1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Daniel R. Forde, Esq. (SBN: 248461) Michael D. Dicks, Esq. (SBN: 141914) Ian W. McKinley, Esq. (SBN: 303281) <b>HOFFMAN &amp; FORDE, ATTORNEYS AT L</b> . 3033 Fifth Avenue, Suite 400 San Diego, California 92103 Tel: (619) 546-7880 Fax: (619) 546-7881 dforde@hoffmanforde.com mdicks@hoffmanforde.com imckinley@hoffmanforde.com William L. Banning, Esq. (SBN: 75757) <b>BANNING, LLP</b> 320 Encinitas Blvd, Suite B Encinitas, California 92024 Tel: (858) 756-0056 Fax: (619) 756-0003 wbanning@banningllp.com <i>Attorneys for Plaintiffs Ashley Peterson, Mark P</i>		
13	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO – CENTRAL DIVISION		
14	ASHLEY PETERSON and MARK) PETERSON, II, individually, as successors-in-)	Case No.:	
15	interest, and as personal representatives of the) ESTATE OF S.P., decedent and minor child;)	COMPLAINT FOR WRONGFUL DEATH	
16	C.P. a minor child, by and through his) [proposed] <i>Guardian ad Litem</i> ; )	AND SURVIVAL:	
17	Plaintiffs,	(1) Dangerous Condition of Public Property;	
18	V. )	(2) Violations of the California Harbors	
19	CITY OF SAN DIEGO, a California public)	and Navigation Code; (3) Negligence <i>per se</i> ;	
20	entity; COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, a) California public entity; SAN DIEGO	<ul><li>(4) Gross Negligence;</li></ul>	
21	UNIFIED PORT DISTRICT, a California) public entity; STATE OF CALIFORNIA, a)	<ul><li>(5) Negligence; and</li><li>(6) Loss of Companionship.</li></ul>	
22	public entity; OFFER UP, INC., a Delaware)		
23	corporation; THERESA MIRANDA DE) VARA, an individual; LEAL SERAFIN, an)		
24	individual ISAAC SHAKER, an individual;) ARSANYOUS R. GHALY, an individual;)	[JURY TRIAL DEMANDED]	
25	PETER YOUSSEF; DOES 1-100, inclusive,		
26	) Defendants.		
27	Plaintiffs Ashley Peterson ("Ashley" or "	<b>'S.P.'s Mother</b> ") and Mark Peterson, II ( <b>"Mark</b> "	
28	or "S.P.'s Father"), individually, as successors	s-in-interest, and personal representatives of the	
	1 COMPLAINT FOR THE WRONGFUL DEATH AND SURVIVAL OF S.P.		

Estate of S.P., decedent and minor child; C.P. a minor child, by and through his [proposed] *Guardian ad Litem* ("**Plaintiffs**") bring this Complaint against Defendants the City of San Diego ("**City**"); San Diego Unified Port District ("**District**"); County of San Diego ("**County**"), State of California ("**State**"); OfferUp, Inc. ("**OfferUp**"); Theresa Miranda De Vara ("**De Vara**"), an individual; Leal Serafin ("**Serafin**"), an individual; Arsanyous R. Ghaly ("**Ghaly**"), an individual; Isaac Shaker ("**Shaker**"), an individual; Peter Youssef ("**Youssef**"), an individual; and DOES 1-100, inclusive, (collectively, "**Defendants**") (altogether, the "**Parties**") as follows:

# **PARTIES**

1. This action arises from a tragic death of 12-year-old minor child, S.P. ("S.P.," "Decedent," or "Estate of S.P.")

S.P. was a resident of San Diego, California at the time of her death.

3. Plaintiff Ashley Peterson ("**Ashley**") is S.P.'s surviving mother. She is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual over the age of eighteen (18) who resides in the County of San Diego, State of California.

4. Plaintiff Mark Peterson, II ("**Mark**") is S.P.'s surviving father. He is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual over the age of eighteen (18) who resides in the County of San Diego, State of California.

5. Plaintiff C.P. ("**C.P.**") is S.P.'s surviving younger brother. He is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual under the age of eighteen (18) who resides in the County of San Diego, State of California.

6. Plaintiffs are the immediate family members and successors-in-interest of Decedent.

7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant City of San Diego ("**City**") is and was a legal and political public entity established pursuant to the laws of the State of California, with all the powers and responsibilities necessarily implied by the Constitution and laws of the State of California, and other applicable laws.

2.

8. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant County of San Diego ("**County**") is and was a legal and political public entity established pursuant to the laws of the State of California, with all the powers and responsibilities necessarily implied by the Constitution and laws of the State of California, and other applicable laws.

9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant San Diego Unified Port District ("**District**") is and was a legal and political public entity established pursuant to the laws of the State of California, with all the powers and responsibilities necessarily implied by the Constitution and laws of the State of California, and other applicable laws.

10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant State of California ("**State**") is and was a legal and political public entity established pursuant to the laws of the United States of America, with all the powers and responsibilities necessarily implied by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and other applicable laws.

11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, OfferUp, Inc. ("**OfferUp**") is a Delaware corporation doing business throughout California, including without limitation, within the City of San Diego.

12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant Arsanyous R. Ghaly ("**Ghaly**"), an individual over the age of eighteen (18) who resides in the County of Los Angeles, California.

13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant Isaac Shaker ("**Shaker**"), an individual over the age of eighteen (18) who resides in the County of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant Theresa Miranda De Vara ("**De Vara**"), an individual over the age of eighteen (18) who resides in the County of San Diego, California.

15. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant Leal Serafin ("**Serafin**"), an individual over the age of eighteen (18) who resides in the County of San Diego, California.

16. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, and therefore sue these Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities if, and when, they are ascertained.

17. Plaintiffs believe and thereon allege that each, and all, named defendants and the DOE defendants (herein collectively referred to as "**Defendants**") are responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Plaintiffs' damages are herein alleged are directly, proximately, and/or legally caused by Defendants and their actions or inactions.

18. Plaintiffs believe and thereon allege that each of these Defendants named herein as DOES are the agents, shareholders, members, officers, servants, representatives, and/or employees, superiors of the other named Defendants and when performing the acts alleged herein, were acting within the scope of their agency, employment, and/or representative capacity and are therefore responsible for the acts complained of herein.

19. Defendants and each of them, or a select number of them, were at all times mentioned herein, the agents, employees, joint venturers, alter-egos and/or co-conspirators of each of the other co-defendants, and at all times mentioned herein, were acting in the course and scope of said agency, employment, capacity, or service, and in furtherance of a joint venture and/or conspiracy or otherwise jointly in agreement.

20. Wherever appearing in this Complaint, each and every reference to Defendants, and to any or each of them, is intended to be and shall be a reference to all Defendants hereto, and to each of them, named and unnamed, including all fictitiously named defendants.

21. All allegations made in this Complaint are based upon information and belief, except those allegations which pertain to the named Plaintiffs, which are based on personal knowledge. The allegations of this Complaint state on information and belief are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery.

# JURISDICTION AND VENUE

22. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants as they reside in the State of California and/or conduct business in the State of California and/or have maintained a continuous presence in the State of California or have otherwise consented to jurisdiction in the State of California.

23. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action because the amount of relief sought in this action exceeds the statutory minimum.

24. Venue is proper in the County of San Diego pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 393, 394, and 395 because this action concerns an incident that occurred in San Diego County, and because this county is where the dispute arose and where the transactions occurred.

25. Venue is proper in this Court because the defendants reside and/or maintain a place of business in the State of California, County of San Diego, and/or because all the events and transactions giving rise to this action took place in the State of California, City of San Diego.

## FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

26. Mission Bay is a navigable water of the United States of America, which, along with the surrounding areas, is jointly and severally managed, owned and/or controlled by the City, the County, the District, the State, and other currently unknown DOE defendants, which include without limitation, individual employees of the named defendants, together (the "**Public Entity Defendants**")

27. Mission Bay is an improved area of water in San Diego, California, which permits bathers, paddleboarders, jet skiers, personal watercraft enthusiasts, various types of boats, and wildlife.

28. De Anza Cove is part the larger Mission Bay, a popular recreational area located in San Diego, California.

29. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that on July 29, 2023, Ghaly, Shaker, and their "cousin," Peter Youssef, used the website OfferUp.com to help facilitate the unlawful and unpermitted rental of two jet skis including, the one that Ghaly and Shaker were operating.

30. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendant De Vara and her husband, Serafin, owned the jet skis illegally and recklessly chartered that day in Mission Bay by Ghaly, Shaker, and Youssef, which include, without limitation, a 2022 Yamaha jet ski (Identification No. CF-7550-VU)(Hull Identification No. YAMA3403D222), "**Vessel 1**."

31. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants De Vara and Serafin had previously published an advertisement for the unlawful rental of the jet skis on OfferUp.com, and Ghaly, Shaker, and/or Youssef, along with other individual(s), together, contacted, coordinated with, and paid Defendants De Vara and Serafin through the OfferUp.com website and otherwise to rent the jet skis.

32. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Offer Up, Inc. ("**OfferUp**") owns, controls and operates OfferUp.com.

33. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that OfferUp knew or should have known that their website is used, on a regular basis, by its users to facilitate the unlawful, unlicensed, and/or otherwise dangerous use of rental equipment.

34. Defendants De Vara, Serafin, Ghaly, Shaker, and/or Youssef, along with other individual(s), together, met in or near the De Anza Boat Launch area to effectuate the unlawful unlicensed and/or otherwise unauthorized rental of personal watercraft(s), including without limitation Vessel 1.

35. Neither Defendant Ghaly, Defendant Shaker, nor Defendant Youssef sought or possessed a California Boater's card.

36. Defendant Ghaly, Defendant Shaker, and Defendant Youssef had minimal, if any, experience operating a jet ski prior to July 29, 2023.

37. Neither Defendant Ghaly, Defendant Shaker, nor Defendant Youssef received any safety training, instruction, or direction prior to operating the jet skis.

38. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants De Vara and Serafin collected a fee for their unlawful/unpermitted rental, and then left the scene.

39. Defendants Ghaly, Shaker, and Youssef entered the water in a dangerous/unlawful/unpermitted and/or criminal manner.

40. Defendants Ghaly, Shaker, and Youssef operated in an unlawful and/or criminal
 manner, traveling through an area which presented a dangerous condition, a condition which was
 exacerbated by their conduct.

41. Earlier that day, on July 29, 2023, a 12-year-old female, S.P. (also referred to as "**Decedent**") was visiting Mission Bay for a day out on her paddleboard, believing the bay to be a safe area.

42. Decedent's paddleboard is known as "Vessel 2."

43. Vessel 2 is a Goplus 10ft white and blue inflatable standup paddle board.

44. Decedent entered the water with her paddleboard near a lifeguard stand located by De Anza Cove, which is situated in the northwest corner of Mission Bay.

45. At approximately 1:52 p.m. that day, Decedent was using her paddleboard and traveling westbound within the legal guidelines when she was struck from behind and run over by a personal watercraft (a jet ski) being operated by Defendant Ghaly and his passenger, Defendant Shaker (the "**Incident**").

46. Defendants Ghaly and Shaker were operating the jet ski that struck Decedent at the time of the Incident.

47. At the time of the Incident, Defendants Ghaly and Shaker were operating the jet ski in an extremely dangerous manner, without looking ahead, and travelling at the "top speed" (47-53 mph) permitted by the mechanisms of the Yamaha jet ski, a speed well in excess of the posted legal limit (5 mph).

48. Approximately eight (8) minutes before the Incident, a San Diego lifeguard, commanding a San Diego City lifeguard vessel named "**Rescue 2**," pulled over Defendants Youssef on one jet ski, and Ghaly and Shaker on Vessel 1, both for excessive speed and reckless operation under the prevailing conditions in Mission Bay that day.

49. At the time, a San Diego lifeguard and other San Diego employees had clear view of Decedent on her paddle board, only 500 yards away from where they stopped Defendants Ghaly and Shaker, and were otherwise monitoring, patrolling, and/or otherwise present in the area.

50. However, the lifeguards and others allowed Defendants Ghaly and Shaker to continue to operate the jet ski at an excessive rate of speed and out of control in the direction of Decedent until the Incident occurred.

51. At the time, these lifeguards and police officers did not monitor, closely follow, blow a horn or siren, radio for others to remove the deadly personal watercraft hurdling toward Decedent or do anything else to ensure Defendants Ghaly and Shaker would operate the jet ski safely and not hit and kill Decedent or any other person.

52. The acts and omissions of the lifeguards and police officers, and other employees of public entities named herein, at all times relevant constituted negligence, gross negligence, and/or an intentional, conscious disregard for the safety of the Decedent and others in the area.

53. Moreover, by allowing Defendants Ghaly and Shaker to continue to operate the jet ski, the lifeguard exacerbated the already dangerous condition as, among other things, Ghaly and Shaker believed they could operate the jet ski with impunity.

54. The dangerous condition of the bay, the acts and omissions of lifeguards and police officers and/or the dangerous condition created by the lifeguards, police officer, those responsible for posting signs, those responsible for erecting buoys (or similar barriers or aids to navigation), demarcating, or otherwise segmenting the water or areas in which bathers, paddleboarders, motorized personal watercraft, and boats could travel, was a substantial factor/proximate cause of the Incident.

55. The Public Entity Defendants and other individuals failed to supervise and train the lifeguards and other personnel charged with working to keep Mission Bay safe.

56. In other words, Defendants created a death trap, were aware of this and related dangerous conditions, and yet failed to warn or abate it.

57. In addition, the acts and omissions of the lifeguard and others and/or the dangerous condition created by the Public Entity Defendants allowing and enabling the Ghaly/Shaker jet ski to be operated exacerbated the already dangerous condition and was a substantial factor/proximate cause of the Incident.

58. The Public Entity Defendants and their staff members, including without limitation the lifeguards and patrol persons on duty, actually knew or had constructive knowledge that this throughway was unsafe for bathers and paddleboarders, given the volume of motorized watercraft traveling at high rates of speed in a bottleneck throughway.

59. The Public Entity Defendants and their staff also knew that incompetent, untrained, unskilled jet ski operators were, on a regular basis, unlawfully renting watercraft, and entering the water without Boating Cards.

60. The Public Entity Defendants and their staff also knew that jetski owners were unlawfully and without permits, renting jet skis, and that persons who did not have proper safety training operating in the waters where the Incident occurred.

61. Despite the knowledge of the dangerous conditions alleged herein, Public Entity Defendants and their staff failed to act in any way to create barriers, to warn, to create, maintain, and enforce laws, regulations, and ordinances regulating the rental, safety training, safe operation, speed, and permissible areas of use.

62. The Public Entity Defendants and their staff also failed to demarcate, place buoys or lines, limit the areas of operation, or otherwise separate dangerous jet ski and other bathers or paddleboarders in De Anza Cove and in the throughway between De Anza Cove and Fiesta Bay.

63. The Public Entity Defendants and their staff further failed to hire, supervise, train, and appropriately staff Mission Bay in a way that ensured the safety of patrons.

64. The Public Entity maps failed to create documents and publish guidance, such as some of the same or more protected areas of Mission Bay with less vessel traffic; failed to post signage, including without limitation, establishing preferred paddling areas; failed to publish guidance and materials to rental businesses and to post signage or other publications regarding applicable laws and guidance or warnings of the dangerous conditions; failed to adequately patrol to monitor safety among paddle boarders; failed to establish safety tips and to air and post public service announcements in a manner that would prevent or minimize danger.

§ 911.2. 69. 2024. 70. 71. 72. representatives and successors in interest of decedent pursuant to CCP § 377.60. 73. death certificate as required by CCP § 377.32. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION **Dangerous Condition of Public Property Resulting in Wrongful Death** California Government Code §§ 815.2 and 830 et. seq. 74. herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading. 75. set forth and re-alleged herein. 10 COMPLAINT FOR THE WRONGFUL DEATH AND SURVIVAL OF S.P.

65. As a result of the foregoing Incident, Decedent sustained and suffered serious 2 bodily injuries, including without limitation, rib fractures, multiple facial and skull fractures, 3 bleeding and swelling of the brain.

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66. As a result of the foregoing Incident, Decedent lost her life.

67. As a result of the foregoing Incident, Decedents' family, friends, and our community lost Decedent.

On or about November 1, 2023, counsel on behalf of Plaintiffs, individually and as 68. personal representatives and successors-in-interest on behalf of Decedent's Estate, filed and served Tort Claim notices for damages against all California public entities pursuant to Government Code

Plaintiffs filed and served Amended Tort Claim notices for damages on January 29,

Plaintiffs' tort claim notices were rejected and/or deemed denied thereafter.

S.P.'s surviving mother, Ashley, surviving father, Mark, and surviving minor brother, C.P., bring this action as permitted by statute as the Decedent's surviving personal representatives, successors in interest, and/or administrators or executors of the Estate of S.P.

Plaintiffs bring this action individually and/or as the surviving personal

Plaintiffs are filing a declaration of successors-in-interest with a copy of Decedent's

(Against the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, and State of California, Other Currently Unknown Public Entity Defendants and Their Employees, and DOES 1-100)

Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth

26 Every other paragraph of this pleading is incorporated by reference as though fully 27

76. At all times relevant, the Public Entity Defendants and their employees had actual or constructive knowledge of the illegal chartering and use of jet skis on Mission Bay in violation of various statutes, codes, and regulations, including without limitation, San Diego Municipal Code § 63.20.20 *et seq*. The violations included, without limitation, the chartering to and use of jet skis by untrained, incompetent, dangerous, illegal operators without a Boater Card as required by California Harbors & Navigation Code § 678.11(b).

77. At all times relevant, the Public Entity Defendants and their employees had actual or constructive knowledge of the reckless use of jet skis on Mission Bay in violation of various statutes, codes, and regulations, including without limitation, San Diego Municipal Code Section 63.20.20 *et seq.* The violations included, without limitation, the chartering to and use of jet skis by untrained, incompetent, dangerous, illegal operators as prohibited by California Harbors & Navigation Code § 655, *et seq.* 

78. At all times relevant, the Public Entity Defendants and their employees, and other unknown defendants had actual or constructive knowledge that such illegal and dangerous activities were taking place not only in Mission Bay Park but in particular the boat launch ramps near De Anza Point.

79. Further, that such illegal chartering and operation was creating dangerous conditions on the shore and waters near De Anza Point, and that offending vessels and operators were entering waters from launch ramps where no warnings, preventive barriers, no signs regarding the need for permitting, no signs regarding the need for Boater Cards, no Boater Card or permit inspections or anything was done to sufficiently prevent said illegal dangerous activities on the waters and shores near De Anza Point, and that people on the waters and shores near De Anza Point, and that people on the waters and shores near De Anza Point were being injured or killed by incompetent and illegal jet ski operators in such a number that it provided a sufficient level of foreseeability so as to render the condition of the beach/waters a proximate cause of Decedent's injuries and damages. The danger was substantial, and not trivial; the conditions and other dangers in the Bay constitute a trap for unwary paddleboarders.

80. Tragically, a crucial opportunity to prevent the death of S.P. was missed when at approximately 5:44 p.m., a mere eight (8) minutes before the fatal collision, a San Diego lifeguard

had pulled over Defendants Ghaly and Shaker for excessive speed and reckless operation under the prevailing conditions in Mission Bay that day. Despite this clear instance of dangerous behavior, Defendants Ghaly and Shaker were not removed from the water, resulting in dire consequences. Furthermore, at the scene of the collision, the same lifeguard recognized Defendants Ghaly and Shaker, realizing with dismay that he had issued a warning to the same individuals just minutes earlier. This realization underscores a critical point: had the lifeguard taken more stringent action following the initial infringement, namely removing Defendants Ghaly and Shaker from the waters of De Anza Cove or even Mission Bay, the tragic loss of S.P.'s life could have been averted.

81. Consequently, there is sufficient nexus between Ghaly and Shaker's conduct and condition of the launch ramp, shore and waters near De Anza Point such as to satisfy the definition of a "dangerous condition" within meaning of public liability statute. (*See, e.g. Swaner v. City of Santa Monica*, 150 Cal. App. 3d 789 (Ct. App. 1984).)

82. The Public Entity Defendants, and each of them, had mandatory duties to abate known and dangerous conditions, and/or to warn of them, and further had duties that include without limitation to create a safe environment for the public, to structure and demarcate Mission Bay, and to hire, supervise, train, and otherwise sufficiently staff the Bay in a way that ensures patrons' safety.

83. The Public Entity Defendants, and each of them, had mandatory duties to prevent from entering and remove from Mission Bay persons who violate the law, and otherwise prevent persons from entering the water who are or who can become, through their behavior and lack of experience and adherence to laws, deadly to others.

84. Under Government Code § 835, a public entity is liable for any injury caused by a dangerous condition of its property if the property was in a dangerous condition at the time of the injury, the injury was proximately caused by the dangerous condition, the dangerous condition created a reasonable foreseeable risk of the kind of injury which was incurred, and either (a) negligently or wrongful act or omission of an employee of the public entity within the scope of his employment created the dangerous condition; or (b) the public entity had actual or constructive notice of the dangerous condition a sufficient time prior to the injury to have taken measures to

protect against the dangerous condition. Further, a public entity is also liable for a dangerous condition created by the foreseeable negligent conduct of a third party of which the public entity had actual or constructive notice and for which the public entity failed to provide adequate safeguards.

85. A public entity which holds its property open to the public creates a special relationship with the visitors whereby the public entity assumes a duty to protect the visitors while they are upon the land for such a purpose from physical harm caused by the negligent or intentional wrongful acts of third persons. In fact, liability under Gov. Code § 835 may flow from the failure to exercise reasonable care to (a) discover that such acts are being done or are likely to be done, or (b) give a warning adequate to enable the visitors to avoid the harm, or otherwise protect them against it.

86. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon alleges, that Public Entity Defendants and their employees controlled, owned, designed, constructed, built, approved, maintained, managed, repaired, regulated and/or inspected Mission Bay and all activities therein.

87. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 - 100, had the power, obligation and the opportunity to prevent, fix, abate, guard and/or warn against the conditions of the Bay, and furthermore, that the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 - 100 failed to take adequate precautions to warn and/or guard against the dangerous conditions.

88. As a direct and proximate result of the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 -100's actions, failures to act, and the creation, maintenance, and failure to warn or abate set forth more fully herein, S.P. lost her life, and Plaintiffs, as successors in interest, are entitled to recover damages in an amount according to proof.

89. Furthermore, as alleged herein, the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 - 10 displayed a want of even scant care and extreme departure from the ordinary standard of conduct in the context of the situation.

90. Therefore, as alleged herein, the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 - 10 are guilty of oppression, fraud, and/or malice as defined in California Civil Code § 3294 and

elsewhere, and Plaintiffs should recover, in addition to actual damages, exemplary and punitive damages to make an example of and to punish Defendants in an amount according to proof.

### SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

# Violations of California Harbors and Navigation Code (Against All Defendants)

91. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading.

92. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading.

93. Every other paragraph of this pleading is incorporated by reference as though fully set forth and re-alleged herein.

94. At all times relevant, the Public Entity Defendants and their employees, and other currently unknown defendants, had actual or constructive knowledge of the illegal chartering and use of jet skis on Mission Bay in violation of various statutes, codes, and regulations, including without limitation, San Diego Municipal Code § 63.20.20 *et seq.* The violations included, without limitation, the chartering to and use of jet skis by untrained, incompetent, dangerous, illegal operators without a Boater Card as required by California Harbors & Navigation Code § 678.11(b).

95. At all times relevant, the Public Entity Defendants and their employees, and other currently unknown defendants, had actual or constructive knowledge that such illegal and dangerous activities were taking place not only in Mission Bay Park but in particular the boat launch ramps near De Anza Point.

96. At all times relevant, the Public Entity Defendants and their employees had actual or constructive knowledge of the reckless use of jet skis on Mission Bay in violation of various statutes, codes, and regulations, including without limitation, San Diego Municipal Code Section 63.20.20 *et seq*. The violations included, without limitation, the chartering to and use of jet skis by untrained, incompetent, dangerous, illegal operators as prohibited by California Harbors & Navigation Code § 655, *et seq*.

97. Further, that such illegal chartering and operation was creating dangerous conditions on the shore and waters near De Anza Point, and that offending vessels and operators

were entering waters from launch ramps where no warnings, preventive barriers, no signs regarding the need for permitting, no signs regarding the need for Boater Cards, no Boater Card or permit inspections or anything was done to prevent said illegal dangerous activities on the waters and shores near De Anza Point, and that people on the waters and shores near De Anza Point were being injured or killed by incompetent and illegal jet ski operators in such a number that it provided a sufficient level of foreseeability so as to render the condition of the beach/waters a proximate cause of Decedent's injuries and damages. The danger was substantial, and not trivial; the conditions and other dangers in the Bay constitute a trap for unwary paddleboarders.

98. In addition, Defendants OfferUp, De Vara, Serafin, Shaker, Ghaly, and Youssef knew or are charged with knowing and a duty to comply with the obligations and prohibitions set forth in under California's Harbor and Navigation Code.

99. Defendants, each and all of them, violated or participated in the violation of law, either willfully, negligently, or with reckless and wanton disregard for the life of others.

100. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the Defendants, including without limitation, DOES 1 - 100, had the power, obligation and the opportunity to adhere to California's Harbor and Navigation Code failed to do so

101. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' conduct and violations of law, S.P. lost her life, and Plaintiffs, as successors in interest, are entitled to recover compensatory damages in an amount according to proof.

102. Furthermore, as alleged herein, Defendants, and each of them, displayed a want of even scant care and extreme departure from the ordinary standard of conduct in the context of the situation.

103. Therefore, as alleged herein, Defendants are guilty of violations of the law, and oppression, fraud, and/or malice as defined in California Civil Code § 3294, and Plaintiffs should recover, in addition to actual damages, exemplary and punitive damages to make an example of and to punish Defendants in an amount according to proof.

104. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION** 

Negligence Per Se (Against All Defendants)

105. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading.

106. Every other paragraph of this pleading is incorporated by reference as though fully set forth and re-alleged herein.

107. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants De Vara and Serafin were the owners of a Yamaha Wave Runner, bearing VIN No. CF-7550-VU, Vessel 1, and another jet ski rented to Defendants Ghaly, Shaker, and Youssef.

108. Defendants De Vara and Serafin unlawfully and illegally engaged in a rental transaction of said vessel to Defendant, Shaker, Ghaly and Youssef, through the online marketplace, OfferUp.com, which violated San Diego Municipal Code § 63.20.20.

109. At all times relevant, the Public Entity Defendants had actual or constructive knowledge of the illegal chartering and use of jet skis on Mission Bay in violation of various statutes, codes, and regulations, including without limitation, San Diego Municipal Code § 63.20.20 *et seq.* 

110. The violations that the Public Entity Defendants and their employees were aware of – and the violations committed by Defendants OfferUp, De Vara, Serafin, Shaker, Ghaly, and Youssef – included, without limitation, the chartering to and use of jet skis by untrained, incompetent, dangerous, illegal operators without a Boater Card as required by California Harbors & Navigation Code § 678.11(b) and in violation of § 655, *et seq*.

111. At all times relevant, the Public Entity Defendants had actual or constructive knowledge that such illegal and dangerous activities were taking place not only in Mission Bay Park but in particular the boat launch ramps near De Anza Point.

112. Further, that such illegal chartering and operation was creating dangerous conditions on the shore and waters near De Anza Point, and that offending vessels and operators

were entering waters from launch ramps where no warnings, preventive barriers, no signs regarding the need for permitting, no signs regarding the need for Boater Cards, no Boater Card or permit inspections or anything was done to prevent said illegal dangerous activities on the waters and shores near De Anza Point, and that people on the waters and shores near De Anza Point were being injured or killed by incompetent and illegal jet ski operators in such a number that it provided a sufficient level of foreseeability so as to render the condition of the beach/waters a proximate cause of Decedent's injuries and damages. The danger was substantial, and not trivial; the conditions and other dangers in the Bay constitute a trap for unwary paddleboarders.

113. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon alleges, that the Public Entity Defendants and their employees controlled, owned, designed, constructed, built, approved, maintained, managed, repaired, regulated and/or inspected Mission Bay and all activities therein.

114. In addition, Defendants OfferUp, De Vara, Serafin, Shaker, Ghaly, and Youssef knew and failed to comply with the duties, obligations, and prohibitions set forth in under California's Harbor and Navigation Code.

115. Defendants, each and all of them, violated or participated in the violation of law, either willfully, negligently, or with reckless disregard to the life of others.

116. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the Defendants, including without limitation, DOES 1 - 100, had the power, obligation and the opportunity to adhere to California's Harbor and Navigation Code failed to do so

117. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' conduct and violations of law, S.P. lost her life, and Plaintiffs, as successors in interest, are entitled to recover compensatory damages in an amount according to proof.

118. Furthermore, as alleged herein, Defendants, and each of them, displayed a want of even scant care and extreme departure from the ordinary standard of conduct in the context of the situation.

119. Therefore, as alleged herein, Defendants City of San Diego and DOES 1 - 10 are guilty of oppression, fraud, and/or malice as defined in California Civil Code § 3294, and Plaintiffs

should recover, in addition to actual damages, exemplary and punitive damages to make an example of and to punish Defendants in an amount according to proof.

## FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Gross Negligence (Against All Defendants)

120. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading.

121. Every other paragraph of this pleading is incorporated by reference as though fully set forth and re-alleged herein.

122. Defendants and each of them had a duty to act as reasonably prudent persons in similar circumstances.

123. The Public Entity Defendants and their employees were so grossly negligent in performance of their responsibilities and obligations that they breached their mandatory duties.

124. Defendants De Vara, Serafin, Shaker, Ghaly, and Youssef so recklessly and with wanton disregard violated the law and otherwise conducted themselves in a grossly negligent manner.

125. Defendants OfferUp so recklessly and with wanton disregard, and with actual knowledge of the violations of the law and dangers associated therewith, failed to institute policies and procedures, and screen users, and otherwise offered a platform that encouraged and enabled violated the law in a way that created a danger to its users.

126. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 - 100, had the power, obligation and the opportunity to prevent, fix, guard and/or warn against the conditions of the Bay, and furthermore, that the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 - 100 failed to take adequate precautions to warn and/or guard against the dangerous conditions.

127. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants and DOES 1 - 100's grossly negligent conduct, S.P. lost her life, and Plaintiffs, as successors in interest, are entitled to recover compensatory damages in an amount according to proof.

128. Furthermore, as alleged herein, Defendants and DOES 1 - 100 displayed a want of even scant care and extreme departure from the ordinary standard of conduct in the context of the situation.

129. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing negligence, carelessness, unreasonable actions, and/or omissions by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, without limitation, economic injury, and general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial but in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

130. Therefore, as alleged herein, Defendants and DOES 1 - 100 are guilty of oppression, fraud, and/or malice as defined in California Civil Code § 3294, and Plaintiffs should recover, in addition to actual damages, exemplary and punitive damages to make an example of and to punish Defendants in an amount according to proof.

131. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing negligence, carelessness, unreasonable actions, and/or omissions by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, without limitation, economic injury, and general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial but in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Negligence (Against All Defendants)

132. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading.

133. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading.

134. Every other paragraph of this pleading is incorporated by reference as though fully set forth and re-alleged herein.

135. Defendants and each of them had a duty to act as reasonably prudent persons in similar circumstances. On or about July 29, 2023, at approximately 5:52 p.m., Defendants Ghaly and Shaker and/or other individual(s) were traveling on the illegally rented Yamaha jet ski, Vessel 2, at an excessive speed, estimated between 47 and 53 mph, a mere 20-30 feet south of the southern shoreline of De Anza Cove Mobile Home Park in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego,

State of California, when it violently struck the decedent rending her unconscious and causing a 2 severe brain bleed. Defendant Ghaly's excessive speed was not only grossly negligent but also a clear breach of the legal speed limit mandated within close proximity to shorelines and other vessels. This disregard for maritime law and basic safety norms was a significant contributing factor to the tragic outcome of this Incident.

Defendants De Vara, Serafin, negligently and in violation of the law entrusted their 136. vessel to Shaker, Ghaly, and Youssef.

Shaker, Ghaly, and Youssef so recklessly and with wanton disregard violated the 137. law and otherwise conducted themselves in a grossly negligent manner.

138. Defendants OfferUp so recklessly and with wanton disregard, and with actual knowledge of the violations of the law and dangers associated therewith, failed to institute policies and procedures, and screen users, and otherwise offered a platform that encouraged and enabled violated the law in a way that created a danger to its users.

139. The Public Entity Defendants were so negligent in performance of their responsibilities and obligations that they breached their mandatory duties.

140. At all times herein mention, the Defendants, and each of them, so entrusted, managed, inspected, maintained, drove, controlled or failed to control, and/or operated Vessel 1 so as to cause a collision with the Decedent resulting in the damages herein described.

141. Furthermore, as alleged herein, all Defendants and DOES 1 - 100 displayed a want of even scant care and extreme departure from the ordinary standard of conduct.

142. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 - 100, had the power, obligation and the opportunity to prevent, fix, guard and/or warn against the conditions of the Bay, and furthermore, that the Public Entity Defendants and DOES 1 - 100 failed to take adequate precautions to warn and/or guard against the dangerous conditions.

143. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants, including without limitation, DOES 1 - 100's negligent conduct, S.P. lost her life, and Plaintiffs, as successors in interest, are entitled to recover compensatory damages in an amount according to proof.

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144. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing negligence, carelessness, unreasonable actions, and/or omissions by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, without limitation, economic injury, and general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial but in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

145. As a result of the acts, omissions, and conduct of Defendants as alleged herein, Decedent S.P. suffered died on July 30, 2023, from injuries which she incurred as a result of the Incident alleged herein.

146. As a result of the acts, omissions and conduct of Defendants, and the death of Decedent, Plaintiffs have sustained pecuniary loss, financial losses and damages including, but not limited to, loss of love, companionship, comfort, affection, society, protection, solace, moral support, attention, and services of Decedent.

147. As a further result of the acts, omissions and conduct of Defendants and the death of Decedent, Plaintiffs have incurred funeral and burial expenses.

148. The Plaintiffs are or may be entitled to interest and costs, pursuant to Civil Code §§ 3287(a), 3288, and 3291, as well as Code of Civil Procedure §§ 1032 and 1033.5, in addition to any other interest and costs which Plaintiffs may be awarded.

149. At all times herein mentioned, the aforesaid acts, omissions and conduct of Defendants, and each of them, were careless and negligent. Therefore, Defendants are liable for the damages sustained by Plaintiffs as alleged herein.

150. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing negligence, carelessness, unreasonable actions, and/or omissions by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, without limitation, economic injury, and general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial but in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

## SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Loss of Companionship and Society (Against All Defendants)

151. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in this pleading.

152. At all times herein relevant, Plaintiff Ashley Peterson is and was the mother of S.P.

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153. At all times herein relevant, Plaintiff Mark Peterson is and was the father of S.P.
154. At all times herein relevant, and in excess of the past 180 days, Plaintiffs have resided together with S.P.

155. Prior to the injuries caused by the negligence of Defendants, S.P. was able to and did perform and faithfully carry out her obligations and duties as a daughter and big sister to C.P.; accordingly, S.P. provided her family with love, warmth, affection, moral support, and companionship, and was able to contribute to the family.

156. Plaintiffs have suffered the loss and enjoyment love, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection, affection, society, and moral support.

157. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants acts and omissions forth herein, and as a direct and proximate result of the injuries suffered by S.P., Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer loss of companionship, including but not limited to the loss of attention, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of mutual comfort, loss of affection, loss of love, loss of protection, affection, society, and moral and other support.

158. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing negligence, carelessness, unreasonable actions, and/or omissions by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, without limitation, economic injury, and general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial but in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

# PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- a. For economic damages according to proof at trial against Defendants;
- b. For non-economic damages, including without limitation physical pain and suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, and anxiety against Defendants;
- c. For other general, actual, and compensatory damages according to proof, including without limitation economic damages but in an amount not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this Court against Defendants;

d. For special, exemplary, and punitive damages against Defendants;

1	e.	For reasonable attorney's fees and costs;	
2	f.	For pre-judgment interest at the maximum legal rate;	
3	g.	For post-judgment interest at the maximum legal rate;	
4	h.	For costs of suit incurred herein; and	
5	i.	For such other and further legal and/or equitable relief as the Court may deem	
6		proper against Defendants.	
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8	Dated: June	17, 2024 HOFFMAN & FORDE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW	
9		(P. A. L.	
10		By:	
11		Michael D. Dicks, Esq.	
12		Ian W. McKinley, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiffs Ashley Peterson, Mark	
13		Peterson, the Estate of S.P., and C.P.	
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		23 COMPLAINT FOR THE WRONGFUL DEATH AND SURVIVAL OF S.P.	