

Illinois Voter Files HAVA Complaint Demanding Proof Supporting the 2024 Election Certification

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SPRINGFIELD, IL — On July 23, 2026, an Illinois voter and election judge filed a verified administrative complaint with the Illinois State Board of Elections (ISBE) under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). (52 USC § 21112, HAVA § 402) Drawing on data analytics from Unite4Freedom, the complaint asks a single question:

Can the State produce a preserved, auditable statewide voter-registration record supporting its certification of the 2024 General Election?

The legal question is whether the Illinois Voter Registration System (IVRS) fulfilled its federally assigned role as the single, official statewide voter-registration list. (52 USC § 21083(a)(1), HAVA § 303)

Three Evidence Streams

- 1. Registration eligibility.** Votes were counted from 1,045,659 unique registrants whose records reportedly contain violations that would render them ineligible. (52 USC § 20507, NVRA list-maintenance requirements)
- 2. Reconciliation gap.** Illinois certified 5,705,246 ballots in 2024; an official January 2025 IVRS file credits only 5,649,082 registrants with participation—a gap of 56,164. (52 USC § 21083(a)(4), minimum accuracy standards)
- 3. Post-certification alterations.** A comparison of two official IVRS extracts (January 24, 2025 and May 13, 2026) shows 254,027 changes to 2024 participation history:

Change Type	Count
Vote → No vote	109,976
No vote → Vote	15,119
Present Jan. 2025, missing May 2026	11,268
Absent Jan. 2025, appears May 2026	17,664

The complainant’s own record was separately found to have been deleted at the State level in error, without a matching county-level deletion or a documented authorization for the change.

Alleged Federal Requirements at Issue

- Maintenance of an accurate, official statewide voter-registration list. (52 USC § 21083(a)(1), (a)(4))
- Retention of records sufficient to explain any discrepancy between the certified ballot count and participation history. (52 USC § 20701, 22-month federal retention requirement)
- Provision of an audit trail—date, requester, reason, authority, and reconciliation effect—for post-certification changes. (52 USC § 21083(a)(1)(A), (a)(2))
- Maintenance of election records in complete, auditable form, retained either directly by election officials or under their direct administrative supervision. (US Dept. of Justice, Civil Rights Div., Federal Law Constraints on Post-Election “Audits” (Apr. 2024), interpreting 52 USC §§ 20701–20706)



The complaint frames this as a continuing violation because the same IVRS system will serve as the voter list for the November 2026 General Election, and any unresolved recordkeeping failure is characterized as “about to occur” again within the meaning of the statute. (52 USC § 21112(a)(2)(B) (*complaint may address a violation that “has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur”*))

Preservation Deadline

The complaint cites the federal election-record preservation statute, (52 USC § 20701), and calculates the 22-month retention period for the November 5, 2024 election as expiring **September 5, 2026**. It asks that no identified record be altered, destroyed, or overwritten while the complaint and any judicial review remain pending, and gives notice to ISBE, its vendors, and county election authorities.

DOJ guidance interpreting this requirement instructs that covered records must remain complete and accessible for review—retained by election officials themselves or under their direct administrative supervision—so that the records can support exactly this kind of audit.

Relief Requested

The complaint does not seek to overturn any result, order a recount, remove voters from the rolls, or allege criminal intent. It asks ISBE to accept the filing, hold a hearing under HAVA § 402 (52 USC § 21112(a)(2)(E)), and to fully investigate the discrepancies identified above.

Specifically, the complaint requests that ISBE:

- (1) identify and preserve all relevant records;
- (2) investigate and reconcile the discrepancies between the certified ballot count and IVRS participation history;
- (3) issue formal, written findings and a final determination on HAVA compliance (52 USC § 21112(a)(2)(F));
- (4) order corrective action to resolve any confirmed violations; and
- (5) adopt lasting controls and policy—including audit-trail, change-authorization, and record-retention procedures—to prevent these problems from recurring in future elections.

Beyond Illinois

Unite4Freedom’s broader election analysis has examined official records in 35 states and identified similar discrepancies in voter-registration and voter-history data. Our State Election Validity Scorecards show that in those 35 states studied, there is not one state where the certified election tally (ballots counted) matches the number of voters recorded as having voted in the election.

Our research has been used in multiple federal lawsuits, and we intend to continue publishing reports and pursuing legal and legislative remedies based on its findings.

“Valid elections are guaranteed in the Constitution and are the foundation of our Republic. Citizens have a right to demand accuracy. If elections are not accurate, then who is ultimately selecting our representatives?”

★★★

Media

Contact media@Unite4Freedom.com for comment or media appearances by Chairman Harry Haury. Additional state reports are available at Unite4Freedom.com/reports.

Unite4Freedom is a nonpartisan, volunteer civic organization focused on election accuracy and administration, with reports covering 35 states.

Illinois

Vote Tampering Report



Changes to voter participation histories AFTER election certification

The counts below reflect the number of changes made to individual voter history records after an election was certified. The top data set in each election chart includes changes to vote participation history for voter records that exist in both voter record copies being compared. The second data set in each election chart includes the additions or deletions of entire voter profiles and their associated voting participation histories for that election. Each instance documents modifications made to official federal records after the final certification of the election.

2024 General Election	Changes	01/24/2025 compared to 05/13/2026	-----
Voter exists in ALL voter record copies being compared	Vote to NO vote	109,976	---
	NO Vote to Vote	15,119	---
Voter exists in only ONE copy of voter records being compared	Voter/Ballot Deleted	111,268	---
	Voter/Ballot Added	17,664	---
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHANGES		254,027	---

2022 General Election	Changes	01/25/2023 compared to 10/13/2023	10/13/2023 compared to 10/15/2024
Voter exists in ALL voter record copies being compared	Vote to NO vote	32,988	62,894
	NO Vote to Vote	7,009	6,252
Voter exists in only ONE copy of voter records being compared	Voter/Ballot Deleted	42,539	102,326
	Voter/Ballot Added	6,197	28,242
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHANGES		88,733	199,714

2020 General Election	Changes	01/25/2023 compared to 10/13/2023	10/13/2023 compared to 10/15/2024
Voter exists in ALL voter record copies being compared	Vote to NO vote	67,628	97,986
	NO Vote to Vote	8,718	13,725
Voter exists in only ONE copy of voter records being compared	Voter/Ballot Deleted	87,170	149,517
	Voter/Ballot Added	8,818	39,019
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHANGES		172,334	300,247



Illinois 2024 General Election Validity Scorecard



1. Were the voter rolls accurate, as required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993?

Registrations with material errors and omissions as per the Civil Rights Acts of 1964	Number of Instances*	43.1% REGISTRATION ERROR RATE
Duplicate registrations	906,146	
Voted before registered	3,065,495	
Inactive registration that was never active	12,882	
Questionable inactive status	49,246	
Voted while Inactive	25,414	
Backdated registrations	54,543	
Record shows modification prior to registration date	3,352	
Invalid or illogical registration date	206,958	
Age discrepant registrants	14,556	
Registrants with questionable address	227,613	
TOTAL REGISTRATION VIOLATIONS PROHIBITED BY LAW:	4,566,205	
UNIQUE REGISTRATIONS PROHIBITED BY LAW:	3,875,145	



2. Were the votes counted from eligible voters, as required by the US Constitution?

Registrations with material errors and omissions whose votes were counted	Number of Instances*	18.3% VOTE ERROR RATE
Duplicate registrations	725,023	
Voted before registered	317,697	
Inactive registration that was never active	273	
Questionable inactive status	28,352	
Registered after 2024 GE yet voted	60,013	
Voted while Inactive	24,787	
Backdated registrations	35,557	
Modified date prior to registration date	2,036	
Invalid or illogical registration date	142,846	
Age discrepant registrants	6,071	
Registrants with questionable address	126,304	
TOTAL VOTING VIOLATIONS PROHIBITED BY LAW:	1,468,959	
UNIQUE VOTES PROHIBITED BY LAW:	1,045,659	



3. Was the number of votes counted equal to the number of voters who voted?

Official Source	Reported Total by Official Source
State Official Certified Total	5,705,246
Actual Vote Records in the Data	5,649,082
DIFFERENCE (MORE votes counted than voters who voted):	56,164



4. Was the number of ballots in error valid according to the Help America Vote Act of 2002?

Total ballots counted in error in the 2024 GE	1,045,659
Allowable machine error rate is 1/10,000,000 ballot positions or 1/125,000 ballots	46
Total excess ballots counted in error: Provable accuracy fails to meet any protective legal standard	1,045,613



TOTAL ELECTION ERRORS (Sections 2+3) 1,101,823

19.3%
TOTAL
ELECTION
ERROR RATE

Extracted from an official copy of the Illinois Voter database provided by the IL SBOE, received on January 24, 2025.