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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

<p>TOYRRIFIC, LLC,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Plaintiffs,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>EDVIN KARAPETIAN; EDWARD MINASYAN; LENA AMERKHANIAN; and EDO TRADING, INC.,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Defendants.</p> <hr/> <p>EDVIN KARAPETIAN; and EDWARD MINASYAN,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Counterclaimants,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>TOYRRIFIC, LLC; KEVORK KOUYMJIAN; and VIKEN KOUYOUMJIAN,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Counterdefendants.</p>	<p>Case No. 2:12-cv-04499-ODW(Ex)</p> <p><b>ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF AND COUNTER-DEFENDANT TOYRRIFIC LLC'S SPECIAL MOTION TO STRIKE UNDER CALIFORNIA CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE § 425.16 (ANTI- SLAPP) [33]</b></p>
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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Before the Court is Plaintiff and Counterdefendant Toyrrific LLC’s special  
3 motion to strike Defendants and Counterclaimants Edvin Karapetian and Edward  
4 Minasyan’s breach of contract counterclaim. (ECF No. 33.) Having carefully  
5 considered the papers filed in support of and in opposition to this motion, the Court  
6 deems the matter appropriate for decision without oral argument. Fed. R. Civ. P. 78;  
7 L.R. 7–15. For the reasons that follow, the Court **GRANTS** Toyrrific’s anti-SLAPP  
8 motion under California Civil Procedure Code section 426.16.

9 **II. FActual Background**

10 Toyrrific is a company known for manufacturing, marketing, and selling  
11 various types of toys. (Compl. ¶ 8.) Toyrrific promotes its business via its Hobbytron  
12 website. (*Id.*)

13 Edvin Karapetian is a former Toyrrific employee who allegedly worked with  
14 Edward Minasyan to steal Toyrrific’s products, business information, and intellectual  
15 property in order to establish a competing online business called Hobbychase. (*Id.*  
16 ¶¶ 11–12.) The Hobbychase website allegedly infringed upon Toyrrific’s Hobbytron  
17 website by using the same platform, design, content, product descriptions,  
18 photography, and graphics. (*Id.* ¶ 15.)

19 On August 5, 2010, Toyrrific filed suit against Karapetian and Minasyan for  
20 copyright infringement and related claims. *Toyrrific<sup>1</sup> v. Karapetian* (“*Toyrrific I*”),  
21 No. CV 10-5813-ODW(Ex) (C.D. Cal. Aug. 5, 2010.) This Court issued a  
22 preliminary injunction in *Toyrrific I* on November 24, 2010, which enjoined  
23 Karapetian and Minasyan from infringing upon Toyrrific’s intellectual property.  
24 (Compl. ¶ 16.) The parties eventually executed a settlement agreement that resolved  
25 *Toyrrific I* in December 2011. (*Id.* ¶ 18.) In addition to fully settling all claims related  
26 to *Toyrrific I*, the settlement agreement contained two confidentiality provisions. (*Id.*

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28 <sup>1</sup> The action currently before the Court is styled as *Toyrrific LLC v. Karapetian*, where “Toyrrific”  
has two *r*’s and one *f*. *Toyrrific I*, however, was styled as *Toyrrific LLC v. Karapetian*, where  
“Toyrrific” had one *r* and two *f*’s. The Court maintains this subtle distinction.

1 Ex. 3.) The first of these provisions was Paragraph 1(aa), which said that Exhibit A to  
2 the agreement “will be for attorney’s eyes only, and will be kept confidential and used  
3 by counsel for purposes of impeachment in the Issagoolian Action.” (*Id.*) The second  
4 was Paragraph 6, which required the parties to keep any terms of the settlement  
5 agreement confidential. (*Id.*)

6 Despite this resolution, Toyrrific filed this action (“*Toyrrific II*”) against  
7 Karapetian, Minasyan, Lena Amerkhanian, and EDO Trading, Inc. on May 23, 2012.  
8 (ECF No. 1.) In its Complaint, Toyrrific alleges that Karapetian and Minasyan—  
9 along with Minasyan’s girlfriend, Amerkhanian—breached the terms of the *Toyrrific I*  
10 settlement agreement by creating EDO Trading and operating another infringing  
11 website, www.airsofttrc.com. (Compl. ¶ 20.)

12 Karapetian, Minasyan, Amerkhanian, and EDO Trading filed a motion to  
13 dismiss Toyrrific’s Complaint on July 9, 2012. (ECF No. 24.) The Court granted this  
14 motion in part on October 16, 2012, but let Toyrrific’s breach-of-contract claim stand.  
15 (ECF No. 30.) Thereafter, Karapetian and Minasyan launched a counterclaim against  
16 Toyrrific, arguing that Toyrrific also breached the terms of the *Toyrrific I* settlement  
17 agreement. (ECF No. 31.) Specifically, Karapetian and Minasyan allege that  
18 Toyrrific breached the agreement by (1) attaching the agreement to the *Toyrrific II*  
19 complaint in violation of Paragraph 6; (2) failing to keep Exhibit A to the agreement  
20 confidential in violation of Paragraph 1(aa); and (3) asserting already settled claims.  
21 (Answer ¶¶ 16–18.)

22 In response, Toyrrific filed a special motion to strike Karapetian and  
23 Minasyan’s counterclaim on September 24, 2012, which is the focus of the Court’s  
24 analysis here. (ECF No. 33.)

### 25 III. LEGAL STANDARD

26 In 1992, the California legislature enacted California Code of Civil Procedure  
27 section 425.16, commonly dubbed California’s “anti-SLAPP”<sup>2</sup> statute, in response to  
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<sup>2</sup> Short for “strategic lawsuit against public participation.”

1 a perceived “disturbing increase” in the number of civil actions aimed at private  
2 citizens designed to deter or punish those citizens from exercising their political or  
3 legal rights. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a); *U.S. ex rel. Newsham v. Lockheed*  
4 *Missiles & Space Co.*, 190 F.3d 963, 970 (9th Cir. 1999). “The hallmark of a SLAPP  
5 suit is that it lacks merit, and is brought with the goals of obtaining an economic  
6 advantage over a citizen party by increasing the cost of litigation to the point that the  
7 citizen party’s case will be weakened or abandoned, and of deterring future litigation.”  
8 *Newsham*, 190 F.3d at 970–71.

9 The anti-SLAPP statute allows defendants in California state or federal courts  
10 to counter SLAPP suits by making a special motion to strike a claim if that claim  
11 arises from an act by the defendants to further their right of petition or free speech in  
12 connection with a public issue. *Id.* § 425.16(b)(1); *Newsham*, 190 F.3d at 973  
13 (concluding that the twin aims of the *Erie* doctrine “favor application of California’s  
14 anti-SLAPP statute in federal cases”). An act qualifies for protection under this  
15 statute if it falls within one of four categories:

16 (1) any written or oral statement or writing made before a legislative,  
17 executive, or judicial proceeding, or any other official proceeding  
18 authorized by law[;] (2) any written or oral statement or writing made in  
19 connection with an issue under consideration or review by a legislative,  
20 executive, or judicial body, or any other official proceeding authorized by  
21 law[;] (3) any written or oral statement or writing made in a place open to  
22 the public or a public forum in connection with an issue of public  
23 interest[;] or (4) any conduct in furtherance of the exercise of the  
24 constitutional right of petition or the constitutional right of free speech in  
25 connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest.

26 *Id.* § 425.16(e).

27 In considering an anti-SLAPP motion, a court must engage in a two-step  
28 process. First, the court looks to whether the defendants have made an initial prima

1 facie showing of whether the plaintiffs’ claims arise from a protected act under the  
2 statute. *Ingles v. Westwood One Broad. Servs., Inc.*, 129 Cal. App. 4th 1050, 1061  
3 (2005). To make this determination, the court looks to any pleadings or affidavits that  
4 state facts supporting or refuting the parties’ theories of liability or defense regarding  
5 the claim. *Martinez v. Metabolife Int’l Inc.*, 113 Cal. App. 4th 181, 186 (2003).

6 If the defendants establish this prima facie showing, the burden then shifts to  
7 the plaintiffs to demonstrate “a probability that [they] will prevail on the claim.” Cal.  
8 Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(b)(1). The plaintiffs must provide admissible evidence to  
9 establish that “the complaint is legally sufficient and supported by a prima facie  
10 showing of facts [that] sustain a favorable judgment.” *Metabolife Int’l, Inc. v.*  
11 *Wornick*, 264 F.3d 832, 840 (9th Cir. 2001). If the plaintiffs fail to make this showing  
12 by a preponderance of the evidence, the court must grant the motion to strike and  
13 award the prevailing defendant his or her attorney’s fees and costs. *Ingles*, 129 Cal.  
14 App. 4th at 1061–62; Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(c)(1).

#### 15 **IV. DISCUSSION**

16 In its anti-SLAPP motion, Toyrrific sets forth that Karapetian and Minasyan’s  
17 counterclaim improperly challenges Toyrrific’s constitutionally protected act of  
18 petition and free speech. (Mot. 3–5.) Toyrrific additionally posits that because the  
19 counterclaim fails to establish a legally sufficient action for breach of contract, it must  
20 fail. (*Id.* 3–4.)

21 Karapetian and Minasyan challenge Toyrrific’s position by arguing that (1)  
22 Toyrrific waived the protections of the anti-SLAPP statute by agreeing to the  
23 settlement agreement’s confidentiality provisions; and (2) they have a reasonable  
24 probability of prevailing on their breach of contract claim. (Opp’n 2–6.) The Court  
25 now considers these arguments in light of the anti-SLAPP statute’s analytical  
26 framework.

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1 **A. Toyrrific Has Not Waived Applicability of the Anti-SLAPP Statute**

2 Karapetian and Minasyan’s threshold argument that Toyrrific has waived the  
3 anti-SLAPP statute’s protections in this action requires no serious discussion. While  
4 these counterclaimants contend on the one hand that the confidentiality provisions  
5 “require public silence,” they also recognize that Toyrrific “could have either alleged  
6 the Agreement’s existence without attaching it, or could have filed the Agreement  
7 *under seal.*” (Opp’n 3–4.) This concession that Toyrrific could, in fact, have brought  
8 their breach-of-contract Complaint in some fashion without running afoul of the  
9 confidentiality provisions defeats any straight-faced argument that Toyrrific has  
10 agreed not to sue and therefore waived the application of California’s anti-SLAPP  
11 statute to this case. An agreement not to speak publically about a case is a far cry  
12 from an agreement not to seek redress before the courts for breach of the private  
13 agreement. And indeed, the settlement agreement itself specifically reserves  
14 jurisdiction in this Court for resolution of any such dispute. Settlement Agreement ¶ 2  
15 (“In the event that a material violation of this Settlement occurs, the Parties agree that  
16 the Honorable Otis D. Wright II, will retain jurisdiction to resolve the dispute.”). The  
17 Court therefore proceeds to apply the anti-SLAPP statute to the counterclaim at issue.

18 **B. *Toyrrific II* Stems from Toyrrific’s Constitutionally Protected Right to**  
19 **Petition**

20 Toyrrific’s breach-of-contract claim in the underlying *Toyrrific II* Complaint—  
21 alleging Defendants’ violation of the substantive terms of the settlement agreement—  
22 easily satisfies the first prong of the anti-SLAPP test. While Karapetian and  
23 Minasyan do not directly address their opponent’s position on this issue, it is clear that  
24 *Toyrrific II* is an act in furtherance of Toyrrific’s constitutional right to engage in  
25 petition and free speech. *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a). Specifically, *Toyrrific*  
26 *II* fits within the anti-SLAPP statute’s first category of protected acts because the  
27 Complaint is a writing made before a judicial proceeding. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code  
28 § 425.16(e)(1). And as addressed above, the confidentiality provisions in the

1 settlement agreement do not prevent Toyrrific from bringing an action to enforce the  
2 agreement as they have done here; any other reading of the provisions would frustrate  
3 the purpose of the parties' settlement.

4 Because *Toyrrific II* is Toyrrific's valid attempt to petition the Court, the burden  
5 now shifts to Karapetian and Minasyan to demonstrate the legal sufficiency of their  
6 breach of contract counterclaim.

7 **C. Karapetian and Minasyan Have Not Established a Probability of**  
8 **Prevailing on the Merits of their Breach-of-Contract Counterclaim**

9 To survive this anti-SLAPP motion, Karapetian and Minasyan must show that  
10 their breach-of-contract counterclaim has "minimal merit." *Navellier v. Sletten*, 29  
11 Cal. 4th 82, 95 (2002). To properly allege a breach of contract, Karapetian and  
12 Minasyan must plead (1) the existence of a contract (the settlement agreement);  
13 (2) their performance or excuse for nonperformance under the settlement agreement;  
14 (3) Toyrrific's breach of the settlement agreement; and (4) that Toyrrific's breach  
15 caused them damages. *Hamilton v. Greenwich Investors XXVI, LLC*, 195 Cal. App.  
16 4th 1602, 1614 (2011).

17 Based on both the counterclaim itself and the papers filed for and against  
18 Toyrrific's anti-SLAPP motion, the Court finds that Karapetian and Minasyan have  
19 failed to allege and establish minimal merit for a viable breach-of-contract claim. It is  
20 undisputed that the *Toyrrific I* settlement agreement exists, and Karapetian and  
21 Minasyan sufficiently pleaded that Toyrrific breached the agreement by filing  
22 *Toyrrific II* and failing to keep the agreement and its Exhibit A confidential. (Compl.  
23 ¶ 18; Answer ¶¶ 11, 16–18.) However, the performance and the damages elements to  
24 the breach-of-contract claim are absent.

25 With respect to performance under the agreement, Karapetian and Minasyan  
26 allege that they have "substantially performed all of the conditions which the  
27 [a]greement required them to perform." (Countercl. ¶ 15.) *Iqbal* and *Twombly* aside,  
28 the conclusory nature of the counterclaimants' performance allegations is baffling

1 when the very basis for the *Toyrrific II* Complaint itself is that Karapetian and  
2 Minasyan have failed to fulfill their own obligations under the settlement agreement.  
3 (Countercl. ¶ 15.) Moreover, Karapetian and Minsayan’s Opposition to the anti-  
4 SLAPP motion is devoid of any allegations, facts, or evidence—conclusory or  
5 otherwise—that they have performed under the settlement agreement. While it is true  
6 that the Court must “not weigh credibility . . . [or] . . . evaluate the weight of the  
7 evidence” in ruling on an anti-SLAPP motion and must instead looks at the facts in  
8 the light most favorable to the Counterclaimants, there is simply no evidence here at  
9 all. *Overstock.com, Inc. v. Gradient Analytics, Inc.*, 151 Cal. App. 4th 688, 699–700  
10 (2007). Karapetian and Minasyan therefore fail to set forth any admissible evidence  
11 to help their counterclaim survive the instant anti-SLAPP motion.

12 Even if the Court were to assume that Counterclaimants successfully performed  
13 their obligations under the settlement agreement, the counterclaim at issue also fails to  
14 demonstrate how Toyrrific’s alleged breach of the settlement agreement’s  
15 confidentiality provisions has damaged Karapetian and Minasyan. The counterclaim  
16 states that Toyrrific’s “acts have harmed Counterclaimants, in particular with  
17 vexatious, repeated litigation, forcing Counterclaimants to incur attorney fees, in an  
18 amount according to proof.” (Answer ¶ 19.) Karapetian and Minasyan support their  
19 damages allegation by clarifying that they seek both damages and attorney’s fees and  
20 costs, thus making the distinction that these two remedies are not duplicative. (Opp’n  
21 6.) But this does not aid their case.

22 The *Toyrrific II* action calls upon Karapetian and Minasyan to incur legal  
23 expenses to defend their alleged breach of the settlement agreement insofar as they  
24 allegedly creating EDO Trading and launched another infringing website. Karapetian  
25 and Minasyan concede in their Opposition that the Toyrrific could have permissibly  
26 asserted this breach-of-contract claim without violating the agreement’s  
27 confidentiality provisions by filing the Complaint or the settlement agreement under  
28 seal. (Opp’n 4.) There seems to be no debate that had Toyrrific done so, there would



1 have been no breach of the confidentiality provisions, and Karapetian and Minasyan  
2 would have incurred legal fees related solely to *their* alleged breach of the settlement  
3 agreement.

4 What *Karapetian and Minsayan*'s breach-of-contract claim demands by way of  
5 damages allegations is some showing that they have been harmed specifically *as a*  
6 *result of the breach of confidentiality*. This is separate entirely from the harm they  
7 purport to suffer as a result of defending the *Toyrrific II* Complaint, which contains no  
8 confidentiality allegations. Without any evidence of damages directly tied to the  
9 alleged breach of confidentiality, the Court cannot find a probability of success for  
10 Counterclaimant's action for breach of contract. *See Navellier v. Sletten*, 106 Cal.  
11 App. 4th 763, 775 (2003)

12 Because Karapetian and Minasyan have failed to establish any facts—much less  
13 introduce any admissible evidence—supporting their claims that they have performed  
14 under the settlement agreement and have been damaged by Toyrrific's alleged breach  
15 of the confidentiality agreement, these Counterclaimants fail to meet their burden in  
16 opposing Toyrrific's Anti-SLAPP motion. The Court must therefore **GRANT**  
17 Toyrrific's motion.

18 **D. The Litigation Privilege Does Not Save Karapetian and Minasyan's**  
19 **Counterclaim**

20 Despite the deficiencies in their arguments and factual showings, Karapetian  
21 and Minasyan feebly assert that the litigation privilege protects their breach-of-  
22 contract counterclaim from scrutiny under the anti-SLAPP statute. (Opp'n 3.) It is  
23 true that the litigation privilege protects most communicative statements made during  
24 the course of a judicial proceeding. Cal. Civ. Code § 47(b)(2). But Karapetian and  
25 Minasyan fail to realize that this privilege generally protects such communications  
26 from *tort* liability. *Wentland v. Wass*, 126 Cal. App. 4th 1484, 1491 (2005); *see also*  
27 *Navellier*, 106 Cal. App. 4th at 770 (“The litigation privilege immunizes litigants from  
28 liability for torts . . . [that] arise from communications in judicial proceedings. . . . The

1 primary purpose of the privilege is to afford litigants the utmost freedom of access to  
2 the courts without fear of being harassed subsequently by derivative tort actions.”  
3 (internal quotation marks omitted)). Toyrrific’s anti-SLAPP motion seeks only to  
4 strike a breach-of-contract counterclaim raised as a means to chill Toyrrific’s exercise  
5 of its freedom-of-speech and freedom-of-petition rights; it does not seek to impose tort  
6 liability for defamatory statements (for example) contained in the counterclaim. Thus,  
7 the litigation privilege is an inappropriate defense to the anti-SLAPP motion at hand.

8 **E. Toyrrific Is Entitled to Attorney’s Fees and Costs**

9 Because Toyrrific’s anti-SLAPP motion successfully defeats Karapetian and  
10 Minasyan’s breach-of-contract claim, Toyrrific is entitled to attorney’s fees and costs  
11 related to the motion. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(c)(1); *Lafayette Morehouse, Inc.*  
12 *v. Chronicle Pub. Co.*, 39 Cal. App. 4th 1379, 1383 (1995). In its papers, however,  
13 Toyrrific does not specify what this amount is. (Mot. 7.) As such, Toyrrific may  
14 submit their total attorney’s fees and costs in a noticed motion to the Court no later  
15 than **November 7, 2012**.

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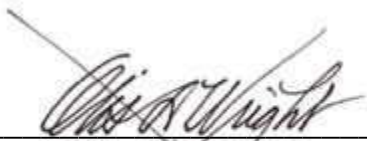
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**V. CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth above, Karapetian and Minasyan’s ill-supported breach-of-contract counterclaim fails to survive Toyrrific’s special motion to strike. The Court therefore **GRANTS** Toyrrific’s anti-SLAPP motion and awards Toyrrific its attorney’s fees and costs associated with bringing the motion.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

October 25, 2012



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**OTIS D. WRIGHT, II**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**