

## THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE LIFE ACT OF 2024

*Commentary: The RTCL Act is based on the principal that it is wrong for a debtor to be able to get a debt remitted by killing the creditor and the fact that a male incurs a postnatal support debt the moment he has impregnated a female. That is because every debt is incurred as a result of doing something; and once he has impregnated a female, he has done the thing which results in him owing postnatal support to their offspring. If she consented to the act which caused the pregnancy, then she incurs a prenatal support debt. She starts paying her debt immediately by providing their offspring with the necessities of life for nine months (oxygen, water, food, and protection). Then, after the nine months, he starts paying his debt by providing their offspring with the necessities of life, hopefully with her assistance.*

- 1 WHEREAS homicide is a leading cause of death for pregnant women, especially if they are  
2                   unwed, and  
3 WHEREAS many pregnant women are pressured or forced into getting an abortion, and  
4 WHEREAS the primary motive for said crimes against women is that a support debt can be  
5                   remitted by killing her offspring before first payment is due, and  
6 WHEREAS any crime can be prevented if the motive can be taken away, and  
7 WHEREAS the motive for said crimes against women can be taken away,  
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*Commentary: Section 1 covers the primary purpose of the RTCL Act, which is to give every pregnant woman the option to secure the safety and wellbeing of her offspring and herself by certifying the creditorship of her offspring. The certification would ensure that the newly incurred support debt cannot be forgiven by killing the creditor in the womb. The certificate of creditorship would protect her right to choose life, because it would take away the motive for forced abortion, the motive being the remission of a newly incurred support debt.*

- 9 Section 1: Give every pregnant woman the option to certify the creditorship of her offspring, so  
10                   that if somebody was to kill the creditor, the prenatal and postnatal support debts (owed  
11                   to the creditor) would not be forgiven, but would instead be converted into  
12                   reimbursement for wrongful death, payable to the caretaker(s) of the child(ren)  
13                   specified by her on the certificate of creditorship, or if none are specified, to the  
14                   caretakers of underprivileged children that the state knows about. The one(s)  
15                   responsible for the wrongful death would be responsible for the reimbursement.  
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*Commentary: Section 2 covers the process of establishing paternity when it is disputed.*

- 17 Section 2: Use the non-invasive prenatal paternity (NIPP) test to confirm paternity if  
18                   necessary. The pregnant woman may submit proof of paternity by submitting a  
19                   blood sample as early as seven weeks gestation. If the alleged progenitor contests  
20                   her claim, the NIPP test will match the DNA in the blood sample with his DNA to  
21                   confirm paternity. Then he shall pay for the NIPP test. But if her claim of paternity  
22                   is false, then she shall pay for the NIPP test. Hence, the cost of the NIPP test shall  
23                   deter her from filing a false claim and him from contesting a true claim. If multiple  
24                   men could be her offspring's father, then the NIPP test must be done to establish  
25                   paternity, with the cost of the test being shared by the two parents.  
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*Commentary: Section 3 covers the collection of reimbursement for wrongful death in the event of forced abortion.*

- 27 Section 3: Honor the certificate of creditorship if the woman's unborn offspring is killed by  
28                   forced abortion. In this case, the one who forced her to get the abortion shall be

29           liable for the entire reimbursement for wrongful death.

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*Commentary: Section 4 covers the collection of reimbursement for wrongful death in the event of elective abortion, that is, an abortion which the woman freely chooses to get, even though her life would not be in danger if she were to continue the pregnancy. If she is raped, then she does not incur a support debt, and therefore, she would not be liable for any portion of the wrongful death reimbursement if she were to get an abortion.*

31 Section 4: Honor the certificate of creditorship if the woman's unborn offspring is killed by  
32 elective abortion, that is, an abortion which she freely chooses to get (also one that  
33 is not necessary to save her life and one that is not necessary to prevent the  
34 suffering of a fetus that will not be able to survive outside the womb). In this case  
35 the woman and the progenitor of her offspring shall share in the liability for the  
36 reimbursement for wrongful death, unless she is pregnant by rape, in which case,  
37 she is not liable for any portion of the reimbursement even if she were to get an  
38 elective abortion.

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*Commentary: Section 5 covers the collection of reimbursement for wrongful death in the event the woman's unborn offspring is killed by homicide and the killer is not found. The purpose for this section is to take away the motive (temptation) for the progenitor to kill his offspring or to hire a hitman to kill his offspring.*

40 Section 5: Honor the certificate of creditorship if the woman's unborn offspring is killed by  
41 homicide and the killer is not found. In this case, the liability for the reimbursement  
42 for wrongful death shall be determined according to the progenitor's ability to  
43 prove his innocence.

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*Commentary: Section 6 covers the collection of reimbursement for wrongful death in the event the woman's unborn offspring is killed by homicide and the killer is found.*

45 Section 6: Honor the certificate of creditorship if the woman's unborn offspring is killed by  
46 homicide and the killer is found. In this case, the killer shall be liable for the  
47 entire reimbursement for wrongful death. However, the reimbursement shall be  
48 converted into additional prison time for the killer.

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*Commentary: Section 7 gives each state the option of implementing a debt relief policy, which could become necessary if this bill results in an increase in men having postnatal support debts that they are unable to pay. This policy would help the man who has trouble paying his postnatal support debt, and it would assure the pregnant woman that her offspring will be provided for, one way or another.*

50 Section 7: Give the state the option to implement a debt relief policy, whereby the progenitor  
51 could receive debt assistance from the state, not to exceed 90% of his postnatal  
52 support debt, in exchange for him giving the state near 100% assurance that he will  
53 not incur another unaffordable support debt. He could give that level of assurance to  
54 the state by getting a vasectomy, banking sperm first if he wants to ensure that he  
55 can have additional children in the future.

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57 Section 8: This bill shall go into effect thirty-one (31) days after passage.

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