

FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

**Jun 26, 2023**

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

VIJUVE INC., a Florida corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

KASPIEN INC., a Washington

corporation,

Defendant.

No. 2:21-CV-00192-SAB

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION  
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT;  
DISMISSING MOTION TO  
STRIKE AS MOOT**

Before the Court is Defendant Kaspien's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 103, and Plaintiff Vijuve's Motion to Strike Defendant Kaspien's Surreply, ECF No. 123. The Court heard oral argument on June 13, 2023 by videoconference. Defendant Kaspien Inc. ("Kaspien") was represented by Charles Hausberg and Zaine Yzaguirre; Mr. Hausberg presented on behalf of Defendant. Plaintiff Vijuve Inc. ("Vijuve") was represented by Constance Proctor and Edward Redmond; Mr. Redmond presented on behalf of Plaintiff.

This case involves a contract dispute between two companies: Vijuve, a company selling skincare products, and Kaspien, a company helping to sell these skincare products on Amazon. Vijuve alleges that Kaspien breached their contract by refusing to make a required minimum purchase order of Vijuve's products. On the other hand, Kaspien argues that Vijuve engaged in questionable marketing

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1 tactics, which resulted in an extreme spike in Vijuve’s sales velocity and  
2 dramatically increased Kaspian’s purchase requirements under the contract.  
3 However, when Kaspian tried to ask Vijuve about this spike, Vijuve refused to  
4 provide any explanation or assurances and terminated the contract.

5 In this motion, Kaspian argues that Vijuve agreed to limit their ability to  
6 recover lost profits. And since Vijuve seeks lost profits stemming from that  
7 contract, Kaspian argues, Vijuve is precluded from bringing its sole breach of  
8 contract claim. Vijuve disagrees, arguing that genuine issues of material issues of  
9 fact exist because an addendum to the contract nullifies the lost profits provision.

10 Based upon the briefing, the caselaw, and the parties’ arguments, the Court  
11 grants summary judgment in favor of Kaspian and dismisses Vijuve’s motion to  
12 strike as moot.

### 13 Facts

14 The following facts are drawn from the complaint and the parties’ respective  
15 Statements of Material Facts. The facts are construed in the light most favorable to  
16 the non-moving party, Vijuve.

17 Vijuve is a company that sells skincare products. Kaspian is an e-commerce  
18 company, helping companies provide products to customers through online  
19 marketplaces, direct websites, and brick and mortar stores. Kaspian was formerly  
20 known as “etailz.”

21 Vijuve and Kaspian signed a contractual agreement on June 6, 2018. The  
22 parties agreed that Kaspian would have the exclusive right to market and sell  
23 Vijuve’s Anti-Aging Face Massager and Serum products on Amazon.

24 On September 1, 2020, Adeel Imrani, the co-founder of Vijuve, emailed  
25 Kunal Chopra, the CEO of Kaspian. In his email, Mr. Imrani noted that, although  
26 the partnership had been going well overall, the parties’ sales were down compared  
27 to the end of 2019. Mr. Imrani noted several factors that Vijuve believed had  
28 contributed to the decline in sales and suggested a plan to increase profits.

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1 Specifically, Mr. Imrani proposed that Vijuve would (1) commit to Kaspien being  
2 the sole seller of the Massager and Serum on Amazon; (2) implement marketing  
3 tactics by pushing traffic from a curated audience via social media channels and  
4 our email lists; and (3) increase sales by investing in additional launching  
5 strategies. In return, Mr. Imrani requested that Kaspien commit to a new formula  
6 for placing its purchase orders for Vijuve’s Massagers and Serum that was based  
7 on the past two weeks’ sales velocity.

8 The parties engaged in negotiations regarding Mr. Imrani’s proposal from  
9 September 1 to September 18, 2020. On September 18, 2020, Vijuve and Kaspien  
10 executed their Retail Partnership and Addendum agreement (the “Contract”),  
11 formalizing their agreement. The parties agreed to the following terms.

12 First, Kaspien was subject to a Minimum Order Commitment (“MOC”) to  
13 Vijuve. Specifically, under the MOC, if Kaspien’s stock of Vijuve products was  
14 less than the last two weeks’ sales velocity (which the Contract defined as  
15 confirmed orders plus pending orders), then Kaspien was required to place an order  
16 based on the previous two weeks’ sales velocity.

17 Second, the Contract included a “Consequential Damages” clause in  
18 Paragraph 20. The term “Partner” in this paragraph refers to Vijuve. The  
19 Consequential Damages clause reads as follows:

20  
21 **Consequential Damages.** In no event shall Kaspien or its affiliate or  
22 subsidiaries be liable to Partner or any third party under any theory of tort,  
23 contract, strict liability, or other legal or equitable theory of (i) lost profits,  
24 lost revenue, loss of business or loss of data, (ii) exemplary, punitive,  
25 special, incidental, indirect or consequential damages or the like, or (iii) for  
26 cost of cover, recovery or recoupment of any investment, each of which is  
hereby excluded by agreement of the parties regardless of whether such  
damages were foreseeable or whether Kaspien has been advised of the  
possibility of such damages.

27 Throughout the negotiations in September 2020, every exchanged draft  
28 included this “Consequential Damages” clause.

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1 Third, the Contract included an Addendum which Vijuve argues is an  
2 integration provision of the Contract that supersedes any conflicting terms or  
3 conditions of the Contract. The pertinent portion of the Addendum provides:

4  
5 To the extent that any terms or conditions contained in this Addendum may  
6 contradict or conflict with any of the terms or conditions of the attached  
7 Agreement, it is expressly understood and agreed that the terms of this  
8 Addendum shall take precedence and supersede the attached Agreement.

9  
10 On or about February 8, 2021, Vijuve demanded Kaspien make a purchase  
11 of approximately \$774,000. Kaspien refused to comply with Vijuve's request.  
12 Thus, Vijuve commenced this action seeking damages for Kaspien's alleged  
13 breach of contract.

### 14 Legal Standard

15 Summary judgment is appropriate "if the movant shows that there is no  
16 genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a  
17 matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). There is no genuine issue for trial unless  
18 there is sufficient evidence favoring the non-moving party for a jury to return a  
19 verdict in that party's favor. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250  
20 (1986). The moving party has the initial burden of showing the absence of a  
21 genuine issue of fact for trial. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 325 (1986).  
22 If the moving party meets its initial burden, the non-moving party must go beyond  
23 the pleadings and "set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for  
24 trial." *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248.

25 In addition to showing there are no questions of material fact, the moving  
26 party must also show it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Smith v. Univ. of*  
27 *Wash. Law Sch.*, 233 F.3d 1188, 1193 (9th Cir. 2000). The moving party is entitled  
28 to judgment as a matter of law when the non-moving party fails to make a

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1 sufficient showing on an essential element of a claim on which the non-moving  
2 party has the burden of proof. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. The non-moving party  
3 cannot rely on conclusory allegations alone to create an issue of material fact.  
4 *Hansen v. United States*, 7 F.3d 137, 138 (9th Cir. 1993).

5 When considering a motion for summary judgment, a court may neither  
6 weigh the evidence nor assess credibility; instead, “the evidence of the non-movant  
7 is to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn in his favor.”  
8 *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255.

### 9 **Applicable Law**

10 An integration clause is a provision in a contract that states that: (1) the  
11 contract contains the complete and final agreement between the parties and (2)  
12 supersedes any other oral or written agreements between the parties on the same  
13 subject matter. Washington law provides that a court “may consider evidence of  
14 negotiations and circumstances surrounding the formation of the contract” in  
15 determining whether an agreement is integrated. *M.A. Mortenson Co. v. Timberline*  
16 *Software Corp.*, 140 Wn.2d 568, 597, 998 P.2d 305 (2000). Exclusions for  
17 damages are generally enforceable in purely commercial contracts. *See Nursery*  
18 *Prod., Inc. v. Indian Wells Orchards*, 115 Wn.2d 217, 222, 797 P.2d 477 (1990).

### 19 **Discussion**

20 Considering the evidence surrounding creation of the contract, the  
21 Addendum is a valid contractual integration of the Contract, but the Addendum  
22 does not supersede the Consequential Damages clause in the original Contract. The  
23 absence of a provision explicitly removing or amending the Consequential  
24 damages clause in the Addendum is decisive, meaning the clause stands after  
25 integration.

26 Vijuve seeks lost profits in this action. Vijuve did not argue the Contract was  
27 unconscionable and, rather, the record demonstrates it exchanged multiple drafts  
28 with Kaspian that continually included the Consequential Damages clause. Vijuve

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1 did not raise concern about the Consequential Damages clause at any time. Indeed,  
2 a representative of Vijuve testified that they decided not to negotiate the  
3 Consequential Damages clause. Vijuve also conceded that the Contract and  
4 Addendum are valid between Vijuve and Kaspian. Since there is a valid  
5 commercial contract and no provision nullifying the Consequences Damages  
6 clause, the clause is enforceable and Vijuve's claim is estopped by contract.  
7 Kaspian is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

### 8 **Vijuve's Motion to Strike**

9 Vijuve requests that the Court strike Kaspian's second reply brief, submitted  
10 in support of Kaspian's motion for summary judgment. ECF No. 121. Kaspian  
11 filed its surreply without leave of the Court. Therefore, the Court did not consider  
12 Kaspian's second reply when resolving the parties' motions. The Court strikes  
13 Vijuve's motion as moot.

### 14 **Conclusion**

15 The Addendum integrates the Contract but does not include a provision  
16 superseding the Consequential Damages clause of the original Contract. Therefore,  
17 Vijuve's sole cause of action for damages is precluded by the agreement, and  
18 Kaspian is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. In addition, as the Court did not  
19 consider Kaspian's second reply brief, Vijuve's motion is stricken as moot.

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DISMISSING MOTION TO STRIKE AS MOOT # 6**

1 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

2 1. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 103, is  
3 **GRANTED.**

4 2. Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendant's Surreply, ECF No. 123, is  
5 **DISMISSED as MOOT.**

6 3. Plaintiff Vijuve's sole breach of contract claim is **DISMISSED.**

7 4. The parties shall confer and notify the Court **no later than July 26,**  
8 **2023** regarding what the next steps should be for this case, if any.

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Clerk is hereby directed to file  
10 this Order and provide copies to counsel.

11 **DATED** this 26th day of June 2023.



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16

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stanley A. Bastian".

17 Stanley A. Bastian  
18 Chief United States District Judge  
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