

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	10/05/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Caplan, Phil
OA/Box Number: 13873b

FOLDER TITLE:

[1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee]

2019-0803-S

rs3554

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



Rey Post

Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup
Bidding Committee
United States Soccer
Federation

1804 N. Quinn Street
Suite 504
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Phone: (703) 524-7434
Fax: (703) 276-0618



to: Phil Caplan Department
of the Treasury
Office of the Deputy
Assistant Secretary
room: _____ date: 1-28-96 JAN 2 AM 11:29

Phil,
Enclosed are the letters -
Better late than never!

Happy New Year!

Jim

Office of Public Liaison

room 3418
phone 622-2970

Ent Reid
5514-5995

State Team
DOD - in
1/96

DOT -
OINS ✓

~~DOJ -~~

DO FBI ✓

Customs.

Thom

Spoke with Joyce 12/8

- USSS - in 1/96

622-0073
fax

- Currency - in 1/96

DOTUS +
OVP

DOT - in



514-7495

Comman?

- clock - SS - tes - POTUS - cy

- OMB - custom

- Simon



1999 Women's World Cup Summary
And
Role of the U.S. Federal Government

In the summer of 1994, the U.S. played host in nine different cities to the 31-day men's world soccer championship, the 1994 World Cup. The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), soccer's world governing body, regarded our nation's hosting of this most prestigious of all international single sports tournaments, as the most successful World Cup in history. On the heels of this success, the United States Soccer Federation (U.S. Soccer) has resolved to submit a formal bid to FIFA to host the 1999 Women's World Championship in the United States.

The FIFA Women's "World Cup", like the men's world championship tournament, is hosted every four years by a different nation. In June, 1995, the 2nd FIFA Women's World Cup was held in Sweden, where the U.S. Women's National Team, which won the inaugural world title in 1991 in China, played a tough two-week schedule of games against 11 other women's national soccer teams, ultimately taking third place in the tournament.

FIFA requires that U.S. Soccer submit its 1999 bid document to their Zurich, Switzerland headquarters on February 29, 1996. In June, 1996, the 21 members of the FIFA Executive Committee will vote on which nation will host the 1999 event. Currently, Chile and Australia have joined the U.S. in publicly indicating an interest in bidding for the 1999 championship.

FIFA requires that each nation bidding for hosting rights to international soccer tournaments provide certain "government guarantees" as part of a formal bid document. For the 1999 Women's World Cup, FIFA has issued an official "List of Requirements", which outlines these government guarantees, as well as, technical, infrastructure, financial, and other tournament staging requirements. Sections 1.2, 3.1-3.7, and 11.1 of the 1999 "List" specifically speak to the important role of the Federal Government in this matter.

For the 1994 World Cup bid, U.S. Soccer obtained letters guaranteeing the support and assistance of the following Federal agencies: State, Treasury (Secret Service), Treasury (currency issues), Justice (FBI), Justice (Immigration & Naturalization Service), Customs, and Commerce. U.S. Soccer envisions obtaining similar letters for inclusion in the 1999 Women's World Cup bid submitted to FIFA.

To facilitate this exercise, the White House has established a working group of appropriate agencies. In addition, the support of Congress has been enlisted for introduction and passage of a Joint Congressional Resolution expressing support for the 1999 bid effort of U.S. Soccer (S.J. Res. 175, introduced and eventually passed in 1987, supported the 1994 World Cup bid effort of the United States Soccer Federation).



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: U.S. Soccer Communications, 312/808-9555
Rey Post, 011 46 42 192 100

U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION LAUNCHES BID TO HOST 1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

HELSINGBORG, Sweden (Friday, February 17, 1995) -- The United States Soccer Federation announced today its intention to submit a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), soccer's world governing body, to host the 1999 Women's World Cup.

The announcement was made by U.S. Soccer Federation Secretary General/Executive Director Hank Steinbrecher during proceedings of the 1995 Women's World Cup Draw. The U.S. Women's National Team won the inaugural world title in 1991 in China, and has qualified to defend its crown in Sweden June 5-18, 1995. The draw to determine the USA's first-round opponents will be conducted tomorrow.

U.S. Soccer has named campaign marketing consultant Rey Post as Managing Director of its bidding committee. Post served from 1987-1988 as the director of the successful 15-month U.S. Soccer bid to bring the 1994 World Cup to the United States, and later as a senior consultant to the World Cup 1994 Organizing Committee. Emilio Pozzi, who served as Executive Vice President of the Washington, D.C., World Cup Host Committee and holds the same post for the Washington Olympic '96 soccer venue, has been named Deputy Director of the 1999 bidding committee.

"On the heels of the success of the 1994 World Cup, and as we prepare to defend our women's world championship, as well as hosting both men and women's soccer matches at the 1996 Olympics, U.S. Soccer believes it is important to host international soccer events which can further contribute to our goal of making soccer a pre-eminent sport in the United States," Steinbrecher said.

U.S. Soccer officials will meet with FIFA representatives during the Women's World Cup Draw proceedings to discuss specific bid parameters and timelines.

###

EDITORIAL

The Future is Feminine

Of the three FIFA world championships this year, it was not unreasonable to expect the greatest attention to be fixed on the Women's World Cup in Sweden. Not only because this event takes place every four years (while the two youth championships are held every two years), but because this year's finals were anticipated as the consecration of the success which the women's game enjoyed at the inaugural Championship in China in 1991.

The predominant impression from Sweden is that women's football is very alive, very well, and growing fast. All the positive features of the China tournament were in evidence again, notably the spirit of fair play, the will to attack, and the uninhibited enjoyment of the game.

But there were other new positive aspects, too. These will be dealt with in a more detailed technical analysis, but we cannot fail to observe here that not only did more teams in Sweden appear to have a greater number of first-choice players than in China, but that also the difference between the top teams and the less successful had clearly closed over the past half decade. And mention should also be made of the progress made in the refereeing sector, with women officials taking charge of several matches, including the final.

Above all, though, it was gratifying to see how women's football is evolving a style of its own. The women have inevitably adopted many elements of the men's game, but they have then integrated them into a distinctive women's style of play, characterised by a certain elegance which has prevailed over a more robust impersonation of the man's game.

The better teams in Sweden were those whose players were true athletes, apparently capable of excelling in any sport, rather than those few others who were less athletically mobile. Just as the top women play tennis, for example, "differently" from men, so top women's team have a perfectly valid form of football which conforms to the same basic rules as men's football and yet has a flavour all of its own. This is the women's football of the future. And it will succeed in attracting players because of its own beauty and grace, not because of its potential to mimic men players.

The future is feminine. Women's football is growing so fast that we may justifiably expect that within the first decade of the next century, there may be as many women playing as men – as far as certain religious, social and cultural restrictions permit.

Europe still dominates, the USA is a proven strength, and the Far East is another hotbed. But it is now for a few particular areas of the world, notably South America and also Africa, to recognise this ineluctable evolution and rise to the challenge of the future. Nobody in the worldwide football community can afford to be left behind any longer as the phenomenon of women's football continues to gather pace.



Joseph S. Blatter
General Secretary





95 DEC 28 P2:24

TELEFAX

Date: December 28, 1995

To: Mr. Phillip Caplan
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House

Telecopy No.: (202) 456-2215

Number of Pages: 3
(including this cover page)

From: Mr. Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee

Telecopy No.: (703) 276-0618

Telephone No.: (703) 524-7434
(call in case of transmission errors)MESSAGE:

Attached is a revised draft version of the proposed House Resolution recognizing the 1999 Women's World Cup. Rep. Connie Morella has developed a "Dear Colleague" letter she hopes to circulate this week among her colleagues for the purpose of securing original co-sponsors of the measure. Our goal is to introduce the bill within a week and have Senator Olympia Snowe introduce companion legislation in the Senate.

When you have a moment, please update me on the status of Federal government guarantee letters to be included in the bid. I'll be departing town this Saturday for business travel, returning to Virginia next Friday, January 5. I hope you enjoyed your trip to South America.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rey'.

12/27/95 19:43

HO.634 P002

F:\M4\MORELL\MORELL.053

H.L.C.

104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. _____

Recognizing and supporting the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. MORELLA submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Recognizing and supporting the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States.

Whereas soccer is one of the world's most popular sports;

Whereas the Women's World Cup tournament is the single most important women's soccer event;

Whereas the 1995 Women's World Cup tournament was broadcast to millions of fans in 67 nations;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation is attempting to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States;

Whereas the United States is capable of meeting all of the requirements of a host country, including financing,

12/27/95 19:43

NO. 634 P003

F:\M4\MORELL\MORELL.053

H.L.C.

2

transportation, security, communication, and physical accommodations;

Whereas the United States successfully hosted the 1994 Men's World Cup tournament in nine cities throughout the Nation; and

Whereas the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament will contribute to national and international goodwill because the tournament will bring people from many nations together in friendly competition: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes and supports the efforts of the
3 United States Soccer Federation to bring the 1999
4 Women's World Cup tournament to the United
5 States; and

6 (2) requests that the President of the United
7 States designate appropriate Federal agencies to
8 work with the United States Soccer Federation to
9 meet the Federation Internationale de Football Association's requirements for the 1999 Women's
10 World Cup tournament host country.
11

ATTENTION SPORTS EDITORS, SOCCER WRITERS
FOR IMMEDIATE USE

Contact: U.S. Soccer Communications Department
312/808-1300

**USA Defeats China 2-0 to Take 3rd Place in 1995 Women's World Cup;
Venturini and Hamm Score to Avenge Tie in Opening Match**

GÄVLE, Sweden (Saturday, June 17, 1995) -- The U.S. Women's National Soccer Team ended the 1995 Women's World Cup where it started, against China in front of a capacity crowd here at Strömvallen Stadium.

But unlike the USA's opening match, a 3-3 tie in which U.S. star striker Michelle Akers was effectively put out of the tournament with head and knee injuries, the Americans came away with win, defeating China 2-0 in front of 4,335 fans to take 3rd place in the 1995 Women's World Cup.

"The demands of the tournament were great," said U.S. Head Coach Tony DiCicco, whose team played six matches in 12 days. "We were tired and so was China, but I am very happy with the win and very proud of my team. Both the USA or China could very well have won this tournament."

Midfielder Tisha Venturini opened the scoring for the USA in the 24th minute, heading in corner kick from Mia Hamm which had slipped off the hands of China goalkeeper Hong Gao. It was Venturini's third goal of the World Cup. Midfielder Kristine Lilly and forward Tiffeny Milbrett also scored three goals each for the USA in the World Cup.

Hamm added the insurance goal in the 56th minute on a spectacular 60-yard solo effort. She took the ball 10 yards deep in her own half and sprinted through the scrambling China defense to slot the ball into the left corner from 16 yards out.

The USA got a big boost from goalkeeper Briana Scurry who played a world class match to earn the shutout. She denied China twice in the waning minutes of the first half by saving two one-on-one opportunities, pushing the first shot over the cross bar and smothering a second shot which seemed headed into the corner of the net. Scurry, who had three shutouts in the World Cup, made five saves for the match and had several tough catches off China crosses.

Akers, who played just seven minutes in the first match against China before being injured, once again did not play for the USA after taking several hard knocks to her injured knee and head while playing 90 minutes in the 1-0 loss to Norway in the semifinal on Thursday.

"It was horrible sitting on the bench," said Akers, who played just 97 minutes in the World Cup. "And especially hard to lose against Norway. But I am very proud of my team in the way they came back and played with pride. We're looking forward to the World Cup in 1999."

The U.S. team will fly home Monday, June 19, on American Airlines flight #81, landing at Chicago O'Hare Airport at approximately 12:30 p.m. CDT.

-more-

page 2/U.S. Women's Soccer

U.S. WOMEN'S NATIONAL TEAM GAME REPORT

Participants: USA vs. China
 Competition: 1995 Women's World Cup
 3rd-Place Match
 Date: June 17, 1995
 Venue: Strömvasallen Stadium
 Attendance: 4,335
 Weather: Sunny, Breezy -- 65 degrees

Scoring Summary:

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	-	<u>Final</u>
USA	1	1		2
CHINA	0	0		0

USA -- Venturini (Hamm) 24th minute.
 USA -- Hamm (None) 56th.

Lineups:

USA -- Briana Scurry, Carla Overbeck, Linda Hamilton (Tiffany Roberts, 54), Thori Staples, Joy Fawcett, Julie Foudy, Tisha Venturini, Kristine Lilly, Mia Hamm, Tiffeny Milbrett (Debbie Keller, 69), Carin Gabarra (Sarah Rafanelli, 81).

CHINA -- Hong Gao, Liping Wang, Yunjie Fan (Yefeng Chen, 73), Wen Sun (Halying Wei, 80), Alling Liu, Qingmei Sun, Lirong Wen, Lijie Niu, Huilin Xie, Gulhong Shi, Lihong, Zhao.

Statistical Summary:

	USA	CHI
Shots	15	11
Saves	6	3
Corner Kicks	6	4
Fouls	7	8
Offside	0	0

Time Outs:

USA -- 37th minute.
 USA -- 83.

Misconduct Summary:

CHI -- Xie (caution) 90th minute.

Officials:

Referee: Sonia DENONCOURT, Canada.
 Linesman: Manuel YUPANQUI, Peru.
 Lineswoman: Hisae YOSHIZAWA, Japan.
 Reserve: Petros MATHABELA, South Africa

###



1995 U.S. WOMEN'S NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM

Four years ago the U.S. Women's National Team became the first U.S. team to win a world championship, and in 1995 the USA will make a drive to win its second when it travels to Sweden June 5-18 for the 2nd FIFA Women's World Championship.

Coach Tony DiCicco, who became the third coach in the 10-year history of the U.S. women's program Aug. 22, 1994, will lead the U.S. team which includes nine returning members of the '91 world championship team — Michelle Akers, Joy Fawcett, Julie Foudy, Carin Gabarra, Linda Hamilton, Mia Hamm, Mary Harvey, Kristine Lilly and Carla Overbeck. This veteran corps has a combined total of 519 caps and 195 goals.

The U.S. qualified for the 1995 world championship by sweeping the competition at the CONCACAF Qualifying Championship in Montreal, Canada, in the summer of 1994. The USA finished the tournament with a 4-0 mark, recording wins over Mexico, 9-0, Trinidad and Tobago, 11-1, Jamaica, 10-0, and Canada, 6-0. Akers, the tournament's MVP, and Hamm each scored six goals to lead the team.

The road to a second world title has been under construction since 1991. After the retirement of seven members of the world championship roster, the year following the championship was a time for rebuilding. The team saw limited international competition in 1992, but numerous training camps kept the players active and in playing condition.

In 1993, the women placed fourth in the Cyprus Cup, won the Ohio Women's International Soccer Extravaganza and CONCACAF Women's Championship and brought home the silver medal from the World University Games.

The road to 1995 grew closer to completion as the team finished a successful 1994 season where it placed second to Norway at the Algarve Cup. In addition to dominating the competition in CONCACAF qualifying, the U.S. captured the Chiquita Cup with wins over Germany, 2-1, China, 1-0, and Norway, 4-1.

In the year of the world championship, the U.S. team will continue to pave the road to Sweden with numerous international friendlies, a return trip to the Algarve Cup in Portugal in March and a four-team tournament in France in April.

The team will train on a full-time basis at the Seminole County Sports Training Facility just north of Orlando, Fla. The Seminole County Sports Training Facility is a state-of-the-art training center with six international sports fields, including one lighted field, and

a 15,000 square foot building which houses administrative and meeting rooms, weight training, rehabilitation and men's and women's locker rooms. This is the first time in the history of the program that the U.S. women will have a residency training center where they can train daily and live within proximity to each other.

The U.S. team will utilize the Seminole facility through the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, when women's soccer makes its debut as a medal sport at the Olympic Games. The USA, an automatic Olympic qualifier as the host country, will be joined by seven additional teams determined by the results of the world championship.

The rise to international prominence began in July 1985 at the Olympic Festival in Baton Rouge, La., when the first U.S. women's team took the field. Two months later the U.S. women made their international debut in a 1-0 loss to Italy in Jesolo, Italy. On July 7, 1986, the USA played its first domestic international, a 2-0 win over Canada, in Blaine, Minn.



1991 U.S. WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP SOCCER TEAM

Winning the inaugural FIFA Women's World Championship in 1991 rates as the high point of the women's national team's short history, and is the only U.S. world championship in soccer.

The U.S. women outscored opponents 49-0 in their five CONCACAF qualifying games in Haiti in April 1991. Michelle Akers-Stahl led the Americans with 11 goals.

Entering the finals in China as one of the favorites to capture the title, the Americans finished first in their first-round group, defeating Sweden, Brazil and Japan. The U.S. team then trounced Taiwan 7-0 behind Akers-Stahl's five goals, a record not equaled in 64 years of men's World Cup action until Russian Oleg Salenko's five goals vs. Cameroon in USA '94.

The semifinals pitted the U.S. women against Germany. Carin Jennings' three goals in the first 32 minutes of the match secured passage to the final as the Americans rolled to a 5-2 win. Against Norway in the final, Akers-Stahl found the net twice and the U.S. captured the title, 2-1.

The U.S. rolled through the tournament with entertaining play and class, outscoring opponents 25-5. Akers-Stahl scored 10 goals, receiving the Golden Boot award as the tournament's leading goal scorer. Jennings was named the recipient of the Golden Ball, awarded to the tournament's most outstanding player. The lethal trio of Akers-Stahl, Jennings and team captain April Heinrichs, dubbed the "triple-edge sword" in China, scored 20 of the U.S. team's 25 goals.



WORLD CUP USA 1994

World Cup USA 1994 was the most successful event in FIFA history and demonstrated that the United States is without peer in staging major international events, and that Americans can embrace the world's most popular sport.

The cumulative attendance of 3,567,415 broke the previous record by more than 1 million, and the average attendance for the 52-game tournament of 68,604 also established a new mark. U.S. stadia were filled to approximately 96 percent capacity during the World Cup.

The success of the U.S. team, which advanced to the round of 16 for the first time since 1930, helped boost already high U.S. television ratings. Approximately 11 million Americans were tuned in to the USA vs. Brazil round of 16 match on July 4, an all-time high for soccer in the United States.

In the final, after a scoreless regulation and overtime, Brazil defeated Italy on penalty kicks 3-2 to become the first country to win four World Cup titles.

World Cup matches were played at nine venues -- the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif. (including the final); Foxboro (Mass.) Stadium; Soldier Field in Chicago; the Cotton Bowl in Dallas; the Pontiac (Mich.) Silverdome; Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J.; the Citrus Bowl in Orlando, Fla.; Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto, Calif.; and RFK Stadium in Washington, D.C.

As a result of their performances leading up to and through the World Cup, many U.S. players have joined club teams abroad, including Alexi Lalas with Padova in the Italian Serie A, Cobi Jones with Coventry City in the English Premiership, and Claudio Reyna with Bayer Leverkusen in the German Bundesliga.

World Cup USA 1994 left behind a legacy for soccer in the U.S. A surplus of approximately \$60 million -- more than double original projections -- will be contributed to the U.S. Soccer Foundation, the U.S. Soccer organization created to administer the World Cup surplus. Improved training facilities and renovated stadiums in World Cup communities, upgraded to meet FIFA standards will serve as a reminder of the success of World Cup USA 1994 for years to come.



BUSINESS AND POLITICS, DISTINCTLY CONVERGING: HOW, WHY, WHEN

JULY 1988

THE CAMPAIGN TO BRING THE WORLD CUP TO THE U.S.

by Rey Post

When most of us in the political arena think of a 15-month, \$1.4 million campaign, we usually expect the outcome to be determined by more than 19 people. (And, the decision makers are not usually sitting around a table in Zurich, Switzerland.)

However, we recently helped win that type of campaign by persuading 19 "voters" to elect the United States as host of the World Cup soccer tournament in 1994. "Election Day" was July 4th and the United States' margin of victory was three votes. It will be the first time that the world's most-watched sports tournament is played in America.

Obviously, there were quite a few differences from managing this effort as opposed to running a campaign for U.S. Senate. But there was also a great deal of similarity, and this firm's skills and experience in the campaign business enabled it to adapt many of the same ideas and tactics to win the U.S. bid.

The Need For A Campaign

In this business, we believe the definition of a campaign includes each of the following three components:

1) **Defined opposition.** In the World Cup bid, we faced tough competition from Morocco, whose King supported his country's bid, and international soccer powerhouse, Brazil.

2) **No second place.** This component has the same meaning for businesses as it does for political candidates: there's no prize unless you are the winner.

3) **Winning or losing defines the future.** By winning the World Cup designation, U.S. cities and soccer officials now move forward to prepare for the games and reap the many benefits that come with hosting the month-long, 52-game tournament. Losing would have meant trying again in another couple of years.

Creating 'World Cup USA'

Our firm was hired by the U.S. Soccer Federation

in March 1987 to mount a campaign to convince soccer's international governing body, the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), that the United States was capable of hosting the month-long tournament. The first order of campaign business was preparing to submit the official U.S. application in September 1987 and satisfying FIFA's Terms of Reference.

The Terms include requirements ranging from stadium measurements and seating capacity to security and telecommunications facilities.

As part of World Cup USA's application, stadiums all across the country had to be surveyed. In all, 24 stadiums were personally surveyed by the World Cup USA staff and the number of potential sites was narrowed down to 18. These surveys include complex negotiations which forced some stadium officials to agree to remove indoor advertising during the games and renovate their playing fields to meet FIFA's required measurements, which are larger than those of an American football field.

Organizing Grassroots Support

The other key component of the campaign was to demonstrate to FIFA that the World Cup games would be played before stadiums packed full of enthusiastic fans.

That was the hard part. After all, American soccer does not enjoy the popularity of baseball, football, or basketball, and certainly doesn't come close to the heights that soccer has reached as the Number One sport around the world.

Therefore, a major communications and organizational effort was required to spread the word about World Cup USA. Letters were sent to every governor and state legislature requesting a resolution or proclamation in support of the U.S. bid. The mayors and city councils of small, medium, and large communities across the country received similar requests.

Nearly 450 resolutions and proclamations came in and were a part of the World Cup USA bid, which included at least one endorsement from each of the 50 states. Also, President Reagan signed a letter supporting the bid and both Houses of Congress passed a resolution endorsing World Cup USA.

In addition, soccer enthusiasts all across the country were contacted and mobilized to show their support for the U.S. bid. With some 10 million Americans now participating in the sport, there was a large target audience with which to communicate and "turn out."

Why Host The World Cup?

The reason that stadium officials were ready to knock out walls to accommodate FIFA's requirements and key state officials were eagerly passing resolutions is very simple — the sheer magnitude of the World Cup tournament.

There are all kinds of amazing statistics attached to the games, but here are just two that give some idea of the benefits to the host country:

1) At the 1986 World Cup in Mexico, a cumulative audience of 12.8 billion people watched the month-long tournament on television.

2) The U.S. Department of Commerce has projected that this country will receive an estimated \$1.5 billion just in foreign tourist dollars when the World Cup matches are played here.

Obviously, there is much more money to be made from marketing, television rights and advertising, gate receipts and the many, many other benefits from hosting the tournament. Once these facts were communicated, the public and private support quickly followed and so did the "grassroots" enthusiasm for the bid.

The Turning Point

Two key events took place at the end of last year which positioned the U.S. as the front-runner. Both required a great deal of preparation and were essential to our success.

The reigning President of international soccer, Dr. Joao Havelange, visited the U.S. and was given the royal treatment. This included a personal visit with President Reagan who made a pitch for hosting the World Cup. Dr. Havelange, who is from Brazil, was obviously impressed during his U.S. visit.

Several weeks later, World Cup USA officials flew to Zurich to make their formal presentation to FIFA's Executive Committee, which would cast the deciding 19 votes. A video was produced in three languages illustrating the United States' ability to host the tournament, plus a large map displaying the origin of all the official proclamations and other signs of support was presented. The presentation again overwhelmed FIFA representatives.

World Cup USA's Final Test

The last test that was essential to our success was a week-long tour by a FIFA delegation charged with inspecting the U.S. sports stadiums, hotels, security, and communications facilities. Fourteen of the 15 cities selected as potential sites were toured by the delegation last April and our contacts in each city were vitally important in preparing for the whirlwind tour.

When FIFA's representatives were not measuring playing fields, they were being treated to elegant receptions, first-class tours, and even a visit to Disney World. Along the way, the FIFA officials received an enthusiastic welcome at each stop. The preparations that went into the April tour were enormous, but FIFA again realized that the World Cup USA team was well-organized and capable of hosting the 1994 tournament.

The Campaign's Conclusion

Following the tour, two more trips to Zurich were necessary including a business meeting in May to discuss plans for staging the event. The final, most enjoyable trip came on July 4th when FIFA's Executive Committee voted to designate the U.S. as the host for the 1994 tournament.

The campaign called for a great deal of planning and preparation, executing tactics essential to victory, and of course, raising the money needed to implement those plans. As a result of those efforts, we were able to play a lead role in bringing a spectacular and potentially-lucrative event to the United States.

But, a great deal of credit for this historic feat goes to the officers and staff of World Cup USA and the U.S. Soccer Federation headquartered in Colorado Springs. As consultants in this campaign, we were privileged to work with such dedicated and reputable individuals who really made this effort a success. FIFA members and staff were also very helpful and provided us with needed guidance along the way.

Now, the attention of all these individuals will turn to 1994 and staging the tournament. Hosting the World Cup will give American soccer the chance it needs to gain new respect and popularity in this country and throughout the world. One goal has been reached and there is an opportunity to accomplish much, much more.

About the author: Rey Post is a Senior Associate with Eddie Mahe, Jr. & Associates and served as Project Director for the World Cup USA campaign from its inception. Post is the former Executive Director of the Vermont Republican State Committee. He was campaign manager for U.S. Senator Robert T. Stafford's re-election in 1982 and served as Stafford's Vermont Staff Director until 1985. He also managed the U.S. Senate campaign of Gov. Richard Snelling of Vermont in 1986.



96 FEB 6 AIO : 52

TELEFAX

Date: February 6, 1996

To: Mr. Phillip Caplan
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House

Telecopy No.: (202) 456-2215

Number of Pages: 1
(including this cover page)

From: Mr. Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee
1804 N. Quinn Street, Suite 504
Arlington, VA 22209

Telecopy No.: (703) 276-0618

Telephone No.: (703) 524-7434
(call in case of transmission errors)

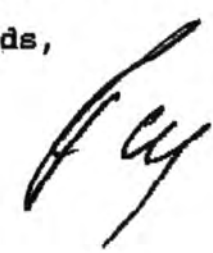
MESSAGE:

Thank you for all your help in securing Federal "government guarantee" letters which U.S. Soccer will include in the 1999 Women's World Cup bid it submits on March 1 to FIFA, soccer's world governing body. I am especially appreciative of the highly supportive letter from President Clinton, which will serve as the centerpiece of the bid document.

I understand that you are forwarding me a final copy of the U.S. Commerce letter which I will also include in the bid we submit to FIFA. Please have the letter sent to my Virginia address by February 19.

Again, thank you Phil for all your support and assistance. I'll send you a copy of the final bid document.

Regards,



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Maianne Smith

Fax Number: 501-8005

Phone Number: 482-6397

FROM: Phil Caplan

SUBJECT:

DATE: 1/22/96

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

MESSAGE:

A few sample letters. Send over your original
when complete -- thanks.

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.



DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010

29 NOV 1995



General Secretary
Federation Internationale de Football Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich
Switzerland

Dear Sir:

I understand that the U.S. Soccer Federation is planning to submit a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) to serve as the host country for the 1999 Women's World Cup. In that connection, I have been advised that the U.S. Soccer Federation must obtain certain assurances from the government of the United States as part of its bid documentation.

Accordingly, I am pleased to advise that the United States Department of Defense (DoD) has been supporting major international sporting events since the 1980 Winter Olympic Games in Lake Placid, NY. Most recently, DoD provided significant security assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies of the nine cities which hosted the 1994 Men's World Cup soccer tournament, as well as logistical support to the national organizers, World Cup USA, and the local host committees in each city. All of this support was specifically authorized by law, and fully funded for that purpose.

DoD has extensive and unique resources which can be made available for security and logistical requirements, including a cadre of personnel with specialized experience. These resources may be utilized to assist host communities in the United States on a temporary basis, which enhances the ability of local communities to host a secure and successful international sporting event.

Therefore, I am pleased to assure you that if the 1999 Women's World Cup is held in the United States, DoD, subject to the requirements of U.S. law, the availability of appropriations and the authorization of Congress, will coordinate with FIFA, the United States Soccer Federation, and state and local public authorities as much support as possible.

Sincerely,

John P. White

95 DEC 1 P4:3



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

December 20, 1995

Mr. Joseph S. Blatter
General Secretary
Federation Internationale de Football Association
Hitzigweg 11
8030 Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Blatter:

I understand that the United States Soccer Federation has resolved to submit a formal bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA"), soccer's world governing body, to host the 1999 Women's World Cup in the United States. In that connection, FIFA requires that U.S. Soccer obtain the support of the U.S. Federal Government in its proposed hosting of this greatest of international football championships for women.

I am pleased to advise you that the U.S. Department of Transportation pledges its full support to U.S. Soccer in this endeavor, and is prepared to work with U.S. Soccer, where appropriate and necessary.

In 1994, the United States successfully hosted the men's World Cup in nine cities throughout the nation. Rapid, efficient and economical transportation of teams, FIFA officials, dignitaries and spectators between venues was a major component of the success of the tournament, and DOT assisted by working with the localities and states of the venues. The Department would be pleased to continue this effort with U.S. Soccer and its designated locales towards the goal of achieving successful movement of fans and game participants in the staging of the 1999 football championship for women.

As in the case with other international sporting events, such as the 1984 and upcoming 1996 Olympic Games, the Department looks forward to cooperating fully in ensuring the success of the 1999 Women's World Cup held in the United States.

Sincerely,


Federico Peña

United States Department of State

The Deputy Secretary of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 1, 1995

Dear Mr. Blatter:

It is my understanding that the U.S. Soccer Federation is preparing to forward a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) to serve as the host country for the 1999 Women's World Cup. In that connection, the Association requires certain assurances from the United States that fall within the purview of the Department of State.

Accordingly, you can be assured that:

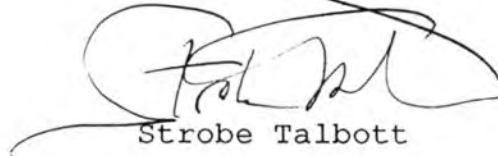
- (1) No accredited member of FIFA or participating country delegations, their immediate families or accredited media representatives, will be denied visas because of nationality, race or creed;
- (2) The laws of the United States do not prohibit any national anthem of any country participating in the 1999 Women's World Cup from being played or the flag of any such country from being raised; and
- (3) We will cooperate and work closely with FIFA, the U.S. Soccer Federation and other federal, state and local government agencies to develop special guidelines for the overall security and personal protection of all players, officials, media representatives and spectators at all times during the 1999 Women's World Cup if it is held in the United States.

As in the case of other major international sporting events such as the 1994 World Cup and the upcoming Olympic

Mr. Joseph S. Blatter,
General Secretary,
Federation Internationale de Football Association,
Hitzigweg 11,
8032 Zurich, Switzerland.

Games in Atlanta, the Department of State looks forward to cooperating fully to ensure the success of the 1999 Women's World Cup games in the United States.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Strobe Talbott', written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large initial 'S' and a long, sweeping underline.

Strobe Talbott

TELEFAX

Date: December 15, 1995

To: Mr. Phillip Caplan
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House

Telecopy No.: (202) 456-2215

Number of Pages: 3
(including this cover page)

From: Mr. Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee

Telecopy No.: (703) 276-0618

Telephone No.: (703) 524-7434
(call in case of transmission errors)

MESSAGE:

Attached is a marked up version of the 1987 Joint Congressional Resolution reflecting proposed changes for a measure recognizing the 1999 Women's World Cup to be introduced by Rep. Connie Morella.

I understand that you will review this draft legislation with your colleagues and get back to me with any further changes. Rep. Morella has agreed to introduce the bill as soon as we provide her office with a final draft.

Thank you Phil for your assistance in this matter. I am out of town most of next week so I would appreciate your leaving a message with my answering service on this matter. I'll alert the congresswoman's staff of our final thoughts on the legislation.

Regards,

II

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 175

To recognize the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation in bringing the World Cup to the United States in 1994.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 21 (legislative day, JUNE 23), 1987

Mr. TRIBLE (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. MCCAIN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

JOINT RESOLUTION

To recognize the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation in bringing the World Cup to the United States in ~~1994~~ [1999]
[Women's]

Whereas soccer is one of the world's most popular sports and the World Cup is the single most important event in that sport; [women's soccer]
[Women's]

Whereas the ~~1994 World Cup games had a television audience of 12.8 billion with a live attendance of over 2.4 million;~~

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation is seeking to bring the World Cup games to the United States in ~~1994~~ [1999]
[Women's]

Whereas the United States is capable of meeting all of the requirements of a host country including financing, transportation, security, communications, and physical accommodations; and

[1995 Women's World Cup games were broadcast to millions of fans in 67 nations around the world;]

[Women's]

2

Whereas the World Cup would ~~serve as a tremendous impetus~~ [good will]
 [contribute] to national and international tourism, because the games
 would bring people from all nations together in friendly
 competition; ~~and permit these people to experience, first~~
~~hand, the American way of life.~~ Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 3 That Congress recognizes the efforts of the United States
 4 Soccer Federation to bring the World Cup to the United
 [1999] States in 1994, and the President of the United States is
 ~~authorized and requested to designate the Secretary of Com-~~
 6 ~~merce as the official representative of the United States Gov-~~
 7 ~~ernment in any discussions with the Federation Internatio-~~
 8 ~~nale de Football Association.~~
 9

O

[various Federal Departments of Government to work with the United
 States Soccer Federation in fulfilling requirements in the staging
 of the 1999 Women's World Cup as stipulated by the Federation
 Internationale de Football Association.]

[Whereas the United States successfully hosted the 1994 Men's
 World Cup in nine cities throughout the nation:]

614-5833

Tom Green

- 10:17 am Tues 12/12

Rey Post

Com Resolution

before year end
of year

instruct
all app. agencies assoc. with
the bid receive assistance

703 524-7434

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Nancy McFadden / Erik Reid

514-5995

Fax Number: 514-0238

Phone Number: 514-9700

FROM: Phil Caplan

SUBJECT:

DATE:

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet):

3

MESSAGE:

As discussed. It would be great if I
could get similar letters by December 1. By Post
will be sending you a full package of material. Thanks.

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 4, 1987

General Secretary
Federation Internationale de Football
Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Sir:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a bureau within the Department of Justice of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States of America and is charged with the responsibility for the investigation of certain violations of Federal law, with particular emphasis on organized crime, counterterrorism and white-collar crime. We understand that World Cup USA 1994, Incorporated (World Cup USA), a subsidiary of the United States Soccer Federation, is preparing a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. In that connection, it is understood that World Cup USA must obtain certain guarantees from the United States in order for their bid to receive serious consideration from FIFA. Assurances of cooperation with respect to the provision of appropriate security fall within our purview. Accordingly, as requested by the President of the United States, we offer our assurances to you of the following:

The FBI will coordinate with FIFA and World Cup USA and will work closely with appropriate Federal, state, and local governmental agencies to develop guidelines and implement procedures for the overall security of all players, officials, media representatives, and spectators at all times during the 1994 World Cup.

As we have done with other major international sporting events such as the 1984 Olympic Games and the 1987 Pan American Games, we pledge our full cooperation to the success of the 1994 World Cup.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Otto
Acting Director





U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office of the Commissioner

425 Eye Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20536

03 SEP 1987

CO 235-C

Federation Internationale de
Football Association
Hitzigweg II
8032 Zurich
Switzerland

Attention: The General Secretary

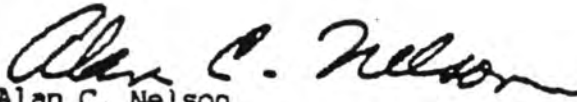
Gentlemen:

This is in furtherance of the United States Soccer Federation's bid to host the World Cup Games in 1994.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service would be primarily involved in conducting the inspection of all athletes, support and administrative personnel and spectators entering the United States to participate in or otherwise be in attendance at the Games. As for past international sports events such as the Twenty-Third Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, California, and the more recent Pan American Games in Indianapolis, Indiana, we look forward to doing our part in ensuring the success of the World Cup.

My staff will work closely with the United States Soccer Federation, FIFA, and other government agencies involved in World Cup planning. You may be assured that inspection procedures will be carried out expeditiously and professionally and that you will receive our full cooperation in facilitating preparations for a United States World Cup Tournament and in making the tournament itself a complete success.

Sincerely,


Alan C. Nelson
Commissioner

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

OCT-24-95 12:33

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 95140238

PAGE : 03

ELAPSED TIME : 01'11"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K

TELEFAX

Date: October 6, 1995

To: Mr. Phillip Caplan
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House

Telecopy No.: (202) 456-2215

Number of Pages: 1
(including this cover page)

From: Mr. Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee
United States Soccer Federation
1804 N. Quinn Street, Suite 504
Arlington, VA 22209

Telecopy No.: (703) 276-0618

Telephone No.: (703) 524-7434
(call in case of transmission errors)MESSAGE:

Thank you for hosting yesterday's initial meeting of the 1999 Women's World Cup Federal Working Group. I was impressed with the expression of interest in the 1999 bid by those attending.

I look forward to receiving the list of those attending the meeting. Regarding the agencies which are important to the bid "government guarantee" process, but not represented at the meeting, I welcome your thoughts on how we can bring them up to speed (i.e. smaller meeting within the next couple of weeks and/or a personal visit by me to individual agency contacts?).

I also have some thoughts on a follow-up memorandum to each contact which may be helpful to their review process in preparing letters. I am out of town for the next week but will get you something on this the week of October 16.

Again, thanks Phil for your assistance. Please extend my message of appreciation to Steve Silverman as well. I'll speak with you soon.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Rey'.



For: Phil Caplan (FVI)

95 DEC 14 P11:28

TELEFAX

Date: December 4, 1995

To:

Ms. Judith Burrell
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.

cc: Phil Caplan ✓

Telecopy No.:

(202) 366-7952

Number of Pages:
(including this cover page)

2

From:

Mr. Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee
United States Soccer Federation
1804 N. Quinn Street, Suite 504
Arlington, VA 22209

Telecopy No.:

(703) 276-0618

Telephone No.:

(703) 524-7434

(call in case of transmission errors)

MESSAGE:

Thank you for meeting with me recently regarding U.S. Soccer's 1999 Women's World Cup bid. I appreciate your offer to assist us in this matter, particularly concerning the availability of DOT maps we can use in the bid document we file next February with FIFA, soccer's international governing body.

On a related matter, please know that we would very much appreciate receiving a letter of support from Secretary Pena regarding the 1999 bid. I have attached a draft of a letter for your review and request that you send your amended draft to Phil Caplan at the White House by December 15 (copy to me). We can then review the letter and go to a final draft by the end of the year for inclusion in the bid document.

Again, thank you Judith for your support and assistance. I look forward to speaking with you again in the near future.

Regards,

DRAFT

Date

Mr. Joseph S. Blatter
General Secretary
Federation Internationale de Football Association
Hitzigweg 11
8030 Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Blatter:

I understand that the United States Soccer Federation has resolved to submit a formal bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA"), soccer's world governing body, to host the 1999 Women's World Cup in the United States. In that connection, FIFA requires that U.S. Soccer obtain the support of the U.S. Federal Government in its proposed hosting of this greatest of international football championships for women.

I am pleased to advise you that the U.S. Department of Transportation pledges its full support to U.S. Soccer in this bidding endeavor. Specifically, DOT is prepared to provide U.S. Soccer, where appropriate and necessary, with transportation advice and counsel relating to the staging of the 1999 championship.

In 1994, the United States successfully hosted the men's World Cup in nine cities throughout the nation. Rapid, efficient and economical transportation of teams, FIFA officials, dignitaries and spectators between venues was a major component of the success of the tournament. DOT is pleased to work with U.S. Soccer towards the goal of achieving successful movement of fans and game participants in the staging of the 1999 football championship for women.

As is the case with other international sporting events, such as the 1984 and upcoming 1996 Olympic Games, the Department looks forward to cooperating fully in ensuring the success of the 1999 Women's World Cup held in the United States.

Sincerely,

Secretary Pena

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Joyce Carrier

Fax Number: 622-0073

Phone Number:

FROM: Phil Caplan

SUBJECT:

DATE: 12/8/95

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 6

MESSAGE:

Proper address is on the "John Simpson" letter
Thanks

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

DEC-08-95 14:02

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 96220073

PAGE : 06

ELAPSED TIME : 02'12"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K



95 NOV 27 P3:28

TELEFAX

Date: November 27, 1995

To: Mr. Philip Caplan
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House

Telecopy No.: (202) 456-2215

Number of Pages: 3
(including this cover page)

From: Mr. Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee

Telecopy No.: (703) 276-0618

Telephone No.: (703) 524-7434
(call in case of transmission errors)

MESSAGE:

As a follow-up to the October 5 meeting of the Federal agency "working group" for the United States Soccer Federation's 1999 Women's World Cup Bid, I have drafted the attached memorandum. If the language of this document meets with your approval, perhaps your office can fax it to our group with a cover note from you requesting their further action on bid government guarantee letters.

On a related matter, last week I met with Judith Burrell of DOT and discussed how the department can assist us in the bid. Though a guarantee letter per se is not required of DOT, Judith agreed to submit a draft letter from Secretary Pena which essentially pledges the support of the department and provides me with another senior Administration official letter to include in the document we submit to FIFA. I'll send you a copy of the draft Pena letter I prepare for Judith, similar copies of which we may want to secure from other departments not submitting government guarantee letters.

On yet another issue, please advise how you wish to handle Commerce, since in the 1987 legislation they were designated as the government's representative. They also submitted a letter for the 1994 bid, which I do not reference in the attached memorandum.

Let me know how you want to proceed. I hope all is well with you as we enter the end of 1995. Please call me when you have a moment.

**Rey Post**

Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup
Bidding Committee
United States Soccer
Federation

1804 N. Quinn Street
Suite 504
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Phone: (703) 524-7434
Fax: (703) 276-0618

MEMORANDUM

To: Phil Caplan
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House

From: Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee

Date: November 27, 1995

Re: Status of Federal Govt Guarantee Letters for 1999 Bid

The U.S. Soccer Federation continues in its efforts to assemble a formal bid to host the 1999 Women's World Cup. As you know, this document must be submitted to FIFA, soccer's international governing body, in February 1996.

As we discussed with senior department representatives at the October 5 meeting of the 1999 bid Federal Government "working group", a key component of the bid document is a compilation of letters which guarantee the cooperation and assistance of several government agencies, mirroring those we submitted to FIFA in our 1994 World Cup bid (we distributed copies of these letters at the October 5 meeting).

In addition to a letter from the President for inclusion in the 1999 bid, we also need to secure guarantee letters from the following departments: State (visas, play national anthem, security), Treasury (Secret Service), Treasury (currency issues), Justice (FBI), Justice (Immigration & Naturalization Service), and Customs.

The Vice President's office also generously offered to submit a letter of support for inclusion in the bid. In addition, other departments, though not required to confirm in writing that they guarantee assistance in the staging of the 1999 championship tournament, have nonetheless expressed an interest in demonstrating their support for the effort by submitting a letter. I am happy to work with you and individual departments in preparing such letters for inclusion in the final document.

Phil Caplan
November 27, 1995
Page 2

We agreed that drafts of these letters be sent to your attention by December 8, 1995, enabling us to make revisions and prepare final drafts by the end of the year. As a point of information, all letters should be addressed to:

Joseph S. Blatter
General Secretary
Federation Internationale de Football Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich, Switzerland

On a related matter, I am pleased to advise you that we have had discussions with the office of Rep. Constance A. Morella regarding introduction of a Congressional Resolution supporting the 1999 bid efforts of the U.S. Soccer Federation. In previous discussions, Speaker Newt Gingrich's office indicated that they would work with us in scheduling consideration of such a measure once introduced. I am optimistic that a bill can be acted upon by Congress so that a copy of the passed legislation is included in the bid document we submit to FIFA in February.

Thank you Phil for your ongoing support and interest in this matter. I look forward to speaking with you in the near future.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ray', written in a cursive style.

TELEFAX

Date: December 4, 1995

To: Mr. Philip Caplan
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House

Telecopy No.: (202) 456-2215

Number of Pages: 3
(including this cover page)

From: Mr. Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee

Telecopy No.: (703) 276-0618

Telephone No.: (703) 524-7434
(call in case of transmission errors)MESSAGE:

I am pleased to advise that Rep. Connie Morella has agreed to support our efforts to seek passage of a Joint Congressional Resolution backing U.S. Soccer's bid to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup to the United States.

Morella will introduce legislation mirroring that which Congress passed for the 1994 World Cup bid. A copy of the proposed resolution with my mark-ups is attached for your review. Ideally, we would like to introduce this measure within the next week or so. At my request, Morella will ask Senator Olympia Snowe to introduce companion legislation in the U.S. Senate.

Before the bill can be introduced, I need your input on the section of the measure which authorizes and requests the President to designate an official department as liaison with U.S. Soccer and FIFA. As you know, once the U.S. is designated as the host nation, there will become a serious need for an agency of government to assist us in pulling together all appropriate entities to fulfill FIFA's "government guarantee" tournament requirements. In 1987, we included language in the resolution to designate Commerce as that department for the 1994 World Cup, however, for a variety of reasons, I believe we should look at alternatives: OMB, Justice, Treasury? (the last two have functional responsibilities in the bid government guarantee process).

I'll await your thoughts on this matter and advise Morella's office that we will have language on this issue very soon.

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 175

To recognize the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation in bringing the World Cup to the United States in 1994.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 21 (legislative day, JUNE 23), 1987

Mr. TRIBLE (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. MCCAIN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

JOINT RESOLUTION

To recognize the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation in bringing the World Cup to the United States in 1994.

Whereas soccer is one of the world's most popular sports and the World Cup is the single most important event in that sport;

Whereas the ~~1994~~ ¹⁹⁹⁵ World Cup games were broadcast to millions of fans in 67 nations around the world;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation is seeking to bring the World Cup games to the United States in 1994;

Whereas the United States is capable of meeting all of the requirements of a host country including financing, transportation, security, communications, and physical accommodations; and

Women's

Women's
2 *contribute* *good will,*
Whereas the World Cup would ~~contribute~~
to national and international ~~competition~~ because the games
would bring people from all nations together in friendly
competition;

Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Congress recognizes the efforts of the United States
4 Soccer Federation to bring the ^{*Women's*} World Cup to the United
5 States in 1994, and the President of the United States is
6 authorized and requested to designate the Secretary of ~~the~~
7 ~~the~~ as the official representative of the United States Gov-
8 ernment in any discussions with the Federation Internatio-
9 nale de Football Association.

○

TBD

Whereas the United States successfully hosted the ~~the~~ 1994
men's World Cup in nine cities throughout the nation;

U.S. Department of
TransportationSpecial Assistant
to the Secretary

95 DEC 20 P 1:38

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: 12/20/95

Time: _____

TO: Phil CaplandFax: 456-2215

From: Judith Burrell

Office: (202) 366-6524

Fax: (202) 366-7952

Number of pages to follow: 1
Comments:



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

December 20, 1995

Mr. Joseph S. Blatter
General Secretary
Federation Internationale de Football Association
Hitzigweg 11
8030 Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Blatter:

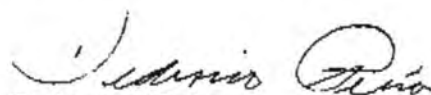
I understand that the United States Soccer Federation has resolved to submit a formal bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA"), soccer's world governing body, to host the 1999 Women's World Cup in the United States. In that connection, FIFA requires that U.S. Soccer obtain the support of the U.S. Federal Government in its proposed hosting of this greatest of international football championships for women.

I am pleased to advise you that the U.S. Department of Transportation pledges its full support to U.S. Soccer in this endeavor, and is prepared to work with U.S. Soccer, where appropriate and necessary.

In 1994, the United States successfully hosted the men's World Cup in nine cities throughout the nation. Rapid, efficient and economical transportation of teams, FIFA officials, dignitaries and spectators between venues was a major component of the success of the tournament, and DOT assisted by working with the localities and states of the venues. The Department would be pleased to continue this effort with U.S. Soccer and its designated locales towards the goal of achieving successful movement of fans and game participants in the staging of the 1999 football championship for women.

As in the case with other international sporting events, such as the 1984 and upcoming 1996 Olympic Games, the Department looks forward to cooperating fully in ensuring the success of the 1999 Women's World Cup held in the United States.

Sincerely,


Federico Peña

**RESPONSES OF THE
UNITED STATES SOCCER FEDERATION
TO THE
1994 FIFA WORLD CUP
TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Submitted to the Federation Internationale
de Football Association
September 30, 1987

- Enclosed letters

- WH
- State ✓
- Treasury - USSS
- Treasury - Main - Customs
- Commerce
- DOT - FBI
- DOT - BNS
- DOD ✓



United States Soccer Federation

Office of the President
ONE VILLAGE ROAD • P.O. BOX 129
HORSHAM, PA 19044

September 30, 1987

Federation Internationale de Football Association
FIFA-House
Hitzigweg 11
Zurich 8032
Switzerland

Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure and great pride that the United States Soccer Federation submits this application to have the United States designated as the host country for the 1994 World Cup.

This application is the culmination of six months of intense effort by the United States Soccer Federation, effort which has elicited enthusiastic support from tens of thousands of our fellow citizens ranging from President Reagan to thousands of grade school soccer players who proudly wear their World Cup 1994 T-shirts. This means that it can now reasonably be stated that this bid is presented on behalf of the United States of America, not just the United States Soccer Federation.

Both houses of our Congress have spoken unanimously in support of our application and over 350 elected officials including Governors, Mayors, State Legislators and other local officials have responded with letters of support, proclamations and resolutions which are now in the Federation's possession.

This enthusiastic response permitted us to obtain all the requisite government guarantees required by the 1994 FIFA World Cup Terms of Reference.

The Federation has also analyzed the financial aspects of the 1994 World Cup. Provided that the financial distributions set forth in the 1990 World Cup Regulations for Italy do not change in any material respect, and based on the Federation's determination to use only existing stadia which meet or exceed FIFA's requirements or new stadia paid for fully by the stadium owners, the Federation has concluded that the 1994 World Cup, if held in the United States, may be conducted on a financially profitable basis. Accordingly, the Federation is prepared to

Federation Internationale de Football Association
September 30, 1987
Page 2

fulfill the financial obligations imposed on the host country by the Terms of Reference.

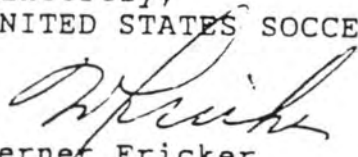
We surveyed every stadium facility in the country which met the minimum seating capacity and identified no less than 25 stadia which, with no more than minor field modifications, could host World Cup soccer. From this group we then isolated those as to which the stadium owners or operators were willing to contractually commit themselves now to all relevant sections of the Terms of Reference if selected as a site for any of the games.

This application is presented in two volumes. The first volume contains a precise response to the Terms of Reference and follows the order of that document. This volume also contains the letters and documents comprising the government guarantees requested and the commitment letters from the owners or operators of each of the proposed stadia.

The second volume contains all the specific information on each of the recommended stadia including photographs.

We are confident that you will find everything in order. We would like to express our very deep appreciation to all the officers and the general staff of FIFA for their invaluable assistance during this process.

Sincerely,
UNITED STATES SOCCER FEDERATION



Werner Fricker
President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Dr. Havelange:

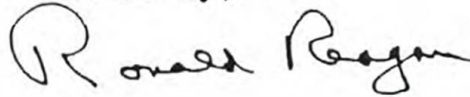
The United States of America would welcome the opportunity to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. First-class stadium, hotel, transportation, communications, and other necessary physical facilities already exist within the United States to stage the tournament in a manner befitting its rich history and tradition.

Our country has had considerable experience in hosting successful major international sporting events, with the 1984 Olympic Games and the Pan American Games being only the most recent examples. We were particularly delighted to witness the tremendous spectator response to the soccer competition during the 1984 Olympic Games. With the remarkable increase in both the number of soccer participants in the United States and Americans' interest in this worldwide sport, we expect that the 1994 World Cup would be exceptionally well received here.

I am aware that the Federation Internationale de Football Association has requested certain governmental guarantees with respect to the 1994 World Cup. Certain of the guarantees sought, such as those relating to State and local taxes, fall within the domain of State and local governments under our political system, and certain others (such as those relating to transportation and hotels) are in the province of our private sector. At the Federal level, we will be pleased to give you written assurances in the areas of visas, work permits, and customs, which will be provided by the applicable Federal government agencies. Letters setting forth the specifics of these guarantees will accompany the bid being made by the United States Soccer Federation.

The United States not only provided similar guarantees to the International Olympic Committee for the 1984 Olympic Games, but also offered a spirit of volunteerism, enthusiasm, and private sector support we believe to be unsurpassed. That same spirit is extended to FIFA for the 1994 World Cup, along with a pledge of my full support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald Reagan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

Dr. Joao Havelange
President
Federation Internationale de Football
Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich
Switzerland

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 175

To recognize the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation in bringing the World Cup to the United States in 1994.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 21 (legislative day, JUNE 23), 1987

Mr. TRIBBLE (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. MCCAIN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

JOINT RESOLUTION

To recognize the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation in bringing the World Cup to the United States in 1994.

Whereas soccer is one of the world's most popular sports and the World Cup is the single most important event in that sport;

Whereas the 1986 World Cup games had a television audience of 12.8 billion with a live attendance of over 2.4 million;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation is seeking to bring the World Cup games to the United States in 1994;

Whereas the United States is capable of meeting all of the requirements of a host country including financing, transportation, security, communications, and physical accommodations; and

Whereas the World Cup would serve as a tremendous impetus to national and international tourism, because the games would bring people from all nations together in friendly competition and permit these people to experience, first hand, the American way of life: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That Congress recognizes the efforts of the United States
4 Soccer Federation to bring the World Cup to the United
5 States in 1994, and the President of the United States is
6 authorized and requested to designate the Secretary of Com-
7 merce as the official representative of the United States Gov-
8 ernment in any discussions with the Federation Internatio-
9 nale de Football Association.

○



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SEP 4 1987

Federation Internationale de Football
Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich
SWITZERLAND

Attention: The General Secretary

Gentlemen:

The Secret Service is the agency of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States of America charged with the responsibility for the protection of the President and Vice President of the United States and their families, visiting heads of a foreign state or government and, at the direction of the President of the United States, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States. We understand that World Cup USA 1994, Inc. ("World Cup USA"), a subsidiary of the United States Soccer Federation, is preparing a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA") to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. In that connection, it is our understanding that World Cup USA must obtain certain assurances of cooperation from the United States necessary to permit the competition to take place in an expeditious manner. Accordingly, we confirm to you the following:

The Secret Service will cooperate and work closely with FIFA, World Cup USA and other appropriate federal, state and local governmental agencies in order to provide for the overall security and personal protection of all those individuals whom the Secret Service is authorized to protect (pursuant to title 18, United States Code, section 3056) during the 1994 World Cup.

As we have with other major international sporting events such as the 1984 Olympic Games, we pledge our full cooperation to the success of the 1994 World Cup.

Sincerely,

John R. Simpson
Director



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

Gentlemen:

The Department of the Treasury is the department of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States of America charged with the responsibility for formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies, serving as the financial agent for the United States Government, enforcing the law and manufacturing coins and currency. We understand that World Cup USA 1994, Inc. ("World Cup USA"), a subsidiary of the United States Soccer Federation, is preparing a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA") to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. In that connection, World Cup USA must obtain certain guarantees from the United States necessary to permit the competition to take place in an expeditious manner. Certain of these guarantees fall within our competence. Accordingly, as requested by the President of the United States, we confirm to you the following:

The laws and regulations of the United States of America, as administered by the Department of Treasury, would permit, or do not prohibit, (i) all foreign exchange to be freely imported and exported to and from the United States, (ii) the exchange and reconversion of such foreign exchange into hard currency of United States dollars or Swiss francs, (iii) such reconversions to be made at internationally prevailing conditions on the foreign exchange market and (iv) enable all payments to be transferred abroad at the official rate.

However, the Department of the Treasury administers certain licensing requirements applicable to transactions between persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and nationals of certain designated countries. Such transactions for which a Treasury license is required may include transactions incident to travel to, from, or within the United States. It generally has been the practice of the Department of the Treasury, under the advice of the Department of State, to issue the necessary licenses for nationals of designated countries for purposes of participation in international athletic events hosted by the United States.

- 2 -

As we have with other major international sporting events such as the 1984 Olympic Games, we pledge our full cooperation to the success of the 1994 World Cup.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'P. McPherson', with a stylized, flowing script.

Peter McPherson

Federation Internationale de
Football Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich
Switzerland



THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 30, 1987

ENF-1-IC:I JO'M

Dear Dr. Havelange:

The Customs Service is the agency of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States of America charged with the responsibility for the collection of import duties on goods, wares and merchandise and the administration and enforcement of the Tariff Act of 1930 and other Customs laws. We understand that World Cup USA 1994, Inc. ("World Cup USA"), a subsidiary of the United States Soccer Federation, is preparing a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA") to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. In that connection, World Cup USA must obtain certain guarantees from the United States necessary to permit the competition to take place in an expeditious manner. Certain of these guarantees fall within our competence. Accordingly, as requested by the President of the United States, we confirm to you the following:

- (1) The U.S. Customs Service Regulations currently provide for importation and exportation, free of Customs duty, for a limited period to coincide with the necessary preparations for and the staging of the 1994 World Cup, for the following:
 - (a) personal belongings of the accredited FIFA and participating country delegations, their immediate families and accredited media representatives;
 - (b) equipment used in connection with the 1994 World Cup, including technical equipment (i) for players and accredited officials, (ii) of the accredited foreign television and film companies and other accredited media representatives, (iii) for the organization of the competition, provided they are not for sale and will not be left in the United States once the games have been completed;
 - (c) and special personal foodstuffs to be prepared by and consumed by the teams while participating in the 1994 World Cup.

- (2) We pledge to cooperate and work closely with FIFA, World Cup USA and other Federal, state and local governmental agencies to develop special guidelines for the overall security and personal protection of all players, officials, media representatives and spectators at all times during the 1994 World Cup.

As we have done with other major international sporting events, such as the 1984 Olympic Games, we pledge our full cooperation to the success of the 1994 World Cup.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Willy Ovi". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large "W" and "O" being the most prominent features.

The Honorable Dr. Joao Havelange
Federation Internationale de Football
Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich
SWITZERLAND



United States Department of State

*Under Secretary of State for
Security Assistance, Science and Technology*

Washington, D. C. 20520

September 3, 1987

Federation Internationale de Football
Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich
SWITZERLAND

Attention: The General Secretary

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in my capacity as the coordinator of State Department activities in connection with international sports events. I understand that World Cup USA 1994, Inc. ("World Cup USA"), a subsidiary of the United States Soccer Federation, is preparing a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA") to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. In that connection, the Association requires World Cup USA to provide certain assurances from the United States. Certain of these fall, in whole or in part, within the competence of the Department of State.

Accordingly, I can confirm to you that:

(1) No accredited member of the FIFA or participating country delegations, their immediate families or accredited media representatives, will be denied visas because of nationality, race or creed.

(2) The laws of the United States do not prohibit any national anthem of any country participating in the 1994 World Cup from being played or the flag of any such country from being raised.

(3) We will cooperate and work closely with FIFA, World Cup USA and other federal, state and local governmental agencies to develop special guidelines for the overall security and personal protection of all players, officials, media representatives and spectators at all times during the 1994 World Cup if held in the United States.

-2-

As in the case of other major international sporting events, such as the 1984 Olympic Games, the Department looks forward to cooperating fully in ensuring the success of the 1994 World Cup Games held in the United States.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ed Derwinski".

Edward J Derwinski



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

September 1, 1987

Federation Internationale de Football
Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich
Switzerland

Attention: The General Secretary

Gentlemen:

In the first session of the 100th Congress, the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives jointly adopted Senate Joint Resolution 175 which recognized the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation to bring the 1994 World Cup to the United States, acknowledged the popularity of the game, referenced the ability of the United States to meet all of the requirements as a host country and, finally, authorized and requested the President of the United States to designate the Secretary of Commerce as the official representative of the United States Government in any discussions with the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). On August 20, 1987, the President designated me to work with the United States Soccer Federation and Federal agencies to meet FIFA requirements. As Acting Secretary of Commerce, I am delighted to accept such a designation and assure FIFA that the full support of the United States government and the energies and enthusiasm of its people will work to make the 1994 World Cup a successful and memorable event.

I am cognizant of the various governmental guarantees which FIFA has required from the United States as a condition to be designated as the host country. As the designated official representative of the United States Government and its various agencies, I pledge the full support of this office to ensure that the requirements of FIFA in connection with this event are satisfied. We believe that the 1994 World Cup will serve as a tremendous impetus to national and international tourism and will further establish the sport of soccer as a major spectator attraction within the United States. The United States would be delighted to be designated as the host country and will direct its resources to make the 1994 World Cup a success worthy of its many predecessors in other countries.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donna F. Tuttle", is written over a horizontal line.

Donna F. Tuttle
Acting Secretary



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 4, 1987

General Secretary
Federation Internationale de Football
Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Sir:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a bureau within the Department of Justice of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States of America and is charged with the responsibility for the investigation of certain violations of Federal law, with particular emphasis on organized crime, counterterrorism and white-collar crime. We understand that World Cup USA 1994, Incorporated (World Cup USA), a subsidiary of the United States Soccer Federation, is preparing a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. In that connection, it is understood that World Cup USA must obtain certain guarantees from the United States in order for their bid to receive serious consideration from FIFA. Assurances of cooperation with respect to the provision of appropriate security fall within our purview. Accordingly, as requested by the President of the United States, we offer our assurances to you of the following:

The FBI will coordinate with FIFA and World Cup USA and will work closely with appropriate Federal, state, and local governmental agencies to develop guidelines and implement procedures for the overall security of all players, officials, media representatives, and spectators at all times during the 1994 World Cup.

As we have done with other major international sporting events such as the 1984 Olympic Games and the 1987 Pan American Games, we pledge our full cooperation to the success of the 1994 World Cup.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Otto
Acting Director





U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office of the Commissioner

425 Eye Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20536

03 SEP 1987

CO 235-C

Federation Internationale de
Football Association
Hitzigweg II
8032 Zurich
Switzerland

Attention: The General Secretary

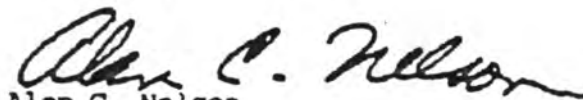
Gentlemen:

This is in furtherance of the United States Soccer Federation's bid to host the World Cup Games in 1994.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service would be primarily involved in conducting the inspection of all athletes, support and administrative personnel and spectators entering the United States to participate in or otherwise be in attendance at the Games. As for past international sports events such as the Twenty-Third Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, California, and the more recent Pan American Games in Indianapolis, Indiana, we look forward to doing our part in ensuring the success of the World Cup.

My staff will work closely with the United States Soccer Federation, FIFA, and other government agencies involved in World Cup planning. You may be assured that inspection procedures will be carried out expeditiously and professionally and that you will receive our full cooperation in facilitating preparations for a United States World Cup Tournament and in making the tournament itself a complete success.

Sincerely,


Alan C. Nelson
Commissioner

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: *Key Post*

Fax Number: *703 276 0618*

Phone Number:

703 524-7434

FROM: *Phil Caplan*

SUBJECT:

DATE:

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet):

MESSAGE:

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

16/24

Rey-

List as promised.

Please send an entire package of material
to the attention of Erik Reid at DOJ.

I faxed both Nancy and Erik a copy of
the '94 letter, but they should get the
whole package.

Give me a call.

Thanks,

PHM

1999 Women's World Cup
Organizational Meeting Attendees

October 5, 1995

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>
Donna Gigliotti	State	647-6400	647-9722
Ertharin Cousin	State	647-4820	647-5837
Phil Link	Education	401-3067	401-1852
Phyllis Jones	USTR	395-6120	395-3692
Missy Kincaid	SBA	205-6682	205-6802
Laura Marcus	DOD	703/614-0363	703/695-0864
Susan Walitsky	USIA	619-5629	401-7568
Bibb Hubbard	Labor	219-8274	219-7659
Marybeth Donahue	HHS	690-6133	690-7755
Charlie Rawls	USDA	720-6158	720-5437
Marianne Smith	Commerce	482-6397	501-8133
Joyce Carrier	Treasury	622-2970	622-0073
*Judith Burrell	DOT	366-6524	366-7952
*Nancy McFadden/ Erik Reid	DOJ	514-9700	514-0238
<u>White House</u>			
Joyce Harmon	NSC	456-9431	456-9460
R.P. Eddy	NSC	6-9361	6-9360
Janet Abrams	WH	6-2857	6-7028
Kathi Whalen	WH	6-6229	6-2146
John Donoghue	VP	6-6645	6-1606
Steve Silverman	WH	6-2572	6-6704
Phil Caplan	WH	6-2702	6-2215

*spoke with by phone after meeting

as of 10/24/95

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

OCT-24-95 13:12

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 917032760618

PAGE : 03

ELAPSED TIME : 01'46"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K



1999 Women's World Cup
Organizational Meeting

October 5, 1995

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>
Janet Abrams	WH	6-2857	2-7028
Donna Gigliotti	State	647-6400	647-9722
R.P. Eddy	NSC	6-9361	6-9360
Phil Link	Education	401-3067	401-1852
Phyllis Jones	USTR	5-6120	5-3692
Joyce Harmon	NSC	6-9431	
Prissy Kincaid	SBA	205-6682	205-6802
Laura Marcus	POD	703/614-0363	703/695-0864
Susan Walitsky	USIA	619-5629	401-7568
John Donoghue	OVP	6-6645	6-1606
Bibb Hubbard	DOL	219-8274	219-7659
Marybeth Donahue	HHS	690-6133	690-7755
Charlie Rawls	USDA	720-6158	720-5437
Marianne Smith	DOC	482-6397	501-8133
Joyce Carrier	Treasury	622-2970	622-0073
Kathi Whalen	WH	6-6229	6-2146
Ertharin Carsin	DOS	647-4820	647-5837

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	10/05/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Caplan, Phil
OA/Box Number: 13873b

FOLDER TITLE:

[1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee]

2019-0803-S

rs3554

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Attendees for 1999 Women's World Cup Soccer Bid Meeting
October 5, 1995
4:00 p.m.
Room 180, OEOB

State:

Fred DuVal
(White House Pass Holder)

✓ ok

Donna Gigliotti

DOB: (b)(6)
(Telephone Number: 647-6400)

✓ ok

Treasury:

Joyce Carrier
DOB:
(Telephone Number: 622-0505)

DOD:

Margaret Sullivan
DOB:
(Telephone Number: 703-693-0566)

✓ ok

Laura Marcus

DOB:
(Telephone Number: 703-693-0566)

Justice:

Nancy McFadden
(White House Pass)

5/4 4700 - strong

USDA:

Charles Rawls
DOB:
(Telephone Number: 720-6158)

✓ ok

Commerce:

Marianne Smith
DOB:
(Telephone Number: 482-6397)

✓ ok

Labor:

Nancy Kirshner
DOB:
(in place of Bill Johnstone)
(Telephone Number: 219-6141)

✓ ok

Kathrine Bibb Hubbard

DOB:
(Telephone Number: 219-8274)

Need as of 10/6

- DOT
- HUD
- UN

Need

HHS:

Kevin Thurm

DOB: [REDACTED] *ok*

Mary Beth Donahue

DOB: [REDACTED] *need*

HUD:

Paulette Porter

DOB: [REDACTED]

(Telephone Number: 708-1238)

DOT:

Judith Burrell

DOB: [REDACTED]

(Telephone Number: 366-6524) *spoke on phone 10/6 ok*

Education:

Frank F. Holleman

DOB: [REDACTED] *ok*

Philip S. Link

DOB: [REDACTED] *ok*

(Telephone Number: 401-3011 (Connie))

SBA:

Jorge Valencia

DOB: [REDACTED] *ok*

SS# [REDACTED]

(Telephone Number: 205-6605)

Missy Kincaid

(White House Pass Holder)

National Service:

Don Mathis *no*

DOB: [REDACTED]

Rick Allen (Will not attend)

USIA:

Susan Walitsky *ok*

DOB: [REDACTED]

(Telephone Number: 619-5629)

UN:

Suzie George *need*

DOB: [REDACTED]

USTR:

Phyllis Shearer Jones *ok*

(White House Pass Holder)

U.S. Soccer:

Rey Post

DOB:

SSN:

(b)(6)

(Telephone Number: (703) 524-7434

WHITE HOUSE:

Kathy Whalen

Julia Payne

Janet Abrams

Jonathan Spalter

Debbie Bengtson

John Donaghue

R.P. Eddy

**1999 Women's World Cup
Organizational Meeting**

October 5, 1995

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation and Title</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>
Janet Abrams	WH	6-2857	6-7028
DONNA GIGLIOTTI	STATE	647-6400	647-9722
R.P. EDDY	NSE	476-9361	476-9360
Phil Link	Education	401-3067	401-1852
Phyllis Jones	USFR	395-6120	395-3692
Joyce Harmon	NSE	456-9431	.
Prissy Kincaid	GBA	205-6682	205-6802
LAURA MARCUS	POD	703-614-0363	703-695-0864
Susan Walitsky	USIA	619-5629	401-7568
John Donoghue	OVP	6-6645	6-1606

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation and Title</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>
Bibb Hubbard	DOL -	219 8274	219 7659
Marybeth Donahue	HHS	690-6133	690-7755
CHARLE RAWLS	USDA	720-6158	720-5437
Marianne Smith	DOC	482-6397	501-8133
Joyce CARRIER	Treasury	622-2970	622-0073
Kathi Whalen	WHO	456-6229	456-2146
ERTHARIN Cousin	DOS	647-4820	6 47-5837

TELEFAX

Date: October 2, 1995

To: Mr. Philip Caplan
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House

Telecopy No.: (202) 456-2215

Number of Pages: 3
(including this cover page)

From: Mr. Rey Post
Managing Director
1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee
United States Soccer Federation
1804 N. Quinn Street, Suite 504
Arlington, VA 22209

Telecopy No.: (703) 276-0618

Telephone No.: (703) 524-7434
(call in case of transmission errors)MESSAGE:

Attached is a draft of the World Cup summary I propose to distribute to those attending the 1999 Women's World Cup meeting on Thursday, October 5, at 4:00 pm, Room 180 of the OEOB. Please review the summary and advise if it is acceptable.

I have also attached a draft agenda for the meeting which, if you approve, I'll prepare and distribute with the twenty (20) packets of bid information. Per your message, I'll leave any reference to deadlines for receipt of government guarantee letters to the discussion period on the agenda. Also, do you envision one agency serving as the "coordinator" for all other agencies, or is that a role you believe your office will play more informally? (*note- the 1987 Congressional Resolution designated Commerce as the '94 bid coordinating agency).

Thanks Phil for your assistance in this matter. I am out of town October 3 - October 4, so I will not see a fax, but will check with my answering service daily. I'll prepare the final drafts of the summary and agenda on Thursday morning, so please leave me a phone message regarding the attached.

Regards,

A handwritten signature, likely of Rey Post, written in dark ink.



1999 Women's World Cup Summary
And
Role of the U.S. Federal Government

In the summer of 1994, the U.S. played host in nine different cities to the 31-day men's world soccer championship, the 1994 World Cup. The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), soccer's world governing body, regarded our nation's hosting of this most prestigious of all international single sports tournaments, as the most successful World Cup in history. On the heels of this success, the United States Soccer Federation (U.S. Soccer) has resolved to submit a formal bid to FIFA to host the 1999 Women's World Championship in the United States.

The FIFA Women's "World Cup", like the men's world championship tournament, is hosted every four years by a different nation. In June, 1995, the 2nd FIFA Women's World Cup was held in Sweden, where the U.S. Women's National Team, which won the inaugural world title in 1991 in China, played a tough two-week schedule of games against 11 other women's national soccer teams, ultimately taking third place in the tournament.

FIFA requires that U.S. Soccer submit its 1999 bid document to their Zurich, Switzerland headquarters on February 29, 1996. In June, 1996, the 21 members of the FIFA Executive Committee will vote on which nation will host the 1999 event. Currently, Chile and Australia have joined the U.S. in publicly indicating an interest in bidding for the 1999 championship.

FIFA requires that each nation bidding for hosting rights to international soccer tournaments provide certain "government guarantees" as part of a formal bid document. For the 1999 Women's World Cup, FIFA has issued an official "List of Requirements", which outlines these government guarantees, as well as, technical, infrastructure, financial, and other tournament staging requirements. Sections 1.2, 3.1-3.7, and 11.1 of the 1999 "List" specifically speak to the important role of the Federal Government in this matter.

For the 1994 World Cup bid, U.S. Soccer obtained letters guaranteeing the support and assistance of the following Federal agencies: State, Treasury (Secret Service), Treasury (currency issues), Justice (FBI), Justice (Immigration & Naturalization Service), Customs, and Commerce. U.S. Soccer envisions obtaining similar letters for inclusion in the 1999 Women's World Cup bid submitted to FIFA.

To facilitate this exercise, the White House has established a working group of appropriate agencies. In addition, the support of Congress has been enlisted for introduction and passage of a Joint Congressional Resolution expressing support for the 1999 bid effort of U.S. Soccer (S.J. Res. 175, introduced and eventually passed in 1987, supported the 1994 World Cup bid effort of the United States Soccer Federation).



1999 Women's World Cup
U.S. Federal Government Working Group

Meeting Agenda

Thursday, October 5, 1995
4:00 PM

Room 180 Old Executive Office Building

1. Introductions and Opening Remarks
 - Philip Caplan, ~~White House~~ Deputy Staff Secretary
2. *Steve Silverman, Deputy Cabinet Secretary*
Summary of World Cup Bid Effort and Role of Federal Government
 - * 1994 World Cup Bid/Government Guarantees
 - * 1994 World Cup Staging Facts
 - * 1999 "List of Requirements"
 - * 1999 Bid Timetable
 - * 1999 Women's World Cup Staging Plans
 - * 1999 Government Guarantee Letters
- Rey Post, Managing Director, 1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee, United States Soccer Federation
3. Q & A
4. Closing Remarks/Next Action

Dec 1 Deadline



1999 Women's World Cup
U.S. Federal Government Working Group

Meeting Agenda

Thursday, October 5, 1995

4:00 PM

Room 180 Old Executive Office Building

1. Introductions and Opening Remarks
 - Phil Caplan, Deputy Staff Secretary
 - Steve Silverman, Deputy Cabinet Secretary
2. Summary of World Cup Bid Effort and Role of Federal Government
 - * 1994 World Cup Bid/Government Guarantees
 - * 1994 World Cup Staging Facts
 - * 1999 "List of Requirements"
 - * 1999 Bid Timetable
 - * 1999 Women's World Cup Staging Plans
 - * 1999 Government Guarantee Letters
 - Rey Post, Managing Director, 1999 Women's World Cup Bidding Committee, United States Soccer Federation
3. Q & A
4. Closing Remarks/Next Action



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Timetable 1999 Women's World Cup

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Invitations issued to the national associations (apart from those affiliated to UEFA) to submit bid | 3 July 1995 |
| 2. | Basic replies from interested national associations | 30 September 1995 |
| 3. | Dispatch of the List of Requirements to the interested national associations | October 1995 |
| 4. | Confirmation or withdrawal of the bid on taking cognisance of the List of Requirements | 31 December 1995 |
| 5. | Submission of bid documents to FIFA General Secretariat | 29 February 1996 |
| 6. | Evaluation of candidatures, eventually inspection visits and preparation of the report for the FIFA Executive Committee | 31 May 1996 |
| 7. | Designation of the national association which will organise the Women's World Cup in 1999 by the FIFA Executive Committee | Juni 1996 |

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1995

Mr. Hank Steinbrecher
Secretary General/Executive Director
United States Soccer Federation
1801-1911 S. Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Dear Mr. Steinbrecher:

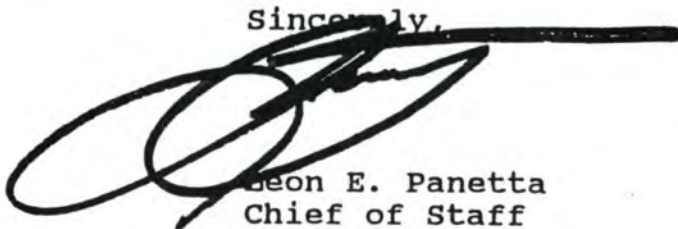
I appreciate you and your colleagues briefing me on February 9 concerning the U.S. Soccer Federation's intention to bid for rights to host the 1999 Women's World Cup.

The growth and popularity of soccer in the United States is impressive, as vividly demonstrated by the success of our nation's hosting the 1994 World Cup last summer. The fact that the U.S. Women's National Team is defending its world championship crown this summer in Sweden, further demonstrates that our nation is capable of competing in the sport at the highest possible level.

The White House pledges to assist U.S. Soccer in its effort to present a comprehensive 1999 bid document to FIFA, soccer's world governing body. To this end, I am appointing a senior White House staff representative, Phil Caplan of the Cabinet Secretary's office ((202) 456-2572), to begin working with Rey Post, the Managing Director of U.S. Soccer's 1999 bidding committee, in coordinating the role of the Federal government in this matter.

The White House is pleased to lend its support to our country's 1999 Women's World Cup bid efforts and extends to U.S. Soccer its sincerest wishes for success in this international sports endeavor.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Leon E. Panetta', is written over a horizontal line.

Leon E. Panetta
Chief of Staff

cc: Rey Post
Kathryn Higgins
Philip Caplan
John Koskinen



FIFA

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

3rd WOMEN'S WORLD CUP, 1999

LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

for the organising national association



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

CONTENTS

Preamble

- 1. Fundamental Provisions**
- 2. Basic Situation**
- 3. Government Guarantees**
- 4. Technical Infrastructure**
- 5. Media Requirements**
- 6. Rights, Contracts, Duties**
- 7. Accommodation**
- 8. Transport**
- 9. Accreditations**
- 10. Women's World Cup Regulations**
- 11. Documents**

Important Notice



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

PREAMBLE

The Women's World Cup was brought to life on the initiative of Dr João Havelange, the President of FIFA. The first competition in the series was played in the People's Republic of China in November 1991 and proved to be a resounding success. This championship has enabled FIFA to give women access to top-class world football competitions.

The expectations that FIFA placed in women's football have certainly been fulfilled. Only a short while ago a project which would have been perceived as Utopian has now materialised in the most auspicious way.

Indeed, both the first and second Women's World Cups have confirmed that women's football is an attractive and attacking game, combining magnificent technique with great sporting ability and respect for the quintessential sporting value of fair play. It was the United States team which captured the first title in China in 1991 and Norway were the victors in Sweden in 1995, beating Germany in a final abounding in superb football. Women players have proved at both competitions that they can lift the game to a remarkable level.

We are pleased to enclose a List of Requirements laying down the fundamental conditions to be taken into account when organising a Women's World Cup and stipulating the standards required to ensure a successful competition.



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

1. FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Apportionment of Responsibilities

The Women's World Cup is a competition staged by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).

In its capacity as the executive body of FIFA, the Executive Committee delegates its responsibilities as **organiser** of the Women's World Cup to the Women's Football Committee, which in turn, assumes the responsibility for organising and staging the competition.

The FIFA Executive Committee also designates one of the national associations affiliated to FIFA as the **executive agent** of the Women's World Cup. This national association is responsible to the Women's Football Committee, regardless of any internal regulations governing the local organisation.

It is important to note that the organisation of the Women's World Cup shall be assigned to **one** national association only and that the entire competition shall be held **solely** in the country of that national association.

The designated national association and its organising committee (LOC - Local Organising Committee) shall be subject to the control of FIFA, represented by the FIFA Women's Football Committee. FIFA has the last say in fundamental decisions on all matters.

FIFA does not recognise any third parties or organisations other than the national association. Any problems and questions shall be settled directly by the organising national association affiliated to FIFA or by LOC. The Local Organising Committee shall therefore consist for the most part of representatives from the organising national association so that the latter assumes the responsibility and control necessary for the Women's World Cup to be staged in its own country.

1.2 Government Approval

The organisation of a FIFA Women's World Cup is nowadays no longer possible without the direct involvement and full support of the Government of the country concerned. It is not sufficient for the organising national association affiliated to FIFA to provide the financial guarantees for the organisation of a Women's World Cup because many important duties involve the Government of the organising country. It is therefore absolutely essential that, prior to the final assignment of a Women's World Cup, FIFA shall be in possession of a government declaration which:

- (a) welcomes the FIFA Women's World Cup to the country and
- (b) gives the necessary guarantees (cf. point 3) to ensure the success of the Women's World Cup.



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

2. BASIC SITUATION

- 2.1 Sixteen teams will be taking part in the 3rd Women's World Cup.
- 2.2 Every national association (except those situated in Asia and Europe) interested in organising this competition may submit its candidature by 30 June 1995 at the latest. Once this List of Requirements has been received and examined, the candidature shall either be reaffirmed or withdrawn no later than 31 October 1995. If confirmed, the necessary documents shall be submitted to FIFA no later than 31 December 1995.

The FIFA Executive Committee will designate the organising national association in February 1996.

The 3rd Women's World Cup will take place in 1999.

3. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES

The guarantees to be provided by the Government of the organising national association concerned cover the areas mentioned under points 3.1 to 3.7 below.

3.1 Entry and Exit Permits (Visas)

Visas shall be issued to all the FIFA officials, match officials, teams, invited guests and media representatives, regardless of nationality, race or creed. This provision shall also apply to foreign visitors.

3.2 Work Permits

Work permits, if required by the law of the country concerned, shall be issued to the following groups of persons:

- FIFA officials (including match officials)
- players and salaried staff accompanying the teams taking part
- official sponsors and suppliers
- media representatives (including technical personnel).

3.3 Customs Duty and Taxes

The temporary import and subsequent export of the following goods shall be permitted, free of any customs duty and/or other taxes (including value added tax):



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

- (a) personal belongings
- (b) technical equipment for players and officials
- (c) the entire technical equipment (such as film recording and video equipment, films, lighting equipment) for authorised foreign television companies
- (d) technical equipment for other media representatives (such as telecommunications and photographic equipment, small computers)
- (e) technical material required for the production of the official film of the Women's World Cup
- (f) medical equipment and pharmaceutical products
- (g) any other necessary technical equipment for the organisation of the competition (such as photocopiers, typewriters, telefax, telecommunication installations, portable telephones)
- (h) suppliers' equipment required by the organisers (such as balls, nets and equipment for the teams and the media)
- (i) sponsors' equipment needed by the organisers and/or for advertising.

3.4 Security

Security is the responsibility of the State.

General security and personal protection are major considerations in a worldwide competition, particularly at airports, inside and outside hotels, in the stadia and training grounds. This includes the safety and protection of every player, official, media representative and spectator before, during and after a match as well as while travelling around the country.

3.5 Telecommunications

The Government shall guarantee the existence of a fully operational international network enabling the transmission of all forms of telecommunication, especially television.

3.6 Transport

The national transport system shall provide the infrastructure necessary for the technical organisation of a Women's World Cup by the deadlines set. Details shall be submitted on:

- (a) airline network
- (b) rail network
- (c) road network

between the competition venues.

3.7 National Anthems and Flags

A guarantee shall be given that the national anthems of the competing teams will be played and the respective flag hoisted before the start of each match, regardless of the teams' nationality, race or creed.



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

4. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Stadia

The final competition of the 3rd Women's World Cup in 1999 will involve 16 teams. It will last between 16 to 18 days and cover at least 32 matches.

Between four to six stadia will be required. They shall be located as near as possible to one another so that the teams do not lose time travelling.

Each spectator shall be allotted an individual, numbered seat.

4.2 Special Requirements

- (a) All the stadia shall have a pitch measuring 68/75 m by 105/110 m laid out with natural turf. Moreover, there shall be enough room around the pitch:
 - to ensure the players' safety
 - to set up substitutes' benches
 - to position photographers
 - to allow for ground advertising
 - to facilitate the work of television and film cameramen.
- (b) Half of the seats in the VIP box shall be reserved for FIFA and the other half for LOC. FIFA shall be responsible for protocol in its own half of the VIP box. Each seat shall be numbered and admission shall only be granted against production of the corresponding ticket.
- (c) The bench accommodating the coaches and substitutes from each team shall be comfortable and under cover, with seating space for 15 people. A bench with space for four seats shall be placed between the two substitutes' benches.
- (d) The stadia shall be equipped with lighting adequate for television transmission (a minimum of 1200 lux) and with a modern loudspeaker system.
- (e) The media premises shall be in keeping with the status of the competition.
- (f) Each venue (four) shall have two training grounds situated near the teams' hotels. Each pitch should, if possible, measure 68/75 m by 105/110 m and be laid out with well-kept natural turf.



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

5. MEDIA REQUIREMENTS

Past experience has shown that the number of international media representatives will probably increase compared to previous championships but will depend largely upon the teams taking part.

However, estimates for the 1999 Women's World Cup indicate that the international media will be represented as follows:

- press: 200
- photographers 100
- radio: 75
- television (commentators and producers): 100.

The domestic media corps, including the host broadcaster personnel, shall be added to these figures, which the organising national association itself shall estimate.

The number of seats reserved for the press in the stadium shall correspond with the above figures. The seats shall be centrally located and, if possible, be under cover, with different access from the general public.

A media centre shall be installed in each venue and, for the sake of convenience, in the stadium itself. If this is not possible, it shall be located in the immediate vicinity of the stadium. The centre shall be open every day including on non-match days and be fully equipped with telecommunications devices as well as normal working facilities.

Each stadium shall also have a mixed zone, suitably located between the dressing-room area and the media area, for interviews after the match.

Hotels for the media shall be chosen and advantageous rates negotiated.

A national media officer shall be appointed at least twelve months before the start of the championship and media staff appointed in each venue.

A special list of requirements for the media shall be issued to the organising national association at least twelve months before the start of the final competition of the Women's World Cup.

6. RIGHTS, CONTRACTS, DUTIES

The rights, contracts and duties of FIFA and of the organising national association are the following:

6.1 FIFA

FIFA is the exclusive owner of various rights which may only be ceded by FIFA to companies of its own choice.



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

(a) Stadium Advertising

The stadia shall be ready for use, devoid of any advertising, one week before the start of the final competition. The organising national association therefore shall obtain the written consent of the owners of the stadia that the latter will be made available free of advertising. Only FIFA or its partners under contract may use the advertising space in question.

(b) Television, Radio, Film

FIFA is the exclusive owner of all the television and radio rights for every match.

The organising national association shall engage the services of a television company to arrange the basic technical requirements to broadcast every match on the national and international network. The television company concerned shall have the following responsibilities: producing and transmitting the international signal (sound for radio, sound and picture for television) and providing the necessary technical equipment. The television company shall beam the international signal to the earth station in the organising country free of charge.

FIFA reserves the right to produce the official film of the Women's World Cup. Two video tapes of each match shall be provided to FIFA the day after the match so that FIFA may reproduce highlights of the match and goals scored. FIFA may also use them for instructional purposes, to appraise the match officials' performance and to settle any disciplinary questions.

(c) Commercialisation, Advertising

FIFA is the exclusive owner of all the rights to the commercial exploitation of the Women's World Cup. These cover advertising in the stadium and in official publications, the creation of logos and mascots as well as other commercial goods directly connected with the Women's World Cup.

If FIFA and the organising national association agree to do so, rights may be ceded in favour of companies offering direct assistance in the organisation of the Women's World Cup or other services (official suppliers).

(d) International Travel for Teams, FIFA Officials and Match Officials

FIFA shall be responsible for the international travel of the fifteen team delegations (comprising a maximum of 28 persons in each), approximately 40 FIFA officials and 30 match officials.



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

6.2 Local Organising Committee

(a) Tickets

The organising national association is entitled to the entire revenue from the sale of tickets.

(b) Other Rights

The organising national association is also entitled to revenue from other rights ceded by FIFA (such as commercialisation rights).

(c) Board and Lodging for the Teams, FIFA Officials, Match Officials

The costs of board and lodging for the teams and match officials (three meals a day plus a snack prior to their match), and lodging including breakfast for FIFA officials throughout the final competition shall be borne by the organising national association (cf. point 7).

(d) Local Transport, Press Centres and Administration

The organising national association shall bear the costs of local transport for the teams, FIFA officials and match officials (cf. point 8).

It shall also defray the costs of local administration and of setting up the media centres.

(e) Insurance

LOC shall conclude the necessary insurance cover for the Women's World Cup:

- liability insurance for the local organisation
- liability insurance for damage to property
- liability insurance for the LOC members, employees and volunteers.

Note

The aim of the Women's World Cup is not to make a profit but FIFA will theoretically try to avoid a situation in which the national association suffers a deficit.

For this reason, the Local Organising Committee of the organising national association shall prepare a budget to be submitted to FIFA at the same time as the bid.



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

7. ACCOMMODATION

7.1 Teams (Delegations of up to 28 Persons)

Teams are entitled to arrive four days prior to the start of the competition. They shall depart the day after the last match they are required to play. However, if any team experiences delay or complications with its departure flights, LOC shall, without exception, be responsible for the team's board and lodging for up to two days after the last match it has played. During the stay stipulated in the regulations, LOC shall defray the costs of the teams' board (three meals per day plus a snack prior to each match they play) and lodging (in a first-class hotel). Delegations arriving earlier or staying longer than the stipulated period or comprising more than 28 persons shall bear all the expenses they incur in excess of the instructions issued on this subject.

7.2 FIFA Officials (Delegation of 40 Persons)

FIFA officials shall be provided with a first-class hotel in the vicinity of the Local Organising Committee's headquarters throughout the Women's World Cup. First-class hotels shall also be provided in all the other venues. LOC shall bear the costs of accommodation for the FIFA officials (double rooms including breakfast), the President and General Secretary of FIFA and the chairman of the Women's Football Committee (suites including breakfast) and of the hire of meeting rooms in the main venue as well as fully equipped administrative offices (ten in the main venue and two in each other venue). A separate list of requirements will be drawn up once the venues have been decided.

7.3 Match Officials (approximately 30 Persons)

The match officials' accommodation shall have easy access to physical fitness facilities. Each match official shall have a separate room. LOC shall bear the costs of their board (three meals per day plus a snack prior to their match) and lodging.

8. TRANSPORT

FIFA shall be responsible for the international travel of the team delegations (in accordance with the competition rules), the match officials and FIFA officials.

LOC shall take care of national transport inside the country. Attention is drawn to the fact that the teams, FIFA officials and match officials shall be given top priority when landing and departing. LOC and FIFA shall arrange the transport jointly.

LOC shall provide the following basic services (all the vehicles shall be driven by local chauffeurs who are familiar with the area):



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

(a) Teams

- 1 bus
- 1 car

(b) FIFA Officials

A separate list of requirements will be compiled.

(c) Match Officials

- 1 bus (only at the main venue for the four days preceding the start of the competition)
- 1 minibus at the main venue
- 1 minibus at each other venue

(d) Media Representatives

A shuttle-bus service shall be arranged between the media representatives' hotels and the stadium or media centre in each venue.

9. ACCREDITATION

Accreditation shall be given to the following persons:

- (a) FIFA officials
- (b) guests of honour and other invited persons
- (c) team delegations
- (d) match officials
- (e) sponsors' and official suppliers' representatives
- (f) media representatives (split into press, photographers, radio and television; compulsory bibs for photographers and television personnel)
- (g) LOC officials
- (h) stadium employees and officials

Accreditation cards will be produced by FIFA and distributed either by FIFA or LOC, depending on the category.



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

10. WOMEN'S WORLD CUP REGULATIONS

The regulations for the 3rd Women's World Cup in 1999 form an integral part of this List of Requirements.

11. DOCUMENTS

The organising national association shall produce a file containing all the necessary documents and shall also obtain the following declarations and guarantees:

- 11.1 A declaration from the Government of the organising country that it will grant the guarantees required under point 3. The declaration from the Government shall list each point separately.
- 11.2 A map of the country showing the prospective venues, distances between the venues, altitudes and temperatures.
- 11.3 A map of the national transport network (road, rail and air).
- 11.4 Confirmation by the owners of the stadia that these will be made available to FIFA, free of all advertising, throughout the Women's World Cup.
- 11.5 A map showing the location of the first-class hotels in the venues.
- 11.6 Organisation chart of the organising national association for the Women's World Cup.
- 11.7 Tentative budget (cf. point 6.2).

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The contents of this List of Requirements contain only the minimum requirements. The list of obligations to be fulfilled by the organising national association is not final and may be modified by FIFA during the preparations for the Women's World Cup. Additional arrangements between the parties concerned may be concluded at any time.

A special contract shall also be concluded among FIFA, the organising national association and any prospective sponsor(s).

Zurich, 26 July 1995
WG/rmr/mj