AN ACT

To amend title 35, United States Code, and the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act to make improvements and technical corrections, 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,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Innovation Act”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. Patent infringement actions.
Sec. 4. Transparency of patent ownership.
Sec. 5. Customer-suit exception.
Sec. 6. Procedures and practices to implement recommendations of the Judicial Conference.
Sec. 7. Small business education, outreach, and information access.
Sec. 8. Studies on patent transactions, quality, and examination.
Sec. 9. Improvements and technical corrections to the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act.
Sec. 10. Effective date.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) Director.—The term “Director” means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(2) Office.—The term “Office” means the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

SEC. 3. PATENT INFRINGEMENT ACTIONS.

(a) Pleading Requirements.—

(1) Amendment.—Chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 281 the following:
§ 281A. Pleading requirements for patent infringement actions

(a) PLEADING REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in a civil action in which a party asserts a claim for relief arising under any Act of Congress relating to patents, a party alleging infringement shall include in the initial complaint, counterclaim, or cross-claim for patent infringement, unless the information is not reasonably accessible to such party, the following:

(1) An identification of each patent allegedly infringed.

(2) An identification of each claim of each patent identified under paragraph (1) that is allegedly infringed.

(3) For each claim identified under paragraph (2), an identification of each accused process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter (referred to in this section as an ‘accused instrumentality’) alleged to infringe the claim.

(4) For each accused instrumentality identified under paragraph (3), an identification with particularity, if known, of—

(A) the name or model number of each accused instrumentality; or
“(B) if there is no name or model number, a description of each accused instrumentality.

“(5) For each accused instrumentality identified under paragraph (3), a clear and concise statement of—

“(A) where each element of each claim identified under paragraph (2) is found within the accused instrumentality; and

“(B) with detailed specificity, how each limitation of each claim identified under paragraph (2) is met by the accused instrumentality.

“(6) For each claim of indirect infringement, a description of the acts of the alleged indirect infringer that contribute to or are inducing the direct infringement.

“(7) A description of the authority of the party alleging infringement to assert each patent identified under paragraph (1) and of the grounds for the court’s jurisdiction.

“(8) A clear and concise description of the principal business, if any, of the party alleging infringement.

“(9) A list of each complaint filed, of which the party alleging infringement has knowledge, that as-
serts or asserted any of the patents identified under paragraph (1).

“(10) For each patent identified under paragraph (1), whether a standard-setting body has specifically declared such patent to be essential, potentially essential, or having potential to become essential to that standard-setting body, and whether the United States Government or a foreign government has imposed specific licensing requirements with respect to such patent.

“(b) INFORMATION NOT READILY ACCESSIBLE.—If information required to be disclosed under subsection (a) is not readily accessible to a party, that information may instead be generally described, along with an explanation of why such undisclosed information was not readily accessible, and of any efforts made by such party to access such information.

“(c) CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—A party required to disclose information described under subsection (a) may file, under seal, information believed to be confidential, with a motion setting forth good cause for such sealing. If such motion is denied by the court, the party may seek to file an amended complaint.
“(d) EXEMPTION.—A civil action that includes a claim for relief arising under section 271(e)(2) shall not be subject to the requirements of subsection (a).”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 281 the following new item:

“281A. Pleading requirements for patent infringement actions.”.

(b) FEES AND OTHER EXPENSES.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 285 of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§285. Fees and other expenses

“(a) AWARD.—The court shall award, to a prevailing party, reasonable fees and other expenses incurred by that party in connection with a civil action in which any party asserts a claim for relief arising under any Act of Congress relating to patents, unless the court finds that the position and conduct of the nonprevailing party or parties were reasonably justified in law and fact or that special circumstances (such as severe economic hardship to a named inventor) make an award unjust.

“(b) CERTIFICATION AND RECOVERY.—Upon motion of any party to the action, the court shall require another party to the action to certify whether or not the other party will be able to pay an award of fees and other expenses if such an award is made under subsection (a). If
a nonprevailing party is unable to pay an award that is
made against it under subsection (a), the court may make
a party that has been joined under section 299(d) with
respect to such party liable for the unsatisfied portion of
the award.

“(c) COVENANT NOT TO SUE.—A party to a civil ac-
tion that asserts a claim for relief arising under any Act
of Congress relating to patents against another party, and
that subsequently unilaterally extends to such other party
a covenant not to sue for infringement with respect to the
patent or patents at issue, shall be deemed to be a nonpre-
vailing party (and the other party the prevailing party)
for purposes of this section, unless the party asserting
such claim would have been entitled, at the time that such
covenant was extended, to voluntarily dismiss the action
or claim without a court order under Rule 41 of the Fed-
eral Rules of Civil Procedure.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT AND AMEND-
MENT.—

(A) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The item
relating to section 285 of the table of sections
for chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code,
is amended to read as follows:

“285. Fees and other expenses.”.
(B) Amendment.—Section 273 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (f) and (g).

(3) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to any action for which a complaint is filed on or after the first day of the 6-month period ending on that effective date.

(c) Joinder of Interested Parties.—Section 299 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) Joinder of Interested Parties.—

“(1) Joinder.—In a civil action arising under any Act of Congress relating to patents in which fees and other expenses have been awarded under section 285 to a prevailing party defending against an allegation of infringement of a patent claim, and in which the nonprevailing party alleging infringement is unable to pay the award of fees and other expenses, the court shall grant a motion by the prevailing party to join an interested party if such prevailing party shows that the nonprevailing party has no substantial interest in the subject matter at issue other than asserting such patent claim in litigation.
“(2) LIMITATION ON JOINDER.—

“(A) DISCRETIONARY DENIAL OF MOTION.—The court may deny a motion to join an interested party under paragraph (1) if—

“(i) the interested party is not subject to service of process; or

“(ii) joinder under paragraph (1) would deprive the court of subject matter jurisdiction or make venue improper.

“(B) REQUIRED DENIAL OF MOTION.—The court shall deny a motion to join an interested party under paragraph (1) if—

“(i) the interested party did not timely receive the notice required by paragraph (3); or

“(ii) within 30 days after receiving the notice required by paragraph (3), the interested party renounces, in writing and with notice to the court and the parties to the action, any ownership, right, or direct financial interest (as described in paragraph (4)) that the interested party has in the patent or patents at issue.

“(3) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—An interested party may not be joined under paragraph (1) unless
it has been provided actual notice, within 30 days after the date on which it has been identified in the initial disclosure provided under section 290(b), that it has been so identified and that such party may therefore be an interested party subject to joinder under this subsection. Such notice shall be provided by the party who subsequently moves to join the interested party under paragraph (1), and shall include language that—

“(A) identifies the action, the parties thereto, the patent or patents at issue, and the pleading or other paper that identified the party under section 290(b); and

“(B) informs the party that it may be joined in the action and made subject to paying an award of fees and other expenses under section 285(b) if—

“(i) fees and other expenses are awarded in the action against the party alleging infringement of the patent or patents at issue under section 285(a); and

“(ii) the party alleging infringement is unable to pay the award of fees and other expenses;
“(iii) the party receiving notice under this paragraph is determined by the court to be an interested party; and

“(iv) the party receiving notice under this paragraph has not, within 30 days after receiving such notice, renounced in writing, and with notice to the court and the parties to the action, any ownership, right, or direct financial interest (as described in paragraph (4)) that the interested party has in the patent or patents at issue.

“(4) INTERESTED PARTY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘interested party’ means a person, other than the party alleging infringement, that—

“(A) is an assignee of the patent or patents at issue;

“(B) has a right, including a contingent right, to enforce or sublicense the patent or patents at issue; or

“(C) has a direct financial interest in the patent or patents at issue, including the right to any part of an award of damages or any part
of licensing revenue, except that a person with
a direct financial interest does not include—

“(i) an attorney or law firm providing
legal representation in the civil action de-
scribed in paragraph (1) if the sole basis
for the financial interest of the attorney or
law firm in the patent or patents at issue
arises from the attorney or law firm’s re-
ceipt of compensation reasonably related to
the provision of the legal representation; or

“(ii) a person whose sole financial in-
terest in the patent or patents at issue is
ownership of an equity interest in the
party alleging infringement, unless such
person also has the right or ability to influ-
ence, direct, or control the civil action.”.

(d) DISCOVERY LIMITS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Chapter 29 of title 35,
United States Code, is amended by adding at the
end the following new section:

“§ 299A. Discovery in patent infringement action

“(a) DISCOVERY IN PATENT INFRINGEMENT AC-
TION.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), in
a civil action arising under any Act of Congress relating
to patents, if the court determines that a ruling relating
to the construction of terms used in a patent claim asserted in the complaint is required, discovery shall be limited, until such ruling is issued, to information necessary for the court to determine the meaning of the terms used in the patent claim, including any interpretation of those terms used to support the claim of infringement.

“(b) Discretion To Expand Scope of Discovery.—

“(1) Timely resolution of actions.—In the case of an action under any provision of Federal law (including an action that includes a claim for relief arising under section 271(e)), for which resolution within a specified period of time of a civil action arising under any Act of Congress relating to patents will necessarily affect the rights of a party with respect to the patent, the court shall permit discovery, in addition to the discovery authorized under subsection (a), before the ruling described in subsection (a) is issued as necessary to ensure timely resolution of the action.

“(2) Resolution of motions.—When necessary to resolve a motion properly raised by a party before a ruling relating to the construction of terms described in subsection (a) is issued, the court may allow limited discovery in addition to the discovery
authorized under subsection (a) as necessary to re-

solve the motion.

“(3) SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.—In special cir-

cumstances that would make denial of discovery a

manifest injustice, the court may permit discovery,
in addition to the discovery authorized under sub-

section (a), as necessary to prevent the manifest in-

justice.

“(4) ACTIONS SEEKING RELIEF BASED ON COM-

PETITIVE HARM.—The limitation on discovery pro-

vided under subsection (a) shall not apply to an ac-

tion seeking a preliminary injunction to redress

harm arising from the use, sale, or offer for sale of

any allegedly infringing instrumentality that com-

petes with a product sold or offered for sale, or a

process used in manufacture, by a party alleging in-

fringement.

“(c) EXCLUSION FROM DISCOVERY LIMITATION.—

The parties may voluntarily consent to be excluded, in

whole or in part, from the limitation on discovery provided

under subsection (a) if at least one plaintiff and one de-

fendant enter into a signed stipulation, to be filed with

and signed by the court. With regard to any discovery ex-

cluded from the requirements of subsection (a) under the

signed stipulation, with respect to such parties, such dis-
covery shall proceed according to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“299A. Discovery in patent infringement action.”.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that it is an abuse of the patent system and against public policy for a party to send out purposely evasive demand letters to end users alleging patent infringement. Demand letters sent should, at the least, include basic information about the patent in question, what is being infringed, and how it is being infringed. Any actions or litigation that stem from these types of purposely evasive demand letters to end users should be considered a fraudulent or deceptive practice and an exceptional circumstance when considering whether the litigation is abusive.

(f) DEMAND LETTERS.—Section 284 of title 35, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first undesignated paragraph, by striking “Upon finding” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon finding”;

(2) in the second undesignated paragraph, by striking “When the damages” and inserting “(b) As-
se ssment by Court; Treble Damages.—When
the damages”;

(3) by inserting after subsection (b), as des-
ignated by paragraph (2) of this subsection, the fol-
lowing:

“(c) Willful Infringement.—A claimant seeking
to establish willful infringement may not rely on evidence
of pre-suit notification of infringement unless that notifi-
cation identifies with particularity the asserted patent,
identifies the product or process accused, identifies the ul-
timate parent entity of the claimant, and explains with
particularity, to the extent possible following a reasonable
investigation or inquiry, how the product or process in-
fringes one or more claims of the patent.”; and

(4) in the last undesignated paragraph, by
striking “The court” and inserting “(d) Expert
Testimony.—The court”.

(g) Effective Date.—Except as otherwise provided
in this section, the amendments made by this section shall
take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and
shall apply to any action for which a complaint is filed
on or after that date.

SEC. 4. TRANSPARENCY OF PATENT OWNERSHIP.

(a) Amendments.—Section 290 of title 35, United
States Code, is amended—
1. in the heading, by striking “suits” and inserting “suits; disclosure of interests”;

2. by striking “The clerks” and inserting “(a)

3. NOTICE OF PATENT SUITS.—The clerks”; and

4. (3) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

   “(b) INITIAL DISCLOSURE.—

   “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), upon the filing of an initial complaint for

   patent infringement, the plaintiff shall disclose to

   the Patent and Trademark Office, the court, and

   each adverse party the identity of each of the fol-

   lowing:

   “(A) The assignee of the patent or patents

   at issue.

   “(B) Any entity with a right to sublicense

   or enforce the patent or patents at issue.

   “(C) Any entity, other than the plaintiff,

   that the plaintiff knows to have a financial in-

   terest in the patent or patents at issue or the

   plaintiff.

   “(D) The ultimate parent entity of any as-

   signee identified under subparagraph (A) and

   any entity identified under subparagraph (B) or

   (C).
“(2) Exemption.—The requirements of paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a civil action filed under subsection (a) that includes a cause of action described under section 271(e)(2).

“(c) Disclosure Compliance.—

“(1) Publicly traded.—For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(C), if the financial interest is held by a corporation traded on a public stock exchange, an identification of the name of the corporation and the public exchange listing shall satisfy the disclosure requirement.

“(2) Not publicly traded.—For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(C), if the financial interest is not held by a publicly traded corporation, the disclosure shall satisfy the disclosure requirement if the information identifies—

“(A) in the case of a partnership, the name of the partnership and the name and correspondence address of each partner or other entity that holds more than a 5-percent share of that partnership;

“(B) in the case of a corporation, the name of the corporation, the location of incorporation, the address of the principal place of
business, and the name of each officer of the
corporation; and

“(C) for each individual, the name and
correspondence address of that individual.

“(d) ONGOING DUTY OF DISCLOSURE TO THE PAT-
ENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A plaintiff required to sub-
mit information under subsection (b) or a subse-
quently owner of the patent or patents at issue shall,
not later than 90 days after any change in the as-
signee of the patent or patents at issue or an entity
described under subparagraph (B) or (D) of sub-
section (b)(1), submit to the Patent and Trademark
Office the updated identification of such assignee or
entity.

“(2) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—With respect to a
patent for which the requirement of paragraph (1)
has not been met—

“(A) the plaintiff or subsequent owner
shall not be entitled to recover reasonable fees
and other expenses under section 285 or in-
creased damages under section 284 with respect
to infringing activities taking place during any
period of noncompliance with paragraph (1),
unless the denial of such damages or fees would be manifestly unjust; and

“(B) the court shall award to a prevailing party accused of infringement reasonable fees and other expenses under section 285 that are incurred to discover the updated assignee or entity described under paragraph (1), unless such sanctions would be unjust.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) FINANCIAL INTEREST.—The term ‘financial interest’—

“(A) means—

“(i) with regard to a patent or patents, the right of a person to receive proceeds related to the assertion of the patent or patents, including a fixed or variable portion of such proceeds; and

“(ii) with regard to the plaintiff, direct or indirect ownership or control by a person of more than 5 percent of such plaintiff; and

“(B) does not mean—

“(i) ownership of shares or other interests in a mutual or common investment fund, unless the owner of such interest
participates in the management of such fund; or

“(ii) the proprietary interest of a policyholder in a mutual insurance company or of a depositor in a mutual savings association, or a similar proprietary interest, unless the outcome of the proceeding could substantially affect the value of such interest.

“(2) PROCEEDING.—The term ‘proceeding’ means all stages of a civil action, including pretrial and trial proceedings and appellate review.

“(3) ULTIMATE PARENT ENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘ultimate parent entity’ has the meaning given such term in section 801.1(a)(3) of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

“(B) MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION.—The Director may modify the definition of ‘ultimate parent entity’ by regulation.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

The item relating to section 290 in the table of sections for chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“290. Notice of patent suits; disclosure of interests.”.
(c) Regulations.—The Director may promulgate such regulations as are necessary to establish a registration fee in an amount sufficient to recover the estimated costs of administering subsections (b) through (e) of section 290 of title 35, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), to facilitate the collection and maintenance of the information required by such subsections, and to ensure the timely disclosure of such information to the public.

(d) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the expiration of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to any action for which a complaint is filed on or after such effective date.

SEC. 5. CUSTOMER-SUIT EXCEPTION.

(a) Amendment.—Section 296 of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 296. Stay of action against customer

“(a) Stay of Action Against Customer.—Except as provided in subsection (d), in any civil action arising under any Act of Congress relating to patents, the court shall grant a motion to stay at least the portion of the action against a covered customer related to infringement of a patent involving a covered product or process if the following requirements are met:
“(1) The covered manufacturer and the covered customer consent in writing to the stay.

“(2) The covered manufacturer is a party to the action or to a separate action involving the same patent or patents related to the same covered product or process.

“(3) The covered customer agrees to be bound by any issues that the covered customer has in common with the covered manufacturer and are finally decided as to the covered manufacturer in an action described in paragraph (2).

“(4) The motion is filed after the first pleading in the action but not later than the later of—

“(A) the 120th day after the date on which the first pleading in the action is served that specifically identifies the covered product or process as a basis for the covered customer’s alleged infringement of the patent and that specifically identifies how the covered product or process is alleged to infringe the patent; or

“(B) the date on which the first scheduling order in the case is entered.

“(b) APPLICABILITY OF STAY.—A stay issued under subsection (a) shall apply only to the patents, products,
systems, or components accused of infringement in the action.

“(c) Lift of Stay.—

“(1) In general.—A stay entered under this section may be lifted upon grant of a motion based on a showing that—

“(A) the action involving the covered manufacturer will not resolve a major issue in suit against the covered customer; or

“(B) the stay unreasonably prejudices and would be manifestly unjust to the party seeking to lift the stay.

“(2) Separate manufacturer action involved.—In the case of a stay entered based on the participation of the covered manufacturer in a separate action involving the same patent or patents related to the same covered product or process, a motion under this subsection may only be made if the court in such separate action determines the showing required under paragraph (1) has been met.

“(d) Exemption.—This section shall not apply to an action that includes a cause of action described under section 271(e)(2).

“(e) Consent Judgment.—If, following the grant of a motion to stay under this section, the covered manu-
facturer seeks or consents to entry of a consent judgment
relating to one or more of the common issues that gave
rise to the stay, or declines to prosecute through appeal
a final decision as to one or more of the common issues
that gave rise to the stay, the court may, upon grant of
a motion, determine that such consent judgment or
unappealed final decision shall not be binding on the cov-
ered customer with respect to one or more of such common
issues based on a showing that such an outcome would
unreasonably prejudice and be manifestly unjust to the
covered customer in light of the circumstances of the case.

“(f) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this sec-
tion shall be construed to limit the ability of a court to
grant any stay, expand any stay granted under this sec-
tion, or grant any motion to intervene, if otherwise per-
mitted by law.

“(g) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) Covered Customer.—The term ‘covered
customer’ means a party accused of infringing a pat-
ent or patents in dispute based on a covered product
or process.

“(2) Covered Manufacturer.—The term
‘covered manufacturer’ means a person that manu-
factures or supplies, or causes the manufacture or
supply of, a covered product or process or a relevant part thereof.

“(3) COVERED PRODUCT OR PROCESS.—The term ‘covered product or process’ means a product, process, system, service, component, material, or apparatus, or relevant part thereof, that—

“(A) is alleged to infringe the patent or patents in dispute; or

“(B) implements a process alleged to infringe the patent or patents in dispute.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 296 and inserting the following:

“296. Stay of action against customer.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to any action for which a complaint is filed on or after the first day of the 30-day period that ends on that date.

SEC. 6. PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

(a) JUDICIAL CONFERENCE RULES AND PROCEDURES ON DISCOVERY BURDENS AND COSTS.—
(1) RULES AND PROCEDURES.—The Judicial Conference of the United States, using existing re-
sources, shall develop rules and procedures to imple-
ment the issues and proposals described in para-
graph (2) to address the asymmetries in discovery
burdens and costs in any civil action arising under
any Act of Congress relating to patents. Such rules
and procedures shall include how and when payment
for document discovery in addition to the discovery
of core documentary evidence is to occur, and what
information must be presented to demonstrate finan-
cial capacity before permitting document discovery
in addition to the discovery of core documentary evi-
dence.

(2) RULES AND PROCEDURES TO BE CONSID-
ERED.—The rules and procedures required under
paragraph (1) should address each of the following
issues and proposals:

(A) DISCOVERY OF CORE DOCUMENTARY
EVIDENCE.—Whether and to what extent each
party to the action is entitled to receive core
documentary evidence and shall be responsible
for the costs of producing core documentary
evidence within the possession or control of
each such party, and whether and to what ex-
tent each party to the action may seek non-
documentary discovery as otherwise provided in

(B) ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION.—If the
parties determine that the discovery of elec-
tronic communication is appropriate, whether
such discovery shall occur after the parties have
exchanged initial disclosures and core documen-
tary evidence and whether such discovery shall
be in accordance with the following:

(i) Any request for the production of
electronic communication shall be specific
and may not be a general request for the
production of information relating to a
product or business.

(ii) Each request shall identify the
custodian of the information requested, the
search terms, and a time frame. The par-
ties shall cooperate to identify the proper
custodians, the proper search terms, and
the proper time frame.

(iii) A party may not submit produc-
tion requests to more than 5 custodians,
unless the parties jointly agree to modify
the number of production requests without leave of the court.

(iv) The court may consider contested requests for up to 5 additional custodians per producing party, upon a showing of a distinct need based on the size, complexity, and issues of the case.

(v) If a party requests the discovery of electronic communication for additional custodians beyond the limits agreed to by the parties or granted by the court, the requesting party shall bear all reasonable costs caused by such additional discovery.

(C) ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT DISCOVERY.—

Whether the following should apply:

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each party to the action may seek any additional document discovery otherwise permitted under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, if such party bears the reasonable costs, including reasonable attorney’s fees, of the additional document discovery.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT DISCOVERY.—Unless the parties mutually agree otherwise, no party
may be permitted additional document discovery unless such a party posts a bond, or provides other security, in an amount sufficient to cover the expected costs of such additional document discovery, or makes a showing to the court that such party has the financial capacity to pay the costs of such additional document discovery.

(iii) **Limits on additional document discovery.**—A court, upon motion, may determine that a request for additional document discovery is excessive, irrelevant, or otherwise abusive and may set limits on such additional document discovery.

(iv) **Good cause modification.**—A court, upon motion and for good cause shown, may modify the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) and any definition under paragraph (3). Not later than 30 days after the pretrial conference under Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the parties shall jointly submit any proposed modifications of the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) and any def-
inition under paragraph (3), unless the parties do not agree, in which case each party shall submit any proposed modification of such party and a summary of the disagreement over the modification.

(v) COMPUTER CODE.—A court, upon motion and for good cause shown, may determine that computer code should be included in the discovery of core documentary evidence. The discovery of computer code shall occur after the parties have exchanged initial disclosures and other core documentary evidence.

(D) DISCOVERY SEQUENCE AND SCOPE.—Whether the parties shall discuss and address in the written report filed pursuant to Rule 26(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure the views and proposals of each party on the following:

(i) When the discovery of core documentary evidence should be completed.

(ii) Whether additional document discovery will be sought under subparagraph (C).
(iii) Any issues about infringement, invalidity, or damages that, if resolved before the additional discovery described in subparagraph (C) commences, might simplify or streamline the case, including the identification of any terms or phrases relating to any patent claim at issue to be construed by the court and whether the early construction of any of those terms or phrases would be helpful.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CORE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.—The term “core documentary evidence”—

(i) includes—

(II) documents relating to the conception of, reduction to practice of, and application for, the patent or patents at issue;

(I) documents sufficient to show the technical operation of the product or process identified in the complaint as infringing the patent or patents at issue;

(III) documents relating to potentially invalidating prior art;
(IV) documents relating to any licensing of, or other transfer of rights to, the patent or patents at issue before the date on which the complaint is filed;

(V) documents sufficient to show profit attributable to the claimed invention of the patent or patents at issue;

(VI) documents relating to any knowledge by the accused infringer of the patent or patents at issue before the date on which the complaint is filed;

(VII) documents relating to any knowledge by the patentee of infringement of the patent or patents at issue before the date on which the complaint is filed;

(VIII) documents relating to any licensing term or pricing commitment to which the patent or patents may be subject through any agency or standard-setting body; and
(IX) documents sufficient to show any marking or other notice provided of the patent or patents at issue; and

(ii) does not include computer code, except as specified in paragraph (2)(C)(v).

(B) Electronic communication.—The term “electronic communication” means any form of electronic communication, including email, text message, or instant message.

(4) Implementation by the district courts.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Judicial Conference has developed the rules and procedures required by this subsection, each United States district court and the United States Court of Federal Claims shall revise the applicable local rules for such court to implement such rules and procedures.

(5) Authority for Judicial Conference to review and modify.—

(A) Study of efficacy of rules and procedures.—The Judicial Conference shall study the efficacy of the rules and procedures required by this subsection during the 4-year period beginning on the date on which such
rules and procedures by the district courts and the United States Court of Federal Claims are first implemented. The Judicial Conference may modify such rules and procedures following such 4-year period.

(B) Initial Modifications.—Before the expiration of the 4-year period described in sub-paragraph (A), the Judicial Conference may modify the requirements under this subsection—

(i) by designating categories of “core documentary evidence”, in addition to those designated under paragraph (3)(A), as the Judicial Conference determines to be appropriate and necessary; and

(ii) as otherwise necessary to prevent a manifest injustice, the imposition of a requirement the costs of which clearly outweigh its benefits, or a result that could not reasonably have been intended by the Congress.

(b) Judicial Conference Patent Case Management.—The Judicial Conference of the United States, using existing resources, shall develop case management procedures to be implemented by the United States dis-
strict courts and the United States Court of Federal Claims
for any civil action arising under any Act of Congress re-
lating to patents, including initial disclosure and early case
management conference practices that—

(1) will identify any potential dispositive issues
of the case; and

(2) focus on early summary judgment motions
when resolution of issues may lead to expedited dis-
position of the case.

(c) Revision of Form for Patent Infringe-
ment.—

(1) Elimination of Form.—The Supreme
Court, using existing resources, shall eliminate Form
18 in the Appendix to the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure (relating to Complaint for Patent In-
fringement), effective on the date of the enactment
of this Act.

(2) Revised Form.—The Supreme Court may
prescribe a new form or forms setting out model al-
legations of patent infringement that, at a minimum,
notify accused infringers of the asserted claim or
claims, the products or services accused of infringe-
ment, and the plaintiff’s theory for how each ac-
cused product or service meets each limitation of
each asserted claim. The Judicial Conference should
exercise the authority under section 2073 of title 28, United States Code, to make recommendations with respect to such new form or forms.

(d) PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL-PROPERTY LICENSES IN BANKRUPTCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1522 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) Section 365(n) shall apply to cases under this chapter. If the foreign representative rejects or repudiates a contract under which the debtor is a licensor of intellectual property, the licensee under such contract shall be entitled to make the election and exercise the rights described in section 365(n).”.

(2) TRADEMARKS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(35A) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (E), by striking “or”;

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by striking “title 17;” and inserting “title 17; or”; and

(iii) by adding after subparagraph (F) the following new subparagraph:

“(G) a trademark, service mark, or trade name, as those terms are defined in section 45
of the Act of July 5, 1946 (commonly referred
to as the ‘Trademark Act of 1946’) (15 U.S.C. 1127);’’.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 365(n)(2) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “royalty pay-
ments” and inserting “royalty or
other payments”; and

(II) by striking “and” after the
semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking
the period at the end of clause (ii) and in-
serting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the fol-
lowing new subparagraph:

“(D) in the case of a trademark, service mark,
or trade name, the trustee shall not be relieved of
a contractual obligation to monitor and control the
quality of a licensed product or service.”.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
by this subsection shall take effect on the date of the
enactment of this Act and shall apply to any case

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that is pending on, or for which a petition or com-
plaint is filed on or after, such date of enactment.

SEC. 7. SMALL BUSINESS EDUCATION, OUTREACH, AND IN-
FORMATION ACCESS.

(a) SMALL BUSINESS EDUCATION AND OUT-
REACH.—

(1) RESOURCES FOR SMALL BUSINESS.—Using
existing resources, the Director shall develop edu-
cational resources for small businesses to address
concerns arising from patent infringement.

(2) SMALL BUSINESS PATENT OUTREACH.—The
existing small business patent outreach programs of
the Office, and the relevant offices at the Small
Business Administration and the Minority Business
Development Agency, shall provide education and
awareness on abusive patent litigation practices. The
Director may give special consideration to the
unique needs of small firms owned by disabled vet-
erans, service-disabled veterans, women, and minor-
ity entrepreneurs in planning and executing the out-
reach efforts by the Office.

(b) IMPROVING INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY FOR
SMALL BUSINESS AND THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND
TRADEMARK OFFICE USERS.—
(1) Website.—Using existing resources, the Director shall create a user-friendly section on the official Web site of the Office to notify the public when a patent case is brought in Federal court and, with respect to each patent at issue in such case, the Director shall include—

(A) information disclosed under subsections (b) and (d) of section 290 of title 35, United States Code, as added by section 4(a) of this Act; and

(B) any other information the Director determines to be relevant.

(2) Format.—In order to promote accessibility for the public, the information described in paragraph (1) shall be searchable by patent number, patent art area, and entity.

SEC. 8. STUDIES ON PATENT TRANSACTIONS, QUALITY, AND EXAMINATION.

(a) Study on Secondary Market Oversight for Patent Transactions to Promote Transparency and Ethical Business Practices.—

(1) Study Required.—The Director, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the heads of other
relevant agencies, and interested parties, shall, using existing resources of the Office, conduct a study—

(A) to develop legislative recommendations to ensure greater transparency and accountability in patent transactions occurring on the secondary market;

(B) to examine the economic impact that the patent secondary market has on the United States;

(C) to examine licensing and other oversight requirements that may be placed on the patent secondary market, including on the participants in such markets, to ensure that the market is a level playing field and that brokers in the market have the requisite expertise and adhere to ethical business practices; and

(D) to examine the requirements placed on other markets.

(2) REPORT ON STUDY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate on the findings and recommendations of the Director from the study required under paragraph (1).
(b) Study on Patents Owned by the United States Government.—

(1) Study Required.—The Director, in consultation with the heads of relevant agencies and interested parties, shall, using existing resources of the Office, conduct a study on patents owned by the United States Government that—

(A) examines how such patents are licensed and sold, and any litigation relating to the licensing or sale of such patents;

(B) provides legislative and administrative recommendations on whether there should be restrictions placed on patents acquired from the United States Government;

(C) examines whether or not each relevant agency maintains adequate records on the patents owned by such agency, specifically whether such agency addresses licensing, assignment, and Government grants for technology related to such patents; and

(D) provides recommendations to ensure that each relevant agency has an adequate point of contact that is responsible for managing the patent portfolio of the agency.
(2) Report on study.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the findings and recommendations of the Director from the study required under paragraph (1).

(c) Study on patent quality and access to the best information during examination.—

(1) GAO study.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall, using existing resources, conduct a study on patent examination at the Office and the technologies available to improve examination and improve patent quality.

(2) Contents of the study.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An examination of patent quality at the Office.

(B) An examination of ways to improve patent quality, specifically through technology, that shall include examining best practices at foreign patent offices and the use of existing off-the-shelf technologies to improve patent examination.
(C) A description of how patents are classified.

(D) An examination of procedures in place to prevent double patenting through filing by applicants in multiple art areas.

(E) An examination of the types of off-the-shelf prior art databases and search software used by foreign patent offices and governments, particularly in Europe and Asia, and whether those databases and search tools could be used by the Office to improve patent examination.

(F) An examination of any other areas the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

(3) REPORT ON STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the findings and recommendations from the study required by this subsection, including recommendations for any changes to laws and regulations that will improve the examination of patent applications and patent quality.

(d) STUDY ON PATENT SMALL CLAIMS COURT.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—
(A) In general.—The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Judicial Center and the United States Patent and Trademark Office, shall, using existing resources, conduct a study to examine the idea of developing a pilot program for patent small claims procedures in certain judicial districts within the existing patent pilot program mandated by Public Law 111–349.

(B) Contents of study.—The study under subparagraph (A) shall examine—

(i) the necessary criteria for using small claims procedures;

(ii) the costs that would be incurred for establishing, maintaining, and operating such a pilot program; and

(iii) the steps that would be taken to ensure that the procedures used in the pilot program are not misused for abusive patent litigation.

(2) Report on study.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall submit a report to the Com-
mittee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate on the findings and recommendations of the Director of the Administrative Office from the study required under paragraph (1).

(e) STUDY ON DEMAND LETTERS.—

(1) STUDY.—The Director, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate agencies, shall, using existing resources, conduct a study of the prevalence of the practice of sending patent demand letters in bad faith and the extent to which that practice may, through fraudulent or deceptive practices, impose a negative impact on the marketplace.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate on the findings and recommendations of the Director from the study required under paragraph (1).

(3) PATENT DEMAND LETTER DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “patent demand letter” means a written communication relating to a patent that states or indicates, directly or indirectly, that
the recipient or anyone affiliated with the recipient
is or may be infringing the patent.

(f) STUDY ON BUSINESS METHOD PATENT QUAL-
ITY.—

(1) GAO STUDY.—The Comptroller General of
the United States shall, using existing resources,
conduct a study on the volume and nature of litiga-
tion involving business method patents.

(2) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—The study required
under paragraph (1) shall focus on examining the
quality of business method patents asserted in suits
alleging patent infringement, and may include an ex-
amination of any other areas that the Comptroller
General determines to be relevant.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1
year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee
on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives
and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate
a report on the findings and recommendations from
the study required by this subsection, including rec-
ommendations for any changes to laws or regula-
tions that the Comptroller General considers appro-
priate on the basis of the study.
(g) Study on Impact of Legislation on Ability of Individuals and Small Businesses to Protect Exclusive Rights to Inventions and Discoveries.—

(1) Study Required.—The Director, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Director of the Federal Judicial Center, the heads of other relevant agencies, and interested parties, shall, using existing resources of the Office, conduct a study to examine the economic impact of sections 3, 4, and 5 of this Act, and any amendments made by such sections, on the ability of individuals and small businesses owned by women, veterans, and minorities to assert, secure, and vindicate the constitutionally guaranteed exclusive right to inventions and discoveries by such individuals and small business.

(2) Report on Study.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the findings and recommendations of the Director from the study required under paragraph (1).
SEC. 9. IMPROVEMENTS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE LEAHY-SMITH AMERICA INVENTS ACT.

(a) Post-Grant Review Amendment.—Section 325(e)(2) of title 35, United States Code is amended by striking “or reasonably could have raised”.

(b) Use of District-Court Claim Construction in Post-Grant and Inter Partes Reviews.—

(1) Inter partes review.—Section 316(a) of title 35, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (12), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(14) providing that for all purposes under this chapter—

“(A) each claim of a patent shall be construed as such claim would be in a civil action to invalidate a patent under section 282(b), including construing each claim of the patent in accordance with the ordinary and customary meaning of such claim as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art and the prosecution history pertaining to the patent; and
“(B) if a court has previously construed the claim or a claim term in a civil action in which the patent owner was a party, the Office shall consider such claim construction.”.

(2) POST-GRANT REVIEW.—Section 326(a) of title 35, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(13) providing that for all purposes under this chapter—

“(A) each claim of a patent shall be construed as such claim would be in a civil action to invalidate a patent under section 282(b), including construing each claim of the patent in accordance with the ordinary and customary meaning of such claim as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art and the prosecution history pertaining to the patent; and

“(B) if a court has previously construed the claim or a claim term in a civil action in
which the patent owner was a party, the Office shall consider such claim construction.”.

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 18(a)(1)(A) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112–29; 126 Stat. 329; 35 U.S.C. 321 note) is amended by striking “Section 321(e)” and inserting “Sections 321(e) and 326(a)(13)”.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect upon the expiration of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to any proceeding under chapter 31 or 32 of title 35, United States Code, as the case may be, for which the petition for review is filed on or after such effective date.

(c) CODIFICATION OF THE DOUBLE-PATENTING DOCTRINE FOR FIRST-INVENTOR-TO-FILE PATENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Chapter 10 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§106. Prior art in cases of double patenting

“A claimed invention of a patent issued under section 151 (referred to as the ‘first patent’) that is not prior art to a claimed invention of another patent (referred to as
the ‘second patent’) shall be considered prior art to the claimed invention of the second patent for the purpose of determining the nonobviousness of the claimed invention of the second patent under section 103 if—

“(1) the claimed invention of the first patent was effectively filed under section 102(d) on or before the effective filing date of the claimed invention of the second patent;

“(2) either—

“(A) the first patent and second patent name the same individual or individuals as the inventor; or

“(B) the claimed invention of the first patent would constitute prior art to the claimed invention of the second patent under section 102(a)(2) if an exception under section 102(b)(2) were deemed to be inapplicable and the claimed invention of the first patent was, or were deemed to be, effectively filed under section 102(d) before the effective filing date of the claimed invention of the second patent; and

“(3) the patentee of the second patent has not disclaimed the rights to enforce the second patent independently from, and beyond the statutory term of, the first patent.”.
(2) Regulations.—The Director shall promul-
gate regulations setting forth the form and content
of any disclaimer required for a patent to be issued
in compliance with section 106 of title 35, United
States Code, as added by paragraph (1). Such regu-
lations shall apply to any disclaimer filed after a
patent has issued. A disclaimer, when filed, shall be
considered for the purpose of determining the valid-
ity of the patent under section 106 of title 35,
United States Code.

(3) Conforming Amendment.—The table of
sections for chapter 10 of title 35, United States
Code, is amended by adding at the end the following
new item:

“106. Prior art in cases of double patenting.”.

(4) Exclusive Rule.—A patent subject to sec-
tion 106 of title 35, United States Code, as added
by paragraph (1), shall not be held invalid on any
nonstatutory, double-patenting ground based on a
patent described in section 3(n)(1) of the Leahy-
Smith America Invents Act (35 U.S.C. 100 note).

(5) Effective Date.—The amendments made
by this subsection shall take effect upon the expira-
tion of the 1-year period beginning on the date of
the enactment of this Act and shall apply to a pat-
ent or patent application only if both the first and
second patents described in section 106 of title 35, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), are patents or patent applications that are described in section 3(n)(1) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (35 U.S.C. 100 note).

(d) PTO PATENT REVIEWS.—

(1) CLARIFICATION.—

(A) SCOPE OF PRIOR ART.—Section 18(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (35 U.S.C. 321 note) is amended by striking “section 102(a)” and inserting “subsection (a) or (e) of section 102”.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to any proceeding pending on, or filed on or after, such date of enactment.

(2) AUTHORITY TO WAIVE FEE.—Subject to available resources, the Director may waive payment of a filing fee for a transitional proceeding described under section 18(a) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (35 U.S.C. 321 note).

(e) CLARIFICATION OF LIMITS ON PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT.—
(1) **Amendments.**—Section 154(b)(1)(B) of title 35, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “not including—” and inserting “the term of the patent shall be extended 1 day for each day after the end of that 3-year period until the patent is issued, not including—”;

(B) in clause (i), by striking “consumed by continued examination of the application requested by the applicant” and inserting “consumed after continued examination of the application is requested by the applicant”;  

(C) in clause (iii), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a period; and

(D) by striking the matter following clause (iii).

(2) **Effective Date.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply to any patent application that is pending on, or filed on or after, such date of enactment.

(f) **Clarification of Jurisdiction.**—

(1) **In General.**—The Federal interest in preventing inconsistent final judicial determinations as to the legal force or effect of the claims in a patent
presents a substantial Federal issue that is important to the Federal system as a whole.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1)—

(A) shall apply to all cases filed on or after, or pending on, the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) shall not apply to a case in which a Federal court has issued a ruling on whether the case or a claim arises under any Act of Congress relating to patents or plant variety protection before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) PATENT PILOT PROGRAM IN CERTAIN DISTRICT COURTS DURATION.—

(1) DURATION.—Section 1(c) of Public Law 111–349 (124 Stat. 3674; 28 U.S.C. 137 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) DURATION.—The program established under subsection (a) shall be maintained using existing resources, and shall terminate 20 years after the end of the 6-month period described in subsection (b).”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(h) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—
(1) Novelty.—

(A) Amendment.—Section 102(b)(1)(A) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking “the inventor or joint inventor or by another” and inserting “the inventor or a joint inventor or another”.

(B) Effective date.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall be effective as if included in the amendment made by section 3(b)(1) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112–29).

(2) Inventor’s Oath or Declaration.—

(A) Amendment.—The second sentence of section 115(a) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking “shall execute” and inserting “may be required to execute”.

(B) Effective date.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall be effective as if included in the amendment made by section 4(a)(1) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112–29).

(3) Assignee Filers.—

(A) Benefit of earlier filing date; right of priority.—Section 119(e)(1) of title 35, United States Code, is amended, in the first
sentence, by striking “by an inventor or inventors named” and inserting “that names the inventor or a joint inventor”.

(B) Benefit of earlier filing date in the United States.—Section 120 of title 35, United States Code, is amended, in the first sentence, by striking “names an inventor or joint inventor” and inserting “names the inventor or a joint inventor”.

(C) Effective date.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to any patent application, and any patent issuing from such application, that is filed on or after September 16, 2012.

(4) Derived patents.—

(A) Amendment.—Section 291(b) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking “or joint inventor” and inserting “or a joint inventor”.

(B) Effective date.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall be effective as if included in the amendment made by section 3(h)(1) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112–29).
(5) SPECIFICATION.—Notwithstanding section 4(e) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112–29; 125 Stat. 297), the amendments made by subsections (c) and (d) of section 4 of such Act shall apply to any proceeding or matter that is pending on, or filed on or after, the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) TIME LIMIT FOR COMMENCING MISCONDUCT PROCEEDINGS.—

(A) AMENDMENT.—The fourth sentence of section 32 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking “1 year” and inserting “18 months”.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this paragraph shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to any action in which the Office files a complaint on or after such date of enactment.

(7) PATENT OWNER RESPONSE.—

(A) CONDUCT OF INTER PARTES REVIEW.—Paragraph (8) of section 316(a) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking “the petition under section 313” and inserting “the petition under section 311”.
(B) CONDUCT OF POST-GRANT REVIEW.—

Paragraph (8) of section 326(a) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking “the petition under section 323” and inserting “the petition under section 321”.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(8) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS.—

(A) AMENDMENTS.—Section 202(b) of the Patent Law Treaties Implementation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–211; 126 Stat. 1536) is amended—

(i) by striking paragraph (7); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subparagraph (A) shall be effective as if included in title II of the Patent Law Treaties Implementation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–21).

SEC. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall take effect on the date of the enact-
ment of this Act, and shall apply to any patent issued, or any action filed, on or after that date.

Passed the House of Representatives December 5, 2013.

Attest:

Clerk.
AN ACT

To amend title 35, United States Code, and the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act to make improvements and technical corrections, and for other purposes.

1ST SESSION
113TH CONGRESS
H. R. 3309