

No. 25-1265

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

FADY G. SORIAL AND RAMY G. SORIAL,
Petitioners,

v.

ROBINHOOD FINANCIAL LLC,
Respondent.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Second Circuit

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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PETITION FOR REHEARING

Pursuant to Rule 44.2 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, Petitioners respectfully submit this petition for rehearing of the Court's denial of their petition for a writ of certiorari.

The public docket omitted the page that contained the prayer for relief and final structural question; under Rule 44.2, that is a substantial record-integrity ground not previously available.

A system in which the Court reviews one version of a filing while the public can see only a fractured or incomplete version creates serious record-integrity concerns.

The injury is not merely aesthetic. A petition's conclusion and prayer for relief identify the judgment sought from this Court. A signature page authenticates the pro se filing and confirms that the named petitioners stand behind the submission. Their omission from the public record creates uncertainty about the petition's completeness, the relief requested, and the integrity of the docketed filing. That uncertainty is especially serious where the omitted page contained the final formulation of the petition's central legal question

Rehearing is warranted because of this court substantial omission of last page in the pro se petition affecting the public docket, critical record-integrity defects, and The omitted final page contained the prayer for certiorari and tied together the core legal

question: whether a vacated, recusal-tainted R&R could retain operative effect and expose money funneled from defendant robinhood through concealed intermediary directly to the judges in U.S. District Court - Southern District of New York an open circuit split concerning the "stream of benefits" theory of federal public corruption in last page the intermediary funneling money to judges was explained

These issues directly affect public confidence in the integrity of the judicial process.

Public access to petitions and court appendices exists so that litigants and the public can verify the integrity of judicial proceedings. When the public docket omits pro se conclusion, the prayer for relief, and two pro se signature page, any pro se public confidence is compromised.

Reasons for granting rehearing

1- Intervening Judicial Developments Demonstrate the Materiality of the Omitted Final Page Under Rule 44.2

A. *Madigan* Confirms the Continuing Importance of Stream-of-Benefits and Intermediary-Benefit Questions

On April 27, 2026, the Seventh Circuit issued *United States v. Madigan*, No. 25-2249. Because *Madigan* post-dated 04-20-2026 the filing of the petition, it was unavailable when Petitioners submitted their papers.

Madigan confirms that stream-of-benefits public-

corruption doctrine remains a live and recurring question in federal law. The Seventh Circuit addressed a bribery instruction permitting the jury to consider whether a “thing of value” may involve a stream of benefits in a “this for that” exchange for one or more official actions, while requiring a corrupt nexus to specific official action rather than vague expectations of future favor. That intervening authority directly reinforces the materiality of the omitted final page.

The omission therefore removed the very analytical bridge connecting public-corruption doctrine, intermediary-benefit theory, and the operative-effect question presented here.

B. On April 28, 2026, this Court heard argument

Cisco Systems, Inc. v. Doe I, No. 24-856 (April 28-2026). concerns the scope of secondary liability and conduct carried out through intermediaries are active and substantial questions before this Court.

C- This court conference dated 05-14-2026

in case 25-6645

Clark v. New York City Housing Authority,

that case same national subject matter is handpicked magistrate judge Robyn tarnofsky

And the second circuit So the steering of case to judge Robyn tarnofsky is a recurring national issue in this court

D- On 06-01-2026

State of Ohio v. Leslie Celebrezze,

No. CR-25-708291-A (Cuyahoga Cnty. Ct.)

Former Cuyahoga County Judge Leslie Ann Celebrezze Sentenced to 60 days in Jail and \$10,000 Fine

Fine Reporting by The Marshall Project - Cleveland leads to sentencing of former longtime Judge Leslie Ann Celebrezze for steering work to a friend

E. The public Record-Integrity Defects Independently Demonstrate national Substantial Grounds for Rehearing

The omitted pro se final page also matters because this case involves broader record-integrity defects.

This court Clerk-office physical custody is not a license for invisible docketing of 162 pages from pro se appendix. Public access terminals are a safety valve, not a substitute for a complete and transparent online public docket.

The record discrepancy is substantial.

Appendix C in page 16a line 6

judge Jennifer rochon stated that Petitioners submitted 500 pages exhibits, while Petitioners submitted 14,786 pages of exhibits in two banker

boxes. The concealed record 14,286 pages is a record-integrity issue.

Congress has separately recognized the seriousness of concealment, removal, alteration, or falsification of federal records in statutes including 18 U.S.C. §§ 2071, 1506, and 1519.

2- RECUSAL AND VACATUR

Under the foundational doctrine of *United States v. Munsingwear, Inc.*, 340 U.S. 36 (1950), a judicial act that is vacated is stripped of continuing legal efficacy and cannot spawn collateral or continuing consequences.

Petitioners propose a structural identity analysis analogous to *Blockburger v. United States*, 284 U.S. 299 (1932). If a subsequent district court judgment mirrors the identical elements, false assertions, and procedural dispositions of a vacated report, the two acts are structurally identical, meaning the subsequent judgment gave impermissible operative effect to a nullity.

Two judges exact false statements to conceal

9 U.S.C. § 10(a)

Vacatur of arbitration award for fraud, corruption,

Two court cases concealed by the judges

One is Finra case 19-00859

Accusations of fraud and irrational and fraud disclosures

Silverman v. Cowen & Co., LLC, Index No. 654769/2022 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Dec. 12, 2022)

See appendix p page 216a (in this court clerk only not to the public online to see judge replicate vacated reports)

Second is Vacated as unconstitutional

Pujols v. City of New York, No. 103637/12 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Apr. 2, 2015)

18 U.S. Code § 1001

Replicated version by Judge Jennifer rochon Appendix c Page 20a

These disclosures also refute Petitioners' allegation that the panel chair failed to disclose that two of his awards had pending motions to vacate.

Vacated version by judge Robyn

Appendix E page 45a

As to the allegation that the panel chair failed to disclose that two of his awards were subject to motions to vacate, the assertion is refuted by written disclosures containing this information sent out to the parties by FINRA:

3- a vacated report cannot be both nullity and have operative effect

Appendix C is, in substance, a relocated version of Appendix E. It adopts the same factual narrative, the same Federal Arbitration Act framework, the same rejection of Petitioners' corruption and evident-partiality grounds, the same reliance on Robinhood's declarations, and the same ultimate disposition.

The fraud and corruption analysis is functionally the same. Appendix E characterized Petitioners' allegations as unsupported and credited Robinhood declarations denying secret meetings, bribery, or improper payments. Appendix C repeats that structure: it treats the allegations as conclusory, relies on Robinhood's false statements see appendix page 45a, 46a replicated in page 20a line 7 judge Jennifer speaking "In addition to conclusory allegations of fraud and corruption, Petitioners argue that the panel chair failed to disclose that two of his awards had pending motions to vacate"

structural defect that cannot be cured by subsequent verbatim adoption

Liljeberg Confirms That Public Confidence Requires More Than Formal Vacatur

Liljeberg v. Health Services Acquisition Corp., 486 U.S. 847 (1988), confirms that 28 U.S.C. § 455(a) protects not only actual impartiality but also public confidence in the judiciary.

April 27, 2026 screenshot discovery,

the fact that this evidence corroborates the severe prejudice caused by the arbitrator's outright refusal to permit witness testimony on this exact subject

9 U.S.C. § 10(a)(3)

Under *Chambers v. Mississippi*, 410 U.S. 284 (1973), confirms that due process is not satisfied by a hearing in name only. A party must have a meaningful opportunity to present critical evidence and examine witnesses on material issues. Here, Petitioners specifically requested to question witnesses about after-hours trading limits, margin exposure, loss calculation, but the FINRA Chair refused that questioning

The Refusal to Hear Material Evidence Denied Due Process

denial of a fundamentally fair hearing under

9 U.S.C. § 10(a)(3)

in refusing to hear evidence pertinent and material to the controversy;

The public cannot verify what it cannot see.

the Court have had access to the complete appendix, while the online public docket displayed only an incomplete or fractured version

Appendix page 138a line 4 finra arbitrators deny
Petitioners their fundamental right to ask witnesses
material questions

Appendix pages 102a–103a Robinhood selective
disclosures of vanguard ownership among circuits at;
the appearance of counsel in this Court at Appendix
page 117a; FINRA permanent-disqualification criteria
at Appendix page 121a.

At the March 26, 2024 FINRA hearing, the Chair
refused Petitioners' request to question witnesses
about after-hours trading limits, margin exposure, and
loss calculation. The newly discovered April 27, 2026
screens show that Robinhood itself used an
outside-market-hours sell-limit mechanism that set
the limit price 2% below the last traded price. That
evidence directly rebuts the premise that Petitioners'
documented \$185,000 after-hours loss on August 12,
2022, 15.29%, was unlimited

Firna recorder 03-26-2024

1:20:30

Mitchell shouting at fady

You show me here a loss of \$112,000. What
was the big trauma?

Fady

No, there was \$185,000 in after hours.

Fady

How much is our ability to buy in after hours
with margin on AMC and Carnival?

1:20:48 (03-26-2024 firna recorder

Fady (requesting to ask witnesses)

This is a question I would love to ask the
witnesses.

Mitchell

So someone who trades \$3 million back and
forth, you were traumatized because you
were down \$185,000? That must happen to
you all the time,

Fady

no? It was \$112,000 in the morning and
\$185,000 at night.

Appendix E page 46a, line 17

the vacated Report characterized Petitioners' claim as
merely a failure to call Robinhood witnesses during
Petitioners' case-in-chief, rather than a refusal to
permit material questioning before the directed
verdict. Appendix C page 21a line 15 replicated same
framing and relied on the same rationale to reject
relief under 9 U.S.C. § 10(a)(3).

A vacated, recusal-tainted R&R cannot be legally dead for § 455 purposes yet legally alive for judgment purposes.

Finra hearing recorder 03-26-2024 at 01:20:30 plus motion for Oversize Dkt. 38-1 at 66 is material When compared with the newly discovered April 27, 2026 receipts from Fady's account, which show

Order summary ®

You are placing a good for day limit order to sell 5 shares of AMC.

Your pending order, if executed, will execute at a limit price of \$1.59 per share or better.

The limit price is set at 2% below the last traded price. Bid 1.62 × 5700 K • Ask 1.63 × 14000 K • Last sale 1.63 × 109. BBO last refreshed at 7:34 AM EDT. Refresh

Limit sell

AMC Entertainment

Account

Individual investing

Order status

Filled

Submitted Apr 27, 2026

Time in Force

Good for day

Entered in

Shares

Entered quantity

5

Limit price

\$1.60

Filled

Apr 27,2026 at 7:35 AM

Filled quantity

5 shares at \$1.62

Filled notional

\$8.10

Realized loss

-\$930.60 ›

April-27-2026 at 7.28 pm

Account

Individual investing

Order status

Filled

Submitted

Apr 27, 2026

Time in Force

Good for day

Entered in

Shares

Entered quantity

1

Limit price

\$1.62

Filled

Apr 27, 2026 at 6:28 PM

Filled quantity

1 share at \$1.65

Filled notional

\$1.65 Realized loss

-\$174.42

Order summary ®

You are placing a good for day limit order to sell 1 share of AMC.

Your pending order, if executed, will execute at a limit price of \$1.61 per share or better. The limit price is set at 2% below the last traded price. Bid 1.65×500 Z • Ask 1.66×7500 P • Last sale 1.65×100 . BBO last refreshed at 6:28 PM EDT.

First discovery of the 2% limit outside market hours is on 04-27-2026

In robinhood investment page

account number 435714852

Next to history

Robinhood Gold

Initiated

May 29, 2026

Total

-\$5.00

In Fady account

4- This petition presents an Active Circuit Conflict Over Stream-of-Benefits Liability Under 18 U.S.C. § 201

The omitted final page was material because it framed the need for a defined unit of prosecution under 18 U.S.C. § 201. Without a defined unit of prosecution, stream-of-benefits liability risks becoming an undifferentiated course-of-conduct rather than an act-specific bribery analysis.

The Third Circuit permits a stream-of-benefits theory without requiring proof that a specific, individual benefit was explicitly tied to a specific official act (*United States v. Kemp*, 500 F.3d 257 (3d Cir. 2007)).

The Second Circuit strictly requires that an official understand the focused and concrete question or matter to be influenced at the time the benefit is received (*United States v. Silver*, 948 F.3d 538 (2d Cir. 2020), applying *McDonnell v. United States*, 579 U.S. 550 (2016)).

The Seventh Circuit recently confirmed that stream-of-benefits prosecutions remain live and recurring, holding that jury instructions need only require a

specific decision or action on a focused matter rather than a broad policy objective (*United States v. Madigan*, No. 25-2249 (7th Cir. Apr. 27, 2026)).

5- RECURRING JUDICIAL-ASSIGNMENT INTEGRITY CONCERNS

Public access to appendices exists so that litigants can verify the random, unbiased assignment of judicial officers. This issue is of national importance and is not isolated to this case.

under Court Case No. 25-6645

In *Clark* (No. 25-6645), another Second Circuit pro se litigant

In the public appendix of this court, specifically the last two lines of Appendix A-1a (Case No. 25-6645), United States District Judge Analisa Torres issued an order on May 30, 2025 (*Case 1:24-cv-01625-AT-RFT, Document 99, Page 3 of 3*), stating:

"Defendants have nothing to do with the assignment of magistrate judges, who are designated to cases through a randomized process."

However, Judge Robyn Tarnofsky stated a similar kind of distinction in another context in the district court, asserting that "judges, not law clerks, make the decisions" (*SDNY Case 24-CV-1625 (AT) (RFT), Order dated May 20, 2025*).

Omitting the final and most important page of my

petition is a substantial injustice because the public docket fails to show what relief the petition actually requested.. see. *Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555 (1980)

a severe injustice, as the required filing fee was paid, and the documents were submitted and accepted by the clerk to be made publicly available online.

Supreme Court cases 24-856

Argued 04-28-2026

Cisco confirms that the Court is already examining the boundary between passive conduct and legally significant assistance

Aiding-and-abetting law matters because later conduct after actual notice can become legally significant when it consciously preserves, assists, or gives operative effect to a known wrongful act.

When affirmance after knowledge counts as substantial assistance; judicial action after notice preserve and give effect to a vacated official act while the public record compromised.”

after notice, continued participation matters.

Affirmance does not cure the defect; it completes it.

52 pages motion that was omitted from the record transmitted on appeal.

“Official act of Termination of 52 pages default judgment motion proves existence; absence proves public docket integrity defect.”

“The docket cannot use a missing motion as the basis for judicial action while simultaneously denying the public the ability to inspect the motion acted upon.”

An observer would like to know did The new judge Jennifer rochon appointed by Biden and Assumed office June 13, 2022

She learn their is a law called default judgment

Yes she knew see

In *Rochon v. Marsh*, Index No. 656238/2016, Mot. Seq. No. 005, slip op. at 1 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. Cnty. June 13, 2019), the New York Supreme Court docket reflected that Jennifer Rochon and Joshua Goldberg were granted a default judgment plaintiffs

6- aiding-and-abetting 18 U.S.C. § 2 presently before this Court *Cisco Systems, Inc. v. Doe I*, No. 24-856, argued on 04-28-2026

Twitter, Inc. v. Taamneh, 598 U.S. 471, 490–93 (2023).

21-1496 *Twitter, Inc. v. Taamneh* (05/18/2023)

Circuit panel denial of the oversized filing is relevant because, after actual notice of illegal official acts irreversibly tainted under § 455, *Liljeberg*, *Tumey*, and due process.

false tampered record, and circuit panel judges (officers go the court) assistance to preserve vacated influential official acts after actual notice judge spouse the lead lawyer in very same subject matter in pending lawsuits.

circuit panel knowingly gave conscious, active, and substantial assistance to the continued operative effect of a vacated concealed illegal Quid pro quo exchanges in favor of judge spouse client ROBINHOOD FINANCIAL, LLC

circuit panel knowingly and substantially assists the continued preserved the operative effect of a vacated official acts after notice of judge exercising governmental power in exchange of ongoing stream of financial benefits from the paying party the defendant ROBINHOOD FINANCIAL, LLC

7- See judge vacated her report only after exposure of concealed spouse represent same defendant

In same very subject matter in parallel law suits

Appendix J (clerk's office only)

In re January 2021 Short Squeeze Trading Litig., No.

21-md-02989-CMA (S.D. Fla. Dec. 9, 2024)

8- *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510 (1927), matters here because public confidence in adjudication collapses when a concealed stream of financial benefits a direct judge household income is formally recognized through

recusal and vacatur, yet the substance of the vacated judicial act remains operative and legally binding in the final judgment. The constitutional problem is not cured by labeling the R&R vacated if its reasoning and influential official acts are later replicated and affirmed.

9- Public access matters. An unpublished or incomplete public record can still influence other cases because the public docket is searchable, indexed, and used by courts and litigants

unpublished but searchable opinion can create national procedural effects. However, our case incomplete public Supreme Court docket can create national record-integrity effects.

the public right of access recognized under *Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555 (1980), demands that the public record mirror the official record. A system where the Court reviews one record while the public is permitted to see only a fractured, incomplete version creates severe "record-integrity effects" that erode public confidence in the administration of justice.

CONCLUSION AND PRAYER FOR RELIEF

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioners respectfully request that this Court grant rehearing

Fady G. Sorial Pro se

Ramy G. Sorial Pro se

CERTIFICATE OF PETITIONER

I hereby certify that this Petition for Rehearing
is presented in good faith and not for delay and is
restricted to the grounds specified in Rule 44.2.

Prose *Jody Soul* 06-04-2026

Prose *RAMY G. Sorial* 06-04-2026

RECEIVED

JUN 11 2026

**OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.**

June 8, 2026

Clerk
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

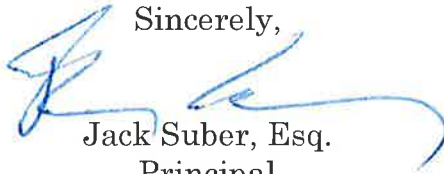
RE 25-1265: FADY G. SORIAL AND RAMY G. SORIAL V. ROBINHOOD FINANCIAL LLC

Dear Sir or Madam:

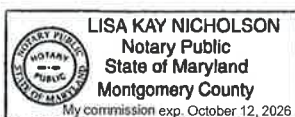
As required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the Petition for Rehearing referenced above contains **2,986** words, excluding the parts of the document that are exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Sincerely,



Jack Suber, Esq.
Principal



Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th day of June 2026.



June 8, 2026

Clerk
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

RE 25-1265: FADY G. SORIAL AND RAMY G. SORIAL V. ROBINHOOD FINANCIAL LLC

Dear Sir or Madam:

I certify that at the request of the Petitioners, on June 8, 2026, I caused service to be made pursuant to Rule 29 on the following counsel for the Respondent:

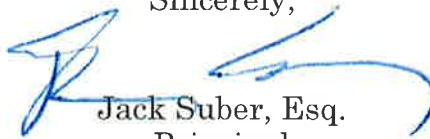
RESPONDENT:

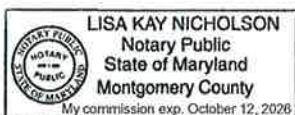
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This service was effected by depositing three copies of a Petition for Rehearing in an official "first class mail" receptacle of the United States Post Office as well as by transmitting a digital copy via electronic mail.

Sincerely,


Jack Suber, Esq.
Principal



Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th day of June 2026.

