Title: Random IT guys together strong!

Author: disoriented\_llama

Created 2021-07-29 21:32:28 UTC

Permalink: /r/TheGloryHodl/comments/ou6v0x/random\_it\_guys\_together\_strong/

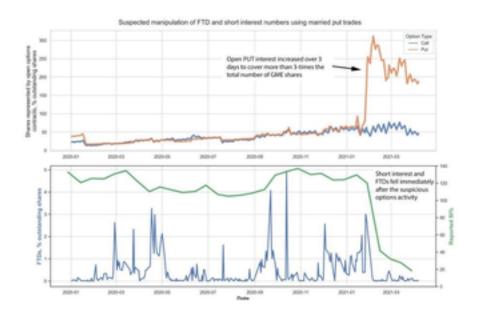
Url: https://www.reddit.com/gallery/ou1ab1

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Many were wondering where those ~1 Million PUTs were hiding since PUT OI spiked up around ~1.3M more than it should have. Only ~0.3M PUTS were accounted for in the 13Fs until now. Criand has thought they would mostly be under Melvin but now seeing this looks like the spreading of damage to avoid margin calls.



As we take a look at broccaa's chart, DaddyFinger21 elaborates

1. Create up to 150 million phantom shares with call options











## Will Citadel be Charged For Manipulation of the Stock Market and Taking Your Money?

Published on July 29, 2021

Tom Majewski After Hours Team Lead at 1Password

6 articles





SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549





Q



This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) appeal of the FOIA Officer's denial of your June 10, 2021 FOIA request for "[a]II information, emails, and documents regarding past and present investigations into the trading of GameStop securities from January 1st, 2021 to June 9th, 2021." By letter dated June 11, 2021, the FOIA Officer denied your request pursuant to FOIA Exemption 7(A). On June 15, 2021, you filed this appeal challenging the FOIA Officer's invocation of Exemption 7(A). I have considered your appeal, and it is denied.

I have determined that the FOIA Officer correctly asserted Exemption 7(A). There is a two-step test to determine whether information is protected under Exemption 7(A), whether: (1) a law enforcement proceeding is pending or prospective, and (2) release of information about it could reasonably be expected to cause some articulable harm. We have confirmed with Division of Enforcement staff that the investigation from which you seek records is still active and ongoing.

You assert that "at least a partial release of documents regarding these investigations is warranted and [you] fail to see how a[n] either a partial or full release would reasonably interfere with current and future enforcement proceedings." Under Exemption 7(A), an agency may withhold records if they come within categories of records whose disclosure would generally interfere with enforcement proceedings. We have confirmed with Division of Enforcement staff that the documents you seek come within categories whose disclosure could be reasonably expected to cause harm to the ongoing and active enforcement proceedings because, among other things, individuals and entities of interest in the underlying investigation could fabricate evidence, influence witness testimony and/or destroy or alter certain documents. Public release of the records sought could also hinder the ongoing investigation by revealing cooperating witnesses and exposing the scope of the underlying investigation.

I have also considered whether partial disclosure of the withheld information is possible, but have determined that it is not because such a disclosure would not be consistent with the

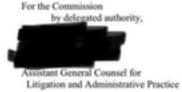
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Exemption 7(A) authorizes the withholding of "records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that production of such law enforcement records or information ... could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings." 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(A).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., NLRB v. Robbins Tire & Rubber Co., 437 U.S. 214, 224 (1978) (holding that the government must show how records "would interfere with a pending enforcement proceeding"); Justice V. Dep? of Justice, 518 F.3d 54, 58-59 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (explaining that government must show that its ongoing law enforcement proceeding could be harmed by premature release of evidence or information).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See OKC Corp. v. B'illiams, 489 F. Supp. 576 (N.D. Tex. 1980) (SEC is not required to disclose requested materials directly tied to a pending investigation); Nat 7 Pub. Radio v. Bell, 431 F. Supp. 509, 514-15 (D.D.C. 1977) (Congress intended that Exemption 7(A) would apply where disclosure may impode any necessary investigation prior to court proceedings); Robbins Tive, 437 U.S. at 232 (Congress intended that Exemption 7(A) would apply "whenever the Government's case in court .... would be harmed by the premature release of evidence or

of law have occurred with respect to any person, entity, or security. As Exemption 7(A) precludes the release of the information at this time, no determination has been made concerning the applicability of any other FOIA exemptions. The Commission reserves the right to review the information to assert any other exemption when Exemption 7(A) is no longer applicable.

You have the right to seek judicial review of my determination by filing a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or in the district where you reside or have your principal place of business. Voluntary mediation services as a non-exclusive alternative to litigation are also available through the National Archives and Records Administration's Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). For more information, please visit <a href="https://www.archives.gov/ogis">www.archives.gov/ogis</a> or contact OGIS at <a href="https://www.archives.gov/ogis">ogis</a> Counsel, att



3

I'm not able to find the thread of the user who posted the response above from the SEC, but thank you for sharing it. As for being charged, perhaps not Citadel? Perhaps Point 72? Susquehanna? Melvin Capital? Perhaps another? Perhaps all of them? All we know is there is an ongoing investigation (circled on page 2) where the SEC is unwilling to

<sup>5</sup> U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(F).

<sup>\*</sup> See LeForce d. McCombs, P.C. v. Dep't of Health and Human Services, Case No. Civ-04-176-SH (E.D. Okla. Feb. 3, 2005) (an agency does not waive the right to invoke exemptions by not invoking such exemption during the administrative processing of a FOIA request).

<sup>18</sup> See 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B).

Criand, feel free to ping me on Reddit.

Lastly, is anyone else excited about the prospect of what could be disclosed from the ongoing investigations yet? Perhaps we have shell companies or a case of money laundering...but one thing for certain is that there is a very long investigation still occurring. I leave you with todays terminal





-Just a random IT dude, Tom



- Dump the huge number of phantom shares on the market to crash price back down to 40 dollars
- Use an astronomical amount of put contracts covering shares for more than 600% of free float! - to hide FTDs and short interest
- Use complicit financial media to spread a story of shorts covering and the game being over
- 6. Look on in horror as "dumb money" buy the dip, "HODL" and reveal every piece of the illegal and manipulative scam.

Criand who has also had many logical thoughts feels that many SHFs were at risk of failing, with some on the verge of Margin call such as Melvin, which may be why Melvin got a cash injection.. I mean, "investment", by Citadel and Point72. Citadel+other MMs sold Deep ITM CALLS to the SHFs to give them (allegedly) counterfeit shares and avoid further margin calls. Shifting the risk to the MMs. For this swap of risk, OTM PUTS were opened up by the MMs as part of the bonafide trade, possible for the "deemed to own" clause which allows the MMs to mark themselves as 'long' instead of 'short' as long as those PUTS exist (he is unsure about this part). Damage was spread out to as many parties as possible to drag the game out. Remember when SI was reported as 226% by FINRA on January 15 and then it dropped to 30% when float was 57M shares? Criand did and said that 30% of 57M = 17.1M shares were shorted. 1.1M PUTS = 110 shares worth, allegedly a byproduct when they swapped risk paired with ITM CALLS. (110M+17.1M)/57 = 222% SI. Looks close to the reported 226% SI,

still being investigated. However, someone enlighten me:

Who are Constancia Investimento and Kapitalo Investimenos and why all of a sudden are we hearing about them now? I see you too Big Pactual Asset Management. The below was screenshot from yesterday.



All 3 are HQ'd in Brazil, but firm #3 has a US satellite office. These three entities had 1,140,000 put contracts (representing 114,000,000 shares) as of March 31, 2021. Now, this very well could mean nothing but it could mean everything. It's something that requires more digging....alright, done.

Constancia manages a little bit more than \$1.2 billion (Consulta Pública de Lâmina de Fundo (cvm.gov.br) Also this document disclosing (page 44) what type of investments they do only mention LONG (they SUPPOSEDLY can't be doing short) position outside from Brazil. Is this a crime? Perhaps someone can look into the legislation of the CVM. If you search it in maps, it is simply located at the "Banco de by Exemption 7(A) because such a disclosure could compromise ongoing enforcement proceedings.

2

Finally, you assert that you "have the right to at least know the volume of records that pertain to my request." The FOIA requires agencies, in denying a request, to "make a reasonable effort to estimate the volume" of withheld records "unless providing such estimate would harm an interest protected by the exemption ... to which the denial is made." We are unable to provide you with an estimated volume of withheld records because doing so could cause harm to the ongoing enforcement proceedings for which you seek records.

Please be aware that my decision to affirm the FOIA Officer's assertion of Exemption 7(A) should not be construed as an indication by the Commission or its staff that any violations of law have occurred with respect to any person, entity, or security. As Exemption 7(A) precludes the release of the information at this time, no determination has been made concerning the applicability of any other FOIA exemptions. The Commission reserves the right to review the information to assert any other exemption when Exemption 7(A) is no longer applicable.

F. Supp. 2d 40, 52 (D.D.C. 2006) (release of records regarding alleged misuse of tribal gaming revenues during investigation could allow targets to ascertain direction of investigations, to identify potential charges to be brought, and \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{O} \text{ and nature of current investigations, thereby undermining federal investigation in the proof of the

<sup>7</sup> I further find that it is reasonably foresceable that disclosure of the withheld records would harm interests protected by Exemption 7(A) because such a disclosure could compromise ongoing enforcement proceedings.

2

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information."); Accuracy in Media, Inc. v. U.S. Secret Service, C.A. No. 97-2108, 1998 U.S. Dist. Lexis 5798 at 11 (D.D.C. April 16, 1998) (affirmation that there is an active and on-going investigation is enough); Marzon v. HHS, 632 F. Supp. 785, 805 (N.D. III. 1985) (concluding that Exemption 7(A) prohibits disclosure of law enforcement records when their release "would interfere with enforcement proceedings, pending, contemplated, or in the future"), at I.A. 825 F.2d 1148 (7th Cir. 1987).

11:09



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I have also considered whether partial disclosure of the withheld information is possible, but have determined that it is not because such a disclosure would not be consistent with the purposes of Exemption 7(A).7

information."); Accuracy in Media, Inc. v. U.S. Secret Service, C.A. No. 97-2108, 1998 U.S. Dist. Lexis 5798 at 11 (D.D.C. April 16, 1998) (affirmation that there is an active and on-going investigation is enough); Marzen v. IHIS, 632 F. Supp. 785, 805 (N.D. III. 1985) (concluding that Exemption 7(A) prohibits disclosure of law enforcement records when their release "would interfere with enforcement proceedings, pending, contemplated, or in the future"), aff.d. 825 F.2d 1148 (7th Cir. 1987).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Robbins Tire, 437 U.S. at 236; see also Solar Sources, Inc. v. United States, 142 F.3d 1033, 1038 (7th Cir. 1998) ("the Government may justify its withholdings by reference to generic categories of documents").

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Robbins Tire, at 232 (Congress intended that Exemption 7(A) would apply "whenever the Government's case in court ... would be harmed by the premature release of evidence or information.").

<sup>\*</sup>Soc. e.g., Shannahaw v. IRS, 672 F.3d 1142, 1150 (9th Cir. 2012) (the use of Exemption 7(A) was proper where agency explained harm to ongoing investigation by showing that release could reveal identity of confidential informants and thus hinder other individuals from cooperating, violate terms of an international agreement, and expose scope of investigation); Citizons for Responsibility & Ethics in Wash. v. NarT Indian Gaming Comm'n, 467.
F. Supp. 2d 40, 52 (D.D.C. 2006) (release of records regarding alleged missue of tribal gaming revenues during investigation could allow targets to ascertain direction of investigations, to identify potential charges to be brought, and to expose state and nature of current investigations, thereby undermining federal investigations); Sachou Thanala Enter. Co. v. Caustons and Booder Proc., 404 F. Supp. 2d 9, 14 (D.D.C. 2005) (release of information "would interfere with an agency investigation [by] informing the public of the evidence sought and scrutinized by this type of investigation"); Elec. Privacy Info. Co. v. DIRS, 384 F. Supp. 2d 100, 119 (D.D.C. 2005) ("release of this information could undermine the effectiveness" of agency's investigation); Judicial Watch v. Dep'r of Justice, 306 F. Supp. 2d 58, 75-76 (D.D.C. 2004) (release of documents during course of investigation could damage agency's ability to obtain information); Lyuke v. Dep'r of the Treasury, 210 F.3d 384, at \*2 (9th Cir. 2000) (unpublished table decision) (agency declarations "made clear" that release of records could harm "efforts at corroborating witness statements . . . . alert potential suspects . . . [and] interfere with surveillance"); Solar Sources, 142 F.3d at 1009 (disclosure could interfere by revealing "scope and nature" of investigation; Amonty Int. C. C. A. 728 F. Supp. 2d 479, 526-27 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (disclosure of information in open investigations would reveal what individuals and