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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Raymond Collins et al,
Plaintiffs

v.

Walgreen Co. dba Walgreens, et al,
Defendants

2:14-cv-01587-JAD-VCF

Order
[#27, 28]

11 This is an employment action by former Walgreens managers asserting claims under the Fair
12 Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The parties have settled their claims and jointly move the court to
13 deem their settlements as good-faith ones.¹ They also ask the court to permit them to file their
14 settlement agreements under seal because “the Parties[] have agreed that their settlement agreements
15 are confidential” and confidentiality “is a material term of the settlement.”² I conclude that the
16 parties have not demonstrated compelling reasons to seal these settlement agreements and I deny the
17 motion to seal. Because my denial of the sealing motion leaves me without copies of the settlement
18 agreements the parties are asking me to evaluate, I also deny without prejudice the joint motion to
19 approve those agreements and vacate the August 3, 2015, hearing.

20 **Discussion**

21 There is “a strong presumption in favor of keeping settlement agreements in FLSA wage-
22 settlement cases unsealed and available for public view.”³ This openness furthers “Congress’s intent

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¹ Doc. 27.

25 ² Doc. 28 at 5.

26 ³ See, e.g., *Cuttic v. Crozer–Chester Med. Ctr.*, 868 F. Supp. 2d 464, 467 (E.D. Pa. 2012); *Bouzzi v.*
27 *F & J Pine Rest, LLC*, 841 F. Supp. 2d 635, 639 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (“Where . . . the FLSA settlement
28 is submitted to the court for approval, the approval process is a judicial act. Consequently, the
settlement agreement is a judicial document to which the presumption of public access attaches.”);

1 both to advance employees’ awareness of their FLSA rights and to ensure pervasive implementation
2 of the FLSA in the workplace.”⁴ And it is consistent with the general presumption of a right to
3 public access to court documents.⁵ As a result, trial courts overwhelmingly deny requests to seal
4 settlement agreements in FLSA actions.⁶

5 The presumption that settlement agreements should remain public in FLSA cases may be
6 rebutted with “compelling reasons.”⁷ That the parties have a confidentiality clause or otherwise have
7 agreed to keep the terms of their agreement secret is not a compelling reason.⁸ But that’s the only

9 *Tran v. Thai*, 2009 WL 2477653, at *1 (S.D. Tex. Aug.12, 2009) (“The presumption of public access
10 to settlements of FLSA actions is particularly strong.”).

11 ⁴ *Dees v. Hydradry, Inc.*, 706 F. Supp. 2d 1227, 1245 (M.D. Fla. 2010).

12 ⁵ *See, e.g., Jessup v. Luther*, 277 F.3d 926, 929 (7th Cir. 2002) (“The public has an interest in
13 knowing what terms of settlement a federal judge would approve and perhaps therefore nudge the
14 parties to agree to.”).

15 ⁶ *See, e.g., Pollock v. Byrider Fin., LLC.*, 2015 WL 4040400, at *2 (W.D. Pa. June 30, 2015)
16 (collecting cases); *Weismantle v. Jali*, 2015 WL 1866190, at *2 (W.D. Pa. April 23, 2015)
17 (collecting cases and stating: “What can be gleaned from this prevailing, if not overwhelming
18 caselaw trend is that, *absent something very special in a very specific case which generates a very
19 good reason above and beyond the desire of the parties to keep the terms of an FLSA settlement out
of the public’s view, ... [an FLSA settlement] cannot be filed under seal.*”) (emphasis added); *Joo v.
Kitchen Table, Inc.*, 763 F. Supp. 2d 643, 646–48 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (noting overwhelming consensus
against sealing FLSA settlement agreements submitted for court approval).

20 ⁷ *Smith v. Golden Gate LLC*, 2015 WL 2340231, at *2 (E.D. Cal. May 13, 2015) (collecting cases for
21 the proposition that “[d]istrict courts that have considered a motion to seal an agreement settling
22 FLSA claims have applied the presumption of public access and compelling reasons standard”).
Compelling reasons are required to seal documents attached to a dispositive motion. *See Kamakana
23 v. City & County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1179 (9th Cir. 2006). The joint motion to approve the
24 parties’ settlement agreement is a dispositive motion because it will result in the termination of this
litigation.

25 ⁸ *Goesel v. Boley Int’l (H.K.) Ltd.*, 738 F.3d 831, 835 (7th Cir. 2013) (“[B]ecause there is potential
26 public value to disclosing settlement terms, including amount, parties have to give the judge a reason
27 for not disclosing them—and the fact that they don’t want to disclose is not a reason.”); *see also*
28 *Snook v. Valley OB–GYN Clinic, P.C.*, 2014 WL 7369904, at *3 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 29, 2014)
(collecting cases and stating, in the FLSA context, that “[g]enerally, courts have roundly rejected the
argument that confidentiality provisions in settlement agreements are a sufficient interest to
overcome the presumption of public access”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

1 reason that the parties offer here. Because the parties have asked the court to approve the terms of
2 their settlement, those terms are presumptively public. The parties bear the burden of persuasion to
3 rebut this presumption, but they have offered no argument beyond the mere existence of a
4 confidentiality provision in their settlement agreement. This is not enough.

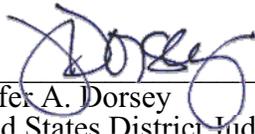
5 Because the parties have failed to articulate any facts that justify the sealing of their
6 settlement agreements, I deny without prejudice their joint motion to file the confidential settlement
7 agreement under seal [Doc. 28]. The parties' joint motion for approval of the settlement agreements
8 depends on their motion to seal being granted—indeed, the parties have not yet provided me with a
9 copy of the agreements or any hint to their material terms. Because my denial of this motion to seal
10 leaves me without the key documents I need to decide the joint request to approve the settlement,
11 that motion is also denied without prejudice [Doc. 27], and the August 3, 2015, hearing currently
12 scheduled for argument on that motion is vacated. These denials are without prejudice in the event
13 the parties are able to negotiate settlement agreements that do not require sealing of the agreements
14 or they intend to attempt to justify the sealing of their proposed settlement agreement with a new
15 motion.

16 **ORDER**

17 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the joint motion to file the confidential
18 settlement agreement under seal [Doc. 28] and the joint motion for approval of the settlement
19 agreements [Doc. 27] are **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**;

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that **the August 3, 2015, hearing is VACATED**.

21 Dated this 23rd day of July, 2015.

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25 Jennifer A. Dorsey
26 United States District Judge
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