

THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE LIFE ACT OF 2026

COMMENTARY: When abortion was legalized after the 'Roe vs. Wade' decision, it was only elective abortion that became legal. Coercive abortion was kept illegal and remains illegal to this day. Coerced abortion is a secret crime, because it's easy to get away with; and it happens more often than we think, because it's incentivized. The incentive, or motive, is the forgiveness of the debt of sustenance which is owed to the creditor in the womb.

Fortunately, we are now able to give every pregnant female an option that she can safely exercise to disincentivize the crime up front, so that nobody would try to coerce her to get an abortion. The option is to certify the debt of sustenance, so that it cannot be forgiven by killing the creditor in the womb. The permissive anti-coercion bill, which would give her that option, is called "the right to choose life act," because it empowers the pregnant female to protect her own right to choose life for her offspring.

1 WHEREAS homicide is a leading cause of death for pregnant females, especially if she is unwed
2 and someone does not want to pay their debt of sustenance, ie. child support, and
3 WHEREAS many pregnant females are likely being coerced in secret to procure an abortion, and
4 WHEREAS the primary motive for said crimes is that the debt of sustenance 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 up front, and
7 WHEREAS the motive for said crimes against pregnant females can be taken away up front,
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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 debt of sustenance cannot be forgiven by killing the creditor in the womb. The certificate of creditorship would protect her own right to choose life, because it would take away the motive for coerced abortion, the motive being the forgiveness of a newly incurred debt of sustenance.

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 a debt of sustenance to their offspring and that the debts must not be
12 forgiven if somebody was to kill their offspring by abortion or otherwise. Instead, the
13 debts must be converted into reimbursement for wrongful death, payable to the
14 parents or guardians of children in need, the names of whom she could either specify
15 on the certificate or let the state determine. Those most responsible for the wrongful
16 death would be most liable for the reimbursement. The debt of sustenance could only
17 be forgiven if abortion became necessary for unforeseen medical reasons.
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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. For her own safety, the pregnant female is encouraged to
29 submit proof of paternity before she tells the progenitor that she is pregnant with his
30 offspring.
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COMMENTARY: Section 3 covers the collection of reimbursement for wrongful death in the event of coerced abortion.

32 Section 3: The state shall honor the certificate of creditorship if the pregnant female's offspring
33 is killed by coerced abortion. In this case, the one(s) who coerced her to get the
34 abortion shall be 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 procure without any coercion. If she was impregnated by rape, then she does not incur a debt of sustenance, because a debt is only incurred through a voluntary act. 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 pass a separate bill into law, one that makes it a capital crime to impregnate a female by rape, the idea being that such a female might be more willing to bring her child into the world if the rapist is not in it.

36 Section 4: The state shall honor the certificate of creditorship if the pregnant female's offspring
37 is killed by an unnecessary elective abortion, meaning that the abortion was not done
38 for an unforeseen medical reason. In the case of an unnecessary elective abortion, the
39 female and the progenitor of her offspring shall share in the liability for the
40 reimbursement for wrongful death, unless she is pregnant by rape, in which case,
41 she is not liable for any portion of the reimbursement. That is because a female does
42 not incur a debt of sustenance unless she consented to the act which caused her to
43 become pregnant.

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

45 Section 5: The state shall honor the certificate of creditorship if the pregnant female's offspring
46 is killed by homicide, or double homicide, and the killer is not found. In this case,
47 the liability for the reimbursement for wrongful death shall be determined according
48 to the 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 pregnant female's offspring is killed by attempted double homicide and the killer is found.

50 Section 6: The state shall honor the certificate of creditorship if the pregnant female's offspring
51 is killed by homicide, or double homicide, and the killer is found. In this case, the
52 killer shall be liable for the entire reimbursement for wrongful death. However, the
53 reimbursement shall be converted into an additional penalty for the killer, such as
54 additional prison time or a death sentence.
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COMMENTARY: That completes the Right to Choose Life Act, the permissive anti-coercion bill that
is most effective at preventing the crime of coerced abortion. If this bill was to result in too much of
an increase in child support delinquency, then the state might want to consider a second permissive
bill called "the child support debt relief act."

The second permissive bill would give the progenitor, who has incurred an unaffordable debt of sustenance, an option to receive state assistance in paying off his debt in exchange for him giving the state near 100% assurance that he will not incur another unaffordable debt of sustenance. He could give that level of assurance (99.85% to be exact) by getting a vasectomy, banking sperm first if he wants to ensure that he could still father additional children in the future. This would help the progenitor and assure the pregnant female that her offspring will be provided for, if not by the progenitor, then by the state.

56 Section 7: This bill shall go into effect thirty-one (31) days after passage.
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