

No. 25-7266

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Katie Young,

Petitioner, Pro Se

v.

United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi

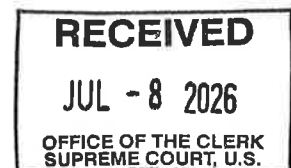
Respondent

PETITION FOR REHEARING

SUBMITTED BY:

Katie Young

754 Scenic Drive
Grenada, MS 38901



S/Katie Young

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PETITION FOR REHEARING

I. GROUNDS FOR REHEARING

The Petitioner respectfully submits this Petition for Rehearing pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 44.2. On June 29, 2026, this Court entered an order denying the Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The Petitioner requests that this Court vacate that denial and grant a rehearing based upon substantial, controlling grounds not previously considered.

During an official, court-ordered federal settlement conference, the presiding lower court judge openly mocked the Petitioner's faith and God, explicitly stating: **"DO GOD NEED \$ 7 BILLION DOLLARS?"** This injection of religious animus by an official of the court represents a total, structural breakdown of the judicial process. It violates the Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses of the First Amendment, breaches the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, violates the Supremacy Clause of Article VI, and violates the sacred judicial oath of office.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Congress and the Constitution Mandate Absolute Religious Freedom

The bedrock of American liberty is found in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which explicitly commands that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This constitutional rule ensures that every citizen can approach the federal government and its courts without fear of discrimination, mockery, or persecution based upon their devotion to God.

The protections of the First Amendment do not stop at the courtroom door. When a federal judge whose authority is derived directly from the laws enacted by Congress and the Constitution uses their official position to demean a litigant's faith, they violate this absolute constitutional mandate.

B. Judges Are Not Exempt From the Law and Must Uphold Their Oaths

A cornerstone of American jurisprudence is that everyone must be treated equally under the law, and no individual, regardless of their title or robe, is exempt from constitutional boundaries. Under the Supremacy Clause of Article VI, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and every judge is strictly bound by it. Judges do not possess a license to break the law, violate the Code of Judicial Conduct, or strip citizens of their civil rights. As this Court firmly established in *United States v. Lee*, 106 U.S. 196, 220 (1882), "No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity." This rule was reinforced in *Butz v. Economou*, 438 U.S. 478 (1978), proving that judicial status does not place an official above the Constitution.

Every federal judge takes a solemn, earthly oath under 28 U.S. Code § 453 to "administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich," and to "faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties" incumbent upon them.

By mocking the Petitioner and God, the lower court judge broke this promise and violated Canon 3(A)(3) of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, which dictates that a judge must be "patient, dignified, respectful, and courteous to litigants." It further violates Canon 3(A)(4), which strictly prohibits a judge from manifesting bias or prejudice based upon religion, as well as Canon 5, which mandates that a judge must refrain from letting outside personal beliefs or hostility interfere with their judicial obligations. Allowing a judicial officer to remain exempt from the consequences of religious discrimination destroys public trust in the judiciary and violates the fundamental promise of equal justice under law.

C. Controlling Precedent Guarantees That All Cases Are Heard Seriously in a Neutral Tribunal Free From Hostility

The lower court judge's open mockery of my faith and God during a mandatory settlement conference represents a structural violation of my constitutional rights that completely invalidates the integrity of these proceedings. Under Canon 3(A)(2) of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, a judicial officer has a mandatory, binding duty to hear all matters assigned to them seriously and patiently. This ethical rule works in tandem with the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause, which guarantees that every citizen's case must be taken seriously and granted a fair hearing. As this Court ruled in *Armstrong v. Manzo*, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965), the opportunity to be heard "must be granted at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner." A tribunal where a judge demeans a party's religion cannot provide a meaningful or serious hearing under *Grannis v. Ordean*, 234 U.S. 385 (1914).

This Court has long held under *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510 (1927) and *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 446 U.S. 238 (1980) that the Fifth Amendment strictly entitles every litigant to an impartial, neutral, and disinterested tribunal that preserves individual dignity. Furthermore, a fair trial in a fair tribunal is a foundational requirement under *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133 (1955), which commands that the legal system must prevent even the probability of unfairness.

By targeting my religious beliefs with open contempt, the judge displayed the exact type of deep-seated, pervasive antagonism that makes fair judgment impossible under *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540 (1994), creating a serious, objective risk of personal bias forbidden by *Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co.*, 556 U.S. 868 (2009).

Finally, the protections of the First Amendment prohibit government officials from exhibiting hostility or animus toward a citizen's religion under *Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye, Inc. v. Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520 (1993). As this Court firmly established in *Masterpiece Cakeshop, Ltd. v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission*, 584 U.S. 617 (2018), the government cannot mock or demean

an individual's faith and must provide neutral and respectful consideration to all. The judge's actions directly violated these seven controlling precedents and the core rules of due process, providing substantial and exceptional grounds for this Court to grant a rehearing under Rule 44.2.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court grant this Petition for Rehearing, vacate the order denying certiorari, and review the merits of the underlying case.

IV. RULE 44.2 CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Rule 44.2 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, I, Katie Young, Petitioner, proceeding pro se, certify that this Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay, and that the grounds of this Petition are limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

V. DECLARATION UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 1746

Pursuant to 28 U.S. Code § 1746, I declare, affirm, and state that the foregoing statements in this Petition for Rehearing concerning the actions of the lower court judge are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signed on July 1, 2026

Katie Young

Petitioner, Pro Se

According to King James Version Bible, Yea, they spake against God; they said, Can God furnish a table in the wilderness? Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters gushed out, and the streams overflowed; can he give bread also? Can he provide flesh for his people? Therefore the LORD heard this, and was wroth: so a fire was kindled against Jacob, and anger also came up against Israel; Because they believed not in God, and trusted not in his salvation: (Psalms 78:19-22)

According to King James Version Bible, So they did eat, and were well filled: for he gave them their own desire;(Psalms 78:29)

According to King James Version Bible, The wrath of God came upon them, and slew the fattest of them, and smote down the chosen men of Israel (Psalms 78:31).

According to King James Version Bible, Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. (Galatians 6:7)

According to King James Version Bible, And he said Hearken ye, all Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem, and thou king Jehoshaphat, Thus saith the LORD unto you, Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's. (2 Chronicles 20:15)

According to the King James Version Bible, For, behold, the LORD cometh forth out of his place, and will come down, and tread upon the high places of the earth. (Micah 1:3)

According to King James Version Bible, But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God. (Acts 5:39)

According to King James Version Bible, And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose. (Romans 8:28)

According to King James Version Bible, Moreover whom he did predestinate, them he also called: and whom he called, them he also justified: and who he justified, them he also glorified. What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? (Romans 8:30-31)

**I LOVE AND TRUST MY FATHER GOD MY SAVIOR IS MY
EVERYTHING IN JESUS NAME AMEN. I WILL SERVE MY SAVIOR
MY EVERYTHING FOR THE REST OF MY LIFE IN JESUS NAME
AMEN.**

SUBMITTED BY:
S/Katie Young

754 Scenic Drive
Grenada, MS 38901

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that on July 1, 2026, the foregoing document was forwarded via U.S.

Mail on today's date to the following parties/counsel:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
MISSISSIPPI

911 E. Jackson Avenue, Oxford, Mississippi 38655

S/Katie Young