

Stores, Inc. v. United States, 679 F. 2d 1350, 1352-53 (11th Cir. 1982)). To obtain district court approval, the parties must "present to the court a proposed settlement, upon which the court may enter a stipulated judgment only after scrutinizing the settlement for fairness." See Yue Zhou v. Wang's Rest., 2007 WL 2298046 at *1 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 2007) (citing Lynn's Food Stores, Inc., 679 F. 2d at 1353 and Schulte, Inc., v. Gangi, 328 U.S. 108, 113 n. 8 (1946)). Moreover, "[i]n reviewing the fairness of such a settlement, a court must determine whether the settlement is a fair and reasonable resolution of a bona fide dispute." Yue Zhou, 2007 WL 2298046 at *1 (citing Lynn's Food Stores, Inc., 679 F. 2d at 1354) ("If a settlement in an employee FLSA suit ... reflect[s] a reasonable compromise over issues, such as FLSA coverage or computation of back wages, that are actually in dispute[,] we allow the district court to approve the settlement in order to promote the policy of encouraging settlement of litigation.")).

After a confidential *in camera* review of the Settlement Agreement presented by the Parties, the Court determines that the terms of the settlement of this single-plaintiff litigation are fair and reflect a reasonable compromise of Plaintiff's claims, including the amount contemplated to be paid to Plaintiff for resolution of his claims. The Court, moreover, has determined that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned. *See, e.g., Officers for Justice v. Civil Service Commission*, 688 F. 2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982). Finally, in approving the Parties' settlement agreement, the Court balanced numerous factors, including the strength of Plaintiff's case; the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; the extent of the discovery completed, the stage of the proceedings, and the experience and views of counsel. *See, e.g., Torrisi v. Tucson Electric Power Co.*, 8 F. 3d 1370, 1375 (9th Cir. 1993). Accordingly, the Court approves the settlement in its entirety.

The Court, thus having approved of the settlement of the claims in this

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matter, hereby DISMISSES WITH PREJUDICE all claims which were brought, or could have been brought, by Plaintiff Jack Polich in his Complaint. This Court further approves the release by Plaintiff of any claims and potential claims as set forth in the Settlement Agreement, including, but not limited to, any and all claims against all Defendants for wages under the FLSA.

Neither this Order nor any other documents or information relating to the settlement of this action shall constitute, be construed to be, or be admissible in any proceeding as evidence: (a) of an adjudication of the merits of this case or that any Party has prevailed in this case; or (b) that Defendants or others have engaged in any wrongdoing.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: January 5, 2010

Hon. Cormac J. Carney Judge of the District Court

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