

THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE LIFE ACT OF 2022

Commentary: The RTCL Act would protect a woman's right to gestate, that is, to "choose life." It would protect that right by taking away the motive for forced abortion. Forced abortion is the illegal act of making a woman get an abortion against her will. The motive for forced abortion is the remission of child support debt. A male incurs a child support debt the moment he has impregnated a female. If they are legally married, then the state is not involved, since the man and his wife pay child support themselves by paying for all the things their offspring needs. But if they are not legally married, then the state must collect each child support payment from the noncustodial parent and give it to the custodial parent, who is entrusted with spending it on the things their offspring needs. The female is the custodial parent during gestation, and after birth, she continues to be the custodial parent if she is able and willing. The RTCL Act is based upon the principal that it is wrong for any debtor to be able to get the debt remitted by killing the creditor. The basis of this bill is creditorship of the implanted embryo rather than personhood. (Personhood can continue to be debated outside the context of this bill.) The protection of rights require sacrifice; and by endorsing the RTCL Act, men demonstrate a willingness to sacrifice their child support loophole (their ability to get a child support debt remitted) for the sake of protecting every woman's right to gestate.

- 1 WHEREAS every woman is endowed by the Creator with an unalienable right to choose life,
- 2 that is, to gestate, and
- 3 WHEREAS every woman's right to gestate is not being adequately protected, as evidenced by
- 4 the fact that homicide is the number one cause of death for unwed pregnant
- 5 women (according to studies), while ranking much lower for everybody else, and
- 6 WHEREAS governments are instituted to protect the rights of every person, and
- 7 WHEREAS the only way to adequately protect every woman's right to gestate is by taking
- 8 away the motive for the crime of forced abortion, which is also the motive for the
- 9 crime of killing a woman with child, and
- 10 WHEREAS the motive for forced abortion is the remission of a child support debt, which the
- 11 debtor incurred when he impregnated the woman, and
- 12 WHEREAS taking away said motive by allowing financial abortion would result in an increase
- 13 in both child poverty and abortion, and
- 14 WHEREAS the only other way to take away said motive is by identifying each newly incurred
- 15 child support debt and requiring the debt to be paid, regardless of whether someone
- 16 was to kill the preborn creditor, and
- 17 WHEREAS advancements in DNA paternity testing enable us to confirm paternity near the
- 18 time a pregnancy is confirmed, thereby enabling us to identify each newly incurred
- 19 child support debt,
- 20

Commentary: Section 1 is a summary of what the RTCL Act would do. The RTCL Act would take away the motive for forced abortion by identifying every newly incurred child support debt and requiring the debt to be paid, regardless of whether someone was to kill the creditor, which in this case is the offspring of the debtor. The motive for forced abortion is also the motive for the double homicide of a pregnant woman. Therefore, the RTCL Act would prevent both crimes by taking away the common motive.

- 21 Section 1: Begin taking away the motive for the crime of forced abortion (which is also the
- 22 motive for the crime of killing a pregnant woman), by identifying every newly
- 23 incurred child support debt and requiring the debt to be paid, regardless of whether
- 24 someone was to kill the creditor in the womb, in which case the debt payments shall
- 25 go towards the welfare of other needy children. A man incurs a child support debt
- 26 the moment he impregnates a female. If they are married, the state does not collect

27 debt payments from him, because he and his wife pay child support whenever they
28 pay for the things their child needs. Only if they are not married shall the state
29 collect debt payments from the noncustodial parent and give them to the custodial
30 parent, who is entrusted with spending it on whatever their offspring needs.
31

Commentary: Section 2 is about the identification of every newly incurred child support debt.

32 Section 2: Begin using the non-invasive prenatal paternity (NIPP) test to identify every newly
33 incurred child support debt. Before any pregnant woman can get an abortion, she
34 shall be required to provide her doctor with a blood sample and the name of her
35 offspring's father. If he contests her claim, the NIPP test will match the DNA in the
36 blood sample with his DNA to confirm paternity. Then he shall pay for the NIPP
37 test. But if her claim is false, she shall pay for the NIPP test. Hence, the cost of the
38 NIPP test shall deter her from filing a false claim and him from contesting a true
39 claim. If multiple men could be her offspring's father, the NIPP test must be done
40 to establish paternity, with the cost of the test being shared by the two parents.
41

Commentary: Section 3 is about the collection of child support debt after a forced abortion.

42 Section 3: Begin requiring every newly incurred child support debt to be paid. Immediately
43 inform the debtor that he has incurred a child support debt and that the debt must be
44 paid, regardless of whether someone was to kill his creditor, which is his offspring
45 in the womb. If a criminal is caught either forcing the mother of his offspring to get
46 an abortion or killing both her and his offspring, then the criminal or the state shall
47 assume all or part of the debtor's child support debt, with all debt payments going
48 towards the welfare of other needy children. But if the criminal is not caught, then
48 the debtor shall remain responsible for his entire child support debt. Not only does
49 this take away the debtor's motive to kill his creditor (his offspring in the womb),
50 but it also gives him the incentive to help the state protect both his offspring and the
51 mother of his offspring from harm.
52

Commentary: Section 4 is about the collection of child support debt after an elective abortion. Unless the pregnant woman was raped by the man, she incurs a parental debt too. Since she consented to the act which made her pregnant, she owes it to their offspring to try to gestate. In other words, she incurs a childbearing debt while the man incurs a child support debt, and both are debtors to their offspring. Since the RTCL Act would no longer let the man receive the remission of his parental debt through abortion, it must no longer let the woman receive the remission of her parental debt through abortion. Therefore, in the case where the woman gets an elective abortion, the RTCL Act must require her to assume part of the man's child support debt. Each state would calculate how much of the debt she would assume; but it is recommended that it be 50% proportionally, meaning that the ratio of her debt payment to her salary should be equal to the ratio of his debt payment to his salary, with the sum of their payments being equal to the amount he would have paid if she had not gotten the abortion. Their payments would go towards the welfare of other needy children. Again, she will assume part of his debt only if she gets an elective abortion after NOT being raped. The case of rape is covered in section 7. The protection of rights require sacrifice; and by endorsing the RTCL Act, women demonstrate a willingness to sacrifice their childbearing loophole (their ability to get a childbearing debt remitted) for the sake of protecting every woman's right to gestate.

53 Section 4: If the pregnant woman gets an elective abortion, then she shall assume part of the
54 the man's child support debt, with the state determining how large that part will be.
55 The state shall make her part proportional. For example, if she assumes 1/2 of the

56 debt, then the ratio of her payment to her salary must be equal to the ratio of his
57 payment to his salary, with the sum of their payments being equal to what he would
58 have paid if she had not gotten the elective abortion. If she assumes 1/3 of the debt,
59 then the ratio of her payment to her salary must be equal to 1/2 of the ratio of his
60 payment to his salary. Their payments would then go towards the welfare of other
61 needy children. The child support debt shall only be forgiven if their offspring dies
62 naturally, by accident, or by necessary abortion, that is an abortion which her doctor
63 determines is necessary to save her life or to prevent the suffering of a fetus that
64 will not be able to live outside the womb naturally. If it cannot be proven that a
65 fetus died naturally or by accident, then the mother shall sign a sworn statement
66 testifying to the fact that she did not take any abortion-inducing drugs.
67

Commentary: Section 5 is about the benefit of marriage and the consequence of divorce

68 **Section 5:** Allow any woman, who is pregnant with her husband's offspring, to notify the state
69 if she is in the midst of a separation or divorce. This is an unwanted pregnancy, and
70 the state shall treat it the same as an illegitimate pregnancy, meaning that she would
71 provide her doctor with a blood sample and the name of her husband, and the state
72 would act as the child support debt collector, forwarding the debt payments to the
73 custodial parent(s) of their child (if she gives birth) or of an underprivileged child
74 (if someone were to kill their offspring by abortion or otherwise). If she decides to
75 stay with her husband and not get an abortion, then the state shall not collect the
76 debt. If she decides to stay with her husband and get an abortion, then the state shall
77 collect their debt and put it towards the welfare of an underprivileged child.
78

Commentary: Section 6 is about giving every child support debtor the incentive to work, so that taxpayers don't have to support his child. If too much of a working man's paycheck is going towards child support, then his incentive to work can become so low that he stops working, thereby requiring the state to support his child. There is also nothing stopping him from fathering additional children for the state to support. This section enables the state to be better stewards of the revenue that taxpayers entrust them with. It also gives child support debtors an opportunity to receive debt relief in exchange for the assurance that they will not incur additional child support debt.

79 **Section 6:** Give each child support debtor the option of paying his debt by making a plea deal,
80 rather than by paying the full amount of child support currently calculated by each
81 state. Under the plea deal, the debtor would give the state 99.85% assurance that he
82 will not fall deeper into child support debt, and in return, the state would pay a
83 certain percentage of his debt, between 0 and 90 percent, up to a maximum amount.
84 He would give that level of assurance by getting a vasectomy, banking sperm first if
85 he wishes. The percentage and maximum amount would be set by each state. For
86 example, if a state does not want to incentivize sterilization at all, then it would set
87 the percentage at 0%; and if a state wants to maximize the sterilization incentive,
88 then it would set the percentage at 90%. Those shall be the two extremes.
89

Commentary: Section 7 is about punishing the crime of impregnating a female by rape. If a female is impregnated by rape, she does not incur a childbearing debt; and therefore, the RTCL Act must not require her to assume any part of the child support debt if she was to get an elective abortion. As for the criminal, he has incurred two debts, one to the female, for which he pays by serving a prison sentence, and one to his offspring, for which he ordinarily pays by paying child support. But in this case, he needs to pay for both crimes by serving a prison sentence that lasts until the 18th birthday of his offspring, to ensure that he will have no part in the upbringing of his offspring. Rape alone

usually brings a prison sentence of 3-9 years. So, the impregnation would cause his sentence to be at least doubled. Meanwhile, the state would assume his child support debt. But if the female gets an elective abortion, then as soon as the criminal has paid his debt to the female by serving 3-9 years in prison, the state must give him the option of paying his debt to his deceased offspring. This means giving him the option of leaving prison to pay child support up until the day that his offspring would have turned 18. His debt payments would go towards the welfare of other needy children, and he would be eligible to have his debt reduced through the plea deal of section 6. If the female would not want the criminal to be given that option, then she would want to carry the pregnancy to term and either give her child up for adoption or raise her child herself, with help from the state (since the state has assumed the child support debt).

90 Section 7: Sentence every man, who impregnates a female by rape, to up to 18.75 years in
91 prison. The state shall assume his child support debt, and the female shall not
92 assume any part of the child support debt if she gets an elective abortion; because
93 she did not incur a childbearing debt. However, if she gets an elective abortion, then
94 the state must give the criminal the option of paying his child support debt instead
95 of paying for his crime of rape. (His child support payments would go towards the
96 welfare of other needy children, and he would be eligible for the plea deal in section
97 6.) If the female does not want the criminal to have that option, then she may want
98 to carry the pregnancy to term instead of getting an elective abortion. Then, she can
99 either give her child up for adoption or raise her child herself, with the assistance of
100 the state and the assurance that the criminal will be in prison until her child becomes
101 an adult.

102

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

104