

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S.** \_\_\_\_\_

To amend title 35, United States Code, to address matters relating to patent subject matter eligibility, and for other purposes.

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

---

Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. COONS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

---

**A BILL**

To amend title 35, United States Code, to address matters relating to patent subject matter eligibility, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Patent Eligibility Res-  
5 toration Act of 2025”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) As of the day before the date of enactment  
9 of this Act, patent eligibility jurisprudence inter-

1       preting section 101 of title 35, United States Code,  
2       requires significant modification and clarification.

3           (2) For many years after the original enact-  
4       ment of section 101 of title 35, United States Code,  
5       the Supreme Court of the United States and other  
6       courts created judicial exceptions to the wording of  
7       that section, thereby rendering an increasing number  
8       of inventions ineligible for patent protection.

9           (3) Efforts by judges of district courts and  
10       courts of appeals of the United States to apply the  
11       exceptions described in paragraph (2) to specific cir-  
12       cumstances have led to extensive confusion and a  
13       lack of consistency—

14           (A) throughout the judicial branch of the  
15       Federal Government and Federal agencies; and

16           (B) among patent practitioners.

17           (4) Many judges of the United States Court of  
18       Appeals for the Federal Circuit and of various dis-  
19       trict courts of the United States have explicitly ex-  
20       pressed the need for more guidance with respect to  
21       the meaning of section 101 of title 35, United States  
22       Code, and many patent owners, and persons that en-  
23       gage with patent owners, complain that the interpre-  
24       tation of that section is extremely confusing and dif-  
25       ficult to discern and apply with any confidence.

1           (5) Under this Act, and the amendments made  
2           by this Act, the state of the law shall be as follows:

3                   (A) All judicial exceptions to patent eligi-  
4                   bility are eliminated.

5                   (B) Any invention or discovery that can be  
6                   claimed as a useful process, machine, manufac-  
7                   ture, or composition of matter, or any useful  
8                   improvement thereof, is eligible for patent pro-  
9                   tection, except as explicitly provided in section  
10                  101 of title 35, United States Code, as amend-  
11                  ed by this Act, as described in subparagraphs  
12                  (D) and (E) of this paragraph.

13                  (C) Sections 102, 103, and 112 of title 35,  
14                  United States Code, will continue to prescribe  
15                  the requirements for obtaining a patent, but no  
16                  such requirement will be used in determining  
17                  patent eligibility.

18                  (D) The following inventions shall not be  
19                  eligible for patent protection:

20                          (i) A mathematical formula that is  
21                          not part of an invention that is in a cat-  
22                          egory described in subparagraph (B).

23                          (ii) A mental process performed solely  
24                          in the mind of a human being.

1 (iii) An unmodified human gene, as  
2 that gene exists in the human body.

3 (iv) An unmodified human gene that  
4 is isolated from the human body, but oth-  
5 erwise the same as that gene exists in the  
6 human body.

7 (v) An unmodified natural material,  
8 as that material exists in nature.

9 (vi) A process that is substantially  
10 economic, financial, business, social, cul-  
11 tural, or artistic.

12 (E) Under the exception described in sub-  
13 paragraph (D)(vi)—

14 (i) process claims drawn solely to the  
15 steps undertaken by human beings in  
16 methods of doing business, performing  
17 dance moves, offering marriage proposals,  
18 and the like shall not be eligible for patent  
19 coverage, and adding a non-essential ref-  
20 erence to a computer by merely stating, for  
21 example, “do it on a computer” shall not  
22 establish such eligibility; and

23 (ii) any process that cannot be prac-  
24 tically performed without the use of a ma-

1 chine (including a computer) or manufac-  
2 ture shall be eligible for patent coverage.

3 **SEC. 3. PATENT ELIGIBILITY.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 10 of title 35, United  
5 States Code, is amended—

6 (1) in section 100—

7 (A) in subsection (b), by striking “includes  
8 a new use of a known process” and inserting  
9 “includes a use, application, or method of man-  
10 ufacture of a known or naturally-occurring  
11 process”; and

12 (B) by adding at the end the following:

13 “(k) The term ‘useful’ means, with respect to an in-  
14 vention or discovery, that the invention or discovery has  
15 a specific and practical utility from the perspective of a  
16 person of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention  
17 or discovery pertains.”; and

18 (2) by amending section 101 to read as follows:

19 **“§ 101. Patent eligibility**

20 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Whoever invents or discovers  
21 any useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition  
22 of matter, or any useful improvement thereof, may obtain  
23 a patent therefor, subject only to the exclusions in sub-  
24 section (b) and to the further conditions and requirements  
25 of this title.

1 “(b) ELIGIBILITY EXCLUSIONS.—

2 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a  
3 person may not obtain a patent for any of the fol-  
4 lowing, if claimed as such:

5 “(A) A mathematical formula that is not  
6 part of a claimed invention in a category de-  
7 scribed in subsection (a).

8 “(B) A process that is substantially eco-  
9 nomic, financial, business, social, cultural, or  
10 artistic, even though at least 1 step in the proc-  
11 ess refers to a machine or manufacture.

12 “(C) A process that—

13 “(i) is a mental process performed  
14 solely in the human mind; or

15 “(ii) occurs in nature wholly inde-  
16 pendent of, and prior to, any human activ-  
17 ity.

18 “(D) An unmodified human gene, as that  
19 gene exists in the human body.

20 “(E) An unmodified natural material, as  
21 that material exists in nature.

22 “(2) CONDITIONS.—For the purposes of—

23 “(A) subparagraphs (A) and (B) of para-  
24 graph (1), the claimed invention shall not be ex-  
25 cluded from eligibility for a patent if the inven-

1           tion cannot practically be performed without  
2           the use of a machine or manufacture;

3           “(B) paragraph (1)(D), a human gene  
4           shall not be considered to be unmodified if that  
5           human gene is—

6                   “(i) purified, enriched, or otherwise  
7                   altered by human activity; or

8                   “(ii) otherwise employed in a useful  
9                   invention or discovery; and

10           “(C) paragraph (1)(E), a natural material  
11           shall not be considered to be unmodified if that  
12           natural material is—

13                   “(i) isolated, purified, enriched, or  
14                   otherwise altered by human activity; or

15                   “(ii) otherwise employed in a useful  
16                   invention or discovery.

17           “(c) ELIGIBILITY.—

18                   “(1) IN GENERAL.—In determining whether,  
19           under this section, a claimed invention is eligible for  
20           a patent, eligibility shall be determined—

21                   “(A) by considering the claimed invention  
22                   as a whole and without discounting or dis-  
23                   regarding any claim element; and

24                   “(B) without regard to—

1                   “(i) the manner in which the claimed  
2                   invention was made;

3                   “(ii) whether a claim element is  
4                   known, conventional, routine, or naturally  
5                   occurring;

6                   “(iii) the state of the applicable art,  
7                   as of the date on which the claimed inven-  
8                   tion is invented; or

9                   “(iv) any other consideration in sec-  
10                  tion 102, 103, or 112.

11                  “(2) INFRINGEMENT ACTION.—

12                  “(A) IN GENERAL.—In an action brought  
13                  for infringement under this title, the court, at  
14                  any time, may determine whether an invention  
15                  or discovery that is a subject of the action is el-  
16                  igible for a patent under this section, including  
17                  on motion of a party when there are no genuine  
18                  issues of material fact.

19                  “(B) LIMITED DISCOVERY.—With respect  
20                  to a determination described in subparagraph  
21                  (A), the court may consider limited discovery  
22                  relevant only to the eligibility described in that  
23                  subparagraph before ruling on a motion de-  
24                  scribed in that subparagraph.”.



1 (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

2 The table of sections for chapter 10 of title 35, United  
3 States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to  
4 section 101 and inserting the following:

“101. Patent eligibility.”.

5 **SEC. 4. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**

6 (a) OBVIOUSNESS-TYPE DOUBLE PATENTING.—

7 Nothing in this Act, or any amendment made by this Act,  
8 may be construed to affect or alter the judicially-created  
9 doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting.

10 (b) INSIGNIFICANT EXTRA-SOLUTION ACTIVITY.—

11 With respect to the exclusions to patent eligibility de-  
12 scribed in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 101(b)(1)  
13 of title 35, United States Code, as added by section 3 of  
14 this Act, the inclusion of pre- or post-solution activity by  
15 a computer (or other machine or manufacture) in claim  
16 language shall not be sufficient to confer patent eligibility  
17 on the claim if that computer (or other machine or manu-  
18 facture) is not necessary to practically perform the inven-  
19 tion.