

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

Titles I & II

Public accommodations are prohibited from unlawful discrimination and must allow free and equal access to all goods, services, facilities, privileges and accommodations as the general public.

Title U.S.C. 42 § 2000

(a) All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) Establishments affecting interstate commerce or supported in their activities by State action as places of public accommodation; lodgings; facilities principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises; gasoline stations; places of exhibition or entertainment; other covered establishments.

A Private Business is a Public Accommodation that is open to the general public & engaged in commerce. A private business cannot lawfully deny you service if they are open to the general public while they are engaging in commerce.

**They are breaking well-established law if they discriminate against you.
The only places that are not a public accommodation are churches, temples, synagogues, private membership association, or a 501(C)(3) nonprofit.**

A grocery store is a private entity that provides goods and services to the general public and is therefore lawfully defined in Federal and State laws as a place of "Public Accommodation". The legal, federal definition of a public accommodation: Public accommodation means a private entity that owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.

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This document is supported by Richard M Fleming, PhD, MD, JD

For more information on SARS-CoV-2 & COVID-19 go to:

FlemingMethod.com