

1 expenses are approximately \$2,325.50. Based on this information, the Court finds that Plaintiff is
2 unable to pre-pay the filing fee. As a result, Plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted.

3 **II. Screening the Complaint**

4 Upon granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a court must additionally screen a
5 complaint pursuant to § 1915(a). Specifically, federal courts are given the authority dismiss a case if
6 the action is legally “frivolous or malicious,” fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or
7 seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). A
8 complaint may be dismissed as frivolous if it is premised on a nonexistent legal interest or delusional
9 factual scenario. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327-28 (1989). Moreover, “a finding of factual
10 frivolousness is appropriate when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or wholly incredible,
11 whether or not there are judicially noticeable facts available to contradict them.” *Denton v. Hernandez*,
12 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992).

13 Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for dismissal of a complaint for
14 failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. A complaint should be dismissed under Rule
15 12(b)(6) “if it appears beyond a doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claims
16 that would entitle him to relief.” *Buckey v. Los Angeles*, 968 F.2d 791, 794 (9th Cir. 1992). Review
17 under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v. Laboratory Corp. of*
18 *America*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000).

19 A properly pled complaint must provide a short and plain statement of the claim showing that
20 the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed.. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.
21 544, 555 (2007). Although Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, it demands “more than
22 labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v.*
23 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (*citing Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)). The court must
24 accept as true all well-pled factual allegations contained in the complaint, but the same requirement
25 does not apply to legal conclusions. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of
26 action, supported only by conclusory allegations, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678. Allegations of a *pro se*
27 complaint are held to less stringent standards than formal pleading drafted by lawyers. *Haines v.*
28 *Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (*per curium*). When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e),

1 the plaintiff should be given leave to amend the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies,
2 unless it is clear from the face of the complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment.
3 *See Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

4 **A. Diversity Jurisdiction**

5 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, federal district courts have original jurisdiction over civil actions
6 in diversity cases “where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000” and where the
7 matter is between “citizens of different states.” Plaintiff and Defendant appear to be Nevada citizens
8 and Plaintiff requests \$50,000 in damages so there is no diversity jurisdiction in this case.

9 **B. Federal Question Jurisdiction**

10 As a general matter, federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and possess only that power
11 authorized by the Constitution and statute. *See Rasul v. Bush*, 542 U.S. 466, 489 (2004). Pursuant to 28
12 U.S.C. § 1331, federal district courts have original jurisdiction over “all civil actions arising under the
13 Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” “A case ‘arises under’ federal law either where
14 federal law creates the cause of action or ‘where the vindication of a right under state law necessarily
15 turn[s] on some construction of federal law.’” *Republican Party of Guam v. Gutierrez*, 277 F.3d 1086,
16 1088-89 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Franchise Tax Bd. v. Construction Laborers Vacation Trust*, 463 U.S.
17 1, 8-9 (1983)). The presence or absence of federal-question jurisdiction is governed by the “well-
18 pleaded complaint rule.” *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). Under the well-
19 pleaded complaint rule, “federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face
20 of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *Id.*

21 Here, Plaintiff makes a general allegation that Mary Kara, the owner of Psychic Eye Book Shop,
22 did not protect her safety and unfairly treated her when she worked at that business. She failed to
23 provide any citation to authority and the Court is unable to determine, based on the limited facts
24 provided, what cause of action applies to such allegations.

25 Plaintiff also generally alleges that she was discriminated against based on her national origin.
26 Plaintiff may have intended to file a claim for discrimination based national origin in violation of Title
27 VII of the Civil Rights Act (“Title VII”). 42 U.S.C. § 2000e–2(a)(1). Title VII allows a person to sue
28 an employer for discrimination on the basis of national origin if she has exhausted both state and EEOC

1 administrative procedures. To establish federal subject matter jurisdiction, Title VII requires a plaintiff
2 to exhaust her administrative remedies before filing suit. *B.K.B. v. Maui Police Dep't*, 276 F.3d 1091,
3 1099 (9th Cir. 2002). Once a plaintiff files a charge with the EEOC, the Commission will investigate
4 the charges, attempt to reach a settlement, and decide whether to sue the employer. *Id.* If the EEOC
5 decides not to sue and if there is no settlement satisfactory to plaintiff, the EEOC will issue plaintiff a
6 right-to-sue letter and plaintiff will have exhausted her remedies with the EEOC. *See* 42 U.S.C. §
7 2000e-5(f)(1). After receipt of the right-to-sue letter, plaintiff may sue in federal or state court. *Id.*
8 Here, Plaintiff has provided no evidence that she has exhausted her administrative remedies.

9 In addition, Plaintiff has not provided adequate factual support for her claim. In order to prove a
10 prima facie case of discrimination in violation of Title VII, Plaintiff must establish the following: (a) she
11 belonged to a protected class; (b) she was qualified for his job; (c) she was subjected to adverse
12 employment action; and (d) similarly situated employees not in her protected class received more
13 favorable treatment. *Moran v. Selig*, 447 F.3d 748, 753 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing *Kang v. U. Lim Am., Inc.*,
14 296 F.3d 810, 818 (9th Cir. 2002)). Plaintiff did not provide the dates of the alleged incidents of
15 discrimination based on national origin, state her national origin, how she was qualified for the job, and
16 describe any similarly situated employees. Similarly, Plaintiff did not provide any evidence that she
17 timely filed an administrative charge with the EEOC. Therefore, the Court finds that Plaintiff failed to
18 exhaust her administrative remedies and provide sufficient facts to state a claim for relief under Title
19 VII.

20 Finally, Plaintiff also generally alleges that she was not paid wages. She cites no authority and
21 provides no facts to support this allegation. The Court notes that this is a matter to be determined under
22 state law rather than under the federal wage and hour law, the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA”), 29
23 U.S.C. § 201, et seq. *See, e.g., Lucas v. Bell Trans*, 2009 WL 2424557 (D. Nev. June 24, 2009) (noting
24 private right of action to recover unpaid wages exists in Nevada state statutes); *Brown v. Precision*
25 *Opinion*, 2011 WL 1257210 (D. Nev. April 4, 2011) (noting no support for proposition that employers’
26 failure to pay unpaid wages at termination constitutes a violation of FLSA). Accordingly, Plaintiff’s
27 claim for unpaid wages will also be dismissed with leave to amend.

28 In conclusion, absent sufficient factual allegations to correct the above-noted subject-matter

1 jurisdiction deficiencies, Plaintiff's claims cannot survive. As Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*, the Court
2 will provide Plaintiff with thirty days to amend the complaint. The Court notes that it cannot refer to a
3 prior pleading in order to make a complaint complete. Local Rule 15-1 requires that an amended
4 complaint be complete in itself without reference to any prior pleading. This is because, as a general
5 rule, an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. *See Loux v. Rhay*, 375 F.2d 55, 57 (9th
6 Cir. 1967). Once plaintiff files an amended complaint, the original pleading no longer serves any
7 function in this case. Therefore, in an amended complaint, each claim and the involvement of the
8 defendant must be sufficiently alleged.

9 **III. Motion for Appointment of Counsel**

10 Plaintiff requests counsel be appointed because she has no money to afford an attorney. She
11 indicates that she is unemployed and supports four children.

12 Civil litigants do not have a Sixth Amendment right to appointed counsel. *Storseth v. Spellman*,
13 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981). In very limited circumstances, federal courts are empowered to
14 request an attorney to represent an indigent civil litigant. For example, courts have discretion, pursuant
15 to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), to “request” that an attorney represent indigent civil litigants upon a showing
16 of “exceptional circumstances,” *see Ageyman v. Corrections Corp. of America*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103
17 (9th Cir. 2004). The circumstances in which a court will make such a request, however, are
18 exceedingly rare and require a finding of extraordinary circumstances. *United States v. 30.64 Acres of*
19 *Land*, 795 F.2d 796, 799-800 (9th Cir. 1986); *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir.
20 1986).

21 To determine whether the “exceptional circumstances” necessary for appointment of counsel are
22 present the court evaluates (1) the likelihood of plaintiff's success on the merits and (2) the plaintiff's
23 ability to articulate her claim *pro se* “in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.” *Agyeman*,
24 390 F.3d at 1103 (quoting *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)). Neither of
25 these factors is dispositive and both must be viewed together. *Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331. The court
26 has considerable discretion in making these findings.

27 Upon review, the Court finds that the exceptional circumstances necessary to justify
28 appointment of counsel are not present. The financial reason proffered in support of Plaintiff's request

1 for appointment of counsel is not an adequate basis for appointment of an attorney. Additionally,
2 Plaintiff has thus far demonstrated her ability to articulate her claims *pro se* and the legal issues are not
3 complex. So long as a *pro se* litigant is able to “articulate his claims against the relative complexity of
4 the matter,” the “exceptional circumstances” that might require the appointment of counsel do not exist.
5 *Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331 (finding no abuse of discretion under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) when district court
6 denied appointment of counsel despite fact that plaintiff “may well have fared better”). Therefore, the
7 Court will deny Plaintiff’s motion for appointment of counsel.

8 Based on the foregoing and good cause appearing therefore,

9 **IT IS ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Second Motion/Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*
10 (#3) is **granted**. Plaintiff shall not be required to pre-pay the full filing fee of four hundred dollars
11 (\$400.00).

12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff is permitted to maintain this action to its
13 conclusion without the necessity of prepaying any additional fees or costs or giving security therefor.
14 This Order granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* shall not extend to the issuance of subpoenas at
15 government expense.

16 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court shall file the Complaint (#3-1).

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Complaint is **dismissed** without prejudice for failure to
18 state a claim upon which relief can be granted, with leave to amend. Plaintiff will have **thirty (30)** days
19 from the date that this Order is entered to file an Amended Complaint, if she believes she can correct
20 the noted deficiencies. Failure to comply with this Order may result in the Court recommending that
21 this action be dismissed.

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Motion for Appointment of Counsel (#3-1, 3) is
23 **denied**.

24 Dated this 30th day of October, 2013.

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27 
28 **C.W. Hoffman, Jr.**
United States Magistrate Judge