

CAUSE NO. 2018528740

DOLCEFINO COMMUNICATIONS, LLC DBA  
DOLCEFINO CONSULTING,

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY,

DEFENDANT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

\_\_\_\_ JUDICIAL DISTRICT

LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS

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PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION

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Plaintiff Dolcefino Communications, LLC d/b/a Dolcefino Consulting, ("Dolcefino" or "Plaintiff") files this Original Petition seeking a judgment declaring its rights, status, and legal relations with regard to Defendant Texas Tech University ("Texas Tech," "TTU," or "Defendant") and declaring the applicability of the Texas Public Information Act ("TPIA") to TTU, as well as a writ of mandamus compelling TTU to make information available for public inspection. Plaintiff is entitled to disclosure of requested information from TTU under the TPIA.

**I. DISCOVERY CONTROL PLAN**

1. Plaintiff intends to conduct discovery under Level 3 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

## II. PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Dolcefino Consulting is a domestic limited liability company with its principal place of business at 3701 Kirby Drive, Suite 560, Houston, Texas 77098.

3. Defendant Texas Tech University is organized and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of Texas, and may be served with process by service upon its president, Lawrence Schovanec, at the Office of the President, 150 Administration Building, Texas Tech University, 2500 Broadway, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

## III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This is an action pursuant to Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code Chapter 37. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this dispute. Both parties are Texas residents. An active justiciable controversy exists between the parties. Plaintiff contends that TTU is a governmental body and demands that TTU respond to Plaintiff's TPIA requests. Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief regarding its rights, status, and legal relations in connection with Defendant. The Court has the power to resolve the dispute because Plaintiff's action for declaratory relief is within the Court's general jurisdiction. Pursuant to Rule 47(c) of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff seeks monetary relief over \$100,000 but not more than \$200,000 and non-monetary relief. The relief sought is within the jurisdiction of the Court.

5. Venue is proper in Lubbock County, Texas, where a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's cause of action occurred. Plaintiff directed correspondence to TTU in Lubbock County demanding that TTU produce certain categories of documents and information. That act of directing a demand in Lubbock County, a demand that gives

rise to the controversy that Plaintiff seeks to have resolved by its declaratory judgment action, is sufficient to demonstrate venue. In addition, the relevant documents that Plaintiff requested are all located in Lubbock County, and performance of the requested tasks would take place in Lubbock County. Moreover, the nature of this action is to declare whether, as between the parties, TTU is a “governmental body” under the TPIA. Because TTU is located in Lubbock County, venue is mandatory in Lubbock County. Tex. Gov’t Code § 552.321(b).

#### IV. SUMMARY

6. This case is about providing public access to information to ensure accountability of our government institutions. Texas Tech has flagrantly disregarded the law following its controversial termination of popular football coach, Mike Leach—it breached a contract, hid behind sovereign immunity, and now blatantly violates the Texas Public Information Act by failing to produce the public records associated with the termination. This suit is to ensure that abuses of power do not go unchecked.

7. Texas Tech fired football coach Mike Leach one day before Texas Tech was obligated to make a \$2.4 million payment to him. In response, Coach Leach filed a lawsuit against Texas Tech seeking the money that he had earned pursuant to the contract. Texas Tech then hid behind sovereign immunity to avoid honoring the contract it agreed to with Coach Leach.

8. But what Texas Tech failed to account for were the obligations that are required of Texas Tech as a governmental body in Texas. In Texas, *all government records are presumed to be public*. This includes the documents held by Texas Tech relating to Coach

Leach and Texas Tech's improper termination of him. There is no doubt that Texas Tech is in possession of information that directly relates to Coach Leach's improper firing and Tech's motive – as shown by emails, phone records, and documents relating to a so-called investigation about Coach Leach. And under Texas law, the public has a legal right to see these documents.

9. So, Wayne Dolcefino, an award-winning journalist and investigative professional, did what he had the legal right to do – he requested the documents relating to Coach Leach's firing. But Texas Tech does not want to play by the rules, and it is violating the Texas Public Information Act by failing to provide access to its records.

10. In short, Texas Tech has abused the powers entrusted to it as a governmental body, and now it wants to have its cake and eat it too. Texas Tech wants to reap the benefits of being a governmental body by hiding behind sovereign immunity so that Coach Leach cannot sue it. But Texas Tech also wants to avoid the obligations of being a governmental body by refusing to produce the documents that it is required by law to produce. Because Texas Tech has refused to comply with the Texas Public Information Act, Dolcefino files this suit to compel production of the public documents.

## **V. FACTS**

### **A. TEXAS TECH FIRES COACH LEACH**

11. Coach Leach was employed as Texas Tech's football coach from 1999 to 2009. Under Coach Leach's employment agreement signed in 2003, Texas Tech was required to make certain payments to him unless Leach was fired "for cause."

12. On December 31, 2009, Coach Leach was due approximately \$2.4 million pursuant to the 2003 employment contract. But the day before he was to complete his six-year contract and be paid this amount, Texas Tech fired Coach Leach. Texas Tech asserted that the termination was “for cause,” claiming that it fired Coach Leach based on the unsupported—in fact, contradicted—complaints of one parent, Craig James, a sports commentator.

13. When Coach Leach was fired, there was an outcry among Texas Tech fans and alumni. The winningest football coach in the school’s history had been fired after a sham investigation that disproved many of the claims made by Craig James in any event. Either the Texas Tech Board of Regents had kowtowed to threats that one parent would make a sensational, national news story, or the Board of Regents had hidden behind James’ complaints as an excuse to fire Coach Leach.

14. One Texas Tech representative, Chairman Anders explained, “We were focused—focused on the backlash of public opinion that was coming our way.” But another representative, Chancellor Hance, emailed the Texas Tech president discouraging lesser disciplinary measures for Leach, stating “[we] don’t want to eliminate using [the allegations] to our advantage should we choose to terminate Leach.”

**B. COACH LEACH SUES TEXAS TECH, AND TEXAS TECH HIDES BEHIND SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY**

15. On January 8, 2010, Coach Leach sued Texas Tech, claiming Texas Tech had fired him without cause and had issued defamatory statements in an attempt to prevent Coach Leach from obtaining another head football coach position. Texas Tech, when

forced to defend itself against its willful breach of Coach Leach’s contract, successfully played the “sovereign immunity” card to end the litigation.

16. In Texas, sovereign immunity is a tool that can be used by governmental entities to avoid lawsuits. The idea behind sovereign immunity is that the government cannot properly conduct the state’s business if it is busy being overly concerned about lawsuits. But Tech used it to defend itself against Coach Leach, despite the fact that Tech was undoubtedly acting in the business capacity of college football where its funds were coming from football tickets and concessions – not as a sovereign protecting its citizens.

17. When Texas Tech successfully asserted its immunity under Texas law, it foreclosed Coach Leach from proving the true reason he was fired or forcing Texas Tech to answer for its willful breach of Coach Leach’s employment contract.

### **C. DOLCEFINO SENDS TPIA REQUESTS**

18. In October of 2017, Wayne Dolcefino, through Dolcefino Consulting, began sending a series of requests under the Texas Public Information Act to Texas Tech University and the Texas Tech Athletic Fund.

19. Dolcefino is no stranger to the rights of Texans to access public information through the Texas Public Information Act. Wayne Dolcefino is an award-winning journalist, licensed private investigator, and president of Dolcefino Consulting, an investigative communications firm. During his 27-year television career, Dolcefino ran the 13 Undercover Unit, specializing in exposing waste and corruption, primarily in the use of government and charity funds. Mr. Dolcefino has won 30 Emmy Awards from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences and is the only journalist in the

country that has won 3 medals from the prestigious Investigative Reporters and Editors Awards. One of these medals was a Freedom of Information Award relating to the Texas Public Information Act. Dolcefino won this award following an attempt by the Harris County Sheriff's Office to destroy 70,000 emails despite a pending records request submitted by Dolcefino. Dolcefino and KTRK TV filed suit, and a state district court judge ordered the production of all emails without any exceptions. For several years, Dolcefino was an advisor to the Freedom of Information Foundation of Texas.

20. On September 21, 2017, Wayne Dolcefino filed a series of requests under the Texas Public Information Act to Texas Tech University and the Texas Tech Athletic fund. Dolcefino withdrew the first request due to a recent change in the response procedures under the TPIA. Texas Government Code Section 552.261 now allows governmental entities to treat all requests received on the same day as a single request for the purpose of calculating costs. This recent change allows governmental entities to lump the charges for multiple requests, making it impossible for the requestor to know what to narrow or clarify in order to reduce expenses. As such, when Texas Tech alleged the necessity of a document retrieval charge, it would have been impossible to know which request allegedly necessitated the charge. The only way to determine the cost of each request was to separate each request, which Dolcefino subsequently did.

21. Over the course of the following months, Dolcefino sent individual record requests, including requests for:

- i. Documents surrounding the termination of Coach Leach;

- ii. Documents evidencing the conduct and communications of members of the Board of Regents at Texas Tech;
- iii. Communications involving Kent Hance and Kelly Overley; and
- iv. Financial records detailing payment to Kent Hance after his original departure as Chancellor of Texas Tech.

**D. TEXAS TECH FAILS TO PROPERLY RESPOND**

22. While Texas Tech previously took advantage of one of the *benefits* of being a governmental body by claiming sovereign immunity, it is now refusing to comply with the *obligations* that exist to governmental bodies.

23. After receiving the TPIA requests, Texas Tech wholly failed to fulfill its obligations under the statute both by failing to properly respond to the requests and by attempting to overcharge Dolcefino to access the records.

24. As detailed below, Texas Tech completely ignored some of the requests. On others, Texas Tech only partially responded. And on others, Texas Tech has sought an opinion from the attorney general, seeking to avoid its obligation to respond.

25. In response to the requests for records relating to the Leach investigation, Texas Tech produced records that were incomplete. Specifically, emails that are known to exist because they were previously produced by Texas Tech in earlier litigation were not produced in response to the open records requests. Further, upon information and belief, Texas Tech identified at least 1,785 pages worth of documentation relevant to Coach Leach's termination, yet they have only produced 312 pages of documents.

26. Not only did Texas Tech fail to respond and improperly respond, but it also sent Dolcefino a bill for exponential, unauthorized and improper charges for Dolcefino's requests. The responses received from Texas Tech evidenced an incorrect position of the Texas Public Information Act on the part of the university. The initial response received by Dolcefino from Texas Tech included estimates for the cost of production and requests for Attorney General Open Records Decisions in the same document. These documents listed an estimate for the cost of production, but did not indicate that any documents would be released. The estimate for the cost of production totaled \$18,422.50. This total included a \$17,000 "Document Retrieval Charge." But pursuant to Texas Administrative Code Section 70.3(g), a charge of that nature is reserved for the retrieval of documents that are stored offsite or are archived. Here, Dolcefino had sought only emails stored in the computer systems of Texas Tech. Additionally, Dolcefino had attempted to aid Texas Tech in narrowing the request by seeking no mass emails between the named individuals. Nonetheless, to date, Dolcefino Consulting has received only incomplete production of the requested emails.

**E. THE DOCUMENTS TEXAS TECH DID PRODUCE ONLY RAISE MORE QUESTIONS.**

27. Some emails were produced, including the following, indicating that the president of Texas Tech did not even write his own news release to announce the firing of Coach Leach. Instead, it was Regent Jerry Turner who actually authored the release:

**From:** Turner, Jerry [JTurner@andrewskurth.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, December 23, 2009 10:51 AM  
**To:** Hance, Kent; larry.anders@summitalliance.net; Bailey, Guy; Myers, Gerald  
**Subject:** RE: Craig James

**Attachments:** President Bailey Statement.pdf

  
President Bailey Statement.pdf...  
CONFIDENTIAL

It always helps my focus to write down my thoughts. Assuming that Craig's email announces that he will go public unless we terminate Coach Leach, I have drafted a press release announcing the Coach's suspension while our inquiry continues. The plan of action I outlined yesterday may not be appropriate in light of Craig's email. Obviously, suspension may also not be appropriate—too light or too severe. It just helps me to write things down. Talk with you shortly. JET

Jerry E. Turner  
Partner

Andrews Kurth LLP  
111 Congress Avenue, Suite 1700  
Austin, Texas 78701  
512.320.9234 Phone  
512.542.5234 Fax  
512.320.9296 Assistant Phone - Cheryl Vickers jturner@andrewskurth.com vCard | Bio | andrewskurth.com

28. Other documents produced by Texas Tech raise serious questions about the truthfulness of the information that has been provided to the public regarding Leach's firing. The so-called "investigation" that the university promised to the students and the public now appears to be nothing more than a sham and a colossal rush to judgment to punish Coach Leach for unsubstantiated allegations. The firing appears to be a retaliation for Coach Leach's efforts to seek a temporary restraining order to ensure he could coach the team in the Alamo Bowl.

**From:** Turner, Jerry  
**Sent:** Monday, December 28, 2009 7:37 PM  
**To:** 'kent.hance@ttu.edu'; 'larry.anders@summitalliance.net'  
**Subject:** Re: Need wiser heads at TTU

At least we know that a difficult decision has been made that good and responsible people with knowledge of the facts believe to be in the best interest of TTU. Unfortunately, we will be criticized (or second guessed) by people who, amazingly, send emails like this. Keep your chin up and your shoulders squared.

By the way, I fear that Leach doesn't understand that he's NOT coaching this game. I hope he's wise enough not to seek an injunction that will force his termination. Perhaps, I'm too optimistic. JET

29. The emails further suggest that the majority of the Board of Regents was not even notified about the allegations of misconduct that had allegedly led to the firing of Leach “for cause.” Other emails demonstrate that the overwhelming response to the firing of Coach Leach was negative. And while comments supportive of Coach Leach’s termination were forwarded from Chancellor Hance to the Board of Regents, negative comments from alumni about same were withheld.

30. Most disturbing, however, is the email trail that documents efforts by top officials at Texas Tech and other interested parties to manipulate affidavits of Texas Tech employees after the employees made public statements to the Dallas Morning News (“DMN”).

31. Adam James’ version of events is what Texas Tech relied on to terminate Leach’s employment on December 30, 2009. Kate Hairopoulos, a reporter for the DMN, published an article containing statements from Head Athletic Trainer Steve Pincock, Director of Sports Medicine for Football Mark Chisum, and Team Physician Michael Phy, that *contradicted* Adam James’ version of the events. But internal communications at Texas Tech show that Spaeth Communications, the public relations firm hired by Craig James

(the father of Adam James), worked with Texas Tech representatives to get Steve Pincock and Michael Phy to change their stories. Steve Pincock and Michael Phy then executed affidavits containing changes suggested by Merrie Spaeth at Spaeth Communications. Worried about the timing of the affidavits, Texas Tech officials sent internal emails making it clear that the affidavits needed to be back-dated to ensure that it would not be obvious that the witnesses had been coerced into changing their statements to benefit the school.

**From:** Hance, Kent  
**To:** Strebeck, Jordan; Post, Sally; Harmon, Casey L  
**Sent:** Sat Jan 02 05:40:17 2010  
**Subject:** Re: Pincock's affidavit

You are right. The ans is that they gave us the statement on such and such dates. We did not get it sworn to at the time because we did not realize we were dealing with such manipalors.

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**From:** Strebeck, Jordan  
**To:** Post, Sally; Otice Green  
**Cc:** Hance, Kent; Harmon, Casey L  
**Sent:** Sat Jan 02 01:50:59 2010  
**Subject:** RE: Pincock's affidavit

IF either of these statements were given (not sworn to, but given) before Leach was fired, that is INCREDIBLY relevant to our case. If that's the case, we need to make sure and emphasize that in order to help stave off accusations of us pressuring them into making statements, etc. That's what Leach will try to claim.

I'm sure that's already been discussed (and if so, please accept my apologies), but I just wanted to throw that out there in case everyone hadn't had a chance to talk about it yet with the hectic nature of things.

Thoughts?

JS

**F. THE PUBLIC HAS A LEGAL RIGHT TO SEE THE DOCUMENTS.**

32. Students, parents, donors, and taxpayers have a fundamental right to see the internal documentation requested by Dolcefino, to know about the interviews conducted, to learn whether key employees were interviewed, to see whether sworn testimony was altered, and to see the notes taken during the so-called "investigation" of Leach. While Texas Tech now admits, for the first time, that this completed and thorough

investigation never occurred, its refusal to release documents constitutes an attempt to cover up the true railroad job by Texas Tech against Coach Leach.

33. Additionally, the public has a right to know what Texas Tech did with the \$2.4 million owed to Mike Leach.

34. Dolcefino now brings this suit for mandamus and declaratory relief.

## VI. COUNT ONE: MANDAMUS

35. Plaintiff qualifies as a “Requestor” under the TPIA. Texas Tech is a “governmental body” under the TPIA.

36. Pursuant to Tex. Gov’t Code § 552.321(a):

A requestor...may file suit for a writ of mandamus compelling a governmental body to make information available for public inspection if the governmental body refuses to request an attorney general’s decision as provided by Subchapter G....

37. Pursuant to Tex. Gov’t Code § 552.221(a), an officer for public information of a governmental body shall promptly produce public information for inspection, duplication, or both, on application by any person to the officer. The term “promptly” as used in the above-cited provision means “as soon as possible under the circumstances.” *See id.* Importantly, if the requested documents cannot be produced within 10 business days after the date the information is requested, “the officer shall certify that fact in writing to the requestor and set a date and hour within a reasonable time when the information will be available for inspection or duplication.” Tex. Gov’t Code § 552.221(d).

38. However, a governmental body may wish to withhold information. If that is the case, the governmental entity must ask for a decision from the general as to whether

the requested information falls into one of the exceptions to the TPIA or must otherwise be disclosed. Tex. Gov't Code § 552.301(a). The governmental body that requests an attorney general decision must do so no later than the 10th business day after the date of receiving the request. Tex. Gov't Code § 552.301(b). If the governmental body fails to timely make a request for an attorney general decision, the information requested is presumed to be subject to required public disclosure and must be released unless there is a compelling reason to withhold the information. Tex. Gov't Code § 552.302.

39. Here, Texas Tech University failed to respond to or request an opinion from the attorney general on the following two requests:

- a. Request made on October 9, 2017: A copy of any completed investigation into the alleged mistreatment of Adam James by Mike Leach. You may redact information made confidential under state law.
- b. Request made on November 30, 2017: Digital copies of all publicly releasable documents including but not limited to any disciplinary action, internal investigation and or complaints filed against Kent Hance since January 1, 2014.

40. The documents requested are therefore presumed to be subject to disclosure. Dolcefino seeks the remedy of a petition for mandamus for TTU's refusal to produce the requested public information as required by the Texas Public Information Act. Tex. Gov't Code § 552.321(a); *Kallinen v. City of Houston*, 462 S.W.3d 25 (Tex. 2015). Dolcefino respectfully requests an accelerated hearing and an order granting mandamus and requiring TTU to produce the requested information.

## VII. COUNT TWO: DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

41. Dolcefino has standing under the Texas Public Information Act to seek a declaratory judgment that the requested documents must be released. Tex. Gov't Code § 552.3215; *Kessling v. Friendswood Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 302 S.W.3d 373, 383 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2009, pet. denied). In addition, Dolcefino is entitled to a declaratory judgment regardless of “whether or not additional relief is or could be claimed,” whether by petition for mandamus or otherwise. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 37.003(a). Dolcefino requests a declaration by this Court by final order that: (1) the information sought by Dolcefino is public information not excepted from disclosure; (2) TTU has a duty to promptly release the requested information to Dolcefino; and (3) Certain charges from TTU for the information are unauthorized.

42. Dolcefino hereby requests a declaratory judgment in regard to the following requests, on which Texas Tech University has requested an opinion from the attorney general's office:

- a. September 21, 2017 Request: Detailed phone records of all members of the Texas Tech University Board of Regents between January 1, 2016 and the present. Responsive documents should include any device, including a personal cell phone on which university business is conducted. You may redact personal phone calls.
- b. September 21, 2017 Request: Detailed phone records of Chancellor Emeritus Kent R. Hance between January 1, 2014 and the present. Responsive documents should include any device, including a personal cell phone on which university business is conducted. You may redact personal phone calls.
- c. September 21, 2017 Request: Documents detailing any recusal or abstention by any member of the Texas Tech University Board of Regents between January 1, 2015 and the present. These documents should include any

affidavits, or documents submitted explaining any potential conflict of interest as required by state.

- d. September 21, 2017 Request: Copies of resumes for each member of the Texas Tech University Board of Regents.
- e. September 21, 2017 Request: A spreadsheet which details all payments made to any law firm between January 1, 2014 and the present. This spreadsheet should include separate accounting of payments by department.
- f. October 10, 2017 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member L. Frederick Francis which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- g. October 11, 2017 Request: Documents detailing the General Ledger Funds and Expenses of the Texas Tech Football Team between January 1, 2015 and the present.
- h. October 12, 2017 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member Tim Lancaster which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- i. October 12, 2017 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member Tim Lancaster between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- j. October 13, 2017 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member John Esparza which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.

- k. October 13, 2017 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member John Esparza between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- l. October 16, 2017 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member Mickey L. Long which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- m. October 16, 2017 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member Mickey L. Long between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public. Digital production is preferred.
- n. October 17, 2017 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member Ronnie Hammonds which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- o. October 17, 2017 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member Ronnie Hammonds between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- p. October 18, 2017 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member Christopher M. Huckabee which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.

- q. October 18, 2017 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member Christopher M. Huckabee between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- r. October 19, 217 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member J. Michael Lewis which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- s. October 19, 217 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member J. Michael Lewis between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- t. October 20, 2017 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member John Steinmetz which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- u. October 20, 2017 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member John Steinmetz between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- v. October 22, 2017 Request: Copies of all sent emails between January 1, 2016 and the present, from Texas Tech University Board of Regents member John Walker which relate to University business. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.

- w. October 22, 2017 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member John Walker between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- x. October 25, 2017 Request: Copies of all email communications between Chancellor Robert Duncan and Texas Tech University Board of Regents member L. Frederick Francis between January 1, 2016 and the present. You may redact information made confidential under state law, and information which would be considered legal advice. You may withhold any mass mailings readily available to the public.
- y. October 27, 2017 Request: Copies of any documents and/or notes obtained or made during the investigation of the alleged mistreatment of Adam James by Mike Leach or any other allegations against Mike Leach. You may redact information made confidential under state law.
- z. October 27, 2017 Request: Emails sent or received by Chancellor Kent Hance relating to Mike Leach from September 1, 2009 to February 28, 2010. You may redact information made confidential under state law and information which would be considered legal advice.
- aa. November 6, 2017 Request: Copies of any email correspondence between Kelly Overly and Kent Hance for all time.

43. Pursuant to Chapter 37 of the Texas Practice and Remedies Code, Dolcefino is entitled to recover from TTU its reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees incurred in the prosecution of its claims for declaratory relief, together with costs of court, out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with this action, as well as conditional awards in the event of any post-verdict proceedings and appeals. *See* Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 37.009.

44. All conditions precedent to Dolcefino's causes of action have been performed or have occurred.

### VIII. CONCLUSION AND PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Dolcefino Consulting prays that the Defendant be cited to appear and answer; that the Court award the relief requested herein; that Plaintiff be awarded its attorneys' fees; that costs of court be taxed against Defendant; and that the Court award such other relief to which Plaintiff may be entitled.

Respectfully Submitted,

**LYNN PINKER COX & HURST LLP**

By: /s/ Michael K. Hurst

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Michael K. Hurst  
State Bar No. 10316310  
mhurst@lynnllp.com  
John Adams  
State Bar No. 24097277  
jadams@lynnllp.com  
2100 Ross Avenue, Suite 2700  
Dallas, Texas 75201

**THE PETTIT LAW FIRM**

Julie Pettit  
State Bar No. 24065971  
jpettit@pettitfirm.com  
David B. Urteago  
State Bar No. 24079493  
durteago@pettitfirm.com  
Jane Cherry  
State Bar No. 24087292  
jcherry@pettitfirm.com  
3710 Rawlins, Suite 1050  
Dallas, Texas 75219  
Telephone: (214) 329-0151  
Facsimile: (214) 320-4076

**ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF**