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

LORENZO MENDOZA MARTINEZ, ELIU
MENDOZA, ELIEZER MENDOZA
MARTINEZ, and GLORIA MARTINEZ
MONTES,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AERO CARIBBEAN, EMPRESA
AEROCARIBBEAN S.A., CUBANA DE
AVIACION S.A., and GIE AVIONS DE
TRANSPORT REGIONAL,

Defendants.

No. C 11-03194 WHA

**ORDER RE SERVICE TO
DEFENDANTS AERO
CARIBBEAN, EMPRESA
AEROCARIBBEAN S.A., AND
CUBANA DE AVIACION, S.A.**

The background of this action is set forth in a prior order (Dkt. No. 74). In short, plaintiffs moved for entry of default and default judgment after the Clerk declined default as to Cuban defendants Aero Caribbean, Empresa Aerocaribbean S.A., and Cubana De Aviacion S.A. The January 2014 order denied the motion on the ground that plaintiffs did not demonstrate proper service. In addition, the order further required plaintiffs to file a plan of service that complies with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and to explain clearly how the proposed method of service would be proper. The order further stated that if the plan is demonstrated to be compliant, plaintiffs will be given a short but appropriate period of time to carry out the proposed method of service. Otherwise, the action would be dismissed.

1 Accordingly, plaintiffs filed a plan with three proposed methods of service (Dkt. No. 75):

- 2 1. Having the Clerk of the court or Plaintiffs' counsel send, pursuant to
3 an Order of the Court, the summons and Complaint via DHL Express,
4 a private carrier, which will be able to confirm whether the delivery
5 was received in Cuba.
- 6 2. Because the three Cuban entities are owned by the government of the
7 Republic of Cuba, ordering that service be made on the Cuban
8 government.
- 9 3. Ordering the United States Secretary of Treasury grant a specific
10 license authorizing designated agent(s) of Plaintiffs' counsels' law
11 firm to travel to Cuba to personally deliver [to] the Summons and
12 Complaint to the three Cuban defendants.


13 To support their third proposed method of service, plaintiffs cite FRCP 4(f)(2)(C)(i),
14 which states in relevant part, "an individual . . . may be served . . . [by] delivering a copy of the
15 summons and of the complaint to the individual personally." Plaintiffs' reliance on that rule,
16 however, is misplaced. FRCP 4(h)(2) governs service to foreign corporations and incorporates
17 service procedures in 4(f). FRCP 4(h)(2), however, explicitly excludes "personal delivery under
18 (f)(2)(C)(i)." This order therefore declines to order service in accordance with plaintiffs' third
19 proposed method of service.

20 Between the first and second proposed methods of service, this order directs plaintiffs to
21 serve defendants in accordance with the first. Plaintiffs' counsel, in their declaration, state that
22 DHL, a private carrier, delivers to Cuba. DHL will also provide a tracking number and proof of
23 delivery signatures if requested (Malloy Decl. ¶¶ 2, 3). This method may apprise defendants in
24 this action and is preferable to serving the Cuban government.

25 To the extent stated, plaintiffs' first proposed method of service is **GRANTED IN PART**.
26 Plaintiffs are directed to serve the summons and complaint via DHL to defendants in Cuba, and
27 must request proof of delivery signatures. Plaintiffs' request for ninety days to carry out this
28 service, however, is too long; instead, they will have until **MARCH 28, 2014**, to effectuate proper
service on defendants or this action will be dismissed.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 11, 2014.



WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE