

United States District Court  
Southern District of Texas

**ENTERED**

February 24, 2017

David J. Bradley, Clerk

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION**

GARY SELF, JR., Individually and on behalf §  
of all others similarly situated, §

Plaintiff, §

VS. §

CIVIL ACTION NO. H-15-1569

QUINN’S RENTAL SERVICES (USA), LLC, §

f/k/a QUINN’S ENERGY SERVICES, LLC, §

f/k/a LEE SPECIALTIES (USA), LLC, §

JAMES R. LEE, DOUG QUINN, and §

STEVE VAN TETERING, §

Defendants. §

**ORDER APPROVING SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND DENYING  
SEALING AND ALLOWING REDACTIONS**

The plaintiff, Gary Self, Jr., sued Quinn’s Rental Services (USA), LLC, James R. Lee, Doug Quinn, and Steve Van Tetering, alleging that they violated the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* Self sought to represent a class of “Helpers and Operators/Specialists employed by Quinn’s Rental Services (USA), LLC, f/k/a Quinn’s Energy Services, LLC, f/k/a Lee Specialties (USA), LLC, at any time from May 31, 2013 to the present,” who were not paid overtime for working more than 40 hours in a workweek during the relevant period. The class was conditionally certified, notice was issued, and others opted in as plaintiffs. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 216.

The parties have agreed to settle their FLSA claims in exchange for the dismissal of this case, with prejudice. The settlement is limited to the FLSA claims of the named parties and those who opted in. The parties have filed a joint motion to approve the settlement and to dismiss the case with prejudice, and to maintain the settlement agreement under seal. (Docket Entries No. 73, 74).

FLSA claims may be compromised after the court reviews and approves a settlement in a private action for back wages under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). *Lynn's Food Stores, Inc. v. United States, U.S. Dep't of Labor*, 679 F.2d 1350, 1353 (11th Cir. 1982). If the settlement reflects “a reasonable compromise over issues,” and the relief provided is fair, reasonable, and adequate, the court may approve it. *Id.* at 1354.

The parties filed the proposed settlement agreement. It reflects payment to Mr. Self and others of a significant sum that is fair and adequate compensation for the alleged damages. It is particularly reasonable considering that the payment is promised and for a sum certain, without the uncertainties of litigation. Mr. Self will be paid this amount without risking losing the liability issues, and he will be paid without the delays of trial and appeal. There were genuine disputes over liability, the amount of compensation, and the amount, if any, of liquidated damages, and attorney's fees due. The fairness and adequacy are further supported by the discovery that occurred in this action before the settlement was reached. The record shows no indication that the settlement was anything but arms-length.

This court has reviewed the settlement agreement and finds that the amounts to be paid to Mr. Self and the opt-in plaintiffs and the amount of attorney's fees provided for in the settlement agreement are fair and reasonable. This court approves the proposed settlement as a fair and reasonable compromise of a bona fide dispute under the FLSA. The motion to approve the settlement agreement and the motion for an order of dismissal with prejudice is granted. The settlement agreement is approved and final judgment is entered by separate order.

The court does not, however, grant the motion to seal the settlement agreement and related exhibits, (Docket Entry No. 74). When a settlement agreement is filed with the court for approval,

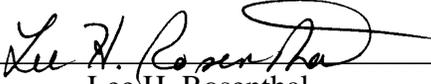
it is presumptively publicly available and the parties must demonstrate good cause to deny public access to the agreement. *See, e.g., Brown v. Advantage Eng'g Inc.*, 960 F.2d 1013, 1016 (11th Cir. 1992); *Hernreiter v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, 281 F.3d 634, 637 (7th Cir. 2002); *Bank of Am. Nat'l Trust & Sav. Assoc. v. Hotel Rittenhouse Ass'n*, 800 F.2d 339, 345 (3d Cir. 1986).

“The strength of the presumption of openness falls along a continuum, with the presumption being stronger for documents that ‘directly affect an adjudication’ than for documents, such as discovery materials, that ‘come within a court’s purview solely to insure their irrelevance.’” *Stalnaker v. Novar Corp.*, 293 F. Supp. 2d 1260, 1264 (M.D. Ala. 2003) (quoting *United States v. Amodeo*, 71 F.3d 1044, 1049 (2d Cir. 1995)). Absent good cause, the sealing from public scrutiny of a settlement agreement in a FLSA case would “thwart the public’s independent interest in assuring that employee’s wages are fair and thus do not endanger ‘the national health and well-being.’” *Id.* There is a strong presumption in favor of keeping the settlement agreements in FLSA wage-settlement case unsealed and available for public review. *Prater v. Commerce Equities Mgmt. Co.*, No. CIV.A. H-07-2349, 2008 WL 5140045, at \*9 (S.D. Tex. Dec. 8, 2008); *see also Rodriguez v. El Polio Regio, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5506130, at \*1 (N.D. Tex. Feb.23, 2012) (Fitzwater, J.) (“[T]he overwhelming consensus of district courts that have considered the issue [ ] hold that an FLSA settlement cannot be sealed absent some showing that overcomes the presumption of public access.”).

Neither the parties nor the record demonstrate good cause for maintaining the seal on the settlement agreement and related exhibits, with two exceptions that call for limited redactions, not

sealing the entire document. The parties may redact the specific amounts paid to Mr. Self and the opt-in plaintiffs under the settlement. No further redactions are required or supported.

SIGNED on February 24, 2017, at Houston, Texas.

  
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Lee H. Rosenthal  
Chief United States District Judge