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4	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
5	DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
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7	MEDERICK LEE, et al.,	Case No. 2:14-CV-328 JCM (CWH)
8	Plaintiff(s),	ORDER
9	v.	
10	UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER OF SOUTHERN NEVADA,	
11	Defendant(s).	
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13	Durgently, hefers the count is a joint motion to an	means actilement and dismiss this action in
14	Presently before the court is a joint motion to approve settlement and dismiss this action in its entirety with prejudice. (ECF No. 111). The motion is approved and the case dismissed.	
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16	This is a Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq) lawsuit by four individual	
17	plaintiffs against the University Medical Center of Southern Nevada (UMC). (See ECF No. 111 at 2). In general, plaintiffs allege that they were not paid legally mandatory overtime when they	
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19	worked through their meal breaks. Id.	
20	A settlement agreement for FLSA, to be fully enforceable, should be approved by either a district court or the Secretary of Lober. Comble y, Boyd Coming Corp. No. 2:12, av 01000, 2015	
21	district court or the Secretary of Labor. Gamble v. Boyd Gaming Corp., No. 2:13-cv-01009, 2015 WL 4874276, at *4 (D. Nev. Aug. 13, 2015) (citing <i>Lynn's Food Stores, Inc. v. U.S.</i> , 679 F>2d	
22	1350, 1352–53 (11th Cir. 1982). A court may approve a settlement that represents a "reasonable	
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24	compromise" over issues that are "actually in dispute." Id.	
25	The court looks to the totality of circumstances to determine whether the settlement is	
26	reasonable, and also considers the following five factors: (1) the plaintiffs' range of possible	
27	recovery; (2) the extent to which the settlement will enable the parties to avoid anticipated burdens and expenses in establishing their respective claims and defenses; (3) the seriousness of the	
28	and expenses in establishing their respective claims	and defenses, (3) the seriousness of the

James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge litigation risks faced by the parties; (4) whether the settlement agreement is the product of arm'slength bargaining between experienced counsel; and (5) the possibility of fraud or collusion. Wolinskky v. Scholastic Inc., 900 F. Supp. 2d 332 (S.D.N.Y. 2012).

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4 Here, the parties agree that the range of the plaintiffs' total, aggregate possible recovery is 5 between \$0 and \$32,360.46 in overtime wages based on the plaintiffs' rates of pay and estimated, 6 alleged underpayments. The parties have agreed to dismiss the claims with prejudice in exchange 7 for a lump-sum payment from UMC of \$60,000. The parties agree that this settlement will allow 8 them to avoid the burdens and expenses of litigation. In fact, they agree that "the cost of litigating" 9 this matter to conclusion will easily exceed Plaintiffs' potential recovery." (ECF No. 111 at 6). 10 They agree that there are "serious and involved questions of law and fact in dispute, and both 11 parties recognize the substantial risks and difficulties in successfully representing their respective 12 positions to the court." Id. Further, this appears to be a good-faith, arms-length settlement, as the 13 parties have engaged in multiple efforts at mediation and negotiation over the course of several 14 months by their attorneys. Finally, this court sees no possibility of fraud or collusion. Therefore, 15 the settlement agreement is approved.

16 Accordingly,

17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the joint motion to approve settlement and to dismiss 18 lawsuit with prejudice (ECF No. 111) is GRANTED.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all of plaintiffs' claims and the amended complaint (ECF 20 No. 25) are hereby DISMISSED with prejudice.

The clerk shall enter judgment accordingly and close the case.

DATED September 19, 2017.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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