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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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IN RE ZAPPOS SECURITY BREACH
LITIGATION,

Case No. 3:12-CV-0325-RCJ (VPC)

ORDER

This document relates to: ALL ACTIONS.

At the April 21, 2014, case management conference, the court directed plaintiffs and defendant Zappos.com, Inc. (“Zappos”) to submit a proposed letter to be sent to customers who previously complained about the January 2012, cyber-attack that Zappos suffered (the “incident”) (#170). The parties jointly submitted a supplemental case management report in response (#171), and this order follows.

The parties agree on to the following protocol:

1. There will be a first notice emailed to Zappos customers who complained about the incident, attached as Exhibit 1 to the supplemental case management report (#171, Ex. 1).¹
2. This same notice will be emailed a second time to customers who do not respond to it within one week.

However, the parties dispute whether the third and final notice to this group of customers should once again be sent by email or regular mail.

¹The parties agree that if the initial email is returned as non-deliverable, the notice will be delivered by regular mail to the customer billing address.

1 Plaintiffs wish to contact by regular mail those Zappos customers who have already
2 complained about the incident. Plaintiffs complain that Zappos has redacted customer contact
3 information in discovery that goes to the heart of this case, and this information will allow
4 witnesses the opportunity to share their stories with plaintiffs' counsel. However, plaintiffs'
5 counsel acknowledges that because of the data breach in this case, customers may be sensitive to
6 having any information disclosed, which is why plaintiffs agreed to the two-email protocol to ask
7 the targeted group of customers whether they wish to share their contact information. Plaintiffs'
8 concern is that witnesses who have not responded to the first two emails may either be ignoring
9 Zappos, or they are no longer using the email address Zappos has on file. Therefore, it makes
10 sense to send the final communication by regular mail.

11 Zappos' view is that in having all notices sent by email, those customers who wish to
12 contact plaintiffs' counsel may do so without disclosing additional contact information. Zappos
13 argues that plaintiffs have shown no compelling reason to contact the customers, which
14 plaintiffs' counsel characterized as "witnesses" at the April 2014, hearing, and the court should
15 insure the customers affirmatively consent to contact before such contact is allowed. Since
16 Zappos is an online retailer, its customers are more accustomed to receiving electronic
17 communications from Zappos, as opposed to traditional mail, and it is more likely they will
18 respond to email communications.

19 Before class certification occurs under Rule 23, discovery is within the discretion of the
20 court. *Vinole v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 571 F.3d 935, 942 (9th Cir. 2009). It is the
21 plaintiff's burden either to make a prima facie showing that Rule 23's class action requirements
22 are satisfied, or to show that "discovery is likely to produce substantiation of the class
23 allegations." *Manolete v. Bolger*, 767 F.2d 1416, 1424 (9th Cir. 1985). The court must decide
24 whether the action may be maintained as a class action as soon as practicable after the action is
25 filed. Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(c)(1). This means that discovery may be proper where it will resolve
26 factual issues required to decide whether the action should be maintained as a class action.
27 *Kamm v. California City Development Co.*, 509 F.2d 205, 210 (9th Cir. 1975). "To deny
28 discovery where it is necessary to determine the existence of a class or set of subclasses would

1 be an abuse of discretion.” *McArdle v. AT&T Mobility LLC*, 2010 WL 1532334 at *2 (N.D.Cal.
2 2010) (citations omitted). The court may permit the disclosure of names, address, and telephone
3 numbers in the pre-certification class action context. *Id.* at *2, citing *Sanbrook v. Office Depot*,
4 2009 WL 840019 at *1 (N.D.Cal. 2009); *Salazar v. Avis Budget Group, Inc.*, 2007 WL 2990281,
5 *1 (S.D.Cal. 2007). However, the court must balance the right of privacy against the plaintiff’s
6 need for the discovery. *See, e.g., Pioneer Electronics v. Superior Court*, 40 Cal.4th 360, 372
7 (2007).

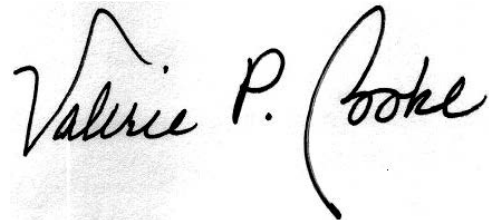
8 In this case, the parties agree that potentially aggrieved customers shall be contacted
9 twice by email because Zappos is an online company, and it is likely that customers routinely
10 communicate by email. The email notices will also safeguard their privacy rights. However, as
11 to the third and final communication, the court agrees that it should be sent by regular mail for
12 three reasons. First, since there was a data breach, Zappos customers may have changed their
13 email addresses to safeguard their security. Second, given the data breach, the group of
14 customers being contacted may ignore or delete emails sent by Zappos. Third, it is reasonable
15 that the third and final communication be sent by regular mail to insure notice is given to those
16 whose email addresses have changed or to customers do not wish to communicate with Zappos.
17 It seems likely they would open a letter sent to their homes.

18 Based upon the foregoing, the court orders as follows:

19 1. The third and final communication to this limited group of Zappos’ customers be
20 sent by regular mail, and the parties shall revise Exhibit 2 to the supplemental case management
21 report (#171) accordingly.

22 IT IS SO ORDERED.

23 Dated: May 9, 2014.



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UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE