

Racial and Ethnic Impact Statements (REIS) by State

State	Year Established	In Statute?	Who Completes the REIS?	For What Are REIS Prepared?	Is REIS Required?	Other
Minnesota	2006	No – MSGC offered to provide	Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission (MSGC)	Crime bills	No – there is no statutory requirement for REIS.	REIS are provided when MSGC staff identify a disparate racial impact in the course of preparing fiscal impact. The REIS are created separately from the fiscal impact statement.
Iowa	2007	Yes (House File 2393)	Legislative Services Bureau	1. Crime Bills 2. Applications for grants awarded by state agencies	Yes	
Connecticut	2009	Yes (House Bill 6581)	Office of Legislative Research and the Office of Fiscal Analysis	Bills that increase or decrease the pretrial or sentenced population of state correctional facilities	Yes – but only upon request of legislative committee	Since its inception, there has only been 1 bill for which a REIS has been requested. Major limitation is the quality of criminal justice data available.
Oregon	2013	Yes (Senate Bill 463)	Oregon Criminal Justice Commission	1. Criminal offender population 2. Recipients of human services 3. Applications for grants awarded by state agencies	Yes	
Texas	2009	No (House Bill 930 did not pass)	Legislative Budget Board	Crime bills	Yes – had it passed	Bill never made it out of committee.
Maryland	2012	No (Senate Bill 679 did not pass)	Department of Legislative Services	Crime bills	Yes – had it passed	

Racial and Ethnic Impact Statements (REIS) by State

Arkansas	2013	No (Senate Bill 1093 did not pass)	Office of Economic and Tax Policy	Crime bills	Yes – had it passed	REIS would also be prepared for juvenile crime bills. Bill was recommended for study in the interim.
Illinois	2011	NA (Senate Bill 2271)				Racial and Ethnic Impact Research Task Force was created to determine a practical method for standardized collection and analysis of racial and ethnic data of arrestees in order to create a REIS for crime bills.
