

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

ROCHELLE GARZA, as guardian ad litem to)	
unaccompanied minor J.D., on behalf of)	
herself and others similarly situated, <i>et. al.</i> ,)	
)	No. 17-cv-02122-TSC
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	
)	
ERIC D. HARGAN, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 and Local Rule 65.1, Plaintiffs Jane Roe and Jane Poe hereby apply for the issuance of an order temporarily restraining Defendants (along with their respective successors in office, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and anyone acting in concert with them) from, *inter alia*, interfering with or obstructing Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s access to abortion; forcing, coercing, or requiring Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to obtain “counseling” from an anti-abortion entity, including a crisis pregnancy center or “pregnancy resource center” either before or after their abortions; forcing, coercing, or requiring Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to notify anyone of their abortion decision, either before or after their abortions; disclosing Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s abortion decision themselves, either before or after their abortions, to her family or immigration sponsors; coercing or attempting to “persuade” Ms. Roe and Ms. Doe to carry their pregnancies to term; or retaliating against Ms. Roe and Ms. Doe and the shelter staff who assist them based on their decision to have an abortion and their assistance, respectively.

This motion is based on the memorandum of points and authorities submitted herewith, all declarations, pleadings and filings filed in this action, and such oral arguments and evidence as may be presented at a hearing on the motion.

The grounds for this application are that Defendants' actions and policies violate Ms. Roe's and Ms. Doe's rights under the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, insofar as these actions and policies unlawfully violate Ms. Roe's and Ms. Doe's rights to privacy, liberty and informational privacy, and rights against compelled speech; that Ms. Roe and Ms. Doe will suffer irreparable injury if the Defendants are not enjoined; that Defendants will not be injured if a temporary restraining order issues; and that the public interest favors the issuance of a temporary restraining order.

December 15, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Arthur B. Spitzer

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**Admitted pro hac vice*

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**PLAINTIFFS JANE ROE’S AND JANE POE’S MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
THEIR APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER**

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Jane Roe and Jane Poe seek a temporary restraining order (TRO) to prohibit the federal government from continuing to block them from obtaining an abortion. Both are 17-year-old unaccompanied immigrant minors who are currently in the federal government’s legal custody, living in government-funded shelters.¹ Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe are pregnant and are resolute in their desire to have an abortion. Nevertheless, as a result of Defendants’ continued enforcement of their policy of ensuring that all pregnant minors in their custody continue their pregnancies, even against their will, both of these women are being blocked from exercising their constitutionally protected decisions.

Ms. Roe learned she was pregnant approximately three weeks ago and, after being counseled about her options, asked for an abortion. Similarly, Ms. Poe requested an abortion last

¹ Plaintiffs’ motion for Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to proceed using pseudonyms to protect their privacy has been filed simultaneously with this motion.

week after having been informed by her doctor that she is quickly approaching the point in her pregnancy after which she will no longer be able to obtain an abortion in the state where she is located. To date, however, Defendants have not permitted either Ms. Roe's shelter or Ms. Poe's shelter to allow Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to access abortion. Absent an immediate temporary restraining order, Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe will both be pushed further into their pregnancies, increasing the risks associated with the abortion procedure, and, if the Court does not intervene, Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe will be forced to carry to term against their will.²

This Court has already considered the parties' arguments as to the Plaintiffs' likelihood of success in their constitutional challenge to Defendants' no-abortion policy. It has already balanced the irreparable harm to a minor from being unduly delayed and/or blocked from effectuating her abortion decision against any alleged harm to Defendants, and it has already considered the public interest. Having done all of this, this Court issued a TRO to prevent Defendants from interfering with or obstructing Plaintiff Jane Doe's access to abortion. Order (ECF No. 20).³ The same factors that counseled in favor of granting that relief to Ms. Doe support doing the same with respect to Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe. Accordingly, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court similarly issue an immediate temporary restraining order prohibiting

² Plaintiffs' motions for class certification and for a preliminary injunction on behalf of the class to prohibit Defendants from interfering with and obstructing access to abortion for unaccompanied immigrant minors are fully briefed. *See* Pl.'s Mot. for Prelim. Inj. (ECF No. 5); Pl.'s Mem. in Supp. of TRO & Prelim. Inj. (ECF No. 5-1); Pl.'s Reply in Supp. of TRO & Prelim. Inj.; Defs.' Opp. to TRO & Prelim. Inj. (ECF No. 10); Pl.'s Mot. in Supp. of Class Cert. (ECF No. 18); Defs.' Opp. to Pl.'s Mot. for Class Cert (ECF No. 53); Pl.'s Reply in Supp. of Class Cert (ECF No. 56). In absence of a preliminary injunction, Defendants have continued to enforce their unconstitutional no abortion policy against minors in their care, including Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe.

³ Defendants appealed the TRO this Court entered for Jane Doe to the D.C. Circuit. The D.C. Circuit *en banc* denied the government's emergency request for a stay, concluding that the government had "not met the stringent requirements for a stay pending appeal." *See Garza v. Hagan*, 874 F.3d 735, 736 (D.C. Cir. 2017).

Defendants from further obstructing or interfering with Ms. Roe's and Ms. Poe's ability to exercise their fundamental right to obtain an abortion.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

In March of 2017 Defendants established a policy of prohibiting all federally funded shelters from "taking 'any action that facilitates' abortion access for unaccompanied minors absent 'direction and approval from the Director of the ORR.'" *See* Findings of Fact in Supp. of Amended TRO ¶ 5 (ECF No. 30).⁴ Defendants are currently applying this policy to block Jane Roe and Jane Doe from exercising their constitutionally protected rights. Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe are both 17 years old and arrived in the U.S. from their home countries without their parents. *See* Ex. 1, Decl. of J.R. ¶¶ 2-3. Both minors have been placed in an ORR-funded shelter. *Id.* ¶ 4.

Ms. Roe learned that she was pregnant on November 21, 2017, during a medical examination, and—after having been informed of all her options by her doctor—decided to have an abortion. Ex. 1, Decl. of J.R. ¶ 5. She requested that the doctor and the shelter provide her with access to an abortion. *Id.* Despite this request, and her continued insistence that she wants an abortion, Defendants have refused to grant consent for her shelter to provide her with access an abortion provider. *Id.* ¶¶ 6, 9.

Similarly, after having been informed by her doctor that she is now in her second trimester of pregnancy and after having discussed her options with her doctor, including abortion, Ms. Poe decided to have an abortion. Like Ms. Roe, she has also asked the doctor and her shelter for access to abortion. And like Ms. Roe, to date she has not been allowed to access an abortion provider.

⁴ Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the facts submitted in support of their Application for a TRO and Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (ECF Nos. 3, 5).

Defendants' actions have already caused Ms. Roe to delay her abortion by several weeks. Ms. Poe is in her second trimester of pregnancy and is quickly approaching the point at which abortion will no longer be option; accordingly any further delay (however minimal) risks stripping her of her constitutional right to abortion. Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court prohibit Defendants from forcing these minors to remain pregnant against their will any longer.

ARGUMENT

To obtain a preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order, a plaintiff must establish (1) “that [s]he is likely to succeed on the merits,” (2) “that [s]he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief,” (3) “that the balance of equities tips in [her] favor,” and (4) “that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter v. Nat’l Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008); *Singh v. Carter*, 168 F. Supp. 3d 216, 223 (D.D.C. 2016) (standards for issuing a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction are “the same” and can therefore be analyzed together). Courts in this Circuit have traditionally applied these factors on a “sliding scale,” where a stronger showing on some factors can compensate for a weaker showing on others. *See, e.g., Davenport v. Int’l Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 166 F.3d 356, 360 (D.C. Cir. 1999). It has been suggested, but not decided, that a likelihood of success on the merits may be required. *See Sherley v. Sebelius*, 644 F.3d 388, 392–93 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (citing *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20-22). Under either approach, Plaintiffs make the necessary showing here.

I. Plaintiffs Jane Roe and Jane Poe Are Likely to Succeed on the Merits of Their Claims.

A. Defendants’ Conduct Violates Jane Roe’s and Jane Poe’s Fifth and First Amendment Rights.

1. Defendants Cannot Block Jane Roe and Jane Poe From Accessing Abortion.

As in the Jane Doe case, *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) and its progeny, *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), and *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*, 136 S. Ct. 2292, 2309 (2016), control here. These Supreme Court cases make clear that government may not place a “substantial obstacle” in the path of women seeking abortion. *Whole Woman's Health*, 136 S. Ct. at 2309. Defendants’ policy of blocking minors from accessing abortion goes beyond imposing a substantial obstacle—it outright prohibits minors from exercising their right to decide to terminate their pregnancies before viability. Such a prohibition is blatantly unconstitutional under binding Supreme Court precedent. *See, e.g., Casey*, 505 U.S. at 871 (a “woman’s right to terminate her pregnancy before viability” is “a rule of law and a component of liberty we cannot renounce”).

Defendants are once again violating binding Supreme Court precedent here by refusing to allow Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to obtain an abortion. As was the case with Ms. Doe, Defendants are exercising their veto power over Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s constitutionally protected abortion decisions by refusing to allow them to access an abortion. As was the case with Ms. Doe, there is no reason that remotely passes constitutional muster for Defendants to be doing so. Nevertheless, Defendants persist in enforcing their blatantly unconstitutional policy against Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe, refusing to permit them to access abortion care in direct violation of the Fifth Amendment.

2. Defendants Cannot Force Jane Roe and Jane Poe To (Or to Disclose Themselves) Their Pregnancy Decisions to Others Without Their Consent.

As Plaintiffs have explained, Defendants’ infringement of minors’ constitutional rights goes beyond blocking their ability to access abortion. Defendants’ policy also requires minors to tell parents and/or sponsors about their pregnancies and abortion decisions even if they do not wish to do so—otherwise Defendants will tell those parents and sponsors themselves over the minors’ objections—and compels minors to attend “life-affirming” spiritual counseling. *See,*

e.g., Pl.’s Mem. in Supp. of TRO & Prelim. Inj. 11-14 (ECF No. 5-1); Exs. A-I to Decl. of B. Amiri in Supp. of TRO & Prelim. Inj. (ECF Nos. 5-3 – 5-12); Pl.’s Mot. for Class Cert. (ECF No. 18); Pl.’s Reply in Supp. of Class Cert. (ECF No. 56). As set forth in Plaintiffs’ prior briefings, these aspects of Defendants’ policy also violate minors’ Fifth and First Amendment rights. Pl.’s Mem. in Supp. of TRO & Prelim. Inj. (ECF No. 5-1) 11-14. Given that Defendants continue to enforce their unconstitutional policy against pregnant minors in their care, Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe are at risk of being subjected to these aspects of the policy. Accordingly, like Plaintiff Jane Doe before them, Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe are likely to succeed on Fifth and First Amendment claims.

C. Jane Roe and Jane Poe Will Suffer Irreparable Injury Unless Defendants Are Enjoined.

Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe will suffer immediate and irreparable harm if this Court does not require Defendants to provide them with immediate access to the abortion care they seek. As Plaintiffs have explained, time is “of the essence in an abortion decision.” *H.L. v. Matheson*, 450 U.S. 398, 412 (1981); *see* Pl.’s Mem. in Supp. of TRO & Prelim Inj. (ECF No. 5-1) 14-15. This is both because the medical risks associated with the abortion procedure increase as the pregnancy progresses and because delaying a woman from accessing abortion care past a certain point in her pregnancy will strip her of her right to choose entirely. *See* Pl.’s Mem. in Supp. of TRO & Prelim Inj. (ECF No. 5-1) 14-15; *Williams v. Zbaraz*, 442 U.S. 1309, 1314–15 (1979) (Stevens, J., sitting as Circuit Justice) (increased risk of “maternal morbidity and mortality” supports claim of irreparable injury).

Like Plaintiff Jane Doe before them, Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe face irreparable harm if they are not granted the relief they seek. Each day that goes by is another day that Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe are forced by Defendants to remain pregnant against their will. Although abortion is safe

throughout pregnancy, the risks do increase as the pregnancy advances. The irreparable harm to Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe will only increase if Defendants are permitted to continue to block them from exercising their right, to the point where they are forced to carry to term against their will. They will also be irreparably harmed if they are forced to tell (or if Defendants tell) family members, sponsors and other third parties that they are seeking or having obtained an abortion and if they are forced to be “counseled” by a religious entity in violation of their First Amendment rights. *See* Pl.’s Mem. in Supp. of TRO & Prelim. Inj. 15-16 (ECF No. 5-1).

D. The Balance of Harm Strongly Favors Plaintiffs.

In contrast to the irreparable harm Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe face absent relief, as this Court found in the case of Jane Doe, Defendants “will not be harmed if [a TRO] is issued.” Order at 1 (ECF No. 20). Defendants have no legal right to override Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s constitutional right to choose whether to carry a pregnancy to term by prohibiting them from attending abortion appointments absent the “consent” they withhold. Private funds will be used to pay for both Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s procedures and shelter staff will transport Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to abortion providers. In other words, the costs are covered, the logistics related to the transfer of Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to their respective abortion providers will be handled by their shelters, and any necessary post-procedure care will be handled by the shelters in conjunction with Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s medical providers. Once again, Defendants are being asked only to refrain from prohibiting those willing to help Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe effectuate their constitutional rights from doing so. *See* Pl.’s Mem. in Supp. of TRO & Prelim. Inj. 16 (ECF No. 5-1). Accordingly, once again, Defendants simply cannot claim that they suffer any harm from allowing Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to access the care that they seek and to which they are constitutionally entitled.

E. A TRO Serves the Public Interest.

Finally, the public interest will be served by issuing a TRO here. “It is always in the public interest to prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights.” *Simms v. District of Columbia*, 872 F. Supp. 2d 90, 105 (D.D.C. 2012) (quoting *Abdah v. Bush*, No. 04-cv-1254, 2005 WL 711814 at *6 (D.D.C. Mar. 29, 2005)); accord *Lamprecht v. F.C.C.*, 958 F.2d 382, 390 (D.C. Cir. 1992) (“a [government] policy that is unconstitutional would inherently conflict with the public interest”); see also *Arizona Dream Act Coal. v. Brewer*, 855 F.3d 957, 978 (9th Cir. 2017); *Newsom ex rel. Newsom v. Albemarle Cty. Sch. Bd.*, 354 F.3d 249, 261 (4th Cir. 2003) (“Surely, upholding constitutional rights serves the public interest.”); *Planned Parenthood Ass’n of City of Cincinnati, Inc. v. City of Cincinnati*, 822 F.2d 1390, 1400 (6th Cir. 1987) (“the public is certainly interested in the prevention of enforcement of ordinances which may be unconstitutional”); *Carey v. Klutznick*, 637 F.2d 834, 839 (2d Cir. 1980) (“the public interest ... requires obedience to the Constitution”). As in Jane Doe’s case, there is no conceivable way the public interest will be adversely affected by protecting Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s choice to terminate their pregnancies, the most private and intimate of decisions. Indeed, the opposite is true: The public interest will be served by ending this violation of Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s constitutional rights.

CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that this Court issue a temporary restraining order prohibiting the Defendants from continuing to interfere with Jane Roe’s and Jane Poe’s right to obtain an abortion.

DATED: December 15, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Arthur B. Spitzer

Arthur B. Spitzer (D.C. Bar No. 235960)
Scott Michelman (D.C. Bar No. 1006945)

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**Admitted pro hac vice*

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Exhibit 1

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROCHELLE GARZA, as guardian ad litem to)
unaccompanied minor J.D., on behalf of)
herself and others similarly situated, *et al.*)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

ERIC D. HARGAN, *et al.*,)

Defendants.)

Civil No. 17-cv-02122-TSC

Declaration of [REDACTED]

I, [REDACTED] do hereby depose and state as follows:

1. I submit this declaration in support of my motion for a temporary restraining order.
2. I came to the United States from my home country without my parents.
3. I am 17 years old.
4. I was detained upon arrival, and I am currently in an ORR shelter.
5. During a medical examination on November 21, I learned I was pregnant. The doctor who told me that I was pregnant discussed my options with me, including abortion. After listening to the options, I decided to have an abortion, and asked the doctor and my shelter for access to abortion. I decided to have a medication abortion.
6. To date, I have not been allowed access to an abortion provider.
7. I am now approximately 10 weeks pregnant. I understand that my pregnancy has progressed too far for a medication abortion.
8. I would like to obtain an abortion as soon as possible.
9. I do not want to be forced to carry a pregnancy to term against my will.

CONFIDENTIAL

10. I do not want to proceed in court using my real name because I fear retaliation because I am seeking an abortion. I do not want people to know that I am seeking an abortion.
11. I agree to be a class representative for similarly situated individuals.
12. This declaration has been translated for me so that I know its contents and it states the truth.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 14, 2017

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] a/k/a Jane Roe (J.R.)

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)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	

[PROPOSED]
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

Upon consideration of Plaintiffs' Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and any opposition, reply, and the entire record in this case;

It appears to the Court that: (1) Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their action; (2) if Defendants are not immediately restrained from prohibiting shelter staff from transporting Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to abortion facilities or otherwise interfering with or obstructing their access to an abortion, Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe will both suffer irreparable injury in the form of, at a minimum, increased risk to their health, and perhaps the permanent inability to obtain a desired abortion to which they are legally entitled; (3) the Defendants will not be harmed if such an order is issued; and (4) the public interest favors the entry of such an order. It is, therefore,

ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Application for a Temporary Restraining Order is hereby GRANTED, and that Defendants Eric Hargan, Steven Wagner, and Scott Lloyd (along with their respective successors in office, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and anyone acting in concert with them) are, for fourteen days from the date shown below, hereby:

1. Required to transport Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe—or allow Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to be transported—promptly and without delay, on such dates, including today, to an abortion provider, in order to obtain any pregnancy or abortion-related medical care and to obtain the abortion procedure itself, in accordance with the abortion providers’ availability and any medical requirements.

2. Temporarily restrained from interfering with or obstructing Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s access to abortion counseling or an abortion;

3. Temporarily restrained from forcing Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe to reveal the fact of their pregnancies and their abortion decisions to anyone, and from revealing those decisions to anyone themselves;

4. Temporarily restrained from retaliating against Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe based on their decisions to have an abortion;

5. Temporarily restrained from retaliating or threatening to retaliate against the contractors that operate the shelters where Ms. Roe and Ms. Poe currently reside for any actions that those contractors or shelters have taken or may take in facilitating Ms. Roe’s and Ms. Poe’s ability to access pregnancy and abortion-related medical care and an abortion.

It is further ORDERED that Plaintiffs shall not be required to furnish security for costs. Failure to comply with the terms of this Order may result in a finding of contempt.

Date: December ____, 2017

TANYA S. CHUTKAN
United States District Judge