

**FOR PROFIT CORPORATION
UNIFORM BUSINESS REPORT (UBR)**

FILED
Mar 28, 2002 8:00 am
Secretary of State

03-28-2002 90004 030 ***150.00

DOCUMENT # ~~P95000013139~~ P95000013139

1. Entity Name

Brietino Enterprise Inc.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

427770

2. Principal Place of Business

20789 Pinar Trail

Suite, Apt. #, etc.

3. Mailing Address

Same

Suite, Apt. #, etc.

City & State

Boca Raton FL

City & State

FL

Zip

33433

Country

USA

Zip

Country

4. FEI Number

65-0582816

Applied For

Not Applicable

5. Certificate of Status Desired ☐

\$8.75 Additional
Fee Required

7. Name and Address of Current Registered Agent

Name

Patricia deMartino

Street Address (P.O. Box Number is Not Acceptable)

20789 Pinar Trail

City

Boca Raton

FL

Zip Code

33433

**DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE**

8. The above named entity submits this statement for the purpose of changing its registered office or registered agent, or both, in the State of Florida.

SIGNATURE

Patricia deMartino

Signature, typed or printed name of registered agent and title if applicable.

(NOTE: Registered Agent signature required when reinstating)

3/6/02

DATE

9. This corporation is eligible to satisfy its Intangible

Tax filing requirement and elects to do so. ☐

(See criteria on back)

January 1 - May 1 Fee is \$150.00

After May 1, Fee is \$550.00

Amended UBR is \$61.25

Make Check Payable to Department of State

10. Election Campaign Financing

Trust Fund Contribution. ☐

\$5.00 May Be

Added to Fees

11. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

TITLE
NAME
STREET ADDRESS
CITY-ST-ZIP
Patricia deMartino - President
20789 Pinar Trail
Boca Raton, FL 33433

TITLE
NAME
STREET ADDRESS
CITY-ST-ZIP

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13. I hereby certify that the information supplied with this filing does not qualify for the exemption stated in Section 119.07(3)(i), Florida Statutes. I further certify that the information indicated on this report or supplemental report is true and accurate and that my signature shall have the same legal effect as if made under oath; that I am an officer or director of the corporation or the receiver or trustee empowered to execute this report as required by Chapter 607, Florida Statutes; and that my name appears in Block 11 or on an attachment with an address, with all other like empowered.

SIGNATURE:

Patricia deMartino

Patricia deMartino

3/6/02

561-479-2007

SIGNATURE AND TYPED OR PRINTED NAME OF SIGNING OFFICER OR DIRECTOR

Date

Daytime Phone #

CR2E034B (12/01)

ATTACH DOC# P95000013139
42770

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC ACCESS REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

This Notice provides you with important information regarding your obligations under the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et. seq.* This Notice does not completely describe the requirements of the ADA and must not be relied upon as legal advice. This Notice is intended to make you aware of the existence of the ADA, inform you of possible penalties for your failure to comply and provide you with sources you can contact if you need additional information.

It is your responsibility to learn the requirements of the ADA and fully comply with its provisions. Your failure to do so may result in penalties including liability for damages, attorney's fees and costs and significant civil money penalties.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 is a Federal civil rights law that provides important legal rights to some 50 million Americans with disabilities. Title III of the ADA was enacted to eliminate the obstacles faced by persons with disabilities in obtaining the full and equal enjoyment of the goods and services provided by America's businesses. Title III of the ADA became effective on January 26, 1992.

Title III of the ADA applies to *places of public accommodation and commercial facilities*. **It is your responsibility to seek additional information and determine whether the law applies to your business.** However, if you own, lease, lease to or operate a business that invites the public into a facility to do business, then your establishment probably is subject to Title III of the ADA. Examples of *public accommodations* include, but are not limited to, hotels, motels, restaurants, bars, theatres, stadiums, auditoriums, bakeries, grocery stores, shopping centers, banks, shoe shops, dry cleaners, professional offices, gas stations, libraries, museums, parks, schools, gyms and most other business establishments that invite the public in to do business.

DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED

The ADA prohibits places of public accommodation from discriminating against an individual with a disability. It is unlawful to deny participation to, or provide a separate or unequal benefit to an individual or class of individuals on the basis of their disabilities. Goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations must be provided in the most integrated setting possible.

For example, it is unlawful for a place of public accommodation or commercial facility to: 1) Impose or apply eligibility criteria that screen out individuals with disabilities from full participation in and equal enjoyment of any goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations; 2) Fail to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures when such modifications are necessary to afford persons with disabilities equal access; 3) Fail to provide auxiliary aids and services to prevent individuals with disabilities from being segregated or denied equal participation or access; or 4) Fail to remove architectural and communication barriers that are structural in nature in existing facilities.

This is not a complete list of prohibited activities. It is your responsibility to familiarize yourself with the requirements of the law and fully comply with its provisions.

EXAMPLES OF BARRIER REMOVAL

Structural barriers in your place of business may deny equal access to persons with disabilities and violate the ADA. All public accommodations must remove architectural barriers in existing facilities, including communication barriers that are structural in nature, where such removal is readily achievable. Some examples of steps you may be required to take to remove barriers to equal access by persons with disabilities include, but are not limited to, the following: 1) Installing ramps; 2) Making curb cuts in sidewalks and entrances; 3) Repositioning shelves; 4) Rearranging tables, chairs, display racks, vending machines and other furniture; 5) Repositioning telephones; 6) Installing visual alarms; 7) Widening doors; 8) Installing accessible door hardware; 9) Installing grab bars in toilet stalls; 10) Rearranging toilet partitions to