

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

**CASE NO. 25-25088-CIV-MARTINEZ/Sanchez**

**GOYARD ST-HONORE,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**THE INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS  
ENTITIES, AND UNINCORPORATED  
ASSOCIATIONS IDENTIFIED ON  
SCHEDULE A,**

Defendants.

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**ORDER**

**THIS CAUSE** came before the Court on Plaintiff, Goyard St-Honore’s Second Motion to Extend Temporary Restraining Order until the Court rules on Plaintiff’s Renewed Motion for Preliminary Injunction [ECF No. 28]. On November 19, 2025, the Court entered a TRO [ECF No. 10] against Defendants. (*See id.*). Seven days later, Plaintiff moved to extend the TRO (*see* Mot. to Extend TRO . . . [ECF No. 19]), and the Court granted the extension through December 16, 2025 (*see* Dec. 2, 2025 Order [ECF No. 21]). Plaintiff now seeks an additional extension of the TRO (*see generally* Mot.), to allow the Court to rule on the Renewed Motion for Entry of Preliminary Injunction [ECF No. 27].

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b), a temporary restraining order “expires at the time after entry — not to exceed 14 days — . . . unless . . . the court, for good cause, extends it for a like period or the adverse party consents to a longer extension.” *Id.* (alterations added). The Court originally issued the TRO, providing relief for 14 days (*see generally* TRO), and extended it for an additional 14 days (*see generally* Dec. 2, 2025 Order). Therefore, by December 16, 2025, the TRO will have reached the maximum duration allowed under Rule 65. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.

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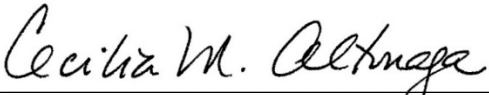
65(b). A “TRO that is continued beyond the time permissible under Rule 65 should be treated as a preliminary injunction.” *Future Metals LLC v. Ruggiero*, No. 21-cv-60114, 2021 WL 1701568, at \*13 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 13, 2021), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 21-cv-60114, 2021 WL 1699877 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 28, 2021) (citations and quotation marks omitted); *see also Levine v. Comcoa Ltd.*, 70 F.3d 1191, 1193 (11th Cir. 1995) (citation omitted).

But before a TRO can convert into a preliminary injunction, the opposing party must be afforded the opportunity to be heard. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(a)*. Indeed, “the purpose of Rule 65’s notice requirement is to provide the party opposing the preliminary injunction with a ‘fair opportunity to oppose the application and to prepare for such opposition.’” *McDonald’s Corp. v. Robertson*, 147 F.3d 1301, 1311 (11th Cir. July 28, 1998) (quoting *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 415 U.S. 423, 432 n. 7 (1974)). And “[t]he sufficiency of notice prior to the issuance of a preliminary injunction is a matter left within the discretion of the trial court.” *United States v. Ala.*, 791 F.2d 1450, 1458 (11th Cir. 1986) (alteration added; citation omitted).

The Court will not grant the extension because such an extension would convert the TRO into a preliminary injunction, and Defendants have not been provided a sufficient opportunity to be heard.

Accordingly, it is **ORDERED AND ADJUDGED** that Plaintiff, Goyard St-Honore’s Second Motion to Extend Temporary Restraining Order until the Court rules on Plaintiff’s Renewed Motion for Preliminary Injunction [ECF No. 28] is **DENIED**.

**DONE AND ORDERED** in Miami, Florida, this 15th day of December 2025.

  
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**CECILIA M. ALTONAGA** *for*  
**JOSE E. MARTINEZ**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

cc: counsel of record

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