

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA**

The Negrete Tribe Trust v. David Killinger

Negrete · No. 1:25-cv-01160-JLT-SKO · Decided December 8, 2025

OPINION

Negrete

PER CURIAM.

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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

7 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

8 9 THE NEGRETE TRIBE TRUST, Case No. 1:25-cv-01160-JLT-SKO 10 Plaintiff, ORDER TO
SHOW CAUSE REGARDING

PURPORTED PRO SE REPRESENTATION

11 v. OF A TRUST IN THIS ACTION

12 DAVID KILLINGER, (Doc. 7)

13 Defendant. THIRTY-DAY DEADLINE 14 15 Fernando Suarez Negrete (“Negrete”),
proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis in this 16 action, filed a civil complaint on September 8,
2025. (Docs. 1–3.) On September 23, 2025, the 17 undersigned screened the complaint, found that
it failed to state any cognizable claims, and granted 18 Negrete thirty days leave to file an
amended complaint curing the pleading deficiencies identified 19 in the order. (Doc. 4.) 20 On
November 24, 2025, after having been granted an enlargement of time (Doc. 6), Negrete 21 filed a
first amended complaint. (Doc. 7 at 5–8.) The amended complaint names as the sole plaintiff 22
“The Negrete Tribe Trust” (the “Trust”), which is described as “a private irrevocable pure 23
ecclesiastical living trust organization,” and identifies Negrete as “living Moorish American 24
Aboriginal Indigenous California State National, Secured Party Creditor, Holder-in-Due-Course,
25 Beneficiary & Authorized Representative.” (Id. at 5.) 26 A trust must appear in federal court
through a licensed attorney. *C.E. Pope Equity Trust v. 27 United States*, 818 F.2d 696, 697 (9th
Cir. 1987); *Alpha Land Co. v. Little*, 238 F.R.D. 497, 502 28 (E.D. Cal. 2006) (stating that a trust
must be represented by an attorney). Relatedly, although a 1 non-attorney may appear pro se on
their own behalf, that privilege is personal to them, and they 2 have no authority to appear on
behalf of anyone other than themselves. *C.E. Pope*, 818 F.2d at 3 697; *Simon v. Hartford Life,*
Inc., 546 F.3d 661, 664 (9th Cir. 2008) (“[C]ourts have routinely 4 adhered to the general rule
prohibiting pro se plaintiffs from pursuing claims on behalf of others in 5 a representative
capacity.”). It is not clear what Negrete means by “living Moorish American 6 Aboriginal
Indigenous California State National, Secured Party Creditor, Holder-in-Due-Course, 7

Beneficiary & Authorized Representative,” but if he is endeavoring to represent the interests of the 8 Trust, he must retain an attorney to do so. See *Maisano v. Welcher*, 940 F.2d 499, 501 (9th Cir. 9 1991) (finding that the plaintiffs, who were both trustees and beneficiaries of the trust, lacked 10 standing to maintain an action on behalf of the trust as pro se litigants); *United States v. Stepard*, 11 876 F. Supp. 214, 215 (D. Ariz. 1994) (“[A] trustee or representative of various entities may not 12 represent these entities in any capacity in this District Court” as a pro se litigant.); see also *Simon*, 13 546 F.3d at 667 (“[A]bsent statutory authority stating otherwise, the general rule against permitting 14 pro se litigants from representing others is applicable[.]”). 15 Accordingly, it is HEREBY ORDERED that, by no later than 30 days of service of this 16 Order, Negrete shall: 17 1. retain an attorney to represent the Trust and instruct the attorney to enter a notice of 18 appearance in this action to prosecute the first amended complaint; 19 2. file a second amended complaint that clearly alleges claims solely on Negrete’s own 20 behalf as an individual; 21 1 Should Negrete choose to file a second amended complaint on his own behalf, the Court reminds him that Federal 22 Rule of Civil Procedure 11(a) requires “[e]very pleading, written motion, and other paper must be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney’s name—or by a party personally if the party is unrepresented.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 11(a). “One of the fundamental purposes of Rule 11 is to reduce frivolous claims, defenses, or motions and to deter costly meritless maneuvers . . . thereby avoiding delay and unnecessary expense in litigation.” *Christian v. Mattel, 24 Inc.*, 286 F.3d 1118, 1127 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotations omitted). Inclusion of “UCC 1-308” with one’s signature on a pleading (see e.g., Doc. 7 at 7) “contravenes” this “fundamental” purpose. *McCarley v. AIRBNB, Inc.*, No. 2:25- 25 CV-00510-JAD-MDC, 2025 WL 1151131, at *1 (D. Nev. Apr. 17, 2025) (rejecting the plaintiff’s “UCC 1-308 signature” as “not valid” for purposes of Rule 11(a).). In addition to being properly signed in accordance with Rule 11, any second amended complaint shall demonstrate the basis for this Court’s subject matter jurisdiction under 28 26 U.S.C. §§ 1331 or 1332 and comply with Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure—as the Court previously advised (see Doc.4)—and shall also be devoid of any “Moorish” or sovereign citizen ideology, which this Court and 27 others have rejected. See, e.g., *Rothschild El v. Cascade View Drive LLC*, No. 2:25-CV-01685-LK, 2025 WL 2848072, at *2 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 8, 2025); *Vigil v. JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, No. 2:25-CV-0629-DAD-AC (PS), 2025 WL 28 986030, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 2, 2025); *McCarley v. Stout Ins. Co., LLC*, No. 2:24-CV-01697-CDS-MDC, 2024 WL 1 3. otherwise show cause why this case should not be dismissed pursuant to the rule 2 articulated in *C.E. Pope*, 818 F.2d at 697–98. 3 If Negrete fails to adequately respond to this order within 30 days, the undersigned shall 4 recommend to the assigned district judge that this action be dismissed without prejudice. The Court 5 will not take any further action on the first amended complaint pending Negrete’s response to this 6 order. 2 7 IT IS SO ORDERED. 8 9 Dated: December 5, 2025 /s/ Sheila K. Oberto .

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 4773886, at *2 (D. Nev. Nov. 12, 2024); Harper v. California Dep't of Corr. & Rehabs., No. 1:22-CV-00253-JLT- 24 EPG (PC), 2022 WL 1094806, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 29, 2022); Bey v. Saucedo, No. 2:19-CV-2113-TLN-DB (PS), 2020 WL 1640000, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 2, 2020); Bey v. Gascon, No. 19-CV-03184-WHO, 2019 WL 5191012, at *5 25 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 15, 2019); Bey v. Peltier, No. EDCV172552FMOKS, 2018 WL 1858189, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2018). See also United States v. Studley, 783 F.2d 934, 937, n.3 (9th Cir. 1986) (finding that arguments based on sovereign citizen ideology are frivolous and grounds for sanctions). 26 2 Notably, the undersigned does not have the authority under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) to screen the first amended complaint because the Trust is not a “natural person” and thus does not qualify to proceed in forma pauperis in any 27 action brought on its behalf. See Rowland v. Cal. Men’s Colony, 506 U.S. 194, 196, 201–12 (1993); In re Golden, No. 18-CV-2089 TWR (NLS), 2020 WL 7056166, at *4 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2020) (“[A]rtificial entities—including trusts— 28 are not entitled to proceed in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. § 1915.”) (collecting cases).