

Talking Points SB 180

Section 1. Public Officials' home addresses will not be available in public filings. The statute states the proper filing officer shall determine if the candidate is registered to vote in the area. It states any voter may challenge the candidacy but how can they if they are not allowed access to voter data and the candidate's home address is not of official filing forms. There are no additional requirements for the Secretary of State to verify permanent address, this decreases the transparency for people running for office.

Section 6. 1-1-27. Change the IPRA laws pertaining to elections, preventing the release of information to the public. This will prevent the public from reviewing and overseeing election data. Further erodes confidence in the elections, since the public will not be able to verify and confirm processes and results.

Section 2. Chap 1, article 1 & Section 8. Creating an elections security program. This is intended to increase control of all local elections by the State and Federal government. There are 3rd party vendors that have been contracted by the state to perform Cyber security duties that are registered as foreign corporations. Real time synchronization can allow changes in the election without detection.

1-24-3 All special elections in the state shall be conducted absentee. That means there will be NO in person voting and increased risk of unsecure elections.

Section 17. 1-4-1.1 (C) & 7-1-8.8 U. Authorizing the release of voters Tax information to the Secretary of State's office.

Section. 77. 1-17-8 Increasing the time the Secretary of State takes to review petitions to 30 days for referendums. This decrease the amount of time to obtain signatures. This will restrict a constitutional right to referendum laws the people do not want enacted.

Section 69. 1-13-8. The process for searching for "missing ballots" will no longer require a district court order to open the ballot box. They are now giving the authority to open the ballot box by the county clerk or deputy clerk in the presence of the presiding judge and two election judges. This eliminates judicial oversight and the need to justify opening the ballot box.

Section 10. 1-2-1.2 Requiring service of process on the Secretary of State for all election-related litigation. This means the SOS will be involved in all "election-related" legal challenges, even those that only have local impact.

Section 11. 1-2-7 Changes the definition of the qualifications of election board members.

Section 15. 1-2-22 Requiring centralized training for challengers and watchers. The Secretary of State (a partisan elected official) will produce training material eliminating party training for their challengers and watchers.

Section 16. 1-3-4. Requiring “voter convenience centers” hijacking local control of precincts as stated in the constitution.

Amending procedures and requirements for mailed ballots, absentee ballots and military overseas ballots.

Section 54. 1-9-1; Section 55. 1-9-7.4; Section 57. 1-9-14. Changing the provisions related to the certification of voting machines.

Codifying the stopping of ballot counting at

Revising requirements for nominations and candidates.