UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Before the SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940 Release No. 5501 and 5502 / May 12, 2020

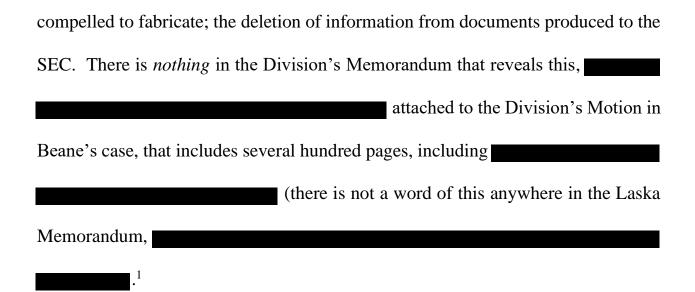
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING File No. 3-19795 And File No. 3-19796

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TO THE DIVISION'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY DISPOSITION

In the Matters of STACY L. BEANE and TRAVIS LASKA RESPONDENTS. The Division of Enforcement's Motion for Summary Disposition falsely portrays both Travis Laska and Stacy Beane as major players in the fraudulent scheme that was perpetrated by Stephen Peters. , the Division's presentation advocating for sanctions urges the SEC to impose sanctions based on exactly one-half of the story.

It is true, as both Laska and Beane testified under oath at Peters' trial, and in response to the lawsuit filed by the SEC in North Carolina, that "at the direction" of Peters, they both falsified certain documents and withheld information from the SEC during the course of the examination. But the extent of the coercion and the threats that Peters made during the several months that this activity was ongoing is noticeably absent from the Division's presentation. Not one word appears in the Division's Memorandum about the fact that both Laska and Beane were threatened, intimidated and, in Beane's case, physically assaulted. The Division does not mention the extent to which many employees at VQ participated, to some extent or another, in the nefarious activities that Peters - for his sole benefit - required the employees to perform. The Division's Memorandum does not explain that neither Laska nor Beane made a dime as a result of their behavior that was coerced by Peters. Nor were they intending to make a dime. They were victims of Peters' threats and coercion, not co-conspirators.

But what is most startling is the Division's failure to alert the SEC to	the
undeniable fact that	
the false dates on documents that they w	vere



To make matters worse, the Division, at the conclusion of its Memorandum, stated that there are no mitigating factors that would counsel against a severe sanction. The Division correctly states, "The appropriate remedial measures in a proceeding under Section 203(f) is guided by the public interest factors set forth in Steadman v. SEC, namely: (1) the egregiousness of the respondent's actions; (2) the isolated or recurrent nature of the infraction; (3) the degree of scienter involved; (4) the sincerity of the respondent's assurances against future violations; (5) the respondent's recognition of the wrongful nature of his conduct; and (6) the likelihood of future violations. 603 F.2d 1126, 1140 (5th Cir. 1979)."

See Exhibit 4, pages 4, 108-109, 126-

127.

¹ In the unlikely event the

But then the Division argues that there are virtually no mitigating factors
whatsoever and that there is no reason to weigh a single factor in favor of either
Laska or Beane. How can the Division seriously justify the failure to reveal to the
SEC that , and
? How can the
How can the
what was occurring is,
in fact, relevant to "the sincerity of the respondent[s'] recognition of the wrongful
nature of [their] conduct; and [] the likelihood of future violations"? How can the
Division fail to reveal that Laska's and Beane's disclosures to the FBI enabled the
government to seize Peters' assets which were then distributed to victims of Peters'
fraud?

The behavior of Laska and Beane deserves more credit than the Division apparently thinks is warranted. Not only does the Division want both Laska and Beane to be barred from the industry (for what length of time the Division does not say), the Division also seeks a monetary sanction which it undeniably knows that

neither of them can afford, from the federal district court in the Eastern District of North Carolina.

The Division reports that Justin Deckert, another employee at VQ, was barred from the industry, with the right to reapply in five years. Of course, nobody knows whether he, or Beane or Laska will ever be granted such a request in five years, and if the Division continues to brand Laska and Beane in a similar fashion as it has done in this matter and does not reveal the extent of their cooperation, it seems unlikely that their application will be granted.

Laska was in his twenties and Beane just in her early thirties when these events occurred. As noted above, none of their actions resulted in (or were motivated by) greed or any monetary benefit. They were scared. They were repeatedly threatened.

As their previously filed affidavits reveal, both of them have lost their jobs. Both are in debt (and facing financial ruin if [or when]) the federal court in Raleigh grants the SEC the relief it seeks there. They have student debt, no job, no prospect of a job in their field. If a prospective employer Googles either of them, what immediately is displayed on the screen is the lawsuit filed by the SEC and the criminal conduct about which they testified in Federal Court. Nowhere is there a recognition of their

They both deserve thanks from the SEC. They both deserve for the truth to be told by the Division of Enforcement. They both deserve for the Division to report to the SEC that their conduct in reporting Peters' crimes to the FBI clearly demonstrates that they have demonstrated the unmistakable "sincerity" of their assurances against future violations; their unmistakable recognition of the wrongful nature of their conduct; and the [un]likelihood of future violations.

Though we focus on the last three of the *Steadman* factors, the Division's arguments regarding the first three factors suffers from the vice of mere *ipse dixit*: the Division argues that these three factors, too, weigh in favor of being barred because ... they do. But, consider *scienter*, for example: Laska and Beane were

shown never to have devised any aspect of the scheme and never to have ever

decided what document to fabricate or alter, but simply followed the demands of

Peters who was the sole beneficiary of the crimes and the defalcations. To be sure,

what Laska and Beane did was not an accident, or mistake of fact, but they surely

were not the schemers or the planners for this crime. They did not devise any aspect

of the scheme or attempt to maximize their own benefit or even cover up their own

fabrications. And with respect to "egregiousness of the conduct" the Division offers

no yardstick to gauge this factor and simply declares that it was, in fact, egregious

(omitting, of course, the fact that both Laska and Beane were the

that

ended Peters' criminal reign.

Because these factors weigh so heavily in support of denying the Division's

request for sanctions, Stacy Beane and Travis Laska urge the SEC to reject the

Division's request for sanctions.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

GARLAND, SAMUEL & LOEB, P.C.

/s/ Donald F. Samuel

DONALD F. SAMUEL

Georgia Bar # 624475

3151 Maple Drive, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Tel.: 404-262-2225

Email: dfs@gsllaw.com

7