

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MARIA MOE,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

**DONALD TRUMP**, *in his official capacity*  
*as President of the United States, et al.,*

*Defendants.*

**Case No. 1:25-cv-00653-RCL**

**ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

This Court entered a preliminary injunction in this dispute on May 22, 2025 [ECF No. 84]. The injunction will expire on August 23, 2025.

On August 18, 2025, the plaintiff moved for the Court to enter a new preliminary injunction, providing the same relief as in the May 22 injunction, to begin on August 23, 2025, and end on November 21, 2025. The defendants do not oppose the plaintiff's motion for a renewed preliminary injunction. There are no newly discovered factual circumstances that necessitate a reassessment of this Court's prior holding that the plaintiff has met her burden for preliminary injunctive relief or a reevaluation of the terms of that relief. Plaintiff continues to meet her burden to prove preliminary injunctive relief is warranted.

Therefore, upon consideration of Plaintiff's Motion for Renewed Preliminary Injunction and the entire record herein, it is hereby

**ORDERED** that the plaintiff's 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 plaintiff for the period of August 23, 2025 to November 21, 2025; and it is further

**ORDERED** that, for the period of August 23, 2025 to November 21, 2025, the defendants shall maintain and continue plaintiff's housing status in a women's facility and shall continue to

provide her gender dysphoria treatment as it existed immediately prior to January 20, 2025.

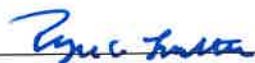
In accordance with the Prison Litigation Reform Act, the Court finds that this preliminary injunction is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the harm that the Court finds requires preliminary relief, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct that harm. 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(2). Plaintiff has shown a substantial likelihood of success on her claim that implementation of sections 4(a) and 4(c) is or would be unlawful and is causing or would cause her immediate, irreparable harm. Because applying Sections 4(a) and 4(c) to Plaintiff would cause this serious and irreparable harm, a preliminary injunction preventing the implementation of those sections 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 Plaintiff has 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 Plaintiff's medical care and housing status while this litigation proceeds.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: August 20, 2025

11:45 a.m.

  
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Royce C. Lamberth  
United States District Judge