Federal & State Constitutional and Statutory Laws being broken by your Organization's Policy

First Amendment - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Fourth Amendment – The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures **shall not be violated**, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probably cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Fourteenth Amendment - All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. **No State** shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Oregon Constitution Bill of Rights

Article I – Section 3 Freedom of religious opinion. **No law** shall in any case whatever control the free exercise, and enjoyment of religious [sic] opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Article I – Section 8 Freedom of speech and press. **No law** shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right.

Article I – Section 20. Equality of privileges and immunities of citizens. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges, or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Article I – Section 22. Suspension of Operations of Laws. The operation of the laws **shall never be suspended**, except by the Authority of the Legislative Assembly.

Oregon Statutory Laws Regarding Discrimination

ORS659A.403 - Discrimination in place of public accommodation prohibited

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any place of public accommodation, without any distinction, discrimination or restriction on account of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status or age if the individual is of age, as described in this section, or older.

ORS659A.006 Declaration of policy against unlawful discrimination

(1)It is declared to be the public policy of Oregon that practices of unlawful discrimination against any of its inhabitants because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, age, disability or familial status are a matter of state concern and that this discrimination not only threatens the rights and privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state.

(1) As used in this section, discrimination means any act that unreasonably differentiates treatment, intended or unintended, or any act that is fair in form but discriminatory in operation, either of which is based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, age or disability. Discrimination does not include enforcement of an otherwise valid dress code or policy, as long as the code or policy provides, on a case-by-case basis, for reasonable accommodation of an individual based on the health and safety needs of the individual.

ORS339.288 Prohibitions on use of certain restraints

- (1) The use of the following types of restraint on a student in a public education program is prohibited:
- (g) Any restraint that places, or creates a risk of placing, pressure on a student's mouth, unless the restraint is necessary for the purpose of extracting a body part from a bite.
- (h) Any restraint that impedes, or creates a risk of impeding, breathing.

Final Question. Are masks or vaccinations law? NO! Then stop trying to enforce Oregonians to wear them when they have the legal right to abstain.

ORS163.275 - Coercion

- (1)A person commits the crime of coercion when the person compels or induces another person to engage in conduct from which the other person has a legal right to abstain, or to abstain from engaging in conduct in which the other person has a legal right to engage, by means of instilling in the other person a fear that, if the other person refrains from the conduct compelled or induced or engages in conduct contrary to the compulsion or inducement, the actor or another will:
- (a) Unlawfully cause physical injury to some person;
- (d) Engage in conduct constituting a crime;
- (e) Falsely accuse some person of a crime or cause charges to be instituted against the person.
- (g) Testify falsely or provide false information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense;
- (h) Unlawfully use or abuse the person's position as a public servant by performing some act within or related to official duties, or by failing or refusing to perform an official duty, in such manner as to affect some person adversely.

We leave you with this warning! Face Masks and EUA (Emergency Use Authority) Injections Pose Serious Risks To The Healthy!