

Illinois

Voter Registration & Voter List Maintenance Guide

Provided by

VOTER
REFERENCE 
FOUNDATION

Disclaimer: This is a guide to Arizona's laws relating to voter registration and voter list maintenance.

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Who can I contact with election related questions?

CHIEF STATE ELECTION OFFICER:
SECRETARY OF STATE

Physical Address:

Illinois State Board of Elections (Springfield Office)
2329 South MacArthur Blvd
Springfield, IL 62704

Illinois State Board of Elections (Chicago Office)
69 West Washington, Suite LL08
Chicago, IL 60602

Phone Number:

217-782-4141 (Springfield Office)
312-814-6485 (Chicago Office)

Email Address:

agiannoulas@ilsos.gov

Website:

<https://www.elections.il.gov/>

How do I register to vote?

[Link to register to vote](#)

ARTICLE 3. QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

Sec. 3-1. Every person (i) who has resided in this State and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, or (ii) who has resided in and is registered to vote from the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein and has moved to another election district in this State within said 30 days and has made and subscribed to the affidavit provided in paragraph (b) of Section 17-10 of this Act, or (iii) who has resided in and is registered to vote from the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein and has not moved to another residence but whose address has changed as a result of implementation of a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system and has made and subscribed to the affidavit provided in subsection (a) of Section 17-10, and who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 or more years is entitled to vote at such election for all offices and on all propositions. Any military establishment within the boundaries of Illinois is "in this State" even though the government of the United States may have exclusive jurisdiction over such establishment.

How do I cancel my voter registration?

If you wish to cancel your Arizona voter registration, contact your [local election authority](#) for instructions.

An election authority shall cancel the Voter Registration Application or Voter Registration Card of a voter upon receipt of a request in writing from the voter to do so. A written acknowledgment by the voter that he or she has changed residence to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the election authority or an attempt to register in another jurisdiction shall be deemed a request to cancel the voter registration.

How is voter list maintenance handled?

Sec. 1A-16.8. Automatic transfer of registration based upon information from the National Change of Address database and designated automatic voter registration agencies.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall cross-reference the statewide voter registration database against the United States Postal Service's National Change of Address database twice each calendar year, April 15 and October 1 in odd-numbered years and April 15 and December 1 in even-numbered years or with the same frequency as in subsection (b) of this Section, and shall share the findings with the election authorities.

(b) In addition, beginning no later than September 1, 2017, the State Board of Elections shall utilize data provided as part of its membership in the Electronic Registration Information Center in order to cross-reference the statewide voter registration database against databases of relevant personal information kept by designated automatic voter registration agencies, including, but not limited to, driver's license information kept by the Secretary of State, at least 6 times each calendar year and shall share the findings with election authorities.

This subsection (b) shall no longer apply once Sections 1A-16.1 and 1A-16.2 of this Code are fully implemented as determined by the State Board of Elections. Upon a determination by the State Board of Elections of full implementation of Sections 1A-16.1 and 1A-16.2 of this Code, the State Board of Elections shall file notice of full implementation and the inapplicability of this subsection (b) with the Index Department of the Office of the Secretary of State, the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Legislative Reference Bureau.

(b-5) The State Board of Elections shall not be required to share any data on any voter attained using the National Change of Address database under subsection (a) of this Section if that voter has a more recent government transaction indicated using the cross-reference under subsection (b) of this Section. If there is contradictory or unclear data between data obtained under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, then data obtained under subsection (b) of this Section shall take priority.

(c) An election authority shall automatically register any voter who has moved into its jurisdiction from another jurisdiction in Illinois or has moved within its jurisdiction provided that:

(1) the election authority whose jurisdiction includes the new registration address provides the voter an opportunity to reject the change in registration address through a mailing, sent by non-forwardable mail, to the new registration address, and

Sec. 1A-16.8. CONTINUED

(2) when the election authority whose jurisdiction includes the previous registration address is a different election authority, then that election authority provides the same opportunity through a mailing, sent by forwardable mail, to the previous registration address.

This change in registration shall trigger the same inter-jurisdictional or intra-jurisdictional workflows as if the voter completed a new registration card, including the cancellation of the voter's previous registration. Should the registration of a voter be changed from one address to another within the State and should the voter appear at the polls and offer to vote from the prior registration address, attesting that the prior registration address is the true current address, the voter, if confirmed by the election authority as having been registered at the prior registration address and canceled only by the process authorized by this Section, shall be issued a regular ballot, and the change of registration address shall be canceled. If the election authority is unable to immediately confirm the registration, the voter shall be permitted to register and vote a regular ballot, provided that he or she meets the documentary requirements for same-day registration. If the election authority is unable to confirm the registration and the voter does not meet the requirements for same-day registration, the voter shall be issued a provisional ballot.

(d) No voter shall be disqualified from voting due to an error relating to an update of registration under this Section

Sec. 1A-45. Electronic Registration Information Center.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall enter into an agreement with the Electronic Registration Information Center effective no later than January 1, 2016, for the purpose of maintaining a statewide voter registration database. The State Board of Elections shall comply with the requirements of the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement. The State Board of Elections shall require a term in the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement that requires the State to share identification records contained in the Secretary of State's Driver Services Department and Vehicle Services Department, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department on Aging, and the Department of Employment Security databases (excluding those fields unrelated to voter eligibility, such as income or health information).

[note: Voter List Maintenance processes are outlined in [Article 4](#) (Registration of electors in counties having a population of less than 500,000), [Article 5](#) (Registration of electors in counties having a population of 500,000 or more), and [Article 6](#) (Registration of electors in certain cities, villages and incorporated towns). The following statues are taken from Article 4.]

10 ILCS 5/4-14.1

Sec. 4-14.1. Cancellation of deceased voter's registration. Upon establishment of an electronic reporting system for death registrations as provided in the Vital Records Act, the county clerk of the county where a decedent last resided, as indicated on the decedent's death certificate, may issue certifications of death records from that system and may use that system to cancel the registration of any person who has died during the preceding month. Regardless of whether or not such a system has been established, it is the duty of the county clerk to examine, monthly, the records deposited in his or her office pursuant to the Vital Records Act that relate to deaths in the county, and to cancel the registration of any person who has died during the preceding month.

10 ILCS 5/4-15

Sec. 4-15. Within 5 days after a person registers or transfers his registration with the office of the election authority, such election authority shall send by mail, and by electronic mail if the registrant has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, a certificate to such person setting forth the elector's name and address as it appears upon the registration record card, and shall request him in case of any error to present the certificate on or before the 7th day next ensuing at the office of the election authority in order to secure correction of the error. The certificate shall contain on the outside a request for the postmaster to return it within 5 days if it cannot be delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon. Upon the return by the post office of a certificate which it has been unable to deliver at the given address because the addressee cannot be found there or because no such address exists, a notice shall be at once sent through the United States mail to such person at the address appearing upon his registration record card requiring him to appear before the election authority, within 5 days, to answer questions touching his right to register. If the person notified fails to appear at the election authority's office within 5 days as directed or if he appears and fails to prove his right to register, the election authority shall mark his registration card as incomplete and he shall not be permitted to vote until his registration is satisfactorily completed.

If an elector possesses such a certificate valid on its face, if his name does not expressly appear to have been erased or withdrawn from the precinct list as corrected and revised as provided by Section 4-11 of this Article, if he makes an affidavit and attaches such certificate thereto, and if such affidavit substantially in the form prescribed in Section 17-10 of this Act is sworn to before a judge of election on suitable forms provided by the election authority for that purpose, such elector shall be permitted to vote even though his duplicate registration card is not to be found in the precinct binder and even though his name is not to be found upon the printed or any other list.

10 ILCS 5/4-16

Sec. 4-16. Any registered voter who changes his residence from one address to another within the same county wherein this Article is in effect, may have his registration transferred to his new address by making and signing an application for change of residence address upon a form to be provided by the county clerk. Such application must be made to the office of the county clerk and may be made either in person or by mail. In case the person is unable to sign his name, the county clerk shall require him to execute the application in the presence of the county clerk or of his properly authorized representative, by his mark, and if satisfied of the identity of the person, the county clerk shall make the transfer. Upon receipt of the application, the county clerk, or one of his employees deputized to take registrations shall cause the signature of the voter and the data appearing upon the application to be compared with the signature and data on the registration record card, and if it appears that the applicant is the same person as the person previously registered under that name the transfer shall be made. No transfers of registration under the provisions of this Section shall be made during the 27 days preceding any election at which such voter would be entitled to vote. When a removal of a registered voter takes place from one address to another within the same precinct within a period during which a transfer of registration cannot be made before any election or primary, he shall be entitled to vote upon presenting the judges of election his affidavit substantially in the form prescribed in Section 17-10 of this Act of a change of residence address within the precinct on a date therein specified. The county clerk may obtain information from utility companies, city, village, incorporated town and township records, the post office, or from other sources, regarding the removal of registered voters, and may treat such information, and information procured from his death and marriage records on file in his office, as an application to erase from the register any name concerning which he may so have information that the voter is no longer qualified to vote under the name, or from the address from which registered, and give notice thereof in the manner provided by Section 4-12 of this Article, and notify voters who have changed their address that a transfer of registration may be made in the manner provided in this Section enclosing a form therefor. If any person be registered by error in a precinct other than that in which he resides, the county clerk may transfer his registration to the proper precinct, and if the error is or may be on the part of the registration officials, and is disclosed too late before an election or primary to mail the certificate required by Section 4-15, such certificate may be personally delivered to the voter and he may vote thereon as therein provided, but such certificates so issued shall be specially listed with the reason for the issuance thereof.

10 ILCS 5/4-16 CONTINUED

Where a revision or rearrangement of precincts is made by the county board, the county clerk shall immediately transfer to the proper precinct the registration of any voter affected by such revision or rearrangement of the precinct; make the proper notations on the registration cards of a voter affected by the revision or rearrangement and shall issue revised certificates to each registrant of such change. Any registered voter who changes his or her name by marriage or otherwise shall be required to register anew and authorize the cancellation of the previous registration; but if the voter still resides in the same precinct the elector may, if otherwise qualified, vote upon making an affidavit at the polling place attesting that the voter is the same person who is registered to vote under his or her former name. The affidavit shall be treated by the election authority as authorization to cancel the registration under the former name, and the election authority shall register the person under his or her current name.

The precinct election officials shall report to the county clerk the names and addresses of all persons who have changed their addresses and voted, which shall be treated as an application to change address accordingly, and the names and addresses of all persons otherwise voting by affidavit as in this Section provided, which shall be treated as an application to erase under Section 4-12 hereof.

10 ILCS 5/4-17

Sec. 4-17. Following the general election in November, 1946, and following the November election every 4 years thereafter, the county clerk shall examine the registration record cards, and shall send to every voter who has not voted during the preceding four years a notice through the mails, substantially as follows:

Notice of suspension of registration:

"You are hereby notified that your registration will be cancelled according to law for failure to vote during the last 4 years, unless you apply for reinstatement within 30 days. You may reinstate your registration by signing the statement below and returning it to this office or by making application in person to do so."

Application for reinstatement of registration:

"I do hereby certify that I still reside at the address from which I am registered and apply for reinstatement of my registration.

Signed

Present Address

Date"

10 ILCS 5/4-17 CONTINUED

In case the elector is unable to sign his name, the application for reinstatement shall be made at the office of the county clerk, or in the case of an elector, absent from the county of his residence, it shall be made before the clerk of a circuit court in the county in which the elector is temporarily detained. After the expiration of 30 days the county clerk shall cancel the registration of all electors thus notified who have not applied for reinstatement. A proper entry shall be made on the registration record cards for all electors whose registrations are reinstated. Any elector whose registration has been cancelled for failure to vote may register again by making the application therefor in the manner provided by this Article 4. When a registration is cancelled or erased under this or other sections of this Article 4, a proper entry shall be made on the original and duplicate registration cards by the county clerk, which shall then be placed in a file of cancelled registrations and shall be preserved for 2 years from date of cancellation. The county clerk shall, however, place the cancelled cards in a suspense file, and reinstate them at any time within such 2 year suspense period, when a person's registration is cancelled under this or other sections of this Article for failure to apply for reinstatement or to appear in proper time, and there is sufficient subsequent showing that he is a duly qualified elector.

10 ILCS 5/4-18

Sec. 4-18. The county clerk on his or her own initiative or upon the order of the county board or of the circuit court shall at all times have authority to conduct investigations and to make canvasses of the registered voters in any precinct by other methods than those prescribed herein, and shall at all times have authority to cancel registration in the manner provided by this section. Canvassers appointed for such canvasses and investigations shall be appointed by the county clerk; shall be confirmed by the circuit court in the manner provided by Section 13-3 of this Act for the confirmation of judges of election; shall be officers of that court; and shall be subject to the same control and punishment as judges of election. If upon the basis of investigation or canvasses, the county clerk is of the opinion that any person registered under this Article 4 is not a qualified voter or has ceased to be a qualified voter, he or she shall send a notice through the United States mail to such person, requiring him or her to appear before the county clerk for a hearing within 5 days after the date of mailing the notice and show cause why his or her registration shall not be cancelled. If such person fails to appear within such time as provided, his or her registration shall be cancelled. If such person does appear, he or she shall execute an affidavit similar in every respect to the affidavit required of applicants under Section 4-13 of this Article 4.

10 ILCS 5/4-18.01

Sec. 4-18.01. Each registered voter lacking a permanent abode shall be canvassed by the county clerk before each election. The canvass shall be by mail sent not later than 49 days preceding the election to the mailing address listed on the voter's registration record card. The clerk shall include in the mailing a postage prepaid return postcard. The voter must certify on the postcard his or her continued residence at the registration address and mail the postcard back to the clerk so that it is postmarked no later than the 26th day preceding the election. If an application for registration is presented within the 49 day period preceding an election, then this Section shall not apply and the provisions of this Article with respect to the mailing of a verification of a registration notice shall be a canvass, except that such notice shall be mailed to the registrant's mailing address.

10 ILCS 5/4-19

Sec. 4-19. If either the original or duplicate registration card, or both, of any elector shall be lost, destroyed or mutilated in whole or in part, the county clerk shall prepare two new registration cards, an original and a duplicate and shall require the execution of a new registration affidavit by such elector, and if any such elector shall refuse to execute the affidavit within thirty days after the mailing of a notice to him at the last address from which he has registered, then his registration shall be cancelled.

10 ILCS 5/4-27

Sec. 4-27. At each regular special or primary election to which this Article 4 is applicable, the judges of election shall personally affix all affidavits made before them in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4-15, 4-16, 4-22, 4-23, 7-45 or 17-10, respectively, to the respective applications to vote. Persons voting for whom no registration card is found in the master file or precinct binder shall be investigated by the county clerk or persons in his office, as shall likewise be investigated the correctness of affidavits filed under the provisions of the Sections hereinbefore in this Section enumerated. If from such investigation the county clerk shall be satisfied that the provisions of this Article have been violated, or that any person has voted who was not qualified so to do, he shall make a complete report to the State's Attorney of the County, attaching thereto a correct copy of the application to vote and any affidavit which may have been executed by the voter and supporting witnesses, if any. The State's Attorney shall prosecute all such reports of fraud if on the basis of the facts so reported, and of any additional investigation he may cause to be made, he shall be satisfied that a knowing violation of this Article or of this Act has been committed.

10 ILCS 5/4-27 CONTINUED

The County Clerk shall further file with the circuit court, for such action as is provided in cases of the misbehavior of judges of election, a copy of any such report in which it shall appear that the judges of election knowingly permitted a person to vote who was not qualified so to do under the provisions of this Article or of this Act, or otherwise were guilty of a knowing breach of their duties as such under this Act.

10 ILCS 5/4-30

Sec. 4-30. The county clerk on his own initiative or upon order of the county board shall at all times have authority to conduct investigation and to make canvasses of the registered voters in any precinct canvass or at other times and by other methods than those so prescribed. However, the county clerk shall at least once in every 2 years conduct a verification of voter registrations and shall cause the cancellation of registration of persons who have ceased to be qualified voters. Such verification shall be accomplished by one of the following methods: (1) precinct canvass conducted by 2 qualified persons of opposite party affiliation appointed by the county clerk or (2) written request for verification sent to each registered voter by first class mail, not forwardable or (3) an alternative method of verification submitted in writing to and approved by the State Board of Elections at a public meeting not less than 60 days prior to the date on which the county clerk has fixed for implementation of that method of verification; provided, that the county clerk shall submit to the State Board of Elections a written statement of the results obtained by use of such alternative method within 30 days of completion of the verification. Provided that in each precinct one canvasser may be appointed from outside such precinct if not enough other qualified persons who reside within the precinct can be found to serve as canvasser in such precinct. The one canvasser so appointed to serve in any precinct in which he is not entitled to vote prior to the election must be entitled to vote elsewhere within the ward, township or road district which includes within its boundaries the precinct in which such canvasser is appointed and such canvasser must be otherwise qualified. If upon the basis of investigation or canvasses, the county clerk shall be of the opinion that any person registered under this Article is not a qualified voter or has ceased to be a qualified voter, he shall send a notice through the United States mail to such person, requiring him to appear before the county clerk for a hearing within ten days after the date of mailing such notice and show cause why his registration shall not be cancelled. If such person fails to appear within such time as provided, his registration shall be cancelled. If such a person does appear, he shall make an affidavit similar in every respect to the affidavit required of applicants under Section 4-13 and his registration shall be reinstated.

10 ILCS 5/4-30 CONTINUED

If the county clerk cancels such registration upon the voter failing to appear, the county clerk shall immediately request of the clerk of the city, village or incorporated town in which the person claimed residence, to return the triplicate card of registration of the said person and within twenty-four hours after receipt of said request, the said clerk shall mail or cause to be delivered to the county clerk the triplicate card of registration of the said person and the said triplicate card shall thereupon be cancelled by the county clerk.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE: TITLE 26: ELECTIONS,- CHAPTER I: STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS PART 216 REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, SECTION 216.50 CANCELING VOTER REGISTRATIONS

Section 216.50 Canceling Voter Registrations

a) This Section implements Section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C Sections 1973gg-5 and gg-6) and the order of the Circuit Court of Cook County entered May 1, 1996 in Or, et al., v. Edgar, et al. 95 CO 246 and 95 CO 248 (Consolidated).

b) No voter registration may be canceled without following the procedures and providing the notice of suspension or cancellation required by Section 8(a) through (d) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. The Voter Registration Application or the Voter Registration Card of an inactive voter who has not voted in two consecutive general federal elections shall be canceled at the completion of procedures set forth in Section 8(d) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, provided that while such procedures are pending, the voter has taken no action specified in the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to restore his or her name to active voter status.

Section 216.50 Canceling Voter Registrations

c) An election authority shall cancel the Voter Registration Application or Voter Registration Card of a voter upon receipt of a request in writing from the voter to do so. A written acknowledgment by the voter that he or she has changed residence to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the election authority or an attempt to register in another jurisdiction shall be deemed a request to cancel the voter registration.

d) A voter's registration shall be canceled upon the election authority's receipt of:

- 1) a notice from the State Board of Elections that the voter has been incarcerated in a United States correctional facility by reason of conviction;
- 2) a certified notice from the a state department of corrections or a sheriff of a county in the United States that the voter has been incarcerated in a state or county correctional facility, as the case may be, if:

Section 216.50 Canceling Voter Registrations CONTINUED

- A) the certified notice states on its face that the incarceration is a result of a criminal conviction and the crime of which the voter has been convicted, or
- B) the certified notice is accompanied by a certified judgment of conviction or equivalent document issued by the court in which the conviction was obtained;
- 3) a certified copy of a judgment of conviction from a court of record that the voter has been convicted of a crime in which it was found that the voter lacked the requisite qualifications to be a voter in Illinois either at the time of conviction or at the time application was made to become a voter, whether or not the voter was incarcerated as a result of such conviction;
- 4) a certified copy of a final judgment order of a court of record or a certified copy of the final determination of an administrative tribunal having jurisdiction in which it was found that the voter lacked the requisite qualifications to be a voter in Illinois either at the time of entry of the judgment or determination, or at the time application was made to become a voter; or
- 5) a certified copy of the voter's death certificate or equivalent document issued by a department of vital records, wherever situated.

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993

Congress enacted the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (also known as the "NVRA" and the "Motor Voter Act"), to enhance voting opportunities for every American. The Act has made it easier for all Americans to register to vote and to maintain their registration. Section 8 of the NVRA contains requirements with respect to the administration of voter registration by States and requires States to implement procedures to maintain accurate and current voter registration lists.

For more information about the NVRA, please visit the [Department of Justice website](#).

List of voter registration statuses and their definitions

Registration Status	Statute
<p>Active - For the purpose of determining eligibility to sign a nominating petition or a petition proposing a public question the terms "voter", "registered voter", "qualified voter", "legal voter", "elector", "qualified elector", "primary elector" and "qualified primary elector" as used in this Code or in another Statute shall mean a person who is registered to vote at the address shown opposite his signature on the petition or was registered to vote at such address when he signed the petition. Any person, otherwise qualified under this Section, who has not moved to another residence but whose address has changed as a result of implementation of a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system shall be considered a "voter", "registered voter", "qualified voter", "legal voter", "elector", "qualified elector", "primary elector", and "qualified primary elector".</p>	<p>10 ILCS 5/3-1.2</p>
<p>Inactive - An inactive voter is a person who, having once submitted a Voter Registration Application subsequently acknowledged by the election authority having jurisdiction over the voter's place of residence, or a registration card, has not responded to a notice to confirm his or her address, but whose authority to vote has not yet been canceled.</p>	<p>Admin Code Title 26, Section 216.20</p>
<p>Canceled - The voter is no longer registered to vote.</p>	<p>Admin Code Title 26, Section 216.50</p>

How do I file a HAVA complaint?

[Link to HAVA Complaint Process](#)

Any person who believes that a violation of any provision of Title III of the Act has occurred, or is occurring, or is about to occur may file a complaint with the State Board of Elections. If filed after the occurrence of the violation, the complaint must be filed no later than 90 days after the occurrence of the violation or 90 days after the federal election in connection with which the violation occurred, whatever date is later. Any complaint filed under this Section must allege a violation, or threatened violation, of Title III of the Act and state sufficient facts as to constitute a cause of action under Title III. In addition, the complaint must state whether the complainant desires a hearing on the record before the State Board of Elections.

How do I file a non-HAVA election complaint?

[Link to non-HAVA Election Complaint Process](#)

Persons who wish to file a complaint for a violation of provisions of the Election Code, other than Article 9, may do so by submitting the complaint in writing to the Executive Director. The complaint must be submitted in person or mailed with the United States Postal Service, postage prepaid, to the address listed below. Complaints submitted via email may not be considered.

Complainants alleging election-day violations should be brought to the attention of the Election Authority of the jurisdiction in which the alleged violation occurred (In most jurisdictions, the election authority is the county clerk.). Complaints alleging a criminal violation such as vote fraud, voter intimidation, etc., should be referred to the State's Attorney's office of the county in which the alleged violation occurred, as the State Board of Elections lacks jurisdiction to commence a criminal prosecution.

Who can I contact regarding an election related complaint?

Illinois State Board of Elections

Physical Address:

69 West Washington Street, Suite LL08
Chicago, IL 60602

Physical Address:

2329 South MacArthur Blvd
Springfield, IL 62704

Phone Number:

312-814-6440 (Chicago)
217-782-4141 (Springfield)

Email Address:

webmaster@elections.il.gov

Website:

<https://www.elections.il.gov/Main/ContactUs.aspx>

Office of the Attorney General

Physical Address:

115 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60603

Physical Address:

500 South Second Street
Springfield, IL 62701

Phone Number:

312-814-3000 (Chicago)
217-782-1090 (Springfield)

Email Webform:

<https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/contact/email-the-office/>

Website:

<https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/File-A-Complaint/>