U.S. patent law is famously utilitarian in its orientation. As commonly understood, the patent system aims to promote technological progress, and it utilizes exclusive rights and market forces to do so. Unlike international and foreign regimes, the U.S. patent system less explicitly addresses non-utilitarian issues such as access to technology, distributive justice, and morality in conferring and enforcing exclusive rights on new technologies. This Article challenges this conception on both descriptive and normative grounds. First, contrary to prevailing characterizations, it reveals several existing mechanisms both within and associated with the U.S. patent system that aim to more widely distribute the fruits of technological innovation. From rules governing patentability and infringement to regulations affecting patents on federally-funded inventions, distributive aims are evident in a variety of domestic patent doctrines, specialized statutes, and USPTO rules. Second, it argues at a normative level that such emphasis on distribution is consonant with the overarching aims of the patent system. It contends that widely distributing innovations and innovative opportunities is both consistent with and affirmatively advances the utilitarian objective of promoting technological progress. Accordingly, it sketches the contours of a distributive agenda for domestic patent law. It emphasizes enhancing access to new technologies, developing technologies of particular relevance to marginalized communities, and widening opportunities to participate in innovation and its legal protection.