

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF  
CALIFORNIA**

**Maureen Harrington, et al. v. Pinterest, Inc.**

Case No. 5:20-cv-05290-EJD (N.D. Cal. Jan. 5, 2026) · No. 5:20-cv-05290-EJD · Decided January 5, 2026

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**SUMMARY**

The United States District Court for the Northern District of California grants Pinterest’s motion for summary judgment in a copyright infringement action concerning Pinterest notifications that linked users to images stored on Pinterest’s servers. The court holds that Pinterest’s conduct falls within the DMCA safe harbor under 17 U.S.C. § 512(c), finding that the alleged infringement occurred by reason of storage at the direction of a user and that the record lacked evidence of Pinterest’s actual or red-flag knowledge. The excerpt does not include the court’s analysis of all remaining issues or the order’s date.

**OPINION**

1 2 3 4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 6  
SAN JOSE DIVISION 7 8 MAUREEN HARRINGTON, et al., Case No. 5:20-cv-05290-EJD 9  
Plaintiffs, ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT 10 v. 11  
PINTEREST, INC., Re: Dkt. No. 109 Defendant. 12 13 Defendant Pinterest, Inc., (“Pinterest”)  
moves for summary judgment in this copyright 14 infringement suit brought by Plaintiff Maureen  
Harrington as a representative of Blaine 15 Harrington III’s estate (collectively, “Harrington”).

Def. Pinterest, Inc.’s Notice of Mot. & Mot. 16 for Summ. J. (“Mot.”), ECF No. 109. The motion  
has been fully briefed. Pl.’s Mem. of P. & A. 17 in Opp’n to Def.’s Mot. for Summ. J. (“Opp’n”),  
ECF No. 116; Pinterest, Inc.’s Reply in Supp. of 18 Mot. for Summ. J. (“Reply”), ECF No. 120.  
19 Upon careful review of the relevant documents, the Court finds this matter suitable for 20  
decision without oral argument pursuant to Local Rule 7-1(b).

For the reasons discussed below, 21 the Court GRANTS Pinterest’s motion for summary  
judgment. 22 I. BACKGROUND 23 After a series of motions to dismiss, Harrington now brings  
one cause of action for direct 24 copyright infringement on behalf of himself and a class of other  
professional photographers whose 25 federally registered copyrighted works were publicly  
displayed by Pinterest in notifications 26 outside of its website.

3d Am. Class Action Compl. ¶¶ 49, 59–67 (“TAC”), ECF No. 88. 27 A. Pinterest’s Platform 1  
Pinterest operates one of the largest social media platforms in the world. Id. ¶¶ 1, 17. The 2  
aggregate monthly users of Pinterest’s websites and mobile applications (collectively, its 3

“platform”) number in the hundreds of millions. Id. ¶¶ 1, 18. Pinterest’s platform allows users to 4 upload content in the form of a “Pin” and share that content with other Pinterest users.

Decl. of 5 Nicholas DeChant in Supp. of Def. Pinterest, Inc.’s Mot. for Summ. J., dated December 9, 2021, 6 ¶¶ 2–3, 7 (“DeChant Decl. I”), ECF No. 109-12. A Pin operates as a “visual bookmark” and 7 consists of the user-uploaded content (typically an image), a user-created title and description, and 8 a hyperlink to a third-party website. Id. ¶¶ 2, 5, 7; Decl. of Henry Lien in Supp. of Def.

Pinterest, 9 Inc.’s Mot. for Summ. J. ¶ 5 (“Lien Decl.”), ECF No. 109-11. When a user uploads content to the 10 company’s platform, Pinterest’s system automatically standardizes its file format and other 11 specifications. Id. ¶ 8.

For images, Pinterest also generates and stores several different sizes of 12 the uploaded content, known as “variants.” Id. ¶¶ 9–10. Variants allow Pinterest to efficiently 13 display uploaded content to its users across many types of devices. Id. ¶ 9. 14 Pinterest displays a custom series of user-uploaded Pins to individual users via “feeds”— 15 grids of Pins curated by machine learning algorithms and calculated to be interesting to individual 16 users.

Id. ¶¶ 12–13. Pinterest further intersperses feeds on its platform with paid advertisements 17 that visually appear similar to user-uploaded Pins and are labeled as “promoted.” Id. ¶ 17; see 18 DeChant Decl. I Exs. 1–2, 4 (screenshots of feeds on Pinterest’s platform). Pinterest displays 19 these feeds to users in many forms across its platform. DeChant Decl.

I ¶¶ 12–18 (describing 20 feeds on Pinterest’s homepage, feeds displayed when viewing individual Pins, and feeds displayed 21 as search results). 22 B. Alleged Infringing Notifications 23 Of particular relevance here, Pinterest also displays feeds to users in notifications. TAC ¶ 24 24; DeChant Decl. I ¶ 18. These notifications come in several forms, including emails, in-app 25 notifications, and mobile push notifications.

TAC ¶ 24; DeChant Decl. I ¶ 18. Notifications 26 contain hyperlinks that correspond to an image on Pinterest’s platform. TAC ¶ 24; DeChant Decl. 27 1 I ¶ 18; Dep. of Kevin Kim 40:2–42:4, 44:7–12 (“Kim Dep.”), ECF No. 109-2. Typically, upon 2 receiving a notification containing a hyperlink, user-side software—that is, the user’s email 3 program, web browser, operating system, etc.—will read the hyperlink, access the corresponding 4 image on Pinterest’s server, then display that image to the user.

Kim Dep. 42:21–43:10; Decl. of 5 Nicholas DeChant in Supp. of Def. Pinterest, Inc.’s Mot. for Summ. J., dated March 31, 2025, ¶¶ 6 5–6 (“DeChant Decl. II”), ECF No. 109-20. The parties dispute whether Pinterest’s notifications 7 also contain advertisements. Compare Decl. of Michael R. Reese in Supp. of Pl.’s Opp’n to 8 Def.’s Mot. for Summ. J., Ex. 15 (“Reese Decl.”), ECF No.

116-16 (displaying screenshots of 9 email notifications containing Pins with brand logos), with DeChant Decl.

I ¶ 18 (“Notifications 10 do not contain advertisements.”). 11 On July 25, 2020, Pinterest sent one such email notification to Harrington that displayed an 12 image of Harrington’s own copyrighted photograph of a beach scene titled “Waikiki Beach, 13 Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, USA.” TAC ¶ 31. Harrington filed suit on July 31, 2020, approximately 14 six days later.

Class Action Compl., ECF No. 1. 15 C. The Davis Action 16 Prior to Harrington initiating the current suit, a different professional photographer filed a 17 related action against Pinterest in the Northern District. See *Davis v. Pinterest, Inc.*, 601 F.Supp. 18 3d 514, 517 (N.D. Cal. 2023) (“Davis I”). There, the plaintiff Davis alleged that Pinterest 19 infringed on his copyrighted photographs by displaying them in proximity to advertisements on 20 the platform.

*Id.* at 529. Although Davis, similar to Harrington, also alleged infringement based 21 on notifications outside of the platform, the District Court found that Davis failed to timely 22 identify these instances of infringement. *Id.* at 527.

Therefore, “instances of alleged infringement 23 from Pinterest’s notifications [were] not at issue” in the Davis action.<sup>1</sup> *Id.* The court ultimately 24 found that Pinterest was entitled to safe harbor under Section 512(c) of the DMCA for works 25 displayed on its platform. *Id.* at 536. 26 27 1 Although, in dicta, the Davis court suggested that works displayed in notifications would not infringe Davis’s copyrights.

*Davis I*, 601 F.Supp. 3d at 527. 1 The Ninth Circuit affirmed upon appeal, holding that: (1) “[t]he district court did not abuse 2 its discretion by refusing to consider undisclosed and untimely allegations of infringement,” and 3 (2) “Pinterest established that it is entitled to safe harbor protection” under Section 512(c). *Davis 4 v. Pinterest, Inc.*, No. 22-15804, 2023 WL 5695992, at \*1–2 (9th Cir.

Sept. 5, 2023) (“Davis II”). 5 D. Procedural History 6 This case was stayed pending resolution of *Davis I*, then further stayed pending Ninth 7 Circuit’s decision in *Davis II*. ECF Nos. 66, 71. When the Court lifted its stay, Harrington 8 narrowed his infringement allegations to only notifications outside of Pinterest’s platform. Mot. 9 for Leave, ECF No. 82.

Given the Ninth Circuit affirming the exclusion of allegations of 10 infringement outside of the platform in *Davis II*, the Court found Harrington’s new narrow claims 11 were not barred under the doctrine of *res judicata*. Order Granting Mot. for Leave, ECF No. 87. 12 Pinterest subsequently filed a motion to dismiss Harrington’s TAC arguing, in part, that 13 Pinterest’s conduct was protected under the DMCA safe-harbor provision per *Davis II*.

Order 14 Granting in Part & Den. in Part Mot. to Dismiss, 5, 7 (“MTD Order”), ECF. No. 100; see Mot. to 15 Dismiss, ECF No. 92. The Court rejected this argument, reiterating that “the Ninth Circuit did not 16 examine instances of infringement outside of Pinterest’s platform” in Davis II. MTD Order at 7. 17 The Court also found resolution of this issue inappropriate in a motion to dismiss.

Given that the 18 DMCA safe-harbor defense is a “fact intensive inquiry,” *id.* (citing *Hunley v. Instagram, LLC*, 73 19 F.4th 1060, 1072 (9th Cir. 2023)), the Court could not decide the issue without a factual record, *id.* 20 at 8. 21 Believing the factual record is now sufficiently developed, Pinterest files this motion for 22 summary judgment asserting two DMCA safe-harbor defenses.

23 II. LEGAL STANDARD 24 Summary judgment is required when “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact 25 and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A “genuine 26 dispute” exists when “a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” 27 *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986).

A fact is “material” when it “might 1 affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law.” *Id.* When ruling on a motion for 2 summary judgment, “the evidence of the nonmovant is to be believed, and all justifiable inferences 3 are to be drawn in his favor.” *Tolan v. Cotton*, 572 U.S. 650, 651 (2014).

The Court “may not 4 make credibility determinations or weigh the evidence.” *Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Prods., 5 Inc.*, 503 U.S. 133, 150 (2000). 6 The moving party bears the initial burden of showing the absence of a genuine issue of 7 material fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). If the moving party would not 8 bear the burden of persuasion at trial, the moving party may demonstrate the absence of a genuine 9 issue by either negating or showing a lack of evidence supporting an essential element of the 10 nonmoving party’s claim.

*Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Fritz Cos.*, 210 F.3d 1099, 1102 (9th 11 Cir. 2000). Otherwise, the moving party bears its initial burden by showing that a reasonable trier 12 of fact would find in its favor. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 325. 13 If the moving party successfully shows the absence of a genuine issue of material fact, the 14 burden shifts to the non-moving party to “set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine 15 issue for trial.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 256 (citing Fed.

R. Civ. P. 56(e)). The nonmoving party 16 “must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts.” 17 *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). Summary judgment 18 is proper if the moving party successfully establishes the absence of a genuine issue of material 19 fact and the nonmoving party fails to set forth specific facts showing a genuine issue.

*Celotex*, 20 477 U.S. at 323. 21 III. DISCUSSION 22 The Court finds that Pinterest’s conduct is protected under the safe harbor provision in 23 Section 512(c) of the DMCA.2 24 Section 512(c)

provides an avenue for “service provider[s]” to avoid liability for copyright 25 26 2 The Court need not examine whether Pinterest also qualifies for protection under Section 512(d), or additional arguments regarding infringement, including disputes regarding the dicta in *Davis* I 27 that “hyperlinking alone does not constitute copyright infringement” and the Ninth Circuit’s “server test.” 1 infringement “by reason of the storage at the direction of a user of material that resides on a 2 system or network.” 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(1).

Because Section 512(c) safe harbor is an affirmative 3 defense to copyright infringement and Pinterest would therefore have the burden of proof at trial, 4 Pinterest has the burden here to bring undisputed evidence “establish[ing] beyond controversy 5 every essential element” of its defense. *Mavrix Photographs, LLC v. LiveJournal, Inc.*, 873 F.3d 6 1045, 1052 (9th Cir.

2017) (internal quotation marks omitted); see also *Nissan Fire*, 210 F.3d at 7 1102. 3 To meet this burden, Pinterest must establish that it: (1) meets the threshold statutory 8 requirements for DMCA safe harbor protections; and (2) satisfies all Section 512(c) factors.

The 9 Court will address each in turn. 10 A. Safe Harbor Threshold Requirements 11 To qualify for safe harbor under the DMCA, Pinterest must first satisfy several threshold 12 statutory requirements—Pinterest must show that it is a “service provider”; that it has a formally 13 registered designated agent; that it has a repeat infringer policy; and that it has in place standard 14 technical measures.

*Ventura Content, Ltd. v. Motherless, Inc.*, 885 F.3d 597, 603–04 (9th Cir. 15 2018). The Court finds all requirements met. 16 First, Pinterest is a service provider. A “service provider” is “a provider of online services 17 or network access, or the operator of facilities therefor.” 17 U.S.C. § 512(k)(1)(B). Pinterest 18 operates one of the largest social media platforms in the world, allowing users to upload content to 19 servers operated by Pinterest.

TAC ¶ 1; DeChant Decl. I ¶ 2. 20 Second, it is undisputed that Pinterest has maintained a formally registered designated 21 agent with the United States Copyright Office to “receive notifications of claimed infringement” 22 per 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(2). Lien Decl. ¶ 10. 23 Third, Pinterest implemented and communicated an adequate “repeat infringer[]” policy 24 per 17 U.S.C. § 512(i)(1)(A).

Pinterest users earn a strike when they upload content that is the 25 subject of a valid DMCA takedown notice, and accounts that accumulate too many strikes are 26 27 3 The Court further discusses the parties’ respective burdens below in Part III.B.3.a. 1 terminated. Lein Decl. ¶¶ 16–19. 2 Finally, Pinterest has “accommodate[d] and d[id] not interfere with standard technical 3 measures”4 per 17 U.S.C. § 512(i)(1)(B).

Standard technical measures enable copyright owners 4 and service providers to establish a means of excluding infringing material without substantial 5 expense, like a digital version the copyright

symbol (©). Ventura, 885 F.3d at 615. Pinterest 6 contends that there are no judicially recognized standard technical measures applicable here, and 7 Harrington does not argue the contrary.

In his TAC, Harrington does assert that he added 8 International Press Telecommunications Council (ITPC) Metadata to his photos, a form of 9 Copyright Management Information which includes a digitized copyright notice. TAC ¶¶ 42–44. 10 But he fails to argue that ITPC Metadata falls within the statutory definition of “standard technical 11 measures,” and the Court has identified no binding case law addressing the issue.

Even if ITPC 12 Metadata were a “standard technical measure[],” however, Harrington also does not assert that 13 Pinterest somehow “interfere[d]” with these measures. To the contrary, Harrington specifically 14 alleges that Pinterest “preserves IPTC Metadata on the digital photographs that are uploaded by 15 Pinterest users” and maintains that data on its servers.

TAC ¶ 46. 16 B. Section 512(c) Requirements 17 Having determined that Pinterest meets the threshold statutory requirements, the Court 18 now examines whether Pinterest has met its burden to prove that its alleged conduct is protected 19 under Section 512(c). This requires three showings: (1) the alleged infringement occurred “by 20 reason of the storage” of copyrighted material “at the direction of a user” of its service, 17 U.S.C. 21 §§ 512(c)(1); (2) Pinterest had no actual or red flag knowledge that the stored material is 22 infringing, 17 U.S.C. §§ 512(c)(1)(A) (i)–(ii); and (3) Pinterest either had no “right and ability to 23 control” the allegedly infringing activity or did not directly financially benefit from the activity, 17 24 25 4 The term “standard technical measures” refers to measures “used by copyright owners to identify 26 or protect copyrighted works” that: (A) are developed by “a broad consensus of copyright owners and service providers in an open, fair, voluntary, multi-industry standards process”; (B) “are 27 available to any person on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms”; and (C) “do not impose substantial costs on service providers.” 17 U.S.C. § 512(i)(2).

1 U.S.C. § 512(c)(1)(B). The Court addresses each element in turn. 2 1. By Reason of the Storage at the Direction of a User 3 Section 512(c) “focuses on the service provider’s role in making material stored by a user 4 publicly accessible on its site.” Mavrix, 873 F.3d at 1053.

To qualify for Section 512(c) safe 5 harbor, a service provider must show that the alleged infringement occurred “by reason of the 6 storage at the direction of a user of material that resides on” its system. 17 U.S.C § 512(c)(1). 7 Congress contemplated that “storage” within the meaning of Section 512(c) includes “‘providing 8 server space for a user’s web site, for a chatroom, or other forum in which material may be posted 9 at the direction of users.’” Mavrix, 873 F.3d at 1052 (quoting S. Rep. 105-190, at 43 (1998)).

10 Thus, “the phrase ‘by reason of the storage at the direction of a user’ covers more than ‘mere 11 electronic storage lockers.’” Ventura, 885 F.3d at 605–06 (quoting UMG Recordings, Inc. v. 12

Shelter Cap. Partners LLC, 718 F.3d 1006, 1016 (9th Cir. 2013)). “[P]ublic accessibility is the critical inquiry.” Mavrix, 873 F.3d at 1053. Any activity that is “narrowly directed towards enhancing the accessibility of [] posts” is eligible for Section 512(c) safe harbor.

Id. at 1056 15 (internal quotation omitted). The question the Court must answer, then, is whether Pinterest’s 16 allegedly infringing display of Harrington’s copyrighted work in an email notification was 17 “narrowly directed towards enhancing the accessibility” of user-uploaded content on Pinterest’s 18 platform. 19 No court within the Ninth Circuit has addressed this precise question.

In Davis II, the 20 Ninth Circuit affirmed the District Court’s holding that displays within Pinterest’s platform arise 21 “by reason of the storage at the direction of a user.” Davis II, 2023 WL 5695992, at \*1. The 22 Circuit reasoned that “Pinterest’s algorithms and other processes for displaying content [on its 23 platform] alter user-uploaded content to facilitate access” because they are ““narrowly directed 24 towards enhancing the accessibility of the posts.”” Id. (internal quotation omitted) (quoting 25 Ventura, 885 F.3d at 606).

But notification-based infringement outside of Pinterest’s platform 26 was not at issue. 27 Other Ninth Circuit cases cited in Davis II are also instructive. In Ventura, for example, 1 the Ninth Circuit held that altering the file format of uploaded content to increase accessibility 2 before posting and “enabling users to apply search tags to uploads” are both sufficiently “narrowly 3 directed towards enhancing [] accessibility” to qualify as “storage at the direction of a user.” 885 4 F.3d at 606 (internal quotation marks omitted).

Similarly, in UMG, breaking user-uploaded videos 5 into smaller chunks and converting them into commonly used file types fell within Section 512(c) 6 safe harbor because they were “access-facilitating processes that automatically occur when a user 7 uploads a video” to the defendant video service. 718 F.3d at 1016. 8 By contrast, in Mavrix, there was a genuine issue of material fact as to whether “storage” 9 of user-uploaded material on the defendant’s website was at the direction of the users as opposed 10 to the defendant itself.

See Mavrix, 873 F.3d at 1054 (holding that the applicability of Section 11 512(c) turned on whether the defendant’s volunteer website moderators were its agents). There, 12 the defendant website’s moderators screened user submissions and approved only those “relevant 13 to new and exciting celebrity gossip,” amounting to a mere one third of user submissions being 14 displayed on the website.

Id. at 1056. Similarly, in Atari Interactive, Inc. v. Redbubble, Inc., 15 storage was not “at the direction of the user” when the defendant online marketplace “project[ed] 16 uploaded art onto stock photos of different physical products to show the final products available 17 for purchase” because the defendant “actively participate[d] in modifying the files uploaded by 18 users to

display the designs on [the defendant's] physical products.” 515 F.Supp. 3d 1089, 1096, 19 1101 (N.D.

Cal. 2021) aff'd in part, appeal dismissed in part, No. 21-17062, 2023 WL 4704891 20 (9th Cir. July 24, 2023). 21 The Court finds the case before it more similar to UMG and Ventura. When a user uploads 22 content to Pinterest, Pinterest automatically standardizes the file format and generates variants so 23 it can algorithmically display Pins to other users in its signature grid formation.

DeChant Decl. I 24 ¶¶ 8–10, 12–13. This is the same accessibility-enhancing format standardization and tag creation 25 that was entitled to safe harbor in Ventura. 885 F.3d at 606. This is also substantially similar to 26 the video format standardization and “chunk” creation that automatically occurred in UMG when a 27 user uploaded content. UMG, 718 F.3d at 1012; see also Davis I, 601 F.Supp. 3d at 531–32 1 (finding Pinterest's processes similar to those in UMG).

Pinterest does not modify user-uploaded 2 content for use in e-commerce as the Atari defendant did. See Atari, 515 F.Supp. 3d at 1114. Nor 3 does Pinterest significantly control what user-created Pins appear on its site as the defendant in 4 Mavrix did. See Mavrix, 873 F.3d at 1056.

Although Pinterest's machine learning algorithms do 5 choose which Pins to display to which users, DeChant Decl. I ¶¶ 12–13, the Ninth Circuit 6 specifically held that these algorithms exist for purposes of facilitating access, Davis II, 2023 WL 7 5695992, at \*1. 8 The fact that Pinterest displayed allegedly copyrighted material outside its platform is not 9 enough to push Pinterest's storage of user-uploaded material into the unsafe waters of Mavrix and 10 Atari.

Ultimately, based on the record before it, there appears to be little difference between an 11 infringing display via web browser, which was entitled to safe harbor in Davis, and an infringing 12 display via email. In both cases, Pinterest's service merely provides the user's software with a 13 hyperlink. Kim Dep. 42:21–43:10.

The software, be it a web browser or otherwise, then requests 14 the image the hyperlink corresponds to from Pinterest's server and displays it. Id. Because both a 15 hyperlink in an email and a hyperlink on a browser link back to images on Pinterest's service, 16 there is no clear reason why the first form of display would arise “by reason of the storage at the 17 direction of a user” while the second would not.

18 Harrington's arguments to the contrary are unpersuasive. To rebut this apparent similarity, 19 Harrington points to solitary language from Mavrix stating that Section 512(c) “focuses on the 20 service provider's role in making material stored by a user publicly accessible on its site.” Mavrix, 21 873 F.3d at 1053 (emphasis added) (citing UMG, 718 F.3d at 1018).5 According to Harrington, 22 the simple fact that the alleged infringement did not occur on Pinterest's website means



Pinterest 23 was not sufficiently “enhancing accessibility” to qualify for Section 512(c) safe harbor.

But the 24 25 5 Because it contends that its email notifications merely contain hyperlinks pointing to its own servers, Pinterest argues that any display within an email notification is effectively a display “on 26 its site.” *Id.* But the internet is ripe with hyperlinks; hyperlinks are one of the foundations upon which the internet is built. Recognizing any hyperlink to a service provider’s platform as an 27 extension of that platform would massively expand those platforms into a convoluted network of overlapping services, making it difficult to discern where one platform ends and another begins.

1 Mavrix court drew the proposition Harrington quotes from UMG, which discussed “infringing 2 materials on service providers’ sites” exclusively. UMG, 718 F.3d at 1018. Mavrix also later 3 defined two ways that infringing material can be “stored at the direction of the user”: (1) “the 4 service provider played no role in making that infringing material accessible on its site,” or (2) 5 “the service provider carried out activities that were ‘narrowly directed’ towards enhancing the 6 accessibility of the posts.” Mavrix, 873 F.3d at 1056 (emphasis added) (quoting UMG 7 Recordings, Inc. v. Veoh Networks, Inc., 620 F.Supp. 2d 1081, 1092 (C.D.

Cal. 2008)). 8 Considering this context, it appears that the Ninth Circuit did not intend the Mavrix language 9 Harrington quotes to restrict Section 512(c) safe harbor only to instances of infringing display on a 10 service provider’s website. See *id.* at 1063. Rather, this Mavrix language is simply a concise 11 summary of the first of two paths to “storage.” Pinterest’s algorithmic display of Pins takes the 12 second path.

Davis II, 2023 WL 5695992, at \*1. 13 Harrington also asserts that a genuine dispute of two material facts preclude summary 14 judgment. First, Harrington contends that Pinterest’s works contain advertisements, see Reese 15 Decl. Ex. 15,6 while Pinterest contends they do not, DeChant Decl. I ¶ 18. But this fact is 16 immaterial. Whether Pinterest’s notifications contain advertising does not bear on whether the 17 allegedly infringing display arose “by reason of the storage at the direction of a user.” 17 U.S.C. § 18 512(c)(1).

As Davis I noted, “courts have not withheld safe harbor protection simply because 19 service providers advertise on their platforms alongside user-uploaded content.” 601 F.Supp. 3d 20 at 534–35 (collecting cases). Second, Harrington claims that Pinterest’s notifications display 21 images using means other than hyperlinks, but this fact is unsupported by the evidence.

22 Harrington cites Exhibit 8 of the Reese Declaration to support this proposition, but that exhibit 23 does not offer proof of the content of notifications; it contains only an article discussing an 24 algorithm for determining the optimum frequency of notifications. Pinterest, on the other hand, 25 presents evidence to show that notifications do not contain copies of images, only hyperlinks.

26 27 6 Given that this fact is immaterial, the Court need not resolve evidentiary disputes regarding this irrelevant evidence here. 1 Kim Dep. at 42:2–4, 44:7–12. Given Harrington’s failure to rebut Pinterest’s evidence with 2 evidence of his own, the Court finds no genuine issue for trial on this point. 3 Finally, Harrington contends that extending Section 512(c) safe harbor protections to 4 infringement outside of Pinterest’s platform would open the door for infringement on, for 5 example, billboards in Time Square.

But Section 512(c) is a fact-intensive inquiry. Though 6 possible, like all things, Harrington’s hypothesis would require extreme facts outside the bounds 7 of this case. The email notifications here merely provide a link to Pinterest users of material 8 uploaded by other Pinterest users, and therefore narrowly facilitates access to users’ posts by 9 sharing them with other users.

By contrast, a billboard would presumably need to copy the image 10 from the platform and display it to the general public—including those who are not Pinterest 11 users—without providing a direct link to the user’s post. Such conduct would likely not be 12 narrowly tailored at facilitating access to the user’s post. 13 The Court therefore finds that Pinterest has met its burden to show that the alleged 14 infringement occurred “by reason of the storage at the direction of a user of material that resides 15 on” its system, and Harrington failed to respond with facts establishing a genuine issue for trial.

16 2. Actual or Red Flag Knowledge of Infringement 17 Next, to gain access to Section 512(c) safe harbor, Pinterest must not “have actual 18 knowledge that the material or an activity using the material on the system or network is 19 infringing,” 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(1)(A)(i), and it must not be “aware of facts or circumstances from 20 which infringing activity is apparent,” 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(1)(A)(ii).

Courts often describe the 21 term “apparent” within the meaning of Section 512(c) as “red flag” knowledge. *Ventura*, 885 F.3d 22 at 609. Unlike the prior element, “[t]he copyright owner must show knowledge, actual or red flag, 23 for the [content] that infringed its copyright and are the subject of its claim.” *Id.* at 610 (emphasis 24 added) (discussing the summary judgment burden regarding Section 512(c) safe harbor).<sup>7</sup> 25 Pinterest argues there is no evidence in the record to show the requisite knowledge, and 26 27 7 The Court further discusses this distinction below in Part III.B.3.a.

1 Harrington offers no evidence or argument in response. Indeed, the only relevant evidence here 2 suggests that Pinterest had, at the minimum, no actual knowledge because Harrington never sent 3 Pinterest a takedown notice or other prior communication identifying infringing material on the 4 Pinterest service. 8 Pl.’s Resps. to Def.’s 1st Set of Interrogs.

No. 10, ECF No. 109-14. 5 Accordingly, the Court finds that Pinterest has shown the record lacks evidence sufficient 6 to establish that it had the actual or red flag knowledge of the allegedly

infringing display, and 7 Harrington failed to respond with facts establishing a genuine issue for trial. 8 3. Control and Financial Benefit 9 Finally, Section 512(c) safe harbor is foreclosed if a service provider receives “a financial 10 benefit directly attributable to the infringing activity, in a case in which the service provider has 11 the right and ability to control such activity.” 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(1)(B).

Pinterest may therefore 12 remain eligible for Section 512(c) safe harbor if it (1) has no “right and ability to control” the 13 allegedly infringing display, and (2) received no “financial benefit directly attributable” to that 14 display. See *id.* 15 a. Ultimate Burden at Trial 16 Before the Court begins, the Court will briefly examine the parties’ ultimate burden of 17 proof for this final element so as to determine the correct burden for summary judgment.

Pinterest 18 cites only a recent Second Circuit decision to argue that Harrington carries the ultimate burden to 19 show Pinterest received a financial benefit directly attributable to the infringing activity and has 20 the right and ability to control such activity. *Mot.* 17 (citing *Capitol Recs., LLC v. Vimeo, Inc.*, 21 125 F.4th 409, 419 (2d Cir.), amended on reh’g in part, 151 F.4th 13 (2d Cir.

2025) (“[A] plaintiff 22 must also bear the burden of persuasion in showing that the defendant was disqualified from the 23 safe harbor because it received a financial benefit directly attributable to the infringing activity 24 25 8 Pinterest must further “act[] expeditiously to remove, or disable access to,” the infringing 26 material upon obtaining actual or red flag knowledge of infringement.

17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(1)(A)(iii), (C). Since Harrington did not submit a DMCA takedown request to Pinterest 27 and has not otherwise suggested that Pinterest had actual or red flag knowledge of the infringement, this element is not relevant to the Court’s analysis. 1 while having the right and ability to control such activity.”)). Harrington did not dispute this 2 representation of the parties’ burdens, but upon the Court’s review, it appears the Ninth Circuit has 3 not explicitly joined the Second Circuit on this point.

4 In 2017, the Ninth Circuit in *Mavrix* clearly held that the service provider has the burden to 5 prove all elements of the affirmative defense of DMCA safe harbor: 6 To be eligible at the threshold for the § 512(c) safe harbor, a service provider must show that the infringing material was stored “at the 7 direction of the user.” If it meets that threshold requirement, the service provider must then show that (1) it lacked actual or red flag 8 knowledge of the infringing material; and (2) it did not receive a “financial benefit directly attributable to the infringing activity, in a 9 case in which the service provider has the right and ability to control such activity.” 10 *Mavrix*, 873 F.3d at 1052 (internal citations omitted) (emphasis added).

Then in 2018, the Ninth 11 Circuit in *Ventura* held that the copyright owner, not the service provider, has the burden to show 12 that the service provider has actual or red flag knowledge of

the infringing material, as briefly 13 discussed in the section above. Ventura, 885 F.3d at 610 (“The copyright owner must show 14 knowledge, actual or red flag, for the [content] that infringed its copyright and are the subject of 15 its claim.”).

But the Circuit did not discuss the burden for the final element at issue here. 16 Although the Court observes that multiple cases within the Ninth Circuit appear to assume 17 that the copyright owner carries the ultimate burden to prove this final element, the Court has not 18 been presented with, and cannot find, any Ninth Circuit case law that has held this is the standard.

19 In the absence of such a case, the Court must follow the explicit holding in Mavrix—that “the 20 service provider must [] show that... it did not receive a ‘financial benefit directly attributable to 21 the infringing activity, in a case in which the service provider has the right and ability to control 22 such activity.’” Mavrix, 873 F.3d at 1052 (emphasis added).

Therefore, because Pinterest carries 23 the ultimate burden at trial, for purposes of summary judgment, Pinterest must present undisputed 24 evidence showing that it did not have the right and ability to control the infringement and it did 25 not receive a financial benefit attributable to the infringement. Celotex, 477 U.S. at 325. 26 27 b. Right and Ability to Control the Infringement 1 Returning to the Section 512(c) elements, the “right and ability to control” infringing 2 activity requires “something more than the ability to remove or block access to materials posted on 3 a service provider’s website.” UMG, 718 F.3d at 1030. “[A] service provider must be able to 4 exert ‘substantial influence’ on its users’ activities.” Ventura, 885 F.3d at 613 (quoting UMG, 718 5 F.3d at 1030). “Substantial influence” might include “purposeful conduct” or “high levels of 6 control over activities of users.” UMG, 718 F.3d at 1030; compare *id.* (upholding a finding of no 7 “right and ability to control” despite the defendant having the ability to create filtering systems or 8 search for and remove infringing material), with *Columbia Pictures Indus., Inc. v. Fung*, 710 F.3d 9 1020, 1046 (9th Cir.

2013) (holding that the defendant had a “right and ability to control” where 10 he used automatic processes to specifically seek infringing material, personally assisted users with 11 locating infringing material, and removed fake, infected, and abusive infringing material). 12 Here, Pinterest has presented evidence that the linked-to images in its notifications leads to 13 user-uploaded images on Pinterest’s website, and Pinterest does not direct users to upload that 14 content.

Kramer Decl. Ex. A, at 42:3–43:24; DeChant Decl. I ¶¶ 2–4; Kramer Decl. Ex. B, at 15 74:20–75:2. The only facts potentially relevant to whether Pinterest has the “right and ability to 16 control” the user-uploaded content is its algorithms and advertisements.

On substantially similar 17 facts, the court in *Davis I* found that Pinterest’s control over its algorithms and advertisements did 18 not “constitute[] the kind of control that is necessary to lose

safe harbor protection” under Section 19 512(c). 9 601 F.Supp. 3d at 534–35 (“Users upload content, and Pinterest does not direct them to 20 upload any specific content.”); accord, DeChant Decl.

I ¶ 2 (“Pinterest does not direct or 21 encourage its users to upload any particular content.”). The Court finds Davis I persuasive on this 22 point—the connection between Pinterest’s algorithms and advertisements is insufficient to show 23 Pinterest’s “right and ability to control” the allegedly infringing display. Harrington offers no 24 additional argument or showing of evidence to persuade the Court otherwise.

25 Accordingly, the Court finds that Pinterest has presented undisputed evidence to show that 26 27 9 The Davis plaintiff abandoned this argument on appeal. See Davis II, 2023 WL 5695992, at \*1. 1 it did not have the required right and ability to control the copyrighted work here, and Harrington 2 failed to respond with facts establishing a genuine issue for trial.

3 c. Financial Benefit Attributable to Infringing Activity 4 But regardless, even if Pinterest had the “right and ability to control” the allegedly 5 infringing display, the Court finds no evidence that Pinterest received “a financial benefit directly 6 attributable to the infringing activity.” See 17 U.S.C § 512(c)(1)(B). 7 A directly attributable financial benefit requires that “some revenue [] be distinctly 8 attributable to the infringing material at issue.” Ventura, 885 F.3d at 613.

For example, the Ninth 9 Circuit has held that a direct “financial benefit” exists where the facts support “an inference that 10 [the defendant’s] revenue stream is predicated on the broad availability of infringing materials.” 11 Columbia, 710 F.3d at 1045 (finding “financial benefit” where the defendant marketed his site to 12 advertisers using infringing material, the amount of infringing material on the defendant’s website 13 was “vast,” and the defendant “actively induced infringing activity on his sites”).

However, the 14 mere fact that an allegedly infringing display generally increases platform viewership alone is not 15 enough. Ventura, 885 F.3d at 613 (holding no “directly attributable” financial benefit even though 16 “the more pornography [the defendant] had, the more users it would attract, and more views would 17 lead to more advertising revenue”). 18 Here, Pinterest argues that it does not obtain a financial benefit distinctly attributable to 19 any specific user-uploaded content by presenting evidence that it does not display advertisements 20 in its notification messages, let alone in the notification containing Harrington’s work.

DeChant 21 Decl. I ¶ 18; Kramer Decl. Ex. A, at 33:5–7, 44:7–12. As discussed above, Harrington claims this 22 fact is disputed, but the evidence Harrington presents does not support his position. Harrington 23 cites to three exhibits to show that Pinterest displays advertisements in its notifications. Reese 24 Decl. Ex. 3, 6, 15. Two of the exhibits are articles that do not discuss advertisements in email 25 notifications.

Reese Decl. Ex. 3, 6. The remaining exhibit claims to circle “advertisements” in 26 images of Pinterest’s email notifications; but the circled images do not appear to be 27 advertisements. Reese Decl. Ex. 15. The evidence shows that the advertisements on Pinterest’s 1 platform appear similar to user-uploaded Pins, but they are labeled as “promoted.” See DeChant 2 Decl.

I Exs. 1–2, 4 (screenshots of feeds on Pinterest’s platform). Although the images Harrington 3 circled contain brand logos, none are labeled as “promoted,” and Harrington has not argued that 4 advertisements in Pinterest’s emails differ in appearance from advertisements on its platform. But 5 regardless, even if this evidence showed advertisements appearing alongside notifications, a direct 6 financial benefit requires facts showing revenue derived specifically from Pinterest’s display of 7 Harrington’s copyrighted photo.

See Ventura, 885 F.3d at 613. Showing that advertisements 8 generally appear in notifications is not enough.<sup>10</sup> See id. 9 Ultimately, there is no evidence that Pinterest received “a financial benefit directly 10 attributable to the infringing activity.” 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(1)(B). Certainly, no evidence suggests 11 that Pinterest marketed itself to advertisers as containing infringing material, or that Pinterest’s 12 platform contains “vast” amounts of infringing material.

Columbia, 710 F.3d at 1045. Further, no 13 evidence suggests that Pinterest’s business model depends on “the broad availability of infringing 14 materials.” Id. Although the purpose of the “entirety of Pinterest’s website is to sell 15 advertisement space,” Pinterest generates no revenue “directly attributable” to particular works.<sup>11</sup> 16 Davis I, 601 F.Supp. 3d at 535.

17 Accordingly, the Court also finds that Pinterest has presented sufficient evidence that it did 18 not receive a “financial benefit directly attributable” to the display, and Harrington failed to 19 respond with facts showing a genuine issue for trial. 20 IV. CONCLUSION 21 Based on the foregoing, the Court GRANTS Pinterest’s motion for summary judgment. 22 The Clerk of Court shall close this case.

23 24 25 10 Indeed, though not evidence in this case, the operative complaint includes one image of 26 Harrington’s work appearing in an email notification, and it is not accompanied by an advertisement. TAC ¶ 31. 27 11 Harrington does not contend that Pinterest receives revenue for displays outside its platform in a manner different from the displays within its platform.

1 IT IS SO ORDERED. 2 Dated: January 5, 2026 3 4 EDWARD J. DAVILA 5 United States District Judge 6 7 8 9 10 11 a 12 13 © 15 16 it Z 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 || Case No.: 5:20-cv-05290-EJD ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT