Abstract: Classical and modern patent theories attempt to find the optimal regime that will incentivize innovation while introducing minimum costs. Legal scholars and economists have tried over the years to challenge existing models in different ways, suggesting alternative regimes. This Article offers a different perspective on this debate, suggesting a new "value-based" model for patent protection. This model builds upon previous contributions, suggesting that patent protection should be keyed to investment or economic value. Under the new model, patent protection requires that the investment incurred in creating the work or the economic value of the invention be documented upon filing for protection. Either the investment in creating the invention or the economic value of the invention will serve as the basis for determining the length of protection. Once either this investment plus an additional fixed percentage of profit or the economic value of the invention are recouped and earned, protection will expire. Under the new regime, filing and renewal fees will also be derived and calculated based on the stated investment or value. Additionally, investment or value will serve as a basis for calculating royalties or damages if litigation ensues at a later phase, with the patentee bearing the burden of proving the investment or value of its invention. This regime is promising for many reasons. It is more accurately tailored to incentivize innovation while avoiding excessive protections such as that given under the one-size-fits-all system. It builds upon existing protection mechanisms but nevertheless tailors protection based on investment made in creating the work or the invention's value. Additionally, the regime offers built-in safety valves that prevent inventors from misstating their investment and value. The major challenges for this regime are also addressed.