

No. 19-1392

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

THOMAS E. DOBBS, MD., M.P.H., STATE HEALTH
OFFICER OF THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, *et. al.*,

Petitioners,

v.

JACKSON WOMEN'S HEALTH
ORGANIZATION, *et. al.*,

Respondents.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

**BRIEF OF OVER 500 WOMEN ATHLETES, THE
WOMEN'S NATIONAL BASKETBALL PLAYERS
ASSOCIATION, THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S SOCCER
LEAGUE PLAYERS ASSOCIATION, AND ATHLETES
FOR IMPACT WHO HAVE EXERCISED, RELIED
ON, OR SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT
TO ABORTION AS *AMICI CURIAE* IN SUPPORT OF
RESPONDENTS**

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INTEREST OF AMICI¹

Amici are over 500 current and former women² professional, collegiate, and high school athletes, coaches, and organizations including the Women’s National Basketball Players Association (WNBPA), which is the players’ union for the WNBA, the National Women’s Soccer League Players Association (NWSLPA), which is the players’ union for the National Women’s Soccer League (NWSL), and Athletes for Impact, an inclusive, non-partisan global network of athletes committed to change.

Athlete Amici include 26 Olympians, 73 professional athletes, and 276 intercollegiate athletes. These athletes have, among other accomplishments, won gold medals in the Olympics, served as captains of U.S. women’s national teams, hold world records and All-American titles, ranked first in the nation in their sport, and the list goes on.³

1. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 37.3, Amici Curiae certify that counsel of record for all parties have provided written consent to the filing of this brief. Pursuant to Rule 37.6, Amici also certify that no counsel for a party authored this brief in whole or in part and that no person or entity, other than Amici or their counsel, has made a monetary contribution to its preparation or submission. A complete list of Amici appears as Appendix A to this Brief.

2. Although the terms “women” and “female” are used in this brief, people of all gender identities can and do become pregnant and seek abortion services. Accordingly, Amici are current and former athletes who are, or were at some point, able to become pregnant—regardless of gender identity.

3. Athletes are identified in the Appendix according to the highest level at which they played their sport.

Among the over 500 individual Amici are: (i) Megan Rapinoe, Olympic gold-medalist and two-time soccer World Cup Champion and former co-captain of the U.S. Women's National Team (USWNT); (ii) Ashleigh Johnson, the first black woman on the U.S. Olympic water polo team and member of the gold-medal 2016 and 2021 Olympic teams; (iii) Diana Taurasi, the WNBA's all-time leading scorer, five-time Olympic gold medalist and nine-time WNBA All-Star; (iv) Becky Sauerbrunn, recently named captain of the USWNT in soccer; (v) Layshia Clarendon, a WNBA All-Star who serves as WNBPA Vice President; and (vi) Crissy Perham, double gold medalist and captain of the 1992 Olympic swim team.

All of the Amici have exercised, relied on the availability of, or support the constitutional right to abortion care in order to meet the demands of their sport and unleash their athletic potential.⁴ Amici are united in their deeply-held belief that women's athletics could not have reached its current level of participation and success without the constitutional rights recognized in *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) and *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992).

Amici believe that, like themselves, the next generation of women athletes must be guaranteed bodily integrity and decisional autonomy in order to fully and equally participate in sports. These constitutional protections supported the extraordinary accomplishment of American

4. Amici submit this brief solely in their capacities as private citizens. To the extent an Amicus's employer, institution or association is named, it is solely for descriptive purposes and does not constitute endorsement by the employer, institution, or association of the brief or any portion of its content.

women in the 2021 Tokyo Olympics, where they won nearly 60% of Team USA's world-leading 113 medals.⁵ Were these rights to be abrogated, Amici understand firsthand that women's participation in athletics would suffer, including because some women athletes would not be able to compete at the same level—or at all—without access to abortion care and without the knowledge that the decision whether to continue or end a pregnancy remains theirs.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Athletics “have become part of the fabric of America.” *Nat'l Collegiate Athletic Ass'n v. Alston*, 141 S. Ct. 2141, 2168 (2021) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring). Women's ability to “participate equally in the economic and social life of the Nation”—including through high school, collegiate, and professional sports—“has been facilitated by their ability to control their reproductive lives.” *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 856 (plurality opinion).⁶ Absent the right to access safe and legal abortion care, and the ability of “the woman to retain the ultimate control over her destiny and her body,” *id.* at 869, women's sports would not be the enormous success they are today. Among other reasons, women's ability to participate and excel in athletics would decline, severely impairing the vitality of sports in the United States. Further, women and girls would be deprived of the

5. See Christine Brennan, *US Women Dominated Medal Count at Tokyo Olympics in Ways They've Never Done Before*, USA TODAY (Aug. 6, 2021), <https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/christinebrennan/2021/08/06/us-women-dominating-men-olympic-medal-count-like-never-before/5508989001/>.

6. Unless otherwise specified, citations to *Casey* herein refer to the Court's plurality opinion, 505 U.S. at 843–911.

multitude of collateral benefits that result from athletic participation, including greater educational success, career advancement, enhanced self-esteem, and improved health.

Athletic prowess depends on bodily integrity. The physical body is a critical tool for athletes, and its condition determines elite athletes' futures and livelihoods. High school and collegiate athletes use their bodies not only to compete, but also to secure higher education through recruiting opportunities and athletic scholarships that may be otherwise unobtainable. Professional athletes use their bodies for their livelihoods, including to access lucrative sponsorships and advertising opportunities.

Amici depend on the right to control their bodies and reproductive lives in order to reach their athletic potential. Indeed, Amici are united in their belief that the physical tolls of forced pregnancy and childbirth would undermine athletes' ability to actualize their full human potential. Amicus Crissy Perham, an Olympic gold medal swimmer, wrote:

When I was in college, I was on birth control, but I accidentally became pregnant. I was on scholarship, I was just starting to succeed in my sport, and I didn't want to take a year off. I decided to have an abortion. I wasn't ready to be a mom, and having an abortion felt like I was given a second chance at life. I was able to take control of my future and refocus my priorities. I got better in school, I started training really hard, and that summer, I won my first national championship. My life would

be drastically different if I had been pregnant and forced to sit that race out, because that race changed the course of my life. It opened up so many opportunities, and a year later, I made the Olympic team.

Even though it was nearly thirty years ago, I can count on one hand how many people I've told about my abortion. Until now. I made the choice that was right for me and my future, and I stand by my decision. That choice ultimately led me to being an Olympian, a college graduate, and a proud mother today. I'm finally speaking up and sharing my story because there shouldn't be a stigma surrounding personal healthcare decisions. Women know what's best for our own bodies and lives, and our autonomy needs to be respected.⁷

Another Amicus, an international athlete, shared:

I am now in my 60's, but back in the late 70's, I was participating in my sport at the highest level in college, and was also on the U.S. National Team. It took me over three months before I realized I had gotten pregnant.

7. This brief relies upon published statements by athletes, as well as individual personal statements and stories contributed by athlete Amici who are submitting this Brief, such as Ms. Perham. All statements shared by individual athlete Amici are attested to by the individual, and each individual Amicus has given authorization to communicate her story here, in some cases, anonymously. Some statements have been edited for length and spelling.

Meanwhile, I made the National team and competed in the World Championships that summer. After I learned I was pregnant, I was thankfully able to access abortion services through my school's health plan. Had I not had access to those services and was forced to carry the pregnancy through, it would have derailed my education, as well as my goal of making an Olympic team. I ended up graduating and training through two Olympic cycles before retiring from competition. To me, controlling our own bodies is a human right, and the ability to choose is a fundamental right.

Pregnancy fundamentally transforms a woman's body, impacting and potentially hindering an athlete's access to higher education, elite competition, and a professional athletic career. Women athletes must have the power to decide whether and when to dedicate their bodies to athletics, pregnancy, or both. Women cannot make that decision, however, if the government were to decree "that a woman lacks all choice in the matter." *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 850. As one Amicus, an Olympic soccer player, explained:

As an elite athlete, I know I have a finite length of time to pursue my dreams in my sport. All the decisions I have made, the sacrifices I have made, and the time I have spent mastering my craft have been in the pursuit of excellence. I have honed *my* body and *my* mind through *my* efforts. To have any of that autonomy taken away, to have someone else make decisions for my body and my career, is to take away my life's pursuit.

Similarly, another Amicus, a record-breaking Division I swimmer, explained:

I had only a few years to prove myself at the high school level and get the attention of schools, and then another narrow window to compete at the collegiate level and experience all of the social and emotional benefits of being on a college team. Because I was the only person in charge of my body and my mind in that time frame, I was able to excel in my sport and take advantage of educational opportunities I might not have otherwise had. My sport was the key to my education, and my education then paved the way to the friendships and the career that I value today. If I became pregnant as a young athlete and was forced to give up my sport for at least nine months, give birth, and then try to juggle being a student athlete and a mother, my entire future would have been derailed.

All athletes—men and women—have a narrow window of time to achieve their greatest athletic potential. This reality is magnified for women athletes for whom childbearing age coincides with their competitive peak in athletics. If the State compelled women athletes to carry pregnancies to term and give birth, it could derail women's athletic careers, academic futures, and economic livelihoods at a large scale. Such a fundamental restriction on bodily integrity and human autonomy would never be imposed on a male athlete, though he would be equally responsible for a pregnancy. Another Amicus, a professional soccer player, shared:

Being an elite athlete my entire life, I know what having control over my body feels like. I've been putting blood, sweat, and tears into my sport since I was five years old, a sacrifice that I made in order to accomplish my dream of playing at the highest level. Once I became sexually active, I knew that a pregnancy had the potential to jeopardize that dream, so having access to an abortion was always the safeguard I had in case my birth control failed. Knowing I had the right and access to an abortion should I need it made me feel secure in myself as a woman athlete, and allowed me to pursue greatness on and off the field.

Amici believe that an athlete should not be forced to continue a pregnancy while pursuing athletic competition, as these two physical endeavors may often be at odds. Denying an athlete control over her body could jeopardize her competitive career and violates *Roe* and *Casey's* basic guarantee that the "destiny of the woman must be shaped to a large extent on her own conception of her spiritual imperatives and her place in society." *Id.* at 852. One Amicus, a collegiate club lacrosse player, recently reflected:

Should I have become pregnant throughout my collegiate athletics experience and *not* had the option of an abortion, what would have been my choices? Leave school and move home with no degree to raise a baby I was not ready for? Leave my team and only friend group where I was on track to become a captain by senior year? Those are not choices. Those are forced decisions.

“*Roe* is an integral part of a correct understanding of both the concept of liberty and the basic equality of men and women.” *Id.* at 912 (Stevens, J., concurring). Without the decisional autonomy and bodily integrity afforded to women by the Constitution to decide if and when to carry a pregnancy to term, as this Court has recognized in *Roe*, *Casey*, and the many cases in between and that followed, women will be unable to participate fully and equally in athletics or national life.

ARGUMENT

I. CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION FOR REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM EMPOWERS WOMEN TO COMPETE IN ATHLETICS AT ALL LEVELS, ENORMOUSLY BENEFITTING THEIR COMMUNITIES AND THE NATION

A. Women’s Participation and Success in Sports Brings Vast Personal and Societal Benefits

Participation in sports generates myriad benefits for girls, women, and society at large. Athletic participation is associated with positive educational outcomes, including better attendance, higher grades, fewer disciplinary issues, a greater desire to go to college, and higher advanced placement enrollment rates.⁸ Girls who participate in sports are more confident, have higher

8. See Women’s Sports Foundation, *Her Life Depends On It III & Academic Progress and Physical Activity and Sports* (Sept. 19, 2016) at 1, <https://www.womenssportsfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/her-life-depends-on-it-academic-progress-brief-full-citations-final.pdf> [hereinafter, “WSF Academic Report”].

self-esteem, and better body images.⁹ These trends are “especially striking among girls from minority groups, who appear to experience greater social and economic mobility, more confidence, and even more personal safety if they have participated in sports.”¹⁰ Indeed, girls who participate in sports may realize even greater academic gains than do boys.¹¹

An “overwhelming majority of women executives (82%) had participated in sport at one time in their lives beyond the elementary school level.”¹² Olympic medalist Judi Browne Clarke has explained:

[T]he participation of women and girls in sport directly challenges gender stereotypes

9. National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education, *Title IX at 35: Beyond the Headlines* (Jan. 2008) at 7, <https://www.ncwge.org/PDF/TitleIXat35.pdf> [hereinafter, “National Coalition”]; *see also* United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, *Women, Gender Equality and Sport*, (Dec. 2007) at 9, <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/Women%20and%20Sport.pdf> (“Participation in sport also enables women and girls to enjoy freedom of expression and movement and increase their self-esteem and self-confidence.”).

10. Barbara Kotschwar, *Women, Sports, and Development: Does It Pay to Let Girls Play?*, PETERSON INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS, (Mar. 2014) at 1, <https://www.piie.com/publications/pb/pb14-8.pdf>.

11. WSF Academic Report, *supra* note 8 at 1.

12. Women’s Sports Foundation, *Her Life Depends On It III & Women, Sport, and Executive Leadership* (Sept. 22, 2016) at 1, <https://www.womenssportsfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/her-life-depends-on-it-leadership-brief-full-references-final.pdf> [hereinafter, “WSF Executive Leadership Report”].

and discrimination, and therefore can be a platform for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. This can, and ultimately will, reshape attitudes toward women’s capabilities as leaders and decision makers, especially in traditional male domains . . . I would not be the person I am today without the skills, training, and self-confidence I gained from my participation in sports.¹³

Women executives credit sports participation with preparing them for professional success, including being more disciplined than others (86%); having leadership skills (69%); having the ability to deal with failure (69%); and having a competitive edge (59%).¹⁴ As Olympic swimming champion Donna de Varona emphasized: “Competition—celebrating wins, surviving losses, requiring teamwork, rewarding persistence, resilience and discipline, these are the experiences we need in leaders and these are the experiences they gain in sport.”¹⁵

Finally, “encouraging women in sports isn’t just good for women and good for business, it’s good for countries.”¹⁶ Not only is support for women’s sports associated with stronger women—it is also associated with stronger economies. Research from the Peterson Institute found

13. Kotschwar, *supra* note 10 at 9.

14. WSF Executive Leadership Report, *supra* note 12 at 1.

15. Donna de Varona, *Amazing Things Happen When You Give Female Athletes the Same Funding as Men*, WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (Aug. 25, 2016), <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/08/sustaining-the-olympic-legacy-women-sports-and-public-policy/>.

16. *Id.*

“that investment in girls and sport has significant development payoffs and contributes to economic growth overall” and “if we were to empower women in our economies, according to McKinsey research, we could add an astounding \$12trn to the global economy by 2025.”¹⁷

B. Women’s Participation and Success in Sports Has Dramatically Increased over the Last Half-Century

Women’s ability to participate and excel in athletics—and to enjoy the enormous resulting benefits—has dramatically increased in the last fifty years. In 1971, before *Roe* was decided and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”) was enacted, *see* 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681-1688, Pub. L. 92-318, Title IX (June 23, 1972), less than 500,000 girls participated in high school athletics, and well under 50,000 women participated in intercollegiate athletics.¹⁸ By 2018, however, nearly 3.5 million women participated in high school athletics, and

17. *Id.*

18. *See* Maddy Ponts, *Nearly 50 Years after Title IX, Girls and Women in Sports Are Still Chasing Equity*, MS. MAGAZINE (Feb. 5, 2020), <https://msmagazine.com/2020/02/05/nearly-50-years-after-title-ix-girls-and-women-in-sports-are-still-chasing-equity/>; *see also* National Coalition, *supra* note 9 at 8 (in 1971-1972, only 294,015 girls participated in high school athletics and 29,977 women participated in intercollegiate athletics).

over 200,000 participated in intercollegiate athletics.¹⁹ By 2018, women comprised 44% of NCAA student-athletes.²⁰

Women’s increased participation in sports creates network effects at all levels of athletic competition. More women competing means more women pushing each other forward and raising the bar for athletic achievement. That, in turn, creates a wider pool of elite women athletes to represent our colleges and our country in sporting events. In the 1972 Olympics in Munich—before *Roe* was decided and Title IX took effect—“American women won 23 medals compared with 71 for the U.S. men. The women didn’t win a single medal in gymnastics and had no golds in track and field.”²¹ By the London Olympics in 2012, women athletes “outpaced their male counterparts” for the first time, winning 58 medals compared with 45 for men.²² The 2021 Tokyo Olympic Games were the third consecutive Summer

19. See Ponts, *supra* note 18. The Women’s Sports Foundation has reported a *ten-fold* increase—from 4% to 40%—in the number of girls playing sports. See Women’s Sports Foundation, *Title IX and the Rise of Female Athletes in America* (Sept. 2 2016), <https://www.womenssportsfoundation.org/education/title-ix-and-the-rise-of-female-athletes-in-america/> (“Before Title IX, one in 27 girls [4%] played sports. Today that number is two in five [40%].”).

20. National Collegiate Athletic Association, *Number of NCAA College Athletes Reaches All-time High* (Oct. 10, 2018), <https://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/media-center/news/number-ncaa-college-athletes-reaches-all-time-high>.

21. National Public Radio, *U.S. Women Are the Biggest Winners at the Rio Olympics*, (Aug. 21, 2016), https://www.npr.org/sections/thetorch/2016/08/21/490818961/u-s-women-are-the-biggest-winners-in-rio-olympics_.

22. *Id.*

Olympics in which U.S. women won more medals than U.S. men, and in which women outnumbered men on the U.S. team.²³ Simply put, American women excel at the highest levels of athletic competition because of constitutional and legislative protections ensuring women’s rights to equal opportunity and access to organized sports.²⁴

Women’s success in national and international competition in turn inspires more girls to get involved in sports. The vast increase in girls’ participation in soccer is a powerful example: in 1971, only 700 girls participated in high school soccer programs.²⁵ By 2018, nearly 400,000 girls participated in high school soccer.²⁶ “In the United States, more women than men watch the Summer Olympics on television. Girls see role models to emulate, and success perpetuates success.”²⁷ As David Wallechinsky, president of the International Society of

23. See Brennan, *supra* note 5.

24. See *id.* (58.4% of U.S. medals in the 2021 Tokyo Olympics were won by women); *id.* (quoting tennis icon Billie Jean King: “If you give girls and women the same investment, opportunity and access, their potential, like all people, is unlimited”).

25. Drew Kann, *Yes, the US Women’s Soccer Team Is Dominant. That’s because Most of the World Is Playing Catch-up*, CNN (Jul. 5, 2019), <https://www.cnn.com/2019/06/16/us/uswnt-dominance-womens-soccer-world-cup-history-explained/index.html>.

26. *Id.* (in 2018, 390,482 women played high school soccer).

27. Jeré Longman, *For Those Keeping Score, American Women Dominated in Rio*, NEW YORK TIMES (Aug. 22, 2016), https://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/23/sports/olympics/for-those-keeping-score-american-women-dominated-in-rio.html?_r=0.

Olympic Historians, explained, “You get on a roll. Girls are looking and saying, ‘Wow, I can do that,’ whereas 30 years ago, not so many American girls thought that. It builds and builds.”²⁸

C. *Roe* and *Casey* Played an Important Role in Increasing Women’s Participation and Success in Athletics

Absent women’s ability to control their bodies and reproductive decisions, the remarkable increase in women’s participation and success in athletics—and the concomitant increase in women’s ability to enjoy the physical, financial, social, and emotional benefits of sports—would not have occurred. *See Casey*, 505 U.S. at 856 (“The ability of women to participate equally in the economic and social life of the Nation has been facilitated by their ability to control their reproductive lives.”). Women athletes rely upon their rights to bodily integrity and decisional autonomy to participate in athletics and push their sports forward.

The demands of athletics and pregnancy are physically and emotionally intense. If women were to lose the agency to make individual, personal choices as to if, when, and how to balance these competing demands, many will be forced to sacrifice their athletic aspirations and pursuits. Compelled pregnancies would allow the State to “conscript[] women’s bodies into its service, forc[e] women to continue their pregnancies, suffer the pains of childbirth, and in most instances, provide years of maternal care.” *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 928 (Blackmun, J., concurring). Often this will be at the expense of women’s

28. *Id.*

athletic careers, as well as their educational goals and professional livelihoods. Such “governmental intrusion” is “unique to the [woman’s] condition,” *id.* at 851–52, as only women’s bodies are essential for both athletic participation and pregnancy and childbirth. Depriving women of the opportunity to make autonomous choices about how to use their bodies—a matter “of the highest privacy and the most personal nature,” *id.* at 915 (Stevens, J., concurring)—would gravely harm equality in athletics, and elsewhere.

Roe was decided at a time in the early 1970s when gender inequality emerged as a major public policy concern. *See, e.g., Reed v. Reed*, 404 U.S. 71, 77 (1971) (recognizing that unequal treatment of women could violate the right to equal protection). It was against this background that Congress enacted Title IX in 1972, which prohibits recipients of federal funding from engaging in sex-based discrimination. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1681. As swimming gold medalist Katie Ledecky has observed, “Title IX has had a huge impact on women participating in sports and the evidence of that is clear with the results of women at the Tokyo Olympics.”²⁹ But Title IX does not exist in a vacuum. Less than a year after its enactment, this Court recognized that constitutional liberty interests include the right to abortion. *See Roe*, 410 U.S. at 153.

Title IX was a congressional response to the same imperative—rooted in policy and the Constitution—that animated *Roe* and *Casey*: the pressing need to ensure women’s liberty and equality. In enacting Title IX, Congress sought “to provide women with solid legal

29. *See* Brennan, *supra* note 5.

protection from the persistent, pernicious discrimination which is serving to perpetuate second-class citizenship for American women.”³⁰ Similarly, in recognizing and reaffirming the constitutional right to reproductive freedom, this Court sought to safeguard women’s fundamental right to privacy, *see Roe*, 410 U.S. at 153, and ensure “the basic equality of men and women,” *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 912 (Stevens, J., concurring). Indeed, Title IX’s implementing regulations directly connect reproductive freedom to gender equality. The regulations expressly prohibit discrimination based on “pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy or recovery therefrom,” 34 C.F.R. § 106.40(b)(1), including for women athletes, *id.* § 106.41(a).

Roe and *Casey* strengthen the practical impact of legislative guarantees of gender equality, like Title IX. Without *Roe*’s constitutional protection of women’s bodily integrity and decisional autonomy, women would not have been able to take advantage of Title IX and achieve the tremendous level of athletic participation and success that they enjoy today. Continued protection of women’s fundamental rights is crucial to women’s continued success in sports, and in all areas of life.

30. 118 Cong. Rec. 5803, 5806-07 (1972) (statement of Sen. Bayh); *see Cannon v. Univ. of Chicago*, 441 U.S. 677, 704 (1979) (“Title IX [sought] . . . to avoid the use of federal resources to support discriminatory practices . . . [and] to provide individual citizens effective protection against those practices.”).

II. WITHOUT *ROE* AND *CASEY*, WOMEN ATHLETES WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE FULLY AND EQUALLY IN ATHLETICS

For a female athlete facing the physical and emotional realities of pregnancy, the right to decide whether to carry a pregnancy to term is critical for her ability to “participate equally in the economic and social life of the Nation,” including sports. *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 835. For example, in track star Sanya Richards-Ross’ experience, women’s track and field would look entirely different without that right: “Most of the women I knew in my sport have had at least one abortion.”³¹ Without the constitutional guarantee of reproductive freedom, many women athletes would be forced to sacrifice their athletic pursuits, and progress made toward gender equality in sports would be reversed.

A. Women Athletes Should Choose, for Themselves, Whether to Simultaneously Assume the Physical Demands of Sports and Pregnancy

A woman’s body undergoes vast transformation throughout and following pregnancy. As this Court has recognized, the “mother who carries a child to full term is subject to anxieties, to physical constraints, to pain that only she must bear.” *Id.* at 852. Bodily changes during and after pregnancy are particularly acute for athletes, whose ability to compete depends on their physical condition. The most minute physical variances can affect athletic performance and opportunity—including the grant or

31. Nick Zaccardi, *Sanya Richards-Ross Reveals Abortion before Beijing Olympics*, NBC SPORTS (June 6, 2017), <https://olympics.nbcsports.com/2017/06/06/sanya-richards-ross-abortion/>.

denial of a scholarship or endorsement—and a pregnancy imposes enormous changes on a woman’s body. For example, pregnancy “affects virtually all hormones in the body” and loosens a woman’s joints and ligaments, putting her at greater risk of injury.³² Athletes already push their bodies to extremes, and a pregnant woman’s “heart must work harder” because her blood volume increases almost 50% during pregnancy.³³

The physical realities of pregnancy inevitably affect women’s ability to participate and excel in athletics for a minimum of nine months during pregnancy, as well as the additional time required to recover from giving birth and to breastfeed, for those who choose to do so.³⁴ The decision whether to take on the challenges of pregnancy and athletics simultaneously must be left to the individual

32. Raul Artal-Mittelmark, MD, *Physical Changes During Pregnancy*, MERCK MANUAL (May 2021), <https://www.merckmanuals.com/home/women-s-health-issues/normal-pregnancy/physical-changes-during-pregnancy?redirectid=197>.

33. *Id.*

34. See, e.g., Brigid Schulte, et. al., *Paid Family Leave: How Much Time Is Enough?*, NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION (June 16, 2017), <https://www.newamerica.org/better-life-lab/reports/paid-family-leave-how-much-time-enough/> (“Although state, employer, and private temporary disability insurance typically cover up to six weeks for a woman to recover from a vaginal birth and eight weeks from a Cesarean section (C-sections make up about one-third of all U.S. births), a Minnesota study following more than 400 mothers for 12 months after childbirth found that women had a number of physical symptoms and illnesses that persisted long after six weeks, including respiratory symptoms, dizziness, hot flashes, hemorrhoids, constipation, fatigue, sexual concerns, and hair loss.”).

athlete to determine, rather than to the State. One Amicus, a professional soccer player, shared:

I accidentally became pregnant in college due to a failure in my birth control. I went to Planned Parenthood to discuss my options, and I decided to have an abortion to ensure I could continue to pursue my collegiate and professional soccer career. I ultimately had a miscarriage a few days later and did not need abortion services, but knowing I had the option to control my body and my life, and to make the decisions that were best for me, is what gave me the freedom to pursue my dreams and attain my personal, educational, and athletic goals.

Further, for some women, the physiological changes associated with pregnancy and childbirth are anything but temporary. Some women face physical and mental health changes long after giving birth, placing their athletic pursuits in permanent jeopardy.³⁵ For example, after Kara Groucher, an Olympic and professional runner, gave birth, her doctor “told her she must choose: run 120 miles each week or breastfeed her son. Her body couldn’t do both.”³⁶ And she “has suffered from chronic hip injuries

35. See, e.g. Centers for Disease Control, *Unexpected Pregnancy Complications: Allyson Felix’s Story*, <https://www.cdc.gov/health/allysonfelix/index.html> (“As many as 50,000 women experience severe, unexpected health problems related to pregnancy each year.”).

36. Alysia Montaña, *Nike Told Me to Dream Crazy, Until I Wanted a Baby*, NEW YORK TIMES (May 12, 2019), <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/12/opinion/nike-maternity-leave.html>.

ever since she raced the Boston Marathon seven months after childbirth.”³⁷ Serena Williams, one of the greatest tennis players of all time, nearly lost her life due to a “slew of health complications” in childbirth, reflecting: “I almost died after giving birth to my daughter, Olympia.”³⁸

The decision to become pregnant, thereby risking long-term health and career consequences, involves “the most intimate and personal choices a person may make in a lifetime, choices central to personal dignity and autonomy.” *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 851. The decision belongs to the individual to make. Forcing athletes to bear the unknowable risk of when and whether their bodies will recover from pregnancy and childbirth would violate their most fundamental liberties. *See id.* One Amicus, a recruited collegiate soccer player, reflected on the difficult decision to take on these risks:

I almost died in childbirth. During my C-Section, I lost over half my blood volume and required sixteen transfusions. Ultimately, I had to undergo an emergency hysterectomy as a life saving measure. Physically, I recovered—slowly. Emotionally—who knows? I never thought the decision of whether to have more children would be taken away from me. But I chose to get pregnant and have a baby. Can you imagine inflicting all of this on someone who did not want to put their body at risk?

37. *Id.*

38. Serena Williams, *Serena Williams: What My Life-threatening Experience Taught Me about Giving Birth*, CNN OPINION (Feb. 20, 2018), <https://www.cnn.com/2018/02/20/opinions/protect-mother-pregnancy-williams-opinion/index.html>.

Even though some women might be physically able to return to their sport post-partum, the competing demands of parenthood can continue to impede their ability to pursue athletics. When reflecting on her choice to return to racing shortly after giving birth, Olympian Kara Groucher said: “It took such a toll on me mentally and physically, for myself and my child . . . Returning to competition so quickly was a bad choice for me. And looking back and knowing that I wasn’t the kind of mother I want to be—it’s gut wrenching.”³⁹ Kara Groucher made the difficult decision to try to meet the demands of parenthood and sport simultaneously, but not all women athletes want—or are able—to make that same decision. One Amicus, a former Division I volleyball player, explained:

Had I become pregnant as a young athlete, I am confident I would have had an abortion. If forced to remain pregnant, I would not have been able to continue playing volleyball, the sport I love for some many reasons, nor would I have been able to take advantage of all the opportunities that came into my life, including my athletic scholarship. My pursuits of an undergraduate degree, post-graduate doctorate degree, and my career would have been over.

Without the option for an abortion in my scenario, I would probably be living as a single mom without an education or career to support myself and newborn baby—I would have had to depend on social services and my hard working immigrant parents to support me and my child. Thankfully, I was instead able to control my

39. Montaña, *supra* note 36.

life and pursue my goals, and I'm now a proud working mother to three children.

The availability of adoption does not change the fact that a compelled pregnancy would cause a fundamental, life-long change in an athlete's life, and would implicate her most personal decisional interests. As one Amicus, an Olympic diver, wrote:

I was adopted at two months old because my birth mother was too young to care for me. I have spent my entire life in sports, I was a diver growing up and competed at the NCAA Division I level, and now I am a coach. Having known my entire life that my birth mother was faced with an unexpected pregnancy at a young age has allowed me to see how important it is to have a CHOICE. I have had many discussions with family, friends, and now my birth mother about different choices people face when pregnant, and how there is no one-size-fits-all solution for everyone. I'm grateful for the choice my birth mother made, but that doesn't mean it would be the right choice for another woman.

Another Amicus, a marathon runner and running club member, shared:

I don't have the financial stability to pay the medical expenses of pregnancy, childbirth, or post-partum care, let alone the financial stability to raise a child. Running is so crucial to my identity, as well as my physical and emotional health, and I am not in a position to carry a pregnancy to term—which would

require both financial costs, regardless of whether I chose adoption, and sacrificing my sport during pregnancy and while I physically recover from the trauma of childbirth. For peace of mind, I rely on birth control and the knowledge that I could have an abortion if my birth control failed.

In short, elite athletes—men and women—must dedicate tremendous time and physical and emotional energy to their sport. Pregnancy and parenthood require comparable dedication, if not much more. Not all athletes decide to do both at the same time—particularly because for many athletes, a pregnancy would upend their athletic careers. When discussing her decision to have an abortion, one athlete explained:

I knew life would be over for me doing what I wanted to do in my sport . . . You just couldn't do what I went on to do. The risks are very high in my sport. You're either in or out.⁴⁰

The rigor of elite athletic competition, requiring constant training, with athletes pushing their bodies to new limits daily, is an all-consuming physical, mental, and emotional task. For women's athletics to continue to thrive, women must maintain the freedom to determine when and how to dedicate their physical abilities and mental energy—to sports, pregnancy, or both. Without “the right of the *individual*, married or single, to be free

40. Sonia Oxley, *BBC Women's Sport Survey: How Decisions on Abortion and Starting a Family Affect Female Athletes*, BBC (Aug. 15, 2020), <https://www.bbc.com/sport/53628388>.

from unwarranted governmental intrusion into matters so fundamentally affecting a person as the decision whether to bear or beget a child,” *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 851 (citation omitted) (emphasis in original), women’s ability to fully and equally participate in athletics would inevitably deteriorate.

B. The Ability to Control Timing of Pregnancy Is Critical for Athletes, Who Have Only a Limited Window of Time During which to Compete

All athletes have a narrow window of time in which they can perform at the top of their game and compete at the highest levels. This limited window heightens athletes’ need for reproductive healthcare options. For athletes “who do decide to start a family during their career, there is meticulous planning involved to hit the ‘perfect timing.’ And of course, no guarantees.”⁴¹ Jodie Grinham, a para-Olympic silver medalist, explained the complexities of timing a pregnancy while aspiring to participate in the Olympic games, which occur only a handful of times during an athlete’s career:

I don’t get maternity cover for my career; no-one is going to be able to go and compete and shoot for me.

In order to have a baby, I’d need to have it the year after a Games year, or going into the European year, so I can recover—because I need to be back the year before a Games year to win a quota place to then get ready for the Games.

41. Oxley, *supra* note 40.

The concern I've got is if I don't follow that structure and have a baby at the wrong point, then I'm showing that my career isn't the priority. Why would I be selected? If I was going out partying every weekend, I wouldn't be seen to be a committed athlete. For me, if I decide to have a baby a year before a Games, then I'm not committed to going to the Games.

We have four months and if we can't do it in four months then we wait four years!⁴²

Another athlete shared:

If I go and have a baby and have nine months off, then I'm probably not going to be the best or the top. If you come back and want to be picked, you have to be the best, but that's just sport.⁴³

The complexity behind the “right time” to have a child also arises for high school and collegiate athletes, since they have only four to eight years to take advantage of the immense benefits of organized sports. For a student-athlete, being pregnant, taking the necessary recovery period, and having likely-changed physical capacities—as well as the realities parenthood would impose on a student—could easily derail not only her potential athletic career, but also her future educational and professional opportunities. *See, e.g., Casey*, 505 U.S. at 928 (Blackmun, J. concurring) (“Because motherhood has a dramatic impact on a woman’s educational prospects, employment

42. *Id.*

43. *Id.*

opportunities, and self-determination, restrictive abortion laws deprive her of basic control over her life.”). One Amicus, a Division I track & field athlete, explained:

Had I become pregnant and not had the right to choose, I would have lost my senior season. I would never have made the all-time top 10 list in multiple events for my school. I would have had to forego my school’s nomination for NCAA woman of the year. Plus, in addition to my athletic pursuits, I was also applying to graduate school to pursue a PhD, and it’s unlikely that I would have been able to move across the country to continue my education if I had been forced to carry a pregnancy to term that year. My PhD has allowed me to continue to pursue my passion for sports by doing cutting edge research that supports collegiate athletes, Olympic medalists, and inspires the next generation of girls to get involved in STEM through sport.

The right to bodily autonomy affects not only those women athletes who directly exercise their right to abortion, but also those who have made life decisions in reliance on this right. As this Court has recognized, there would be significant “cost of overruling *Roe* for people who have ordered their thinking and living around that case.” *Casey*, 505 U.S. at 856. One Amicus, a collegiate club squash player, emphasized:

I’ve personally never had an abortion, but I’ve made life decisions with the knowledge and comfort that I have access to reproductive healthcare should I ever need it. I’ve always

made choices based on the assumption that I won't be forced to carry a pregnancy to term and raise a child against my will. If I didn't have that knowledge—if I had to be in a constant state of preparation for forced pregnancy and motherhood—I wouldn't feel the same level of connection to, and ownership over, my body. I wouldn't have the same relationship with sports and exercise, and I probably wouldn't have selected the same major or career path. If I became pregnant in college and had no choice in the matter, I would have had to make so many sacrifices that wouldn't have been in my best interests, or in the best interests of my child—including giving up being part of a team of strong women athletes, which was key to my physical health and emotional wellbeing in college.

If forced to carry pregnancies to term, many women would have no choice but to sacrifice playing their sport—a sacrifice not required of their male counterparts, despite their equal role in engendering a pregnancy. Absent the right to access safe and legal abortion care, women's ability to participate and excel in athletics would inevitably decline and the movement toward gender equality in sports would reverse course.

C. Forced Pregnancy Is of Special Concern to Women Athletes Who Become Pregnant against Their Will

The right to bodily integrity and decisional autonomy is of heightened concern for women athletes who become

pregnant from sexual violence.⁴⁴ If forced to carry their rapist's child to term, these women would not only be forced to make the same physical, emotional, and athletic sacrifices that would be required of all athletes who would have to endure compelled pregnancies, but they also would be re-traumatized by the repeated deprivation of control over their bodies—not only by their assailant, but also by the government. This intrusion can be acutely devastating for an athlete, given that control over her body is inextricably linked to her identity, career, and educational pursuits.

The prospect of forced childbearing is particularly poignant for collegiate athletes, given that nearly one in five women are sexually assaulted during their time in college.⁴⁵ One Amicus, a Division I track and field athlete explained:

Access to abortion became a major point of concern throughout my time as a college athlete. Many female teammates shared their experiences of sexual assault and rape with me during my time on the team. These experiences had extreme consequences on their mental health, athletic performances, and seeped into all aspects of their everyday lives. For some of my teammates, the sexual violence they experienced was at the hands of our male

44. Mississippi's ban on abortion after 15 weeks includes no exception for rape or incest. *See* Miss. Code Ann. § 41-41-191.

45. Know Your IX, *Statistics*, <https://www.knowyourix.org/issues/statistics/> (“Approximately 19% of women will be sexually assaulted during their time at college.”).

teammates. Due to the nature of track and field competitions, men and women practice together in groups by event. These women had to face the recurring trauma of seeing their perpetrator every day at practice. If they were unable to access a safe and legal abortion after experiencing rape and were forced to carry a child to term, the burden would have been unbearable.

Access to safe and legal reproductive healthcare—whether women actually use the services, or rely on the knowledge that they are there—can be critical to a woman athlete’s ability to physically and emotionally recover from a sexual assault. One Amicus, a Division I field hockey player, shared:

As a victim of rape during my junior year of college, I was comforted in the fact that if I were to fall pregnant and need an abortion, I would have access to that service. Field hockey was a passion of mine that kept me mentally and physically healthy, and a pregnancy would have impacted my ability to play out my final two seasons and would have been damaging to my ability to pursue a career in the medical field. I also was not in a place financially or emotionally to bring a child into this world, so knowing that safe, regulated abortion would be an option of mine if necessary prevented some of the stresses that came along with being a rape victim.

Another Amicus, a former club lacrosse player, recalled her experience:

Two months into my freshman year, I was raped by a man much older than me. Young and eighteen years old, I had no idea what to do, say, or think. I had to navigate uncharted waters on my own and I completely internalized being raped. I started to miss class, my grades dropped, and I was struggling deeply with my emotions. I suffered severe PTSD and became suicidal. Lacrosse was the only thing keeping me going. Between the structure, the physical activity, and the sense of being a part of something larger than myself, I found reprieve when playing. I can't even begin to imagine what my life would have looked like without lacrosse being a safe haven to turn to. Had I gotten pregnant from that rape, I would have aborted for my emotional and physical health. I emotionally and physically depended on lacrosse, and I wouldn't have been able to handle a pregnancy, school, and my sport at the same time. If I did not have the option to abort, I would have certainly taken my own life.

CONCLUSION

Women’s increased participation and success in sports has been propelled to remarkable heights by women’s exercise of, and reliance on, constitutional guarantees of liberty and gender equality, including the right to reproductive autonomy. Continued access to, and reliance on, those rights will empower the next generation of girls and women to continue to excel in athletics and beyond, strengthening their communities and this nation. If women were to be deprived of these constitutional guarantees, the consequences for women’s athletics—and for society as whole—would be devastating.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the decision of the court of appeals should be affirmed.

September 20, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX
LIST OF 514 *AMICI CURIAE* WOMEN ATHLETES
WHO HAVE EXERCISED, RELIED ON, OR
SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO
ABORTION¹

Elena Abel <i>Water Polo, Intramural College</i>	Abigail Arens <i>Swimming, International North Carolina State University</i>
Sasha Abielmona <i>Cross Country, Track & Field, Division I American University</i>	Jenna Armstrong <i>Rowing, Division III</i>
Carley Adamo <i>Soccer, Club</i>	Katherine Arnett <i>Swimming, Division III Johns Hopkins University</i>
Victoria Aiello <i>Tennis, Division III Middlebury College</i>	Athletes for Impact <i>All Sports, All Levels</i>
Margaret Aker <i>Lacrosse, Club University of California, Santa Barbara</i>	Heather Axford <i>Lacrosse, Division III Vassar College</i>

1. Amici submit this brief solely in their capacities as private citizens. To the extent an Amicus's employer, institution or association is named, it is solely for descriptive purposes and does not constitute endorsement by the employer, institution, or association of the brief or any portion of its content.

Appendix

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| Sophia Ayubi
<i>Volleyball, Division III</i> | Amanda Beare
<i>Swimming, High School</i> |
| Amy Bakker
<i>Soccer, Volleyball, Club</i> | Elizabeth Bejgrowicz
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>University of Notre Dame</i> |
| Sahar Bala
<i>Cross Country, Track & Field, Division I</i>
<i>University of San Francisco</i> | Alison Bell
<i>Ice Hockey, Division I</i>
<i>Harvard University</i> |
| Abigail Bannon-Schneebeck
<i>Track & Field, Division III</i>
<i>Trinity University</i> | Kerry Berchem
<i>Basketball, Softball, Volleyball, Division I</i>
<i>Yale University</i> |
| Carolyn Barber
<i>Rowing, Tennis, Division III</i>
<i>Princeton University</i> | Kate Bernyk
<i>Gymnastics, Rugby, Club</i> |
| Leah Batten
<i>Field Hockey, Lacrosse, Club</i> | Sylvie Binder
<i>Fencing, International</i> |
| Carol Anne Beach
<i>Basketball, Soccer, Division III</i>
<i>Colby College</i> | Sue Bird
<i>Basketball, Professional</i>
<i>Seattle Storm</i> |
| | Lulu Black
<i>Cross Country, Track & Field, Division I</i>
<i>North Carolina State University</i> |

Appendix

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| Alana Blahoski
<i>Ice Hockey, Olympic</i> | Amy Botha
<i>Swimming, Division I
University of Arizona</i> |
| Lauren Blair
<i>Swimming, Division I
University of Southern
California</i> | Anne Boucher
<i>Rowing, International</i> |
| Hayley Blaser
<i>Swimming, High School</i> | Nicole Bouker
<i>Tennis, Adult League</i> |
| Laura Bligh
<i>Weightlifting,
International</i> | Alexa Bowerfind
<i>Rowing, Division III</i> |
| Kristen Blomstrom
<i>Equestrian,
International
Stanford University</i> | Juliette Boyden
<i>Soccer, High School</i> |
| Lane Bohrer
<i>Volleyball, Division III
Washington University
in St. Louis</i> | Heidi Brackenridge
<i>Alpine Skiing,
International
Team USA</i> |
| Monica Bosiljevac
<i>Soccer, Division I</i> | Elizabeth Bradley
<i>Swimming, Division III
University of Mary
Washington</i> |
| Pamela Boteler
<i>Canoeing, International
Team USA</i> | Heather Branstetter
<i>Swimming, Division I
University of Arizona</i> |
| | Elizabeth Breed
<i>Golf, Professional</i> |

Appendix

- Elizabeth Brenckman**
*Golf, Running,
Swimming, Club*
- Leslie Brenner**
Gymnastics, High School
- Erin Brewer**
*Swimming, Division I
University of Arizona*
- Cameron Brink**
*Basketball, Division I
Stanford University*
- Susan Bromberg**
*Diving, Division I
University of Illinois at
Chicago*
- Jushunica Brooks**
*Soccer, Semi-
Professional*
- Natasha Brown**
Tennis, Division III
- Noa Brown**
Volleyball, Club
- Brooke Bullington**
*Lacrosse, Division III
Bowdoin College*
- Rachel Burger**
*Cross Country,
Swimming, Water Polo,
High School*
- Courtney Burke**
*Lacrosse, Division I
Bucknell University*
- Kristen Burke**
*Soccer, Division I
Harvard University*
- Virginia Burns**
Swimming, Division I
- Madison Campbell**
Soccer, High School
- Rook Campbell**
*Cycling, Professional
S.C. Michela Fanini Rox*
- Berkeley Cannestra**
Water Polo, Club
- Jaclyn Cardillo**
*Soccer, Division I
University of Georgia*

Appendix

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| Angela Carola
<i>Rowing, Division I</i>
<i>Fordham University</i> | Courtney Choi
<i>Lacrosse, Club</i>
<i>University of California,</i>
<i>Santa Barbara</i> |
| Leeja Carter
<i>Track & Field,</i>
<i>Division I</i> | Joyce Chuinkam
<i>Rugby, Division I</i> |
| Marian Catalan
<i>Cross Country, Track &</i>
<i>Field, Division I</i>
<i>Michigan State</i>
<i>University</i> | Dominique Clairmonte
<i>Track & Field,</i>
<i>Division I</i>
<i>North Carolina State</i>
<i>University</i> |
| Nicole Cerulli
<i>Soccer, Division I</i>
<i>Columbia University</i> | Layshia Clarendon
<i>Basketball, Professional</i>
<i>Minnesota Lynx</i> |
| Stefanie Chan
<i>Soccer, Division III</i>
<i>Claremont McKenna</i>
<i>College</i> | Shira Cohen
<i>Soccer, Division I</i>
<i>Columbia University</i> |
| Vix Chang
<i>Kickball, High School</i> | Lindsay Kagawa Colas
<i>Volleyball, Division I</i>
<i>Stanford University</i> |
| Maria Chart
<i>Fencing, International</i> | Jane Collins
<i>Rowing, Division I</i>
<i>Columbia University</i> |
| Stephanie Cheng
<i>Cheerleading,</i>
<i>High School</i> | |

Appendix

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| Sierra Collins
<i>Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
North Carolina State
University</i> | Verónica Couzo
<i>Squash, Tennis, High
School</i> |
| Caitlin Conn
<i>Volleyball, Division I</i> | Janet Crepps Hiller
<i>Track & Field,
Division III
College of Idaho</i> |
| Emma Conover
<i>Rowing, Division III
Bates College</i> | Leah Crockett
<i>Softball, Division I
University of Michigan</i> |
| Emily Conway
<i>Rifle, Division I
Texas Christian
University</i> | Quinn Crum
<i>Fencing, International</i> |
| Kara Cook
<i>Soccer, Club</i> | Deanna Culbreath
<i>Cross Country,
Division III</i> |
| Erin Cooper
<i>Soccer, Division I</i> | Andrea Cutler
<i>Ice Hockey, Division III
Middlebury College</i> |
| JayCee Cooper
<i>Powerlifting & Curling,
Professional</i> | Caroline Cutler
<i>Squash, Club
Bucknell University</i> |
| Madeleine Cousens
<i>Softball, Division I
Princeton University</i> | Crystal Dangerfield
<i>Basketball, Professional</i> |
| | Kimberly Davidson
<i>Soccer, Club</i> |

Appendix

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| Cayla Davis
<i>Soccer, Division I</i>
<i>Columbia University</i> | Kara Dempsey
<i>Rowing, Division I</i> |
| Lucy Davis
<i>Volleyball, Division III</i> | Julie Denney
<i>Swimming, Division III</i>
<i>Connecticut College</i> |
| Suzanne Davis
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>American University</i> | Susannah Dennis
<i>Soccer, Professional</i>
<i>Atlanta Silverbacks</i> |
| Megan Dawe
<i>Lacrosse, Club</i>
<i>University of California,</i>
<i>Santa Barbara</i> | Melati Devi
<i>Tennis, International</i> |
| Hanna Decker
<i>Rowing, Division I</i>
<i>Fordham University</i> | Gabrielle Diaz
<i>Gymnastics, Division I</i>
<i>North Carolina State</i>
<i>University</i> |
| Claire Dees
<i>Field Hockey, Division I</i> | Nicolette DiDia
<i>Soccer, High School</i> |
| Lucy Del Col
<i>Rowing, Division III</i>
<i>Bates College</i> | Meredith Doyle
<i>Soccer, Division III</i>
<i>Claremont McKenna</i>
<i>College</i> |
| Liv Dellanno
<i>Lacrosse, Division I</i>
<i>Siena College</i> | Alexa Droubay
<i>Tennis, High School</i>
<i>Viewpoint School</i> |
| | Jacqueline Dubrovich
<i>Fencing, Olympic</i> |

Appendix

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| Emily Duerr
<i>Soccer, Division I</i> | Kaitlyn Eaton
<i>Wheelchair Basketball,
Olympic</i> |
| Abby Dunkin
<i>Wheelchair Basketball,
Olympic Team USA</i> | Amanda Eby
<i>Diving, Olympic</i> |
| Lexi Dussi
<i>Soccer, Division III
Endicott College</i> | Kristi Edleson
<i>Swimming, Division I</i> |
| Shannon Dwyer
<i>Dance, Division I
University of Kentucky</i> | Darcy Ellsworth Yow
<i>Gymnastics, Ultimate
Frisbee, Club</i> |
| Grace Dzindolet
<i>Basketball, Division III
Springfield College</i> | Chloe Emch
<i>Volleyball, Division III
Washington University
in St. Louis</i> |
| Selina Eadie
<i>Lacrosse, Club
University of California,
Santa Barbara</i> | Talya Epstein
<i>Dance, Professional</i> |
| Sarah Eadie
<i>Lacrosse, Club
University of California,
Santa Barbara</i> | Lindsey Ericson
<i>Volleyball, Club</i> |
| Autumn Eakin
<i>Volleyball, Division III
Webster University</i> | Kathryn Espinosa
<i>Volleyball, High School</i> |
| | Annabel Evison
<i>Field Hockey, High
School</i> |

*Appendix***Nina Evison***Rowing, Division I
Yale University***Kathryn Ewald***Rugby, Running,
Division III
St. Joseph's University***Sydney Fallone***Swimming, Division III
St. Lawrence University***Lindsey Farella***Swimming,
International***Jessica Farrell***Track & Field, Division
I
Fordham University***Kylie Farrell***Track & Field, Division
I
Fordham University***Marlena Fejzo***Cross Country, Rugby,
Club***Alison Fisher***Lacrosse (Coach),
Division I
Lafayette College***Rebecca Fitton***Dance, Professional***Shelley Fluke***Waterski, Club***Laura Flynn***Soccer, Division I
Harvard University***Kay Foley***Swimming, Division I***Katie Friedlander***Swimming, Division I***Amy Friedrich-Karnik***Track & Field,
Division III
Pacific Lutheran
University***Darah Fuller***Equestrian, Club
Rhodes College*

Appendix

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|---|---|
| Kim Galleher
<i>Swimming, High School</i> | Tori Goyette
<i>Softball, Club</i> |
| Colleen Garrehy
<i>Soccer, Division I</i>
<i>Bucknell University</i> | Sarah Graddock
<i>Lacrosse (Coach),</i>
<i>Division I</i>
<i>University of Vermont</i> |
| Jocelyn Getgen
<i>Softball, Club</i> | Laurie Grafmiller
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>University of Arizona</i> |
| Yasmine Gharbaoui
<i>Soccer, Club</i> | Emily Grassett
<i>Basketball, Soccer,</i>
<i>Softball, Volleyball, High</i>
<i>School</i> |
| Lauren Gilbert
<i>Lacrosse, Division III</i>
<i>Kenyon College</i> | Alexa Gray
<i>Soccer, Division I</i>
<i>College of Charleston</i> |
| Nancy Glass
<i>Basketball, Division I</i>
<i>Furman University</i> | Tracy Green-Frager
<i>Soccer, High School</i> |
| Madison Glennie
<i>Golf, Division I</i> | Michelle Griglione
<i>Swimming, Professional</i> |
| Alyssa Godesky
<i>Triathlon, Professional</i> | Brittney Griner
<i>Basketball, Olympic</i> |
| Sydney Gonzalez
<i>Volleyball (Coach and</i>
<i>Athlete), Division I</i> | Elise Grossfield
<i>Rowing, Division III</i>
<i>Bates College</i> |

*Appendix***Annie Grotophorst**

*Lacrosse, Division III
University of Mary
Washington*

Elizabeth Gunther

*Bowling, Track & Field,
High School*

Olivia Gunther

*Marching Band, Track
& Field, High School*

Sara Haefeli

*Softball, Division I
Seton Hall University
& Pennsylvania State
University*

Anna Hagstrom

*Gymnastics & Ultimate
Frisbee, International*

Michelle Haitz

*Dance, Club
Bucknell University*

Katherine Hall

*Track & Field,
Division I
Princeton University*

Megan Hall

*Ice Hockey, Lacrosse,
Soccer, Division I
Harvard University*

Jordan Hamilton

Basketball, Division I

Whitney Hanson

*Tennis, Division III
Middlebury College*

Jzaniya Harriel

*Basketball, Division I
Stanford University*

Charlotte Hartman

*Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
Columbia University*

Malak Hassouna

*Swimming,
International*

Ella Hayes

*Field Hockey, Division I
University of Richmond*

*Appendix***Alexandra Hays**

*Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
Columbia University,
North Carolina State
University*

Lauren Hazzard

*Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
Bucknell University*

Amaris Hemmings

*Soccer, Division I
Columbia University*

Ashley Henderson

*Swimming, Division I
Bucknell University*

Rebecca Henson

*Basketball, Division III
Washington University*

Clare Hernandez

*Cross Country,
Division I
American University*

Tracey Hessel

Tennis, High School

Sarah Hickey

*Volleyball, Division I
College of William &
Mary*

Emily Hickmott

Soccer, Club

Alexandra Hill

*Rowing, Division III
Bates College*

Emitom Hillsman

Tennis, High School

Sydney Hofferth

Roller Derby, Club

Anna Hoffman

Basketball, Club

Michelle Hogan

*Swimming, Division I
University of
Pennsylvania*

Jessica Hom

*Softball, Division I
Bucknell University*

*Appendix***Elise Hooker**

*Cross Country,
Division I
American University*

Kayla Hryn

*Swimming, Division III
Johns Hopkins
University*

Emily Hooker

*Track & Field,
Division I
Miami University*

Cynthia Hulse

*Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
University of Akron,
Ohio*

Julie Horn

*Ice Hockey, Division II
Pennsylvania State
University*

Jane Hunter

*Rugby, Division I
Princeton University*

Claire Hoverman

*Cross Country, Soccer,
Track & Field,
Division III
Swarthmore College*

Lindsay Huston

*Softball, Division I
Stanford University*

Jennifer Howard

Soccer, High School

Lucia Ianello

*Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
American University*

Mariah Howlett

*Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
North Carolina State
University*

Elizabeth Iannotti

*Soccer, Track & Field,
Division III
Bowdoin College*

Lauren Iannotti

*Soccer, Division III
Colby College*

*Appendix***Lindsey Immel**

*Swimming, Division I
North Carolina State
University*

Meghan Ingrisano

*Field Hockey, Softball,
High School*

Laura Irei

Tennis, High School

Yana Izrailov

Tennis, High School

Lara Jackson

Swimming, Professional

Janet Jakobsen

*Track & Field,
Division I
Dartmouth College*

Erin Jankowski

*Track & Field,
Division I
Bucknell University*

Paola Jaramillo

*Soccer, High School
Ransom Everglades
School*

Laura Jetter

Volleyball, Club

Marcella Jimenez

Softball, High School

Abigail Johnson

*Track & Field,
High School
Kent Place School*

Allyson Johnson

*Field Hockey, Club
Duke University*

Amalya Johnson

*Soccer, Division I
Columbia University*

Ashleigh Johnson

*Water Polo, Olympic
Team USA*

Emily Johnson

*Field Hockey, Division I
Bucknell University*

Emma Johnson

*Cross Country, Rugby,
Soccer, Club*

Appendix

Victoria Jones <i>Lacrosse, High School</i>	Samantha Kanekuni <i>Lacrosse, Division I</i> <i>Binghamton University</i>
Rebecca Jordan-Young <i>Volleyball, High School</i>	Katherine Karustis <i>Rowing, Division I</i>
Emily Joselson <i>Gymnastics, High School</i>	Kate Kasabo <i>Volleyball, Division I</i> <i>College of William & Mary</i>
Meagan Jurevicius <i>Track & Field, Division I</i> <i>Princeton University</i>	Kelsy Kauffman <i>Field Hockey, Division I</i> <i>Bucknell University</i>
Grace Jurkovich <i>Rowing, Division III</i> <i>Bates College</i>	Ana Keene <i>Cross Country, Track & Field, Division I</i> <i>American University</i>
Ashley Kahler <i>Basketball, Division III</i> <i>Emory University</i>	Alexis Kejas <i>Soccer, Club</i>
Priyana Kalita <i>Tennis, International</i>	Madison Kejas <i>Lacrosse, High School</i>
Lena Kalotihos <i>Cross Country, Division III</i> <i>Sarah Lawrence College</i>	Erin Kelly <i>Field Hockey, Division I</i> <i>University of Pennsylvania</i>

Appendix

Heather Kendall
Swimming, Division I

Kate Kesselring
*Basketball, Track &
Field, Volleyball, Club*

Lee Kiefer
Fencing, Olympic

Liz Kim
*Golf, Division I
Ball State*

Leslie Kimerling
*Squash, Division I
University of
Pennsylvania*

Alix Klineman
*Beach Volleyball,
Olympic*

Susan King
*Soccer, Division II
South Dakota State and
University of Kansas*

Julie Klaff
*Basketball, Golf,
High School
New Trier High School*

Celeste Kmiotek
*Cross Country, Road
Races, Track & Field,
Club
Boston Road Runners*

Susan Knox
*Cheerleading,
High School*

Emily Koe
*Soccer, Division I
Columbia University*

Jaclyn Kogler
*Dance, Club
Hamilton College*

Cynthia Koppe
Dance, Professional

Breanna Kreutzer
*Lacrosse, Club
West Virginia University*

Avantika Krishna
Tennis, High School

Gwin Krouse
*Tennis, Volleyball,
Division III
Franklin & Marshall
College*

Appendix

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|--|--|
| Elizabeth Kunkel
<i>Swimming, Division III</i>
<i>Bryn Mawr College</i> | Kathryn Laughon
<i>Distance Running, High</i>
<i>School</i> |
| Lindsay la Fleur
<i>Tennis, Professional</i> | Jesse Leener
<i>Softball, Division III</i> |
| Alexandra Lafferty
<i>Volleyball (Coach), Club</i>
<i>The Dalton School</i> | Casey Legler
<i>Swimming, Olympic</i> |
| Jessie Laffey
<i>Fencing, International</i> | Carolyn Leslie
<i>Gymnastics, Division I</i>
<i>University of California,</i>
<i>Santa Barbara</i> |
| Emma Lalor
<i>Dance, Professional</i> | Carol Levine
<i>Tennis, Professional</i> |
| Stephanie Lamarre
<i>Skiing, Club</i>
<i>Princeton University</i> | Andrea Lewak
<i>Tennis, Division II</i>
<i>California State</i>
<i>University, Northridge</i> |
| Anne Lang
<i>Adventure Racing &</i>
<i>Ultrarunning, National</i> | Katey Lewicki
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>North Carolina State</i>
<i>University</i> |
| Deborah Larkin
<i>Tennis (Athlete &</i>
<i>Coach), Club</i> | Genevieve Li
<i>Dance, Professional</i> |
| Rachel Laufer
<i>Baseball, Softball,</i>
<i>International</i> | |

Appendix

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|---|---|
| Rachel Licata
<i>Rowing, Division III</i>
<i>Smith College</i> | Megan Lundy
<i>Soccer, Division III</i> |
| Meredith Lillie
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>University of the Pacific</i> | Samantha Lutz
<i>Lacrosse, Club</i>
<i>University of California,</i>
<i>Santa Barbara</i> |
| Lori Lindsey
<i>Soccer, Olympic</i> | Heather MacCausland
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>North Carolina State</i>
<i>University</i> |
| Margaret Liston
<i>Dance, Professional</i> | Katy Magill
<i>Track & Field,</i>
<i>Division III</i>
<i>Middlebury College</i> |
| Emily Long
<i>Soccer, Club</i> | Gloria Mahbubani
<i>Volleyball, High School</i> |
| Kate Long
<i>Basketball, Lacrosse,</i>
<i>High School</i> | Elena Malone
<i>Gymnastics, Club</i> |
| Sheila Lopez
<i>Soccer, High School</i> | Laura Mamo
<i>Soccer, Softball, Club</i> |
| Clarissa Lotson
<i>Rowing, Division I</i>
<i>Princeton University</i> | Taylor Mann
<i>Swimming, Division III</i> |
| Rebecca Luh
<i>Lacrosse, Club</i>
<i>Carleton College</i> | Patricio Manuel
<i>Boxing, Professional</i> |

Appendix

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|--|---|
| Maya Marder
<i>Soccer, Professional</i> | Kelly Matthews
<i>Volleyball, Division I
Princeton University</i> |
| Megan Margel
<i>Softball, Division III
Middlebury College</i> | Katelyn Maylor
<i>Kickball, Club</i> |
| Michelle Marion
<i>Soccer, Division III
Western University</i> | Kayla McClellan
<i>Dance, International</i> |
| Merideth Marsh
<i>Basketball (Athlete &
Coach), Professional</i> | Meghan McCormick
<i>Soccer, Club</i> |
| Hannah Marsing
<i>Rowing, Division I
Bucknell University</i> | Kaiya McCullough
<i>Soccer, Professional</i> |
| Miranda Martin
<i>Tennis, Division III
University of Mary
Washington</i> | Gabriella McDaniel
<i>Soccer, Club
University of San
Francisco</i> |
| Lisa Mason
<i>Mountain Biking,
Snowboarding,
International</i> | Alexandra McDevitt
<i>Volleyball (Athlete &
Coach), Division III</i> |
| Amanda Matthews
<i>Swimming, Division III
Smith College</i> | Annie McGinn
<i>Swimming, Division III</i> |
| | Kate McGrath
<i>Track & Field,
Division I
Bucknell University</i> |

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| Beth McKenzie
<i>Triathlon, Professional</i> | Maeve Mikulski
<i>Rowing, Division III</i>
<i>Bates College</i> |
| Meagan McIntyre
<i>Basketball, Cross</i>
<i>Country, Softball,</i>
<i>Division III</i> | Caroline Militello
<i>Soccer, Division I</i>
<i>Columbia University</i> |
| Katherine Medved
<i>Skiing, Professional</i> | Barbara Jane Miller
<i>Swimming, Olympic</i> |
| Judith Merzbach
<i>Track & Field, Division</i>
<i>III</i>
<i>Colby College</i> | Hannah Millner
<i>Tennis, High School</i> |
| Dianna Metzger
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>University of Arizona</i> | Chandler Miranda
<i>Swimming, Division III</i> |
| Amy Metzler Ritter
<i>Rowing, Division I</i>
<i>Yale University</i> | Michele Mitchell
<i>Diving, Olympic</i> |
| Clara Mokri
<i>Basketball, Division I</i>
<i>Yale University</i> | |
| Teagan Micah
<i>Soccer, Olympic</i> | Heather Monty
<i>Rowing, Division III</i> |
| Katherine Miceli
<i>Field Hockey, High</i>
<i>School</i>
<i>Henrico High School</i> | Kate Moore
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>North Carolina State</i>
<i>University</i> |

Appendix

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|---|---|
| Marisa Morakis
<i>Field Hockey, Division I</i>
<i>Bucknell University</i> | Lena Munzer
<i>Basketball, Division I</i> |
| Erica Moran
<i>Volleyball, Club</i> | Emma Muzzy
<i>Swimming, Division I</i>
<i>North Carolina State</i>
<i>University</i> |
| Katie Moran
<i>Lacrosse, Club</i>
<i>University of California,</i>
<i>Santa Barbara</i> | Nicolette Myers
<i>Softball, Division II</i>
<i>Newberry College</i> |
| Lisa Moran
<i>Soccer, High School</i> | National Women's
Soccer League Players
Association
<i>Soccer, Professional</i> |
| Sarah Moran
<i>Rowing, Division I</i> | Alanna Nawrocki
<i>Swimming, Division I</i> |
| Sarah Moran
<i>Sailing, Volleyball,</i>
<i>Division II</i>
<i>Eckerd College</i> | Mary Paige Nesfeder
<i>Track & Field,</i>
<i>Volleyball, Division III</i>
<i>Catholic University of</i>
<i>America</i> |
| Risa Moriarity
<i>Rowing, Division I</i> | |
| Chris Mosier
<i>Duathlon, International</i> | Natalie Neshat
<i>Soccer, Division I</i>
<i>Columbia University</i> |
| Maggi Muirhead
<i>Cycling (Athlete &</i>
<i>Trainer), Tennis,</i>
<i>Professional</i> | Sally Ness
<i>Tennis, Club</i>
<i>Tulane University</i> |

Appendix

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|---|---|
| Chiara Nevard
<i>Basketball, Division III</i>
<i>Kenyon College</i> | Meghan O’Leary
<i>Rowing, Olympic</i>
<i>Team USA</i> |
| Dana Nielsen
<i>Softball, Division I</i>
<i>Bucknell University</i> | Alison O’Neill
<i>Diving, Field Hockey,</i>
<i>Track & Field,</i>
<i>Division III</i>
<i>University of Chicago</i> |
| Eve Niquette
<i>Cross Country Running,</i>
<i>Cross Country Skiing,</i>
<i>High School</i>
<i>Burlington High School</i> | Mary O’Neill
<i>Diving, Swimming,</i>
<i>Division I</i>
<i>North Carolina State</i>
<i>University</i> |
| Paris Nix
<i>Volleyball, Division III</i>
<i>Washington University</i>
<i>in St. Louis</i> | Marisa O’Toole
<i>Softball, Division III</i> |
| Susan Northcutt
<i>Basketball, Club</i> | Pegeen Oerter
<i>Swimming, Club</i> |
| Wendy Northup
<i>Gymnastics,</i>
<i>High School</i> | Nneka Ogwumike
<i>Basketball, Professional</i>
<i>Los Angeles Sparks</i> |
| Claire Maree O’Bryan
<i>Basketball, Professional</i> | Michaela Olson
<i>Volleyball, High School</i> |
| Kathleen O’Day
<i>Cross Country, Track &</i>
<i>Field, Division III</i>
<i>St. Olaf College</i> | Sally Olson
<i>Field Hockey, Division I</i>
<i>Bucknell University</i> |

Appendix

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| Sophie Ossip
<i>Lacrosse, Division I</i> | Sarah Parker
<i>Softball, Swimming,
Track & Field,
High School</i> |
| Kattarina Oswaks
<i>Lacrosse, Division I
Long Island University
Brooklyn</i> | Kelsey Parsons
<i>Softball, Division III
Carleton College</i> |
| Linda Paaymans
<i>Basketball, Lacrosse,
Soccer, Division I
Yale University</i> | Molly Parsons
<i>Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
University of Richmond</i> |
| Shannon Paaymans
<i>Basketball, Soccer,
Volleyball, High School
Spanish Fort High
School</i> | Keelin Pattillo
<i>Soccer, Professional</i> |
| Quinn Paige
<i>Basketball, Division III
Westminster College</i> | Paige Patillo
<i>Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
University of Portland</i> |
| Ritu Pancholy
<i>Soccer, High School</i> | Alexandria Patton
<i>Lacrosse, Club
University of California,
Santa Barbara</i> |
| Madeleine Pape
<i>Track & Field, Olympics</i> | Bailey Peacock
<i>Soccer, Division I</i> |
| Grace Parker
<i>Dance, Club
University of Vermont</i> | Charlie Perham
<i>Baseball, Basketball,
Youth</i> |

Appendix

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|---|--|
| Christine Perham
<i>Swimming, Olympic</i> | Rachael Potter
<i>Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
American University</i> |
| Abigail Perkiss
<i>Adventure Racing, Cross
Country, Swimming,
International</i> | Nzingha Prescod
<i>Fencing, Olympic</i> |
| Susan Petruccelli
<i>Soccer, Division I
Harvard University</i> | Sedona Prince
<i>Basketball, Division I
University of Oregon</i> |
| Alex Peyton
<i>Softball, Division I
Princeton University</i> | Molly Pritz
<i>Rowing, Division III
Bates College</i> |
| Kayla Pietruszka
<i>Rowing, Division I
Loyola Marymount
University</i> | Greta Propp
<i>Basketball, Division III</i> |
| Kelsey Plum
<i>Basketball, Olympic</i> | Kim Quach
<i>Swimming, Water Polo,
Club</i> |
| Emma Polaski
<i>Ice Hockey, Professional</i> | Hannah Quinn
<i>Synchronized
Swimming, Club
Carleton College</i> |
| Rachel Posner
<i>Soccer, Division I
College of Charleston</i> | Katrina Radke
<i>Swimming, Olympic</i> |

Appendix

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|---|---|
| Kavita Ramdas
<i>Track & Field, High School</i> | Maya Reddy
<i>Golf, Professional</i> |
| Laura Rand
<i>Rowing, International</i> | Courtney Resch
<i>Basketball, Division III
Amherst College</i> |
| Robin Randolph
<i>Basketball, Club</i> | Susan Rheingold
<i>Lacrosse, Rugby,
Triathlon, Club
Dartmouth College</i> |
| Megan Rapinoe
<i>Soccer, Olympic
Team USA</i> | Kate Richards
<i>Rowing, Division III
Bates College</i> |
| Niveen Rasheed
<i>Basketball, Professional</i> | Katherine Richardson
Arnould
<i>Alpine Skiing,
International</i> |
| Brooke Rauber
<i>Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
North Carolina State
University</i> | Sophia Rintell
<i>Rowing, Division III
Bates College</i> |
| Will Rawls
<i>Dance, Swimming,
Tennis, Professional</i> | Megan Rispoli
<i>Volleyball, Division I</i> |
| Kylie Raymond
<i>Cross Country, Track &
Field, Division I
American University</i> | Gabriela Rivera
<i>Volleyball, Division II
Life University</i> |

Appendix

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| Giselle Rivera
<i>Soccer, High School</i> | Rachel Rubinstein
<i>Track & Field,
High School
Newton South High
School</i> |
| Meredith Robinson
<i>Gymnastics, Division I</i> | |
| Olivia Rodriguez
<i>Rowing, Soccer, Club</i> | Chrissy Rjiraorchai
<i>Golf, Karate,
High School</i> |
| Jacabed Rodriguez-Coss
<i>Basketball, Softball,
Volleyball, High School</i> | Nicole Rupnik
<i>Field Hockey, Division I
Bucknell University</i> |
| Liezl Romero
<i>Tennis, Club
Miami University
Middletown</i> | Aisling Ryan
<i>Rowing, Division III</i> |
| Samantha Rosette
<i>Soccer, Professional</i> | Cassy Sammarco
<i>Volleyball, Club</i> |
| April Ross
<i>Beach Volleyball,
Olympic</i> | Taylor Sandeman
<i>Basketball, Division III
University of St. Thomas</i> |
| Molly Roy
<i>Ultimate Frisbee,
Professional
DC Shadow Ultimate</i> | Julia Sands
<i>Cross Country,
High School
Oceanside High School</i> |
| | Paola Santos
<i>Tennis, High School</i> |

Appendix

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|--|---|
| Rachel Santos
<i>Rowing, Soccer,
Swimming, Division II</i> | Jasmine Sells
<i>Volleyball, Division III</i> |
| Becky Sauerbrunn
<i>Soccer, Professional
US Women's National
Soccer Team</i> | Monora Seth
<i>Lacrosse, Club
University of California,
Santa Barbara</i> |
| Naomi Scharlin
<i>Water Polo, Club
Wesleyan University</i> | Payal Shah
<i>Rugby, Division I
Swarthmore College</i> |
| Sarah Schell
<i>Basketball, Division III</i> | Lindsay Shaw
<i>Softball, Volleyball, Club
Campbell Hall High
School</i> |
| Lara Schenk
<i>Soccer, Professional</i> | Sydney Shaw
<i>Field Hockey, Lacrosse,
Division I
Stanford University</i> |
| Jessica Schildkraut
<i>Soccer, Division I
Columbia University</i> | Grace Sheble
<i>Swimming,
International</i> |
| Sydni Scott
<i>Track & Field,
Division I
Columbia University</i> | Kate Shoemaker
<i>Soccer, Division III
Bowdoin College</i> |
| Jen Seehof
<i>Swimming, Division III
Middlebury College</i> | Hali Sibilias
<i>Lacrosse, Division I</i> |

*Appendix***Sophia Siegel-Warren**

*Ice Hockey, Club
Carleton College*

Karen Smith

*Swimming, Division I
University of Arizona*

Kyra Silitch

*Tennis, Division III
Bowdoin College*

Lauren Snead

*Soccer, Division II
Central Washington
University*

Alison Simmons

*Rowing, Division III
Bates College*

Marjorie Snyder

*Field Hockey,
Division III*

Sara Noonan Simonds

*Lacrosse, Soccer,
Division I
Harvard University*

Madelyn Son

*Track & Field,
Division III
Kenyon College*

Amber Sinicrope

*Basketball, Ultimate
Frisbee, International*

Paula Sorić

*Track & Field,
Division III
Kenyon College*

AJ Sion

*Lacrosse, Division III
Kenyon College*

Allison Spencer

*Soccer, Division I
Columbia University*

Delia Sipe

*Track & Field,
Division I
Bucknell University*

Jaclyn Spencer

*Swimming, Division I
Columbia University*

Abbey Skinner

*Basketball, Division III
Amherst College*

Appendix

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|---|--|
| Elizabeth Staebler
<i>Endurance Running,
Triathlons, High School</i> | Breanna Stewart
<i>Basketball, Olympic</i> |
| Alexis Stagnitta
<i>Cheerleading,
Lacrosse, Club</i> | Jazmyn Stokes
<i>Softball, Division I</i> |
| Diane Stalder
<i>Tennis, Professional</i> | Sara Taffel
<i>Fencing, International
USA National Team</i> |
| Alden Standley
<i>Volleyball, Division III
Washington University
in St. Louis</i> | Clara Tate
<i>Diving, Swimming,
Division I</i> |
| Erin Steckler
<i>Lacrosse, Soccer,
International</i> | Diana Taurasi
<i>Basketball, Professional</i> |
| Kelly Stevens
<i>Soccer, Club</i> | Penny Taylor
<i>Basketball, Olympic</i> |
| Harper Stewart
<i>Track & Field,
Division I</i> | Constance Thames
<i>Basketball, Golf, Track
& Field, Club</i> |
| Laurie Stewart
<i>Adventure Racing,
Soccer, Ultra Running,
Club</i> | Shannon Theisen
<i>Tennis, Division II
University of California,
San Diego</i> |
| | Ava Todd
<i>Tennis, Division I
Davidson College</i> |

Appendix

- Jaime Todd-Gher**
Gymnastics, Division I
University of California,
Santa Barbara
- Carlisle Topping**
Soccer, Division I
Columbia University
- Bronwyn Towle**
Field Hockey, High
School
- Hillary Tribbs**
Soccer (Athlete & Coach),
Semi-Professional
- Kristen Tsutsui**
Track & Field,
Division III
- Zoe Unruh**
Basketball, Division III
Washington University
in St. Louis
- Megan Uren**
Basketball, Cross
Country, Gymnastics,
Soccer, Track & Field,
Volleyball, Division III
- Rebecca Van Dyck**
Soccer, Division III
- Jana Van Gytenbeek**
Basketball, Division I
Stanford University
- Eliza van Lennep**
Rowing, Division III
- Bethany VanderPloeg**
Track & Field,
Division I
Smith College
- Maya Virdell**
Track & Field,
Division III
- Sandra Vivas**
Basketball, Volleyball,
Division I
Occidental College &
University of Southern
California
- Rebecca Waldo**
Rowing, Division III
Bates College
- Ingrid Walla**
Basketball, High School

Appendix

Whitney Walton
*Cheerleading, High
School*

Halsey Ward
*Basketball,
International*

Charity Warner
*Lacrosse, Division I
University of Vermont*

Rebekah Warner
*Lacrosse, Club
Monroe Community
College*

Natalie Waterhouse
*Track & Field,
Division I
Bucknell University*

Hillary Weachter
Basketball, High School

Noa Weiss
Dance, Professional

Madeline Wendt
*Nordic Skiing,
Swimming, Division I
Williams College
(Athlete) & Harvard
University (Coach)*

Emma Wheeler
*Rowing, Division III
Bates College*

Joan Whelan
*Soccer, Division I
Harvard University*

Maura Whelan
*Field Hockey,
High School*

Chelsea White
Swimming, Club

Kate White
*Adventure Racing, Ultra
Running, High School*

Ashley Wigod
Soccer, Professional

Amelia Wilhelm
Rowing, Division III

Appendix

Janine Williams
Volleyball, Division I
University of Florida

Chelsea Wolfe
Cycling, Olympic
Team USA

Jordan Williams
Volleyball, Club
Rutgers University

**Women's National
Basketball Players
Association**
Basketball, Professional

Lynn Williams
Soccer, Olympic
Team USA

Erika Wong
Fencing, Division III
Johns Hopkins
University

Anna Wills
Field Hockey, Division I
Bucknell University

Jessica Woods
Running, Division III
Carnegie Mellon
University

Kate Wilson
Cross Country,
Swimming, Division I
Brown University

Ashley Wynne
Cheerleading, Club

Amelia Winn
Softball, High School

Kellie York
Field Hockey, Division I
University of California,
Berkeley

Meghan Winters
Basketball, Division I
Gonzaga University

Libby Woffindin
Volleyball, Division II

Danielle Young
Soccer, Professional

Appendix

Lauren Young

*Rugby, Division II
Western Oregon University*

Ollie Young

*Rowing, Division III
Bates College*

Julia Zachgo

*Track & Field,
Division I
North Carolina State
University*

Sophia Ziemian

*Cross Country, Track
& Field, International*

Isabel Zimmermann

*Cross Country, Track
& Field, Division I
North Carolina State
University*

Brittany Zoll

*Tennis, Division III
Dickinson College*

Ashton Zuburg

Diving, Division I