



Constitution to control their proceedings and records in order to ensure that each side has a fair and impartial trial. *See, e.g., Virmani v. Presbyterian Health Services Corp.*, 350 N.C. 449, 463, 515 S.E.2d 675, 685 (1999).

3. Petitioner requests that the Court seal the Motion to Modify and any Order granting the Motion to Modify temporarily, for a period of the shorter of 45 days, or until the Letters discussed in and attached to the Motion to Modify are mailed. Petitioner shall notify the Court if the Letters are mailed prior to the expiration of the 45 days.

4. Sealing the Motion to Modify for this short period of time will allow the Court to adjudicate Petitioner's Motion to Modify without creating undue confusion or uncertainty among policyholders.

5. The scope of the protection sought by Petitioner's Motion to Seal Documents is reasonably narrow.

6. Protecting the confidentiality of the information contained in the Motion to Modify temporarily outweighs the right of access during the limited period of sealing.

Based on the foregoing findings, the Court concludes that Petitioner's Motion to Seal Documents should be granted for good cause shown and in the Court's discretion.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion to Seal Documents is ALLOWED. The Court shall retain the Motion to Modify, Motion to Seal, and any Order granting the Motion to Seal in a sealed envelope for a period of the shorter of 45 days, or until the Letters discussed in and attached to the Motion to Modify are mailed, to be opened only at

the Court's direction.

SO ORDERED this the 15 day of September, 2020.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'AGS', written over a horizontal line.

The Honorable A. Graham Shirley, II  
Superior Court Judge Presiding