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14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
15 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
16 **(San Francisco Division)**

17 TWITTER, INC.,
18 Plaintiff,
19 v.
20 KEN PAXTON,
21 in his official capacity as Attorney
22 General of Texas,
23 Defendant.

Case No. 3:21-cv-01644
**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

1 Plaintiff Twitter, Inc. (“Twitter”) for its Complaint against Ken Paxton, in his official
2 capacity as Attorney General of Texas (“AG Paxton”), hereby alleges as follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief. Twitter seeks to stop AG
5 Paxton from unlawfully abusing his authority as the highest law-enforcement officer of the State
6 of Texas to intimidate, harass, and target Twitter in retaliation for Twitter’s exercise of its First
7 Amendment rights. The rights of free speech and of the press afforded Twitter under the First
8 Amendment of the U.S. Constitution include the right to make decisions about what content to
9 disseminate through its platform. This right specifically includes the discretion to remove or
10 otherwise restrict access to Tweets, profiles, or other content posted to Twitter. AG Paxton may
11 not compel Twitter to publish such content over its objection, and he may not penalize Twitter for
12 exercising its right to exclude such content from its platform.

13 2. Twitter operates an online platform where users can share short messages
14 (“Tweets”) and other content. Twitter’s hundreds of millions of users send hundreds of millions
15 of Tweets each day. To protect the health and safety of the people who use its platform, as well
16 as the integrity of the site, Twitter has established content moderation policies and procedures.
17 Pursuant to these policies and procedures, Twitter must frequently make difficult real-time
18 decisions regarding whether to remove or otherwise restrict content. In particular, in the months
19 surrounding the January 6, 2021 attack on the United States Capitol, Twitter decided to suspend
20 or restrict numerous accounts for violating its policies against glorifying or inciting violence, and
21 against manipulating or interfering in elections or other civic processes. Among the users whose
22 accounts were permanently suspended in the immediate aftermath of the deadly attack was
23 President Donald Trump.

24 3. AG Paxton has long disagreed with Twitter’s content moderation decisions, and
25 made that displeasure widely known. But this disagreement turned to official action against the
26 company after Twitter suspended President Trump’s account on January 8, 2021. Just five days
27 later, on January 13, 2021, AG Paxton issued a civil investigative demand (“CID”) to Twitter
28 seeking volumes of highly confidential documents concerning Twitter’s internal content

1 moderation processes—the public disclosure of which would undermine their effectiveness, and
2 compromise Twitter’s ability to effectively and efficiently moderate content on its platform.
3 Twitter sought for weeks to reach an agreement with AG Paxton that would put reasonable limits
4 on the scope of this demand, but to no avail. Instead, AG Paxton made clear that he will use the
5 full weight of his office, including his expansive investigatory powers, to retaliate against Twitter
6 for having made editorial decisions with which he disagrees. Now Twitter, already targeted
7 because of its protected activity, is left with the untenable choice to turn over highly sensitive
8 documents or else face legal sanction.

9 4. The First Amendment prohibits such acts. Any “[o]fficial reprisal for protected
10 speech” runs afoul of the Constitution because it “threatens to inhibit exercise of the protected
11 right.” *Hartman v. Moore*, 547 U.S. 250, 256 (2006) (internal quotation marks omitted).
12 Accordingly, there is “a longstanding, clearly established right . . . to be free from retaliation in
13 the form of threatened legal sanctions and other similar means of coercion, persuasion, and
14 intimidation.” *Sampson v. Cty. of Los Angeles by & through Los Angeles Cty. Dep’t of Children*
15 *& Family Servs.*, 974 F.3d 1012, 1020 (9th Cir. 2020). As set forth in this Complaint, AG Paxton’s
16 retaliatory investigation and intrusive CID are precisely the sort of “threatened legal sanctions,”
17 “coercion,” and “intimidation” forbidden by the First Amendment. The investigation and CID
18 unlawfully intrude on Twitter’s internal editorial processes and burden its protected activity, and
19 do so solely because Twitter exercised its First Amendment rights in a way disagreeable to AG
20 Paxton. This retaliatory conduct violates the Constitution.

21 5. For these and other reasons discussed below, Twitter respectfully requests that this
22 Court declare the CID and Defendant’s investigatory efforts unlawful, and enjoin AG Paxton from
23 initiating any action to enforce the CID issued on January 13, 2021, or otherwise pursuing the
24 investigation of Twitter’s internal decisionmaking processes that AG Paxton announced on
25 January 13, 2021.

26 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

27 6. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this action arises under
28 the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

1 7. This Court is authorized to award the requested declaratory and injunctive relief
2 under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202, and by its general legal and
3 equitable powers.

4 8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant under Federal Rule of Criminal
5 Procedure 4(k)(1)(A) and California Civil Procedure Code § 410.10. The claim in this case arises
6 from multiple actions that AG Paxton purposefully directed toward the Northern District of
7 California with the intent of causing injury in, and changing behavior in, the Northern District of
8 California, *see* Paragraphs 23-29, 41-57 *infra*, including transmitting the CID to Twitter in the
9 Northern District of California, where the company’s headquarters are located. The CID and
10 retaliatory investigation have already forced and will continue to force Twitter to incur financial
11 costs and divert employee time in the Northern District of California to comply with the CID. In
12 addition, the purpose of the CID and retaliatory investigation is to punish Twitter for, and to
13 compel Twitter to change, editorial decisions regarding platform content that were and are
14 supervised and directed by employees in the Northern District of California.

15 9. AG Paxton also consented, and waived any objection, to jurisdiction and venue in
16 the Northern District of California by agreeing to the Twitter User Agreement, which provides that
17 “All disputes related to these Terms or the Services” will be litigated “solely in the federal or state
18 courts located in San Francisco County, California, United States.” The Texas Attorney General’s
19 Office has had authorization and use over a Twitter account since 2009, which has been used to
20 post Tweets as recently as March 6, 2021. AG Paxton has separately held a Twitter account since
21 2009, currently operated under the display name “Attorney General Ken Paxton,” which he
22 regularly uses to comment on political issues. He used that account to announce that he would
23 “fight” Twitter with “all I’ve got” after Twitter permanently suspended President Trump’s account,
24 and the account has been used to post Tweets as recently as March 8, 2021. The CID and
25 retaliatory investigation relate to Twitter’s Terms and Services.

26 10. Venue is also proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2). A
27 substantial part of the events giving rise to this claim occurred in the Northern District of
28 California. This is where AG Paxton directed and served the retaliatory CID, and his threatening

1 Tweets and press statements, and it is where Twitter engaged in the targeted protected First
2 Amendment activity. The harm Twitter will suffer as a result of AG Paxton’s actions has and will
3 continue to be felt in the Northern District of California.

4 **PARTIES**

5 11. Twitter is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1355
6 Market Street, San Francisco, CA. Twitter operates a global platform for self-expression and
7 communication, with the mission of giving everyone the power to create and share ideas and
8 information instantly. Twitter’s more than 190 million daily active users use the platform to
9 connect with others, express ideas, and discover new information. Hundreds of millions of short
10 messages are posted on Twitter every day. Twitter provides these services at no charge to its users.

11 12. Ken Paxton is the Attorney General of the State of Texas. He is sued in his official
12 capacity. He is the chief law enforcement officer of the State of Texas.

13 **FACTS**

14 **A. Twitter’s Platform and Services**

15 13. Twitter operates an Internet communications platform that allows hundreds of
16 millions of people around the world to share views and track current events.

17 14. People engage on Twitter’s platform by, among other things, reading and posting
18 “Tweets,” short messages limited to 280 characters. The brevity of the messages and the ability
19 to react instantaneously to political, cultural, and social events have made Twitter one of the
20 world’s most popular online platforms. Twitter aims to serve the public conversation by providing
21 a platform, open to a broad variety of voices. Twitter is also committed to protecting the health
22 and safety of its users and fostering an environment for “safe, inclusive, and authentic
23 conversations.” Healthy Conversations, Twitter <https://tinyurl.com/mcs28acx>.

24 15. Twitter achieves that goal through content moderation policies, practices, and
25 techniques that, among other things, are designed to minimize the reach of harmful or misleading
26 information—especially when intended to disrupt civic processes or cause offline harm. *Id.*

27 16. Twitter actively enforces its content moderation policies. To “limit behaviors that
28 discourage others from expressing themselves or place them at a risk of harm,” in 2019, Twitter

1 removed content over 4.7 million times, and took action on over 3.8 million unique accounts,
2 including suspending over 1.5 million accounts. Rules Enforcement, Accounts Actioned,
3 <https://tinyurl.com/2cjxr8mb>.

4 17. Twitter strives to be transparent in its content moderation decisions. For example,
5 it publishes the standards governing conduct on the platform, and requires all users to consent to
6 those terms. Those standards, which Twitter continuously refines, include prohibitions on
7 glorifying or inciting violence, and on using Twitter's services to manipulate or interfere in
8 elections or other civil processes. *See* The Twitter Rules, <https://tinyurl.com/wry9thc2>.

9 18. Twitter regularly publishes blog posts containing detailed explanations for its
10 adoption of certain moderation policies. Twitter also regularly publishes blog posts containing
11 detailed explanations for its adoption of certain moderation policies. *See, e.g.*, Twitter,
12 *Coronavirus: Staying safe and informed on Twitter* (Apr. 3, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/633y4dy4>.

13 19. While Twitter strives for as much transparency as possible, it cannot practically
14 make every aspect of its content moderation practices public because some confidentiality is vital
15 to the effective functioning of its platform. Public disclosure of all Twitter's internal content
16 moderation procedures would, among other things, provide a roadmap for bad-faith actors to
17 design their content to carefully evade Twitter's scrutiny, undermining the company's ability to
18 remove content that negatively affects the security and integrity of the platform and the health of
19 the conversation on the platform.

20 20. Disclosure also threatens Twitter's editorial discretion. Twitter exercises its
21 editorial judgment by creating and implementing moderation procedures that reflect sensitive
22 internal deliberations over what discourse appears on the platform and in what manner. These
23 moderation policies and procedures are functionally equivalent to the internal editorial decision-
24 making processes of news organizations: just as newspapers and magazines carefully guard their
25 internal deliberations about what news they see as fit to print or what op-eds they will publish, so
26 too does Twitter guard its internal deliberations and procedures for making editorial judgments.

27 21. Twitter is aware that the outcome of those internal deliberations—including
28 decisions to remove or retain certain content or speakers—may sometimes generate public

1 discussion and debate. But Twitter’s ability to freely make its own decisions as to what content to
2 include on its platform is impeded by the persistent threat that government actors who disagree
3 with those decisions may wield their official authority to retaliate, such as by issuing a burdensome
4 CID or commencing an intrusive investigation.

5 **B. AG Paxton Attempts To Influence Twitter’s Editorial Decisions**

6 22. Complaints that Twitter and other social media companies are biased against
7 conservatives have proliferated among certain groups, even as President Trump’s Twitter account
8 attracted tens of millions of followers. See Rachel Lerman, *Trump says Twitter is trying to*
9 *‘silence’ conservatives. His growing number of followers suggests otherwise.*, WASHINGTON POST
10 (May 28, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/nsbd55t5>.)

11 23. Over the past three years, AG Paxton, in particular, has expressed interest in using
12 the powers of his office to address this supposed bias. In 2018, he attended a “listening session”
13 called by then-U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions to discuss possible strategies for doing
14 so. Brian Fung and Tony Romm, *Inside the private Justice Department meeting that could lead*
15 *to new investigations of Facebook, Google and other tech giants*, WASHINGTON POST (Sept. 25,
16 2018), <https://tinyurl.com/3ddvxvuw>.

17 24. After the meeting, AG Paxton disseminated through his press secretary a statement
18 supporting scrutiny of social media platforms, knowing it would reach Twitter and other tech
19 companies in California. Alina Selyukh, *DOJ Probe Into Bias at Tech Companies Should Include*
20 *Democrats, California AG Says*, NPR (Sept. 11, 2018), <https://tinyurl.com/2mevuy4> (quoting
21 Paxton’s spokesperson as saying Paxton was looking forward to the “discussion regarding growing
22 concerns that conservative voices are being suppressed on several social media platforms”).

23 25. The following year, one of AG Paxton’s top deputies, Texas First Assistant
24 Attorney General Jeff Mateer, attended a Federal Trade Commission roundtable in which he
25 discussed Twitter’s decisionmaking, voicing concern that Twitter was designing its platform to
26 “limit the visibility of prominent Republicans in search results.” Office of the Attorney General
27 of Texas, First Assistant AG Jeff Mateer to FTC: Big Tech Companies Must Comply with State
28 Deceptive Trade Practices Law (June 12, 2019), <https://tinyurl.com/b3tswysw>.

1 26. In May 2020, Twitter publicly announced that it was modifying its “Civic Integrity
2 Policy,” and as a result would begin to “label or remove false or misleading information about how
3 to participate in an election or other civic process.” Civic Integrity Policy, Twitter Help Center,
4 (May 27, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/nmajvvs>.

5 27. Thereafter, President Trump repeatedly violated this policy, posting misleading
6 information regarding election administration. For instance, on May 26, 2020, referring to
7 California’s election processes, President Trump Tweeted, “The Governor of California is sending
8 Ballots to millions of people” when ballot applications were being mailed. President Donald J.
9 Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (May 26, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/dp5yss>.

10 28. Pursuant to its Civic Integrity Policy, Twitter labelled some of these Tweets as
11 misleading, consistent with its disclosed policy. This label stated “Get the facts about mail-in
12 ballots” and linked to official, governmental sources about mail-in voting. Elizabeth Dwoskin,
13 *Twitter labels Trump’s tweets with a fact check for the first time*, WASHINGTON POST (May 27,
14 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/93x3ex5t>. Twitter explained that it applied the label because, in its
15 view, the “Tweet[] could confuse voters about what they need to do to receive a ballot and
16 participate in the election process.” Twitter Safety (@TwitterSafety), Twitter (May 27, 2020),
17 <https://tinyurl.com/b9mzu734>.

18 29. In near-immediate reaction to Twitter’s first such labeling action, AG Paxton issued
19 an opinion piece on Fox News, which he knew would reach Twitter’s leadership in California,
20 criticizing Twitter for adding these labels, accusing Twitter’s “fact-checkers” of being politically
21 biased, and “strongly urg[ing] . . . Twitter [to] reconsider its selective—and apparently
22 ideologically driven—‘fact check’ of President Trump’s statements about mail balloting.” Ken
23 Paxton, *Texas AG Ken Paxton: Trump is right and Twitter ‘fact check’ is wrong—mail-in ballot
24 fraud is a real problem*, FOX NEWS (May 27, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/tnth74fy>.

25 30. On September 3, 2020, AG Paxton, in his official capacity, filed a comment with
26 the Federal Communications Commission urging it to construe a provision of federal law relevant
27 to Twitter’s business (Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act) in a manner unfavorable
28 to Twitter, because in his view Twitter had engaged in “online censorship” by flagging certain of

1 President Trump’s Tweets regarding mail-in ballots. Ken Paxton, Re: RM-11862 Section 230 of
2 the Communications Act of 1934 (September 2, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/8fbkpv8>.

3 31. Two weeks later, AG Paxton and nine other Republican attorneys general met with
4 President Trump at the White House to discuss the alleged suppression of conservative voices on
5 social media, including on Twitter. At the meeting, President Trump threatened that state attorneys
6 general would take “concrete legal action” in response to Twitter’s decision to “restrict posts . . .
7 from a President of the United States.” *President Trump Discussion on Social Media*, C-SPAN
8 (Sept. 23, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/a9ed9frv>.

9 **C. Twitter’s Permanent Suspension Of President Trump From Its Platform**

10 32. President Trump posted misleading and inaccurate information with increasing
11 frequency after the November 3, 2020 election. President Trump’s activity on Twitter is
12 voluminous and a matter of public record and we will not describe it here in full. In one example,
13 however, hours after polls closed, he Tweeted that Democrats were trying to “STEAL” the
14 election. Todd Spangler, Twitter, *Facebook Slap Warning Labels on Trump’s Tweet Charging*
15 *Democrats With Trying to ‘Steal’ Election*, VARIETY (Nov. 3, 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/6228kaez>.
16 On Thanksgiving Day, Trump tweeted that “This was a 100% RIGGED ELECTION.” Todd
17 Spangler, Twitter, *Twitter Has Flagged 200 of Trump’s Posts as ‘Disputed’ or Misleading Since*
18 *Election Day. Does It Make a Difference?*, VARIETY (Nov. 27, 2020),
19 <https://tinyurl.com/6228kaez>. Days later, he assured his followers that “the 2020 Election was a
20 total scam, we won by a lot (and will hopefully turn over the fraudulent result).” *Id.*

21 33. In the weeks immediately following the November 2020 presidential election,
22 Twitter added warning labels to about 200 such Tweets or Retweets about the election by President
23 Trump, flagging them as containing “false, disputed or misleading information.” *Id.*

24 34. On January 6, 2021, as Congress met to count the votes of the Electoral College,
25 President Trump spoke to a crowd of supporters that included AG Paxton, Ken Paxton
26 (@KenPaxtonTX), Twitter (Jan. 5, 2021) [https://twitter.com/KenPaxtonTX/status/](https://twitter.com/KenPaxtonTX/status/1346533137879347200)
27 [1346533137879347200](https://twitter.com/KenPaxtonTX/status/1346533137879347200), repeatedly insisting that the election was “stolen” and encouraging the
28 crowd to march to the Capitol Building. President Trump stated, “We fight like hell. And if you

1 don't fight like hell, you're not going to have a country anymore." *What Trump Said to Supporters*
2 *on Jan. 6 Before Their Capitol Riot*, WALL STREET JOURNAL (Jan. 12, 2021),
3 <https://tinyurl.com/z729wmb4>.

4 35. Shortly thereafter, a large mob of individuals, some of whom were armed, stormed
5 the United States Capitol, breaking barricades and breaching the building, leading to multiple
6 deaths. Lauren Leatherby, et. al., *How a Presidential Rally Turned Into a Capitol Rampage*, NEW
7 YORK TIMES (Jan. 12, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/5dv528s7>.

8 36. During and after the riot, President Trump issued three Tweets from his Twitter
9 account that Twitter judged had the potential to encourage violence. Twitter locked President
10 Trump's account for 12 hours and required that he delete the three Tweets that violated its policies.
11 At the time, Twitter made it clear that any further violations of its policies would result in
12 permanent suspension. Twitter Safety (@TwitterSafety), Twitter (Jan. 6, 2021, 7:02 PM),
13 <https://tinyurl.com/a7byztnn>.

14 37. President Trump nonetheless continued to use Twitter to spread misinformation
15 about the outcome of the election in the aftermath of the insurrection. On January 8, 2020, he
16 Tweeted:



1 And shortly thereafter, he Tweeted,



8 38. After closely reviewing these Tweets and others from the President’s account, on
 9 January 8, 2021, Twitter decided to permanently suspend President Trump from its platform, citing
 10 repeated violations of its Glorification of Violence policy. Permanent suspension of
 11 @realDonaldTrump, Twitter Blog (January 8, 2021),
 12 https://blog.twitter.com/en_us/topics/company/2020/suspension.html. Twitter explained that the
 13 President’s Tweets could “encourage and inspire people to replicate the criminal acts that took
 14 place at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.” *Id.*

15 39. Twitter concluded that Trump’s Tweets “must be read in the context of broader
 16 events in the country and the ways in which the President’s statements can be mobilized by
 17 different audiences, including to incite violence, as well as in the context of the pattern of behavior
 18 from [his] account in recent weeks.” *Id.* It explained that the President’s Tweets could “encourage
 19 and inspire people to replicate the criminal acts that took place at the U.S. Capitol on January 6,
 20 2021.” *Id.*

21 40. Referencing the decision, Twitter’s CEO, Jack Dorsey, explained that although he
 22 “d[id] not celebrate or feel pride” in having to ban the President from Twitter, the company was
 23 finally forced to do so “based on threats to physical safety on and off Twitter.” Jack Dorsey
 24 (@jack), Twitter (January 13, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/2zdusb2e>. He elaborated, “Offline harm
 25 as a result of online speech is demonstrably real, and that is what drives our policy and enforcement
 26 above all.” *Id.*

27

28

1 41. Other major platforms also took action against content that they perceived to be
 2 glorifying or promoting violence on their platforms. Facebook and YouTube each suspended then-
 3 President Trump’s accounts on their platforms on January 7, and January 12, respectively. Daisuke
 4 Wakabayashi, *YouTube Suspends Trump’s Channel for at Least 7 Days*, New York Times (Jan.
 5 12, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/vux3cap9>. On January 9, Apple and Google banned Parler—a social
 6 media platform that describes itself as “the world’s premier free speech platform”—from their app
 7 stores for failing to remove content that promoted violence, and Amazon banned Parler from its
 8 web-hosting service, citing repeated violations of its rules. Jack Nicas and Davey Alba, Amazon,
 9 Apple and Google Cut Off Parler, an App That Drew Trump Supporters, New York Times (Jan.
 10 13, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/34bjx3u7>. Twitter took no action against Parler, which continues to
 11 maintain its own account on Twitter.

12 42. AG Paxton did not agree with these content moderation decisions. On January 9,
 13 he posted a Tweet, which he knew would be viewed by Twitter’s leadership in California:



23 Attorney General Ken Paxton (@KenPaxtonTX), Twitter (January 9, 2021, 2:58 P.M.),
 24 <https://tinyurl.com/ud9t39p7>. AG Paxton closed his Tweet by declaring: “*As AG, I will fight*
 25 *them with all I’ve got.*” *Id.* (emphasis added).
 26
 27
 28

1 **D. AG Paxton Issues The CID And Commences An Investigation Into Twitter’s**
2 **Internal Editorial Processes**

3 43. On January 13, 2021, AG Paxton issued CIDs to five leading technology
4 companies, including Twitter and the three other companies that he had vowed to “fight” with “all
5 I’ve got” just four days earlier. Ex. 1.

6 44. The CID AG Paxton issued to Twitter declares on its face that he had opened an
7 investigation regarding Twitter’s “policies and procedures relating to content moderation.” The
8 CID seeks, among other things, “all . . . policies and procedures related to content moderation on
9 your platform, including any policies or procedures that limit the reach or visibility of content
10 intended for public viewers. *Id.* It also demanded that Twitter produce “a copy of all
11 communications, internal and to third parties, you have had, between January 1, 2019, and the
12 present regarding the social media platform Parler.com or Parler Inc.” *Id.*

13 45. The CID had an initial response date of February 2, 2021. *Id.*

14 46. AG Paxton issued a press release along with the CID (“Press Release”), which he
15 then disseminated using his Twitter account, knowing that it would reach Twitter in California.
16 The Press Release expressly links the issuance of the CID to Twitter’s suspension of then-President
17 Trump’s account. Ex. 1.

18 47. The Press Release states in part:

19 For years, these Big Tech companies have silenced voices in the social media sphere and
20 shut down competing companies and platforms. It has only grown worse in recent months.
21 And just last week, this discriminatory action included the unprecedented step of removing
22 and blocking President Donald Trump from online media platforms.

23 48. On January 14, 2021, AG Paxton’s office served the CID on Twitter’s headquarters
24 in San Francisco, California by certified mail. At the time, Twitter’s headquarters remained closed
25 to all but a few necessary employees due in part to threats of violent protests in the vicinity of its
26 offices arising from its content moderation decisions during and after the attack on the U.S.
27 Capitol.

28 49. After issuing the CID, AG Paxton continued to make his motive plain. In an
interview at the 2021 Conservative Political Action Conference, he stated that his office is

1 undertaking “an investigation . . . related to the whole issue of the president being de-platformed,”
2 and described his goal of ensuring that content moderation decisions made by online platforms—
3 including Twitter—be “regulated.” See Crossroads with Joshua Philipp, *CPAC 2021: AG Ken*
4 *Paxton on Immigration Lawsuit, and Protecting Constitution Against Federal Orders* (Feb. 27,
5 2021), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mw4JzxYuoOo>.

6 50. Despite believing the CID was improper and retaliatory, Twitter made a good faith
7 effort to engage with AG Paxton’s office in an attempt to narrow the scope of the CID in an
8 appropriate manner. Thus, Twitter engaged external counsel (“Counsel”) to formulate its
9 response.

10 51. The CID is an official demand from a state official and expressly threatened legal
11 action in the event of noncompliance. Thus, Twitter expected that noncompliance would result in
12 an enforcement action or even in AG Paxton filing suit against Twitter under the Texas statutes
13 named in the CID.

14 **E. Twitter’s Subsequent Interactions With The Texas Attorney General’s Office**

15 52. Counsel arranged for an extension of the response date to March 2, 2021, and
16 participated in telephonic meet-and-confers with AG Paxton’s office on February 8 and 24, 2021.

17 53. During the February 24, 2021 meeting, lawyers from AG Paxton’s office declined
18 to narrow the CID. When Twitter pointed out that the CID sought *all* of Twitter’s internal content
19 moderation policies, including policies on such subjects as suicide and self harm—whereas the
20 press release addressed only political bias—AG Paxton’s office declined Counsel’s request to
21 narrow the CID.

22 54. With respect to the CID’s demand for Twitter documents mentioning Parler,
23 Twitter’s Counsel pointed out that Twitter had not taken any steps to suspend Parler’s Twitter
24 account or otherwise required Parler to remove any content from Twitter’s platform. Nevertheless,
25 AG Paxton’s office still pressed for Twitter to produce more than two years of communications—
26 both external and internal, without limitation by topic—related to Parler.

27 55. Thus far, Twitter has made three voluntary productions in response to the CID,
28 totaling roughly 1,800 pages, that included public-facing documents: Terms of Service, Privacy

1 Policies, rules regarding participation on its platform, advertising policies, blog posts, and
2 Twitter’s written testimony to Congress regarding its content moderation policies.

3 56. AG Paxton’s office nonetheless continues to demand from Twitter volumes of
4 highly confidential, internal documents concerning Twitter’s content moderation policies and
5 practices and “all” communications regarding the social media platform Parler—even though
6 Twitter has a clear First Amendment right to make its own content moderation decisions and has
7 *never* suspended Parler’s Twitter account or required Parler to remove content from the Twitter
8 platform.

9 57. These productions forced several Twitter employees to redirect time and effort that
10 would have been spent on valuable operational tasks.

11 58. In subsequent communications, AG Paxton’s office agreed to short extensions of
12 Twitter’s time to respond to the CID, but they refused to grant any extension beyond March 8,
13 2021.

14 **CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **Count One**

16 **(U.S. Const. amend. I; U.S. Const. amend. XIV;**

17 **U.S. Const. amend. XIV; Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202)**

18 **THE FIRST AMENDMENT BARS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL’S RETALIATORY**
19 **INVESTIGATION AND CIVIL INVESTIGATIVE DEMAND**

20 59. Plaintiff herein incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-58 as if set forth fully
21 herein.

22 60. AG Paxton violated the First Amendment, applicable against him through the
23 Fourteenth Amendment, by initiating an investigation and issuing a CID aimed at Twitter’s
24 internal editorial procedures in retaliation for Twitter’s exercise of its First Amendment rights.

25 61. AG Paxton initiated the investigation and issued the CID in order to use his official
26 authority to punish Twitter for making content moderation decisions that he did not like, in the
27 hope that Twitter would exercise its editorial discretion in a manner consistent with AG Paxton’s
28

1 preferences going forward. The First Amendment forbids this use of government authority to
2 penalize and inhibit Twitter’s speech.

3 62. To prevail on a claim for First Amendment retaliation, a plaintiff must show that
4 “(1) he was engaged in a constitutionally protected activity, (2) the defendant’s actions would chill
5 a person of ordinary firmness from continuing to engage in the protected activity, and (3) the
6 protected activity was a substantial or motivating factor in the defendant’s conduct.” *Pinard v.*
7 *Clatskanie Sch. Dist.* 6J, 467 F.3d 755, 770 (9th Cir. 2006). Once a plaintiff makes such a showing,
8 “the defendant can prevail only by showing that the [conduct at issue] would have been initiated
9 without respect to retaliation.” *Nieves v. Bartlett*, 139 S. Ct. 1715, 1725 (2019). AG Paxton’s
10 retaliatory investigation easily meets each prong of this test.

11 63. *First*, Twitter’s content moderation decisions, including its suspension or
12 restriction of a Tweet, constitute First Amendment activity. *See Zhang v. Baidu.com Inc.*, 10 F.
13 Supp. 3d 433 (S.D.N.Y. 2014). Just like a newspaper or bookstore, Twitter provides a platform
14 for disseminating ideas. And, just like a newspaper editor or bookstore owner, Twitter must make
15 decisions about the content that is and is not presented through its platform. The First Amendment
16 protects this “exercise [of] editorial control and judgment.” *Miami Herald v. Tornillo*, 418 U.S.
17 241, 257-258 (1974); *Pittsburgh Press Co. v. Pittsburgh Comm’n on Human Relations*, 413 U.S.
18 376, 391 (1973).

19 64. *Second*, the CID and associated investigation chill Twitter’s speech, and “would
20 chill or silence a person of ordinary firmness from future First Amendment activities.” *Lacey v.*
21 *Maricopa Cty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 916 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Mendocino Env’tl. Ctr. v. Mendocino*
22 *Cnty.*, 192 F.3d 1283, 1300 (9th Cir. 1999)). The Attorney General has repeatedly stated his intent
23 to aggressively investigate perceived “anticonservative bias” at Twitter and the rest of “Big Tech.”
24 He has publicly declared that the full machinery of his office is targeted at Twitter, with the
25 transparent intention of pressuring the company (and others similarly situated) into making
26 different decisions about what content to display. Faced with the force of such an investigation,
27 “a person of ordinary firmness” would feel constrained from future exercises of the protected
28 activity that prompted AG Paxton’s assault.

1 further the unlawful investigation into Twitter’s internal editorial policies and practices publicly
2 announced on January 13, 2021.

3 70. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin AG Paxton, his officers, agents, servants,
4 employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them who
5 receive actual notice of the injunction from initiating any action to enforce the CID or to further
6 the unlawful investigation into Twitter’s internal editorial policies and practices publicly
7 announced on January 13, 2021.

8 71. Any and all other such relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

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Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Mark D. Flanagan
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