

SB180 Analysis

Section 1: Public Officials' home addresses: The bill prevents the availability of public officials' home addresses in public filings, reducing transparency and hindering voter challenges to candidates.

Section 6: Changes to IPRA laws: This section prevents the release of election information to the public, undermining oversight and eroding confidence in the election process.

Section 2: Elections security program: The bill aims to increase control over local elections by the State and Federal government, potentially allowing changes without detection.

Section 17: Release of voters' Tax information: This section authorizes the release of voters' Tax information to the Secretary of State's office.

Section 77: Timeframe for reviewing petitions: The bill decreases the time for reviewing petitions for referendums, limiting the people's right to challenge unwanted laws.

Section 69: Process for searching "missing ballots": The bill eliminates the need for a district court order to open a ballot box, removing judicial oversight and justification.

Section 10: Service of process on the Secretary of State: All election-related litigation will involve the Secretary of State, even for matters with local impact.

Section 11: Changes to qualifications of election board members.

Section 15: Centralized training for challengers and watchers: The bill transfers the training responsibility from parties to the partisan-elected Secretary of State.

Section 16: Voter convenience centers: This section modifies precinct control as stated in the constitution.

Amendments to procedures for mailed ballots, absentee ballots, military overseas ballots, and certification of voting machines.

For a comprehensive understanding of the bill, it is important to review the actual text available in the provided link: 172 pages.

