. Unlike other professional sports leagues, which are a confederation of independent franchise owners, MLS' "single-entity" structure allows investors to own an interest in the league, as well as individual teams. MLS believes that the structure will better position the league for longterm success.

Women's Professional Soccer (WPS)
1750 Montgomery Street; 1st Floor
San Francisco, Calif. 94111
Phone: 415-553-4460
Fax: 415-553-4459
www.womensprosoccer.com
CEO: Jennifer O'Sullivan

Following the suspension of operations of the Women's United Soccer Association (WUSA) in 2003, WPS was formed in September of 2007 as the result of the efforts of the Women's Soccer Initiative, Inc. WPS is the highest level of women's professional soccer league in North America (Division I) and began play in April of 2009 with seven teams across the country.

The teams for the upcoming season will be the Atlanta Beat, Boston Breakers, Philadelphia Independence, Sky Blue FC (NJ / NY) and Western New York Flash. Franchises are individually owned and operated by a group of investors in each market.

FC Gold Pride took the second WPS Championship with a 4-0 win against the Philadelphia Independence to become the second club after Sky Blue FC to lift a WPS trophy. Western New York Flash claimed its first title in 2011, beating out the Independence in a penalty kick shootout (5-4) after the match ended 1-1.

North American Soccer League (NASL)
501 Brickell Key Drive, Suite 407
Miami, Fla. 33131
Phone: 786-728-8990
Fax: 786-221-4873
www.nasl.com
Commissioner: David Downs

The North American Soccer League is now entering its second year as a Division II League after forming ahead of the 2011 season. The NASL currently occupies the second tier of men's professional soccer in the United States.

The league began its inaugural season on April 9, 2011, with eight teams, and following the last regular season game on Sept. 24, 2011, six teams competed in the playoffs before the NSC Minnesota Stars won the first NASL championship.

Seven of the eight teams are returning for the 2012 season with the addition of an expansion club. The Atlanta Silverbacks, Carolina RailHawks, FC Edmonton, Ft. Lauderdale Strikers, NSC Minnesota Stars, San Antonio Scorpions FC, FC Tampa Bay and Puerto Rico Islanders will comprise the league for the upcoming season, which will kick off on April 7.

United Soccer Leagues (USL)
1715 N. Westshore Blvd., Suite 825
Tampa, Fla. 33607
Phone: 813-963-3909
Fax: 813-963-3807
www.uslsoccer.com
President: Tim Holt

USL has become the largest organization of elite-level soccer leagues in North America by building on the vision, commitment, and passion of players, fans and investors. USL continues to be a driving force in the growth of soccer in the United States, Canada and Caribbean.

From its beginnings as a five-team regional indoor league in 1986, USL has grown to scores of teams competing in six separate leagues across the country – USL PRO, MISL, PDL, W-League, Super-20 League and the Super Y-League.

USISL, as it was then known, created an amateur outdoor league in 1989 that divided into professional and amateur leagues in 1995 after continued growth. Those leagues would become the PSL and PDL with the A-League joining USL in 1997. The W-League was founded in 1995. The Super Y-League was established in 1999 and has grown to more than 500 teams and includes an ODP identification program. USL PRO is the third level of soccer (a Division III League) in the United States and Canada, while USL purchased the MISL prior to the 2011-12 season.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Armed Forces Sports Council
Summit Center
Alexandria, Va. 22302-4418
Phone: 888-875-7529
Fax: 703-681-1616
Email: Kenneth.J.Polk@us.army.mil
http://armedforcessports.defense.gov/index.html

National Soccer Coaches Association of America (NSCAA)
800 Ann Ave.
Kansas City, Kan. 66101
Phone: 800-458-0678 / 913-362-1747
Fax: 913-362-3439
www.nscaa.com
Executive Director: Joe Cummings

Soccer Industry Council of America (SICA)
SGMA – Sporting Goods Manufacturing Association
8505 Fenton, St.
Silver Spring, Md. 20910
Phone: 301-495-6321
Fax: 301-495-6322
E-mail: info@sgma.com
President: Tom Cove

United States Indoor Soccer Association
1340 N. Great Neck Road, Suite 1272-142
Virginia Beach, Va. 23454-2268
Fax: 509-357-7096
E-mail: pr@usindoor.com
www.usindoor.com
President: Don Shapero

United States Power Soccer (USPSA)
P.O. Box 1181
Carmel, Ind. 46033
Phone: 866-928-9009
www.powersoccerusa.net
President: Dominic Russo

United States Specialty Sports Association - Soccer
611 Line Drive
Kissimmee, Fla. 34744
Phone: 816-886-4005
www.usssasoccer.net
National Director: Craig Scriven

U.S. SOCCER FOUNDATION

THE MAJOR CHARITABLE ARM OF SOCCER

The U.S. Soccer Foundation is a recognized leader in sports-based youth development programs for children in underserved urban communities. Since its inception in 1994, the Foundation has provided more than $55 million in funding to create and sustain innovative programs across all 50 states. Proven to deliver positive health and social outcomes, the Foundation's affordable initiatives offer safe environments for both boys and girls to thrive. Headquartered in Washington, D.C. the U.S. Soccer Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

The U.S. Soccer Foundation's Soccer for Success program is an innovative youth development after-school program that uses soccer as a tool to combat childhood obesity and promote healthy lifestyles for children in underserved urban communities. The Foundation partners with community-based organizations across the country to operate Soccer for Success sites – providing thousands of children, in grades K-8, with free after-school programming.

In 2011, the Corporation for National and Community Service awarded the U.S. Soccer Foundation a $2 million federal grant from the 2011 Social Innovation Fund to use Soccer for Success as a vehicle to promote healthy lifestyles and reduce obesity rates among at-risk youth in urban areas. Currently, the Soccer for Success program serves 8,000 children in eight cities nationwide and will expand to serve 12,000 children within the next year.

The U.S. Soccer Foundation provides uniforms and soccer equipment to children in underserved communities around the world through its Passback program. New and gently-used soccer gear is collected by individuals, organizations, and teams and then redistributed to groups who need it most. Since its inception, Passback has collected close to 800,000 pieces of equipment and redistributed it to schools, clubs and youth organizations in 127 countries. To learn more about this program, visit passback.org.

In addition to programming, the U.S. Soccer Foundation works to build quality soccer fields that provide children with safe and accessible places to play. The Foundation engages community partners to identify vacant or underutilized space and works with them to build fields that make a positive impact in their communities. Recognizing the lack of space available in many urban areas, the U.S. Soccer Foundation builds smaller sized fields called Mini-Pitches.

Along with helping build quality soccer fields, the U.S. Soccer Foundation has provided over $55 million in grants and financial support to grow the sport of soccer in the United States. Since the first grants were awarded in 1995, the Foundation has supported the development of over 1,100 fields and impacted over 4.9 million total youth players across all 50 states. In 2011, the U.S. Soccer Foundation awarded 63 grants totaling over $2.5 million to non-profit organizations serving youth in 30 states. The 2011 grant awards reflect the Foundation's focus on improving the health and well-being of children in underserved communities.

The Foundation is dedicated to assisting those who serve youth through soccer in urban communities. Each year the Foundation organizes the Urban Soccer Symposium, an event which brings together non-profit organizations that directly support soccer programs and projects to share funding resources, best practices and other technical expertise. The Foundation has laid the groundwork for networking and partnership opportunities among urban soccer programs nationwide.

As part of the Foundation's work in Washington, D.C., it has joined with a bipartisan group of Members of Congress to establish and support the Congressional Soccer Caucus. The mission of the Caucus is to encourage legislation, activities and events that promote the game and issues affecting the soccer community.

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U.S. Soccer Foundation 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 500 Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 202-872-9277 Fax: 202-872-6655 • www.ussoccerfoundation.org

NATIONAL SOCCER HALL OF FAME

The National Soccer Hall of Fame came to life in 1950 when a group of former professional and amateur players from the Philadelphia "Old-timers" Association took it upon themselves to recognize the achievements of soccer in America. Sixty years after the "Old-timers" first got together, nearly 300 members have been elected to the Hall of Fame for their outstanding contributions to American soccer, both on and off the field

Members are elected in three categories – Player, Builder and Veteran (player) – and elections and inductions are carried out annually. The Class of 2012 will be voted on and announced during the first few months of 2012, with the induction coming later in the year.

Voters in the Player category include select members of the media, Hall of Famers, past and present U.S. Men's and Women's National Team coaches, MLS and WPS coaches of four or more years tenure, and a select group of soccer administrators. The Hall of Fame members vote in the Veteran category, and in the Builder category, select national soccer administrators join the Hall of Famers in voting.

With the doors to the museum in Oneonta, N.Y., closing in 2009, inductions will now be held at rotating venues throughout the country based on the U.S. soccer calendar. Soccer House in Chicago now houses the Dewar Challenge Trophy and the 1991 and 1999 FIFA Women's World Cup trophies. The archive and collection has been relocated to Hillsborough, N.C., where it is accessible for research.

The Hall of Fame also possesses an archive of more than 80,000 items, which make up one of the largest collections of soccer artifacts and records in the world. The collection includes such rare pieces as the world's oldest soccer ball (made in the USA) and both the 1991 and 1999 FIFA Women's World Cup Trophy. The collection also includes the North American Soccer League archive, the 1994 FIFA World Cup USA archive, a rare soccer photography collection from New York depression-era photographer John Albok, materials from the U.S. national teams in World Cup competition and artifacts from the American Soccer League of the 1920's and 1950's.

Website: soccerhall.org

CLASS OF 2011: *Hall of Fame inductees Bob Gansler, Bruce Murray, Eddie Pope, Cobi Jones, and Earnie Stewart during the 2011 National Soccer Hall of Fame induction ceremony in Foxborough, Mass.*

NATIONAL SOCCER HALL OF FAME MEMBERS – PLAYERS

PLAYER	Year
Akers, Michelle	2004
Annis, Robert *	1995
Auld, Andrew *	1986
Bachmeier, Adolph	2002
Bahr, Walter	1976
Balboa, Marcelo	2005
Barr, George *	1983
Beardsworth, Fred *	1965
Beckenbauer, Franz	1998
Bernabei, Raymond *	1978
Bogicevic, Vladislav 'Bogie'	2002
Bookie, Michael *	1986
Borghi, Frank	1976
Boulos, John *	1980
Brittan, Harold *	1951
Brown, David *	1951
Brown, George	1995
Brown, James *	1986
Caligiuri, Paul	2004
Caraffi, Ralph *	1959
Carenza, Joseph S. *	1982
Carlos Alberto (Torres)	2003
Chacurian, Efrain 'Chico'	1992
Chesney, Stanley *	1966
Child, Paul	2003
Chinaglia, Giorgio	2000
Cirovski, Shannon Higgins	2002
Clavijo, Fernando	2005
Colombo, Charles *	1976
Coombes, Geoff *	1995
Craddock Jr., Robert *	1997
Danilo, Paul	1997
Davis, Rick	2001
Dick, Walter *	1989
DiOrio, Nick *	1974
Donelli, Aldo 'Buff' *	1954
Dooley, Thomas	2010
Douglas, James E. *	1954
Duggan, Thomas *	1955
Dunn, James *	1974

Walter Bahr was inducted in 1976

PLAYER	Year
Ely, Alexander	1997
Ferguson, John *	1950
Fleming, Tom 'Whitey' *	2005
Florie, Thomas *	1986
Foudy, Julie	2007
Fricker, Werner *	1992
Fryer, William J. *	1951
Gabarra, Carin Jennings	2000
Gaetjens, Joseph *	1976
Gallagher, James *	1986
Gard, Gino	1995
Gentle, James *	1986
Getzinger, Rudy	1991
Glover, Edward 'Teddy' *	1965
Gonsalves, Adelino 'Billy' *	1950
Gormley, Robert	1989
Govier, Sheldon *	1950
Granitza, Karl-Heinz	2003
Gryzik, Joseph	1973
Hamm, Mia	2007
Harker, Albert *	1979
Harkes, John	2005
Heinrichs, April	1998
Hynes, John	1977
Jaap, John *	1953
Jones, Cobi	2011
Keough, Harry	1976
Kropfelder, Nicholas	1996
Kuntner, Rudy *	1963
Lalas, Alexi	2006
Lang, Millard *	1950
Lenarduzzi, Bob	2003
Looby, William *	2001
Maca, Joseph *	1976
Mausser, Arnie	2003
McBride, Pat	1994
McGhee, Bart *	1986
McGuire, John *	1951
McIlvenny, Edward *	1976
McLaughlin, Ben	1977
McNab, Alex *	2005
Mieth, Werner *	1974
Millar, Robert *	1950
Monsen, Lloyd	1994
Moore, Johnny	1997
Moorhouse, George *	1986
Morrison, Robert *	1951
Murphy, Ed	1998
Murray, Bruce	2011
Nanoski, John "Jukey"	1993
Nelson, Johnny *	2005
Nilsen, Werner *	2005
Ntsoelengoe, Patrick "Ace" *	2003

PLAYER	Year
O'Brien, Shamus *	1990
Olaff, Gene	1971
Oliver, Arnold *	1968
Oliver, Len	1996
Overbeck, Carla	2006
Pariani, Gino *	1976
Patenaude, Bert *	1971
Pele	1993
Perez, Hugo	2008
Pope, Eddie	2011
Radosavljevic, Preki	2010
Ramos, Tab	2005
Ratican, Harry *	1950
Renzulli, Peter *	1951
Roe, Jimmy *	1997
Rote Jr., Kyle	2010
Roth, Werner	1989
Roy, Willy	1989
Ryan, Francis J. 'Hun' *	1958
Salcedo, Fabri *	2005
Schaller, Willy	1995
Slone, Philip *	1986
Smith, Bobby	2007
Souza, Ed *	1976
Souza, John 'Clarkie'	1976
Spalding, Charles H. *	1950
Stark, Archie *	1950
Stewart, Earnie	2011
Swords, Thomas *	1951
Tintle, George *	1952
Tracy, Raphael *	1986
Trost, Al	2006
Vaughn, Frank *	1986
Wallace, Frank *	1976
Weir, Alex *	1975
Willey, Alan	2003
Wilson, Bruce	2003
Wilson, Peter *	1950
Windischmann, Michael	2004
Wolanin, Adam *	1995
Wood, Alex *	1986
Wynalda, Eric	2004
Zerhusen, Al	1978

** deceased*

NATIONAL SOCCER HALL OF FAME MEMBERS – BUILDERS

BUILDER	Year
Abronzino, Umberto *	1971
Aimi, Milton	1991
Alonso, Julius A. *	1972
Andersen, William *	1956
Anschutz, Philip	2006
Ardizzone, John *	1971
Arena, Bruce	2010
Armstrong, James *	1952
Barriskill, Joseph J. *	1953
Berling, Clay	1995
Best, John O. *	1982
Booth, Joseph *	1952
Boxer, Matthew *	1961
Bradley, Gordon	1996
Briggs, Lawrence E. *	1978
Brock, John *	1950
Brown, Andrew M. *	1950
Cahill, Thomas W. *	1950
Chyzowych, Walter *	1997
Coll, John *	1986
Collins, George M. *	1951
Collins, Peter	1998
Commander, Colin *	1967
Cordery, Ted *	1975
Craddock Sr., Robert *	1959
Craggs, Edmund *	1969
Craggs, George	1981
Cummings, Wilfred R. *	1953
Delach, Joseph *	1973
DeLuca, Enzo *	1979
Donaghy, Edward J. *	1951
Donnelly, George *	1989
Dorrance, Anson	2008
Dresmich, John W. *	1968
Duff, Duncan *	1972
Edwards, Gene *	1985
Epperlein, Rudy *	1951
Ertegun, Ahmet *	2003
Ertegun, Nesuhi *	2003
Fairfield, Harry *	1951
Feibusch, Ernst	1984
Fernley, John A. *	1951
Ferro, Charles *	1958
Fishwick, George E. *	1974
Flamhaft, Jack *	1964
Fleming, Harry G. *	1967
Foulds, Powys A.L. *	1953
Foulds, Sam T.N. *	1969
Fowler, Daniel W. *	1970
Fowler, Margaret *	1979
Gansler, Bob	2011
Garcia, Prudencio 'Pete' *	1964
Giesler, Walter *	1962
Gould, David L. *	1953
Greer, Donald *	1985

BUILDER	Year
Guelker, Robert *	1980
Guennel, Dr. G.K. *	1980
Healy, George *	1951
Heilpern, Herbert *	1988
Hemmings, William *	1961
Hermann, Robert	2001
Howard, Ted	2003
Hudson, Maurice *	1966
Hunt, Lamar *	1982
Iglehart, Alfredda *	1951
Jeffrey, William *	1951
Johnson, Jack *	1952
Kabanica, Mike *	1987
Kehoe, Robert	1990
Kelly, Frank *	1994
Kempton, George *	1950
Klein, Paul *	1953
Kleinaitis, Alfred	1995
Koszma, Oscar *	1964
Kracher, Frank *	1983
Kraft, Raymond G.	1984
Kraus, Harry *	1963
Lamm, Kurt *	1979
Larson, Bertil *	1988
Lewis, H. Edgar *	1950
Lombardo, Joseph *	1984
Long, Dennis	1993
MacEwan, John J. *	1953
Magnozzi, Enzo *	1977
Maher, Jack *	1970
Manning, Dr. Randolf *	1950
Marre, John *	1953
McClay, Allan *	1971
McGrath, Frank *	1978
McGuire, James P. *	1951
McSkimming, Dent *	1951
Merovich, Peter *	1971
Miller, Al	1995
Miller, Milton *	1971
Mills, James *	1954
Moore, James F. *	1971
Morrissette, William *	1967
Netto, Fred *	1958
Newman, Ron	1992
Niotis, Dimitrios *	1963
Palmer, William *	1952
Pearson, Edward *	1990
Peel, Peter J. *	1951
Peters, Wally *	1967
Phillipson, Don	1987
Piscopo, Giorgio *	1978
Pomeroy, Edgar *	1955

BUILDER	Year
Ramsden, Arnold *	1957
Reese, Vernon R. *	1957
Ringsdorf, J. Eugene*	1979
Robbie, Elizabeth *	2003
Robbie, Joe *	2003
Ross, Steve *	2003
Rothenberg, Alan I.	2007
Rottenberg, Jack J. *	1971
Sager, Thomas *	1968
Saunders, Harry *	1981
Schellscheidt, Manfred	1990
Schillinger, Emil *	1960
Schroeder, Elmer *	1951
Schwarz, Erno *	1951
Shields, Fred *	1968
Single, Erwin *	1981
Smith, Alfred *	1951
Smith, Patrick*	1998
Spath, Reinhold	1997
Steelink, Nicolaas *	1971
Steinbrecher, Hank	2005
Stern, Lee	2003
Steur, August *	1969
Stewart, Douglas *	1950
Stone, Robert T. *	1971
Toye, Clive	2003
Triner, Joseph *	1951
Walder, James A. *	1971
Washauer, Adolph *	1977
Webb, Thomas	1987
Weston, Victor *	1956
Woods, John W. *	1952
Woosnam, Phil	1997
Yeagley, Jerry	1989
Young, John *	1958
Zampini, Daniel *	1963

** deceased*

Lamar Hunt Class of 1982

SOCCER PARTICIPATION

TOTAL SOCCER PARTICIPANTS

WORLD: 265 million *
CONCACAF: 43 million *
USA: 24 million *

- In 2011, there were more than 4.5 million^ registered players in the USA, broken down as follows:

Adult	**267,215**
USASA	258,087
US Club Soccer	9,128
Youth	**4,254,037**
U.S. Soccer Development Academy	4,421
AYSO	534,813
US Club Soccer	297,561
SAY Soccer	106,160
USSSA	15,285
US Youth Soccer	3,295,797
Professional	**1,567**
TOTAL (2011)	**4,522,819**

- The USA's 4.5 million^ registered players are the second most in the world, behind only Germany (6.3 million*), and ahead of third-ranked Brazil (2.1 million*).
- Registration among youth players has increased 15 percent in the past 11 years from 2000 to 2011.
- The U.S. has nearly twice as many registered female players than any other country. Women make up almost 35 percent of the soccer players in the U.S., and it is now the most popular NCAA sport for women, with nearly 200 percent growth since 1990.
- With approximately 150,000 registered referees, the U.S. is second in the world only behind Japan.
- According to the FIFA Big Count, there are nearly 800,000 soccer officials in the U.S. (coaches, referees, administrators).

** Source: fifa.com (The Big Count, 2006)*
^ Projected numbers based on fourth quarter figures from 2011

PLAYERS: *More than 4,000 players from clubs nationwide participate in the U.S. Soccer Development Academy.*

SOCCER ON TELEVISION

As the game has grown in the United States, so has the amount of soccer on television. With the amount of coverage increasing almost yearly, soccer fans in the U.S. are able to watch games – in a single weekend no less – from countries in Italy, Germany, England, Scotland, Spain, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Holland, and more.

Along with two cable networks dedicated to the sport (FOX Soccer and Gol TV), numerous other English and Spanish networks, including ESPN and Univision, are continuing to increase the number of games they broadcast, whether it is domestic or international matches.

The 2010 FIFA World Cup was a landmark moment in the history of soccer on television in the United States, with record-breaking viewership across both the ESPN and Univision networks. The notable viewership validated ESPN's decision to increase their attention on the world's game and put impressive amounts of resources towards the FIFA World Cup.

2018 / 2022 FIFA WORLD CUP TELEVISION RIGHTS

In October of 2011, the amazing growth of the sport was demonstrated when a bidding war over the U.S. broadcast rights for the 2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cups played out in Zurich. In the end, a record sum of more than $1 billion was paid by FOX and Telemundo, an increase of at least 147 percent over the combined $425 million that ESPN and Univisión paid for the rights to the '10 and '14 tournaments.

FOX paid a reported $450 to $500 million to beat out ESPN and NBC for the English rights, while Telemundo is said to have paid $600 million to outbid Univision for the Spanish rights.

U.S. TELEVISION RIGHTS FEES FOR FIFA WORLD CUP

Year	English Network	Fee	Spanish Network	Fee	Total Fee
2002/2006	ABC/ESPN	$40M	Univision	$125M	$165M
2010/2014	ABC/ESPN	$100M	Univision	$325M	$425M
2018/2022	FOX	$400-450M	Telemundo	$600M	$1-1.05B

2010 FIFA WORLD CUP TELEVISION AUDIENCE

VIEWING RECORDS BROKEN: The 2010 FIFA World Cup was watched by an estimated 111.6 million viewers for at least six minutes on English or Spanish language networks, according to The Nielsen Company. The figure is a 22 percent increase from the 91.4 million viewers during the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

Things started off with a bang when more than 17.2 million viewers tuned in for the USA's opening match on June 12 against England, including 13.1 million on ABC making it the most-watched FIFA World Cup first round match ever. Two weeks later, that was topped when the USA's thrilling match in the Round of 16 against Ghana became the most-watched U.S. MNT game in history with 19.4 million viewers following on ABC and Univision.

But both U.S. matches finished behind the 2010 FIFA World Cup Final, which garnered a record 24.7 million viewers to watch Spain defeat the Netherlands 1-0, making it the most-watched soccer match in U.S. history.

ENGLISH NETWORK (ABC/ESPN)

- The 2010 FIFA World Cup was the most-watched World Cup ever on English-language television, with an average rating (2.1) and viewers (3.27 million) up 31 and 42 percent, respectively, compared to the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany (1.6, 2.31 million)
- The 2010 FIFA World Cup Final average viewers was 15.88 million, up 23 percent compared to the 2006 FIFA World Cup Final also on ABC/ESPN (12.96 million)

SPANISH NETWORK (UNIVISION/TELEFUTURA)

- On Spanish-language, Univision averaged 2.57 million viewers for coverage of the 2010 FIFA World Cup, up 15 percent from 2006 (2.23), and the highest average ever for the World Cup on the network
- The 2010 FIFA World Cup Final average viewers was 8.82 million, up 49 percent compared to the 2006 FIFA World Cup Final also on Univision/Telefutura (5.9 million)

COMBINED (ENGLISH AND SPANISH)

- The combined average viewers for the 2010 FIFA World Cup were 5.68 million, up 43 percent compared to the 2006 FIFA World Cup
- The 2010 FIFA World Cup Final combined average viewers was 24.71 million, up 31 percent compared to the 2006 FIFA World Cup Final (18.86 million)

U.S. GAME RATINGS

U.S. vs. England (June 12 at 2:30 ET)
ABC – 7.4 rating (8.5 million households / 13.1 million viewers)
Univision – 2.06 rating (2.3 million households / 4.1 million viewers)
Combined – 10.8 million households / 17.2 million viewers

U.S. vs. Slovenia (June 18 at 10 a.m. ET)
ESPN – 3.4 rating (3.9 million households / 5.2 million viewers)
Univision – 1.41 rating (1.6 million households / 2.3 million viewers)
Combined – 5.5 million households / 7.5 million viewers

U.S. vs. Algeria (June 23 at 10 a.m. ET)
ESPN – 3.99 rating (4.5 million households / 6.1 million viewers)
Univision – 1.57 rating (1.8 million households / 2.5 million viewers)
Combined – 6.3 million households / 8.6 million viewers

U.S. vs. Ghana (June 26 at 2:30 p.m. ET)
ABC – 8.45 rating (9.7 million households / 15.1 million viewers)
Univision – 2.33 rating (2.6 million households / 4.5 million viewers)
Combined – 12.3 million households / 19.6 million viewers

WORLD CUP FINAL

Spain vs. Netherlands (July 11 at 2:30 p.m. ET)
ABC – 8.35 rating (9.5 million households / 15.8 million viewers)
Univision – 3.67 rating (4.2 million households / 8.8 million viewers)
Combined – 13.8 million households / 24.7 million viewers

ESPN WORLD CUP COVERAGE: During the 2010 FIFA World Cup, ESPN ramped up its coverage to include more than 230 hours of live original HD programming. All 64 matches were televised live in HD on ESPN (44 matches), ESPN2 (10), and ABC (10). All 64 matches were also produced for ESPN Radio and ESPNRadio.com, as well as on mobile platforms.

In addition to airing all of the tournament games, ESPN instituted 65 hours of live studio programming from a state-of-the-art 2,000 sq. ft. set overlooking Soccer City in Johannesburg. Throughout the duration of the tournament, ESPN featured daily editions of *SportsCenter*, *World Cup Live* and *World Cup Primetime* news/information and highlights. Pre, post and halftime shows were also staples of the network's coverage throughout the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

ONLINE AND MOBILE COVERAGE: Online and mobile users showed tremendous growth during the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Studies found that 10 percent of ESPN users received their World Cup coverage through a medium other than TV. Internet use accounted for 61 percent of non-TV usage with 54 matches streamed live on ESPN3.com and all 64 matches available on mobile platforms. ESPN also provided users with two iPhone apps, four fantasy games and a mobile website to access content.

MOST WATCHED SOCCER GAMES IN U.S. HISTORY

Rank	Date	Match	Networks	Viewers
1	July 11, 2010	Spain-Netherlands	ABC/Univision	24.7
2	June 26, 2010	USA-Ghana	ABC/Univision	19.6
3	July 17, 1994	Brazil-Italy	ABC/Univision	18.1
4	July 10, 1999	USA-China (Women)	ABC	18.0
5	June 12, 2010	USA-England	ABC/Univision	17.2

COMPARED TO...

The 2010 World Cup Final combined average viewers of 24.7 million is:

28 percent higher than 2009 MLB World Series average viewers of 19.3 million
375 percent higher than 2010 NHL Stanley Cup average viewers of 5.2 million
36 percent higher than 2010 NBA Final average viewers of 18.1 million
34 percent higher than 2009-10 NFL regular season average viewers of 18.4 million
3 percent higher than 2010 NCAA Basketball Championship final average viewers of 23.9 million

U.S. SOCCER COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

U.S. Soccer House
1801 S. Prairie Ave.
Chicago, IL 60616

Phone: 312-808-1300
PR Fax: 312-808-9566
www.ussoccer.com

NEIL BUETHE — SENIOR MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS
Office: 312-528-1270 — E-mail: nbuethe@ussoccer.org

MICHAEL KAMMARMAN — PRESS OFFICER, MEN'S NATIONAL TEAM
Office: 312-528-1246 — E-mail: mkammarman@ussoccer.org

AARON HEIFETZ — PRESS OFFICER, WOMEN'S NATIONAL TEAM
Office: 310-630-2287 — E-mail: aheifetz@ussoccer.org

ELIZABETH SANCHEZ — COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR
Office: 312-528-1226 — E-mail: esanchez@ussoccer.org

MARK LISKEVYCH — CONTENT MANAGER
Office: 312-528-1295 — E-mail: mliskevych@ussoccer.org

PHILLIP FANIOLA — COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR
Office: 312-528-1240 — E-mail: pfaniola@ussoccer.org

CHARLIE CORR — CONTENT COORDINATOR
Office: 312-528-1239 — E-mail: ccorr@ussoccer.org

U.S. SOCCER VIDEO DEPARTMENT

DAVID KEEVILL — VIDEO PRODUCTION MANAGER
Office: 312-528-1298 — E-mail: dkeevill@ussoccer.org

SCOTT MYERS — VIDEO COORDINATOR
Office: 312-528-1247 — E-mail: smyers@ussoccer.org

AREAS OF CONTACT

Credential Requests ..... Sanchez
Development Academy ..... Corr
Hall of Fame ..... Buethe
Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup ..... Corr
Men's National Team & Interviews ..... Kammarman
Men's Youth National Teams & Interviews ..... Kammarman
Photo / Footage Requests ..... Sanchez
Press Releases / ussoccer.com Weekly ..... Faniola
Spanish Language ..... Sanchez
Spokesperson ..... Buethe
Sunil Gulati Interviews ..... Buethe
ussoccer.com ..... Faniola
Video Footage ..... Keevill
Women's National Team & Interviews ..... Heifetz
Women's Youth National Teams & Interviews ..... Heifetz

2012 U.S. SOCCER MEDIA GUIDELINES & POLICIES

Thank you for your coverage of U.S. Soccer and the U.S. National Teams. Please familiarize yourself with the information and policies in this document to make your coverage go as smoothly as possible. These guidelines and policies are enforced by the U.S. Soccer Communications Department. If you have questions about the policies listed here, please do not hesitate to contact U.S. Soccer Communications at communications@ussoccer.org or 312-808-1300.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Media are expected to follow the guidelines set forth in this document, as well as the instructions of U.S. Soccer staff, stadium employees and security, or risk limitation of access or revocation of credentials.

Media credentials are issued with the purpose to provide access to interviews and written, audio and visual accounts of the game, as appropriate. Media member should not use access for autographs, personal photographs or commercial requests.

NO AUTOGRAPHS OR PERSONAL PHOTOGRAPHS DURING MEDIA ACCESS

Media credentialed for access to shoot photographs and/or video are expected to use professional equipment to file photographic or video accounts. Use of equipment such as 'point and shoot' style cameras that are not considered professional equipment could result in access being restricted or rescinded.

MEDIA SERVICES

Press Releases: To be added to the U.S. Soccer media distribution list, please send an e-mail request to communications@ussoccer.org.

Media Guides: To request a current media guide for the U.S. Men or Women's National Team, please send an e-mail request to communications@ussoccer.org.

Interview Requests: Media requesting interviews with U.S. National Team players, coaches or administrators should make arrangements with the U.S. Soccer Communications Department or the onsite press officer with the respective teams. When requesting and conducting interviews, media should identify the organization which they are representing, and provide advance notice if audio or video will be recorded for later distribution. All audio and video interviews are subject to U.S. Soccer's Video Guidelines which are included in this document.

ussoccer.com: Is the official web site of the U.S. Soccer Federation. All press releases – content that includes a dateline – are posted at ussoccer.com, and can be republished by media in their entirety.

Video: Media are welcome to embed videos that appear on ussoccer.com. Visit youtube.com/ussoccerdotcom and ussoccer.com/Multimedia/Media-Center.aspx#/video for the latest U.S. Soccer-produced videos.

B-roll & Interviews: At certain events, U.S. Soccer's Communications Department may be able to provide footage and interviews by request. To request b-roll or interviews, please e-mail communications@ussoccer.org to inquire about availability.

Twitter: U.S. Soccer provides updates at www.twitter.com/ussoccer that include breaking news and new content posted to ussoccer.com. Media are welcome to re-tweet ussoccer content, including play-by-play accounts.

PHOTOGRAPHY REQUESTS

Head Shots: U.S. Soccer maintains a limited number of head and shoulder portraits of select U.S. National Team players and coaches that can be requested by e-mailing communications@ussoccer.org or calling 312-808-1300.

Action Photography: For action photos, please contact Annette Shelby at International Sports Images at 650-906-7753 or at annette@isiphotos.com. International Sports Images serves as the photography manager for U.S. Soccer. Media outlets can also search and preview the photography archive at isiphotos.com.

U.S. SOCCER EVENTS

CREDENTIALS

Applications: Media can request credentials for matches online at ussoccer.com. The online application process can be found by clicking on the Media Services link in the footer on the front page of ussoccer.com. Media can also contact U.S. Soccer Communications directly by phone at 312-808-1300 or e-mailing communications@ussoccer.org.

Deadlines: The deadline to apply for credentials to U.S. Soccer events is generally one (1) week prior to the game. There is no guarantee that late applications will be accepted.

Pickup: U.S. Soccer will distribute credential pickup times prior to each game. Credential pickup times generally coincide with media availabilities. For pickup on the day of the game, Media Will Call at the stadium will open at approximately two (2) hours before kickoff. Each media member must show identification in order to receive their credential. An individual cannot pick up more than one credential.

Credential Shipping: If you would like single-game credentials and parking passes (subject to availability) to be shipped, please provide a UPS or FedEx account number at least two (2) weeks prior to the game. Replacement parking passes cannot be provided if lost in transit.

Policies: In addition to the policies listed below, please note that only working media will be credentialed and no one under the age of 18 will be issued a credential without prior arrangements being made.

Season Credential Holders: All media provided season credentials must still inform the U.S. Soccer Communications Department of their plans to attend specific matches to ensure a space in the press box. Please do so at least one (1) week in advance of the match.

MEDIA FACILITIES

Media facilities, including the press box and photographers' work area, will open approximately two (2) hours before each game.

Press Box: All seats will be assigned. Auxiliary seating arrangements will be made if the capacity of the press box is exceeded.

Photographer Work Room: Where available, a photographer work room will be available at field level.

Internet: Wireless internet access will be provided to media filing on deadline.

Phones: To request a phone line, email communications@ussoccer.org at least two (2) weeks prior to a game. The line will be installed at the cost of the requestor. Pool phones may be provided at some venues, but are not guaranteed.

Game Notes & Media Guides: Game notes and media guides will be placed at each seat and also on a table near the press box entrance.

Lineups: Official lineups are submitted approximately one (1) hour prior to kickoff. Lineups, which will include jersey numbers for each team, will be distributed to the media as quickly as possible.

MEDIA ACCESS / INTERVIEWS

There is no pre-game access to U.S. Soccer players and coaches on game days. No "flash" interviews are permitted on the field. All post-game access is in the press conference and mixed zone.

Press Conference: For Men's National Team games, there will be a formal press conference with head coach Jurgen Klinsmann and one player shortly after the final whistle. There will typically not be a press conference following Women's National Team games, as head coach Pia Sundhage will be available to reporters in an on-field mixed zone.

Mixed Zone: Locker rooms are not open to the media at U.S. Soccer events. All post-game interviews will be conducted in a press conference or mixed zone. Players from both teams will typically be available in the mixed zone. For Men's National Team events, the mixed zone will be near the locker rooms. For Women's National Team events, the mixed zone will be on the field.

PRINT & ONLINE MEDIA

Live Blogging / Commentary: Live blogging of U.S. Soccer events from either the venue or via the television broadcast is subject to our Live Blogging Guidelines. The guidelines are included in Appendix II of this document.

Video: Please notify U.S. Soccer in advance if your coverage includes video recording. Any video footage, including interviews, gathered by print and online media is subject to the U.S. Soccer Video Guidelines. The Video Guidelines are included in Appendix I of this document.

Audio: Please notify U.S. Soccer in advance if your coverage includes audio recording. Any audio, including interviews, gathered by radio, print and online media is subject to the U.S. Soccer Audio Use Guidelines. The guidelines are included in Appendix III of this document.

RADIO – NON-RIGHTS HOLDERS

Non-rights-holding radio journalists are welcome to conduct pregame and postgame reports from the Press Box, but NO play-by-play reports are permitted. Radio non-rights-holders will have access to post-match press conference and mixed zone unless otherwise notified. Radio outlets interesting in purchasing rights should contact U.S. Soccer at 312-808-1300.

Audio: Any audio, including interviews, gathered by radio, print and online media is subject to the U.S. Soccer Audio Use Guidelines. The guidelines are included in Appendix III of this document.

FIELD ACCESS

Print, online and radio writers and reporters are not permitted on the field at anytime. Media members granted field access must have a working purpose. Representatives from the broadcast media who are not filing reports, but would like to attend as an observer, should inform U.S. Soccer of such when making the application.

STILL PHOTOGRAPHERS

Locations: Still photographers are permitted to shoot U.S. Soccer events from behind the field sign boards in either end zone. At events where space allows, photographers may also shoot on the sideline opposite the benches between the end line and the 18-yard line. The attacking direction of the teams is determined by a coin toss. Following the coin toss, photographers must pick one end of the field to shoot for the entire half. The ONLY time photographers may change ends is at halftime. At no time are photographers allowed on the field of play.

Photo Marshals: U.S. Soccer will use photo marshals to assist on-field media. Photo marshals can assist with providing lineups/rosters, distributing bibs and assist with questions on location and other topics. Photographers are required to follow all instructions of the photo marshals.

Bibs: All photographers are required to wear an orange bib as provided by U.S. Soccer. The bib is lightweight and designed to be worn outside of outerwear and be visible at all times. Please return the bibs to a photo marshal following the game, or leave them in the press box / photographers' work room.

Pre-Game Photos: Each team's starters will pose for a pre-game photo near the bench area following the national anthems. Photographers should gather in the near-side corners once the teams leave the field after warm-ups. U.S. Soccer will escort the photographers to midfield.

Field Watering: The grounds crew may water the field prior to warm ups and also 10 minutes prior to kickoff. Please be responsible for your equipment during this time.

NON-RIGHTS HOLDER VIDEO (ENG)

Video Footage: All non-rights holders and ENG crews must follow the U.S. Soccer Video Guidelines for all footage gathered at events. The Video Guidelines are included in Appendix I of this document.

TV Reporters: ENG reporters may stay on the field until 30 minutes prior to kickoff to shoot 'scene sets,' and are not allowed on the field again until after the conclusion of the game. Reporters/anchors will not be issued a bib.

Location: ENG cameras are permitted to shoot U.S. Soccer events from behind the field sign boards in either end zone. The attacking direction of the teams is determined by a coin toss. Following the coin toss, ENG cameras must pick one end of the field to shoot for the entire half. The ONLY time ENG crews may change ends is at halftime. At no time are any media members allowed on the field of play.

Photo Marshals: U.S. Soccer will use photo marshals to assist on-field media. Photo marshals can assist with providing lineups/rosters, distributing bibs and assist with questions on location and other topics. ENG crews are required to follow all instructions of the photo marshals.

Bibs: All ENG camera operators and ENG producers are required to wear an orange bib as provided by U.S. Soccer. The bib is lightweight and designed to be worn outside of outerwear and be visible at all times. Please return the bibs to a photo marshal following the game, or leave them in the press box / photographers' work room.

Field Watering: The grounds crew may water the field prior to warm-ups and also 10 minutes prior to kickoff. Please be responsible for your equipment during this time. U.S. Soccer is not responsible for damage to any equipment.

Live Newscasts: Please contact U.S. Soccer in advance of the event if you would like to broadcast live pre or post-game as part of a newscast from the stadium.

APPENDIX I: NON-RIGHTS HOLDER VIDEO GUIDELINES

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS

Game Action: Television broadcasters can use footage of U.S. Soccer events obtained either via 1) their own recording or 2) action dubbed from a U.S. Soccer rights holder broadcast with credit only in connection with its regularly scheduled news programming within a week of the game. This footage should not exceed two (2) minutes. Highlights aired as part of a continuous news program should not be longer than one (1) minute per 30-minute segment.

Filming – Game Action: For televised events, non-rights holders / ENG cameras may record the first 15 minutes of each half (from 00:00 to 15:00 and 45:00 to 60:00 on the game clock). For non-televised events, non-rights holders / ENG cameras may record the entire game but are still subject to the aforementioned limits.

Filming – Interviews and Scene Sets: There is no limit to the gathering of footage pre-game, at halftime and post-game. All footage gathered is subject to the usage guidelines indicated in this document.

Previews or Advances: In advance of a U.S. Soccer event, television broadcasters can use two (2) minutes of archival game action to preview an upcoming event. In the local/regional markets, broadcasters should mention the time and location of the game along with their report. Outside of the local markets, broadcasters should mention the time and broadcast information.

Television Broadcasters' Web Sites: Video produced for air as part of regular programming that is simulcast or archived online, must be accompanied by a link to ussoccer.com. Content produced exclusively for the internet is subject to the guidelines for Online Video.

ONLINE VIDEO

Game Action: Online organizations (including print publications that post video online) are not permitted to film or use game action video at anytime time. Game Action includes any footage of the field, teams, etc., following the beginning of the television broadcast window. Only video of off-field activities (i.e. interviews, training sessions) may be recorded.

Non-Game Video: Any video posted online that is recorded as part of media access is limited to the use of eight (8) minutes per day/activity date. Online video may not incorporate integrated advertising and must be accompanied by links to ussoccer.com.

Professional Presentation: Online video is expected to be recorded, edited and presented in a professional manner. Video must be presented/hosted on an organization's web site, and not solely on a site provided by a third-party (i.e. YouTube, Vimio, Facebook, etc.).

Online Video Sites: Organizations who regularly post video to online video sites (i.e. YouTube, Vimio, etc.) may not include advertising with video gathered as a result of media access. Allowing users to embed these videos is not permitted, and the description any video must include a link to ussoccer.com.

APPENDIX II: NON-RIGHTS HOLDER AUDIO GUIDELINES

RADIO BROADCASTERS

Play-by-Play Accounts: Play by play accounts are forbidden by non-rights holders at any time.

Non-Game Audio: Any online audio recorded as part of media access is limited to the use of eight (8) minutes per day/activity date. Audio posted on radio broadcaster web sites must comply with Online Guidelines below.

ONLINE

Non-Game Audio: Any audio recorded as part of media access is limited to the use of eight (8) minutes per day/activity date. Online audio may not incorporate integrated advertising and must be accompanied by links to ussoccer.com.

APPENDIX III: LIVE WRITTEN UPDATES

ALL MEDIA

Online or text reports (e.g., live blogs, twitter, etc.) concerning U.S. Soccer games while they are in progress ("Live Written Updates") are subject to following:

- While a game is in progress, any accounts of the game must be time-delayed and/or limited in amount so that the game coverage provided cannot be used as a substitute for authorized play-by-play accounts.
- Any suggestion by an individual or entity that live updates are being provided as a substitute for authorized play-by play accounts is strictly prohibited.
- Live updates may not use any audio, video or graphic simulations of U.S. Soccer games.
- Live updates must provide television and radio broadcast information for that U.S. Soccer Game. For example: "Tonight's U.S. Soccer Game is being broadcast live on (name of television/radio station)."
- All entities providing Live Updates must post a link to the ussoccer.com MatchTracker. All entities may also utilize U.S. Soccer's Twitter feed.
- All live updates must be free of charge to readers.

Note: *This policy does not prohibit the posting of the facts of a game (e.g., goals scored, cards given, game score, and time remaining).*

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

U.S. Soccer Communications
312-808-1300 phone
312-808-1301 fax
312-808-9566 PR fax
Neil Buethe (312-528-1270)
Aaron Heifetz (310-630-2287)
Michael Kammarman (312-528-1246)
Elizabeth Sánchez (312-528-1226)
Mark Liskevych (312-528-1295)
David Keevill (312-528-1298)
Phillip Faniola (312-528-1240)
Charlie Corr (312-528-1239)

Federation Internationale de Football Association [FIFA]
FIFA headquarters
41-43-222-7777 phone
41-43-222-7878 fax
Media Department
41-43-222-7272 phone
41-43-222-7373 fax
Marketing & TV Division
41-41-727-0000 phone
41-41-727-0011 fax
www.fifa.com

CONFEDERATIONS

African Football Confederation [CAF]
20-2-837-1000 phone
20-2-837-0006 fax
www.cafonline.com

Asian Football Confederation [AFC]
60-3-8994-3388 phone
60-3-8994-2689 fax
www.the-AFC.com

Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football [CONCACAF]
212-308-0044 phone
212-308-1851 fax
www.concacaf.com

Oceania Football Confederation [OFC]
64-9-525-8161 phone
64-9-525-8164 fax
www.oceaniafootball.com

South American Football Confederation [CONMEBOL]
595-21-645-781 phone
595-21-645-791 fax
www.conmebol.com

Union of European Football Associations [UEFA]
41-848-00-2727 phone
41-848-01-2727 fax
www.uefa.com

SELECTED CONCACAF NUMBERS

Canada
613-237-7678 phone
613-237-1516 fax
www.canadasoccer.com

Costa Rica
506-2589-1450 phone
506-2589-1457 fax
www.fedefutbol.com

El Salvador
503-2209-6200 phone
503-2263-7583 fax
www.fesfut.org.sv

Guatemala
502-2422-7777 phone
502-2422-7780 fax
www.fedefutguate.com

Honduras
504-231-1436 phone
504-239-8826 fax
www.fenafuth.hn

Jamaica
876-929-8036 phone
876-908-0164 fax
www.jamaicafootballfederation.com

Mexico
52-55-5241-0100 phone
52-55-5241-0191 fax
www.femexfut.org.mx

Trinidad & Tobago
809-623-7312 phone
809-623-8109 fax
www.ttffonline.com

PROFESSIONAL LEAGUES

Major League Soccer (MLS)
Main Phone: 212-450-1200
Main Fax: 212-450-1300
PR Fax: 212-450-1325
Dan Courtemanche: 212-450-1225
Will Kuhns: 212-450-1206
Lauren Brophy: 212-450-1227
Marisabel Muñoz: 212-450-1262
www.mlsnet.com

Women's Professional Soccer (WPS)
Main Phone: 415-553-4460
Main Fax: 415-553-4459
Crystal Fukumoto 415-553-4460
www.womensprosoccer.com

North American Soccer League (NASL)
Phone: 789-728-8990
Fax: 789-221-4873
Kartik Krishnaiyer, Director of Communications & Public Relations
nasl.com

United Soccer Leagues (USL)
[USL Pro, Premier Development League, W-League, Super Y-League]
813-963-3909 phone
813-963-3807 fax
Jay Preble (ext. 2520)
www.uslsoccer.com

YOUTH AND AMATEUR

U.S. Youth Soccer
800-4-SOCCER phone
972-334-9300 phone
972-334-9960 fax
Todd Roby, Director of Communications
www.usyouthsoccer.org

American Youth Soccer Organization [AYSO]
800-USA-AYSO phone
310-643-5310 fax
www.soccer.org

Soccer Association for Youth [SAY Soccer]
800-233-7291 phone
513-769-3800 phone
513-769-0500 fax
www.saysoccer.org

U.S. Club Soccer
843-429-0006 phone
www.usclubsoccer.org

U.S. Adult Soccer Association [USASA]
317-541-8564 phone
317-541-8568 fax
www.usasa.com

OTHER NUMBERS

Amateur Athletic Union
407-934-7200 phone
407-934-7242 fax
www.aausports.org

International Sports Images (ISI)
John Todd
650-906-7753 phone
www.isiphotos.com
john@isiphotos.com

Maccabi USA / Sports for Israel
215-561-6900 phone
215-561-5470 fax
www.maccabiusa.com

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics [NAIA]
816-595-8000 phone
816-595-8200 fax
www.naia.org

National Collegiate Athletic Association [NCAA]
317-917-6222 phone
317-917-6888 fax
www.ncaa.org

National Soccer Coaches Association of America [NSCAA]
800-458-0678 phone
913-362-3439 fax
www.nscaa.com

National Soccer Hall of Fame
c/o U.S. Soccer Federation
312-808-1300 phone
312-808-1301 fax
www.soccerhall.org

Soccer in the Streets [SITS]
678-992-2113 phone
770-452-1946 fax
www.sits.org

Special Olympics
202-628-3630 phone
202-824-0200 fax
www.specialolympics.org

Sporting Goods Manufacturers of America [SGMA]
301-495-6321 phone
301-495-6322 fax
www.sgma.com

U.S. Olympic Committee [USOC]
719-866-4500 phone
719-632-1035 fax
www.usoc.org
www.teamusa.org

U.S. Soccer Foundation
202-872-9277 phone
202-872-6655 fax
www.ussoccerfoundation.org