

Plaintiff invokes *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), which permits an action for damages against a federal actor who violates one’s constitutional rights. But the instant complaint reveals no such violation, and plaintiff’s conclusory assertions of being “discriminated against . . . for being a member of the Latin Americans, Pro Se litigants, poor persons, prisoners, or” for being “treated different[ly] than other similarly situated,” Compl. at 5-6, do not “suffice” to state a claim. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678, quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555, 557 (finding insufficient “a pleading that offers ‘labels and conclusions’ . . . [or] tenders ‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further factual enhancement’ ”).

As to plaintiff’s claim for equitable relief, the Supreme Court “has inherent [and exclusive] supervisory authority over its Clerk” and his staff. *In re Marin*, 956 F.2d 339, 340 (D.C. Cir. 1992) (per curiam). Therefore, “a lower court may [not] compel the Clerk of the Supreme Court to take any action.” *Id.*; see *Panko v. Rodak*, 606 F.2d 168, 171 n.6 (7th Cir. 1979), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 1081 (1980) (“It seems axiomatic that a lower court may not order the judges or officers of a higher court to take an action.”). Hence, this case will be dismissed. A separate order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: August 21st, 2017


United States District Judge