

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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GREATER LAS VEGAS SHORT-TERM  
RENTAL ASSOCIATION, *et. al.*,

Case No. 2:25-cv-01173-MMD-BNW

ORDER

Plaintiffs,

v.

CLARK COUNTY, *et. al.*,

Defendants.

**I. SUMMARY**

Plaintiffs<sup>1</sup> sued Defendants Clark County and Attorney General Aaron D. Ford alleging violations of Nevada state law, constitutional due process, and Section 230 of the Stored Communications Act (“SCA”).<sup>2</sup> (ECF No. 14 (“Complaint” or “FAC”.) Before the Court is Plaintiffs’ renewed motion for a preliminary injunction (ECF No. 39 (“Motion”))<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Greater Las Vegas Short-Term Rental Association (“Greater Las Vegas” or “GLVSTRA”), Jacqueline Flores, Louis Koorndyk, Estrelita Koorndyk, Haan’s Properties, LLC, LK’s Properties, LLC, Thomas M. Mckannon, Debra Hansen, John Hansen, Troy Uehling, Philip Johnson, Samuel Hankins, Lisa Hankins, 4502 Palm Mesa, LLC, and Airbnb, Inc.

<sup>2</sup>Plaintiffs initiated this action on June 30, 2025 (ECF No. 1). They subsequently filed a first amended complaint (ECF No. 14 (“FAC”)) and first motion for emergency preliminary injunctive relief (ECF No. 15) on August 8, 2025. The Court denied Plaintiffs’ request to consider the first and second portions of their first motion on an emergency basis and directed Plaintiffs to refile their request as a regular motion to be considered in ordinary course. (ECF No. 32.) Plaintiffs filed their renewed motion for preliminary injunction (ECF No. 39) on September 11, 2025.

<sup>3</sup>Defendants filed a response (ECF No. 44), and Plaintiffs replied (ECF No. 45). The Court also held a hearing on the Motion (“the Hearing”). (ECF No. 46.) The Court refers to arguments presented by counsel for Plaintiffs and counsel for Defendants Clark County and AG Ford at the Hearing, which are available in the transcript. (See ECF No. 48.) At the Hearing, the Court granted in part and denied in part Defendant AG Ford’s

1 in which Plaintiffs seek to enjoin the enforcement of Chapters 7.100 and 7.110 of the  
2 Clark County Code (the “Ordinance”)<sup>4</sup> aimed at regulating short-term rentals on the  
3 grounds of state law preemption and procedural due process.<sup>5</sup> Because Plaintiffs have  
4 shown that they are likely to succeed on the merits of their procedural due process claim  
5 and that they will be irreparably harmed absent preliminary injunctive relief, the Court  
6 necessarily finds that the balance of equities tips in their favor and that such relief serves  
7 the public interest. Accordingly, the Court will grant the Motion in part as to the license  
8 requirement (§7.100.030) and selected enforcement provisions (§§ 7.100.230(d)(1)(I),  
9 7.100.220, 7.100.250, and 1.14.020(g)) of the Ordinance.

10 **II. BACKGROUND**

11 This case arises out of Clark County’s effort to regulate short-term rental  
12 accommodations and the online platforms that advertise host listings. (ECF No. 14 at 2,  
13 4.) Plaintiff GLVSTRA is a Nevada nonprofit advocacy group composed of unincorporated  
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16 motion to dismiss (ECF No. 33). (ECF No. 48 at 9.) The Court then heard oral argument  
17 on the Motion (ECF No. 39). (ECF No. 48 at 13.)

18 <sup>4</sup>The Ordinance, including Chapters 7.100 and 7.110, was enacted on June 21,  
19 2022. (ECF No. 14 at 34.) However, the County only recently announced its intent to  
20 begin enforcing selected provisions, such as Chapter 7.110—the provision relating to  
internet platform verification requirements—beginning on September 1, 2025. (ECF No.  
14-1 at 4; ECF No. 39-3 at 3, 6.)

21 <sup>5</sup>In their initial emergency motion for preliminary injunctive relief (ECF No. 15),  
22 Plaintiffs challenged the County’s Ordinance and its licensing regime on three grounds:  
23 (1) “preemption” under Nevada law; (2) infringement upon constitutional due process  
rights; and (3) federal preemption under Section 230 of the Communications Decency  
24 Act, 47 U.S.C. § 230(c). (ECF No. 15 at 4.) The Court denied Plaintiffs’ request to consider  
the first and second portions of their motion pertaining to the licensing regime on an  
emergency basis and, as mentioned, directed Plaintiffs to refile their request for a  
preliminary injunction as a regular motion to be considered in ordinary course. (ECF No.  
32.) The Court then granted Plaintiffs’ emergency motion (ECF No. 15) and enjoined  
Clark County from enforcing the platform provisions of the Ordinance (§§ 7.110.080(a)-  
25 (c), 7.110.090, and 7.110.120 of the Clark County Code) as applied to Plaintiff Airbnb.  
(ECF No. 36.) The Court will now address only the procedural due process argument in  
26 the discussion below.

1 Clark County residents interested in operating residential short-term rentals<sup>6</sup> throughout  
 2 the greater Las Vegas area. (*Id.* at 9.) GLVSTRA is composed of 856 members<sup>7</sup> who  
 3 claim injury by the requirements of Clark County's short-term rental ordinance, which they  
 4 contend violates Nevada Assembly Bill 363<sup>8</sup> ("AB 363") (codified at NRS § 244.35351, et  
 5 seq.). (*Id.*) Plaintiff Airbnb, Inc. is an online platform that operates a marketplace for listing  
 6 and booking short- and long-term housing accommodations. (*Id.* at 21.)

7 **A. Nevada Regulation of Short-Term Rentals and Clark County's Escalating  
 8 Enforcement of its Licensing Regime**

9 In 2021, Nevada passed the above-mentioned law—AB 363—requiring counties  
 10 to enact ordinances regulating short-term rentals. NRS § 244.353545.1. The legislation  
 11 prohibited Clark County's longstanding ban on short-term rentals and mandated that the  
 12 County implement a process allowing for short-term rentals to operate. (See ECF No. 39  
 13 at 5-6); *Greater Las Vegas Short Term Rental Ass'n v. Clark Cnty.* ("GLVSTRA"), 555  
 14 P.3d 265, 266 (Nev. 2024); see also NRS § 244.35351-244.35359. In response to the  
 15 legislature's directive, Clark County repealed its ban and implemented regulations  
 16 permitting short-term rentals subject to a licensing requirement set forth in the Ordinance.  
 17 (ECF No. 39 at 6); see also Clark County Code §§ 7.100.030; 7.100.060; 7.100.130.  
 18 Thus, the Ordinance Plaintiffs challenge is Clark County's most recent attempt at  
 19 regulating short-term rentals.

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 22 <sup>6</sup>Under Clark County Code § 7.100.020(r), "short-term rental unit" means a  
 23 residential unit or room within a residential unit that is made available for rent for thirty  
 24 consecutive days or less. (See ECF No. 14 at 3.)  
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26 <sup>7</sup>GLVSTRA members include Plaintiffs Jacqueline Flores – President and Director  
 27 of GLVSTRA – and Louis and Estrelita Koorndyk, who were issued licenses by Clark  
 28 County and who are subject to the County's regulatory requirements. (ECF No. 14 at 9-  
 10.)

29 <sup>8</sup>Under AB 363, "[a] board of county commissioners shall not enact or enforce a  
 30 complete prohibition on the rental of a residential unit or a room within a residential unit,  
 31 and any such ordinance is "null and void." NRS § 244.353545.4; (see also ECF No. 14 at  
 32 5, 32).

1           Under Clark County's Ordinance, adopted on June 21, 2022 and codified in  
 2 Chapters 7.100 and 7.110 of the County Code, property owners must obtain and annually  
 3 renew both a business license and a short-term rental license to operate a short-term  
 4 rental within the County.<sup>9</sup> (ECF No. 14 at 5, 34, 39.); see also Clark County Code §§  
 5 7.100.030; 7.100.060; 7.100.130. Certain eligibility criteria limit which property owners  
 6 may apply for a license. (ECF No. 14 at 36-37.) For example, homeowners in certain  
 7 townships or “[w]ithin one thousand feet of any [other] short-term rental unit” are barred  
 8 from obtaining a license. See Clark County Code § 7.100.080(c), (f)(2); (ECF No. 39 at  
 9 6-7). Likewise, under § 7.100.050, there is a one-percent cap on the number of short-  
 10 term rental licenses that may be issued per year. (See ECF No. 14 at 5; ECF No. 39 at  
 11 7.)

12           Apart from the Ordinance's substantive limitations, Plaintiffs contend that the  
 13 County's implementation of the licensing scheme “arbitrarily bars almost all property  
 14 owners from applying for a license” through its “burdensome” application requirements,  
 15 rendering the scheme the functional equivalent of a ban. (ECF No. 39 at 3, 13-14.) For  
 16 example, Plaintiffs assert that, under its Ordinance, the County has only opened its  
 17 license application portal (“the Portal”) once (in fact, the County's Portal has been closed  
 18 since August 2023) and has not accepted any new applications in over two years. (*Id.* at  
 19 3, 7; see also ECF No. 39-1 at 4, 76; ECF No. 48 at 20.) And, of the few applications the  
 20 County has accepted, processing has been exceptionally slow, leaving most applicants  
 21 “in limbo.” (ECF No. 39 at 3.) Despite governing a jurisdiction with approximately one  
 22 million residents and 300,000 homes, the County has issued only 174 licenses as of  
 23 March 2025, while approximately 515 applications remain pending. (*Id.* at 3, 15; ECF No.  
 24 39-1 at 66.) Thus, Plaintiffs maintain that the County “has failed to stand up a meaningful  
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26           <sup>9</sup>Under § 7.100.030 of the Clark County Code, “[n]o person shall engage in the  
 27 business of operating a short-term rental unit without first obtaining and thereafter  
 28 maintaining a valid unexpired business license pursuant to this chapter.”

1 licensing scheme” and that, in effect, its regulations operate as a de facto prohibition.  
 2 (ECF No. 39 at 4, 15.)

3 Moreover, despite its failure to provide a workable path for homeowners to obtain  
 4 licenses, Clark County has, following its announcement this past spring (ECF No. 39-1 at  
 5 70), enhanced enforcement against individuals who rent—or even advertise—their  
 6 homes without a license. (ECF 39 at 4; ECF No. 39-1 at 4-5.) Enforcement measures  
 7 include daily fines<sup>10</sup> ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 (ECF No. 39 at 8-9), as well as  
 8 special assessments that may be recorded as liens on the affected properties.<sup>11</sup> (*Id.* at  
 9 20.) Under § 7.100.250 of the Clark County Code, all assessed fines, fees, and costs are  
 10 subject to § 1.14.120 (addressing the collection of unpaid fines), which states that a host’s  
 11 failure to pay an administrative fine within fifteen days may result in the obligation  
 12 becoming a “recordable lien” or special assessment lien placed on the property’s tax roll.  
 13 (*Id.*)

14 Plaintiffs assert in their Motion—and clarified at the Hearing (ECF No. 48 at 49-  
 15 51)—that enforcement ramped up in February 2025 when the County amended its Code  
 16 through Ordinance No. 5214, revising Title 1 to classify short-term rental violations as a  
 17 “public nuisance,” thereby expanding the County’s ability to impose special assessment  
 18 tax liens for such violations.<sup>12</sup> (See ECF No. 39 at 22 (citing Clark County Ordinance No.  
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20 <sup>10</sup>Under § 7.100.230(d)(1)(I) of the Clark County Code, “[w]here a person is alleged  
 21 to be operating a residential unit or room within a residential unit for the purpose of  
 22 transient lodging without possessing a valid unexpired short-term rental license, a fine of  
 23 not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars” may be  
 24 assessed daily.

25 <sup>11</sup>For example, Jacqueline Flores’s sworn declaration states that, on April 12,  
 26 2025, the County issued a fine of approximately \$4,200 to GLVSTRA member David  
 27 Murray for advertising a short-term rental without a license. (ECF No. 39-1 at 4.)  
 28 Additionally, the County placed a special assessment lien on Murray’s property,  
 29 amounting to a total of \$85,375. (*Id.* at 5.)

<sup>12</sup>Under § 7.100.220 (“Declaration of nuisance”) of the Clark County Code, “[a]ny  
 29 residential unit or room within a residential unit which is operated as a short-term rental  
 28 unit without a valid unexpired short-term rental license issued pursuant to this chapter

1 5214; Clark County Code § 1.14.020(g)); see also ECF No. 47 at 46; ECF No. 39-2 at 4.)  
 2 As a result, the County recorded two special assessment tax liens in April 2025, seven  
 3 liens in May 2025, and thirty liens in July 2025.<sup>13</sup> (ECF No. 39 at 4; see also ECF No. 39-  
 4 2 at 4.) In light of these escalating enforcement efforts, Plaintiffs describe how hosts must  
 5 now confront a “Hobson’s choice”: to either “comply[] with an unlawful Ordinance by failing  
 6 to list their properties,” given the difficulty of obtaining a license, or to “face the County’s  
 7 draconian enforcement regime” and risk “financial ruin.” (ECF No. 39 at 4, 20.)

8 Thus, Plaintiffs seek to preliminarily enjoin Clark County from enforcing Chapters  
 9 7.100—encompassing residential unit eligibility restrictions, the short-term rental license  
 10 requirement, application procedures, and enforcement provisions—and 7.110 of the  
 11 Clark County Code.<sup>14</sup> (ECF No. 39 at 23-24.) Plaintiffs allege that, absent preliminary  
 12 injunctive relief, Clark County homeowners will suffer irreparable harm. (*Id.* at 19.)

13 **III. DISCUSSION**

14 A preliminary injunction is an “extraordinary remedy” that is “never awarded as of  
 15 right.” *Earth Island Inst. v. Carlton*, 626 F.3d 462, 469 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Winter v.*  
 16 *Natural Res. Def. Council*, 555 U.S. 7, 22, 32 (2008)); see also *Alliance for the Wild*  
 17 *Rockies v. Cottrell (“Alliance”)*, 623 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011). To qualify for  
 18 preliminary injunctive relief, a plaintiff must establish: (1) likelihood of success on the

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constitutes a public nuisance.” Under § 1.14.020(g) (“Citation form”) of the Code, “[a] notice that collection of unpaid fines can be enforced by recording a lien and/or placing a special assessment lien on the tax roll pursuant to NRS 244.3605, against the property where a property related code violation is located and that unpaid assessments can result in the property being sold by the county assessor.”

<sup>13</sup>Plaintiffs offered Jacqueline Flores’ declaration to contend that April 2025 marked the first instance in which the County recorded a special assessment tax lien arising from short-term rental fines. (ECF No. 39-2 at 4.)

<sup>14</sup>In their Motion, Plaintiffs seek enjoinment of both Chapter 7.100—the licensing provision—and Chapter 7.110—the platform provision relating to “accommodations facilitators”—of the Clark County Code. (ECF No. 39 at 24.) However, the Court will only consider Plaintiffs’ request for injunctive relief enjoining Chapter 7.100, as it has already addressed the request to enjoin Chapter 7.110 in its prior order. (ECF No. 36.)

1 merits; (2) likelihood of irreparable harm; (3) that the balance of equities tips in his favor;  
 2 and (4) that an injunction is in the public interest. See *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20.

3 The Court will first address the parties' arguments under the *Winter* framework as  
 4 to Plaintiffs' likelihood of success on the merits and whether, absent injunctive relief,  
 5 Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm before turning to the balancing of the equities and  
 6 the public interest prongs, which will be addressed together. The Court finds that Plaintiffs  
 7 satisfy all four *Winter* factors and will grant preliminary injunctive relief enjoining the  
 8 license requirement and the enforcement provisions of the Ordinance.

9 **A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

10 Plaintiffs argue they are likely to prevail on the merits because the County's  
 11 administration of the licensing system violates constitutional due process. (ECF No. 39 at  
 12 16-19.) In particular, Plaintiffs contend that the County's failure to establish a functional  
 13 licensing scheme infringes on the property interests of homeowners. (*Id.* at 17.) Under  
 14 the Fourteenth Amendment, a state or local government cannot "deprive any person of  
 15 life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1. A  
 16 procedural due process claim is analyzed through a two-step inquiry: (1) "whether there  
 17 exists a liberty or property interest which has been interfered with by the State"; and (2)  
 18 "whether the procedures attendant upon that deprivation were constitutionally  
 19 sufficient."<sup>15</sup> *Vasquez v. Rackauckas*, 734 F.3d 1025, 1042 (9th Cir. 2013) (internal  
 20 citation omitted).

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24 <sup>15</sup> *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 334 (1976), also sets forth a three-factor test  
 25 for assessing whether the procedures provided before a deprivation of a property interest  
 26 satisfy due process by balancing: "(1) the private interest at stake; (2) the risk of an  
 27 erroneous deprivation of that interest through the procedures used and the probable value  
 28 (if any) of alternative procedures; [and] (3) the government's interest, including the  
 possible burdens of alternative procedures." See *Barrows v. Becerra*, 24 F.4th 116, 140  
 (2d Cir. 2022) (citing 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976) (considering due process challenge to  
 state administrative procedures resulting in the termination of Social Security disability  
 benefits)).

1       First, the parties dispute, as a threshold matter, whether a protected “property  
2 interest” is at stake—particularly with respect to attenuated ownership rights and the “right  
3 to lease.” Defendants, on the one hand, argue Plaintiffs fail to state either a substantive  
4 or procedural due process claim because, in their view, there is no legal entitlement to  
5 operate a short-term rental and thus “no property interest [to] which due process could  
6 apply.” (ECF No. 44 at 17-19.) Plaintiffs respond that Defendants have misconstrued the  
7 issue and emphasize that their *procedural* due process claim is a “modest” one. (ECF No.  
8 45 at 9.) They clarify that homeowners possess a protected property interest in the “use  
9 and enjoyment” of their real property—here, in the ability to lease it—and analogize to a  
10 Ninth Circuit decision holding that a county’s rezoning plan implicated procedural due  
11 process when it affected an owner’s use and enjoyment of their property. (*Id.* at 9-10;  
12 ECF No. 39 at 17); see *Harris v. Cnty. of Riverside*, 904 F.2d 497, 503-04 (9th Cir. 1990)  
13 (holding that general published notice of County’s rezoning plan did not satisfy procedural  
14 due process).

15       The Court agrees with Plaintiffs that “real property implicates a broad range of  
16 potential rights,” see *Hamm v. Arrowcreek Homeowners’ Ass’n*, 183 P.3d 895, 902 (Nev.  
17 2008), *abrogated on other grounds by Saticoy Bay, LLC v. Peccole Ranch Cnty. Ass’n*,  
18 495 P.3d 492 (Nev. 2021), including the “right to possess, use and enjoy” and the “legal  
19 right to control and dispose of” one’s property, and finds that, here, the *opportunity* to  
20 obtain a short-term rental license constitutes a protected property interest and thus  
21 triggers procedural due process protections.

22       Next, the Court addresses the second prong of the inquiry: the procedural element.  
23 Generally, where a deprivation of a property interest is concerned, procedural safeguards  
24 must be conferred. See, e.g., *Vance v. Barrett*, 345 F.3d 1083, 1089 (9th Cir.  
25 2003) (addressing procedural protections in the property takings context). Here, Plaintiffs  
26 argue that the County’s failure to stand up a functioning licensing regime constitutes  
27 constitutionally deficient procedure. (ECF No. 39 at 18.) As mentioned, the County has  
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1 failed to accept short-term rental license applications from hosts for over two years (*id.* at  
 2 3, 7; see also ECF No. 48 at 20) and has even conceded to the major administrative  
 3 backlog and delays in its own license approval process (see ECF No. 44 at 15).

4 Other circuits have addressed similar issues and agree that a governmental  
 5 entity's failure to establish a functional licensing process constitutes a violation of due  
 6 process. See, e.g., *Hornsby v. Allen*, 326 F.2d 605, 610 (5th Cir. 1964) (holding that  
 7 Fourteenth Amendment due process was violated where no fair procedure was in place  
 8 for applicants to demonstrate eligibility to obtain liquor license). Moreover, “(d)ue  
 9 process,’ unlike some legal rules, is not a technical conception with a fixed content  
 10 unrelated to time, place and circumstances.” *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. at 334 (citing  
 11 *Cafeteria Workers v. McElroy*, 367 U.S. 886, 895 (1961)). Rather, “due process is flexible  
 12 and calls for such procedural protections as the particular situation demands.” *Id.* (citing  
 13 *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 481 (1972)).

14 Plaintiffs have demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits of their due  
 15 process claim. Under the present circumstances—where prospective short-term renters  
 16 are effectively barred from applying for a license in the first place, and the County's  
 17 untimely processing period leaves pending applicants exposed to unfair enforcement  
 18 penalties in the interim—the County has deprived Plaintiffs of a protected property interest  
 19 without providing any meaningful process. Thus, the County's licensing requirements, in  
 20 combination with its escalation in enforcement actions, constitute a procedural due  
 21 process violation. Accordingly, the Court finds Plaintiffs have satisfied the first *Winter*  
 22 prong.

23 **B. Irreparable Harm**

24 Proceeding to the second *Winter* factor, a plaintiff must prove a likelihood of  
 25 irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief. See *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20.  
 26 Irreparable harm is proven by demonstrating “immediate threatened injury.” See, e.g.,  
 27 *Caribbean Marine Servs. Co. v. Baldrige*, 844 F.2d 668, 675 (9th Cir. 1988) (denying  
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1 preliminary injunctive relief where “liability [was] too remote and speculative to constitute  
2 an irreparable harm” (internal citation omitted). Here, Plaintiffs assert that the likelihood  
3 of irreparable harm stems from both the deprivation of constitutional rights and from the  
4 financial injury resulting from the County’s aggressive escalating enforcement actions.  
5 (ECF No. 39 at 19-20.) The Court agrees with Plaintiffs.

6 To understand the alleged harms, the Court must first address what it identifies as  
7 the three categories of affected plaintiffs. The Court finds that the following categories of  
8 named and unnamed Plaintiff homeowners have Article III standing and are subject to  
9 irreparable harm: (1) *No Opportunity to Apply*: those who have no opportunity to apply for  
10 a short-term rental license because the Portal has been closed since August 2023 and  
11 remains closed; (2) *Applied but Awaiting Action*: those who have applied but whose  
12 applications remain unprocessed; and (3) *Operating Without a License*: those who lack a  
13 license but continue operating at risk of County fines and/or special assessments. (See,  
14 e.g., ECF No. 39-1 at 4 (describing GLVSTRA member injuries); see also ECF No. 39 at  
15 20-21); see *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992) (To establish Article  
16 III standing, a plaintiff “must have suffered an ‘injury in fact’—an invasion of a legally  
17 protected interest which is (a) concrete and particularized, and (b) actual or imminent, not  
18 conjectural or hypothetical.”).

19 First, Plaintiffs argue that the “loss of constitutional rights” (referencing the alleged  
20 procedural due process violation) constitutes irreparable injury. (ECF No. 39 at 8, 19.)  
21 This Circuit has found that when an alleged deprivation of a constitutional right is involved,  
22 irreparable harm generally follows. See *Baird v. Bonta*, 81 F.4th 1036, 1042 (9th Cir.  
23 2023) (internal citation omitted); see also *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 995 (9th  
24 Cir. 2017) (holding that a finding of irreparable harm “follows inexorably” from a  
25 “conclusion that the government’s current policies are likely unconstitutional”). That is,  
26 “where a plaintiff seeks a preliminary injunction because of an alleged constitutional  
27 violation” and succeeds in demonstrating a likelihood of success on the merits, that

1 showing “will almost always demonstrate” irreparable harm as well. See *Baird*, 81 F.4th  
2 at 1042; see also *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990, 1002 (9th Cir. 2012) (“[T]he  
3 deprivation of constitutional rights ‘unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.’”)  
4 (quoting *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976)). As discussed above, the Court finds  
5 that Plaintiffs have succeeded in proving the first *Winter* factor: a likelihood of success on  
6 the merits of their procedural due process claim. Accordingly, because Plaintiffs are likely  
7 deprived of their procedural due process rights under the operation of the current  
8 licensing scheme, there is a corresponding likelihood of irreparable harm absent the  
9 issuance of a preliminary injunction.

10 Next, Plaintiffs contend that, absent a preliminary injunction, homeowners will  
11 continue to incur irreparable injuries under the County’s escalating enforcement actions.  
12 (ECF No. 39 at 19-21.) As alluded to above, homeowners are caught between a rock and  
13 a hard place. Hosts face a “Hobson’s choice,” *Am. Trucking Ass’ns, Inc. v. City of L.A.*,  
14 559 F.3d 1046, 1057 (9th Cir. 2009), in being forced to choose between complying with  
15 the Ordinance and violating it. (ECF No. 39 at 19-20.) Those who lack a license and/or  
16 whose applications remain pending but who continue to operate their short-term rentals  
17 in violation of the Ordinance run the risk of County fines or the recording of special  
18 assessment tax liens on their properties. (*Id.* at 21.) Such enforcement measures taken  
19 in combination with the County’s impracticable licensing system irreparably “damag[e] []  
20 real property and title interest.” See, e.g., *OneMain Fin. Servs., Inc. v. Boyer*, No. 6:23-  
21 cv-00022, 2024 WL 2703157, at \*2 (N.D. Tex. May 6, 2024) (finding that “unlawful and  
22 unauthorized filings . . . to claim a lien on and title to the Property damaging Plaintiff’s real  
23 property and title interest” constituted irreparable harm). And, the “loss of real property  
24 rights” generally constitutes a unique form of irreparable harm for which monetary  
25 damages are inadequate. See *Saticoy Bay LLC Series 452 Crocus Hill v. Quality Loan*  
26 *Serv. Corp.*, 826 F. App’x 610, 614 (9th Cir. 2020) (citing *Dixon v. Thatcher*, 103 Nev. 414  
27 (Nev. 1987)).

1       Moreover, although the County contends that Plaintiffs’ “delay” in seeking relief  
 2 should weigh against a finding of irreparable harm and bar a preliminary injunction (ECF  
 3 No. 44 at 23-24), the Court agrees with Plaintiffs that the County’s “implementation  
 4 failings” only came to light in recent months following the ramp-up of enforcement and  
 5 recognizes that they now file this Motion given the “ongoing [and] worsening injuries.”  
 6 (See ECF No. 45 at 12-13; ECF No. 39 at 22 (citing *Arc of Cal. v. Douglas*, 757 F.3d 975,  
 7 990 (9th Cir. 2014) (holding that “delay is but a single factor to consider in evaluating  
 8 irreparable injury”)).) The Court thus concludes that actively imposing additional penalties  
 9 on “offending” homeowners—who have fallen victim to the County’s administrative  
 10 backlog and delays<sup>16</sup>—constitutes real harm that is actual and imminent, not merely  
 11 speculative. See, e.g., *Caribbean Marine Servs. Co. v. Baldridge*, 844 F.2d at 675.

12       Based on the reasons discussed above, the Court finds Plaintiffs have shown that  
 13 irreparable harm has resulted and will likely continue to result under the present scheme  
 14 unless the Court preliminarily enjoins not only the license requirement but also the  
 15 County’s enforcement provisions governing fines and the recording of special  
 16 assessment tax liens.

17       **C. Balance of the Equities & the Public Interest**

18       The Court considers the third and fourth factors together.<sup>17</sup> Because the Court  
 19 concludes Plaintiffs are likely to both succeed on the merits and suffer irreparable harm,  
 20 it necessarily finds that the balance of the equities and the public interest also weigh in  
 21 favor of granting the injunction. “To determine which way the balance of the hardships  
 22 tips, a court must identify the possible harm caused by the preliminary injunction against

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 24       <sup>16</sup>In its opposition, the County acknowledged a backlog and delays in its own  
 25 license approval process. (ECF No. 44 at 15 (“[T]he requirements of AB 363 and safety  
 concerns each have forced the licensing process to be very slow.”).)

26       <sup>17</sup>“Where the government is a party to a case in which a preliminary injunction is  
 27 sought, the balance of the equities and public interest factors merge.” *Roman v. Wolf*,  
 28 977 F.3d 935, 940-41 (9th Cir. 2020); see also *Baird v. Bonta*, 81 F.4th 1036, 1039-40  
 (9th Cir. 2023).

1 the possibility of the harm caused by not issuing it.” *Univ. of Haw. Prof'l Assembly v.*  
2 *Cayetano*, 183 F.3d 1096, 1108 (9th Cir. 1999). The Court must then weigh “the hardships  
3 of each party against one another.” *Id.* As to public interest, “[i]n exercising their sound  
4 discretion, courts of equity should pay particular regard for the public consequences in  
5 employing the extraordinary remedy of injunction.” *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 24.

6 The County fails to directly address the above-mentioned harms, including the  
7 unfairness of the enhanced enforcement of the license requirement without, as Plaintiffs  
8 point out, “investing in a meaningful process” to adjudicate applications.<sup>18</sup> (See ECF No.  
9 44 at 23-25.) Nor does the County acknowledge the benefit of an enforcement pause (see  
10 *id.* at 15), which, as Plaintiffs signal, would allow the County time to address its  
11 backlogged process and implement reasonably functional licensing procedures. (ECF  
12 No. 45 at 14.) Moreover, issuance of a preliminary injunction would serve the public  
13 interest. The Court agrees with Plaintiffs that there is a compelling public interest in both  
14 enjoining the license requirement and suspending its enforcement until homeowners have  
15 a practical means to apply for a license. Accordingly, the Court finds that the balancing of  
16 the equities and public interest factors weigh in favor of granting Plaintiffs’ Motion with  
17 respect to the license requirement and enforcement provisions.

18 **IV. CONCLUSION**

19 The Court notes that the parties made several arguments and cited several cases  
20 not discussed above. The Court has reviewed these arguments and cases and  
21 determines that they do not warrant discussion as they do not affect the outcome of the  
22 Motion.

23 It is therefore ordered that Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction (ECF No.  
24 39) is granted in part. Pending a final decision on the merits, Clark County is enjoined  
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26 <sup>18</sup>The purpose of a preliminary injunction is to *preserve* the status quo if the  
27 balance of equities so heavily favors the moving party that justice requires the court to  
28 intervene to secure the positions until the merits of the action are ultimately determined.  
See *Univ. of Tex. v. Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 395 (1981).

1 from enforcing § 7.100.030, § 7.100.230(d)(1)(I), § 7.100.220, § 7.100.250, and §  
2 1.14.020(g) of the Clark County Code.

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4 DATED THIS 17<sup>th</sup> Day of December 2025.

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8 MIRANDA M. DU  
9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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