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

THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Petitioner,  
v.  
HILLS EXPLORATION  
CORPORATION, et al.,  
Respondents.

Case No. 24-cv-03104-MMC

**ORDER DENYING WITHOUT  
PREJUDICE PETITIONER'S MOTION  
FOR ORDER PERMITTING  
ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF  
SERVICE**

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

Before the Court is petitioner The Republic of Nicaragua's ("Nicaragua") "Motion for Order Permitting Alternative Method of Service of Summons and Amended Petition," filed November 19, 2024, as corrected November 20, 2024. No response to the Motion has been filed. Having read and considered the motion, the Court rules as follows.<sup>1</sup>

In its Amended Petition ("AP"), Nicaragua seeks to "enforce the [r]espondents' pecuniary obligations imposed by a March 1, 2023 arbitral award ('Award') issued under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States." (See AP ¶ 1.) Specifically, in the Award, the arbitration tribunal ruled against respondents, who had brought claims against Nicaragua, and awarded Nicaragua "its costs and expenses in the amount of \$1,500,000." (See AP ¶¶ 12-13, 18.)

By the instant motion, Nicaragua seeks leave, pursuant to Rule 4(f)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, to serve the summons and a copy of the AP on the following three respondents in the following proposed manner: (1) serving respondent

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<sup>1</sup> By order filed January 6, 2024, the Court took the matter under submission.

1 David Michael Goyne ("David Goyne") by email; (2) serving respondent Emily Lopez  
2 Goyne ("Emily Goyne") by email; and (3) and serving respondent Michael David Goyne  
3 ("Michael Goyne") by WhatsApp, a telephone message application.

4 Rule 4(f) provides as follows:

5 (f) Serving an Individual in a Foreign Country. Unless federal law provides  
6 otherwise, an individual --other than a minor, an incompetent person, or a person  
7 whose waiver has been filed -- may be served at a place not within any judicial  
district of the United States:

8 (1) by any internationally agreed means of service that is reasonably  
9 calculated to give notice, such as those authorized by the Hague  
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents;

10 (2) if there is no internationally agreed means, or if an international  
11 agreement allows but does not specify other means, by a method that is  
reasonably calculated to give notice:

12 (A) as prescribed by the foreign country's law for service in that  
13 country in an action in its courts of general jurisdiction;

14 (B) as the foreign authority directs in response to a letter rogatory or  
15 letter of request; or

16 (C) unless prohibited by the foreign country's law, by:

17 (i) delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to  
18 the individual personally; or

19 (ii) using any form of mail that the clerk addresses and sends  
20 to the individual and that requires a signed receipt; or

21 (3) by other means not prohibited by international agreement, as the court  
orders.

22 See Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f).

23 As noted, Rule 4(f) sets forth the manner in which a person may be served "at a  
24 place not within any judicial district in the United States," i.e., a place "in a Foreign  
25 Country." See id. Here, Nicaragua has offered evidence that David Goyne lived at a  
26 specified address in Hawaii until June 2020 (see Trujillo Decl. Ex. 3), and that Emily  
27 Goyne and Michael Goyne lived at a specified address in Hawaii until April 2024 (see id.  
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1 Exs. 1-2). In an effort to show that each of those respondents thereafter moved to a  
2 foreign country, counsel for Nicaragua states, in a declaration, that, on or about August 1,  
3 2024, counsel for some of the other respondents "conveyed to [counsel for Nicaragua]  
4 that [David Goyne and Emily Goyne] are believed to live abroad in the Philippines and  
5 that [Michael Goyne] is believed to live abroad in Guatemala." (See id. ¶ 8.) No showing  
6 has been made, however, to establish the basis for such beliefs. Consequently, the  
7 Court finds Nicaragua has not sufficiently shown any of said three respondents resides  
8 outside of the United States.

9 Moreover, even assuming those three respondents reside outside of the United  
10 States, service under Rule 4(f)(3) is appropriate only "when the particularities and  
11 necessities of [the] case require alternative service." See Rio Properties, Inc. v. Rio  
12 International Interlink, 284 F.3d 1007, 1016 (9th Cir. 2002).

13 In that regard, where requests under Rule 4(f)(3) seek leave to serve by email,  
14 district courts "generally require a showing service by email is necessary[,] for example,  
15 because the defendant's physical address is not known," see Astral IP Enterprise Ltd.,  
16 2023 WL 5498730, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. August 23, 2023), and/or there is evidence the  
17 defendant is attempting to "evade" service, see Rubie's Costume Co. v. Yiwu Hua Hao  
18 Toys Co., 2019 WL 6310564, at \*3 (W.D. Wash. November 25, 2019). Here, however,  
19 Nicaragua does not contend it has made any attempt to locate a physical address for  
20 David Goyne and Emily Goyne in the Philippines or for Michael Goyne in Guatemala, or  
21 that any respondent is evading service.<sup>2</sup>

22 Where requests under Rule 4(f)(3) seek leave to serve by use of WhatsApp,  
23 courts that have approved service in such manner have done so "as a backdrop for  
24 service for other means," e.g., where service also occurs by publication or by email, see  
25 Kumar v. Alhunaif, 2023 WL 8527671, at \*5 (S.D. N.Y. December 8, 2023) (citing cases;

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27 <sup>2</sup> Wherever David Goyne, Emily Goyne, and Michael Goyne may have moved after  
28 they vacated their respective former residences in Hawaii, they did so before the instant  
lawsuit was filed.

1 internal quotation and citation omitted), or where prior attempts to serve by other means  
2 prove ineffectual, see, e.g., Hunt v. Aslam, 2023 WL 3510961, at \*2 (D. Utah May 17,  
3 2023) (finding service by WhatsApp appropriate in light of plaintiff's prior unsuccessful  
4 efforts to serve defendant "personally, by mail, and by email"). Nicaragua has cited no  
5 case, and the Court has not located one, finding service by WhatsApp or a similar service  
6 was appropriate under Rule 4(f)(3), in the absence of any prior attempt to serve the  
7 defendant by other means authorized under Rule 4(f) or a showing that such attempt  
8 would be futile.<sup>3</sup>

9 Lastly, a plaintiff seeking an order allowing alternative forms of service must show  
10 the use of the particular manner of service, i.e., the specific email or WhatsApp account,  
11 would be "reasonably calculated to apprise [the party to be served] of the pendency of  
12 the action and afford it an opportunity to respond." See Rio Properties, 284 F.3d at 1017.

13 With respect to email addresses, courts have found such showing is made where  
14 the plaintiff has "verifie[d] the email address and demonstrate[d] its current functionality,"  
15 see Mighty Dreams LLC v. Shenzhen Beianen Automotive Supplies Co., 2024 WL  
16 4979863, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. December 4, 2024) (citing cases), such as, for example,  
17 where "email validation services" had established the subject emails are "operational,"  
18 see Kumar, 2023 WL 8527671, at \*4, or where "investigators sent test messages to  
19 [defendants]" and all defendants "responded to the test messages," see Keck v.  
20 Alibaba.com, Inc., 2017 WL 10820533, at \*1, \*3 (N.D. Cal. December 20, 2017). With  
21 respect to WhatsApp, courts have found a sufficient showing was made where, for  
22 example, WhatsApp "confirmed" the defendant had an "active" account that had been  
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24 <sup>3</sup> St. Francis Assisi v. Kuwait Finance House, 2016 WL 5725002 (N.D. Cal.  
25 September 30, 2016, cited by Nicaragua, is consistent with the holdings in the above-  
26 cited cases but distinguishable on its facts from those presented here. In particular, in St.  
27 Francis Assisi, the district court approved alternative service "via Twitter" on a defendant  
28 located in a foreign country but did so in light of a showing that other forms of service  
were not possible, such as personal service, in that the defendant therein could not be  
located "through skip-trace," nor could he be served through the foreign country's  
"Central Authority," as said Central Authority "refused to accept the summons and  
complaint." See id. at \*1.

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1 "opened and viewed" shortly before the plaintiff sought relief under Rule 4(f), see Kumar,  
2 2023 WL 8527671, at \*5, or where an investigator determined the defendant's account  
3 was "authentic" and that he used it "for communication purposes," see Hunt, 2023 WL  
4 3510961, at \*2.

5 Here, Nicaragua has made no such showing, either as to the email addresses it  
6 proposes be used to serve David Goyne and Emily Goyne, or the WhatsApp account it  
7 proposes be used to serve Michael Goyne. Although Nicaragua states it received the  
8 email addresses and WhatsApp account number from the above-referenced counsel for  
9 other respondents, and refers to those addresses and number as, respectively, "the last-  
10 known e-mail addresses" and "the last-known WhatsApp phone number" (see Trujillo  
11 Decl. ¶ 9), Nicaragua has made no showing that those email addresses and WhatsApp  
12 number have, in fact, been verified by Nicaragua or anyone else.

13 Accordingly, for all the reasons set forth above, the motion will be denied, without  
14 prejudice to renewal upon a more detailed showing.

15 **CONCLUSION**

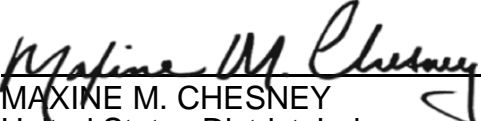
16 Nicaragua's motion for order permitting alternative methods is hereby DENIED  
17 without prejudice.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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20 Dated: January 31, 2024

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MAXINE M. CHESNEY  
United States District Judge

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