

THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE LIFE ACT OF 2025

Commentary: The RTCL Act is a bipartisan bill of law which would give every pregnant female an option which, if exercised, would disincentivize forced abortion by certifying the postnatal support debt, which is owed to her offspring, so that it could no longer be forgiven by killing the creditor in the womb. Forced abortion is the crime of making a pregnant female get an abortion against her will. Even though it's illegal, it happens often, because it's incentivized and it's easy to get away with. Disincentivizing it is the only way to stop it, and that's what the RTCL Act would empower the pregnant female to do.

- 1 WHEREAS homicide is a leading cause of death for pregnant females, especially if they are
2 unwed, and
3 WHEREAS many pregnant females are pressured or forced into getting an abortion, and
4 WHEREAS the primary motive for said crimes is that a postnatal support debt can be forgiven by
5 killing the pregnant female's offspring, the creditor, 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 pregnant females 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 female 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 debts 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, that motive being the forgiveness of a newly incurred postnatal support debt.

- 9 Section 1: Give every pregnant female the option to certify the creditorship of her offspring.
10 The certificate of creditorship would state the fact that she and the progenitor of her
11 offspring owe prenatal and postnatal support debts to their offspring and that these
12 debts must not be forgiven if someone was to kill their offspring by abortion or
13 otherwise. Instead, the debts must be converted into reimbursement for wrongful
14 death, payable to the caretakers of the child(ren) specified by her on the certificate,
15 or if none are specified, then to the caretakers of children who are known by the state
16 to be underprivileged. Those found to be most responsible for the wrongful death
17 would be liable for the reimbursement.
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Commentary: Section 2 covers the process of establishing paternity when it is disputed.

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

- 30 Section 3: Honor the certificate of creditorship if the female's unborn offspring is killed by
31 forced abortion. In this case, the one(s) who forced her to get the abortion shall be
32 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 an unnecessary elective abortion, that is, a medically unnecessary abortion which the female freely chooses to get, without any coercion. If she is raped, then she does not incur a prenatal support debt, and therefore, she would not be liable for any portion of the wrongful death reimbursement if she was to get an unnecessary elective abortion. In order to protect the lives of those who are conceived in rape, the state may want to make it a capital crime to impregnate a female by rape, since the female would likely be more willing to bring her child into the world if the rapist is not in it.

34 Section 4: Honor the certificate of creditorship if the female's unborn offspring is killed by an
35 unnecessary elective abortion, meaning that the abortion was not medically
36 necessary either to save the maternal life or to prevent the suffering of a fetal life
37 that cannot survive outside the womb. In the case of an unnecessary elective
38 abortion, the female and the progenitor of her offspring shall share in the liability for
39 the reimbursement for wrongful death, unless she is pregnant by rape, in which case,
40 she is not liable for any portion of the reimbursement. That is because a female does
41 not incur a prenatal support debt unless she consents to the act which causes her to
42 become pregnant.

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Commentary: Section 5 covers the collection of reimbursement for wrongful death in the event the female's unborn offspring is killed by attempted double homicide and the killer is not found. The purpose for this section is to take away the motive (temptation) for the progenitor to commit double homicide and try to get away with it, or to hire a hitman to commit double homicide.

44 Section 5: Honor the certificate of creditorship if the woman's unborn offspring is killed by
45 attempted double homicide and the killer is not found. In this case, the liability for
46 the reimbursement for wrongful death shall be determined according to the
47 progenitor's ability to 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 attempted double homicide and the killer is found.

49 Section 6: Honor the certificate of creditorship if the woman's unborn offspring is killed by
50 attempted double homicide and the killer is found. In this case, the killer shall be
51 liable for the entire reimbursement for wrongful death. However, the reimbursement
52 shall be converted into an additional penalty for the killer, such as additional prison
53 time or a death sentence.

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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 female that her offspring will be provided for, one way or another.

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

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

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