

18-8859

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

LASHUNDA R BORDEN-PETITIONER

VS

CHEAHA REGIONAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

REQUEST FOR REHEARING

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT COURT

LASHUNDA R BORDEN

238 OGLETREE STREET

SYLACAUGA AL. 35150

256-249-3893



I The petitioner Lashunda R Borden Respectfully moves this Courts for an order. 1. To vacate its denial of the petition for Writ of Certiorari entered on June 17,2019 and 2. Granting the Petition. On December 24,2013 Petition for Certiorari was granted in the Following Case *Maetta Vance V Ball State University*. Presenting the Question If a supervisor's harassment of an employee culminates in a tangible employment action The Employer is strictly liable under Title VII Civil Rights Act of 1964§ 2000e et seq.

Under Title VII an employer's liability for workplace harassment depends on the status of the harasser. If the harasser is a supervisor and the harassment culminate in a tangible employment action, then employer is strictly liable. The matters in this case bear a striking resemblance to the case at hand. In fact, the closeness of the issues in the Case of Maetta Vance I pray justifies a reconsideration of the denial of Certiorari.

In the case of *Maetta Vance V Ball State University* an African American State University Employee who brought action against the University asserting Title VII Claim for Hostile work Environment and Retaliation. For Employee Complaints About Racial Harassment. A part -time Catering Assistant who was promoted to a full time Catering assistant. Who over the Course of the Employment lodge numerous complaints of Racial Discrimination, one of which is with a fellow BSC Employer Sandra Davis, who held a supervisory title but did not posses the authority to make tangible action.

In Vance's Internal complaints she stated Sandra Davis gave her a hard time at work intimidated her and created a racially hostile work environment. Vance filed a lawsuit in the