

Protective Order

Designation of Confidential Information

1. "Confidential information" as used herein means any type or classification of information which is designated as "confidential" in the manner specified below, in the good faith belief that such information falls within the scope of Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, has not already been provided to Employment Security Commission, EEOC, or to the Plaintiff in the past, and is subject to this Protective Order. For purposes of this Protective Order, "confidential information" includes, but is not limited to, proprietary, commercial, financial and/or personal information, including but not limited to financial data, non-Plaintiff personnel files, non-Plaintiff pay information, medical records, drug testing documents, non-Plaintiff workers' compensation files, property reports and data, data related to occupancy rates, resident information, trade secrets and other competitively sensitive materials, financial records, actuarial records and reports and information about disabilities, tax returns, non-Plaintiff retirement benefits, customer/resident information, information or documents related to the operations at Bell Partners, Inc., information related to personal or financial information relating to the parties or others. "Confidential information" may include documents, information contained in documents, depositions, interrogatory answers, and all other discovery pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, court testimony, matters in evidence and other information furnished by or on behalf of any party in connection with this litigation which falls within the scope of this Protective Order.

2. The party producing any documents or information subject to this Protective Order shall have the right to use its discretion in designating materials subject to this Order to be confidential information. However, the party shall be obligated to designate only documents or information which it believes in good faith to be information within the scope of Rule 26(c) of the

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Moreover, the party shall be obligated to make specific designations to the extent reasonably possible and to avoid overbroad designations.

3. Any party producing documents may designate such documents and copies thereof as confidential by marking any confidential page as follows: CONFIDENTIAL. In lieu of placing said legend on the originals of documents, the producing party may legend the copies that are produced. When producing a multi-page document, all of which it contends is confidential, a party may designate the entire document as confidential by marking the first page of the document as follows: CONFIDENTIAL.

4. Information disclosed at the deposition of any party or at the deposition of one of its present or former officers, directors, employees or agents, or of independent experts retained by any party for purposes of this litigation may be designated by such party as confidential by indicating on the record at the deposition that the testimony is confidential and subject to the provisions of this Order. Each party shall attach a copy of such written statement to the face of the transcript and each copy thereof in its possession, custody or control.

Use of Confidential Information

5. Confidential information shall be used only for the purpose of these proceedings and shall not be disclosed to any person except the following:

(a) Official counsel for any party, the legal associates, clerical or other support staff of such counsel assisting in the preparation of this action, and the plaintiff, to the extent necessary to prepare this case for litigation;

(b) Agents, representatives and employees of either party, as is necessary to prepare this case for litigation;

(c) Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 6 below, independent experts (who shall not

be a party or an employee of a party) employed by either party for the purpose of assisting in this action;

(d) A witness who is either the producing party or an employee of the producing party or a former or current employee of the producing party, as is necessary to prepare this case for litigation, and, the court reporter and courtroom personnel at any deposition, pretrial hearing, trial or other proceedings held in connection with this action;

(e) Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 7 below, any court, including this Court, or appellate body which has cause to consider any of the issues raised in this action;

(f) Jurors and prospective jurors;

(g) Or any other person or entity to whom this Court orders or allows disclosure after notice and opportunity for hearing.

It is specifically agreed to by the parties that Plaintiff cannot disclose any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to this Consent Protective Order to any person assisting her with this litigation unless such person is duly authorized to practice law and has entered an appearance in this case and/or has established an attorney-client privileged relationship with Plaintiff, or is employed as a legal assistant to any counsel in this matter.

Non-Disclosure of Confidential Information

6. No person to whom confidential information is disclosed shall disclose such confidential information to any person to whom disclosure is not authorized by the terms hereof, or make any other disclosure of such confidential information for any purpose whatsoever, commercial or otherwise. In addition to the other restrictions on disclosure contained herein, the parties agree that no confidential information may be disclosed to any person (including any consultant, expert or employee of any party) until such person has read a copy of this Order and

signed an acknowledgment, thereby indicating his willingness to be bound by its provisions. The disclosing party shall have the obligation to maintain records identifying all such persons to whom information has been disclosed.

Information Filed with the Court

7. When a party seeks to file under seal confidential documents, things, and/or information, including confidential portions of any transcript, a party shall submit such materials to the court pursuant to the CM/ECF procedures for submitting sealed documents. Each time a party seeks to file under seal confidential documents, things, and/or information, said party shall accompany the request with a motion to seal and a supporting memorandum of law specifying (a) the exact documents, things, and /or information, or portions thereof, for which filing under seal is requested; (b) where it is necessary for the court to determine the source of the public's right to access before a request to seal may be evaluated, whether any such request to seal seeks to overcome the common law or the First Amendment presumption to access; (c) the specific qualities of the material at issue which justify sealing such material, taking into account the balance of competing interests in access; (d) the reasons why alternatives to sealing are inadequate; and (e) whether there is consent to the motion. Finally, in addition to the motion and supporting memorandum, said party must set out such findings in a proposed order to seal for the court.

General Conditions

8. In the event that a party disputes the propriety of the designation of any material or information as confidential, that party may file a motion with the Court requesting a ruling regarding whether the material or information should be treated as confidential for purposes of this Consent Protective Order. No party shall be obligated to challenge the propriety of any designation of information as confidential and a failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent attack on the

propriety of such designation.

9. At the conclusion of this litigation, the parties may contact the Court to obtain any confidential information in the Court's files so the parties may make appropriate disposition of all confidential information furnished pursuant to the terms of this Order. At the conclusion of the litigation, the parties agree to return any confidential information to the party providing the confidential information except transcriptions of depositions taken in the course of this proceeding.

10. This Protective Order shall not abrogate or diminish any contractual, statutory or other legal obligation or right of any party or person with respect to the confidential information. Specifically, this Protective Order shall not require any party to notify or to obtain permission from other parties before introducing materials designated confidential at trial or examining witnesses about materials designated confidential during depositions or at trial, beyond the notice required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, local court rules or order of this Court.

11. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Protective Order shall be deemed to preclude any party from seeking and obtaining, on an appropriate showing, such additional protection with respect to confidential information as that party may consider appropriate; nor shall any party be precluded from claiming that any matter designated hereunder is not entitled to protection, or is entitled to a more limited form of protection than designated.

This the 16th day of March, 2012.

s/Vicki Brown Rowan

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Attorneys for Defendant

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: March 19, 2012



David C. Keesler
United States Magistrate Judge

