

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JANE JONES, *et al.*,

*Plaintiffs,*

v.

PAMELA J. BONDI, *in her official capacity*  
*as Attorney General of the United States, et*  
*al.*,

*Defendants.*

Case No. 1:25-cv-401-RCL

**ORDER**

This Court entered two preliminary injunctions in this dispute on February 24, 2025 [ECF No. 28] and March 3, 2025 [ECF No. 46]. These injunctions will expire on May 25, 2025 and June 1, 2025, respectively.

On May 16, 2025, the plaintiffs moved for the Court to enter a new preliminary injunction, providing the same relief as the prior injunctions, to begin on May 25, 2025 and end on August 23, 2025. *See* Mot. for Renewed Preliminary Injunction, ECF No. 68. The defendants indicated in their own Motion to Stay Proceedings that they do not oppose extending the preliminary injunction. *See* Mot. to Stay Proceedings 2 n.1, ECF No. 65 (“If Plaintiffs move to renew these two preliminary injunctions for 90 days, Defendants would not oppose it.”). Neither is the Court aware of any newly discovered factual circumstances that would necessitate a reassessment of the Court’s prior holding that the plaintiffs have met their burden for preliminary injunctive relief or a reevaluation of the terms of that relief.

Therefore, upon consideration of the unopposed Motion for a Renewed Preliminary Injunction and the entire record herein, it is hereby

**ORDERED** that the plaintiffs' Motion is **GRANTED**; and it is further

**ORDERED** that the defendants are hereby enjoined from implementing Sections 4(a) and 4(c) of Executive Order 14168 against the plaintiffs in this action for the period from May 25, 2025 to August 23, 2025; and it is further

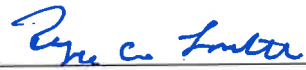
**ORDERED** that, for that period, the defendants shall maintain and continue the plaintiffs Jane Jones, Amy Jones, Donna Jones, Carla Jones, and Barbara Jones' housing status in women's facilities and shall continue to provide their gender dysphoria treatment as it existed immediately prior to January 20, 2025.

In accordance with the Prison Litigation Reform Act, the Court finds that this preliminary injunction is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the harm that the Court finds requires preliminary relief, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct that harm. 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(2). The plaintiffs have shown a substantial likelihood of success on their claims that implementation of sections 4(a) and 4(c) as to them is or would be unlawful and is causing or would cause them immediate, irreparable harm. Because applying Sections 4(a) and 4(c) to the plaintiffs would cause this serious and irreparable harm, a preliminary injunction preventing the implementation of those sections as to the plaintiffs is necessary to correct the harm and is the least intrusive means necessary to do so. Furthermore, because this preliminary injunction prevents the implementation of only those sections of the Order for which the plaintiffs have demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits and immediate, irreparable harm if a preliminary injunction is not entered, this Order extends no further than necessary to correct the harm that requires this preliminary relief.

Finally, this Court has considered any adverse impact on public safety or on the operation of the criminal justice system caused by this relief and has given substantial weight to such

impacts. *Id.* After this consideration, the Court has concluded and so finds that no adverse impacts on public safety or the operation of the criminal justice system will result from maintaining the status quo of the plaintiffs' medical care and housing status while this litigation proceeds.

Date: May 22, 2025

  
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Royce C. Lamberth  
United States District Judge