

The Cure Bill

- NIH and charities fund over \$40B/yr in basic research which normally stops before human trials for new products
- Human trials and advanced research are funded almost exclusively by the private sector
- Research into treatments is favored due to a higher return on investment versus cures
- Since the “War on Cancer” was declared by President Nixon in 1971 there have been no cures for cancer and most other major diseases
- To fix this problem, the private sector needs to get an equal or greater return for developing cures as they do for treatments
- The Cure Bill creates a multi-state compact once six states join.
 - Governed on the model of the Insurance Compact which has 49 members
- The Compact, working with banks, will:
 - Identify at least ten major diseases based on severity and cost. And the criteria for what determines a “cure.”
 - Then will calculate the projected 5-year savings if the disease is cured. This will then be published as an incentive for finding the cure.
- In exchange for a cure and its patent, the Compact will award the incentive payment
- The Compact then will only pay the bank its actual 5-year cost savings.
- The Compact will contract with a private manufacturer to mass-produce and distribute the cure, and to get necessary licensing and assume any liability.
- The cure is sold to compacting states at cost, and to non-compacting states for cost and a royalty fee
 - This royalty fee goes to pay loan interest, actuaries, and then goes towards offsetting what compacting states pay
 - The royalty is not calculated as part of the incentive award.
- Taxpayers assume no risk. No additional appropriation of money is needed, other than nominal dues states normally pay to be a part of a compact.
- If a cure is found, then a state pays no more than it is already paying.
- The benefits to joining the compact include:
 - Getting the cure at cost
 - Very likely not having to pay their first five years of savings due to royalty fees offsetting the costs.
 - Be able to be part of the initial cure selection and the drafting of compact rules
 - Most of all – being a part of something that has a very real chance of curing multiple major diseases that will save millions of people from suffering and early death.
- At worst we see more economic activity from new research being conducted
- At best we finally find cures which will lead to the eradication of major diseases. Leading to happier, healthier, and longer lives. Additionally, saving money in the long run.