EXHIBIT C

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA		
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5	VICKI L. PINERO * Docket 08-CV-3535-R		
6	versus * New Orleans, Louisiana		
7	JACKSON HEWITT TAX SERVICE, * April 1, 2009		
8	INC., et al * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
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10	ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE THE HONORABLE SARAH S. VANCE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
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12	ADDEAD ANCEC -		
13	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :		
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PROCEEDINGS

(April 1, 2009)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise, please.

Court is in session. Please be seated. Civil Action 08-3535, Pinero versus Jackson Hewitt Tax Service.

Counsel, please, make your appearances for the record.

MR. SHARTLE: Bryan Shartle on behalf of the plaintiff.

MR. HOMES: Justin Homes for the plaintiff.

MS. WILSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Donna Wilson for the defendant, Jackson Hewitt, Inc. and Jackson Hewitt Tax Service.

MR. WEIN: Andrew Wein also for Jackson Hewitt Tax Service and Jackson Hewitt, Inc.

MR. BUCK: Thomas Buck for Crescent City Tax Service.

THE COURT: Okay. We are here on the motion to dismiss.

MS. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's your motion. Let's proceed.

MS. WILSON: Good morning, Your Honor. What we have at issue right now are three claims. The first two claims are fraud and LUTPA and the third is breach of privacy. I'm going to address the fraudulent inducement claims and LUTPA claims first.

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When Your Honor dismissed those claims in her January 7 opinion and order and granted leave to amend, Your Honor set forth the standard that had to be met in that amendment. What Your Honor stated was that in order to state a claim, especially given the two-year lapse of time between the alleged promise that was made to the plaintiff and the time of nonperformance, that the plaintiff had to state facts sufficient to infer that at the time that the promise was made by each defendant that defendant intended never to perform that promise.

There are three reasons why the plaintiff has failed in her amendments to meet that standard. First, Your Honor, is that if you look at the allegations -- and I think the primary allegations in the amendment are paragraphs 26 to 29. If you look at those allegations, they don't speak as to the intent or the circumstances with any specificity as to each defendant. Instead, those allegations speak generically to defendants.

There's only one problem with that, Your Honor. One is the franchisor/franchisee relationship, and the complaint is replete with allegations that CCTSI is the owner and operator of that franchise, not Jackson Hewitt. When you read those allegations, for example, talking about defendant's employees failed to do X, defendant's employees failed to do Y, they don't speak as to Jackson Hewitt. This type of clumping

and group pleading is prohibited in the Fifth Circuit when you are dealing with allegations of fraud.

Contrary to plaintiff's assertions, that group pleading rule doesn't apply just to securities cases; it applies to fraud cases generally. Your Honor, I think all the cases that we cite in the brief cover that.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. WILSON: The only case that plaintiff cites in opposition to that is a case called *Gammon*, which the plaintiff basically asserts ruled that the group pleading rule doesn't necessarily bar fraud pleading claims. The problem with that, Your Honor, is *Gammon*, which is a one-page, unpublished opinion from the Southern District of Texas, actually is applying Rule 8(a), not Rule 9(b), to allegations regarding an ERISA claim, not a fraud claim. It's just clear dicta, and in contradiction of that we cite a number of cases stating that group pleading simply is not permitted.

Basically, when you read these allegations, Your Honor, like I said, what the plaintiff wants you to infer is that Jackson Hewitt is the owner and operator of CCTSI, its franchisee, but again that's contradicted by the plaintiff's own allegations.

If you look at paragraphs 21 and 8 and, indeed, the attached police report relating to this incident, it talks about the franchise being owned by CCTSI and that, in turn,

CCTSI is owned by the Hirsch family, no mention of Jackson Hewitt.

Again, it points to the fact that group pleading simply is not allowed and that group pleading, as is the case here, doesn't comply with Your Honor's directed rule on 9(b). This group pleading or failure to abide by Rule 9(b) is compounded by the fact that, when you look at the allegations, they don't specify timing. It talks about: Defendants do not do X; defendants do not do Y; defendants don't comply with the privacy policy.

Your Honor repeatedly stated in her opinion on the first motion to dismiss that timing was paramount here; that when there's a two-year lapse, you better specify timing. Timing is an important factor in determining whether there was fraudulent intent at the time the promise was made. We don't have that here.

Also compounding the failure of these allegations to Rule 9(b) is the fact that these allegations don't specify where these failures to abide by the privacy policy actually occurred. So, for example, it talks about defendants not securing buildings. Well, what buildings? Where? If the buildings are in New York, how does that apply to Ms. Pinero's claim?

Remember, Your Honor, we only have one claim here. We have the claim of an individual, not a class. The

only franchise, the only buildings that are relevant here, is to CCTSI.

THE COURT: Why doesn't it mean that those are the buildings he is talking about?

MS. WILSON: It's unclear, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't think that is that difficult of an inference to make. All right. What's your privacy argument?

MS. WILSON: With respect to breach of privacy:

First, plaintiff admits that it's an intentional tort.

Second, the plaintiff acknowledges that the complaint basically disavows the allegation of intentional conduct by Jackson Hewitt or, in fact, any of the defendants in the second amended complaint. If you compare the two, Your Honor, you can see, as we pointed out in our brief, that as compared to they're talking about we intentionally did this or we intentionally did that, those allegations have been withdrawn.

What the plaintiff responds to our argument is, you know, it doesn't matter what Jacobs Hewitt's intent is; it doesn't matter. They're basically unveiling this new theory -- and, again, it's a back-door attempt to amend the complaint yet again -- that are facts that are not in the complaint.

What the plaintiff states is, you know, this

employee of CCTSI intended to publicize this information and this intent of an employee of the franchisee can, in turn, be imputed to the franchisor, but there's no allegations from which this Court can infer that there's an employer/employee relationship here. To the contrary, the complaint repeatedly speaks in terms of CCTSI, and I would argue --

THE COURT: You mean with Jackson Hewitt?

MS. WILSON: Pardon me, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You mean with Jackson Hewitt?

MS. WILSON: No. They talk repeatedly in terms of --

THE COURT: No, no. You mean there's no employment relationship with Jackson Hewitt?

MS. WILSON: Yes, between this employee, the CCTSI employee, and the franchisor Jackson Hewitt. Again, it's contradicted by paragraphs 8, 21, and the attached police report.

THE COURT: The police report says an employee of whom?

MS. WILSON: It referred to an ex-employee of CCTSI. Basically, what Ms. Hirsch, the owner of CCTSI, said was: "I believe that an ex-employee of mine did this, basically, to retaliate against the fact that I fired her." Not Jackson Hewitt. "I fired her."

THE COURT: What was she arrested for?

MS. WILSON: No. It was under investigation by the

police department, and we don't know what happened.

THE COURT: What was the arrest for?

MS. WILSON: There was no arrest, but a police report was made with respect to this incident.

THE COURT: Oh, this incident.

MS. WILSON: Yes, with respect to this incident, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me hear from your opponent.

MS. WILSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. SHARTLE: A few points, Your Honor. This is very important to understand. Our fraud claim does not relate to an unfulfilled promise or a statement as to future event. Timing issues are only relevant when your fraud claim relates to one of those two issues.

THE COURT: Let me tell you the problem I have with your fraud claim. You are saying that two years ago, when she walked into wherever, they told her, "We are going to protect your private information," and in exchange for that she gave them her information and did business with them.

MR. SHARTLE: More specific than just a general representation that "We are going to protect your information," it was that "We have in place processes to protect your information that comply with federal and state rules and regulations."

THE COURT: Your allegations are that right now they

1 don't have that?

MR. SHARTLE: No. No, Your Honor. I'm arguing that today and back then --

THE COURT: That's not what you pled. Your pleading is in the present tense.

MR. SHARTLE: Well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: While your brief says that they made statements that they knew to be false at the time, that's never alleged in the complaint.

MR. SHARTLE: Well, Your Honor, if it's not, certainly it was intended to be.

THE COURT: You need to fix it.

MR. SHARTLE: Okay. Then I would ask leave to fix that because that is clearly what our arguments --

THE COURT: Now, you understand you have a huge Rule 11 obligation when you are making fraud allegations?

MR. SHARTLE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You have to allege -- and this all has to be done with specificity -- who made the statement and that it was knowingly false at the time it was made. If your allegation was the reason it was knowingly false at the time was that they said there were procedures in place but there weren't, you have to allege that the procedures were not in place at the time, not two years later.

MR. SHARTLE: I understand, Your Honor. I thought

that was clearly alleged in the complaint.

THE COURT: Well, you may have intended to do that, but you didn't. It's all in the present tense.

MR. SHARTLE: Understood.

THE COURT: You need to get all that together. The other thing is: What is it that you're saying about these representations as between the franchisee and the franchiser?

MR. SHARTLE: Well, it's very clear. You look at their privacy policy. It is a representation from all of them, not only the local franchisor. They define in their privacy policy the term we, which includes all of the defendants. Regardless of whether or not the franchisor is actually physically in the local office, they represent to consumers who come into Jackson Hewitt because of the brand name that they are going to protect that information, that they have policies and procedures in --

THE COURT: Who is the contract with? Is it with the franchisee or with the --

MR. SHARTLE: Candidly, Your Honor, I don't know all the details because we haven't had any discovery in the case. I pulled some of the 10K's and I have some general understanding as to the relationship between the two, but --

THE COURT: You don't have the documents your clients signed?

MR. SHARTLE: Oh, yes.

THE COURT: Who does that say her contract is with?

MR. SHARTLE: Well, there's not really a contract

per se that's in writing. It is an agreement between the

parties by which Jackson Hewitt is going to file the tax

returns. As part of that general contract, it's stated they

are going to protect this information and they have these

policies and procedures in place to do so.

I can't pull a physical document which says, you know, you're to pay these fees. I think generally they use the term Jackson Hewitt. I don't believe -- and, again, I would like their input on this. I don't believe that there is any document which is signed between the taxpayer and the local company. People don't even understand that it's a franchise. You come to Jackson Hewitt based upon the brand name, not because you know that that local office is owned by Crescent City.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that argument. Now, tell me about the privacy argument.

MR. SHARTLE: With respect to the privacy argument, Your Honor, it's very simple. This isn't a case where the documents accidentally ended up in the dumpster or the Easter Bunny threw them away. Someone intentionally threw the documents in the dumpster. They continue to argue that this individual is a former employee. I can tell Your Honor two things:

First, that's a factual issue not appropriately decided on a motion to dismiss.

Secondly, I reached out last night to Richard Angelico. If you recall, Your Honor, what happened here is that an individual recovered the documents out of the dumpster, eventually contacted Channel 6, and eventually was put in touch with Mr. Angelico. I don't know the time span between when that individual actually pulled the documents out of the dumpster and they physically made their way over to Mr. Angelico, but Mr. Angelico has reported to me that he had the documents in his possession prior to the date that they represent they fired this lady, so --

THE COURT: That sounds like an issue for --

MR. SHARTLE: It is, Your Honor, but my point is that there's clearly an allegation of intentional conduct for which they are responsible.

THE COURT: Okay. I've heard your argument. I'm going to give you 15 days to amend this fraud claim. You better do it right this time. Make sure you say who said what when and that the allegation was that false statements were knowingly made -- that they were knowingly false at the time and the circumstances under which at the time made those statements false. Okay?

MR. SHARTLE: Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SHARTLE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.

(WHEREUPON the Court was in recess.)

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CERTIFICATE

I, Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript, to the best of my ability and understanding, from the record of the proceedings in the above-entitled and numbered matter.

s/ Toni Doyle Tusa

Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR

Official Court Reporter