

LEGAL NOTICE

This is an official notice to law enforcement, store managers and owners concerning shopping without a mask and refusal to social distance

1/ PRIVATE Property v. Place of PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION Business open to the general public is not functioning in a private but PUBLIC domain. While it might be privately owned company and reside on a privately owned land the moment such “private entity” opens its doors to serve the general public it is no longer a “private property” but a place of “public accommodation” under color of law. Business that serves the general public holds a business license and thus functions as agent of the state. Any agent of the state must comply with both, state and national, Constitutions.

2/ FREE and EQUAL According to the Arizona Constitution, Article 2, Section 2: All people are by nature free and independent and have inalienable rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness and privacy. Therefore, attempting to deny a customer from acquiring property by shopping at your business or to deny their access to services that they have the right to enjoy is unlawful and a violation of Constitutional liberties.

3/PRACTICING MEDICINE WITHOUT A LICENCE According to Arizona Revised statutes 32-1431: Requiring someone to wear a mask is a medical intervention. Unless you are a licensed medical professional, you have no authority to recommend such a practice. Further, a surgical mask is a designated by the FDA as a “medical device.” You have no legal authority responsibility or liability to require that of either your customers or your employees.

No “emergency order” supersedes established law. Any “health order” related to mask-wearing is unlawful and unenforceable by law.

4/INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES OR MEDICAL CONDITIONS According to Arizona Revised Statutes 41-1492.02B: Disabled have full and equal access They have the same right as the general public in attaining full and equal access to all public accommodations and their advantages, facilities and privileges to places of public accommodation, amusement or resort; and to other places to which the general public is invited, including public modes of transportation, private schools, hotels, hospitals, and public buildings, such as courthouses, government buildings.

A claim may be pursued through DFEH, or a private lawsuit. The Attorney General, the Department of Rehabilitation, or the district city attorney may bring an action to enjoin any violation of AZ Revised Statutes 41-1492.02B

5/PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION BY BUSINESSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION According to Arizona Revised statutes 41-1492.02F: It is discriminatory to exclude or otherwise deny equal goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations or other opportunities to an individual or entity because of the known disability of an individual with whom the individual or entity is known disability of an individual with whom the individual or entity is known.

6/TRESPASSING According to Arizona Revised statutes 13-1502A (1) (Criminal trespass in the third degree) Knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on any real property after a reasonable request to leave by a law enforcement officer, the owner or any other person having lawful control over such property, or reasonable notice prohibiting entry, However, criminal trespass does not apply to mask wearing as there is no law and no reasonable request that would justify it being required.

Any law enforcement and peace officers that willingly and knowingly trespass on individual’s rights guaranteed under the Arizona and national Constitution will be charged with DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW under Title 18, U.S.C §242) and CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS under Title 18 USC §241

Notice issued by Great American Patriots (GAP) and Havasu-Patriots and supported by the Constitutional Sheriff and Peace Officers Association (CSPOA) .