

Legislative Task Force on Incarceration Construction Fund 2022 Final Report



Study Assignment

During the 2022 Session, the Legislature passed SB144, establishing the incarceration construction fund to "be used for the capital construction or improvement of incarceration facilities located in South Dakota." Before any money is appropriated from the fund, a task force must provide "a report to the Legislature regarding incarceration and corrections within the State."

On April 25, 2022, the Executive Board of the Legislative Research Council established the Legislative Task Force on Incarceration Construction Fund (Task Force) and provided the following scope: "To study the physical plant of correctional facilities, the funding thereof, the services provided at those facilities, and report to the Legislature."

Summary of Interim

First Meeting

At its first meeting, held on July 26, 2022, in Pierre, the Task Force heard from the Department of Corrections (DOC), which spoke to the (1) current status of its facilities, including programming, costs, staffing, and populations; (2) population trends and recidivism rates; (3) and recommendations on future construction projects and filling gaps in services ([Document #1](#)). DLR Group, which previously studied DOC and made its own findings as to recommended DOC changes ([Document #2](#)), also answered questions from the Task Force. After the meeting, Task Force members had the opportunity to tour the South Dakota Women's Prison, along with the Women's Prison Unit E and Pierre Minimum Center.

Second Meeting

The Task Force's second meeting was held on August 31, 2022, in Pierre. During this meeting, the Task Force heard presentations from other criminal justice-related interim committees, including the Study Committee on Regional Jails and State Correctional Plans and the Study Committee on Juvenile Justice. After hearing an update on correctional officer pay increases implemented by DOC and testimony from members of the public, including Brown County, the Task Force moved to make certain recommendations for inclusion in this report.

Report on Incarceration and Corrections within South Dakota

Executive Summary

The Task Force found two correctional facilities in the state need immediate attention to ensure the long-term safety of inmates, DOC staff, and the public and efficacy of DOC: the South Dakota State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls and South Dakota Women's Prison in Pierre, including Women's Prison Unit E and Pierre Minimum Center.

- The South Dakota State Penitentiary is the oldest prison in the state by a wide margin, leaving it the most outdated structurally and efficiency-wise. It does not meet modern correctional standards and cannot be updated in a cost-efficient manner. A new men's facility would not only allow for the State Penitentiary (not including the Jameson Prison Annex or Sioux Falls Minimum Center) to be fully decommissioned but also help relieve any growing pressure at the other male facilities by increasing male inmate capacity in the system overall.
- The South Dakota Women's Prison, the campus of which also contains both Women's Prison Unit E and the Pierre Minimum Center, is by far the most overcrowded in South Dakota. The female inmate population

continues to grow beyond the maximum physical capacity of the Pierre campus, even to the extent DOC has been forced to contract with jails to house female inmates. With the female inmate population projected to grow further in upcoming years, the only feasible solution is to build a new facility to keep up.

Thus, the Task Force recommends two expenditures related to the construction of new correctional facilities: (1) construction of a new women's facility in the Rapid City area on land purchased and prepared through a special appropriation in 2022 and (2) purchase of land for a new men's facility to be later constructed in the Sioux Falls area. Additional details about the total projected cost and recommended capacity of each new facility have yet to be determined, as the new women's prison is currently in the design stage and the new men's facility does not yet have a final location set. The Task Force also recommends local governments be considered in future state correctional planning.

Below is a chart detailing population and budget data for current correctional facilities in the state. Further details on each facility are included below.

Facility (for Men or Women)	Recommended Capacity (DLR Group)	Population (Jul. 2022)¹	Inmates Above Rec. Capacity	Budget (FY2023)	Staff Budget (FY2023)
SD State Penitentiary (M)	426	699	273	\$29,332,426 ²	170 FTE
SD Women's Prison ³ (W)	322	486	164	\$7,906,023	75 FTE
Mike Durfee State Prison (M)	963	1020	57	\$17,044,493	154 FTE
Jameson Prison Annex (M)	576	538	-38	N/A	143 FTE
Sioux Falls Minimum Center (M)	80	115	35	\$1,547,286	14 FTE
Yankton Minimum Center (M)	192	262	70	\$2,226,298	27 FTE
Rapid City Minimum Center (M)	216	272	56	\$3,299,380	28 FTE

Facilities

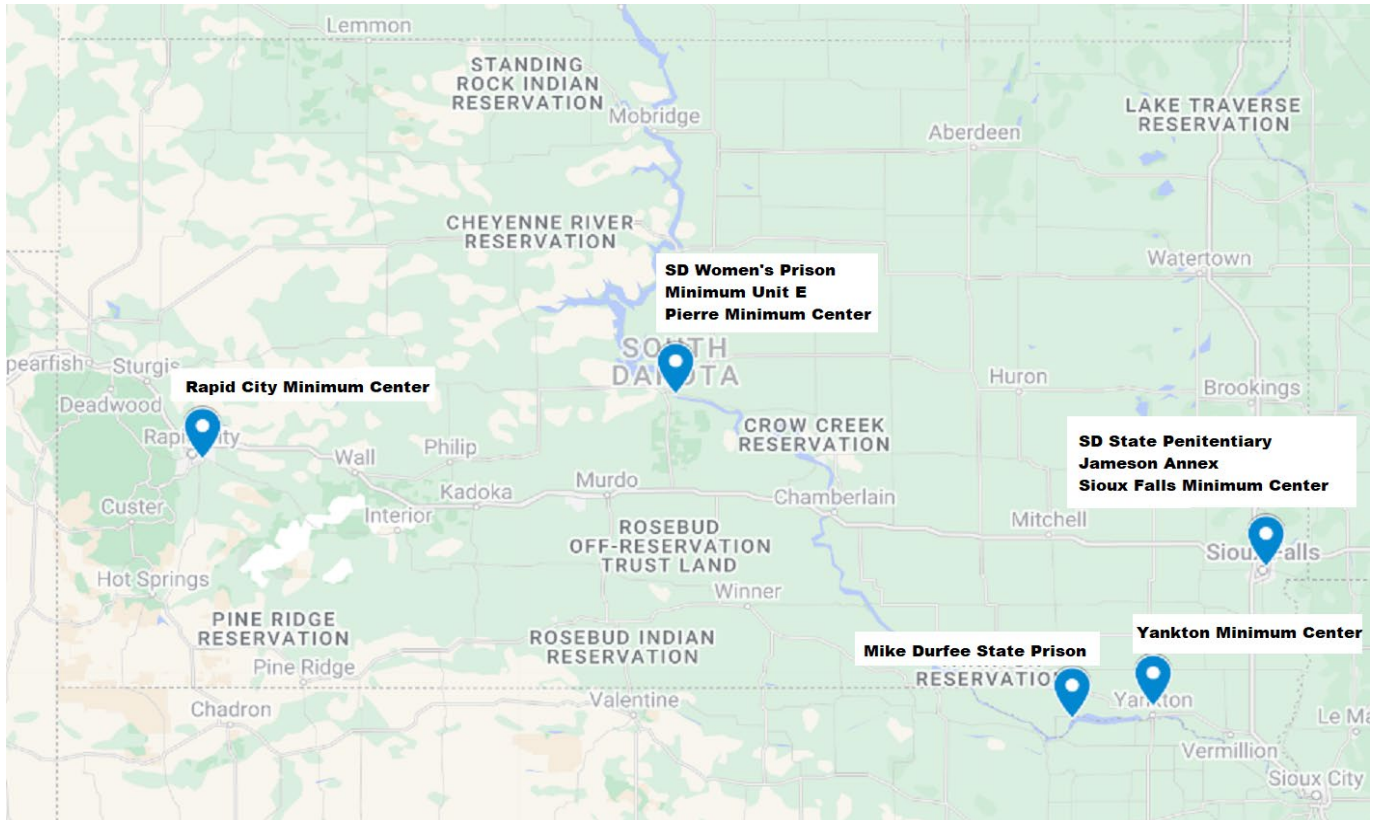
Currently, there are nine separate correctional facilities under the purview of DOC in five locations across the state:

- South Dakota State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls
 - Jameson Prison Annex in Sioux Falls
 - Sioux Falls Minimum Center in Sioux Falls
- South Dakota Women's Prison in Pierre
 - South Dakota Women's Prison Unit E in Pierre
 - Pierre Minimum Center in Pierre
- Mike Durfee State Prison in Springfield
- Yankton Minimum Center in Yankton
- Rapid City Minimum Center in Rapid City

¹ Includes 18 federal inmates at the SD State Penitentiary, 1 at the SD Women's Prison, and 20 at Jameson Annex.

² This budget includes Jameson Annex.

³ For the purposes of this table, the Women's Prison includes Women's Prison Unit E and Pierre Minimum Center.



For these facilities, DOC has a total FY23 budget of \$61,355,906⁴ and utilizes 611 FTE, which includes both security and non-security staff.

South Dakota State Penitentiary

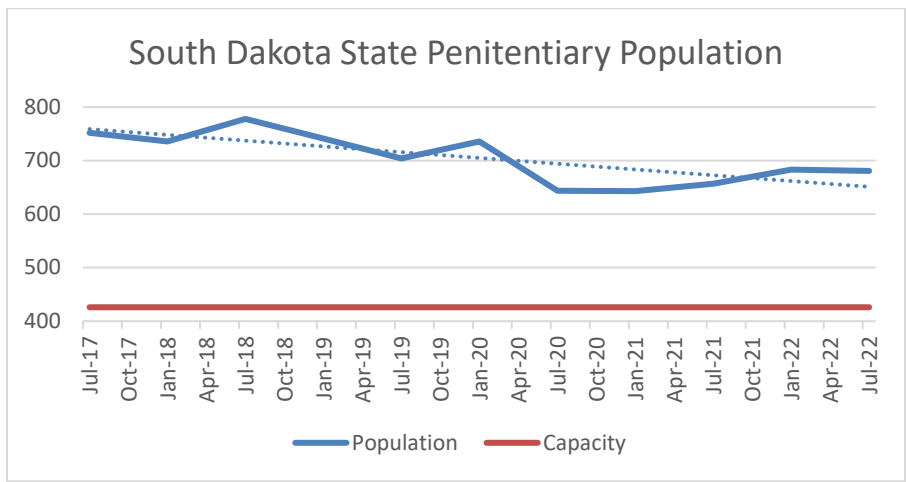
The South Dakota State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls houses male, high-medium custody⁵ inmates. It is by far the oldest active prison in the state, having opened in 1881. It transitioned from a territorial prison to the state penitentiary in 1889 upon statehood.

The FY23 budget for both the South Dakota State Penitentiary and Jameson Prison Annex is \$29.3 million. Currently, services at the South Dakota State Penitentiary include substance abuse treatment, behavioral therapy, GED programming, and sex offender treatment. Many prison industries are based there, including the production of license plates, carpentry, and signage. The South Dakota State Penitentiary has a budget of 170 FTE. On average in FY22, of the 273.5 uniformed staff positions across the South Dakota State Penitentiary, Jameson Prison Annex, and Sioux Falls Minimum Center, 25.2 percent were vacant at any given time.

Since 2017, the inmate population has ranged between 644 and 778. According to DLR Group, the American Correctional Association (ACA) recommended capacity for this facility is only 426, suggesting the State Penitentiary has been over 200 inmates over capacity.

⁴ This budget does not include medical services, behavioral health services, prison industries, classification and transfers, and other inmate programs, which are accounted for separately.

⁵ Custody level refers to the classification of inmates based on assessed risk: minimum, low-medium, high-medium, or maximum. A custody level is determined objectively using various assessments performed during intake. These assessments examine the inmate's work history; education/vocational needs; medical/mental health needs; and risk of substance abuse, sexual violence, self-destruction, etc.



Due to the facility's age and outdated design, it is no longer suited for use as a prison. All housing is multi-tiered and linear, consisting of cells five stories high running down a single corridor. This design requires intensive staff supervision, as only a few cells can be monitored at any given time. Movement between buildings is required for any kind of recreation, education, and counseling, which also requires extraordinary staff resources.

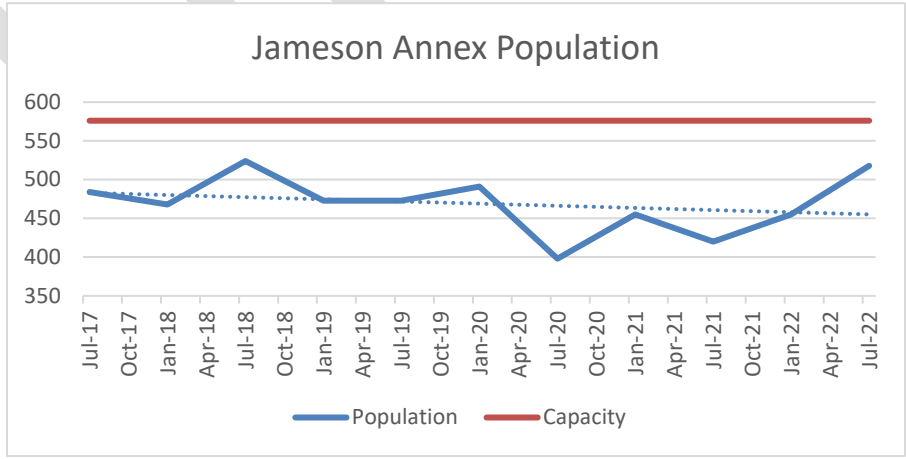
As the facility's current population has grown well beyond original intentions and the building has continued to age, remodeling the facility now would come at exorbitant expense. Both DLR Group and DOC have recommended the facility be permanently decommissioned.⁶

Jameson Prison Annex

The Jameson Prison Annex in Sioux Falls houses male, high-medium and maximum custody inmates. Opening in 1993, it acts as the only maximum-security facility for males in the state at present. The Jameson Prison Annex resides on the South Dakota State Penitentiary campus.

As noted above, the operating budget for the Jameson Prison Annex is not separate from that of the South Dakota State Penitentiary. Jameson Annex operates with a budget of 143 FTE. Services at the facility include substance abuse treatment, behavioral therapy, GED programming, and sex offender treatment.

Since 2017, the inmate population has ranged between 420 and 524 inmates. According to DLR Group, the ACA recommended capacity for this facility is 576 inmates, making it the only facility in the state housing inmates consistently below DLR Group's recommended capacity.



⁶ There are no existing plans to demolish the South Dakota State Penitentiary.

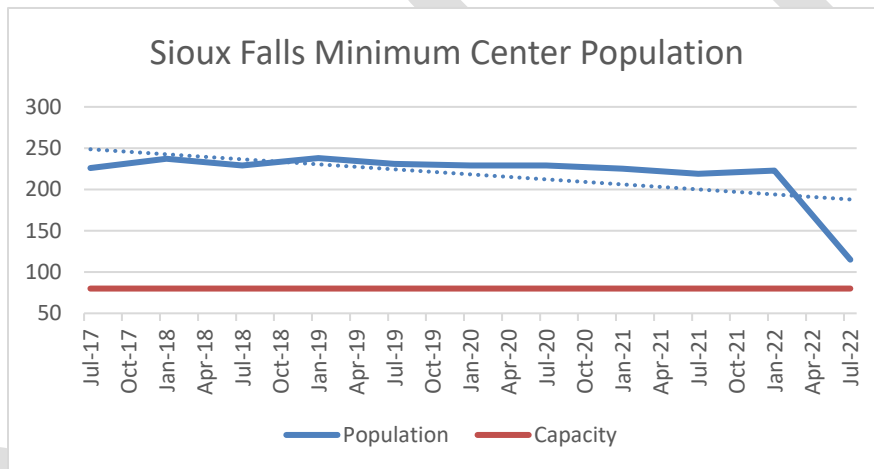
Both the facility's layout and current operations conform to modern correctional standards. For the future, the Jameson Prison Annex is well-suited to house specialized populations, particularly those with significant healthcare needs, as the facility's medical facilities were updated in the last couple years.⁷

Sioux Falls Minimum Center

The Sioux Falls Minimum Center⁸ houses male, minimum custody inmates. It opened the same time as the Jameson Prison Annex, 1993. As with the other minimum centers, inmates located here participate in work release or community service programs.

The FY23 budget for the Sioux Falls Minimum Center is \$1.5 million. The Sioux Falls Minimum Center also has a budget of 14 FTE. Services at the facility include substance abuse treatment, behavioral therapy, GED programming, sex offender treatment, job training programs, and the PreP Program, which is a comprehensive re-entry program for inmates at a high recidivism risk.

Since 2017, the inmate population has ranged between 115 and 238 inmates. According to DLR Group, the ACA recommended capacity for this facility is 80 inmates. While the facility was severely overpopulated in past years, recent changes by DOC have reduced the population significantly closer to capacity.



The most pressing issue at the Sioux Falls Minimum Center is high inmate density, which causes limited space for support services. Lingering security issues at the facility, such as escapes, are being addressed by DOC with the construction of a fence around the facility, for which no additional money is required, and the restructuring of points of entry to improve the supervision of inmates. No additional changes to the facility are recommended at this time.

South Dakota Women's Prison

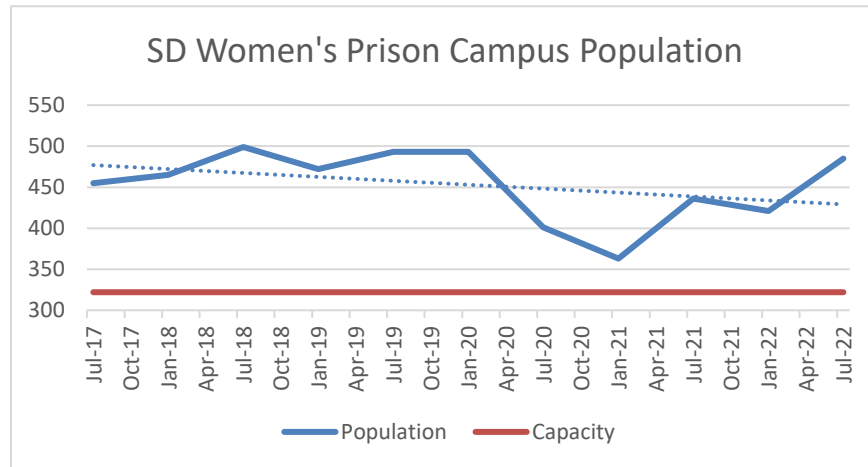
The South Dakota Women's Prison houses female, low-medium through maximum custody inmates. The prison opened in 1995 along with the current central office for DOC (collectively known as the Solem Public Safety Center).

The FY23 budget for the South Dakota Women's Prison is \$5.5 million. Services at the facility include substance abuse treatment (such as intensive meth treatment), behavioral therapy (such as gender-responsive intervention), GED programming, sex offender treatment, and parenting classes. The facility has a budget of 51 FTE. On average in FY22, of the 67.0 uniformed staff positions across the South Dakota Women's Prison, Unit E, and the Pierre Minimum Center, 20.9 percent were vacant at any given time.

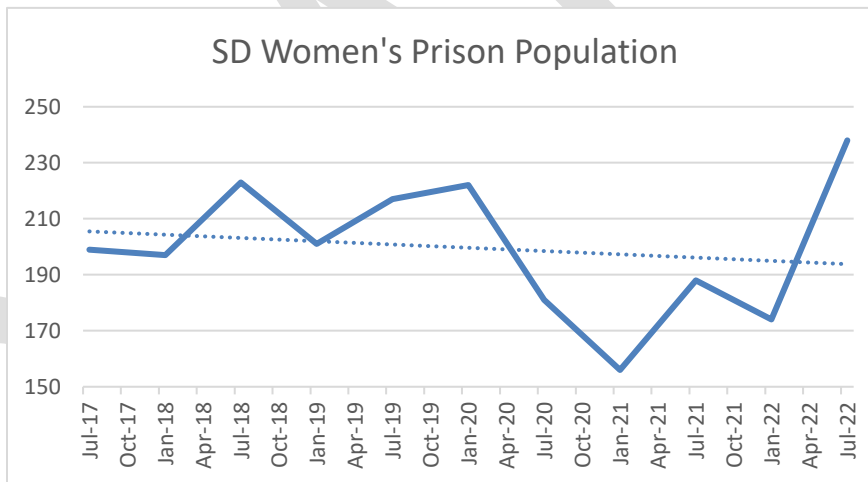
⁷ Funding for the update was appropriated through Senate Bill 174 (2019).

⁸ Several facilities, now called "minimum centers," were previously referred to as "community work centers" by DOC. This name change was made by the current administration to better reflect these facilities' actual function.

Since 2017, the inmate population for the South Dakota Women's Prison, Unit E, and the Pierre Minimum Center has ranged between 363 and 499 inmates.⁹ According to DLR Group, the ACA recommended capacity for the South Dakota Women's Prison campus is 322 inmates. All units on the campus hold more inmates than originally designed. The graph below includes the population for the South Dakota Women's Prison, Unit E, and the Pierre Minimum Center.



Looking just at the South Dakota Women's Prison, the population has ranged between 156 and 238 inmates. DOC's own recommended *maximum* prison capacity for the facility is 234 inmates, which was surpassed in July 2022.



The exorbitant number of inmates at the South Dakota Women's Prison has led to unprecedented congestion and unsafe living conditions. At points during 2022, women were being housed in the facility's gymnasium until cells elsewhere became available. DOC recently contracted with the Hughes County Jail for cell space to house state inmates. Despite high needs, services are regularly unavailable to inmates due to a severe lack of space. By the time space opens in programming, an inmate is often already set to be released.

In short, to alleviate the overwhelming pressure at this facility, both DLR Group and DOC recommend at least one new women's prison be built.¹⁰ Long-term, DOC plans to move most of the inmates from the South Dakota Women's Prison campus, including Unit E and the Pierre Minimum Center, to a new facility. High-medium and maximum custody inmates would still be held at the South Dakota Women's Prison.

⁹ DLR Group did not determine separate recommended capacities for the South Dakota Women's Prison Unit E and Pierre Minimum Center.

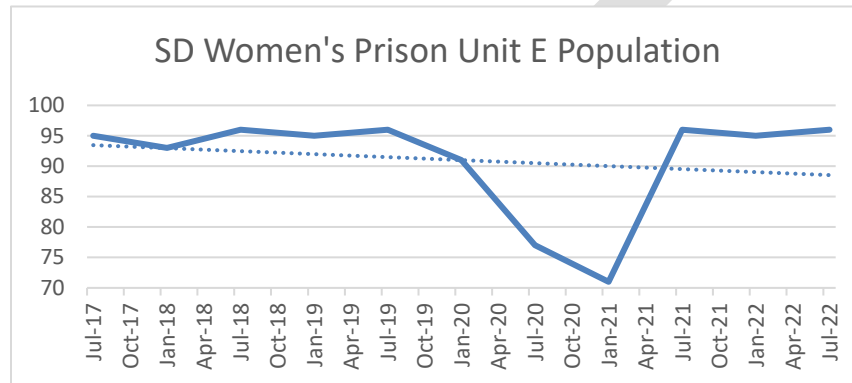
¹⁰ DLR Group recommended two women's correctional facilities be built, one in Sioux Falls and one in Rapid City. Considering staffing challenges in Sioux Falls compared to Rapid City, DOC recommends a single new women's facility in Rapid City instead.

South Dakota Women's Prison Unit E

The South Dakota Women's Prison Unit E houses female, minimum and low-medium custody inmates. This unit was added to the Women's Prison campus in 1999.

The FY23 budget for Unit E is \$816,904. The facility has a budget of 8 FTE. Services at the facility include substance abuse treatment (such as intensive meth treatment), behavioral therapy (such as gender-responsive intervention), GED programming, sex offender treatment, and parenting classes.

The inmate population for just this facility has ranged between 71 and 96 inmates since 2017. The general lack of variability in the population of South Dakota Women's Prison Unit E for the last several years is due to a maximum capacity of 96 inmates in the facility, according to DOC. Thus, this facility is almost always full.



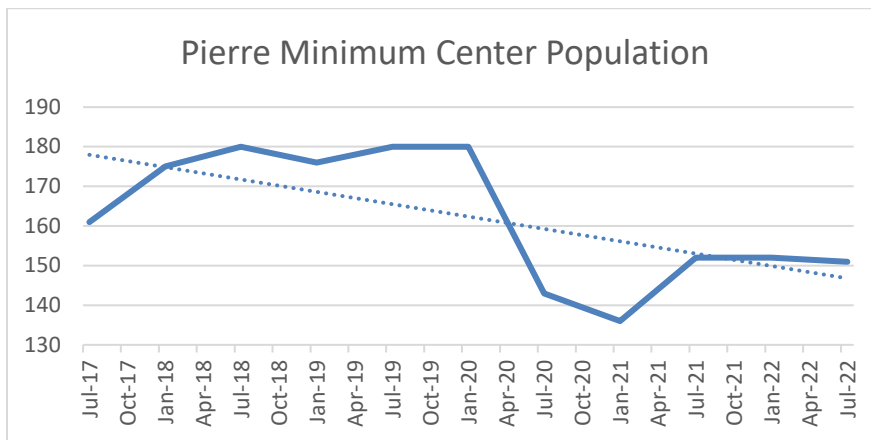
The South Dakota Women's Prison Unit E is, in effect, one of the most overpopulated facilities in the state. For the entire facility, three women are housed in a unit originally designed for a maximum of one. According to DOC, the South Dakota Women's Prison Unit E cannot be reconfigured in a way to house more than 40 offenders successfully. As the rest of the Women's Prison campus is also overburdened, the only effective way to reduce the population here is to build a new women's facility.

Pierre Minimum Center

The Pierre Minimum Center houses female, minimum custody inmates. The building, previously the Division of Criminal Investigations ("DCI") training academy, was gifted to DOC in 2013. The building was vacated by DCI due to structural issues, mainly increasing separation between various walls and floors.

The FY23 budget for the Pierre Minimum Center is \$1.6 million. The facility is staffed with 16 FTE. Services at the facility include substance abuse treatment (such as intensive meth treatment), behavioral therapy (such as gender-responsive intervention), GED programming, sex offender treatment, parenting classes, job training programs (chiefly flagging training), and re-entry services.

The inmate population for just this facility has ranged between 136 and 180 inmates since 2017. Yet, DOC's maximum capacity for this facility is only 120 inmates with six inmates per room. Consequently, since at least 2017, the facility has been housing up to 60 more inmates than it can safely hold.



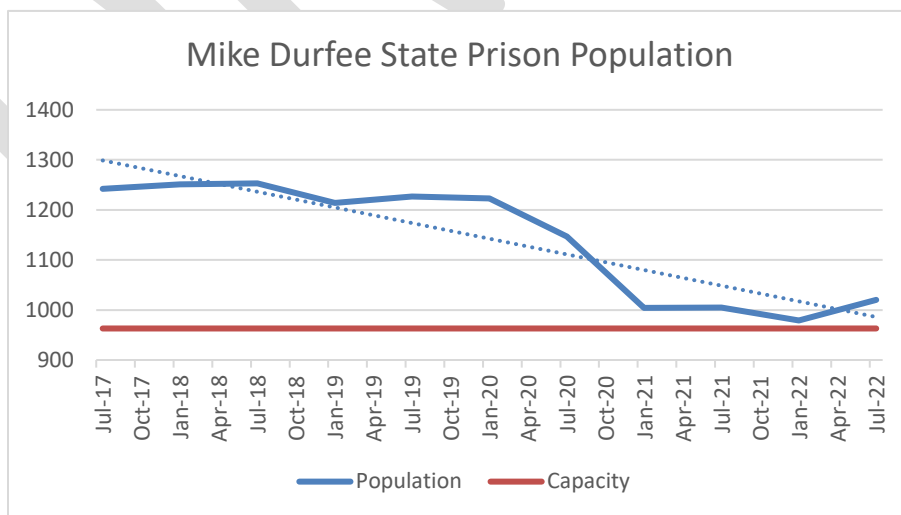
Here, up to nine women are housed in each room in bunks three beds high. DOC agrees with the DLR Group recommendation that this facility be entirely emptied due to the enduring structural issues. A new women's facility would provide the extra room necessary to move all the prisoners currently located in the Pierre Minimum Center.

Mike Durfee State Prison

The Mike Durfee State Prison in Springfield houses male, low-medium custody inmates. Originally designed and constructed as a teachers' college turned university, it existed as the University of South Dakota–Springfield until 1984. Then, it was repurposed as a co-ed prison by then Governor Bill Janklow. It later became an all-male facility in 1997.

The FY23 budget for the Mike Durfee State Prison is \$17.0 million. Services at the facility include substance abuse treatment, behavioral therapy, GED programming, sex offender treatment, job training programs (chiefly related to the automotive and construction fields), and the PreP Program. The facility has a budget of 154 FTE. On average in FY22, of the 178.5 uniformed staff positions across the Mike Durfee State Prison, Yankton Minimum Center, and Rapid City Minimum Center, 19.0 percent were vacant at any given time.

Since 2017, the inmate population has ranged between 979 and 1,253 inmates. According to DLR Group, the ACA recommended capacity for this facility is 963 inmates. The facility's population fell drastically during the COVID-19 pandemic and has been trending closer to capacity since.



Considering its history, the Mike Durfee State Prison faces ongoing concerns with its structure and layout. The existing buildings were not originally intended to take on the wear and tear expected in a prison, and the converted dormitories do not lend themselves to efficiently housing and monitoring inmates. Like the South Dakota State

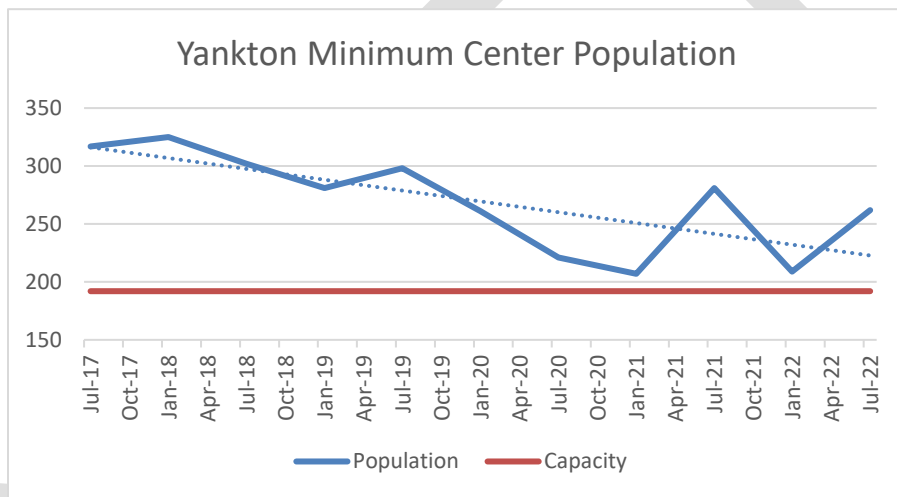
Penitentiary, moving inmates from housing to activity and service areas requires travelling long distances between buildings spread out over a large campus. That being said, no immediate changes to the facility are necessary. Reducing capacity further and improving staff retention would help alleviate issues related to durability and security.

Yankton Minimum Center

The Yankton Minimum Center houses male, minimum custody inmates. The building was part of the Human Services Center campus managed by the Department of Social Services until the early 1970s.

The FY23 budget for the Yankton Minimum Center is \$2.2 million. The facility has a budget of 27 FTE. Services at the facility include substance abuse treatment, behavioral therapy, GED programming, sex offender treatment, and the PreP Program.

Since 2017, the inmate population has ranged between 207 and 325 inmates. According to DLR Group, the ACA recommended capacity for this facility is 192 inmates. The facility's population has been trending downwards since July 2017, nearing recommended capacity at times, but has fluctuated in recent years.



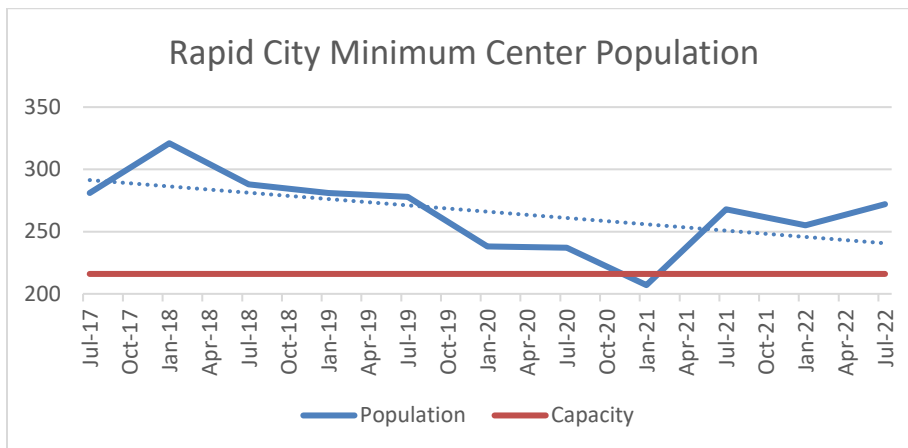
Like other minimum centers, the most urgent issue facing the Yankton Minimum Center is security. A lack of safety measures beyond facility walls has led to increased contraband and escapes, especially since the Human Services Center campus is immediately adjacent to a major highway. In response, a fence is being constructed around the facility using already available moneys. No other changes are immediately necessary.

Rapid City Minimum Center

The Rapid City Minimum Center houses male, minimum custody inmates. It is the newest prison in South Dakota, having opened in 2010. The facility is a repurposed commercial warehouse.

The FY23 budget for the Rapid City Minimum Center is \$3.3 million. The facility has a budget of 28 FTE. Services at the facility include substance abuse treatment, behavioral therapy, GED programming, sex offender treatment, and the PreP Program.

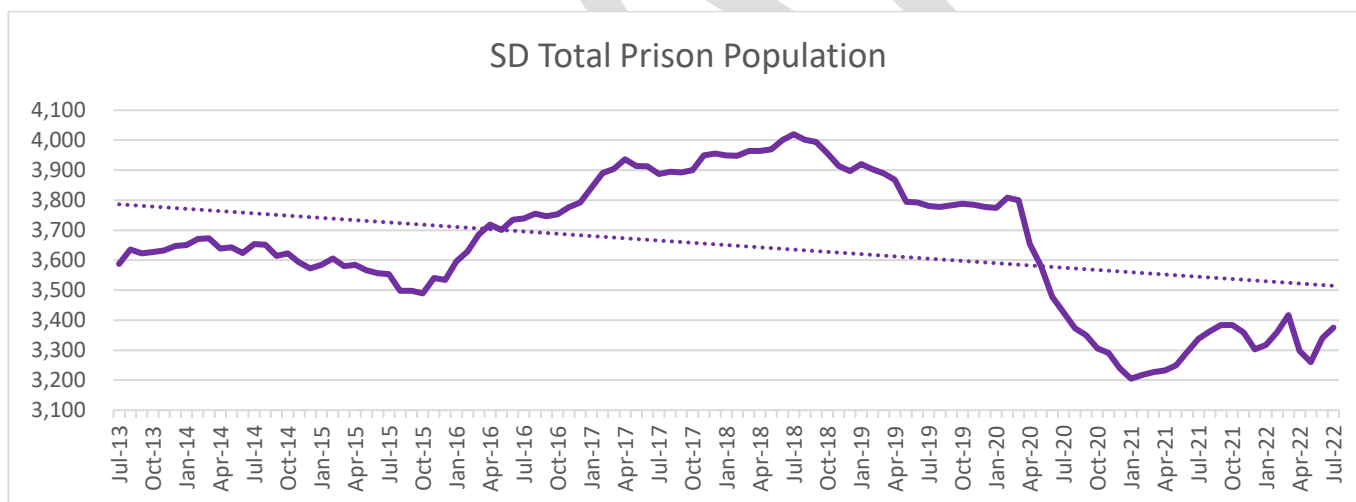
Since 2017, the inmate population has ranged between 207 and 321 inmates. According to DLR Group, the ACA recommended capacity for this facility is 216 inmates. After dropping below recommended capacity in early 2021, the population at the facility has since remained slightly higher.



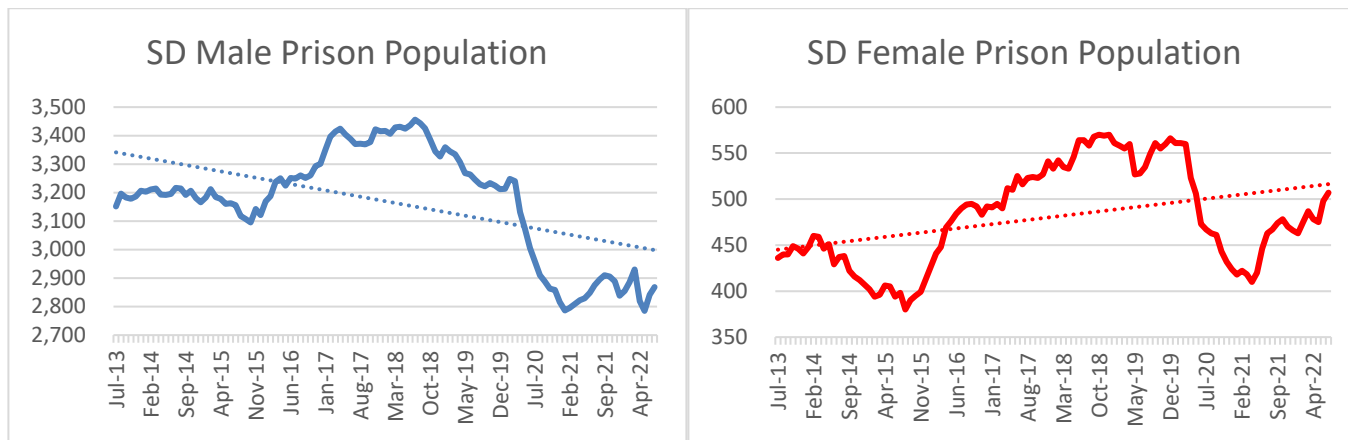
As the most contemporary facility in South Dakota, the Rapid City Minimum Center has been operating effectively since opening. Notably, DOC has had the least problems with staffing in Rapid City. As is the case for other minimum centers, a new fence is being added around this facility.

Future Population Trends

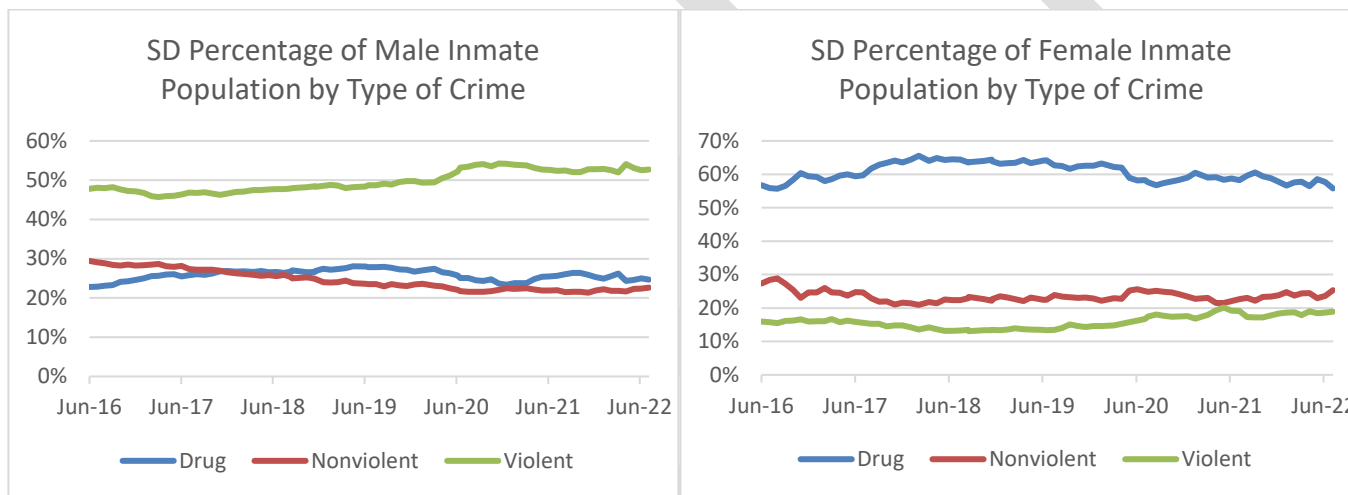
Since 2018, the total amount of inmates in South Dakota prisons has decreased overall. After a rise in the average daily prison population from 2013 through 2018 to just over 4,000, that population decreased to around 3,200 in early 2021, primarily due to a drop in convictions during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. As of July 2022, the total prison population in South Dakota was 3,375 inmates.



Much of this population drop is due to the male prison population falling by almost 300 inmates over the last few years. However, the female prison population has *increased* since 2013, including a dramatic increase in the last year, when the female inmate population grew from 410 to 507 inmates from April 2021 to July 2022, representing a 23.7 percent increase in fifteen months.



Unlike males, who are primarily incarcerated for a violent crime, almost 60 percent of all females in prison are there for a drug crime, such as distribution (SDCL 22-42-2), possession (SDCL 22-42-5), or ingestion of a controlled substance (SDCL 22-42-5.1), all of which are felony offenses. South Dakota is the only state in the country where ingestion of a controlled substance is a felony offense.



On the whole, the general downward trend in the state's prison population is not expected to hold. In its work to project the state's prison population, DLR Group looked at external factors, such as population growth, crime rates, and arrest trends, and internal factors, such as re-entry programming, length of stay, and average daily population. DLR Group predicts that by 2041, South Dakota's total prison population could be somewhere between 4,188 and 4,403 inmates.¹¹

Forecasted Population										
	2022		2026		2031		2036		2041	
Total Inmates	3,322	- 3,492	3,842	- 4,039	3,954	- 4,157	4,069	- 4,278	4,188	- 4,403
Male Inmates	2,831	- 2,977	3,258	- 3,425	3,353	- 3,525	3,451	- 3,628	3,552	- 3,734
Female Inmates	490	- 516	584	- 614	601	- 632	618	- 650	636	- 669

However, there should always be more beds than inmates (about 5 percent–7 percent vacancy) to allow for extra room to cover high volume periods. Thus, the total number of prison beds in the state by 2041 recommended by DLR Group is between 4,493 and 4,723.

¹¹ These numbers come from a Future Bedspace Capacity Needs Update requested by DOC to improve the accuracy of DLR Group's original projections.

Forecasted Bed Need

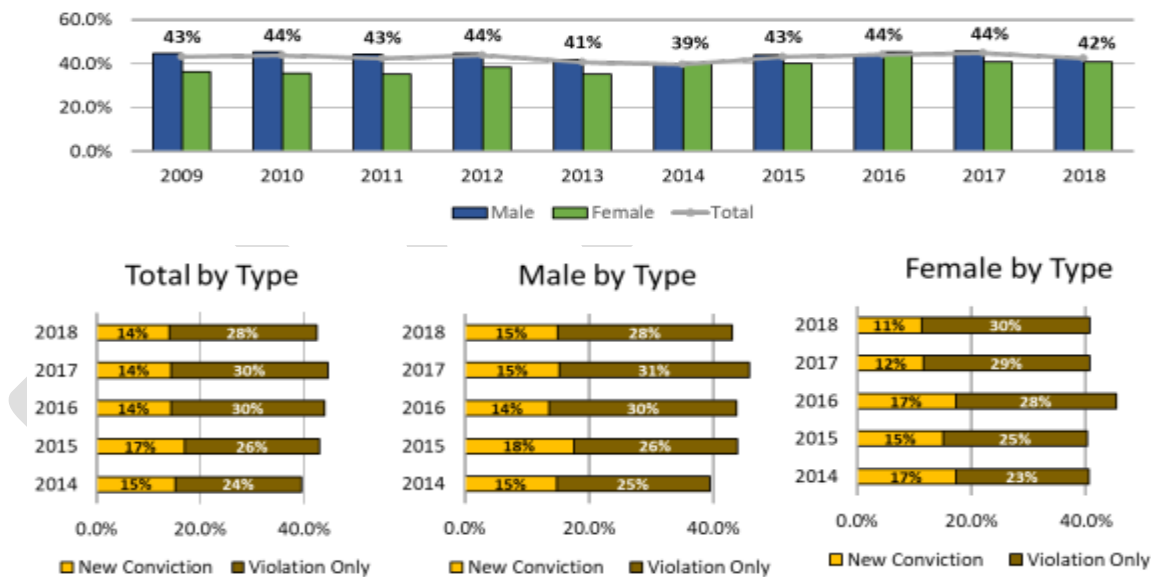
	2022		2026		2031		2036		2041	
Total Beds	3,561	- 3,744	4,121	- 4,333	4,242	- 4,459	4,366	- 4,589	4,493	- 4,723
Male Beds	2,973	- 3,125	3,421	- 3,596	3,521	- 3,701	3,624	- 3,809	3,729	- 3,921
Female Beds	589	- 619	701	- 736	721	- 758	742	- 780	764	- 803

DLR Group suggests the recommended capacity of *current* South Dakota facilities to only be 2,775 inmates. With an average daily prison population of 3,375 inmates in July 2022, overcrowding is already a prevalent issue in state correctional facilities, and projections suggest further problems down the road unless more room becomes available through additional construction. The recommendations below could eventually increase the total capacity of the state correctional system to over 4,000 beds depending on the design of new facilities.

Releasing Inmates and Recidivism

Recidivism rates in South Dakota have remained stable over the last decade: between 39 percent and 44 percent. More often than not, those returning to prison within three years of release have violated a condition of their parole. Improved access to effective services and a revision of policies regarding parole violations, especially drug use, could mitigate the need for any future prison construction.

SD Recidivism Rates



For now, it would not be prudent to start releasing more inmates from facilities to bring down population numbers. Even though DOC has the statutory authority¹² to place inmates on extended confinement, allowing them to re-enter their communities under supervision, the risk of creating more victims is high until DOC has a greater capacity to treat inmates before they are released.

Support Services

Across the board, but particularly in the female inmate population, addiction and mental services should be heavily promoted and easily accessible. Additional community re-entry services would also bolster initial treatment efforts,

¹² This authority comes from SDCL §§ 24-2-25 and 24-2-27.

with the goal of reducing recidivism. The biggest roadblocks standing in the way of providing these services are finding the necessary space and staff.

As facilities house far more inmates than originally intended, service programs designed to support smaller populations become overwhelmed and less effectual. At the same time, staffing correctional facilities has been more and more difficult, leaving less people available to provide services in the first place. DOC's continuing efforts to improve the financial incentives for employees are expected to significantly improve recruitment and retention.

Importantly, spreading out the prison population between more facilities would open up space to provide services and allow for more personalized treatment regimens. Placing new facilities in regions of the state where finding qualified staff is easier is also likely to improve the quality of services. Further, new facilities better designed to house inmates using modern correctional standards would better safeguard the well-being of inmates and staff, enhancing treatment efforts.

Listing of Recommendations Adopted by the Task Force

Per SB 144 (2022), expenditures out of the incarceration construction fund "must only be by special appropriation of the Legislature and must be used for the capital construction or improvement of incarceration facilities located in South Dakota."

The Task Force has taken into account the following priorities in developing its recommendations:

- Ensuring the safety and security of inmates under the custody of DOC, employees of DOC, and the public at large;
- Providing support services to inmates to increase their chances of becoming productive members of society upon release;
- Improving efficiency in the operations of DOC to reduce ongoing costs in the long run; and
- Balancing out the populations at DOC facilities to promote a more effective use of available space.

Based on the data and analysis of current DOC facilities and operations above, the Task Force recommends the following:

- 1. The Legislature should appropriate moneys from the incarceration construction fund to DOC for the construction of a new women's prison in the Rapid City area.**

Building this facility is currently the most pressing need of DOC considering the overwhelming female prison population. This new facility would be built on the lot purchased by DOC through SB 53 (2022). That bill also authorized DOC to "contract for the planning and site preparation . . . , including architectural services, engineering services, and other services as may be required to accomplish the project." DOC hired, in September 2022, a contractor who will work on planning the facility.

This new facility would allow DOC to shrink the population at the South Dakota Women's Prison, Unit E, and the Pierre Minimum Center significantly. Spreading out the female inmate population across two facilities will immediately open up space to enhance security and treatment efforts. To date, Rapid City has proved the most stable location for recruiting and retaining staff, and due to the city's large (and growing) population, third-party treatment resources are also readily available.

- 2. The Legislature should appropriate moneys from the incarceration construction fund to DOC for the identification, purchase, and site preparation of land in the Sioux Falls area for the future construction of a new men's prison.**

This facility does not have to be built immediately, but with no useful options available in remodeling the South Dakota State Penitentiary, a new facility is required to house high-medium custody offenders in the state long-term. The facility could be designed large enough to also house low-medium and maximum custody offenders and reduce the populations at the Mike Durfee State Prison and Jameson Prison Annex, respectively.

Building a new prison allows for the opportunity to use modern standards in correctional architecture, including a higher focus on easily accessible programming and treatment. The facility could also incorporate energy-efficient and sustainable design features to reduce operations costs and an organizational structure to improve staffing efficiencies. The location for this facility has not yet been determined, but it should be in the vicinity of Sioux Falls to have access to the largest labor pool in the state.

3. DOC should collaborate with local government entities in developing the state's correctional plan.

The Task Force recognizes localities are facing similar concerns when it comes to finding the space to house people in jails. DOC should work with localities whenever feasible when tackling issues related to the criminal justice system at large to better ensure a more cohesive approach is taken across the state.

Summary of Meeting Dates and Places

The Task Force met in Pierre on July 26 and August 31.

Listing of Task Force Members

Members of the Task Force were Senator Michael Diedrich, Chair; Representative Greg Jamison, Vice Chair; Representatives Hugh Bartels, Linda Duba, Tim Goodwin, Chris Karr, Will Mortenson, Peri Pourier, Lynn Schneider; Senators Brock Greenfield, Troy Heinert, Jean Hunhoff, David Johnson, Ryan Maher, John Wiik; and Non-Legislators Jason Lillich, Bobbi Rank, Isaac Swan, Kevin Thom, Kellie Wasko, Nick Wendell, and Mike Wiese.

Listing of Staff Members

Staff members for the Task Force were Joey Knofczynski, Fiscal Analyst; and Rachael Person, Administrative Specialist.

