

Sender's Address

Date

Recipient's Addressee Address

Dear Addressee:

Per the U.S. Constitution Amendment 1 phrase of “the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”, herewith now I petition and vote for the United States of America Government to legally ratify, help accomplish, and implement the following votes:

(1) **United Nations Charter Amendment Proposal Petition**

For facilitation in the United Nations Security Council, of the best United Nations regional and world representation voting, for continuous world common universally fair satisfactorily adequate peace, and for continuous world common universally fair satisfactorily adequate humanity health-safe optimum prosperity;

Herewith now I vote for any one of the following U.N. Charter amendment proposals to be ratified into the U.N. Charter:

"Amendment proposal 1 for Chapter V Article 27:

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine Security Council members, provided that: (1) each regular member nation --- including each of the permanent nations -- of the U.N. Security Council, that in decisions under Chapter VI, and/or under paragraph 3 of Article 52, is of other than U.N. deployment a party to a dispute, or in decisions under Chapter VII, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, must abstain from voting; and for each Security Council member nation mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and is not a party of other than U.N. deployment, to the same Chapter VI, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52, dispute, and/or same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, must of, abstain from voting in decisions on;

must be randomly selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right -- only for voting in the decision that the regular Security Council member nation mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in, and (2) if in the decision vote, at least three of the Security Council permanent members, including any Security Council member who, in consequence of this Article, must serve as a temporary Security Council member substitute for a permanent Security Council member, votes against the Security Council decision, the decision then is vetoed conclusively of the vote, and is not passed of the vote." **or**

"Amendment proposal 2 for Chapter V Article 27:

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members, provided that each regular member nation – including any of the permanent nations -- of the U.N. Security Council, that in decisions under Chapter VI, and/or under paragraph 3 of Article 52, is of other than U.N. deployment a party to a dispute, **or** in decisions under Chapter VII, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, must abstain from voting; and for each Security Council member nation mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and is not a party of other than U.N. deployment, to the same Chapter VI, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52, dispute, and/or same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, must of, abstain from voting in decisions on; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right – only for voting in the decision that the regular Security Council member nation mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in." **or**

"Amendment proposal 3 for Chapter V Article 27:

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring vote(s), if any, of the permanent member(s) who does not or do not abstain from voting; provided that each regular member nation – including any of the permanent nations -- of the U.N. Security Council, that in decisions under Chapter VI, and/or under paragraph 3 of Article 52, is of other than U.N. deployment a party to a dispute, **or** in decisions under Chapter VII, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, must abstain from voting; and for each Security Council member nation mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and is not a

party of other than U.N. deployment, to the same Chapter VI, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52, dispute, and/or same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, must of, abstain from voting in decisions on; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right – only for voting in the decision that the regular Security Council member nation mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in." **or**

"Amendment proposal 4 for Chapter V Article 27:

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring vote(s), if any, of the permanent member(s) who does not or do not abstain from voting; provided that each regular member nation – including any of the five permanent nations -- of the U.N. Security Council, that of other than U.N. deployment, is a party to (1) a dispute in decisions under Chapter VI, and/or to a dispute in decisions under paragraph 3 of Article 52, **or** (2) a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression in decisions under Chapter VII, **or** (3) a combination of the preceding (1) and (2) disputes, threats, breaches, and acts only, in decisions under together Chapter VII and Chapter VI and/or paragraph 3 of Article 52, **must abstain from voting**; and for each Security Council member nation mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VI dispute, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, being an other than U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on; and/or is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, being a non-U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve on the Security Council as a temporary Security Council member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right – only for voting in the decision that the regular Security Council member nation mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in." **or**

"Amendment proposal 1 for Chapter VII, Article 51

When any member – including any of the permanent members -- of the regular fifteen United Nations Security Council members, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a Chapter VI dispute, and/or to a paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, and/or to a Chapter VII threat to the peace, and/or breach of the peace, and/or act of aggression, that the U.N. Security Council in a decision is voting on a candidate resolution for, each so U.N. Security Council member

must abstain from voting on each U.N. Security Council candidate resolution that pertains to the dispute, and/or threat to the peace, and/or breach of the peace, and/or act of aggression that the member is so a party to; and for each Security Council member mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member that then is not a Security Council member, and

(1) pertaining to dispute resolutions, is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VI dispute, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member, being an other than U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on; and

(2) pertaining to “a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression” resolutions, is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression that the mandatorily abstaining regular member, being a non-U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on; and

(3) pertaining to combinations of the preceding (1) and (2) disputes, threats, breaches, and aggression resolutions, is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same disputes, threats, breaches, **or** aggressions of the resolutions, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member, being a non-U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on;

must randomly be selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right -- only for voting in the decision that the mandatorily abstaining regular Security Council member mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in." **or**

"Amendment proposal 2 for Chapter VII, Article 51

When any member – including any of the permanent members -- of the regular fifteen United Nations Security Council members, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a Chapter VI dispute, and/or to a paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, and/or to a Chapter VII threat to the peace, breach of the peace, and/or act of aggression, that the U.N. Security Council in a decision is voting on a candidate resolution for, each so U.N. Security Council member, must abstain from voting on each U.N. Security Council candidate resolution that pertains to the dispute, and/or threat to the peace, and/or breach of the peace, and/or act of aggression that the member is so a party to; and for each Security Council member's mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and isn't a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VI dispute, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, and/or same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression that the mandatorily abstaining regular member is an other than U.N.-deployed party to; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council

temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right -- only for voting in the decision that the mandatorily abstaining regular Security Council member mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in."

(2) **East Asia with East Asia Visitation Petition**

Taiwan island has belonged to the Asian mainland Chinese government during most of recent past centuries. Thus during the 1949 Chinese civil war, nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek was able to legally retreat nationalist Chinese military to Taiwan, and then administer Taiwan as Taiwan being owned of the 1949 Chinese civil war-established "People's Republic of China" government, and as a "People's Republic of China" government-tolerated, "Republic of China" Chinese island. Taiwan's "Republic of China" government **status**, is therefore similar to the United States of America (U.S.A.) Constitution Article IV Section 4 guaranteed, "Republican form of government", that "every State in" the U.S.A. States "Union" has. Per the 1949 Chinese civil war-established "People's Republic of China" China government, the Chinese in no way relinquished largely Asian continental China's Chinese government ownership of Taiwan island.

The U.S.A. has successfully peacefully maintained peace with Cuba, per Cuban emigrant enlistees in the U.S. Navy, and since 1903, with U.S.A. peaceful rent of the Cuban Guantanamo Bay, U.S.A. naval facility area. Similarly, Taiwan's Republic of China government has a substantially **good** opportunity for successfully maintaining peace with China's People's Republic of China government, per Taiwan Republic of China government renting peacefully Taiwan island location naval base areas with China's People's Republic of China government, for peaceful People's Republic of China government Chinese military naval base naval installations and operations.

Therefore herewith now I vote for the Taiwan island Republic of China government to rent peacefully Taiwan island location naval base areas with China's People's Republic of China government, for peaceful People's Republic of China government Chinese military naval base naval installations and operations on Taiwan island.

(An interesting aside here concerning the U.N. Security Council's five founding nations permanent membership, is that the Republic of China -- that after the 1949 Chinese Civil War, became the Republic of China of Taiwan -- Administration of Chiang Kai-Shek, was the original Chinese U.N.-founding government. Since on Oct. 25, 1971 the United Nations

recognized the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representative of China in the U.N., the representatives of the Chiang Kai-Shek Administration were removed from the U.N., with the result that Taiwan has never been a U.N. member, and the Asian mainland People's Republic of China is now one of the U.N. Security Council's five U.N.-founding nations (China, France, Russia Federation, United Kingdom, United States of America) permanent members.)

Of the United Nations current 193 independent nations membership, apparently only 13 U.N. Nations – or $13/193 = 6.74\%$ – recognize Taiwan as independent of the People's Republic of China. Thus international extremist policies, that per symmetry promote a scalable to major national powers, combative involvement, warfaring conflict that is prefaced to decide whether China's 1949 Civil War, divested and seceded Taiwan from the largely Asian continental People's Republic of China government ownership of Taiwan, may appear like a simplistic challenge against and/or for humanity's global political peace and vital security; however the Chinese appear here to have enough self-appreciation, to value Taiwan as an international liason “mobius strip sides“ type of opportunity, for simultaneously coexisting together peacefully with the rest of humanity, while avoiding alienating themselves perpetually to humanity. So, though “the market shall vary”, the Chinese have found contentment retaining Chinese ownership of Taiwan.

Civil variety, such as the historic and former 99 year Chinese international rental of Hong Kong China with the British in 1898, and the historic and former year 1557 Chinese international rental of Macau with the Portuguese, that resulted in Portugal transferring sovereignty for Macau to China in 1999, has proven wise for world security and political peace overtures.

During a 02/22 – 24 /2024 interval I twice asked the same computer Artificial Intelligence (AI): “How many independent nations currently are members of the United Nations, and what is the political recognition of those nations concerning government of Taiwan?”

The following excerpts are from AI's two different replies: “According to the UN website, there are currently 193 member states of the United Nations. The UN also has two non-member observer states: the Holy See and the State of Palestine. Taiwan, formally known as the Republic of China (ROC), is not a member of the UN, nor is it recognized by most of its members. The ROC currently has formal diplomatic relations with only 11 UN member states and the Holy See. The People’s Republic of China (PRC), which claims Taiwan as a province, has diplomatic relations with 182 UN member states and is a permanent member of the UN Security Council. The political status of Taiwan is a complex and contentious issue, with

different views and proposals from various parties, both within and outside the island. The PRC has proposed a “one country, two systems” model for unification, but this has been rejected by the Taiwanese government. The ROC has sought to maintain its effective sovereignty and international recognition, while also pursuing pragmatic cooperation and dialogue with the PRC. The United States, which does not have formal diplomatic ties with the ROC, has been a major supporter and ally of Taiwan, providing it with security assistance and economic cooperation. The US also maintains a “One China” policy, which acknowledges the PRC’s position on Taiwan, but does not recognize or support it.

However, the recognition of Taiwan as a separate sovereign country is a complex matter due to China’s One-China policy and historical intricacies.

Here’s the situation regarding Taiwan’s recognition:

Countries Recognizing Taiwan as a Sovereign Country:

Belize, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See (Vatican City), Honduras, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Tuvalu are the 13 UN member states that officially recognize Taiwan as a sovereign country. Vatican City also acknowledges Taiwan’s sovereignty.

Historical Context:

Taiwan was recognized as a country by the United Nations from 1949 to 1971. However, due to political tensions with China, Taiwan is currently not a UN member. It is classified as a territory rather than a sovereign state. China asserts that Taiwan is an integral part of its territory, and its powerful position in the UN Security Council has prevented Taiwan’s inclusion in the UN.

United States and Taiwan: The United States maintained Taiwan’s recognition for 30 years after the Chinese civil war but switched its recognition in 1979. Despite this, the U.S. maintains a positive relationship with Taiwan, offering military assistance,” (“In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.” D.D. Eisenhower 01/17/1961 Farewell Address.) “which has caused tension with China.

In summary, while Taiwan is not a UN member, it remains a significant economic force in Asia and a global leader in technology, even without full diplomatic recognition.”

I also then twice asked the same computer AI: “Which, if any, nations of the world, currently formally recognize the Taiwan Republic of China as existing as an independent nation of the world?”

The following excerpts are from AI's two different replies: "As of now, 13 countries and Vatican City (Holy See) formally recognize the Republic of China (ROC), commonly known as Taiwan, as an independent sovereign nation. Here is the list of those countries:" (following list punctuation is mine) "Belize, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See (Vatican City), Honduras, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tuvalu.

Despite its limited formal recognition, Taiwan maintains significant unofficial global relations and receives considerable military support from the United States," ("In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist." D.D. Eisenhower 01/17/1961 Farewell Address.) "although diplomatic constraints are imposed by China. Taiwan's complex status has evolved over time, and its recognition remains a delicate matter due to historical and political intricacies with China."

... "However, most of the world's countries, including the United States, do not have official diplomatic relations with Taiwan, and instead acknowledge the One China policy of the People's Republic of China, which claims Taiwan as a province. The political status of Taiwan is a complex and sensitive issue, with different views and proposals from various parties, both within and outside the island."

Hopefully here we may help the "ugly American", to avoid selfishly claiming that "if we don't annex Taiwan, someone else will". China, U.S.A., U.K. and some other nations, are much about participating in world trade, per international residence in foreign trading posts.

(3) Petition for Dental Access Without X-rays Legal Clause

I support and herewith vote for the United States of America (USA) Congress to enact into law, a USA "Dental Patients Bill of Rights" clause, that declares to the effect that:

"No dental patient may legally be denied dental care for refusing to be X-rayed ,
(1) if the dental patient — being intellectually competent and adequately informed of both the dental patient's previous X-ray exposure-based current risk of, and the dental patient's dental care provider's current best dentist-estimated extent of, new initial and cumulative tissue damage and cancer risk, that the dental patient may sustain from the dental patient receiving every dental X-ray that the dental patient's dental care provider proposes for the dental patient to receive — without being or having been coerced to sign, voluntarily signs or has voluntarily signed, or (2) if the dental patient is a ward dental patient, such as a minor dental patient, and is intellectually competent and adequately informed of both the dental patient's previous X-ray exposure-based current risk of, and the dental patient's dental care provider's

current best dentist-estimated extent of, new initial and cumulative tissue damage and cancer risk, that the dental patient may sustain from the dental patient receiving every dental X-ray that the dental patient's dental care provider proposes for the dental patient to receive; and both the dental patient and the dental patient's intellectually competent legal guardian, — who also is adequately informed of both the dental patient's previous X-ray exposure-based current risk of, and the dental patient's dental care provider's current best dentist-estimated extent of, new initial and cumulative tissue damage and cancer risk, that the dental patient may sustain from the dental patient receiving every dental X-ray that the dental patient's dental care provider proposes for the dental patient to receive — without being or having been coerced to sign, voluntarily separately sign or have separately voluntarily signed, or (3) if the dental patient is not intellectually competent and is a ward dental patient, such as a minor dental patient, and the dental patient's intellectually competent legal guardian, — who is adequately informed of both the dental patient's previous X-ray exposure-based current risk of, and the dental patient's dental care provider's current best dentist-estimated extent of, new initial and cumulative tissue damage and cancer risk, that the dental patient may sustain from the dental patient receiving every dental X-ray, that the dental patient's dental care provider proposes for the dental patient to receive — without being or having been coerced to sign, voluntarily signs or has voluntarily signed

a legally valid and binding “Waiver of Dental Treatment Liability”, that denies all permission for the dental patient to, in a specific dental treatment that is of the dental patient's dental care provider that is specified in the waiver, be dentally X-rayed, and that renounces from all of the dental patient's dental care provider's dental personnel, who provide anatomical and/or counseling dental treatment to the dental patient, all legal responsibility that the dental personnel could have, for of a dental treatment that the dental personnel are qualified to administer, causing an accidental dental treatment error to the dental patient, where the error is due to the “Waiver of Dental Treatment Liability” -- per the waiver's legal signature of the aforesaid (1) dental patient, or per the waiver's legal signatures of the aforesaid (2) dental patient and the dental patient's intellectually competent legal guardian, or per the waiver's legal signature of the aforesaid (3) dental patient's intellectually competent legal guardian -- denying permission for the dental patient to be dentally X-rayed.”

Herewith immediately following, is an example of a Waiver of Dental Treatment Liability form, that may be adequate to receive of, dental treatment without being X-rayed for that dental treatment:

Waiver of Dental Treatment Liability

Herewith I, _____ (Dental Patient's Name), now this _____ (Month, Day Number, and Year), waive as legally not binding for me, all legal responsibility that both my dentist, Dr. _____, and Dr. _____'s dental assistants could have for causing an accidental dental treatment error to me, that is due to me preferring not to be dentally X-rayed of, and/or refusing to be dentally X-rayed of Dr. _____'s dental care practice.

(Dental Patient's Signature or Mark)

Current March 09, 2022:



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

Board of Dentistry
1500 SW 1st Ave. Ste 770
Portland, OR 97201-5837
(971) 673-3200
Fax: (971) 673-3202

Clarification on Radiographs

The Oregon Board of Dentistry (Board) regularly receives questions about the requirement for radiographs/Xrays, and how often they are required.

The decision when to take or not to take radiographs is the responsibility of an Oregon licensed Dentist or an Expanded Practice Permit Dental Hygienist and is based on factors including the patient's oral health, patient's age, the risk for disease and any sign or symptoms of oral disease that a patient may be experiencing.

The Board does not have a time requirement for how often radiographs or X-rays are to be taken. So if your Dentist says we (the Board) require X-rays every year, that is not true. The Dentist is the one who decides if the radiographs are needed, not the patient. They are an important diagnostic tool and it is the responsibility of the treating Dentist to determine how often they are needed.

The Board takes the following into consideration when it reviews care provided by our Licensees:

Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 679.140(4) states:

"In determining what constitutes unacceptable patient care, the board may take into account all relevant factors and practices, including but not limited to the practices generally and currently followed and accepted by persons licensed to practice Dentistry in this state, the current teachings at accredited dental schools, relevant technical reports published in recognized dental journals and the desirability of reasonable experimentation in the furtherance of the dental arts."

To put this in perspective, in order to diagnose dental pathology and do an adequate examination on a new or existing patient, the Dentist must have adequate dental radiographs, periodontal probings if appropriate and a current medical history.

If during the dental examination pathology is diagnosed, the Dentist is obligated to tell the patient what the problem is, to explain the treatment options, explain the risks of providing or not providing the treatment, and answer questions. The Dentist is also required to document in the patient's records any dental pathology that is diagnosed during the examination. When treatment is provided, the Dentist is expected to have obtained the patient's informed consent prior to providing the treatment. The Board expects that the treatment is acceptable; i.e. crowns fit appropriately, restorations are not placed over caries, and that periodontal disease is treated (including home health maintenance instruction).

Further, Oregon Dentists and Expanded Practice Permit Dental Hygienists should follow the guidelines established by the American Dental Association and the Food and Drug Administration regarding the attached document.

Please call if you have additional questions or need further information. The rules regulating Dentistry are at this site: <http://www.oregon.gov/Dentistry/Pages/laws-rules.aspx>

U.S. Food and Drug Administration guidelines for prescribing dental radiographs.*

The recommendations in this table are subject to clinical judgment and may not apply to every patient. They are to be used by dentists only after reviewing the patient's health history and completing a clinical examination. Because every precaution should be taken to minimize radiation exposure, protective thyroid collars and aprons should be used whenever possible. This practice is strongly recommended for children, women of childbearing age and pregnant women.

TYPE OF ENCOUNTER	PATIENT AGE AND DENTAL DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE				
	Child With Primary Dentition (Prior to Eruption of First Permanent Tooth)	Child With Transitional Dentition (After Eruption of First Permanent Tooth)	Adolescent With Permanent Dentition (Prior to Eruption of Third Molars)	Adult, Dentate or Partially Edentulous	Adult, Edentulous
New Patient† Being Evaluated for Dental Diseases and Dental Development	Individualized radiographic examination consisting of selected periapical/occlusal views and/or posterior bitewings if proximal surfaces cannot be visualized or probed; patients without evidence of disease and with open proximal contacts may not require a radiographic examination at this time	Individualized radiographic examination consisting of posterior bitewings with panoramic examination or posterior bitewings and selected periapical images	Individualized radiographic examination consisting of posterior bitewings with panoramic examination or posterior bitewings and selected periapical images; a full-mouth intraoral radiographic examination is preferred when the patient has clinical evidence of generalized dental disease or a history of extensive dental treatment	Individualized radiographic examination, based on clinical signs and symptoms	
Recall Patient† With Clinical Caries or at Increased Risk of Developing Caries‡	Posterior bitewing examination at six- to 12-month intervals if proximal surfaces cannot be examined visually or with a probe		Posterior bitewing examination at 18- to 36-month intervals	Posterior bitewing examination at six- to 18-month intervals	Not applicable
Recall Patient* With No Clinical Caries and Not at Increased Risk of Developing Caries‡	Posterior bitewing examination at 12- to 24-month intervals if proximal surfaces cannot be examined visually or with a probe		Posterior bitewing examination at 18- to 36-month intervals	Posterior bitewing examination at 24- to 36-month intervals	Not applicable
Recall Patient† With Periodontal Disease	Clinical judgment as to the need for and type of radiographic images for the evaluation of periodontal disease; imaging may consist of, but is not limited to, selected bitewing and/or periapical images of areas in which periodontal disease (other than nonspecific gingivitis) can be demonstrated clinically				Not applicable
Patient for Monitoring of Growth and Development	Clinical judgment as to need for and type of radiographic images for evaluation and/or monitoring of dentofacial growth and development		Clinical judgment as to need for and type of radiographic images for evaluation and/or monitoring of dentofacial growth and development; panoramic or periapical examination to assess developing third molars	Usually not indicated	
Patient With Other Circumstances Including, but not Limited to, Proposed or Existing Implants, Pathology, Restorative/Endodontic Needs, Treated Periodontal Disease and Caries Remineralization	Clinical judgment as to need for and type of radiographic images for evaluation and/or monitoring of these conditions				

* Reprinted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration; and American Dental Association, Council on Dental Benefit Programs, Council on Scientific Affairs.⁵

† Clinical situations for which radiographs may be indicated include, but are not limited to, the following. **Positive historical findings:** Previous periodontal or endodontic treatment, history of pain or trauma, familial history of dental anomalies, postoperative evaluation of healing, remineralization monitoring, presence of implants or evaluation for implant placement. **Positive clinical signs/symptoms:** clinical evidence of periodontal disease, large or deep restorations, deep carious lesions, malposed or clinically impacted teeth, swelling, evidence of dental/facial trauma, mobility of teeth, sinus tract ("fistula"), clinically suspected sinus pathology, growth abnormalities, oral involvement in known or suspected systemic disease, positive neurologic findings in the head and neck, evidence of foreign objects, pain and/or dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint, facial asymmetry, abutment teeth for fixed or removable partial prosthesis, unexplained bleeding, unexplained sensitivity of teeth, unusual eruption, spacing or migration of teeth, unusual tooth morphology, calcification or color, missing teeth with unknown reason, clinical erosion.

‡ Factors increasing risk for caries may include, but are not limited to, the following: high level of caries experience or demineralization, history of recurrent caries, high titers of cariogenic bacteria, existing restoration of poor quality, poor oral hygiene, inadequate fluoride exposure, prolonged nursing (bottle or breast), diet with high sucrose frequency, poor family dental health, developmental or acquired enamel defects, developmental or acquired disability, xerostomia, genetic abnormality of teeth, many multisurface restorations, chemotherapy/radiation therapy, eating disorders, drug/alcohol abuse, irregular dental care.

Here is a shortened form of the aforegiven "Petition for Dental Access Without X-rays Legal Clause":

Petition for Dental Access Without X-rays Legal Clause.

I support and herewith vote for the USA Congress to enact into law, a "Dental Patients Bill of Rights" clause, that declares to the effect that: "No dental patient may legally be denied dental care for refusing to be X-rayed, (1) if the dental patient . . . (2)and/(3)or . . . patient's . . . legal guardian, without being coerced to sign, voluntarily signs a legally valid and binding "Waiver of Dental Treatment Liability", that denies all permission for the dental patient to, in a specific dental treatment that is of the dental patient's dental care provider that is specified in the waiver, be dentally X-rayed, and that renounces from all of the dental patient's dental care provider's dental personnel, who provide anatomical and/or counseling dental treatment to the dental patient, all legal responsibility that the dental personnel could have, for of a dental treatment that the dental personnel are qualified to administer, causing an accidental dental treatment error to the dental patient, where the error is due to the "Waiver of Dental Treatment Liability" -- per the waiver's legal signature of the aforesaid (1) dental patient, or per the waiver's legal signatures of the aforesaid (2) dental patient and the dental patient's intellectually competent legal guardian, or per the waiver's legal signature of the aforesaid (3) dental patient's intellectually competent legal guardian -- denying permission for the dental patient to be dentally X-rayed."

"Waiver of Dental Treatment Liability" form:

Herewith I, ____ (Dental Patient's Name), now this ____ (Month, Day Number, and Year), waive as legally not binding for me, all legal responsibility that both my dentist, Dr. ____, and Dr. __ 's dental assistants could have for causing an accidental dental treatment error to me, that is due to me preferring not to be dentally X-rayed of, and/or refusing to be dentally X-rayed of Dr. __'s dental care practice. _____ (Dental Patient's Signature or Mark)

(4)

Requirement for an Emergency Egress Manually Operable Window Crank, for Three and/or more-Wheeled hardtop Motor Vehicles

Once again the motor vehicle industry is **negligent** to provide necessary safety equipment (even without mentioning the safe "luxury" practicality of an indoor, highly flexible silicone brush, rear window wiper, for hardtop three and/or more-wheeled motor vehicles, that have an only-stationary rear window).

Thus herewith now I vote that the United States of America national Government should legally require, that all new manually steered, hardtop motor vehicles, that when in operation on a road, usually have three or more road-encountering wheels, must have a driver's door-side manually operable driver's door-side window hand crank, that allows the driver to manually by hand with that side window hand crank, fully open and close the driver-side door window!

Currently 400 people per year are estimated to drown in their motor vehicle, because those people weren't able to lower a window in their motor vehicle, so as to escape flooding in their motor vehicle.

(5)

Requirement for Whistles and flashing Lights on all of, and same color contrast Coloring on an odd minority of, the propeller Blades of each Large Blade power generation Windmill

Several years ago for an Oregon national Congressperson, I personally hand-delivered my petition that gave my vote for all new large wattage-generating windmills, to be required equipped with whistles and lights for bird and bat safety. Since then a European study has

found, that from windmills that have only three propeller blades, fewer flying animal injuries result if one of the windmills' three propeller blades is painted a different color than both of the other propeller blades are painted.

I was surprised to learn that some electricity-generating windmill farms, have been usually operated per human observers halting windmill operation, whenever birds that were prone to collide with windmills, were observed at hazard of windmill collision.

Herewith now I vote for the United States of America national Government to require that each new electricity-generating windmill, that forthwith is installed on United States of America property to generate power, and that has propeller blades that are longer than five feet long, must have a whistle – such as an air flow activated, high frequency sound pitch whistle -- and a flashing LED light on each of the windmill's propeller blades, and must have an odd minority of the propeller blades, or in the case of only two propeller blades being present, must have 1/2 of one of the propeller blades, painted the same one color, that is in contrast to the same majority color that every other propeller blade has of the windmill.

(6)

Each U.S.A. State should have its own unique three Senators **United States of America national Congress Representation**

I estimate that constitutionally requiring 3 senators to represent each U.S.A. State in the U.S.A.'s national Congressional Senate, so that each U.S.A. State is uniquely represented individually in the U.S.A. national Senate, per three U.S.A. federal senators who each are separately elected from that individual U.S.A. State only, and who may not serve simultaneously as U.S.A. national Congressional senators from any other U.S.A. State or region, with the sole exception of those Senators' U.S.A. national senatorial service, that in consequence of those Senators being U.S.A. national Congressional senators of a U.S.A. State, concomitantly those Senators already perform simultaneously, in being and as U.S.A. national senators of the entire U.S.A. nation; would greatly improve both the U.S.A.'s public citizens' U.S.A. national Congressional Senate representation, and would greatly financially afford more than two political parties in the U.S.A.'s national Congress.

Therefore I herewith now vote that the Constitution of the United States of America, Amendment 17, be amended so that it states the same paragraph of any of the following paragraphs:

[1] "The United States Senate shall be composed from each State, per the State's resident citizens uniquely electing for six year Senatorships from the State, three candidates to serve as Senators, who from any other State, neither are elected nor are a candidate to be elected to the Senate; and each Senator shall have one vote." or

[2] "The United States of America (U.S.A.) Senate, shall be composed from each State, per each

State's resident citizens uniquely electing, for six year Senatorships that are from the citizens' State only, three candidates to serve as Senators, who from any other State, neither are elected nor are a candidate to be elected to the Senate; and each Senator shall have one vote." or

[3] "The United States of America (U.S.A.) Senate, shall be composed from each State, per each State's resident citizens uniquely electing for six year Senatorships, that are from the electing citizens' single U.S.A. State only, three candidates to serve as Senators, who from any other U.S.A. State, neither are elected to, nor are a candidate to be elected to the Senate; and each Senator shall have one vote."

U.S. Constitution Amendment 17 currently states: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

Thank you Addressee for your help with this petition of my voluntary, noncoerced voting.

Respectfully yours,