Council for Innovation Promotion

C4IP®

The Congressional Innovation Scorecard

Third Edition

April 2026

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Who We Are

The Council for Innovation Promotion is a bipartisan coalition dedicated to promoting strong and effective intellectual property rights that are necessary for innovation, increased economic competitiveness, and improved lives everywhere.

What We Believe

- **Intellectual Property Enables Creators to Improve the Human Condition.** Copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and patents underpin the innovations responsible for saving and improving millions of lives. They foster the development of cutting-edge technologies like 3D bioprinting, wearable devices and sensors, and even firefighting drones.
- **IP Fosters Economic Growth.** IP-intensive sectors, from high-tech manufacturing to life sciences, employ 45 million Americans and account for over one-third of total U.S. GDP.
- **IP Protections Tackle Global Challenges.** Strong patent protections facilitate pioneering discoveries that address today's energy, climate change, and public health concerns.
- **IP Rights Drive High-Value Industries.** Strong IP rights, from copyrights and trademarks to standard essential patents and trade secrets, incentivize the development of creative works and standardized technologies that fuel the economy and benefit the general public.

The Honorable Andrei Iancu
Co-Chair

The Honorable David Kappos
Co-Chair

Judge Paul Michel (Ret.)
Board Member

Judge Kathleen O'Malley (Ret.)
Board Member

The Honorable Gary Locke
Board Member

The Honorable Lamar Smith
Board Member

Frank Cullen
Executive Director

Executive Summary

The importance of innovation to the American people, our national security, and the continued growth of our economy cannot be overstated. Throughout our history, innovation has been a key driver of our economic development and social progress. Today, the United States is the leading source of innovation across virtually all major technological fields. But a strong innovation-based economy cannot exist without a strong intellectual property (IP) rights system, both now and in the future. In this sense, our national IP system is America's 401(K) program — the vehicle we use as a nation to invest in our country's future. Consequently, nurturing our national IP system is critical to ensuring future prosperity, peace, and security, a job that falls in great part on our nation's lawmakers.

"A strong innovation-based economy cannot exist without a strong intellectual property (IP) rights system, both now and in the future."

Project rationale

First released in 2024, the Congressional Innovation Scorecard assesses and rates how the U.S. Congress as a whole — and its individual members (senators and representatives) — support and strengthen a robust national IP system through their political, legislative, and policy activities. This system drives innovation and creative output, boosts economic competitiveness, and improves lives everywhere.

The Scorecard evaluates Congress across three dimensions: political, legislative, and policy activity. It assesses both current congressional activity and current members' relevant past activity across four congresses:

- Session one, the 119th Congress;
- the 118th Congress;
- the 117th Congress; and
- the 116th Congress.

While the Scorecard incorporates past activity, it places greater emphasis on the 118th and 119th Congresses. Under the scoring methodology, activity in these congresses carries more statistical weight than results from the preceding congresses.

Key findings

Key finding 1: The U.S. Congress as a whole is still failing to engage fully and effectively on national IP issues – close to two-thirds of all members included received a Scorecard grade of 'C' or lower.

Of the 531 members of Congress included in the Scorecard, 343 – 65% – received a Scorecard grade of 'C' or lower. Comparing the results of members included in the second edition of the Scorecard with their performance this year, most members' Scorecard grades remained unchanged or even decreased. As the last two editions of the Scorecard demonstrated, **a clear majority of Congress still shows only a limited interest in promoting positive IP bills and policy.**

> "A clear majority of Congress still shows only a limited interest in promoting positive IP bills and policy."

Key finding 2: Despite Congress' overall weak performance, a growing group of members in both chambers is constructively and productively engaging in roll call votes, bill sponsorship, and relevant positive public statements and interventions on IP, helping drive national IP policy in a positive direction.

The Senate continues to have a core group of what can be described as national leaders of innovation. As in previous Scorecard editions, Senators Chris Coons (D-DE) and Thom Tillis (R-NC) continued to push national IP policy forward in 2025. Both senators again achieved the highest possible alphabetical grade of an 'A+,' showing their continued national leadership on IP issues. More importantly, their numerical score is substantively higher than any other member of Congress, having outscored the rest of the sample by a significant magnitude and multiple. In a positive development this year, two new senators can be added to that chamber's list of innovation leaders, Senators Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) and Mazie Hirono (D-HI), who both achieved an 'A+' grade.

In a notable development, this year's Scorecard shows the House is now also developing a core group of members who are emerging as national leaders of innovation. Representatives Nathaniel Moran (R-TX) and Deborah Ross (D-NC) stand out, with both earning a Scorecard grade of 'A+.' Just below these members is a growing group of senators and representatives who, through their legislative and non-legislative congressional activity, are working on pro-IP policies. In the Senate, this includes Senators Tom Cotton (R-AR), Rick Scott (R-FL), Todd Young (R-IN), Bill Cassidy (R-LA), Ted Budd (R-NC), and Adam Schiff (D-CA). In the House, this includes Representatives Kevin Kiley (I-CA), Scott Peters (D-CA), Hank Johnson (D-GA), and Madeleine Dean (D-PA).

Key finding 3: Congress is moving in different directions on different IP rights – positive on copyrights and negative on patent rights.

A new feature developed for this year's Scorecard is an assessment isolating Congress' performance in relation to individual IP rights, specifically patent rights and copyrights. The purpose of this exercise is to better understand and gauge Congress' engagement on just these two IP rights exclusively. Overall, there is a significant discrepancy between the assessed potential impact of bills and resolutions introduced in session one of the 119th Congress – and included and benchmarked in this year's Scorecard – affecting patent rights and copyrights. Almost 60% of the patent-related bills included in the Scorecard (18 out of 31) were viewed as likely having a ***negative*** impact on our national IP system if enacted. Conversely, almost three-quarters of the copyright-related bills (18 out of 25) were viewed as likely having a ***positive*** impact on our national IP system if enacted. The conclusion is that Congress as a whole – at least so far in the 119th Congress – is far less supportive of positive new legislation relating to patent rights than copyrights. Given the importance of strong and clear patent rights to our national innovation system, this imbalance must be addressed.

> "Congress... is far less supportive of positive new legislation relating to patent rights than copyrights."

Innovating for Today and the Future – the Importance of IP Rights and Incentives to the U.S. Economy and Global Leadership

"[Patent laws] added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius, in the discovery and production of new and useful things."

– President Abraham Lincoln[1]

The importance of innovation to the American people, our national security, and the continued growth of our economy cannot be overstated. As President Lincoln rightly pointed out, throughout our history, innovation has been a key driver of our country's prosperity. Today, the United States is a leading source of innovation across many major technological fields. Indeed, a few headline indicators show the expanse and breadth of American innovation.

"The importance of innovation to the American people, our national security, and the continued growth of our economy cannot be overstated."

To begin with, there are the resources required for fueling innovation. Over the last 25 years, the United States has been one of the largest spenders on research and development (R&D) in the world. The latest available figures from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) show that, when adjusted for purchasing power parity and inflation, U.S. gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) surpassed $1 trillion in 2024.[2] Similarly, the United States has historically been the greatest source of international patent applications, with a total of over 1.2 million international Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) applications filed by U.S. inventors between 2000 and 2022; this is more than the EU and Korea combined for the same time period.[3] Finally, the United States is also by far the biggest exporter of knowledge-based assets in the world, with American rightsholders receiving over $169 billion in receipts for the

"Over the last 25 years, the United States has been one of the largest spenders on research and development (R&D) in the world."

1 Lincoln, A. (1953). Second lecture on discoveries and inventions. In R. P. Basler (Ed.), *Collected works of Abraham Lincoln* (Vol. 3, p. 363). Rutgers University Press. https://quod.lib.umich.edu/l/lincoln/lincoln3/1:87?rgn=div1;view=fulltext

2 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2026, March). *OECD overall R&D growth stable; government R&D budgets decline and reorient towards defence.* https://www.oecd.org/en/data/insights/statistical-releases/2026/03/oecd-overall-rd-growth-stable-government-rd-budgets-decline-and-reorient-towards-defence.html

3 National Science Board. (2024). *Science and engineering indicators 2024: The state of U.S. science and engineering* (NSB-2024-3). National Science Foundation. https://ncses.nsf.gov/pubs/nsb20243

use of their IP in 2024, the latest available year.[4] This is more than the three next-largest exporting economies, the Netherlands, Japan, and the UK, combined, and more than sixteen times China's receipts.

Yet, as impressive as these headline figures are, digging a little deeper into this and related data reveals that, in several critical areas, U.S. innovation is at risk of falling behind. For example, while overall aggregate levels of R&D expenditure remain world-leading, when adjusted and examined as a percentage of GDP, the United States is no longer the global leader. In fact, for the latest available year (2026) gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP in the United States was 3.44%; below the rates of Israel (6.76%), South Korea (5.13%), Taiwan (4.10%), Japan (3.62%), and Sweden (3.56%), as well as roughly comparable to Belgium (3.36%) and Austria (3.26%).[5] Furthermore, when accounting for differences in purchasing power parity and inflation, China surpassed the United States in GERD in 2024, signaling intensifying competition for global R&D leadership and an inability for the United States to be complacent in this race.[6]

Similarly, since 2019, inventors from China have filed more PCT patent applications than American innovators.[7] [8] And with respect to knowledge and commercial outputs, in 2012 the United States was roughly on par with China in the value of KTI (knowledge- and technology-intensive industries) manufacturing at 20% and 22% of global output, respectively; today the value of Chinese output is more than double that of the United States at $2.4 trillion versus $1 trillion.[9]

Enabling innovation through IP reform – a congressional prerogative

As noted in previous editions of the Scorecard, America's national IP environment, and the IP incentives and rights that have historically powered the innovation engine of our economy, face many fundamental challenges. Most notably, since the Supreme Court decisions in the *Bilski, Myriad, Mayo,* and *Alice* cases, there has been a high and sustained level of uncertainty as to what constitutes patentable subject matter. Since 2014, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has issued and updated patent examination guidelines with significant frequency. District and appellate court decisions on this issue have also been inconsistent. The net result

4 World Bank. (2024). *World development indicators: Charges for the use of intellectual property, receipts (BoP, current US$).* https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.ROYL.CD

5 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2026, March). *Gross domestic expenditures on R&D as a percentage of GDP [Data set]. In Main Science and Technology Indicators.* https://www.oecd.org/en/data/datasets/main-science-and-technology-indicators.html

6 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2026, March). *OECD overall R&D growth stable; government R&D budgets decline and reorient towards defence.* https://www.oecd.org/en/data/insights/statistical-releases/2026/03/oecd-overall-rd-growth-stable-government-rd-budgets-decline-and-reorient-towards-defence.html

7 World Intellectual Property Organization. (2023). *PCT yearly review 2023.* https://doi.org/10.34667/tind.48061

8 World Intellectual Property Organization. (2024). *PCT yearly review 2024.* https://doi.org/10.34667/tind.49533

9 National Science Board. (2024). *Science and engineering indicators 2024: The state of U.S. science and engineering* (NSB-2024-3). National Science Foundation. https://ncses.nsf.gov/pubs/nsb20243

is that inventors and creators are left without a clear sense of how decisions on patent eligibility will be made or, when granted patents are subsequently challenged, which patent claims will be upheld. In addition, since the Supreme Court's *eBay* decision, it has been nearly impossible for patent owners to obtain injunctive relief if their patents are found to be valid and infringed. Similarly, in an effort to provide a more cost-effective, efficient alternative to judicial proceedings, the 2011 Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (AIA) introduced new post-grant opposition and inter partes review (IPR) proceedings. Despite these laudable intentions, the new administrative proceedings have resulted in a sustained level of uncertainty and unpredictability for many patent owners. This has been especially the case with IPRs, which occur before the specialized Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) within the USPTO, often many years after issuance.

In addition, when it comes to the protection of copyrighted material or goods and services protected by trademarks or design rights, innovators and creators today face many critical challenges, including infringement and outright theft, especially in the growing online environment. The protection of confidential business information and trade secrets also faces many new threats with the proliferation of digital technologies, information, and access points, all of which make protecting proprietary information much more difficult.

These challenges to our national IP system are not confined to our domestic economy. More broadly, this is also an issue about our international economic competitiveness and national security. As noted above, economies around the world are growing their capacity to innovate, and in many important areas, the United States is not as dominant as it once was.

"These challenges to our national IP system are not confined to our domestic economy. More broadly, this is also an issue about our international economic competitiveness and national security."

The emergence of China is the most obvious example. A generation ago, the Chinese economy consisted largely of basic manufacturing and industry. Today, China is leading the way in the research and development of many emerging technologies. For instance, a 2023 study by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) (then funded by the U.S. State Department) found that China led the world in 37 out of 44 of the tracked technologies and had become the "world's leading science and technology superpower" across a "a range of crucial technology fields spanning defence, space, robotics, energy, the environment, biotechnology, artificial intelligence (AI), advanced materials and key quantum technology areas."[10] In 2025, ASPI published updated data showing China leads in 66 of 74 tracked technologies.[11]

10 Gaida, J., Wong-Leung, J., Robin, S., & Cave, D.(2023, February). *ASPI's critical technology tracker: The global race for future power.* Australian Strategic Policy Institute. https://www.aspi.org.au/report/critical-technology-tracker/

11 Wong-Leung, J., Robin, S., & Cohen, L. *ASPI's Critical Technology Tracker: 2025 updates and 10 new technologies.* Australian Strategic Policy Institute. https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/aspis-critical-technology-tracker-2025-updates-and-10-new-technologies/

Indeed, looking at AI innovation, China is already ahead of the United States in many ways. For instance, in 2024, the National Science Board noted how Chinese applicants, over the last few years, have substantially outpaced American ones in rates of international patent grants in AI-related inventions.[12] In 2022, China granted 40,000 international patents, compared with 9,000 in the United States. Similarly, in the field of scientific publications relating to AI, Chinese researchers have also outpaced U.S. scientists. From 2003 to 2022, Chinese authors published 274,000 research articles relating to AI compared with 134,000 by U.S.-based authors.[13] Granted, neither the volume of patents granted nor the number of scientific publications considers the quality, impact, or value of each patent or publication in question. In this sense, sheer volume does not in itself necessarily translate into real-world innovation. Nevertheless, it is a noteworthy trend that American legislators and policymakers should be concerned with.

The bottom line is that without a strong and predictable national IP system, the United States will simply be unable to continue producing the world-leading innovation that has powered our economy and society for decades. But as the findings of the past two Congressional Innovation Scorecards made clear, **there is a disconnect between the need for deep and meaningful policy reform of our national IP system and the extent to which one of our most important public institutions, the U.S. Congress, engages with these issues. Simply put, the U.S. Congress and its members are not as actively engaged on IP issues as they should be.**

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A new Congress, but the same old IP story? Session one of the 119th Congress

Just like the 118th Congress, session one of the 119th Congress has been characterized by a significant amount of IP-related activity, with almost 140 IP-related bills and resolutions introduced. However, to some extent, this activity is simply a repeat of the work in previous sessions, as versions of many of these bills and resolutions were discussed and considered in previous congresses, including in the 118th.

Table 1 below provides a list of the IP-related bills and resolutions introduced in session one of the 119th Congress, as included and benchmarked in this year's Scorecard.

12 National Science Board. (2024). *Science and engineering indicators 2024: The state of U.S. science and engineering* (NSB-2024-3). National Science Foundation. https://ncses.nsf.gov/pubs/nsb20243

13 National Science Board. (2024). *Science and engineering indicators 2024: The state of U.S. science and engineering* (NSB-2024-3). National Science Foundation. https://ncses.nsf.gov/pubs/nsb20243

Table 1: IP-Related Bills and Resolutions Introduced, Session One, 119th Congress

Bill Number	Bill Title
H.R.1049	Transparency in Reporting of Adversarial Contributions to Education Act
H.R.1122	China Technology Transfer Control Act of 2025
H.R.1229	United States-Israel Defense Partnership Act of 2025
H.R.1455	ITS Codification Act
H.R.1468	Protect America's Innovation and Economic Security from CCP Act of 2025
H.R.1486	Economic Espionage Prevention Act
H.R.1548	Leveling the Playing Field 2.0 Act
H.R.1574	RESTORE Patent Rights Act of 2025
H.R.1679	Global Investment in American Jobs Act of 2025
H.R.1768	Lower Costs for Everyday Americans Act
H.R.1863	Royalty Transparency Act
H.R.1886	Affordable College Textbook Act
H.R.1920	FARMLAND Act of 2025
H.R.2019	TLDR Act
H.R.2085	Mental Health Research Accelerator Act of 2025
H.R.2213	Medical Supply Chain Resiliency Act
H.R.2321	United States Leadership in Immersive Technology Act of 2025
H.R.2370	Taiwan Travel and Tourism Coordination Act
H.R.2770	TAME Extreme Weather and Wildfires Act
H.R.2794	NO FAKES Act of 2025
H.R.2998	Secure E-Waste Export and Recycling Act
H.R.3069	Medicare for All Act
H.R.3077	Agriculture Resilience Act of 2025
H.R.3151	SHIPS for America Act of 2025
H.R.3152	Patent Eligibility Restoration Act of 2025
H.R.3160	PREVAIL Act

Bill Number	Bill Title
H.R.3162	Affordable and Safe Prescription Drug Importation Act of 2025
H.R.3209	App Store Freedom Act
H.R.3239	Research Advancing to Market Production for Innovators Act
H.R.3269	ETHIC Act
H.R.3434	Protecting AI and Cloud Competition in Defense Act of 2025
H.R.3525	Regulatory Accountability Act
H.R.3539	Leadership in CET Act
H.R.3546	Prescription Drug Price Relief Act of 2025
H.R.3562	DEFIANCE Act of 2025
H.R.3664	PAID Act
H.R.3816	Weather Act Reauthorization Act of 2025
H.R.3838	Streamlining Procurement for Effective Execution and Delivery and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026
H.R.4009	Pro Codes Act
H.R.4017	American Royalties Too Act of 2025
H.R.4072	Pro Codes Act
H.R.4081	Foreign Adversary Federal Offense Act of 2025
H.R.4155	American Agricultural Security Research Act of 2025
H.R.4278	Protect U.S. Companies from Foreign Regulatory Taxation Act
H.R.453	Religious Insignia on Dog Tags Act
H.R.4570	Interagency Patent Coordination and Improvement Act of 2025
H.R.4777	INNOVATE Act
H.R.4812	To direct the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate certain elements regarding depot-level maintenance coordination in at least one multinational exercise conducted in the area of operations of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, and for other purposes.
H.R.488	Combating Cartels on Social Media Act of 2025
H.R.5039	Wheelchair Right to Repair Act
H.R.5079	Widespread Information Management for the Welfare of Infrastructure and Government Act

Bill Number	Bill Title
H.R.5626	Taiwan and American Space Assistance Act of 2025
H.R.5764	AI for Main Street Act
H.R.5811	Restoring America's Leadership in Innovation Act of 2025
H.R.5857	FARM Act
H.R.620	FARM Act
H.R.661	MIRACLE Medical Technology Act of 2025
H.R.6612	Defense Civilian Faculty Copyright Act of 2025
H.R.673	ICE Security Reform Act of 2025
H.R.694	Restoring Trade Fairness Act
H.R.708	SHIELD Against CCP Act
H.R.7094	No Aid for Russian Energy Act
H.R.735	United States Reciprocal Trade Act
H.R.761	HITS Act
H.R.791	Foreign Anti-Digital Piracy Act
H.R.802	STAR Act of 2025
H.R.843	Prompt Approval of Safe Generic Drugs Act
H.R.861	American Music Fairness Act of 2025
H.R.890	Stopping Pharma's Ripoffs and Drug Savings For All Act
H.R.953	United States Trade Leadership in the Indo-Pacific Act
H.Res.243	Expressing support for designating Iranian American Heritage Month.
H.Res.306	Recognizing the 60th anniversary of Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.
H.Res.359	Supporting the mission and goals of National Fentanyl Awareness Day in 2025, including increasing individual and public awareness of the impact of fake or counterfeit fentanyl pills on families and young people.
H.Res.629	Honoring the life of Dr. Paul Farmer by recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to adopt a 21st-century global health solidarity strategy and take actions to address past and ongoing harms that undermine the health and well-being of people around the world.
S.1041	Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act
S.1096	Preserve Access to Affordable Generics and Biosimilars Act

Bill Number	Bill Title
S.1097	Interagency Patent Coordination and Improvement Act of 2025
S.1106	United States Leadership in Immersive Technology Act of 2025
S.1185	FIGHTING for America Act of 2025
S.1291	CLEAN FTZ Act of 2025
S.1367	NO FAKES Act of 2025
S.1378	TAME Extreme Weather and Wildfires Act
S.1396	Content Origin Protection and Integrity from Edited and Deepfaked Media Act of 2025
S.150	Combating Cartels on Social Media Act of 2025
S.1507	Agriculture Resilience Act of 2025
S.1541	SHIPS for America Act of 2025
S.1546	Patent Eligibility Restoration Act of 2025
S.1553	PREVAIL Act
S.1625	SHIELD Against CCP Act
S.1638	Protection Against Foreign Adversarial Artificial Intelligence Act of 2025
S.1660	Research Advancing to Market Production for Innovators Act
S.1708	Regulatory Accountability Act
S.1746	Quantum LEAP Act of 2025
S.1775	Protecting AI and Cloud Competition in Defense Act of 2025
S.1778	Countering Chinese Espionage Reporting Act
S.179	FARM Act
S.1818	Prescription Drug Price Relief Act of 2025
S.1833	Leadership in CET Act
S.1837	DEFIANCE Act of 2025
S.1898	ORBITS Act of 2025
S.194	HITS Act
S.1978	Defense Technology Hubs Act of 2025
S.2031	Workforce Mobility Act of 2025

Bill Number	Bill Title
S.2153	Open App Markets Act
S.2214	Future of Defense Manufacturing Act of 2025
S.2276	ETHIC Act
S.2345	Short on Competition Act
S.2367	AI Accountability and Personal Data Protection Act
S.245	Insure Cybersecurity Act of 2025
S.2455	TRAIN Act
S.2506	SkyFoundry Act of 2025
S.2509	Transparency in Reporting of Adversarial Contributions to Education Act
S.2563	Global Investment in American Jobs Act of 2025
S.2586	MARA Act of 2025
S.2598	Forest Bioeconomy Act
S.2620	REMEDY Act
S.2658	Medication Affordability and Patent Integrity Act
S.2950	Scam Compound Accountability and Mobilization Act
S.326	American Music Fairness Act
S.330	CCP IP Act
S.554	United States-Israel Defense Partnership Act of 2025
S.672	Protect America's Innovation and Economic Security from CCP Act of 2025
S.691	Leveling the Playing Field 2.0 Act
S.708	RESTORE Patent Rights Act of 2025
S.733	Taiwan Travel and Tourism Coordination Act
S.740	Affordable College Textbook Act
S.789	Critical Minerals Security Act of 2025
S.853	INNOVATE Act
S.855	Royalty Transparency Act
S.886	FARMLAND Act of 2025

Bill Number	Bill Title
S.891	Bipartisan Health Care Act
S.915	TLDR Act
S.933	NASA Transition Authorization Act of 2025
S.998	Medical Supply Chain Resiliency Act
S.Res.186	A resolution supporting the mission and goals of National Fentanyl Awareness Day in 2025, including increasing individual and public awareness of the impact of fake or counterfeit fentanyl pills on families and young people.
S.Res.314	A resolution recognizing the importance of trademarks in the economy and the role of trademarks in protecting consumer safety, by designating the month of July as "National Anti-Counterfeiting and Consumer Education and Awareness Month".
S.Res.358	A resolution honoring the life of Dr. Paul Farmer by recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to adopt a 21st century global health solidarity strategy and take actions to address past and ongoing harms that undermine the health and well-being of people around the world.

While all the bills listed above would have an impact – positive or negative – on the U.S. national IP environment, a handful would be highly consequential. If enacted, these bills have the potential to deliver significant and meaningful improvements to our national IP environment, addressing some of the most long-standing and difficult IP challenges facing the country. Conversely, many proposed bills would cause significant harm to our national IP environment and the innovation and economic activity it stimulates.

On the positive side, several bills stand out.

As noted in previous editions of the Scorecard, the **Patent Eligibility Restoration Act (PERA)** (S.1546 and H.R.3152) marks a significant breakthrough on the legislative front to address many of the long-standing areas of concern and uncertainty over what constitutes patent-eligible subject matter. As mentioned above, since the Supreme Court decisions in a handful of precedent-setting cases over the last two decades, there has been a high and sustained level of uncertainty as to what is eligible for patenting. Inventors have been left without a clear sense of how USPTO decisions on patent eligibility will be made, given the changes in time over USPTO guidance, or, when granted patents are subsequently challenged or reviewed either through the courts, the ITC, or in post grant review proceedings (PGRs) at the USPTO, which patent claims will be upheld.

"The Patent Eligibility Restoration Act (PERA) (S.1546 and H.R.3152) marks a significant breakthrough on the legislative front to address many of the long-standing areas of concern and uncertainty over what constitutes patent-eligible subject matter."

Similarly, the **Promoting and Respecting Economically Vital American Innovation Leadership (PREVAIL) Act** (S.1553 and H.R.3160) would address much of the uncertainty and unpredictability caused by IPRs and PGRs at the PTAB.

"The Promoting and Respecting Economically Vital American Innovation Leadership (PREVAIL) Act (S.1553 and H.R.3160) would address much of the uncertainty and unpredictability caused by IPRs and PGRs at the PTAB."

Finally, the **Realizing Engineering, Science, and Technology Opportunities by Restoring Exclusive (RESTORE) Patent Rights Act** (S.708 and H.R.1574) seeks to address the difficulty rightsholders have had since the 2006 Supreme Court decision in *eBay v. MercExchange* in getting permanent injunctions in infringement proceedings.

"The Realizing Engineering, Science, and Technology Opportunities by Restoring Exclusive (RESTORE) Patent Rights Act (S.708 and H.R.1574) seeks to address the difficulty rightsholders have had since the 2006 Supreme Court decision in *eBay v. MercExchange* in getting permanent injunctions in infringement proceedings."

Other examples of bills that could have a positive impact on the national IP environment, and that were introduced in session one of the 119th Congress, include: the American Music Fairness Act (S.326 and H.R.861); the Copyright Labeling and Ethical AI Reporting (CLEAR) Act (S.3813); the Nurture Originals, Foster Art, and Keep Entertainment Safe (NO FAKES) Act (S.1367 and H.R.2794); and the Foreign Anti-Digital Piracy Act (FADPA) (H.R.791).

On the other end of the spectrum, session one of the 119th Congress also saw several bills introduced that would negatively affect the national IP environment and curtail existing rights. Examples of such legislative proposals include: the Medication Affordability and Patent Integrity Act (S.2658); the Eliminating Thickets to Increase Competition (ETHIC) Act (S.2276); the Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act (S.1041); the Bipartisan Health Care Act (S.891); the Medicare for All Act (H.R.3069); the Medication Affordability and Patent Integrity Act (S.2658); the Prescription Drug Price Relief Act of 2025 (S.1818 and H.R.3546); the Stopping Pharma's Ripoffs and Drug Savings For All Act (H.R.890); the Lower Costs for Everyday Americans Act (H.R.1768); the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years (REMEDY) Act (S.2620); the Short on Competition Act (S.2345); and the Workforce Mobility Act of 2025 (S.2031).

Many of these proposed bills relate to medicines and medical treatments. This marks a continued trend of lawmakers putting forth legislative proposals that not only discriminate and selectively target the life sciences sector, but also embrace a fundamentally anti-IP and

anti-innovation logic that purports the false narrative that the restriction of IP rights will lead to lower prices and greater access to a given product, in this case, medicines and medical treatments. This is a grave mistake and undermines not only our economy but also what is a strategic asset: The U.S. research-based biopharmaceutical industry is the most advanced and competitive in the world and has, for decades, provided cutting-edge breakthroughs that improve health treatment for patients globally, delivering a steady stream of new drugs and health technologies with thousands of new medicines currently in development. In fact, the 2025 *Annual Membership Survey* from the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA) shows that American research-based biopharmaceutical firms spent an estimated $75.9 billion in 2024 on R&D domestically, and over $104 billion globally.[14] As mentioned, this leadership in global biopharmaceutical research and manufacturing also translates into large economic dividends, with millions of Americans working in the biopharmaceutical industry.[15]

> **"This marks a continued trend of lawmakers putting forth legislative proposals that not only discriminate and selectively target the life sciences sector, but also embrace a fundamentally anti-IP and anti-innovation logic…"**

It has been clear for many years that American taxpayers and patients are concerned with the cost of prescription medicines and wish their elected representatives to take appropriate action. However, the cost of medicines and new medical technologies is a complex subject that does not lend itself to generalization. It involves many different factors, such as health system infrastructure, health financing, and how the American health system itself is organized, financed, and accessed by patients. Within this cost equation, the protection of IP plays almost no part. Instead of achieving the goal of lowering costs, proposals that undermine the incentives that make life sciences R&D and investment possible risk the very model of innovation that, since the mid-1980s, has provided Americans with new and better health technologies and medicines.

14 Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America. (2025, July). *2025 PhRMA annual membership survey.* https://phrma.org/resources/2025-phrma-annual-membership-survey

15 TEConomy Partners, LLC. (2024, May). *The economic impact of the U.S. biopharmaceutical industry: 2022 national and state estimates.* Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America. https://cdn.aglty.io/phrma/policy-issues/research-ecosystem/economy/The-Econ-Impact-of-US-Biopharma-Industry-2024-Report.pdf

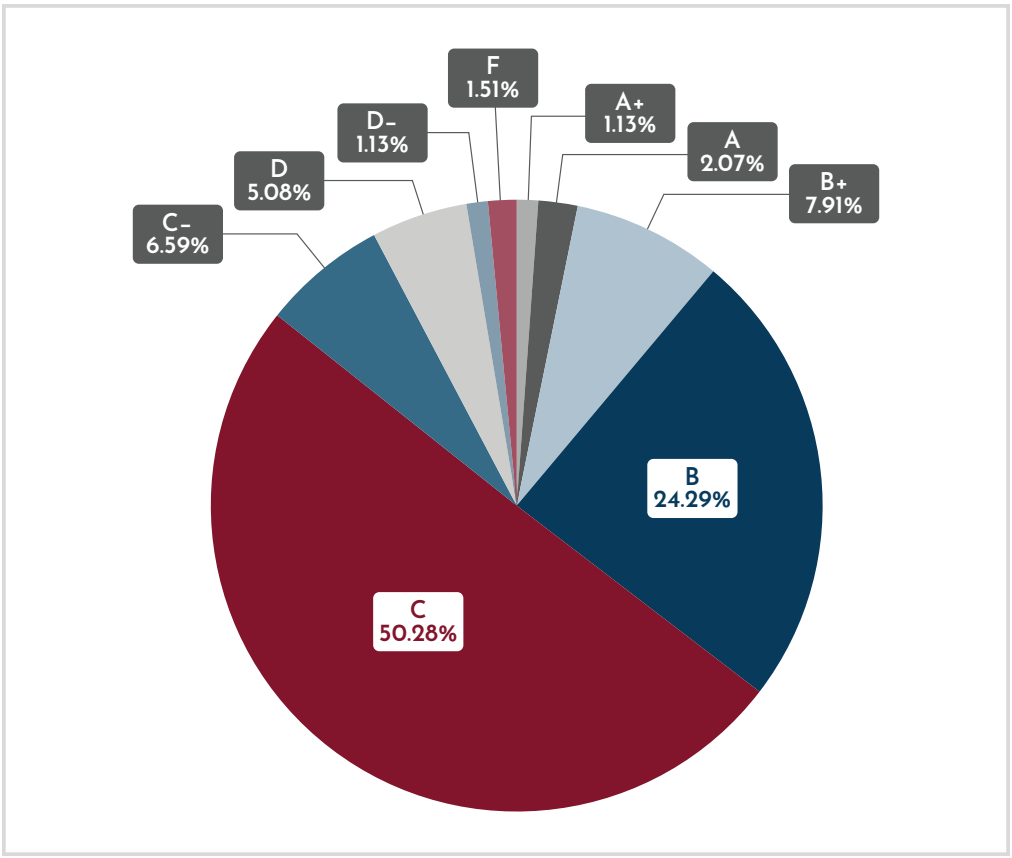
The Congressional Innovation Scorecard (Third Edition) – Overall Scorecard Results

Good or bad? Evaluating Congress' performance on the Scorecard

How did members of Congress do on the third edition of the Scorecard? Has Congress improved its performance from last year in relation to pro-IP legislative and policy activity? Have activity levels largely stayed flat? Or have they declined?

Figure 1 below shows the overall distribution of Scorecard grades for all members of Congress included in the third edition of the Scorecard.

Figure 1: Overall Scorecard Grades, Percentage of Members per Grade

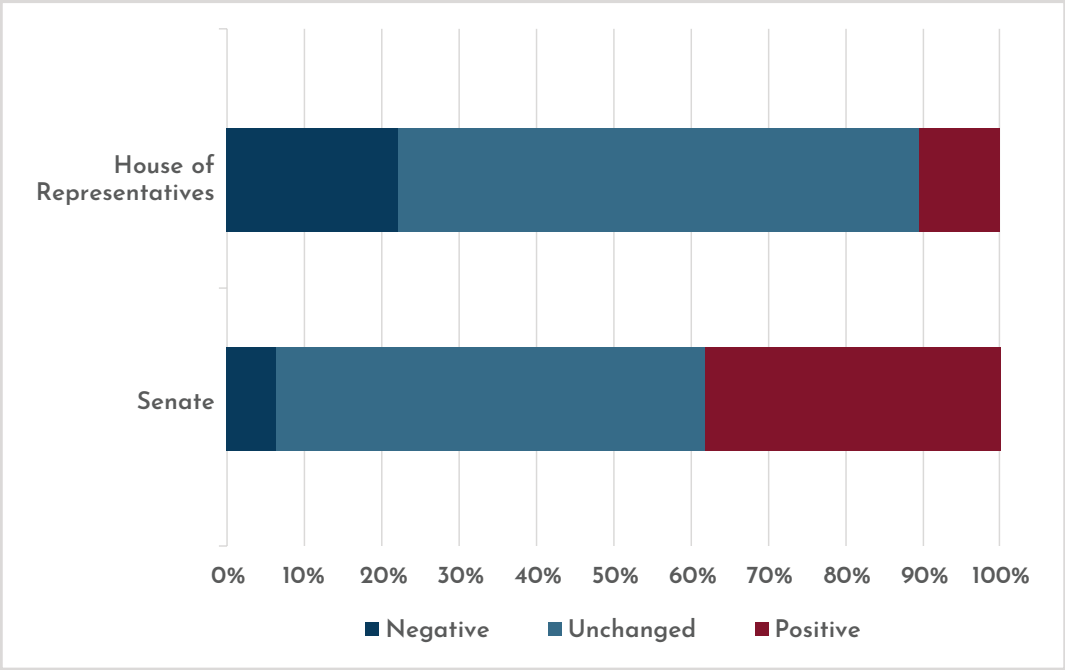


As Figure 1 shows, over half of all members included in the Scorecard – 50.28% – received a grade of 'C,' with a further 14.31% receiving a grade of 'C-' or lower. Similar to the last two editions of the Scorecard, this demonstrates that **a clear majority of Congress still shows only a limited interest in promoting positive IP bills and policy.**

In fact, comparing the results of members included in the second edition of the Scorecard with their performance this year, most of those members' Scorecard grades remained unchanged or

even decreased. As Figure 2 illustrates below, over 80% of members included in the latest two Scorecard editions saw their grade either remain unchanged or move in a negative direction.[16] This was particularly evident in the House.

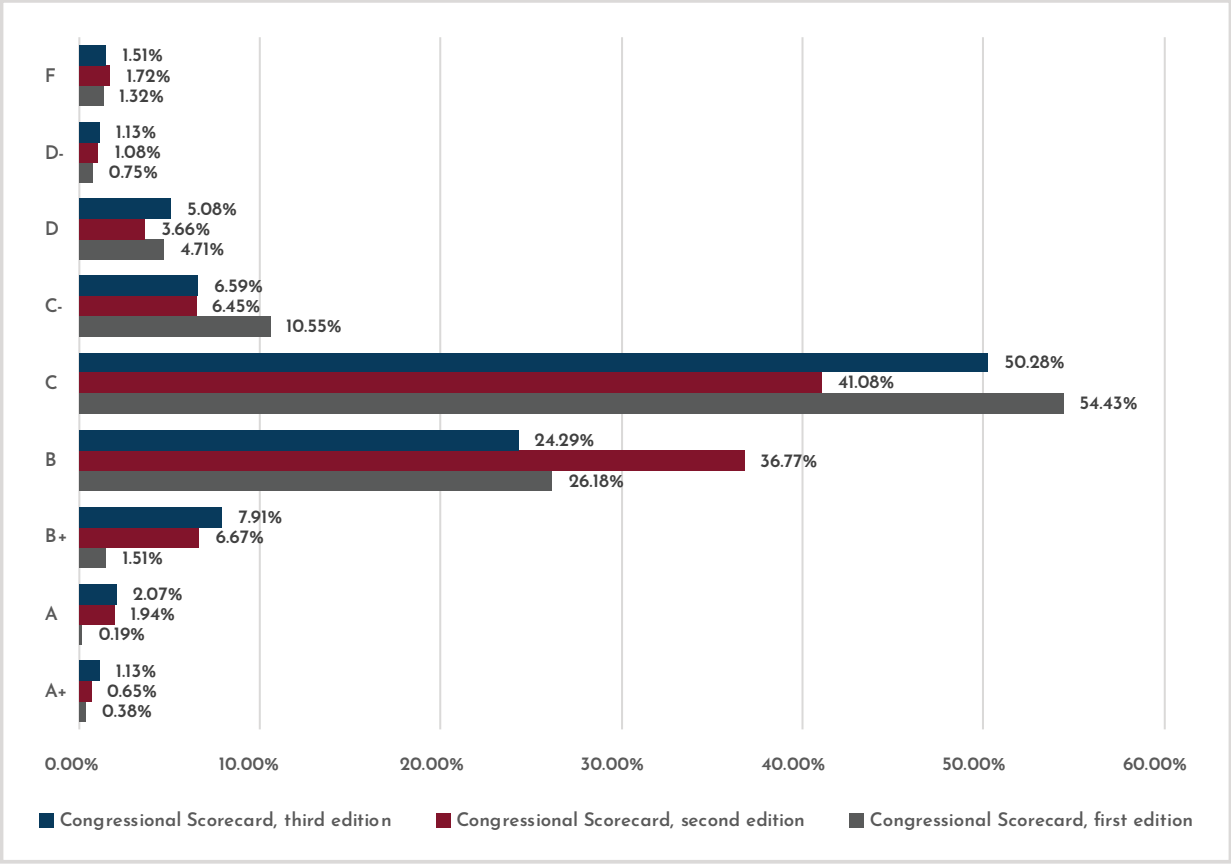
Figure 2: Congressional Scorecard, Second Edition vs. Third Edition, Change in Member's Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged



The same trend is also evident when examining aggregated Scorecard results over time, particularly with respect to grade distribution. As Figure 3 shows below, this year's Scorecard saw overall grade distribution revert to a similar distribution pattern as in the first Scorecard edition.

16 The comparison in Figure 2 and below in Tables 4 and 5 include those representatives and senators that were active members of Congress at the time of research and compilation of the Scorecard.

Figure 3: Percentage of Members per Grade, Congressional Scorecard, First-Third Edition



As Figure 3 shows, one of the most consequential changes from last year's edition is the lower percentage of members receiving a grade of 'B.' Last year, almost 37% of members included in the Scorecard received a 'B' grade. This year, that percentage is down to 24.29%. What explains this development?

Just as with this year's overall grade distribution, the primary cause for this lower percentage allocation is a relative lack of positive member activity. The combination of a high number of new members of Congress, as 2025 was the first year of the 119th Congress and included many freshman members, together with a relatively low positive activity rate, resulted in an overall grade regression.

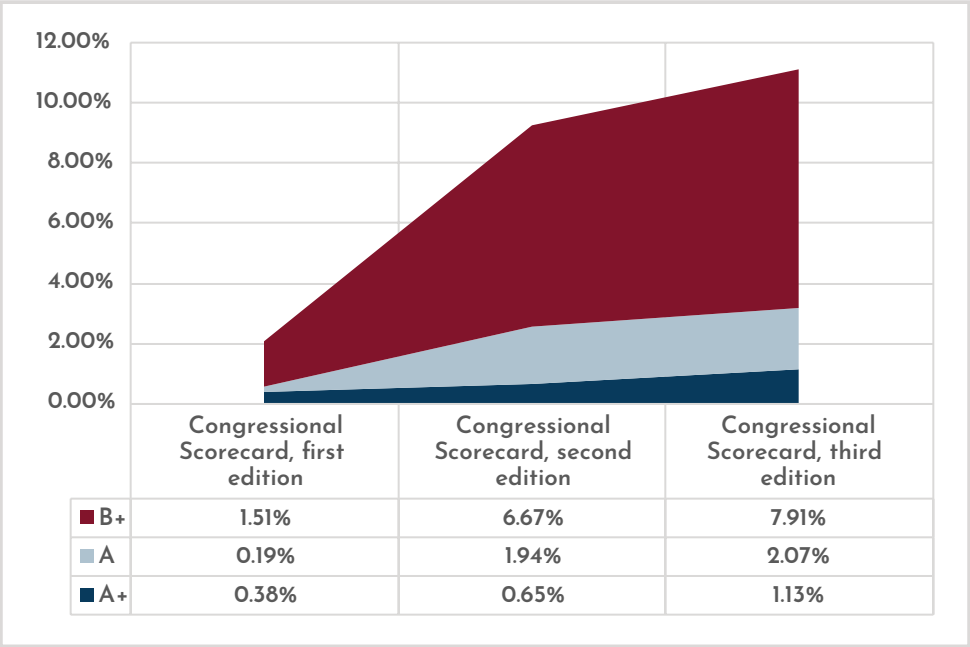
But does this overall regression mean that there was no positive activity in this year's Scorecard? On the contrary. Looking, for instance, at the distribution of strongly positive grades over time – that is, a grade of 'B+' or above – it is striking that over the three editions of the Scorecard, both the percentage of the overall sample and the actual number of members achieving a positive grade have increased. As Figure 4 below shows, this

> "Over the three editions of the Scorecard, both the percentage of the overall sample and the actual number of members achieving a positive grade have increased."

increase has been remarkable, rising from just over 2% of the total congressional membership sampled in 2024 – the first edition of the Scorecard – to over 11% today.

As is discussed in more detail below, this strongly suggests that a growing group of members in both chambers is constructively and productively engaging in each individual form of defined Scorecard IP policy activity – that is, roll call votes, bill sponsorship, and relevant public statements and interventions – and helping drive national IP policy forward.

Figure 4: Percentage of Members Achieving an Alphabetical Grade of 'B+' or Higher, Congressional Scorecard, 2024-2026

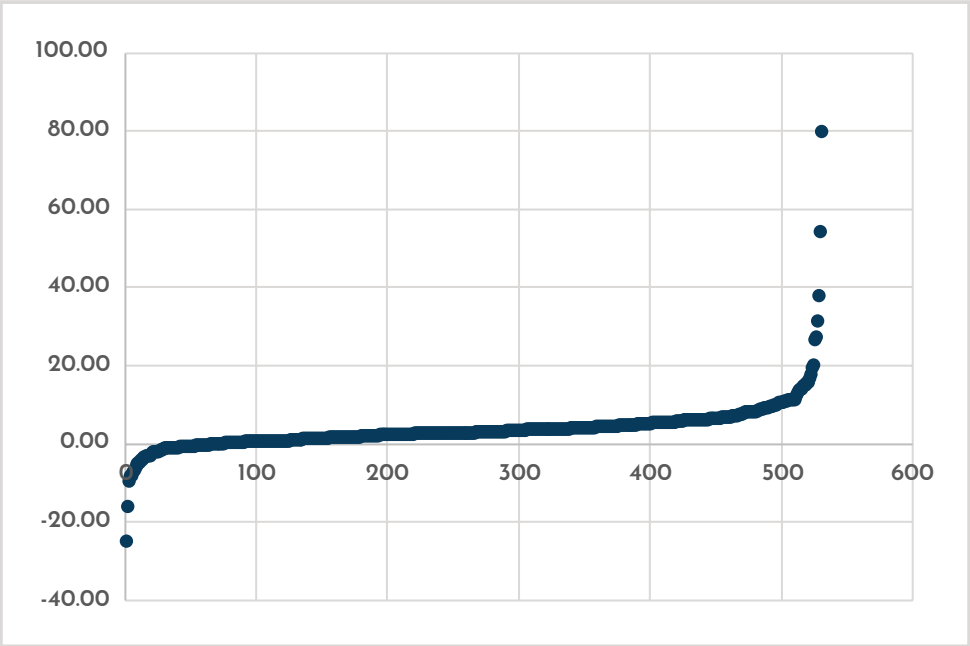


	Congressional Scorecard, first edition	Congressional Scorecard, second edition	Congressional Scorecard, third edition
B+	1.51%	6.67%	7.91%
A	0.19%	1.94%	2.07%
A+	0.38%	0.65%	1.13%

Another way of visualizing the Scorecard's findings is to examine the numerical results upon which the above grading system is based. As detailed in the Methodology Appendix below, the ultimate objective of the Scorecard is to measure congressional activity relating to national IP policy (positive and negative). Relative inactivity is suggested by a score close to 0; such a score suggests that the member in question took only limited action – positive or negative – on IP policy in the studied period. Conversely, members achieving a high numerical score – whether positive or negative – are actively pursuing positive or negative changes to the U.S. national IP environment.

Figure 5 below shows the numerical results for all members of Congress (both House of Representatives and Senate) included in the Scorecard in a scatter diagram.

Figure 5: Overall Scorecard Results, Numerical Results



Looking at the results of the Scorecard from this perspective – and taking into account that the opportunity to engage on IP issues in each edition of the Scorecard progressively increases due to the addition of new sessions of Congress to the Scorecard – it is striking that to this day just over half of the members included in the Scorecard – 266 in total – achieved only a score of between 3.00 and -3.00. Given that the Scorecard scoring system awards points (positive and negative) for each individual form of defined dimension activity – that is, roll call votes, bill sponsorship, and relevant public statements and interventions – ranging from a minimum score of 0.5 to a maximum score of 2.00 points per relevant member action, these results mean that over the three full congresses and the first session of the 119th Congress included in the Scorecard, half of all members have taken minimum action on IP-related policy issues.

This is especially remarkable given that, as mentioned, the ***opportunity*** to engage in positive IP-related policy activity – as represented in Figure 5 by the high scores achieved by the top-performing members – has never been greater. Indeed, the second big takeaway from this year's Scorecard is that a growing group of lawmakers in both the Senate and the House of Representatives continues to try to steer national IP policy in a positive direction. Although numerically smaller, there continues to be another group of lawmakers that engage in congressional activity that seeks to push national IP policy in the opposite, negative direction. The next section discusses the Scorecard results for each individual chamber.

Comparing the results for the Senate with those of the House of Representatives

Scorecard results - U.S. Senate

Separating the Scorecard results for each of the two chambers of Congress shows both similarities in member activity levels and noteworthy differences.

Beginning with the U.S. Senate:

First, the Senate continues to have a core group of leaders on strong innovation policy. Like in previous Scorecard editions, Senators Chris Coons (D-DE) and Thom Tillis (R-NC) continued to drive national IP policy forward in 2025. Both senators again achieved the highest possible alphabetical grade of an 'A+,' showing their continued national leadership on IP issues. More importantly, their numerical score is substantively higher than any other member of Congress, having outscored the rest of the sample by a significant magnitude and multiple. In a positive development this year, two new senators can be added to the list of Senate innovation leaders, Senators Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) and Mazie Hirono (D-HI), who both achieved an 'A+' grade. Both have continued to positively shape national IP policy through their activity in session one of the 119th Congress.

Second, just as last year, there has been continued growth in the group of pro-IP voices in the Senate, which now includes over 20 senators. While not as active as Senators Hirono and Blackburn – let alone Senators Coons and Tillis – Senators Tom Cotton (R-AR), Rick Scott (R-FL), Todd Young (R-IN), Bill Cassidy (R-LA), Ted Budd (R-NC), and Adam Schiff (D-CA) all stand out for having continued to support pro-IP policies, and have increased their Scorecard scores and measured activity levels. All senators achieved an alphabetical grade of at least 'A.'

"Just as last year, there has been continued growth in the group of pro-IP voices in the Senate, which now includes over 20 senators."

Just below these senators is a larger group of active senators who often make meaningful public statements and interventions on behalf of pro-IP policies. This group includes Senators Joni Ernst (R-IA), Mitch McConnell (R-KY), Pete Ricketts (R-NE), Dan Sullivan (R-AK), Maria Cantwell (D-WA), Shelley Capito (R-WV), Cynthia Lummis (R-WY), Tim Scott (R-SC), John Curtis (R-UT), Tommy Tuberville (R-AL), John Barrasso (R-WY), James Risch (R-ID), Mark Warner (D-VA), Chuck Schumer (D-NY), John Cornyn (R-TX), Bill Hagerty (R-TN), James Lankford (R-OK), Jerry Moran (R-KS), and Michael Crapo (R-ID). All these senators achieve an alphabetical grade of 'B+.'

Third, across the four congresses examined in the Scorecard, a small group of senators, through their political, legislative, and policy activities, supported and promoted anti-IP policies and received a grade of 'F.' These are Senators Maggie Hassan (D-NH), Bernie Sanders (I-VT),

Elizabeth Warren (D-MA), and Peter Welch (D-VT). These senators often sponsor, cosponsor, and vote for anti-IP policies. They also engage in negative public interventions, often issuing damaging and misleading public statements and letters on IP policy.

Finally, as with the results for the House, too many U.S. senators continue to show relatively limited public interest in IP policy, failing to sponsor or cosponsor positive IP bills and make meaningful public statements and interventions on behalf of pro-IP policies. Most of these senators' Scorecard scores are made up of unanimous consent votes across the four congresses examined.

Table 2 below shows the results for all senators included in the Scorecard.

Table 2: Overall Scorecard Grades, U.S. Senate

Senator		State	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Third Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative or Unchanged
Angela	Alsobrooks	MD	Democrat	C		
Tammy	Baldwin	WI	Democrat	B	D	Positive
Jim	Banks	IN	Republican	B	C	Positive
John	Barrasso	WY	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Michael	Bennet	CO	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Marsha	Blackburn	TN	Republican	A+	A	Positive
Richard	Blumenthal	CT	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
Lisa	Blunt Rochester	DE	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Cory	Booker	NJ	Democrat	C	D	Positive
John	Boozman	AR	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Katie	Britt	AL	Republican	B	C	Positive
Ted	Budd	NC	Republican	A	B+	Positive
Maria	Cantwell	WA	Democrat	B+	B	Positive
Shelley	Capito	WV	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Bill	Cassidy	LA	Republican	A	B+	Positive
Susan	Collins	ME	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Chris	Coons	DE	Democrat	A+	A+	Unchanged
John	Cornyn	TX	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Catherine	Cortez Masto	NV	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Tom	Cotton	AR	Republican	A	A	Unchanged
Kevin	Cramer	ND	Republican	C	B	Negative
Mike	Crapo	ID	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Ted	Cruz	TX	Republican	C	B	Negative
John	Curtis	UT	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Steve	Daines	MT	Republican	B	B	Unchanged

Senator		State	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Third Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative or Unchanged
Tammy	Duckworth	IL	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Dick	Durbin	IL	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Joni	Ernst	IA	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
John	Fetterman	PA	Democrat	C	D	Positive
Deb	Fischer	NE	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Ruben	Gallego	AZ	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Kirsten	Gillibrand	NY	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Lindsey	Graham	SC	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Chuck	Grassley	IA	Republican	C	B	Negative
Bill	Hagerty	TN	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Margaret	Hassan	NH	Democrat	F	F	Unchanged
Josh	Hawley	MO	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Martin	Heinrich	NM	Democrat	B	C	Positive
John	Hickenlooper	CO	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Mazie	Hirono	HI	Democrat	A+	A	Positive
John	Hoeven	ND	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Jon	Husted	OH	Republican	C		
Cindy	Hyde-Smith	MS	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Ron	Johnson	WI	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Jim	Justice	WV	Republican	C		
Tim	Kaine	VA	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mark	Kelly	AZ	Democrat	B	C	Positive
John	Kennedy	LA	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Andy	Kim	NJ	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Angus	King	ME	Independent	B	C	Positive
Amy	Klobuchar	MN	Democrat	D-	D	Negative
James	Lankford	OK	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Mike	Lee	UT	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Ben	Luján	NM	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Cynthia	Lummis	WY	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Ed	Markey	MA	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
Roger	Marshall	KS	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Mitch	McConnell	KY	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
David	McCormick	PA	Republican	B		
Jeff	Merkley	OR	Democrat	D	D	Unchanged
Ashley	Moody	FL	Republican	C		
Jerry	Moran	KS	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged

Senator		State	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Third Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative or Unchanged
Bernie	Moreno	OH	Republican	C		
Markwayne	Mullin	OK	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Lisa	Murkowski	AK	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Chris	Murphy	CT	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Patty	Murray	WA	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Jon	Ossoff	GA	Democrat	C	D	Positive
Alex	Padilla	CA	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Rand	Paul	KY	Republican	C	B	Negative
Gary	Peters	MI	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Jack	Reed	RI	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Pete	Ricketts	NE	Republican	B+	B	Positive
James	Risch	ID	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Jacky	Rosen	NV	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Mike	Rounds	SD	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Bernie	Sanders	VT	Independent	F	F	Unchanged
Brian	Schatz	HI	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Adam	Schiff	CA	Democrat	A	B	Positive
Eric	Schmitt	MO	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Chuck	Schumer	NY	Democrat	B+	B+	Unchanged
Rick	Scott	FL	Republican	A	B+	Positive
Tim	Scott	SC	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Jeanne	Shaheen	NH	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Tim	Sheehy	MT	Republican	C		
Elissa	Slotkin	MI	Democrat	B	C-	Positive
Tina	Smith	MN	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
Dan	Sullivan	AK	Republican	B+	B	Positive
John	Thune	SD	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Thom	Tillis	NC	Republican	A+	A+	Unchanged
Tommy	Tuberville	AL	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Chris	Van Hollen	MD	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mark	Warner	VA	Democrat	B+	B+	Unchanged
Raphael	Warnock	GA	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
Elizabeth	Warren	MA	Democrat	F	F	Unchanged
Peter	Welch	VT	Democrat	F	F	Unchanged
Sheldon	Whitehouse	RI	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Roger	Wicker	MS	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Ron	Wyden	OR	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Todd	Young	IN	Republican	A	B+	Positive

Scorecard results - U.S. House of Representatives

Unlike previous Scorecard editions, this year's results for the House of Representatives moved closer to those of the U.S. Senate.

To begin with, although overall activity on IP issues in the House remains less pronounced than in the Senate, the score range for representatives continues to widen, suggesting increased congressional activity. Of note is the continued increase in pronounced and sustained positive activity, which in session one of the 119th Congress exceeded previous sessions for many members. Consequently, similar to the Senate, the House is now developing a core group of members that can be termed national innovation leaders. These are representatives who have supported pro-IP legislation and have made meaningful public statements and interventions on behalf of pro-IP policies.

In particular, Representatives Nathaniel Moran (R-TX) and Deborah Ross (D-NC) stand out with both earning a Scorecard grade of 'A+.' Just below these representatives is a growing group who, through their legislative and non-legislative congressional activity, are working on pro-IP policies.

This group includes, among others, Representatives Kevin Kiley (I-CA), Scott Peters (D-CA), Hank Johnson (D-GA), and Madeleine Dean (D-PA), who showed key engagement and support for pro-IP bills and policies, with all earning an 'A' grade. There is also a third larger group of representatives that, throughout the first session of the 119th Congress, have supported IP policies. This includes, among others, Representatives Marcy Kaptur (D-OH), Adrian Smith (R-NE), Ted Lieu (D-CA), Thomas Massie (R-KY), Thomas Suozzi (D-NY), Young Kim (R-CA), Chrissy Houlahan (D-PA), Vern Buchanan (R-FL), Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA), Chip Roy (R-TX), María Salazar (R-FL), Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ), Ben Cline (R-VA), and Lance Gooden (R-TX), all of whom achieved an alphabetical grade of 'B+.'

Second, despite this growing group of pro-IP representatives, a very large majority of House members show a limited interest in IP-related policy issues. Across the four congresses examined, almost half of members included in the Scorecard achieved a score between 0 and 3.00; most of this score is made up of a handful of roll-call votes where IP bills were included.

"Despite this growing group of pro-IP representatives, a very large majority of House members show a limited interest in IP-related policy issues."

Finally, like in the Senate, across the four congresses examined in the Scorecard, a small group of representatives, through their political, legislative, and policy activities, supported and promoted anti-IP policies and received a grade of 'F.' These include Representatives Marie Gluesenkamp Perez (D-WA), Pramila Jayapal (D-WA), Lloyd Doggett (D-TX), and Janice Schakowsky (D-IL).

Table 3 below shows the results for all representatives included in the Scorecard.

Table 3: Overall Scorecard Grades, U.S. House of Representatives

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Alma	Adams	NC	12	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Robert	Aderholt	AL	4	Republican	C	B	Negative
Pete	Aguilar	CA	33	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mark	Alford	MO	4	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Rick	Allen	GA	12	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Gabe	Amo	RI	1	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mark	Amodei	NV	2	Republican	C	B	Negative
Yassamin	Ansari	AZ	3	Democrat	C-		
Jodey	Arrington	TX	19	Republican	D	D	Unchanged
Jake	Auchincloss	MA	4	Democrat	B+	B+	Unchanged
Brian	Babin	TX	36	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Don	Bacon	NE	2	Republican	B+	B	Positive
James	Baird	IN	4	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Troy	Balderson	OH	12	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Becca	Balint	VT	0	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
Andy	Barr	KY	6	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Nanette	Barragan	CA	44	Democrat	D	D	Unchanged
Tom	Barrett	MI	7	Republican	C		
Michael	Baumgartner	WA	5	Republican	C		
Aaron	Bean	FL	4	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Joyce	Beatty	OH	3	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Nicholas	Begich	AK	0	Republican	C		
Wesley	Bell	MO	1	Democrat	C-		
Cliff	Bentz	OR	2	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Ami	Bera	CA	6	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Jack	Bergman	MI	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Donald	Beyer	VA	8	Democrat	D	D	Unchanged
Stephanie	Bice	OK	5	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Andy	Biggs	AZ	5	Republican	D	D-	Positive
Sheri	Biggs	SC	3	Republican	C-		
Gus	Bilirakis	FL	12	Republican	C	B	Negative
Sanford	Bishop	GA	2	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Lauren	Boebert	CO	4	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Suzanne	Bonamici	OR	1	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Mike	Bost	IL	12	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Brendan	Boyle	PA	2	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Josh	Brecheen	OK	2	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Robert	Bresnahan	PA	8	Republican	C		
Shontel	Brown	OH	11	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Julia	Brownley	CA	26	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Vern	Buchanan	FL	16	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Nicole	Budzinski	IL	13	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Tim	Burchett	TN	2	Republican	C	B	Negative
Eric	Burlison	MO	7	Republican	C	B	Negative
Janelle	Bynum	OR	5	Democrat	C		
Ken	Calvert	CA	41	Republican	C	B	Negative
Kat	Cammack	FL	3	Republican	C	B	Negative
Salud	Carbajal	CA	24	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mike	Carey	OH	15	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Andre	Carson	IN	7	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Earl	Carter	GA	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
John	Carter	TX	31	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Troy	Carter	LA	2	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
Greg	Casar	TX	35	Democrat	D-	D	Negative
Ed	Case	HI	1	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Sean	Casten	IL	6	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Kathy	Castor	FL	14	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Joaquin	Castro	TX	20	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Sheila	Cherfilus-McCormick	FL	20	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Judy	Chu	CA	28	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Juan	Ciscomani	AZ	6	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Gil	Cisneros	CA	31	Democrat	C		
Katherine	Clark	MA	5	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Yvette	Clarke	NY	9	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Emanuel	Cleaver	MO	5	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Ben	Cline	VA	6	Republican	B+	A	Negative
Michael	Cloud	TX	27	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
James	Clyburn	SC	6	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Andrew	Clyde	GA	9	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Steve	Cohen	TN	9	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Tom	Cole	OK	4	Republican	C	C	Unchanged

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Mike	Collins	GA	10	Republican	C	B	Negative
James	Comer	KY	1	Republican	C	B	Negative
Herbert	Conaway	NJ	3	Democrat	C		
Lou	Correa	CA	46	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Jim	Costa	CA	21	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Joe	Courtney	CT	2	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Angie	Craig	MN	2	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Eli	Crane	AZ	2	Republican	D	D	Unchanged
Jeff	Crank	CO	5	Republican	C		
Eric	Crawford	AR	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Dan	Crenshaw	TX	2	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Jasmine	Crockett	TX	30	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Jason	Crow	CO	6	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Henry	Cuellar	TX	28	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Sharice	Davids	KS	3	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Warren	Davidson	OH	8	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Danny	Davis	IL	7	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Donald	Davis	NC	1	Democrat	B+	B	Positive
Madeleine	Dean	PA	4	Democrat	A	A	Unchanged
Diana	DeGette	CO	1	Democrat	C-	D	Positive
Monica	De La Cruz	TX	15	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Rosa	DeLauro	CT	3	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Suzan	DelBene	WA	1	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Chris	Deluzio	PA	17	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mark	DeSaulnier	CA	10	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Scott	DesJarlais	TN	4	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Maxine	Dexter	OR	3	Democrat	C-		
Mario	Diaz-Balart	FL	26	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Debbie	Dingell	MI	6	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Lloyd	Doggett	TX	37	Democrat	F	F	Unchanged
Byron	Donalds	FL	19	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Troy	Downing	MT	2	Republican	C		
Neal	Dunn	FL	2	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Chuck	Edwards	NC	11	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Sarah	Elfreth	MD	3	Democrat	C		
Jake	Ellzey	TX	6	Republican	C	B	Negative
Tom	Emmer	MN	6	Republican	C	B	Negative

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Veronica	Escobar	TX	16	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Adriano	Espaillat	NY	13	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Ron	Estes	KS	4	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Dwight	Evans	PA	3	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Gabe	Evans	CO	8	Republican	C		
Mike	Ezell	MS	4	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Pat	Fallon	TX	4	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Julie	Fedorchak	ND	0	Republican	C		
Randy	Feenstra	IA	4	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Cleo	Fields	LA	6	Democrat	C		
Shomari	Figures	AL	2	Democrat	D		
Randy	Fine	FL	6	Republican	C		
Brad	Finstad	MN	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Michelle	Fischbach	MN	7	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Scott	Fitzgerald	WI	5	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Brian	Fitzpatrick	PA	1	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Charles	Fleischmann	TN	3	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Lizzie	Fletcher	TX	7	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Mike	Flood	NE	1	Republican	C	B	Negative
Vince	Fong	CA	20	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Bill	Foster	IL	11	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Valerie	Foushee	NC	4	Democrat	C-	C-	Unchanged
Virginia	Foxx	NC	5	Republican	C	B	Negative
Lois	Frankel	FL	22	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Scott	Franklin	FL	18	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Laura	Friedman	CA	30	Democrat	B		
Maxwell	Frost	FL	10	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Russell	Fry	SC	7	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Russ	Fulcher	ID	1	Republican	C	B	Negative
John	Garamendi	CA	8	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Andrew	Garbarino	NY	2	Republican	B	C	Positive
Jesús	García	IL	4	Democrat	D-	D-	Unchanged
Robert	Garcia	CA	42	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Sylvia	Garcia	TX	29	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Brandon	Gill	TX	26	Republican	C-		
Laura	Gillen	NY	4	Democrat	C		
Carlos	Gimenez	FL	28	Republican	C	C	Unchanged

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Jared	Golden	ME	2	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Craig	Goldman	TX	12	Republican	C		
Dan	Goldman	NY	10	Democrat	C-	C-	Unchanged
Jimmy	Gomez	CA	34	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Tony	Gonzales	TX	23	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Vicente	Gonzalez	TX	34	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Lance	Gooden	TX	5	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Maggie	Goodlander	NH	2	Democrat	C-		
Paul	Gosar	AZ	9	Republican	C	B	Negative
Josh	Gottheimer	NJ	5	Democrat	B+	B+	Unchanged
Sam	Graves	MO	6	Republican	C	B	Negative
Adam	Gray	CA	13	Democrat	C		
Al	Green	TX	9	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Morgan	Griffith	VA	9	Republican	C-	C	Negative
Adelita	Grijalva	AZ	7	Democrat	C-		
Glenn	Grothman	WI	6	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Michael	Guest	MS	3	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Brett	Guthrie	KY	2	Republican	C	B	Negative
Harriet	Hageman	WY	0	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Abraham	Hamadeh	AZ	8	Republican	C		
Josh	Harder	CA	9	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Mike	Haridopolos	FL	8	Republican	C		
Pat	Harrigan	NC	10	Republican	B		
Andy	Harris	MD	1	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Mark	Harris	NC	8	Republican	C		
Diana	Harshbarger	TN	1	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Jahana	Hayes	CT	5	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Kevin	Hern	OK	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Clay	Higgins	LA	3	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
French	Hill	AR	2	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
James	Himes	CT	4	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Ashley	Hinson	IA	2	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Steven	Horsford	NV	4	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Erin	Houchin	IN	9	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Chrissy	Houlahan	PA	6	Democrat	B+	B	Positive
Steny	Hoyer	MD	5	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Valerie	Hoyle	OR	4	Democrat	D	D-	Positive

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Richard	Hudson	NC	9	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Jared	Huffman	CA	2	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Bill	Huizenga	MI	4	Republican	C	B	Negative
Wesley	Hunt	TX	38	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Jeff	Hurd	CO	3	Republican	C		
Darrell	Issa	CA	48	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Glenn	Ivey	MD	4	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Brian	Jack	GA	3	Republican	C		
Jonathan	Jackson	IL	1	Democrat	C-	D-	Positive
Ronny	Jackson	TX	13	Republican	B	C	Positive
Sara	Jacobs	CA	51	Democrat	D	C	Negative
John	James	MI	10	Republican	C	B	Negative
Pramila	Jayapal	WA	7	Democrat	F	F	Unchanged
Hakeem	Jeffries	NY	8	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Dusty	Johnson	SD	0	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Hank	Johnson	GA	4	Democrat	A	A	Unchanged
Julie	Johnson	TX	32	Democrat	C-		
Mike	Johnson	LA	4	Republican	C	B	Negative
Jim	Jordan	OH	4	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
David	Joyce	OH	14	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
John	Joyce	PA	13	Republican	C	B	Negative
Sydney	Kamlager-Dove	CA	37	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Marcy	Kaptur	OH	9	Democrat	B+	B	Positive
Thomas	Kean	NJ	7	Republican	B	C	Positive
William	Keating	MA	9	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mike	Kelly	PA	16	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Robin	Kelly	IL	2	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Trent	Kelly	MS	1	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Mike	Kennedy	UT	3	Republican	C		
Tim	Kennedy	NY	26	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Ro	Khanna	CA	17	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Jennifer	Kiggans	VA	2	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Kevin	Kiley	CA	3	Independent	A	A	Unchanged
Young	Kim	CA	40	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Brad	Knott	NC	13	Republican	C		
Raja	Krishnamoorthi	IL	8	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
David	Kustoff	TN	8	Republican	B	B	Unchanged

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Darin	LaHood	IL	16	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Nick	LaLota	NY	1	Republican	B	C	Positive
Greg	Landsman	OH	1	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Nicholas	Langworthy	NY	23	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Rick	Larsen	WA	2	Democrat	C	B	Negative
John	Larson	CT	1	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
George	Latimer	NY	16	Democrat	C		
Robert	Latta	OH	5	Republican	C	B	Negative
Michael	Lawler	NY	17	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Laurel	Lee	FL	15	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Summer	Lee	PA	12	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Susie	Lee	NV	3	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Teresa	Leger Fernández	NM	3	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Julia	Letlow	LA	5	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Mike	Levin	CA	49	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Sam	Liccardo	CA	16	Democrat	C		
Ted	Lieu	CA	36	Democrat	B+	B+	Unchanged
Zoe	Lofgren	CA	18	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Barry	Loudermilk	GA	11	Republican	C	B	Negative
Frank	Lucas	OK	3	Republican	C	B	Negative
Anna Paulina	Luna	FL	13	Republican	C	C-	Positive
Morgan	Luttrell	TX	8	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Stephen	Lynch	MA	8	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Nancy	Mace	SC	1	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Ryan	Mackenzie	PA	7	Republican	D		
Seth	Magaziner	RI	2	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Nicole	Malliotakis	NY	11	Republican	B	C	Positive
Celeste	Maloy	UT	2	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Tracey	Mann	KS	1	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
John	Mannion	NY	22	Democrat	C		
Thomas	Massie	KY	4	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Brian	Mast	FL	21	Republican	C	B	Negative
Doris	Matsui	CA	7	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Lucy	McBath	GA	6	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Sarah	McBride	DE	0	Democrat	C		
Michael	McCaul	TX	10	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Lisa	McClain	MI	9	Republican	C	B	Negative

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
April	McClain Delaney	MD	6	Democrat	C		
Jennifer	McClellan	VA	4	Democrat	C-	C-	Unchanged
Tom	McClintock	CA	5	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Betty	McCollum	MN	4	Democrat	D	C	Negative
Rich	McCormick	GA	7	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Kristen	McDonald Rivet	MI	8	Democrat	C		
Addison	McDowell	NC	6	Republican	C		
Morgan	McGarvey	KY	3	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
James	McGovern	MA	2	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
John	McGuire	VA	5	Republican	C		
LaMonica	McIver	NJ	10	Democrat	C-	C-	Unchanged
Gregory	Meeks	NY	5	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Robert	Menendez	NJ	8	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Grace	Meng	NY	6	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mark	Messmer	IN	8	Republican	C		
Daniel	Meuser	PA	9	Republican	C	B	Negative
Kweisi	Mfume	MD	7	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Carol	Miller	WV	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Mary	Miller	IL	15	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Max	Miller	OH	7	Republican	B	C	Positive
Mariannette	Miller-Meeks	IA	1	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Cory	Mills	FL	7	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Dave	Min	CA	47	Democrat	C		
John	Moolenaar	MI	2	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Barry	Moore	AL	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Blake	Moore	UT	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Gwen	Moore	WI	4	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Riley	Moore	WV	2	Republican	C		
Tim	Moore	NC	14	Republican	C		
Nathaniel	Moran	TX	1	Republican	A+	A+	Unchanged
Joseph	Morelle	NY	25	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Kelly	Morrison	MN	3	Democrat	C		
Jared	Moskowitz	FL	23	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Seth	Moulton	MA	6	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Frank	Mrvan	IN	1	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Kevin	Mullin	CA	15	Democrat	C-	C-	Unchanged
Gregory	Murphy	NC	3	Republican	C	B	Negative

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Jerry	Nadler	NY	12	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Richard	Neal	MA	1	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Joe	Neguse	CO	2	Democrat	D	C	Negative
Troy	Nehls	TX	22	Republican	C	B	Negative
Dan	Newhouse	WA	4	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Donald	Norcross	NJ	1	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Ralph	Norman	SC	5	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Zachary	Nunn	IA	3	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Jay	Obernolte	CA	23	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Alexandria	Ocasio-Cortez	NY	14	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Andrew	Ogles	TN	5	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Johnny	Olszewski	MD	2	Democrat	C		
Ilhan	Omar	MN	5	Democrat	D	C	Negative
Robert	Onder	MO	3	Republican	C-		
Burgess	Owens	UT	4	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Frank	Pallone	NJ	6	Democrat	D	C	Negative
Gary	Palmer	AL	6	Republican	C	B	Negative
Jimmy	Panetta	CA	19	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Chris	Pappas	NH	1	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Jimmy	Patronis	FL	1	Republican	C		
Nancy	Pelosi	CA	11	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Marie	Gluesenkamp Perez	WA	3	Democrat	F	F	Unchanged
Scott	Perry	PA	10	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Scott	Peters	CA	50	Democrat	A	A	Unchanged
Brittany	Pettersen	CO	7	Democrat	B	C	Positive
August	Pfluger	TX	11	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Chellie	Pingree	ME	1	Democrat	D-	D	Negative
Mark	Pocan	WI	2	Democrat	D-	C-	Negative
Nellie	Pou	NJ	9	Democrat	C-		
Ayanna	Pressley	MA	7	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mike	Quigley	IL	5	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Delia	Ramirez	IL	3	Democrat	D	C-	Negative
Emily	Randall	WA	6	Democrat	C		
Jamie	Raskin	MD	8	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Guy	Reschenthaler	PA	14	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Josh	Riley	NY	19	Democrat	C		
Luz	Rivas	CA	29	Democrat	C-		

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Harold	Rogers	KY	5	Republican	C	B	Negative
Mike	Rogers	AL	3	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
John	Rose	TN	6	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Deborah	Ross	NC	2	Democrat	A+	A	Positive
David	Rouzer	NC	7	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Chip	Roy	TX	21	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Raul	Ruiz	CA	25	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Michael	Rulli	OH	6	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
John	Rutherford	FL	5	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Patrick	Ryan	NY	18	Democrat	D-	C	Negative
María Elvira	Salazar	FL	27	Republican	B+	B+	Unchanged
Andrea	Salinas	OR	6	Democrat	C-	C-	Unchanged
Linda	Sánchez	CA	38	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Steve	Scalise	LA	1	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Mary	Scanlon	PA	5	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Janice	Schakowsky	IL	9	Democrat	F	F	Unchanged
Derek	Schmidt	KS	2	Republican	C		
Brad	Schneider	IL	10	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Hillary	Scholten	MI	3	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Kim	Schrier	WA	8	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
David	Schweikert	AZ	1	Republican	C-	D	Positive
Austin	Scott	GA	8	Republican	C	B	Negative
David	Scott	GA	13	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Robert	Scott	VA	3	Democrat	C-	C-	Unchanged
Keith	Self	TX	3	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Pete	Sessions	TX	17	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Terri	Sewell	AL	7	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Brad	Sherman	CA	32	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Jefferson	Shreve	IN	6	Republican	C		
Lateefah	Simon	CA	12	Democrat	C		
Michael	Simpson	ID	2	Republican	C	B	Negative
Adam	Smith	WA	9	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Adrian	Smith	NE	3	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Christopher	Smith	NJ	4	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Jason	Smith	MO	8	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Lloyd	Smucker	PA	11	Republican	C	B	Negative
Eric	Sorensen	IL	17	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Darren	Soto	FL	9	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Victoria	Spartz	IN	5	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Melanie	Stansbury	NM	1	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
Greg	Stanton	AZ	4	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Pete	Stauber	MN	8	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Elise	Stefanik	NY	21	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Bryan	Steil	WI	1	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Greg	Steube	FL	17	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Haley	Stevens	MI	11	Democrat	C	B	Negative
Marilyn	Strickland	WA	10	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Dale	Strong	AL	5	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Marlin	Stutzman	IN	3	Republican	C		
Suhas	Subramanyam	VA	10	Democrat	C		
Thomas	Suozzi	NY	3	Democrat	B+	B	Positive
Eric	Swalwell	CA	14	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Emilia	Sykes	OH	13	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Mark	Takano	CA	39	Democrat	D	D-	Positive
David	Taylor	OH	2	Republican	C		
Claudia	Tenney	NY	24	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Shri	Thanedar	MI	13	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Bennie	Thompson	MS	2	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Glenn	Thompson	PA	15	Republican	C	B	Negative
Mike	Thompson	CA	4	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Thomas	Tiffany	WI	7	Republican	B	B+	Negative
William	Timmons	SC	4	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Dina	Titus	NV	1	Democrat	B	C	Positive
Rashida	Tlaib	MI	12	Democrat	D	D	Unchanged
Jill	Tokuda	HI	2	Democrat	D	D-	Positive
Paul	Tonko	NY	20	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Norma	Torres	CA	35	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Ritchie	Torres	NY	15	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Lori	Trahan	MA	3	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Derek	Tran	CA	45	Democrat	C		
Michael	Turner	OH	10	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Lauren	Underwood	IL	14	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
David	Valadao	CA	22	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Jefferson	Van Drew	NJ	2	Republican	B	B	Unchanged

Representative		State	District	Party	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, Second Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Congressional Innovation Scorecard, First Edition, Alphabetical Grade	Change in Alphabetical Grade: Positive, Negative, or Unchanged
Beth	Van Duyne	TX	24	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Matt	Van Epps	TN	7	Republican	C-		
Derrick	Van Orden	WI	3	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Juan	Vargas	CA	52	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Gabe	Vasquez	NM	2	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Marc	Veasey	TX	33	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Nydia	Velazquez	NY	7	Democrat	B	B	Unchanged
Eugene	Vindman	VA	7	Democrat	B		
Ann	Wagner	MO	2	Republican	C	B	Negative
Tim	Walberg	MI	5	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
James	Walkinshaw	VA	11	Democrat	C-		
Debbie	Wasserman Schultz	FL	25	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Maxine	Waters	CA	43	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Bonnie	Watson Coleman	NJ	12	Democrat	C-	C	Negative
Randy	Weber	TX	14	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Daniel	Webster	FL	11	Republican	C	B	Negative
Bruce	Westerman	AR	4	Republican	C	B	Negative
George	Whitesides	CA	27	Democrat	C		
Tony	Wied	WI	8	Republican	C		
Nikema	Williams	GA	5	Democrat	C	C-	Positive
Roger	Williams	TX	25	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Frederica	Wilson	FL	24	Democrat	C	C	Unchanged
Joe	Wilson	SC	2	Republican	B	B	Unchanged
Robert	Wittman	VA	1	Republican	B+	B	Positive
Steve	Womack	AR	3	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Rudy	Yakym	IN	2	Republican	C	C	Unchanged
Ryan	Zinke	MT	1	Republican	C	C	Unchanged

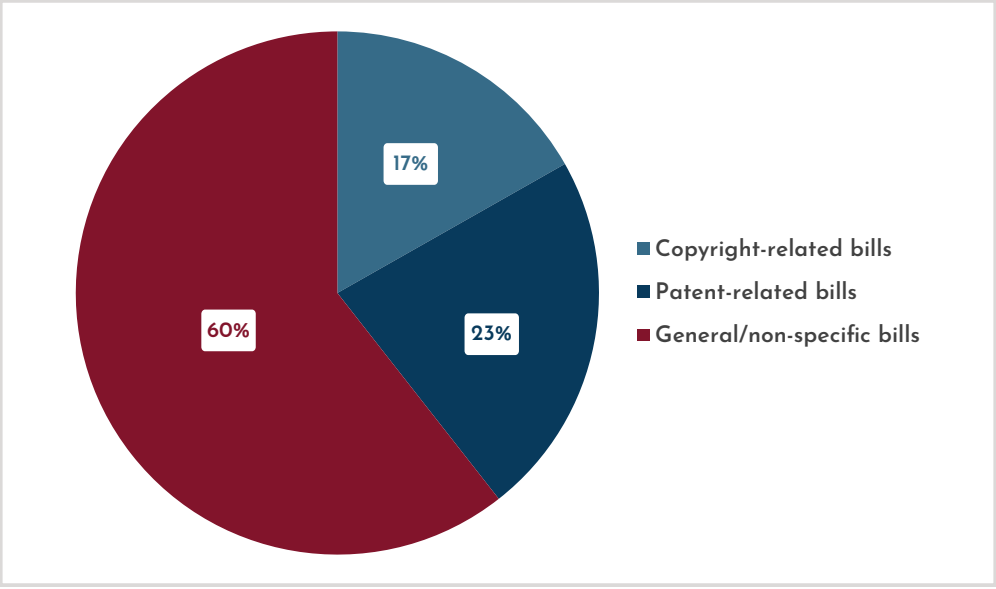
Different IP Rights, Different Results? Zooming In on Patents and Copyright

A new feature developed for this year's Scorecard is an assessment that seeks to isolate Congress' performance in relation to individual IP rights, specifically patent rights and copyrights. The purpose of this exercise is to better understand and gauge Congress' engagement on these two forms of IP rights. Is Congress more or less likely to engage in positive or negative legislative activity depending on the IP right in question? And, in turn, how does this performance compare to Congress' overall performance on the Scorecard for all IP-related legislative activity? Because this assessment is focused on Congress' activity as a whole, it will not score or grade individual members. And unlike the full Scorecard, this assessment will examine only legislative activity as defined under dimensions 1 and 2 as defined in the Methodology Appendix.

The first step in this assessment is to categorize bills according to their relation to and coverage of patent rights or copyrights. By isolating bills that relate primarily or exclusively to either patent rights or copyrights from all the bills and resolutions included in this year's Scorecard (listed above in Table 1), it is possible to get a sense of how Congress performs when looking solely at assessed Scorecard activity relating to these two groups of IP rights. Doing so reveals that of the 137 bills sampled from session one of the 119th Congress, most do not relate to patents or copyrights primarily or exclusively. Instead, these bills and/or resolutions refer to one or more IP rights or refer to our national IP system in general terms. For the purposes of this exercise, these bills have been categorized as 'general/non-specific.'

Figure 6 below shows the distribution of types of bills as a percentage of the overall total.

Figure 6: IP-Related Bills and Resolutions Introduced, Session One, 119th Congress, by Bill Category (Copyright-Related Bills, Patent-Related Bills, General/Non-Specific Bills)



As Figure 6 shows, 60% of bills and resolutions introduced in session one of the 119th Congress – and included and benchmarked in this year's Scorecard – do not relate primarily or exclusively to either patent rights or copyrights. Instead, these bills and resolutions focus either on other IP rights – such as trademarks – or, most frequently, relate to and affect many different types of IP rights and/or the U.S. national IP environment in general. Conversely, just over 40% of the bills and resolutions relate primarily or exclusively to either patent rights or copyrights. While not a majority, this is still a substantial amount and shows the congressional interest that these IP rights garner. But what is the nature of these proposed bills and the changes they seek to introduce to our national IP environment? Would they have a positive or negative impact? And is there a difference between how legislators view patent rights versus copyrights?

Table 4 below lists all 54 of these bills together with an assessed positive or negative score as rated by C4IP and used in the overall Scorecard. Just as with the rest of the Scorecard – and as detailed below in the Methodology Appendix – bills are scored on an ascending scale from a low of -1 to a high of 1, with half and partial scores assessed depending on each bill's relative importance and potential policy impact (positive and negative) considered.

Table 4: IP-Related Bills and Resolutions Introduced, Session One, 119th Congress, Patent-Related Bills and Copyright-Related Bills Isolated

Bill Number	Bill Title	Main IP Right Focus	Patent-Related Bills, Score	Copyright-Related Bills, Score
S.2367	AI Accountability and Personal Data Protection Act	Copyright		0.75
S.740	Affordable College Textbook Act	Copyright		-0.5
H.R.1886	Affordable College Textbook Act	Copyright		-0.5
S.1041	Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act	Patent	-1	
H.R.3162	Affordable and Safe Prescription Drug Importation Act of 2025	Patent	-1	
S.326	American Music Fairness Act	Copyright		1
H.R.861	American Music Fairness Act of 2025	Copyright		1
H.R.4017	American Royalties Too Act of 2025	Copyright		0.75
S.891	Bipartisan Health Care Act	Patent	-1	
S.1396	Content Origin Protection and Integrity from Edited and Deepfaked Media Act of 2025	Copyright		0.75
S.1837	DEFIANCE Act of 2025	Copyright		0.75
H.R.3562	DEFIANCE Act of 2025	Copyright		0.75
H.R.6612	Defense Civilian Faculty Copyright Act of 2025	Copyright		0.5
S.2276	ETHIC Act	Patent	-1	
H.R.3269	ETHIC Act	Patent	-1	
H.R.791	Foreign Anti-Digital Piracy Act	Copyright		0.75
S.2598	Forest Bioeconomy Act	Patent	0.5	
H.R.761	HITS Act	Copyright		0.5
S.194	HITS Act	Copyright		0.5

Bill Number	Bill Title	Main IP Right Focus	Patent-Related Bills, Score	Copyright-Related Bills, Score
S.2367	AI Accountability and Personal Data Protection Act	Copyright		0.75
S.740	Affordable College Textbook Act	Copyright		-0.5
H.R.1886	Affordable College Textbook Act	Copyright		-0.5
S.1041	Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act	Patent	-1	
H.R.3162	Affordable and Safe Prescription Drug Importation Act of 2025	Patent	-1	
S.326	American Music Fairness Act	Copyright		1
H.R.861	American Music Fairness Act of 2025	Copyright		1
H.R.4017	American Royalties Too Act of 2025	Copyright		0.75
S.891	Bipartisan Health Care Act	Patent	-1	
S.1396	Content Origin Protection and Integrity from Edited and Deepfaked Media Act of 2025	Copyright		0.75
S.1837	DEFIANCE Act of 2025	Copyright		0.75
H.R.3562	DEFIANCE Act of 2025	Copyright		0.75
H.R.6612	Defense Civilian Faculty Copyright Act of 2025	Copyright		0.5
S.2276	ETHIC Act	Patent	-1	
H.R.3269	ETHIC Act	Patent	-1	
H.R.791	Foreign Anti-Digital Piracy Act	Copyright		0.75
S.2598	Forest Bioeconomy Act	Patent	0.5	
H.R.761	HITS Act	Copyright		0.5
S.194	HITS Act	Copyright		0.5
S.1097	Interagency Patent Coordination and Improvement Act of 2025	Patent	-0.75	
H.R.4570	Interagency Patent Coordination and Improvement Act of 2025	Patent	-0.75	
H.R.3539	Leadership in CET Act	Patent	0.75	
S.1833	Leadership in CET Act	Patent	0.75	
H.R.1768	Lower Costs for Everyday Americans Act	Patent	-1	
S.2586	MARA Act of 2025	Patent	-0.5	
H.R.3069	Medicare for All Act	Patent	-1	
S.2658	Medication Affordability and Patent Integrity Act	Patent	-1	
H.R.3160	PREVAIL Act	Patent	1	
S.1553	PREVAIL Act	Patent	1	
S.1546	Patent Eligibility Restoration Act (PERA) of 2025	Patent	1	
H.R.3152	Patent Eligibility Restoration Act of 2025	Patent	1	
S.1818	Prescription Drug Price Relief Act of 2025	Patent	-1	
H.R.3546	Prescription Drug Price Relief Act of 2025	Patent	-1	
S.1096	Preserve Access to Affordable Generics and Biosimilars Act	Patent	-0.75	
H.R.4072	Pro Codes Act	Copyright		0.75
H.R.4009	Pro Codes Act	Copyright		0.75

Bill Number	Bill Title	Main IP Right Focus	Patent-Related Bills, Score	Copyright-Related Bills, Score
H.R.843	Prompt Approval of Safe Generic Drugs Act	Patent	-0.75	
S.2620	REMEDY Act	Patent	-1	
S.708	RESTORE Patent Rights Act of 2025	Patent	1	
H.R.1574	RESTORE Patent Rights Act of 2025	Patent	1	
H.Res.306	Recognizing the 60th anniversary of Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.	Patent	0.5	
S.1708	Regulatory Accountability Act	Copyright		-0.75
H.R.3525	Regulatory Accountability Act	Copyright		-0.75
H.R.3239	Research Advancing to Market Production for Innovators Act	Patent	0.75	
S.1660	Research Advancing to Market Production for Innovators Act	Patent	0.75	
H.R.5811	Restoring America's Leadership in Innovation Act of 2025	Patent	0.75	
S.2345	Short on Competition Act	Patent	-1	
H.R.890	Stopping Pharma's Ripoffs and Drug Savings For All Act	Patent	-1	
S.915	TLDR Act	Copyright		0.5
H.R.2019	TLDR Act	Copyright		0.5
S.2455	TRAIN Act	Copyright		0.75
S.2509	Transparency in Reporting of Adversarial Contributions to Education Act	Copyright		-0.5
H.R.1049	Transparency in Reporting of Adversarial Contributions to Education Act	Copyright		-0.5
H.R.5039	Wheelchair Right to Repair Act	Copyright		-0.5

As Table 4 shows, there is a significant discrepancy between the assessed potential impact of the proposed bills. Almost 60% of the patent-related bills included in the Scorecard (18 out of 31) were viewed as likely having a ***negative*** impact on our national IP system if enacted. Conversely, almost 70% of the copyright-related bills (16 out of 23) were viewed as likely having a ***positive*** impact on our national IP system if enacted. Does this mean that all members of Congress favor supporting copyrights over patent rights? No. As detailed in the preceding section, there are examples of members in both chambers who have introduced and supported critically important legislative changes to the patenting environment in the United States. The most prominent such examples include PERA, the PREVAIL Act, and the RESTORE Patent Rights Act. However, it is also clear when adding up the total score that Congress as a whole – at least so far in the 119th Congress – is far less supportive of positive new legislation relating to patent rights than copyrights.

"Almost 60% of the patent-related bills included in the Scorecard (18 out of 31) were viewed as likely having a negative impact on our national IP system if enacted."

Furthermore, as Table 5 below demonstrates, it is equally clear that the Senate has seen higher levels of negative activity regarding patent rights than the House.

Table 5: Aggregated Score by Congressional Chamber, Session One, 119th Congress, Patent-Related Bills and Copyright-Related Bills Isolated

	Patent-Related Bills, Score	Copyright-Related Bills, Score
Overall Score, House of Representatives	-1.75	4.00
Overall Score, Senate	-4.00	3.25
Aggregated Score, Both Chambers of Congress	-5.75	7.25

Summing Up and Looking to 2026

As we have noted in the preceding editions of the Congressional Innovation Scorecard, the strength of the U.S. economy, along with its future prosperity, military capability, and national security, depends on continued innovation and technological leadership. Given these realities, the need for structural reform of the national IP system has never been more urgent.

Like its immediate predecessor, the 119th Congress has rightly identified many of these deep-seated problems and put forth meaningful legislative reform proposals. As we and others have noted, congressional action on bills such as PERA, the PREVAIL Act, the RESTORE Patent Rights Act, the NO FAKES Act, and the SHOP SAFE Act would provide long-term answers to many of the key IP challenges facing our national innovation system.

"Congressional action on bills such as PERA, the PREVAIL Act, the RESTORE Patent Rights Act, the NO FAKES Act, and the SHOP SAFE Act would provide long-term answers to many of the key IP challenges facing our national innovation system."

There is also growing congressional sentiment that legislative action is needed to strengthen copyright protection, with several positive bills put forward. But the time for action is now.

Virtually every member of Congress, regardless of party, claims to be pro-innovation. But innovation depends, to a large extent, on a strong and reliable IP system. Lawmakers must understand that to be pro-innovation is also to be pro-IP, and that it requires consistent, meaningful support for legislation and policies that strengthen IP rights.

This year's Scorecard findings underline the urgency for constructive legislative action. Our national IP system is at a crossroads. Patent rights continue to be undermined not only by congressional inaction on much-needed legislative reforms but also by the growing body of bills and resolutions that would further erode them, particularly in the life sciences sector.

C4IP hopes that the findings from this year's Scorecard will help increase the urgency for greater congressional action, engagement, and education on IP issues. The future of U.S. security and prosperity depends on it.

Methodology Appendix

Building a congressional scorecard: Rationale and overview

Advocacy and interest groups across the political spectrum regularly publish congressional scorecards. These scorecards assess and rank how individual members of Congress — sometimes from both chambers, sometimes only one — support the political and policy objectives of the publishing organization. While the core purpose is consistent, methodologies vary. Some scorecards rely primarily on members' voting records on pre-identified key pieces of legislation. If a member supports a bill that aligns with the group's priorities, they receive a positive score or grade. Conversely, support for a bill the group opposes results in a negative score or, in some cases, a score of zero. Scoring systems also differ: some use a 0-to-100 scale, while others apply a traditional 'A–F' letter grade. In some cases, scorecards also account for additional factors, such as bipartisanship or leadership roles.

In 2023, the Council for Innovation Promotion (C4IP) commissioned Pugatch Consilium to develop a Congressional Innovation Scorecard.[17] The goal of this Scorecard is to evaluate how the U.S. Congress as a whole, and its individual members — both senators and representatives — support and strengthen the U.S. IP system through their political, legislative, and policy activities. A strong IP system is vital for driving innovation, boosting economic competitiveness, and improving lives everywhere.

IP-intensive industries have never been more important to the U.S. economy and national security. America's ability to out-create, out-invent, and out-innovate its global competitors depends on a robust IP framework. Supporting and nurturing this system is essential to America's long-term prosperity, peace, and security.

Scorecard methodology and scoring system

Scorecard construction

The Congressional Innovation Scorecard builds on widely accepted methodologies used by advocacy and policy organizations across the political spectrum. Its core objective is to assess how the U.S. Congress as a whole, and its individual members — senators and representatives — support and strengthen the national IP system through their political, legislative, and policy activity The Scorecard evaluates engagement across three key dimensions of activity, each related to major components of the IP system: patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, design protection, and other core rights. Together, these dimensions provide a

17 For the United States to maintain its competitive edge on the global stage, we must lead in innovation. This is only achievable by committing to protect the intellectual property that underlies game-changing inventions and brings about transformative change for patients, consumers, and businesses. A strong innovation economy is inextricably linked to a strong IP system. That is why this Scorecard is called the 'Congressional Innovation Scorecard.'

comprehensive view of how members of Congress contribute to fostering innovation, economic competitiveness, and broad societal benefits through intellectual property policy.

Table 6 below defines each of these three dimensions.

Table 6: Scorecard Dimensions

Dimension 1: Congressional voting record (current and historic)	This dimension assesses the extent to which individual members of Congress voted for bills that promote and nurture a strong U.S. IP system that drives innovation, boosts economic competitiveness, and improves lives everywhere, as well as voting against bills that would weaken and diminish strong and effective intellectual property rights.
Dimension 2: Non-voting congressional and legislative activity (current and historic)	This dimension assesses the extent to which individual members of Congress have, through their non-voting congressional and legislative activity, supported policies that promote and nurture a strong U.S. IP system that drives innovation, boosts economic competitiveness, and improves lives everywhere. Such support is measured through a member's: i. Bill sponsorship (including original pre-publication co-sponsorship) of relevant IP bills; and ii. bill co-sponsorship of relevant IP bills.
Dimension 3: IP and innovation national leadership and advocacy	This dimension assesses the extent to which individual members of Congress, through their leadership and advocacy efforts, supported policies that promote and nurture a strong U.S. IP system that drives innovation, boosts economic competitiveness, and improves lives everywhere. Such efforts include, but are not limited to, public speeches, media appearances, official letters to federal agencies, and contributions to the Congressional Record.

Assessing current and past congressional activity

The Scorecard assesses both current congressional activity and members' recent past activity.[18] Specifically, current members of Congress' congressional voting records and non-voting congressional and legislative activities (Dimensions 1 and 2) are assessed across four congresses:

- Session one, the 119th Congress;
- the 118th Congress;
- the 117th Congress; and
- the 116th Congress.

While the Scorecard incorporates past activity, it places greater emphasis on the 118th and 119th Congresses. Under the scoring methodology, activity in these congresses carries more statistical weight than results from the preceding congresses.

18 "Current" congressional membership is defined as those representatives and senators that were active members of Congress at the time of research and compilation of the Scorecard.

Dimension 3, IP and innovation national leadership and advocacy, was only used to assess the 118th and 119th Congresses.

Scoring Methodology: Overview

The Scorecard assesses both positive and negative actions. As a result, it is possible for members of Congress to receive negative overall scores, including scores below zero. Under Dimension 1 (current and historic congressional voting record), members are assessed based on how they voted on specific pieces of legislation. If a member votes in favor of a bill that C4IP views positively, they receive a positive score. Conversely, voting for legislation identified as negative results in a negative score.

The same logic is applied to both Dimensions 2 and 3.

For Dimension 2 (current and historic non-voting congressional and legislative activity and bill sponsorship), members receive a positive score for sponsoring or co-sponsoring bills that C4IP identifies as favorable. Sponsorship of legislation considered harmful results in a negative score. In a further distinction, the Scorecard rates bill sponsorship higher than co-sponsorship and, consequently, attaches a more significant score (double) to bill sponsorship over co-sponsorship.

Similarly, under Dimension 3 (IP and innovation national leadership and advocacy), positive leadership and advocacy efforts receive a positive score, and negative efforts receive a negative score.

Scoring Methodology: Dimensions 1 and 2

The assessment and scoring under Dimensions 1 and 2 of the Scorecard are based on a member's actions (voting record and/or bill sponsorship and co-sponsorship) with respect to a set of congressional bills identified by C4IP as being of particular importance (positive or negative) to U.S. national IP policy.[19] Each bill is first classified by C4IP as one of the following: i) positive, ii) neutral, or iii) negative. Following this initial classification, each bill is further categorized based on its relative importance and potential policy impact:

- **Category 1 bills:** Viewed by C4IP as being of relatively high significance and policy impact;
- **Category 2 bills:** Viewed by C4IP as being of relatively medium significance and policy impact; and
- **Category 3 bills:** Viewed by C4IP as being of relatively lower significance and policy impact.

This classification of each bill is subsequently weighed in how members of Congress' actions relating to each bill are assessed in the Scorecard. Category 1 bills are viewed as more important and therefore have a greater statistical weight in the Scorecard; Category 2 bills are viewed

19 Unless otherwise stated, all draft bills, finalized legislation and data relating to any congressional and/or legislative activity has been collected from the official website for U.S. federal legislative information, Congress.gov. The website is maintained by the Library of Congress and contains all official information relating to congressional and legislative activity in the United States.

as less important than Category 1 bills, but are more important than Category 3 bills; and Category 3 bills have the least relative importance and weight in the Scorecard assessment.

Based on these two layers of bill classification, members' actions relating to each bill can be scored differently, with double scoring applied to bill sponsorship under Dimension 2.

Table 7 outlines the possible scores assigned to each of the three bill categories used in the Scorecard evaluation.

Table 7: Scorecard Scoring System Dimension 1 (Current and Historic Congressional Voting Record) and Dimension 2 (Current and Historic Non-Voting Congressional and Legislative Activity)

Category 1 bills: Viewed by C4IP as being of relatively high significance and policy impact	Full score of 1 or -1
Category 2 bills: Viewed by C4IP as being of relatively medium significance and policy impact	Partial score of 0.75 or -0.75
Category 3 bills: Viewed by C4IP as being of relatively lower significance and policy impact	Half score of 0.5 or -0.5

Scoring Methodology: Dimension 3

Dimension 3 (IP and innovation national leadership) assesses the extent to which a member of Congress has, through their leadership and advocacy efforts, supported policies that promote and nurture a strong U.S. IP system that drives innovation, boosts economic competitiveness, and improves lives everywhere. As mentioned, such efforts include public speeches, media appearances, contributions to the Congressional Record, and official letters to federal agencies. Similar to Dimensions 1 and 2, scoring is based on a numerical system with the same scoring logic applied: positive efforts result in a positive score, and negative efforts result in a negative score. Dimension 3 distinguishes between "major" leadership and advocacy efforts and "non-major" efforts. "Major" efforts (positive or negative) include official letters to federal agencies and significant and detailed IP-related public policy speeches before a national and/or highly influential audience. All other forms of engagement are classified as non-major efforts. Members can achieve a full score of 1 or -1 for major efforts and a half score of 0.5 or -0.5 for non-major efforts.

Adding it all up: Translating numerical scores into a final grade

The final step in the scoring process involves converting each member's numerical Scorecard score into an alphabetical grade. C4IP uses a simple academic 'A–F' grading scale, commonly used in schools and universities around the country. Each member's numerical score is evaluated individually and in relation to the performance of the entire sample of congressional

membership. Final grades are determined based on the total score, the balance of positive versus negative activity, and how the member's performance compares to the broader sample of congressional membership.