



THE CORPORATIONS AND SMALL BUSINESS PROTECTION BILL

The purpose of the "Corporation and Small Business Protection Bill" is to ensure the safety and well-being of corporations and small businesses engaged in fundraising, going public, or aspiring to go public.

On September 8th 2011, President Obama initiated the American Jobs Act for many reasons, however, Corporations and Small Businesses are still experiencing unjust attacks on the Corporations and Small Businesses attempting to go public by The Securities and Exchange Commission challenging the implementation of The American Jobs Act.

This Corporations and Small Business Protections Bill begins with advancing the protections in the American Jobs Act: "The President's plan includes administrative, regulatory, and legislative measures – including those developed and recommended by the President's Jobs Council – to help small firms start and expand. This includes changing the way the government does business with small firms. The Administration will soon announce a plan to accelerate government payments to small contractors to help put money in their hands faster. The President is also charging his CIO and CTO to, within 90 days, stand up a one-stop, online portal for small businesses to easily access government services. As part of the President's Startup America initiative, the Administration will work with the SEC to conduct a comprehensive review of securities regulations from the perspective of these small companies to reduce the regulatory burdens on small business capital formation in ways that are consistent with investor protection, including expanding "crowdfunding" opportunities and increasing mini-offerings. Finally, the President's plan calls for Congress to pass comprehensive patent reform, increase guarantees for bonds to help small businesses compete for infrastructure projects and remove burdensome withholding requirements that keep capital out of the hands of job creators."

The bill aims to safeguard entities with investors other than public shell companies, promote fairness in transactions, disclose relevant market information, and prevent the dissemination of false information or false accusations. It also seeks to combat investor fraud, extortion,

unfounded narratives, and the making of public statements about crimes that have not been committed or proven by The Securities and Exchange Commission or other Government Agencies.

Additionally, the bill aims to shield companies from false whistleblowers, enemies, and hate crimes, while providing necessary resources from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) through the funding of existing SEC initiatives, paid for by the funds also raised by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The bill has been presented to Congress for the purpose of overseeing the SEC, securities exchanges, securities brokers and dealers, investment advisors, and mutual funds. Its objective is to promote fair dealing, disclosure of important market information, and the prevention of fraud and hate crimes originating within the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the FBI.

The goal of the Corporation and Small Business Protection Bill is to hold the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and other government entities, for their Strategic Plan under the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010. Its purpose is to protect the mission, vision, values, and strategic goals of corporations and small businesses when they go public, without any interference. It also ensures equal treatment for all businesses.

The bill provides an overview of the SEC's environment, outlines the strategic objectives the Commission aims to achieve, presents the strategies and initiatives to accomplish these objectives, and lists the performance goals to measure the agency's progress.

The primary objective of the Corporation and Small Business Protection Bill is to establish a regulatory environment where the Securities and Exchange Commission's mission can be achieved and sustained without any pay-to-play system.

Under this proposed legislation, the SEC will implement protective regulations for corporations and small businesses funded by the Commission, aimed at bringing fairness in investigative powers between government entities such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and the Department of Justice, ensuring equal treatment for corporations and small businesses.

Similarly, any corporation or small business will have the right to request a subpoena or a written order to compel a government organization to provide testimony on a specific subject, whether before a court or in other proceedings.

The Corporation or Small Business can subpoena documents, engage in discovery, conduct interviews, and request information from any of the Government entities to ensure that the government agencies are not using exaggerated claims or suggestibility as their narrative.

The purpose is to ensure the protection of corporations and small businesses and prevent any witch hunt narrative. With this bill in effect, public allegations nor charges cannot be brought without proven results.

Moreover, The Corporations and Small Business Protection Act aims to ensure fairness by prohibiting government entities from using suggestive interviewing techniques, preventing overzealous prosecutors, and countering a gullible press.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is a U.S. government oversight agency responsible for regulating the securities markets and protecting investors. Established in response to the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression, the SEC works to prevent and address securities violations. The SEC has the authority to bring civil actions against offenders and cooperates with the Justice Department on criminal cases.

In certain situations, when a corporation or Small business is unable to defend itself or pay imposed fines by the SEC, the SEC may conspire with the Department of Justice to impose charges. The Corporation and Small Business Protection Bill aims to expose any abuses of power by the Securities and Exchange Commission and protect and defend financially vulnerable businesses.

It upholds the principles of entrepreneurship and free enterprise in the United States, allowing small businesses to hire, innovate, grow, and strengthen local economies and communities without interference from a government that may have ulterior motives. Any business or corporation will have the ability to access the same resources as the Securities and Exchange Commission, enabling them to protect investors, company growth, combat false narratives, witch hunt narratives, enemy whistleblowers, and any unwarranted fines imposed by the SEC that could hinder a corporation or small business's funding resources.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) obtains substantial monetary sanctions each year for violations of federal securities laws. Enforcement actions often require wrongdoers to disgorge ill-gotten gains, pay civil monetary penalties, and provide interest. The calculation of monetary sanctions is crucial for SEC whistleblowers who may receive an award for providing original information that leads to successful SEC enforcement actions. Under the SEC Whistleblower Program, whistleblowers may be eligible for an award ranging from 10% to 30% of the total monetary sanctions collected in an enforcement action that surpasses \$1 million.

Under the proposed legislation, the SEC will establish protective regulations for corporations and small businesses funded by the Commission. These regulations aim to ensure fairness in investigative powers among government entities such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and the Department of Justice. The goal is to provide equal treatment for corporations and small businesses. Since 2012, the SEC's Office of the Whistleblower has awarded whistleblowers over

\$1.8 billion. Whistleblowers' clients have received multi-million-dollar awards, with the largest SEC whistleblower awards being \$279 million, \$114 million, and \$110 million.

The Corporation and Small Business Protection Bill proposes the transfer of Whistleblower funds from individual whistleblowers to a separate funding account. This account will provide financial resources to Corporations and Small businesses to challenge baseless allegations or false narratives encouraged by The Securities and Exchange Commission. Additionally, the bill aims to support companies in their journey to go public, offering education and guidance to mitigate potential violations or crimes. The bill prioritizes promoting company stability and growth rather than resorting to closures and excessive fines.

If a Whistleblower is primarily concerned about reporting true crimes without seeking any reward or compensation, it will help eliminate any instances of hate crimes motivated by financial gain.

We urge elected officials to uphold the basic rights of founders, entrepreneurs, and small business owners who aspire to achieve the American Dream, fundraise, and contribute to the growth of the American Economy. These rights include the right to a competitive and available workforce, supported by policies that address the labor shortage and prioritize reform within the Securities and Exchange Commission, Department of Justice, and Internal Revenue Service.

Furthermore, small businesses should be able to operate free from government interference. Excessive regulations that limit business owners' freedom and flexibility hinder their ability to run and expand their companies, hindering their capacity to serve customers effectively. The Corporation and Small Business Protection Bill, once enacted, will safeguard businesses from frivolous lawsuits and prevent Securities and Exchange Commission, Department of Justice, and Internal Revenue lawsuit abuse.

This bill will establish an allocated interest-bearing account funded by the Securities and Exchange Commission to support businesses targeted by the SEC, Department of Justice, or the Internal Revenue Service. It will also address any discrepancies presented by the Securities and Exchange Commission to uneducated business owners wishing to go public. Additionally, it will allow a 180-day grace period to rectify any unknown Securities and Exchange Commission violations without incurring extortionate financial penalties or involving the Department of Justice or the Internal Revenue Service. This protection will maintain the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealings.

As business owners have the right to be rewarded for their hard work, the promise of profit incentivizes entrepreneurial efforts and sustains business operations. The government should not dictate how corporations or small businesses invest, direct, or distribute their hard-earned rewards. Imposing growing cuts and advancing government narratives through extortion, force, violence, or monetary sanctions disrupts a company's growth and sustainability.

Entrepreneurs, small business owners, and founders possess the courage to take risks and pursue their ideas or dreams. Policies, rules, and regulations that undermine competition and erode the free enterprise system threaten the risk-reward proposition that drives innovation, growth, and the betterment of society.

To address a broken government system or shakedown policies, the Corporations and Small Business Protection Bill empowers corporations to challenge and sue entities such as the Securities and Exchange Commission. This provision allows any corporation or small business seeking to fundraise through an IPO to challenge these entities if their fundraising efforts are unjustly disrupted, dismissed, or halted.

The Corporation has the right to pursue financial compensation for exaggerated, unfair investigations, hate crimes, discriminatory acts, false accusations, and any other actions that disrupt its operations without valid cause.

Additionally, the Corporations and Small Business Protection Bill aims to prevent the Securities and Exchange Commission from disseminating unproven and false statements through press releases or media coverage. The intent is to ensure that any declarations made by the Commission are accurate and credible, free from any deliberate or deceitful motives.

Likewise, the Securities and Exchange Commissions will not be able to influence, manipulate, or mislead the public until a conclusive guilty verdict is reached, beyond a reasonable doubt. A criminal case's "guilty" verdict indicates that the jury has determined the person's guilt with certainty. Therefore, unless all involved parties agree, no public disclosures should be made once The Securities and Exchange Commission or any other agreed settlement has been adequately addressed. This provision aims to prevent defamation, which may harm an individual's reputation, through slander, libel, or any other means, by The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, or any system that could hinder a corporation or small business.

The Corporations and Small Business Protection Bill also calls for a reform in Permanent Executive Bans; The Bill is seeking to reform the Executive Ban in which the Securities and Exchange Commission will implement a fair civil penalty for all executives previously Banned from holding an Executive Seat on a Publicly Traded Company.

The aim of this Bill is to seek assistance from the Government in the development of an Executive rehabilitation program or an understanding of Executive offenses program. It proposes a Policy Change for Offense Violations, wherein the 1st Offense of breaking any known or unknown laws would result in a probationary sentence. For the second offense, a more serious fine would be imposed, and the executive would be removed from their position for a year. Finally, a permanent ban will be imposed for a 3rd violation.

The Securities and Exchange Commission often imposes bans on executives, considering their ability to pay fines. In some cases, permanent bans are included in a Bifurcate settlement,

wherein a case is divided into two stages for trial. The first stage determines liability or guilt, while the second focuses on damages or punishment. The Executive Ban may be imposed whether or not an executive has admitted guilt or been found guilty of criminal behavior.

In situations where a company is already publicly traded, there may be an executive ban for a short time or a specific time frame. On the other hand, pre-IPO executives are sometimes permanently banned for violations they were unaware of, or if they have not yet entered the publicly traded sector.

This Reform aims to provide a second chance initiative for business owners or executives looking to rebuild a publicly traded company, especially in cases of low-level offenses or oversights. It allows executives to resume their work and contribute to the company's growth.

Finally, the Corporations and Small Business Protection Bill aims to establish a Program called THE SMALL BUSINESS AND PROTECTIONS IPO COURSE, which will provide training for Business Entities seeking to go public. This educational Course, offered by universities, vocational education systems, or paid consultants, will equip future companies with extensive knowledge of the laws governing IPOs.

By participating in this course, businesses will not only gain a comprehensive understanding of the requirements for going public but also ensure compliance with all regulations. This will prevent any potential violations and promote fair business practices, eliminating the excuse of ignorance in case of any Securities and Exchange Commission infringements.

Moreover, the Securities and Exchange Commission will closely monitor this course to guarantee adherence to all applicable laws. The program will require a standard fee of \$10,000.000 for a 3-month accelerated CASPB Course. Each enrollee's education system of choice will contribute \$4,000.00, which will be deposited into an Interest-Bearing account under the name of The Corporations and Small Business Protections Bill. This account will be monitored by the Securities and Exchange Commission and will serve as a fund for future litigation assistance to any Corporation or Small Business required to litigate under the Securities and Exchange Commission's Guidelines.

The program's literature will focus on the Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as the processes of direct listing, reverse merger, and IPO.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) play crucial roles in regulating the financial services industry in America. Their primary objective is to ensure fair and orderly financial markets and protect investors. The Corporations and Small Business Protection Bill aims to enroll businesses in the fair and orderly protection clauses established by these regulatory entities.

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