

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

IGOR CHEPEL; ROOF VERA CHEPEL,  
as guardian ad litem for minors, ERICK  
CHEPEL, JASON CHEPEL, and  
ASHLEY CHEPEL,

Plaintiffs,

No. 2:09-cv-03548 JAM KJN PS

v.

THE LAW OFFICE OF FREDERICK  
S. COHEN; FREDERICK S. COHEN,  
individually; MARY ROSS;  
DR. LARRY NICHOLAS; and DOES 1  
through 20,

ORDER & FINDINGS AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS

Defendants.

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Plaintiffs, who are proceeding without counsel, filed their complaint on December 23, 2009.<sup>1</sup> (Dkt. No. 1.) Presently before the court is plaintiff Igor Chepel's application to proceed in forma pauperis.<sup>2</sup> (Dkt. No. 2.) For the reasons stated below, the

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<sup>1</sup> This case was referred to the undersigned pursuant to Eastern District of California Local Rule 302(c)(21) and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), and was reassigned by an order entered February 9, 2010 (Dkt. No. 3).

<sup>2</sup> The court's docket reflects that no application to proceed in forma pauperis has been filed by plaintiff Roof Vera Chepel, as guardian ad litem for minors Erick Chepel, Jason Chepel,

1 undersigned grants Mr. Chepel's application to proceed in forma pauperis, but will delay  
2 ordering service of the complaint until the United States District Judge assigned to this case has  
3 acted on the findings and recommendations contained herein. The undersigned also addresses  
4 the issue of representation of the minor plaintiffs in this action, and, for the reasons stated below,  
5 orders that plaintiffs must retain legal counsel to represent the minor plaintiffs within 30 days or  
6 the undersigned will recommend that plaintiff Roof Vera Chepel and the minors be dismissed  
7 from the action without prejudice.

8 I. Plaintiff Igor Chepel's Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis

9 Plaintiff Igor Chepel has requested leave to proceed in forma pauperis pursuant to  
10 28 U.S.C. § 1915. (Dkt. No. 2.) His application and declaration make the showing required by  
11 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1) and (2). (See id.) Accordingly, the undersigned grants his request to  
12 proceed in forma pauperis.

13 The determination that a plaintiff may proceed in forma pauperis does not  
14 complete the required inquiry. The court is also required to screen complaints brought by parties  
15 proceeding in forma pauperis. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2); see also Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d  
16 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), the court is directed to  
17 dismiss a case filed pursuant to the in forma pauperis statute if, at any time, it determines that the  
18 allegation of poverty is untrue, or if the action is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on  
19 which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against an immune defendant.

20 Plaintiffs' complaint arises from a contentious custody dispute between plaintiff  
21 Igor Chepel and Irena Chepel, which has proceeded in Sacramento County Superior Court  
22 ("Superior Court").<sup>3</sup> (Compl. ¶¶ 2-3.) Plaintiffs allege that in connection with the custody  
23 proceedings, the Superior Court appointed defendant attorney Frederick S. Cohen to represent

24 and Ashley Chepel.

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26 <sup>3</sup> This summary of the relevant facts is not an exhaustive recitation of the allegations in  
the complaint.

1 two of the three minor children, Jason Chepel and Ashley Chepel, and appointed defendant Dr.  
2 Larry Nicholas as a family law mediator.<sup>4</sup> (Id. ¶¶ 3-4, 35.) Generally, plaintiffs allege that  
3 defendants Cohen and Nicholas conspired to make a successful recommendation to the Superior  
4 Court that the children be placed in Irena Chepel's custody for a six month period, where the  
5 children were abused. (Id. ¶¶ 5-7, 37-45, 47.) Plaintiffs further allege that after the Superior  
6 Court returned the children to plaintiff Igor Chepel's custody, defendants Cohen and Nicholas  
7 further conspired to successfully recommend that Irena Chepel be granted unsupervised visits  
8 with the children, whereon the children again suffered abuse at the hands of Irena Chepel and her  
9 boyfriend. (Id. ¶¶ 8-13, 37, 46.)

10 Plaintiffs allege five claims for relief, which the undersigned characterizes as  
11 follows for the sole purpose of screening the complaint: (1) a claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §  
12 1983 alleging that defendants, acting under color of state law, deprived plaintiff Igor Chepel of  
13 his parental rights and alienated him from his children, in violation of the First and Fourteenth  
14 Amendments; (2) a state law claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress based on  
15 defendants' conduct; (3) a state law claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress based on  
16 defendants' conduct; (4) a state law claim for fraud based on an intentional misrepresentation  
17 made by defendant Frederick Cohen to plaintiff Igor Chepel; and (5) a state law claim for  
18 defamation against defendants Frederick Cohen and Dr. Larry Nicholas.

19 The undersigned cannot determine on the present record that plaintiffs fail to state  
20 a claim on which relief may be granted with respect four of the five claims alleged: plaintiffs'  
21 claim premised on 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and their state law claims for intentional infliction of  
22 emotional distress, negligent infliction of emotional distress, and fraud. The undersigned  
23 reserves decision on these claims until the record is sufficiently developed. Accordingly, the  
24 undersigned will order service of the complaint on the defendants, but will do so by separate

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25 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs allege that defendant Mary Ross is an attorney that works in the Law Office  
26 of Frederick S. Cohen, another defendant named in the complaint. (Compl. ¶ 30.)

1 order after resolution by the United States District Judge assigned to this case of the  
2 undersigned's recommendation below that plaintiffs' state law claim for defamation be dismissed  
3 with prejudice.

4 Plaintiffs' defamation claim alleges that in January 2008, defendants Cohen and  
5 Nicholas published false, libelous statements in reports and letters to the effect that plaintiff Igor  
6 Chepel "alienated his children from their mother." (Compl. ¶¶ 71, 73.) The complaint further  
7 alleges that these reports and letters were "seen and read on or about January 2008 through  
8 December 2009 by Children Protective Services workers, by Minor's Counsel, Ms. Judith Clark  
9 and by the Sacramento Superior Court." (Id. ¶ 75.) It also alleges, among other things, that the  
10 publication of the allegedly libelous statements deprived plaintiff Igor Chepel of his parental  
11 relationship with his children for over six months. (Id. ¶ 76.)

12 The undersigned recommends that plaintiffs' state law defamation claim be  
13 dismissed with prejudice as barred by California Civil Code § 47(b), which provides, in part, that  
14 a "publication or broadcast" made as part of a judicial proceeding is privileged. See also Action  
15 Apartment Ass'n, Inc. v. City of Santa Monica, 41 Cal. 4th 1232, 1241, 163 P.3d 89, 95 (Cal.  
16 2007). The California Supreme Court recently summarized this litigation privilege as follows:

17 This privilege is absolute in nature, applying to all publications,  
18 irrespective of their maliciousness. The usual formulation is that the  
19 privilege applies to any communication (1) made in judicial or  
20 quasi-judicial proceedings; (2) by litigants or other participants authorized  
21 by law; (3) to achieve the objects of the litigation; and (4) that [has] some  
22 connection or logical relation to the action. The privilege is not limited to  
23 statements made during a trial or other proceedings, but may extend to  
24 steps taken prior thereto, or afterwards.

25 Id. (citations and internal quotation marks omitted, modification in original); accord Obos v.  
26 Scripps Psychological Assocs., Inc., 59 Cal. App. 4th 103, 108, 69 Cal. Rptr. 2d 30, 33 (Ct. App.  
1997) ("The judicial privilege is accorded not only to parties but to witnesses, even where their  
testimony is allegedly perjured and malicious" (citations and internal quotation marks omitted)).  
The California Supreme Court has given this privilege "a broad interpretation" in furtherance of

1 the purpose of the privilege, which is “to afford litigants and witnesses . . . the utmost freedom of  
2 access to the courts without fear of being harassed subsequently by derivative tort actions.” Id.

3 Here, the publications alleged by plaintiff consist of reports and letters published  
4 by a court-appointed attorney and court-appointed mediator to Child Protective Services, court-  
5 appointed counsel for another child, and the Superior Court, all in connection with the custody  
6 dispute between plaintiff Igor Chepel and Irena Chepel. (See Compl. ¶¶ 71-77.) Taking these  
7 allegations as true, the absolute litigation privilege bars the defamation claim alleged by  
8 plaintiffs. The statements were made by participants in a judicial proceeding, a custody dispute  
9 before the Superior Court, to determine placement of the children. And the statements, which  
10 allegedly resulted in plaintiff Igor Chepel’s temporary loss of custody, had some connection or  
11 logical relation to the custody dispute. California courts have repeatedly held that the absolute  
12 privilege in California Civil Code § 47(b) applies to statements made by participants to, and in  
13 connection with, child custody proceedings. See, e.g., Jacob B. v. County of Shasta, 40 Cal. 4th  
14 948, 956, 154 P.3d 1003, 1008 (Cal. 2007) (holding that a letter written by a supervisor in a  
15 county crime victim restitution program regarding whether one of the persons being considered  
16 for visitation rights in a family law proceeding had previously molested his nephew was  
17 privileged); Obos, 59 Cal. App. 4th at 105, 69 Cal. Rptr. 2d at 31 (holding that allegedly  
18 defamatory statements that were made to a court-appointed psychologist in the course of a court-  
19 ordered child custody and placement investigation, which were also repeated to the children’s  
20 court-appointed attorney and therapist, were privileged); see also Wise v. Thrifty Payless, Inc., 83  
21 Cal. App. 4th 1296, 1302, 100 Cal. Rptr. 2d 437, 441-42 (Ct. App. 2000) (collecting cases and  
22 stating that “[c]ase law is clear that section 47(b) absolutely protects litigants and other  
23 participants from being sued on the basis of communications they make in the context of family  
24 law proceedings”).

25 Accordingly, the publications at issue are subject to the absolute privilege and  
26 plaintiffs’ state law defamation claim should be dismissed for failure to state a claim on which

1 relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). This claim should be dismissed with  
2 prejudice because it is clear that plaintiffs cannot overcome the litigation privilege through  
3 amendment of their complaint. See, e.g., Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 n.9 (9th Cir.  
4 1984).

5 II. Representation of Children by Plaintiff Roof Vera Chepel as Guardian Ad Litem

6 The caption of the complaint indicates that plaintiff Roof Vera Chepel seeks to  
7 represent Erick Chepel, Jason Chepel, and Ashley Chepel, all of whom are minors, as their  
8 guardian ad litem. (Compl. at 1:13-15.) The complaint alleges that plaintiff Roof Vera Chepel is  
9 the paternal grandmother of the three children. (Id. ¶ 28.)

10 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has plainly held that “a parent or guardian  
11 cannot bring an action on behalf of a minor child without retaining a lawyer.” Johns v. County of  
12 San Diego, 114 F.3d 874, 877 (9th Cir. 1997); accord Lin v. Ashcroft, 377 F.3d 1014, 1025 (9th  
13 Cir. 2004). The rationale for this rule is a protective one, and the Court of Appeals has stated  
14 that where minors “have claims that require adjudication, they are entitled to trained legal  
15 assistance so their rights may be fully protected.” Johns, 114 F.3d at 877 (citation and internal  
16 quotation marks omitted).

17 Accordingly, plaintiff Roof Vera Chepel may not represent the three minors  
18 without retaining a lawyer to represent the children in this action. The undersigned will grant  
19 plaintiffs 30 days to retain legal representation for Erick Chepel, Jason Chepel, and Ashley  
20 Chepel. Failure to do so will result in a recommendation that plaintiff Roof Vera Chepel and the  
21 children be dismissed from the action without prejudice.

22 III. CONCLUSION

23 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

24 1. Plaintiff Igor Chepel’s request to proceed in forma pauperis (Dkt. No. 2) is  
25 granted, but service of the complaint will be ordered by separate order once the United States  
26 District Judge assigned to this case has acted upon the recommendation stated below.

1           2. Plaintiff Roof Vera Chepel may not represent the minors in this action  
2 without retaining a lawyer to represent them, and plaintiffs shall have 30 days from the date of  
3 this order to retain legal representation for minors Erick Chepel, Jason Chepel, and Ashley  
4 Chepel.

5           It is FURTHER RECOMMENDED that plaintiffs' fifth claim for relief for  
6 "defamation of character" be dismissed as to all defendants with prejudice as barred by the  
7 absolute privilege contained in California Civil Code 47(b).

8           These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District  
9 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen  
10 days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written  
11 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned  
12 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Failure to file objections  
13 within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Turner v.  
14 Duncan, 158 F.3d 449, 455 (9th Cir. 1998); Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153, 1156-57 (9th Cir.  
15 1991).

16           **IT IS SO ORDERED AND RECOMMENDED.**

17           DATED: March 11, 2010

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20           KENDALL J. NEWMAN  
21           UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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