1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	FOR THE CENTRAL DIS	A DISTRICT COURT STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	ROY BAKKILA and KARRIE BAKKILA, Plaintiffs, v. CISCO'S SPORTFISHING, INC d/b/a CHANNEL ISLANDS SPORTFISHING CENTER, a California Corporation; ROBERT VALNEY, an individual; JOHN FUQUA, an individual; and DOES 1-10, Defendants.	Case No.: 5:17-cv-02438-RSWL-KK Honorable: Ronald S.W. Lew, Senior PLAINTIFFS' MEDIATION STATEMENT Date: November 15, 2018 Time: 10:00 AM Where: Gordon & Rees, 633 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071 Mediator: Patrick Rogan
 23 24 25 26 27 28 	/// NOW COME, Plaintiffs, Roy Bak ("Mrs. Bakkila"), and for their mediation /// /// /// Plaintiffs' Medi	

INTRODUCTION

This case is about the total loss of vision in one eye arising from an injury sustained on a charter fishing trip. In the summer of 2016, Mr. Bakkila and his son were on a twenty-four passenger charter fishing trip off the coast of Ventura. An adjacent passenger had his line stuck in kelp and improperly attempted to free it by pulling his rod above his shoulder. This lasted for a period of 1-2 minutes until the line eventually snapped/came free. As a result, a metal sinker on the line came back to the boat at a high velocity. The sinker struck Mr. Bakkila directly in the eye like a bullet. Mr. Bakkila's globe exploded and he permanently lost all vision in his right eye.

At the time of the injury, the passengers were left unsupervised and unattended to for between 12-30 minutes. The captain was attempting to pull up anchor to head to a different location. However, the anchor was stuck and all crew, including both deckhands (tasked with supervising and safeguarding the passengers) were at the bow of the boat trying to free the anchor. The passengers remained in the stern of the boat fishing. As a result, there was no crew present to: observe, recognize the danger, assist, intervene and stop the improper reeling in of the line stuck in kelp.

The fishing trip was chartered through a marketing/chartering company. The chartering company holds itself out as separate from the boat owners who are purportedly independent contractors. The chartering company markets the fishing trips as ideal for young children and people with zero fishing experience. The charter company gives no warnings as to the risks and potential injuries associated with these trips. It provides no advice as to safety equipment that should be worn by the passengers.

The boat owner and captain had no formal safety rules or protocol. They had no written guidelines for the deckhands to follow or formal safety training. No "best practices" or safe fishing instruction were given to any of the passengers

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prior to embarking on the trip. No guidance was given to the passengers, at any
time, on what to do if a line became stuck or how to reel in a line entangled in kelp.

3 Mr. Bakkila, a large piping project foreman (sewers, major piping projects, underground infrastructure, etc.), is unable to return to work due to his impaired 4 5 vision and the associated dangers of his job. Mr. Bakkila is unable to drive. He now has significant depth perception problems and difficulty handling household 6 7 chores such as climbing a ladder to change a lightbulb and traversing stairs, etc. 8 Mrs. Bakkila is now tasked with many of the daily living activities that Mr. 9 Bakkila used to be able to do. This includes driving which she must now do for 10 Mr. Bakkila when he needs to go anywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Bakkila filed suit against the boat owner, the boat captain and
 the charter fishing trip/marketing company. Mr. Bakkila is seeking to recover
 damages for his injury. Mrs. Bakkila has brought a loss of consortium claim. The
 claims are discussed in greater detail below.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. The Parties Involved and the Business

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17 On July 28, 2016, Mr. Bakkila and his son boarded the Seabiscuit for a 18 chartered fishing trip organized, arranged and chartered through Channel Island 19 Sportsfishing Center ("CISCOS"). The Seabiscuit is a 55 foot passenger ship and 20 charter fishing vessel (U.S.C.G. ID #507630) that its owner, Bob Valney 21 ("Valney"), used, and uses, for chartered fishing trips arranged through CISCOS. 22 Valney is a former captain. However, prior to the incident, he surrendered 23 his captain's license because the Coast Guard was seeking to suspend it after he 24 ran the Seabiscuit aground on Anacapa Island. At the time of the grounding, he 25 was running a charter fishing trip booked through CISCOS and caused injuries to 26 multiple passengers. Valney then hired John "J.J." Fuqua ("Fuqua") to serve as a 27 captain and continue to run charter fishing trips on the Seabiscuit since he was 28 unable to do so.

Fuqua was the captain on the day of Mr. Bakkila's injury. Valney and Fuqua 1 2 had a falling out after Valney accused Fugua of falsifying records and logs. Fugua 3 no longer captains the Seabiscuit for Valney.

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CISCOS is a self-proclaimed "booking agent." CISCOS is owned and 5 operated by Doug and Liz Vernand ("Mr. Vernand" and "Mrs. Vernand" respectively). Mr. Vernand has been in the sportfishing business his entire life. Mr. 6 Vernand had a captain's license from 1972 to approximately 2014 and used to run 7 8 charter fishing trips himself. The Vernands started running CISCOS in 2004 as a 9 concessionaire for Ventura County and took it over entirely in 2009 through an 10 exclusive lease. As such, they control the landing, boat slips, dock and bait shop 11 that comprises CISCOS at 4151 South Victoria Avenue, Oxnard, California.

12 CISCOS has several boats in its fleet. As of June 2018, it had eleven boats in 13 its fleet that it would charter fishing trips on. Two of the boats, the Pacific Islander 14 and Gentleman, were previously owned by the Vernands as recently as 2015. As 15 such, the Vernands have been intimately involved with both the booking and 16 running of charter fishing trips at CISCOS. They also have an elevated 17 appreciation of deep sea fishing and the intricacies of chartering and operating 18 such trips.

19 CISCOS is paid 15% by the boatowners in its fleet for all charter fishing 20 trips booked through CISCOS. CISCOS also generates significant revenue from 21 controlling the only physical store at the landing where its fleet is. From this store, 22 they sell licenses, gear, bait, ice, clothing, sundries and other items. They also rent 23 fishing equipment needed for the charters. CISCOS specifically targets the customers who arrive at its location whom they bring in through its marketing 24 25 efforts.

26 CISCOS generates the majority of its business from its website and on-line 27 marketing efforts. Mrs. Vernand is intimately involved in the website content, 28 development and on-line marketing. She controls all content on the website.

Typically, a prospective customer books a chartered fishing trip directly through 1 2 CISCOS and all questions are answered by CISCOS employees or their website. 3 In other words, prospective customers get all their knowledge and information about a fishing trip chartered by CISCOS exclusively from CISCOS. 4 5 Mr. Vernand testified that he does not provide any safety training or have any safety discussions with any of his employees. Mr. Vernand further testified that all 6 7 his employees could answer differently when asked about the dangers of 8 sportfishing and past injuries on CISCOS' chartered fishing trips. According to Mr. 9 Vernand, these answers would vary based upon the extent of each employee's 10 knowledge.

Nowhere on its website, its marketing materials or in its physical store
location does CISCOS: 1) warn about the risk of injuries associated with
sportfishing; 2) disclose past injuries experienced by its passengers; 3) provide any
safety advice; 4) provide any safety warnings; 5) provide any information on what
safety equipment should be brought; or 6) accurately portray the dangers that one
can expect.

17 Indeed, the entire website and physical store location portrays the desired 18 theme—that the chartered fishing trips are fun for the whole family and 19 appropriate for small children and those with no experience. (See Pages from the 20 website attached as Exhibit A hereto). The website provides a list of what 21 passengers may want to bring—none of the items listed include any safety 22 equipment. (See list of what to bring attached as Exhibit B hereto). The website is 23 specifically crafted to generate the maximum passengers and revenue by 24 intentionally omitting known dangers inherent in sportfishing that may discourage 25 individuals from booking trips.

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B. The Decision to Charter with CISCOS and the Trip

Prior to July 28, 2016, Mr. Bakkila and his son had planned on participating
in a chartered fishing trip for several years. Mr. Bakkila researched chartered

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fishing trips off the coast of California and discovered CISCOS offering such trips. 1 2 Mr. Bakkila had only fished once on the ocean and had virtually no experience 3 with ocean fishing or fishing on a boat. Mr. Bakkila chose to use CISCOS because it held itself out as a provider of chartered fishing trips for individuals of all levels 4 5 and ages. Specifically, CISCOS advertised that its chartered fishing trips were safe for beginners, children and others who lacked significant experience fishing. This 6 7 suited Mr. Bakkila who did not have experience and he booked the chartered 8 fishing trip on the Seabiscuit through CISCOS.

Prior to going on the chartered fishing trip, Mr. Bakkila reviewed CISCOS'
website on multiple occasions. Nowhere on the website did it mention anything
regarding safety, the perils and hazards associated with fishing, or advise that
safety equipment, such as protective eyewear, was required, much less
recommended.

Mr. Bakkila never received any documents, emails or other writings from
anyone advising him of safety procedures, safety concerns or potential perils or
hazards associated with deep-sea fishing. Mr. Bakkila certainly did not receive any
notice of the potential for severe eye injuries and the need for protective eyewear
to protect against such injuries.

On July 28, 2016, Mr. Bakkila and his son arrived at CISCOS and boarded
the Seabiscuit with 22 other passengers. The Seabiscuit was captained by John
"J.J." Fuqua. The crew consisted of two deckhands, Gavin Czach and Martin
Martinez, and one galley cook, James Feathers. Prior to embarking on the trip, a
short introduction was given to the passengers wherein Fuqua told them where
they would initially be going to fish and for what types of fish. Fuqua also pointed
out where the life preservers were as well as the lifeboat.

There was no discussion of anything safety related. There was no discussion
of any "best fishing practices" or "safe fishing practices." There was certainly no

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instruction on how to handle or reel in a line that was caught in kelp, seaweed or
otherwise entangled.

After embarking, Fuqua eventually stopped the boat in an area that had a
significant amount of seaweed and kelp. The passengers dropped their lines and
fished. Fuqua made the decision to move to a different spot and in doing so began
pulling up anchor. However, the anchor became stuck and entangled in kelp.
Both deckhands were then called by Fuqua to clear kelp from the anchor to try and
free it. They did so at the bow of the boat.

In doing so, the passengers were left fishing in the stern of the boat wholly
 unsupervised. According to Fuqua, the passengers were left unsupervised for 12-13
 minutes. According to deckhand Czach, the passengers were left unsupervised for
 approximately 30 minutes.

During this time, a passenger that was fishing next to Mr. Bakkila had his
line become entangled in kelp. The passenger then began pulling his line up above
his shoulders as if he was reeling in a fish. The passenger was doing so in an
attempt to free the line from the kelp. This movement caused the line to come
under great tension.

This attempt to free the line was completely improper and unsafe. The appropriate way to reel in a line stuck in kelp or seaweed is to drop the rod below the hull of the boat or grab the line by hand below the hull of the boat and work on freeing it. Fuqua testified that on six separate occasions that day, he saw six different people reeling in their lines in an unsafe manner and intervened. Fuqua also testified that in such a situation, the passenger can be shown how to do it correctly or a deckhand can take over the rod and also cut the line if needed.

However, on this day, all crew abandoned the passengers while they worked
on freeing the anchor. As a result, the passenger next to Mr. Bakkila dangerously
reeled in his line for 1-2 minutes before it suddenly snapped or came free. When it

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did, a sinker came back to the boat like a bullet. The sinker struck Mr. Bakkila 1 2 directly in his eye and immediately exploded his globe.

3 Mr. Bakkila was then attended to by another passenger who was a retired fireman with EMT experience. The crew was unaware of Mr. Bakkila's injury until 4 5 they returned from the bow after working on freeing the anchor. When they returned, they found Mr. Bakkila covered in blood, his eye bandaged and being 6 7 attended to by a passenger. (See photo of Bakkila injured on the boat on the day in 8 question attached as **Exhibit** C).

9 Upon learning about the injury, Fuqua called the U.S. Coast Guard, reported 10 the injury and described it as someone getting a hook in the eye. The Coast Guard 11 advised Fuqua to return to shore, which he did. It took the boat over one hour to 12 return to shore and upon arrival an ambulance was there to take Mr. Bakkila to the 13 emergency room.

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C. The Outcome of the Injury and the Effects on Mr. and Mrs. Bakkila 15 Despite best efforts and multiple surgeries, Mr. Bakkila lost all vision in his 16 right eye. His right lens was surgically removed. His optical nerve was severely 17 damaged. Mr. Bakkila now receives monthly injections into his eye in an effort to 18 maintain appropriate pressure. He must also administer lubricating drops on a daily 19 basis.

20 The pressure in his eye is unstable and typically deviates from 1-4 PSI. His 21 treating ophthalmologist has advised that if his eye becomes painful he will need to 22 undergo an enucleation procedure aka the removal of the eye. There is the very 23 real possibility that Mr. Bakkila will need this procedure and have his eye 24 *removed.* Currently, Mr. Bakkila's eye is aesthetically compromised and 25 functionally destroyed. He has no vision in his right eye and is permanently blind

26 in it.

27 Mr. Bakkila has not been able to return to work because of his injury. Mr. 28 Bakkila was previously employed as a construction foreman and safety supervisor on large piping and infrastructure projects involving heavy equipment and other
dangers. He would typically work underground on sewer and mining projects. He
earned \$70,000-\$80,000 per year doing this work. As a result of his limited vision,
the workplace is now unsafe for him as is any construction site where hazards are
present.

Mr. Bakkila has significant limitations as a result of his injury. He can no
longer drive safely and no longer does so. He has significant depth and perception
issues. He has difficulty walking down stairs or on any descending surface. He is
unable to use ladders or partake in any other task that requires accurate depth
perception and visual acuity.

Mrs. Bakkila is now tasked with many of the household chores that Mr.
Bakkila used to do. Mrs. Bakkila must now drive Mr. Bakkila wherever he needs
to go. Daily life for Mr. and Mrs. Bakkila has changed significantly and been
adapted to accommodate the blindness in Mr. Bakkila's eye.

Mr. Bakkila is no longer able to partake in many activities he used to enjoy.
He can no longer go target shooting or operate a firearm. This was previously one
of his hobbies. Mr. Bakkila is no longer able to hike as the descents are dangerous
with his compromised vision. Mr. Bakkila cannot even drive himself to the store or
around town to complete errands. He has lost all his independence.

In addition to the physical limitations, Mr. Bakkila has significant emotional
damages as a result of his injury. Mr. Bakkila has developed anxiety and is
constantly fearful that he will lose vision in his other eye and be left entirely blind.
His medical treaters have told him that the loss of sight in one eye can cause the
good eye to degrade. This medical condition is called sympathetic ophthalmia.

Mr. Bakkila also worries about an injury to his good eye. He believes his
reduced vision makes him more susceptible to another traumatic eye injury. These
fears, his anxiety, his loss of independence and his inability to enjoy life as he did
before, have left him unhappy and despondent.

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D. The Claims Asserted by Mr. and Mrs. Bakkila

2 The action filed by the Bakkilas asserts claims against all defendants for: 3 1) negligence; 2) loss of consortium; 3) negligent misrepresentation and 4) intentional misrepresentation. The negligence claim is based on: i) failing to 4 5 safeguard Mr. Bakkila from injury; ii) failing to reasonably instruct the passengers so as to prevent injuries to others including Mr. Bakkila; iii) failing to adequately 6 7 staff the crew to prevent dangerous conditions and minimize perils to the 8 passengers including Mr. Bakkila; iv) failing to observe the passengers and 9 promptly cut the line that was under tension; v) failing to observe the passengers 10 and stop unsafe fishing practices; vi) failing to warn passengers, including Mr. 11 Bakkila, of the perils associated with the activity; vii) holding out that fishing with 12 Defendants was safe for all ages including beginners and novices; viii) failing to 13 require passengers, including Mr. Bakkila, to wear safety equipment including 14 protective eyewear; and ix) Failing to notify passengers, including Mr. Bakkila, to 15 bring safety equipment including protective eyewear.

The negligent misrepresentation claim is based on Defendants representation
that the chartered fishing trips were not dangerous and that significant injuries did
not occur. In addition, the negligent misrepresentation claim is based on the fact
that no threat of eye injury was disclosed or that safety equipment to protect
against such injury should be brought by the passengers.

21 The intentional misrepresentation claim is based on the fact that the 22 Defendants knew about the risk of serious injuries, the potential for serious 23 injuries, the past injuries already sustained on these trips and chose not to disclose 24 them to, or warn, prospective passengers. Specifically, all Defendants knew about 25 the risk of sinkers and hooks striking passengers in the body, eyes and face, and 26 did not disclose of those dangers. This decision was intentional and calculated 27 because Defendants did not want to discourage potential passengers from booking 28 trips.

1	E.	Testimony Of the Defendants Related to the Claims
2	i.	Pertinent Testimony of CISCOS Owner Elizabeth Vernand
3	Q.	Okay. Is it fair to say that you're the person who has control of the
4	content on	the website?
5	A.	Yes.
6	(Elizabeth	vernand Deposition Pg. 24:22-25).
7	Q.	you have a portion of your website that talks about, hey, it's great
8	to have yo	ur kids come fish, come out on our charter fishing trip with CISCOS
9	right?	
10	A.	Yes.
11	Q.	Okay. So that's what I meant when I asked, it caters to families. It
12	does have	that portion on the website; right?
13	A.	Yes.
14	Q.	Okay. And it also, as a website, advertises that you can have little to
15	no experie	nce and go fishing on these charter fishing trips; correct?
16	A.	Correct.
17	Q.	And that's true, as far as you know; right?
18	A.	Yes
19	Q.	Is it fair to say that nowhere on the website does it talk about the risk
20	of serious	injuries occurring on these charter fishing trips?
21	A.	It does not say that.
22	Q.	Okay. You don't warn about serious injuries that could potentially
23	happen on	the charter fishing trips on the site; right?
24	A.	We do not.
25	Q.	Okay. And you don't including that information in any of your
26	marketing	materials; right?
27	A.	We do not.
28	///	
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1	Q.	And if I was to go to CISCOS, there wouldn't be any signs around the
2	store that warn of these serious injuries that may occur; correct?	
3	A.	Correct.
4	(<i>Id.</i> Pg. 30	:11-32:15).
5	Q.	And nowhere on the website does it talk about wearing protective
6	eyewear; c	orrect?
7	A.	Does not.
8	Q.	Okay. And nowhere on the website does it talk about wearing any
9	protective	safety equipment; is that true?
10	A.	That's true
11	Q.	We have an allegation in our lawsuit that CISCOS has intentionally
12	chosen not	to put on information on its website that would lead consumers to know
13	that this co	ould be something dangerous and you may be injured. Are you aware of
14	that?	
15	A.	Yes.
16	Q.	Okay. Knowing that serious injuries have occurred on these charter
17	fishing trip	os, and when I say "serious" I mean the loss of vision in an eye, why
18	haven't yo	u put anything on your website informing the public that you could
19	sustain a se	erious injury on these charter fishing trips?
20	MR.	BUDDINGH: I'm going to object, it's irrelevant and it's beyond
21	the scope of	of discovery under Federal Rule 26, and I'm going to instruct the witness
22	not to ansv	ver.
23	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	35:2-36:2).
24	Q.	Okay. You intentionally don't publicize the past injuries that have
25	occurred of	n these charter fishing trips on your website. Isn't that true?
26	A.	No.
27	Q.	Okay. So it's just an oversight that they're not on there?
28	A.	It's—yes.
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1	Q.	Okay. And even after knowing that the claims in this lawsuit have
2	allegations	that you guys are purposefully doing this, you still haven't done
3	anything at	oout it; right?
4	MR.	BUDDINGH: Objection, irrelevant, beyond the scope of discovery
5	under FRC	P 26. I'm going to instruct the witness not to answer
6	Q.	Can your direct me to anywhere on your website where you, as it
7	currently st	ands today, where you have any information for the public regarding
8	the past inj	uries that have occurred on CISCOS' charter fishing trips?
9	A.	No.
10	Q.	Okay. How about to any page on your website where you are warning
11	people abor	ut the dangers that can occur on these charter fishing trips?
12	A.	No.
13	(Id. Pg. 39	:3- 40:5).
14	Q.	Is it true that there's no age limit for children to go on these charter
15	fishing trip	s?
16	A.	That's true.
17	Q.	Okay. Do you feel the need to warn parents and families of the risk
18	of serious i	injuries that may occur on the charter fishing trips?
19	A.	I do not.
20	Q.	How would you feel if a little kid lost their eye resulting from the
21	same circui	mstances that Mr. Bakkila lost his eye?
22	MR.	BUDDINGH: Objection, irrelevant, beyond the scope of Rule 26,
23	beyond the	scope of the deposition notice. I'm going to instruct the witness not to
24	answer.	
25	Q.	As far as your charter fishing trips go, when someone books through
26	CISCOS ar	nd they're using you site as the main contact, is that fair to say, they can
27	do that onli	ne?
28	A.	Yes.
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1	Q.	Okay. And when they do it that way, they're not relying on boat
2	captains to	get information, they're relying on what's on the website or what your
3	employees	tell them; right?
4	A.	Correct.
5	(Id. at Pg.	42:25-43:24).
6	Q.	Looks like you guys have a disclaimer page on the website.
7	A.	Yes.
8	Q.	Okay. You're familiar with what page I'm talking about; right?
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q.	And you know what content is on there; right?
11	A.	I believe so. Yes.
12	Q.	And you—
13	A.	It's been awhile.
14	Q.	And you're responsible for putting that content on there?
15	A.	Yes.
16	Q.	Okay. Did you ever consider putting on that disclaimer, "Sportfishing
17	can be a dangerous activity where serious injuries could occur," so that the public	
18	who are looking at your website who are relying upon it will have that knowledge	
19	that this co	uld be dangerous?
20	A.	Have I ever thought of that?
21	Q.	Did you consider doing that, when you put together that disclaimer
22	page?	
23	A.	I did not.
24	Q.	Why not?
25	A.	I did not feel—I—Honestly, it never occurred to me.
26	Q.	Okay. Do you believe that sportfishing is dangerous?
27	MR.	BUDDINGH: Objection, asked and answered.
28	MR.	PICCUTA: I don't think she answered.
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1	Q.	Did you—did you answer that?
2	A.	I did not.
3	Q.	Okay. Can you answer it?
4	A.	If I think sportfishing is dangerous?
5	Q.	Yes.
6	A.	I—It—I don't know how to answer that. I mean, yes and no.
7	Q.	Okay. Can it be dangerous?
8	A.	I suppose it can be.
9	Q.	Can people get injured sportfishing?
10	A.	Yes.
11	Q.	Why don't you warn of that on your website?
12	MR.	BUDDINGH: Objection, irrelevant, not calculated to lead to
13	discovery o	f evidence within the scope of FRCP Rule 26. I'm going to instruct the
14	witness not	to answer.
15	MR.	PICCUTA: You can mark it.
16	Q.	Isn't it true that you don't warn people about the risk associated with
17	sportfishing	, on your website, either now or back in 2016 when Mr. Bakkila's eye
18	injury occur	rred, because you don't want to-prevent them from booking a trip
19	with you?	
20	MR.	BUDDINGH: Objection, vague and ambiguous, argumentative,
21	compound.	
22	MR.	PICCUTA: You can answer that question.
23	A.	Please repeat that.
24	Q.	Yeah. Isn't it true that you don't warn people of the dangers
25	associated v	with sportfishing on your website because you don't want to inform
26	them about	it, because you're afraid that there's going to be less passengers
27	booking tic	kets for your charter fishing trips?
28	A.	That is not true.
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1	Q.	Okay. So, what's the reason?
2	A.	It never crossed my mind to do that.
3	Q.	Has it crossed your mind since the time that I filed this lawsuit?
4	MR.	BUDDINGH: Objection, irrelevant. It's beyond the scope of
5	discovery u	under FRCP Rule 26 and I'm going to instruct the witness not to answer.
6	MR.	PICCUTA: You can mark it.
7	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	44:12-47:12).
8	Q.	-What's your best estimate of the number of pages in your website?
9	A.	A hundred? I don't know. I mean, I have never even—I don't know.
10	Q.	Okay.
11	A.	I don't—I don't know.
12	Q.	Your best estimate would be a hundred or so?
13	A.	A hundred or so, maybe.
14	Q.	Okay. And is it also fair to say of those hundred pages, you don't
15	have a single page discussing safety.	
16	A.	We do not.
17	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	62:4-16).
18	ii.	Pertinent Testimony of CISCOS Owner Douglas Vernand
19	Q.	Do you discuss with them what to do if someone asks "Are these
20	charter fishing trips dangerous?", do you ever have that conversation, what they	
21	should say	?
22	A.	No
23	Q.	Okay. If someone was to ask, "Hey, have people been injured on these
24	charter fish	ing trips before?", your employees could potentially all answer
25	differently	right?
26	A.	According to their knowledge, yes.
27	Q.	Okay. Do you train your employees on any of the dangers or injuries
28	that occur of	on these charter fishing boats?
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1	A.	No.
2	Q.	Do you tell your employees about these injuries that people sustain on
3	these chart	er fishing boats?
4	A.	Not that I recall.
5	Q.	Okay. Do all your employees know about this incident where the
6	person has	lost—where Mr. Bakkila lost vision in his eye?
7	A.	I don't know.
8	(Douglas V	Vernand Deposition Pg. 55:20-57:1).
9	Q.	Do you believe that sportfishing on the open ocean has inherent
10	dangers?	
11	A.	I believe it's possible for things to happen. Yes.
12	Q.	For injuries to occur; right?
13	A.	Possibly, yes.
14	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	40:21-41:3).
15	Q.	one of the theories is you guys have some kind of duty or
16	responsibility to let everyone in the public know, who you're trying to sell these	
17	fishing charters to, that there are dangers and risks associated with them that you	
18	know abou	t Do you believe you have some responsibility there?
19	A.	I don't believe so.
20	(Id. Pg. 35	:9-24).
21	Q.	Do you ever think about any of the safety issues related to charter
22	fishing boa	ts for which CISCOS books tickets for?
23	A.	No, not so far as what our job is.
24	Q.	Okay and when you say, "not so far as what our job is," can you
25	explain that answer?	
26	A.	In other words, to—all we do is sell the tickets for the boat for the
27	people to g	o out to the fishing grounds.
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1	Q. Okay. The last	time you went on the website, was there anything on
2	there advising people about	wearing safety equipment.
3	A. No.	
4	Q. Was there any	thing on there advising people about the risk of catching
5	a hook?	
6	A. No.	
7	Q. Was there any	thing on there advising people about past incidents
8	where the boats have crashe	ed and caused injury?
9	A. No.	
10	Q. Okay. Why no	t
11	MR. BUDDINGH:	Objection, not calculated to-its beyond the scope
12	of discovery.	
13	MR. PICCUTA:	You can answer
14	MR. BUDDINGH:	I'm going to instruct him not to answer.
15	MR. PICCUTA:	What's the basis for that?
16	MR. BUDDINGH:	Because it's not relevant.
17	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg. 61:20-62:23).	
18	Q. Does CISCOS	currently notify passenger about the potential for
19	injuries on the boat, includ	ling eye injuries?
20	A. <i>No</i> .	
21	Q. Why not?	
22	MR. BUDDINGH:	Objection, irrelevant, beyond the scope of
23		e 26. I'm going to instruct the witness not to answer.
24	MR. PICCUTA:	You are aware we have a claim for intentional
25	misrepresentation.	
26	MR. BUDDINGH:	Yes, intentional misrepresentation.
27	MR. PICCUTA:	Are you going to stand on that objection?
28	MR. BUDDINGH:	Yes.
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement
		18

1	(Id. at Pg.	87:2-16).
2	iii.	Pertinent Testimony of Seabiscuit Owner Robert Valney
3	Q.	Okay. So there's no written guidelines or procedure that you have
4	about anyth	hing that the deckhands are supposed to do; correct?
5	A.	Correct.
6	(Depositio	n of Robert Valney Pg. 64:8-11).
7	Q.	And you don't require any certain safety equipment when individuals
8	come on yo	our boat; is that fair?
9	A.	We don't require anything. We do make recommendations.
10	Q.	And clearly, as of the date of the incident, you didn't require any of
11	these passe	engers to wear protective eyewear; correct?
12	A.	No.
13	Q.	And neither did CISCOS, as far as you know, right?
14	A.	As far as I know, no.
15	Q.	Okay. And then after the date of the incident, where Mr. Bakkila
16	suffered th	is serious eye injury, did you require any of your passengers to wear
17	protective eyewear.	
18	A.	No.
19	(Id. at Pg.	74:15-75:21).
20	Q.	Okay. It's fair to say that you know now if someone has their line
21	stuck in kelp and is pulling it back improperly, it can result in serious injury, right	
22	A.	Yes.
23	Q.	Because a serious injury from that exact circumstance happened to
24	Mr. Bakkila; right?	
25	A.	Yes.
26	Q.	Why don't you now address it with your passengers prior to going out
27	on a fishing	g charter what to do in that situation?
28		
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement

1	MR.	BUDDINGH:Objection, irrelevant, beyond the scope of FRCP
2	Rule 26. I'	m going to instruct the witness not to answer.
3	Q.	You have kids on your boat; right?
4	A.	Occasionally.
5	Q.	Small children?
6	A.	Occasionally.
7	Q.	Okay, you have kids sometimes as young as 9 or 10 on the boat;
8	right?	
9	A.	Occasionally, yes
10	Q.	You never required any passengers to wear protective eyewear; is that
11	fair?	
12	A.	Yes.
13	Q.	Did you ever warn any of your passengers about the risk of serious
14	eye injury-	_
15	A.	No.
16	Qa	at any time? No? <i>Did you ever warn any of your passengers of the risk</i>
17	of serious i	injuries at all, whether it be to the eye or not?
18	A.	No.
19	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	86:19-88:7).
20	Q.	Okay. For example, there's no rule with respect to the deckhands, as
21	far as leavi	ing passengers who are fishing unattended. Is that true?
22	A.	That's true.
23	Q.	Okay. And there was no rule like that back in 2016; right?
24	A.	That's true.
25	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg. 88:22-89:4).	
26	Q.	But you would agree that there—there are dangers associated with
27	deep sea fis	shing in general; is that fair?
28	///	
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement
		20

1	A.	There is risk, yeah. I don't know if you'd call it dangerous, but,
2	there's risk?	
3	Q.	Okay. And one of those risks is injury; right?
4	A.	Yes.
5	Q.	We know that—
6	A.	Yeah.
7	Q.	because people have been injured.
8	A.	Yes.
9	Q.	You have seen situations where lines have broken or been freed from
10	entangleme	nt and came back and hit the boat; correct?
11	A.	Yes.
12	Q.	You've seen those same lines come back and sinkers on them come
13	back to the l	boat, whether or not they hit a passenger on the boat; right?
14	A.	Yes
15	Q.	Have you ever been hit by anything coming back to the boat?
16	A.	Yes.
17	Q.	Okay. What was it?
18	A.	It was a jig that tore out of a fish's mouth when the fish was coming
19	up close to t	he boat.
20	Q.	Okay. And came back and hit you?
21	A.	Yeah.
22	Q.	Where did it hit you?
23	A.	Right in the shoulder.
24	Q.	Were you injured at all?
25	A.	The hook went into my shoulder. I had to pull it out.
26	Q.	Okay. So, you've seen that happen to other people, other than
27	yourself, in	your long history of fishing; true?
28	A.	Yes.
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement
		21

1	Q.	Okay. You've seen lines come free and come back and hook
2	someone; r	ight?
3	A.	Yes.
4	Q.	You've seen lines come back and the sinker on those lines hit
5	people; con	rect?
6	A.	Yes.
7	(<i>Id</i> . at Pg.	99:11-101:10).
8	iv.	Pertinent Testimony of Seabiscuit Captain John "J.J." Fuqua
9	Q.	So, is it fair to say that when you're first captain, you're ultimately
10	responsible	e for the safety of your passengers and crew?
11	A.	Not the safety, just the wellbeing. Meaning, putting them on fish,
12	making sur	e they're rigged up, and then they throw bait depending on what we're
13	doing, and	just help them out with their fish, and bag fish and process fish on the
14	way in and	clean the boat.
15	Q.	Okay. Well, is there anyone above you on a boat when you're first
16	captain?	
17	A.	No, sir.
18	Q.	Okay. So, then, ultimately, who is responsible for the safety of the
19	people on t	he boat?
20	A.	Everybody needs to be responsible for their own safety on the boat.
21	Q.	Okay. So, as far as your—your position is you're not responsible for
22	anyone els	e's safety but yours?
23	A.	I am just responsible for my safety and the safety of my equipment
24	on the boar	t.
25	Q.	Okay. All right. How about your crew; are you responsible for the
26	safety of yo	our crew?
27	A.	My crew is responsible for their own safety.
28	Q.	Is that something you were taught?
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement
		22

1	A.	Yes, sir.
2		
2	Q. A.	Who taught you that? My father.
4	Q.	Everyone—every man for themselves, essentially, on the boat; right?
5	Q. A.	Well, not necessarily. We point out unsafe practices and they just
6		how to, you know, not make that practice unsafe.
7	Q.	Okay. So, when I'm driving a car, I consider myself responsible for
8		of my passengers. Is that not the same thing when you're on a boat?
9	A.	It can be, but it all depends on your definition of safety.
0	Q.	Okay. Well, when I refer to "safety," I mean making sure people are
1		narm. That's my definition.
2	A.	Well, we make sure people are safe from harm by maintaining our
3		and maintaining proper nonskid on the vessel.
4	Q.	Okay.
5	A.	So that way nobody can slip.
6	Q.	How about making sure that passengers on the boat aren't doing
7		unsafe when they're fishing that can harm someone else?
8	A.	If we see it, we do point it out. That way they can correct themselves
9	in that situa	
0	Q.	Right. So, when you go out on the boats, do you know anything about
1	-	experience of the passengers?
2	A.	No, sir.
3	Q.	So, essentially, you run charters with passengers who you have no
4	idea what i	they're doing; right?
5	A.	Yes.
6	Q.	And do you have a responsibility or does your crew have a
7	responsibility either—	
8	MR.	BUDDINGH: Objection. Are you done? I'm sorry.
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement 23

1	MR.	PICCUTA: That's fine. Let me ask it—I'll start again.
2	Q.	Do either you or your crew have a responsibility to make sure that
3	the passen	gers are acting safely and appropriately when on one of these fishing
4	charters?	
5	MR.	BUDDINGH: Objection, vague and ambiguous, compound.
6	BY MR. P	ICCUTA:
7	Q.	You can answer.
8	A.	I don't feel like answering.
9	Q.	You won't answer that one?
10	A.	I don't want to answer that question.
11	(John Fuq	ua Deposition Pg. 17:24-21:5).
12	Q.	Bob said you guys didn't have any, like, formal safety guidelines or
13	written rule	es on safety that you would give the deck mates. Is that true?
14	A.	Yes, sir
15	Q.	Okay. Did Bob, as far as you know, ever do any safety training with
16	the deckha	nds or anything like that?
17	A.	No, sir.
18	Q.	And you never did that either; right?
19	A.	We just went over general safety.
20	Q.	Right. Because some of the general stuff is, like, what would that be.
21	A.	Man overboard drills, fire drills.
22	Q.	I believe that Bob said you guys never really went over how to fish or
23	best fish w	ith any of the passengers at the briefing prior to going out. Is that true?
24	A.	Not at the briefing, no.
25	(<i>Id.</i> Pg. 34	:24-35:22).
26	Q.	Have you ever seen anyone other than Mr. Bakkila get hit with a hook
27	or a sinker	from a line coming back at the boat?
28	A. Just my dad.	
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement 24

1	Q.	Yeah. Where was he hit?
2	A.	Right in the side of the arm.
3	Q.	Okay. With what, a hook or a sinker?
4	A.	Hook.
5	Q.	Did it get stuck?
6	A.	No, sir.
7	Q.	And then how about a situation where you see hooks and sinkers
8	come back	and hit the side of the boat. Have you seen that before?
9	A.	A lot.
10	Q.	Yeah. And that can be from, what, any time a—a hook is under
11	tension and	gets freed up.
12	A.	Yes, sir.
13	Q.	So, it can be on seaweed or on fish; right?
14	A.	Yes, sir.
15	Q.	Bob testified that it wasn't uncommon for people's lines to get stuck
16	in seaweed	or kelp. Is that true?
17	A.	That's true.
18	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg. 3	39:23-40:20).
19	Q.	And do you know where the crew was at the time that Mr. Bakkila
20	was struck	in the eye?
21	A.	Clearing kelp off the anchor.
22	Q.	Okay. And they would do that from the bow; right?
23	A.	Yes, sir.
24	Q.	And do you know if both deckhands—deck mates were on the bow at
25	that time?	
26	A.	They both were up at the bow.
27	///	
28	///	
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement
		25

1			
1	Q.	Okay. So, at that point, if they were both at the bow and you were in	
2	the tower and Mr. Feathers was in the galley, is it fair to say there was no one		
3	around the	e passengers on the back part of the boat where the incident occurred?	
4	A.	Yes, sir.	
5	Q.	Do you remember how many passengers were on the boat that day?	
6	A.	Approximately 24.	
7	Q.	Was that the max?	
8	A.	Yes, sir.	
9	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	42:25-46:19).	
10	Q.	Okay. What is the protocol for your deckhands if they see someone	
11	who has the	eir line stuck in kelp?	
12	A.	We direct them to point their rod tip straight down toward the water.	
13	That way, if the line comes free, it comes in back and chips the paint instead of		
14	hurting somebody.		
15	Q.	Okay. So, there's a safe way of doing it; right?	
16	A.	Yes, sir.	
17	Q.	Does the deckhand also have the ability to cut the line if they need to?	
18	A.	Yes, sir.	
19	Q.	Does the deckhand have the ability to take the pole from the passenger	
20	to show the	em how to do it safely?	
21	A.	Yes, sir.	
22	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	44:23-45:14).	
23	Q.	How long does it normally take you to pull up the anchor?	
24	A.	On average, two to three minutes, in the depth were in	
25	Q.	And because the anchor was caught in seaweed, how much longer did	
26	it take you	to reel in your anchor that day?	
27	A.	An extra 10 minutes	
28	///		
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement	
		26	

1	Q.	Is it fair to say that the passengers on the backside of the boat were
2	going unsi	upervised for about 12-13 minutes?
3	A.	Yes, sir.
4	(Id. at Pg.	47:23-49:15).
5	Q.	All right. So, as far as required safety equipment goes, Bob testified
6	that there i	s none. Would you agree with that?
7	A.	I would agree with that.
8	Q.	He says that there's recommendations made by you guys.
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q.	For example, he testified that if you have soft sole or slick shoes, like
11	flip-flops,	you guys would recommend to change shoes. Right?
12	A.	Yes, sir.
13	Q.	He said that—I believe he said that there never was a recommendation
14	to wear pro	otective eyewear. Is that also true?
15	A.	Yes, sir.
16	Q.	Do you guys have protective eyewear for people on the boat if they
17	want to we	ear it?
18	A.	No, sir.
19	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	50:4-21).
20	Q.	And is it also fair to say that prior to passengers going out on the
21	Seabiscuit	back in 2016, you guys never warned them about the risk of eye injury?
22	A.	Yes, sir.
23	Q.	Okay. And you never warned them about the risk of catching a hook,
24	did you?	
25	A.	No, sir.
26	Q.	It's also true that none of your crew was required to tell them about
27	those risks	; right?
28	A.	Yes.
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement
		27

1	Q.	Yes, that's true?
2	A.	Yes, that's true.
3	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	58:14-59:1).
4	Q.	After the incident happened, when was the next time you ran a charter
5	following t	he incident?
6	A.	The next morning.
7	Q.	The next morning you guys went out?
8	A.	Yes.
9	Q.	Did you tell the passengers the next morning about the incident that
10	happened t	he previous day?
11	A.	No, sir.
12	Q.	Did you tell the passengers the next morning about what to do if they
13	had their lin	ne stuck in kelp prior to going out?
14	A.	No, sir.
15	Q.	Did you warn the passengers the following day about the risk of eye
16	injury?	
17	A.	No, sir.
18	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	77:13-78:3).
19	Q.	Did [Valney] have any rules with respect to trying to keep
20	passengers	safe?
21	A.	No, Sir.
22	(<i>Id.</i> at Pg.	80:7-9).
23		LIABILITY AND DAMAGES
24	The	testimony and facts of this case show that the Defendants not only acted
25	negligently	y, but actually were reckless in how they ran their charter fishing
26	business an	nd charter fishing trips. Their decisions not to divulge the known dangers
27	and risks	associated with sportfishing and their charter fishing trips was
28	intentional.	. The decisions of Valney and Fuqua to have no safety rules, regulations
		Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement
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for the deckhands or safety instruction for the passengers is unbelievable. Equally 1 unbelievable, is that CISCOS and Valney, to this day, do nothing to warn 2 3 passengers of the risk of injury on the charter fishing trips. No suggestions are 4 made to passengers to wear protective eyewear much less disclose that the 5 potential for serious eye injury may occur and has occurred in the past.

No argument can be made by CISCOS that they are not culpable. CISCOS 6 7 attempts to isolate itself from the acts of the boatowners for which it charters trips by claiming it is the mere "booking agent." However, CISCOS acts as the 8 9 exclusive middleman and source of information in procuring passengers for its 10 trips.

11 Further, no argument can be made that Defendants did not know that 12 sportfishing was inherently dangerous. Defendants cannot argue that they did not 13 appreciate the dangers associated with sinkers and hooks projecting back toward 14 the boat and striking passengers. Defendants cannot argue that they did not 15 appreciate the potential for serious eye injuries or that they did not realize they had 16 a responsibility to warn unsuspecting passengers of these risks.

17 With respect to damages, the loss of vision in one eye dictates significant 18 non-economic damages. To understand what non-economic damages may be 19 appropriate, one need only cover his eye for a few hours and imagine what life 20 would be like living half-blind. Try your typical morning commute, walking 21 downstairs, crossing the street in a busy intersection area or navigating your way 22 through a crowd.

23

Indeed, the settlement and verdict results for the loss of vision in an eye are 24 significant. The most recent California result was a 2017 jury verdict in San Diego 25 County Superior Court. In that case, a 41 year old woman was awarded 6.5 Million 26 dollars in non-economic damages *alone* for the loss of vision in one eye. The case 27 is entitled Lopez v. Here We Go, Inc. XL, Et Al.

28 ///

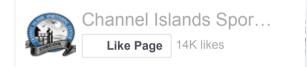
1	Other reported results have similar	rly large non-economic damages
2	components. In addition, Mr. Bakkila has sign	ificant economic damages due to his
3	loss of income and continued medical treat	ment. Further, the need for future
4	surgery must be accounted for and considere	d. Finally, Mrs. Bakkila's claim for
5	loss of consortium must be determined in	dependently. Mrs. Bakkila's claim
6	should not, and will not, be discounted beca	ause the injury to her husband has
7	impacted her tremendously.	
8		
9	Dated: November 12, 2018 P	PICCUTA LAW GROUP, LLP
10	/s	51 <i>C.T. Piccata</i>
11	C	Charles Tony Piccuta
12		Attorneys for Plaintiffs, OY BAKKILA and KARRIE
13		BAKKILA
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Whether you're a novice or experienced angler, a ½ day trip has something for everyone. In general these trips are recommended for those with kids or considered very novice. But with that said they are a relaxing way for even an experienced angler to enjoy a day on the water. Even though the trip is called a ½ day you still get plenty of time to fish. Travel time can be between 1 to 2 hours each way, so fishing time is approximately 4 hours. The Speed Twin (http://www.channelislandssportfishing.com/speed-twin-sportfishing) is a large catamaran with an extra-large galley and ample seating inside and out. They depart daily at 8am and return in the afternoon at approximately 4pm. These trips can fish either the local islands or coast depending on the bite. Usually during the early spring and winter we fish rockfish and other bottom species. During the late spring and summer months rockfish may still be on the menu but the potential to catch Barracuda, Sand Bass, Calico Bass and other top water species is likely. No matter your level of experience a ½ day fishing trip is an excellent choice.





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Great day on the Gentleman fishing with my son (/blog/view/1368/great-day-on-the-gentleman-fishing-withmy-son)

by Channel Islands Sportfishing Staff April 14th, 2016

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Kids Fishing with Channel Islands Sportfishing



(/blog/view/1368/great-day-on-the-gentleman-fishing-with-my-son) Taking your kids fishing is a very rewarding and bonding activity.

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 convenience. We carry a full line of of the newest gear at always competitive pricing.



http://www.channelislandssportfishing.com/deep-sea-fishing

What To Bring on a Deep Sea Fishing Trip





Here's what you might want to bring on a Deep Sea Fishing Trip at Channel Islands Sportfishing.

- 1/2 Day (/half-day-trip) Deep Sea Fishing trips
- 3/4 Day (/three-quarter-day-trip) Deep Sea Fishing trips
- Full Day (/full-day-trip) Deep Sea Fishing trips
- Overnight (/overnight-trip) Deep Sea Fishing trips
- 2 Day (/two-day-trip) & 3 Day (/three-day-trip) Deep Sea Fishing trips

What to bring:

- Fishing license (can be purchased online here (http://www.dfg.ca.gov/licensing/ols/). You can also purchase at the landing (cash only).
- Cash to pay for items on the boat such as fish cleaning, galley purchases, gratuities, etc.
- Gunny sack. (These can be purchased on most boats.)
- Sunblock (30+ SPF) Thoroughly cover your face, neck and ears; and any other exposed skin.
- Hat
- Sunglasses
- Hand towel or chamois
- Camera: to capture that trophy fish photo
- Sea sickness medication: If you haven't been out before or have a history. It doesn't hurt to bring some. Don't overindulge with alcohol the night before going fishing.
- Water and snacks: They are available on the boat for purchase, but you may want to bring your own.
- Ice Chest to leave in your vehicle to transport fish home.

What not to bring:

http://www.channelislandssportfishing.com/what-to-bring

- Your own alcohol
- Illegal drugs
- Weapons or fireworks

Tackle:

We sell tackle at competitive prices but if you bring your own here's some suggestions. This is essentially the setup they will rig for you if you rent your rod/reel from the landing. (Tackle is not included in the rental price. Bring your own or you can purchase at the landing.) A spinning or conventional rod and reel combo rated for 20-40 lb test line. The reel will be spooled with 25 or 30lb. test monofilament line.

Useful tackle to bring:

Spool your reel with braided line (also known as "spectra") – if you do this, you'll also need swivels (to tie braid to mono), and 25 or 30lb monofilament or fluorocarbon leader line. 2 each: 6, 8, 10 oz torpedo sinkers.

1 package of 2/0 bait hooks (4-6 hooks)

2/0 or 3/0 circle hooks – good to have if you will be rockfishing

If you find that you enjoy fishing and you are ready to step up to a Full Day or even an Overnight trip, here (http://www.socalsalty.com/gear-lineup-2012/) are the 3 main setups you will want to eventually have in your arsenal.

Here's (http://www.socalsalty.com/general/what-to-bring-on-anovernight-fishing-trip/) what to bring on an Overnight Trip.

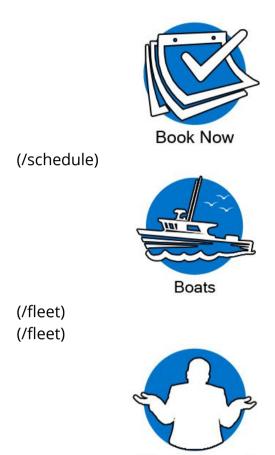
What To Wear:

Think layers.

On the ocean, it's usually 10-20 degrees cooler than it is inland. Conditions can also change rapidly. If you wear layers, you can adjust up and down accordingly.

If it's hot, shorts and a tshirt are fine, but bring a hoodie or windbreaker to wear on top. It will come in handy, especially when you are going to and coming back from the fishing grounds. If it's going to be cooler, wear long pants instead of shorts and add a light jacket to wear outside your hoodie.

If you have deck boots (rain boots will work), wear them. If not, where flat, non-slip shoes. Sandels and flip flops not recommended. If you have little ones, it's a good idea to bring a change of clothes for them. Kids tend to have a knack of getting wet!



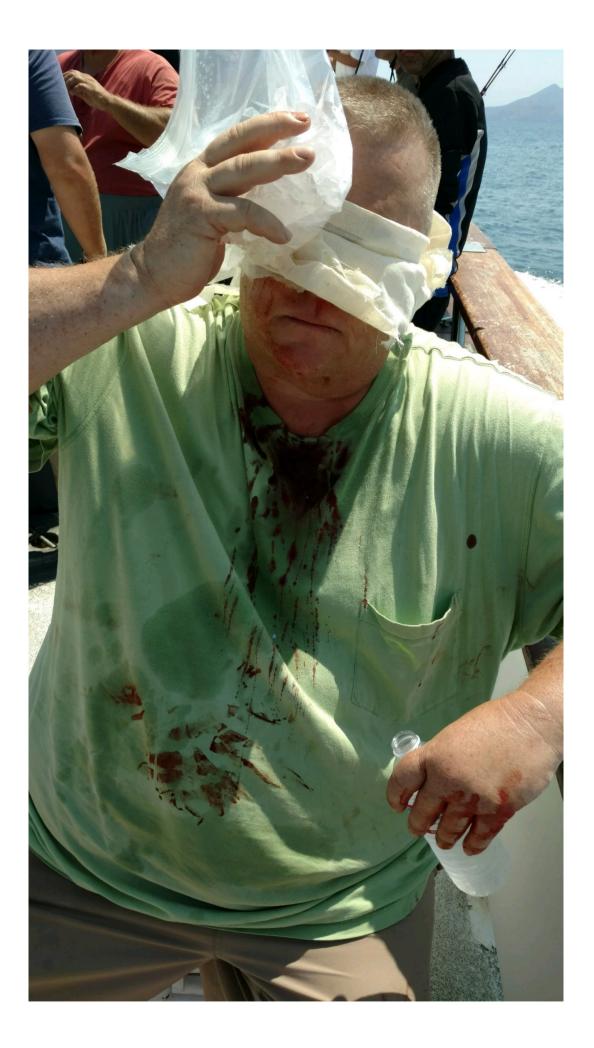
(/testimonials)

What to Expect

(/what-to-expect)

- Fish Counts (/fish-counts)
- Book Now (/schedule)
- Boats (/fleet)
- Fishing (/deep-sea-fishing)
- Luxury Cruises (/bella-luna-charter)
- Whales (/whale-watching)
- Fish Reports (/blog/category/Fish+Reports)
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- Directions (/contact-us-directions)
- Cancellation Policy (/cancellation-policy)

http://www.channelislandssportfishing.com/what-to-bring





CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of Maricopa, State
of Arizona, I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within
entitled action. My Business address is 400 W. Franklin Street, Monterey, California 93940. On November 12, 2018, I served the following:
PLAINTIFFS' MEDIATION STATEMENT
Russel P. Brown, Esq.
Jan Buddingh GORDON REES SCULLY MANSUKHANI, LLP
101 W. Broadway, Suite 2000
San Diego, California 92101 Email: rbrown@grsm.com
Email: jbuddingh@grsm.com
Patrick Rogan
pat@patrickroganlaw.com
XX (Electronic Service) Leaused the decuments to be sent by smail to the
XX(Electronic Service) I caused the documents to be sent by email to the persons at the electronic addresses listed above.
(MAIL) by placing a true and correct convert thereof enclosed in a scaled
(MAIL) by placing a true and correct copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with first class postage fully prepaid for collection and mailing at a U.S.
mail receptacle located in Scottsdale, Arizona 85255, addressed as set forth above.
I am readily familiar with the practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the U.S. Postal Services. Pursuant to those
practices, said envelopes would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service the same
day in the ordinary course of business.
I declare under penalty of perjury, pursuant to the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct and that this document was
executed at Scottsdale, Arizona on November 12, 2018.
ISI Michael P Vazauez
<u>/s/ Michael P. Vazquez</u> Michael Vazquez
Plaintiffs' Mediation Statement
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