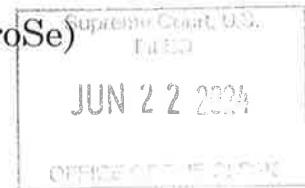


IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 23-6781

May 28, 2024

STEPHANIE NORMAN--- PETITIONER (ProSe)



V

H. LEE MOFFITT CANCER CENTER--- RESPONDENT

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

PETITION FOR REHEARING

STEPHANIE NORMAN – PETITIONER (Pro se)

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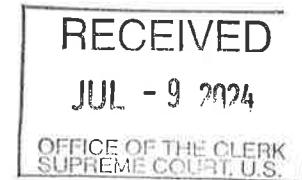


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RELATED CASES

Stephanie Norman v. H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center on Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, No. 21-12095. Affirmed with District Court, dated February 22, 2023.

Stephanie Norman v. H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center on Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, No. 21-1137. Dated August 23, 2023.

Stephanie Norman vs. H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center on Middle District of Florida. No. 8:19-cv-02430-WFJ-CPT. Summary Judgment Granted May 26, 2021. 2021 WL 2138879

1.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Pursuant to Rule 44.2, of the Rules of the United States Supreme Court, a petitioner may request and pray for rehearing of this Court May 28, 2024 Order denying petition of writ of certiorari.

SUMMARY

Petitioner, Stephanie Norman presented this petition with evidence (Exhibit E2-E36) regarding her Writ of Certiorari which was denied. Due to the Eleventh Circuit's Opinion on February 23, 2023 affirming with U. S. District Court Middle District Florida order granting summary judgment to defendant, Moffitt.

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner, Stephanie Norman brings this case with good-faith and not frivolous on beliefs that the Eleventh Circuit made errors in exercising its appellate jurisdiction that impacted her constitutional (Bill of Rights). Therefore the petitioner request a rehearing with the federal questions and reasons listed below.

BACKGROUND

Petitioner had a career in healthcare of 20 + years while working with Moffitt as a Medical Coder. She started with Moffitt on July 15, 2015 and worked until Moffitt fired her due to Discrimination Disability in February 2018. Petitioner had numerous conversations with Management and Educator (Suzy, Mary and Jennifer) concerning doctors not documenting patients' chart correctly. Which causes coders to go back to old notes. Productivity was an issue because documentation was not specified to be coded and that could cause coders to code the wrong diagnosis if notes were just skimmed and not abstracted by reading. Which did happen and it cost them over \$19.5 M.

REASONS FOR GRANTING PETITION FOR REHEARING

Rule 44.2 states that a motion for rehearing may be made where there are “intervening circumstance of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.” “Constitutional Bill of Rights.” Right of Trial by jury in civil case, due to Injury.

1. Why substantial grounds not previously presented, is an important factor now?
2. Why defendant is trying to block petitioner’s constitutional rights?

After the filing of the original petition, there have been significant, well publicized facts that emerged about Moffitt Cancer Center that sheds new light on Petitioner’s petition.

1. The Airwaves are now flooded with Emerging News of Moffitt Cancer Center Improper Billing Techniques Settlement

After Petitioner’s previous filing, a flood of news has emerged about Moffitt submitting (False Claims) improper (Billing) claims submitted to federal healthcare programs between the years of 2014 to 2020 specifically its retaliation practices against (employee) whom identified these problems and spoke out about them. Moffitt agreed to pay more than \$19.5M in a settlement. Petitioner’s submitted factual evidence of this and told Suzy and Mary this would happen (Retaliation).

Moffitt states petitioner’s deposition says... Norman informed Moffitt that she was on medication before starting deposition and Norman continued to state she had factual evidence which was submitted to this court and Appeal court during deposition, which was presented with petition.

3.

Moffitt has stated time and time again that petition cannot establish claim, but she can and has with evidence (FMLA), (ADA) or (FRCA), but petitioner is only asking the rehearing be granted with the rights to a jury trial. It was stated Petitioner needs more than a mere "scintilla" of evidence in her favor to overcome summary judgment Id. 859.

Therefore summary judgment should not be granted.

Moffitt speaks on accommodating extended leave, but the truth of the matter is that Norman just wanted her job back. When Norman reported to (OH) Occupational Health with her return to work note from her doctor, Marie still would not return her to the building. Norman did not work in hospital where patients were treated for cancer, she worked at MBC and administration building of Moffitt.

In conclusion, Moffitt terminated Norman, with a No-Rehire status with over 30 years of Healthcare experience which has caused irreparable harm, damages and injury to Norman's career, financial status, emotional, mental and lifestyle on ALL COUNTS on claim I-VI.

Applied for Director. Policy and Director, CX Experience no avail.

OTHER REASONS SHOULD BE GRANTED:

Moffitt did not respond to any evidence submitted that proves Norman case. Moffitt had evidence in their possession that proved Norman was discriminated against before (RFP), (Interrogatory), (Admission) and they just ignored it.

Court Revives Worker's FMLA Lawsuit. A federal appellate court recently reinstated a lawsuit brought by a worker who accused her employer of violating the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) by firing her based on a medical condition.

Schaar v. Lehigh Valley Health Services, Inc. No. 09-1635, Third Circuit Court of Appeals (March 11, 2010). Employer stated terminated for not calling in and performance issues, when that was not the reason

4.

They fired the employee. FMLA act defines a serious health condition that involves “continuing treatment by a health care provider.

Moffitt pretends that they did not know of my disability, when my doctor notified Moffitt’s referring doctor of my condition (it’s within evidence submitted) (Ex. Motion to Seal). Which they did not offer an accommodation to Norman for her disability.

ADA National Guideline: When is an employer required to make a reasonable accommodation? An employer is only required to accommodate a “known” disability of a qualified employee or applicant. If the individual does not request an accommodation, the employer is not obligated to provide one except where an individual's known disability impairs his/her ability to know of, or effectively communicate a need for, an accommodation that is obvious to the employer. Then the employer and the individual should work together to identify one.

After petitioner's termination and lawsuit, Moffitt has revised its Reasonable accommodation to use specialized equipment for employees. Had this specialized equipment been offered as an accommodation it could have saved her job.

Reasonable Accommodation (Moffitt's Revised)

Federal law requires employers to provide reasonable accommodation to qualified individuals with disabilities. A reasonable accommodation to apply for a job or to perform your job. Examples of reasonable accommodation include making a change to the application process or work procedures, providing documents in an alternate format, using a sign language interpreter, or using specialized equipment. Moffitt endeavors to make moffitt.org/careers accessible to any and all users. <https://www.moffitt.org>

Another reason it should be granted is it is not a frivolous claim, such as Donald J. Trump (www.theatlantic.com) claims are, but no matter how much evidence points toward the Truth such as him doing and talking on television and the phone recordings. An attorney and others always give him a way out. Petitioner is just asking that a rehearing of her petition be granted.

5.

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully prays and request that the Supreme Court grant this petition for rehearing, and proceeding jury trial.

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing has been filed via U.S. mail delivery service to the Clerk of the Supreme Court. A copy of the foregoing has been served via U.S. mail delivery to:
MOFFITT CANCER CENTER

Counsel:

JACKSON LEWIS, PC

390 N. ORANGE AVE, #1285

ORLANDO, FL 32801

Stephanie Norman

Stephanie Norman

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**

June 27, 2024

Stephanie Norman
3690 W. Gandy Blvd.
Unit. 515
Tampa, FL 33611

RE: Norman v. H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Ctr.
No: 23-6781

Dear Ms. Norman:

The petition for rehearing in the above-entitled case was postmarked June 22, 2023 and received June 26, 2024 and is herewith returned for failure to comply with Rule 44 of the Rules of this Court. The petition must briefly and distinctly state its grounds and must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the grounds are limited to intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

You must also certify that the petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Please correct and resubmit as soon as possible. Unless the petition is submitted to this Office in corrected form within 15 days of the date of this letter, the petition will not be filed. Rule 44.6.

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk
By:

Redmond K. Barnes
(202) 479-3022

Enclosures