

States that Request or Require <i>Photo</i> ID		States that Require ID (Photo Not Required)	
Strict Photo ID	Photo ID	Strict Non-Photo ID	Non-Strict Non-Photo ID
Georgia	**Alabama (a), (e)	Arizona	Alaska
Indiana	Florida	Ohio	Arkansas
Kansas	Hawaii	**Virginia (h)	Colorado
*Mississippi (f)	Idaho		Connecticut
Pennsylvania	Louisiana		Delaware
**South Carolina (a)	Michigan		Kentucky
Tennessee	*New Hampshire (g)		Missouri
**Texas (a)	South Dakota		Montana
*Wisconsin (b)			North Dakota
			Oklahoma (c)
			Rhode Island (d)
			Utah
			Washington

\* New voter ID law has not yet been implemented; state presently has no voter ID law in effect.

\*\* New voter ID law has not yet been implemented; an older voter ID law remains in effect.

(a) In Alabama, South Carolina and Texas, current non-photo voter ID laws stay in effect for the time being. The new *photo* voter ID requirements will take effect after receiving preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. South Carolina and Texas were denied pre-clearance in December 2011 and March 2012, respectively. Alabama's new photo ID law has a 2014 effective date, and the state has not yet applied for pre-clearance.

(b) Wisconsin's voter ID law was declared unconstitutional on March 12, 2012. Dane County Circuit Judge Richard Niess issued a permanent injunction barring enforcement of the law, which the state has said it will appeal.

(c) There are some who prefer to call Oklahoma a *photo* voter ID state, because most voters will show a photo ID before voting. However, Oklahoma law also permits a voter registration card issued by the appropriate county elections board to serve as proof of identity in lieu of photo ID.

(d) Rhode Island's voter ID law takes effect in two stages. The first stage, requiring a non-photo ID, took effect on January 1, 2012. On January 1, 2014, a photo ID requirement will replace the non-photo ID law.

(e) Alabama's new photo ID requirement takes effect with the 2014 statewide primary election. The new law also requires preclearance. The delayed implementation date was intended to ensure that the timing of preclearance did not occur between the primary and general elections of 2012, thus creating voter confusion.

(f) Mississippi's new voter ID law was passed via the citizen initiative process. It takes effect 30 days after the certification of results, a date that will likely fall in late December 2011 or early January 2012. However, the language in constitutional amendment passed by MS voters on Nov. 8 is very general, and implementing legislation will be required before the amendment can take effect. The MS provision will also require pre-clearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act before it can take effect.

(g) New Hampshire's new voter ID law requires pre-clearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act before it can be implemented.

(h) Virginia amended its existing voter ID in 2012, but the changes are subject to preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and are therefore not currently in effect. The changes include the addition of several new forms of ID for voting purposes, and a "strict" requirement that any voter who fails to show ID at the polls must vote a provisional ballot that will be counted only if the voter submits acceptable ID within three days after the election. Pending preclearance, Virginia's older voter ID law remains in effect.