

2...as nearly in the form of the official ballots as practicable the inspectors shall use the ballots so submitted in the same manner as near as may be as the official ballots

Intent rationale: This means helping the voter correct over-voting or under-voting on the hand written, emergency ballots, equal to the do-over help the scan machine ballots got.

3...It shall be the duty of each board of elections to cause a sufficient number of emergency ballots to be placed at each polling place in the event the voting machines break down ...

Intent rationale: Emergency Ballots are to be used when a machine breaks down causing scan able ballots to be unusable. The intent is to supply enough (a ballot for every registered voter) machine scan able ballots in the first place, then go to emergency ballots in case of a machine(s) failure.

Fact: The Village of Kiryas Joel received more than 100% of the number of scan able ballots needed. Other Monroe polling places were supplied less than 50% of their needed machine scan able ballots and were forced to go to Emergency Ballots.

In revisiting the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United State of America, this portion of the egalitarian language is critical providing that "... a citizen has a constitutionally protected right to participate in elections on an equal basis with other citizens within the jurisdiction."

And I learned in my readings about the expansion of the "Equal Protection Clause" over the years to protect the right to vote and to ensure that every citizen in a jurisdiction is treated equally within that jurisdiction, that in Bush vs. Gore dealing with technology was included and added the right to a consistent protocol for counting votes, valid or spoiled, within a voting jurisdiction. For our purpose, that jurisdiction is The Town of Monroe. Voting technology and vote counting was not uniform within our voting jurisdiction.

In The United States of America, a citizen's right to an equal vote is a given, and his or her vote has the power to determine the outcome of an election. The voter is shortchanged if he or she may have votes on a ballot negated because of over-votes not corrected, while other citizens may vote with the same errors and have their ballots corrected and their vote counted. The problems in Monroe were that the election ballots and correction standards were not uniform, and there was no assurance that all voters had an equal chance that their vote was counted.

Therefore, I believe that the Monroe, New York voters have a valid claim for a violation of "The Equal Protection Clause" in the Town of Monroe Election of November 5, 2013.

Instead of the democratic ideal of one person one vote equal to the other, and the residents of villages within a town coming together to agreeing on ways to work together to benefit the town as a whole, The Town of Monroe is now bifurcated, split. The voting process allowed in the Election of November 5, 2013 for the Monroe Town Board Members divided Monroe into two unequal parts and fostered segregation, voter suppression and disenfranchisement in all parts of the Town of Monroe, excepting only The Village of Kiryas Joel.

The Village of Kiryas Joel was supplied with sufficient and working ballot scanning machines, and a print scan able ballot for every voter. The scan machine monitored if a re-do on the ballot was necessary, detected an over-vote on a line and gave three chances to every voter to get his or her ballot right so that every vote on that ballot counted.

Monroe's other polling places were short-shipped scan able ballots. The number of ballots was not determined by registered voter count, but rather on previous voter turnout. This "mistake" was made by the Orange County Board of Elections in spite of a contentious battle in newspaper, radio, social media and feet on the pavement campaigning for a new party called United Monroe widely popular with the people of Monroe outside of Kiryas Joel. This "mistake" was made in spite of the Orange County Board of Elections itself receiving and validating 2,200 petition signatures to put United Monroe on the ballot, when only a few more than 500 were needed. That number of approved signatures alone signaled an unusual voter turnout to be expected and planned for.