

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-00401-RCL

ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

This Court entered a preliminary injunction in this dispute on May 22, 2025 [ECF No. 69]. The injunction will expire on August 23, 2025.

On August 18, 2025, the plaintiffs 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 plaintiffs' 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 plaintiffs have met their burden for preliminary injunctive relief or a reevaluation of the terms of that relief. Plaintiffs continue to meet their burden to prove preliminary injunctive relief is warranted.

Therefore, upon consideration of Plaintiffs' Motion for 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 any plaintiff in this action 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 plaintiffs Jane Jones, Amy Jones, Barbara Jones, Carla Jones, and Donna 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). Plaintiffs have shown a substantial likelihood of success on their claims that implementation of sections 4(a) and 4(c) is or would be unlawful and is causing or would cause them immediate, irreparable harm. Because applying Sections 4(a) and 4(c) to Plaintiffs 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 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 Plaintiffs' medical care and housing status while this litigation proceeds.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: August 20, 2025
11:45 a.m.



Royce C. Lamberth
United States District Judge