

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
Department of Justice

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**PROPOSED ORDER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ADOPTING EMERGENCY RULES**

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INTRODUCTION

The State of Wisconsin Department of Justice proposes an order to create chapter Jus 19 relating to standards and procedures for the frequent sobriety testing pilot program.

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ANALYSIS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The State of Wisconsin Department of Justice (“Department”) proposes to promulgate emergency administrative rules to create chapter Jus 19, which will implement the Department’s statutory responsibility under Wis. Stat. § 165.957 relating to standards and procedures for a frequent sobriety testing pilot program (“program”).

The statement of scope for the proposed emergency rules was approved by the Governor on May 19, 2016, published in the Administrative Register on May 24, 2016, and approved by the Attorney General on May 9, 2016.

**Statute interpreted:** s. 165.957, Stats.

**Statutory authority:** s. 165.957(3), Stats., s. 227.11(2)(a).

**Explanation of Statutory authority:**

A. Section 165.957(3), Stats.

Section 165.957(3), Stats., authorizes standards for frequent testing for alcohol or controlled substances, setting fees that counties may collect to cover the costs of frequent testing, and a timeline and procedure for counties to submit the information collected during the life of the pilot program to the Department. Section 165.957(3), Stats., states as follows:

The department of justice may, by rule, establish the following:

(a) A standard for frequent testing for the use of alcohol or a controlled substance that is an alternative to the testing described in sub. (4)(b)1. [which requires alcohol testing at least twice daily and testing for controlled substances as frequently as practicable]. . . .

(b) A standard for setting fees that counties may collect under sub. (4)(d). The standard may include a component that allows the department of justice to recoup its costs under this section, and as provided in sub. (5)(a).

(c) A timeline and procedure for counties to submit to the department of justice the information required under sub. (6).

B. Section 227.11(2)(a), Stats.

Those portions of the proposed rules that are not specifically authorized by ss. 165.957(3), Stats., are authorized by s. 227.11(2)(a), Stats., which provides:

(2) Rule-making authority is expressly conferred as follows:

(a) Each agency may promulgate rules interpreting the provisions of any statute enforced or administered by the agency, if the agency considers it necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute, but a rule is not valid if the rule exceeds the bounds of correct interpretation. All of the following apply to the promulgation of a rule interpreting the provisions of a statute enforced or administered by an agency:

1. A statutory or nonstatutory provision containing a statement or declaration of legislative intent, purpose, findings, or policy does not confer rule-making authority on the agency or augment the agency's rule-making authority beyond the rule-making authority that is explicitly conferred on the agency by the legislature.

2. A statutory provision describing the agency's general powers or duties does not confer rule-making authority on the agency or augment the agency's rule-making authority beyond the rule-making authority that is explicitly conferred on the agency by the legislature.

3. A statutory provision containing a specific standard, requirement, or threshold does not confer on the agency the authority to promulgate, enforce, or administer a rule that contains a standard, requirement, or threshold that is more restrictive than the standard, requirement, or threshold contained in the statutory provision.

This statute confers on the Department the power to determine whether administrative rules interpreting statutory provisions to be enforced or administered by the Department are necessary to effectuate the purpose of those statutory provisions and, if such necessity is found, to promulgate administrative rules that do not exceed the bounds of correct interpretation of the governing statutes.

The Department finds that the rules here proposed are necessary to effectuate the statutory objectives of s. 165.57, Stats., which authorizes creation of the frequent sobriety testing pilot program. The Department has the statutory responsibility to enforce and administer that program.

The Department further finds that the rules here proposed:

- do not exceed the bounds of correct interpretation of the pertinent statutes;
- are authorized by s. 165.957, Stats., and are not based on authority derived from any other statutory or non-statutory statements or declarations of legislative intent, purpose, findings, or policy;

- are authorized as necessary interpretations of specific statutory requirements and are not based on authority derived from any other general powers or duties of the department of justice; and
- do not impose any standards or requirements that are more restrictive than the standards and requirements contained in the pertinent statutes.

For these reasons, those portions of the proposed rules that are not specifically authorized by s. 165.957(3), Stats., are authorized by s. 227.11(2)(a), Stats.

**Related statutes or rules:** The frequent sobriety testing pilot program created by s. 165.957, Stats., is new. Therefore, there are no existing statutes or rules relevant to or affected by the proposed rule.

**Plain language analysis:** Wisconsin Stat. § 165.957 establishes a pilot program for frequent sobriety testing to detect the use of alcohol or controlled substances by certain individuals under supervision by a circuit court or the department of corrections or pursuant to a deferred prosecution agreement, who have been ordered to refrain from using alcohol, controlled substances, or both. Five counties have been designated by the Department to participate in the pilot program. The participating counties will collect and transmit program data to the Department. By January 15, 2021, the Department will submit a final report to the legislature recommending whether the program should be continued, discontinued, or modified. The rules proposed here set forth the procedures and standards applicable to the Department, participating counties, and participating individuals for the duration of the pilot program.

Proposed s. Jus 19.02 specifies to whom the requirements of ch. Jus 19 apply.

Proposed s. Jus 19.03 provides definitions for terms used in ch. Jus 19.

Proposed s. Jus 19.04(1) and (2) provide that an individual participant in the frequent sobriety testing pilot program shall sign a written “participation agreement” with the county agency participating in the program and enumerates the required contents of that written agreement.

Proposed s. Jus 19.04(3) provides that the participant shall sign a consent form allowing release of testing information to the Department and the participating county agency for enforcement and reporting purposes.

Proposed s. Jus 19.04(4) provides the minimum and maximum duration of an individual’s participation in the program and allows for limited extensions.

Proposed s. Jus 19.04(5) provides that an individual in custody ordered to participate in the program may not participate until he or she is released from custody.

Proposed s. Jus 19.04(6) provides that an individual on work release may be ordered to or may volunteer to participate in the program.

Proposed s. Jus 19.04(7) provides that participation in the program does not replace a participant’s other obligations under applicable statutes or conditions imposed by the court, the department of corrections, or a deferred prosecution agreement.

Proposed Jus 19.05 provides that each county agency participating in the program shall sign a written agreement outlining the respective responsibilities of the agency and the Department, and enumerates the required contents of that written agreement.

Proposed s. Jus 19.06 sets forth when an individual on bond or pre-trial release may participate in the program.

Proposed s. Jus 19.07 sets forth when an individual may participate in the program as part of a deferred prosecution agreement.

Proposed s. Jus 19.08 sets forth when an individual on probation, parole, or extended supervision may participate in the program.

Proposed s. Jus 19.09 sets forth when an individual may volunteer to participate in the program.

Proposed s. Jus 19.10 sets forth the types of testing that may be used by a participating county agency to determine whether a participant has used alcohol, controlled substances, or both. It further states that an ignition interlock device is not an acceptable testing method. Finally, it provides that the agency shall provide the testing equipment and may contract with a private vendor to obtain equipment as necessary.

Proposed s. Jus 19.11(1) sets forth the program's enrollment procedures, and provides sanctions for the failure to enroll by an individual ordered to participate in the program.

Proposed s. Jus 19.11(2) states that a test revealing the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance is a failed test; permits the participating county agency to use a confirmation test to double-check a failed test; and provides that an agency may take a participant who fails a test into custody.

Proposed s. Jus 19.11(3) provides that missing a test is a violation of the participation agreement and that being late for a test may be considered a violation. Either type of violation may result in a sanction. A participant may not take a test at a location other than the testing site designated in the participation agreement unless the participant has made prior arrangements with the participating county agency. The agency may excuse a participant from a scheduled test based upon exigent circumstances.

Proposed s. Jus 19.11(4) provides that a participant who tampers with a test shall be sanctioned by the participating county agency. If the participant damages any equipment in the course of tampering, the participant shall reimburse the agency for the cost of the damaged equipment.

Proposed s. Jus 19.11(5) provides that a court may issue a standing order establishing procedures for taking participants into custody who have violated the participation agreement.

Proposed s. Jus 19.12 provides that the participating county agency shall collect fees from participants. The fee amounts shall be determined by the Department in consultation with the agencies. The agency shall remit a fixed portion of the fee amounts owed by participants to the Department. This section sets forth how the agency shall use the collected fees, and how the participant shall pay the required fees. It states that a participant with a positive balance after successful completion of the program shall receive a refund of that balance but that a participant with a positive balance after termination from the program shall not receive a refund. A participant's failure to pay fees may result in termination from the program. The agency shall report any such failure to the court, the department of corrections, and the district attorney.

Proposed s. Jus 19.13 directs participating county agencies to use the data collection system designated by the Department to record participant information, testing data, and fees collected. It sets out the information the agency shall be required to record, and the schedule for recording that information. It

provides that the information shall be kept confidential. The Department will use the data provided to evaluate program outcomes and effectiveness as required by s. 165.957(7), Stats.

Proposed s. Jus 19.14 provides that a participant who loses or intentionally damages any testing equipment shall reimburse the agency for the lost or damaged equipment. Failure to pay the reimbursement may result in the participant being taken into custody.

Proposed s. Jus 19.15 describes the different ways a participant may be discharged from the program. First, a participant has completed the program if he or she successfully complied with the program requirements for the specified period. Second, a participant is terminated from the program if he or she has been removed from the program due to his or her violation of program requirements. Third, a participant is administratively discharged from the program if the court, department of corrections, or district attorney has determined that the participant is no longer required or able to participate in the program.

Proposed s. Jus 19.16 provides that the court, department of corrections, or district attorney, with the agency's concurrence, may authorize a participant to repeat the program for a maximum of two repetitions.

**Summary of, and comparison with, existing or proposed federal regulation:** 23 C.F.R. § 1200.23, "Impaired driving countermeasures grants," establishes criteria for awarding federal grants to states "that adopt and implement effective programs to reduce traffic safety problems resulting from individuals driving motor vehicles while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or the combination of alcohol and drugs or that enact alcohol ignition interlock laws." 23 C.F.R. § 1200.23(a).

States may apply for a grant under this section for "[c]osts associated with a 24—7 sobriety program." 23 C.F.R. § 1200.23(c), (i) (1)(ix), (2), (3). A 24—7 sobriety program is

a State law or program that authorizes a State court or a State agency, as a condition of sentence, probation, parole, or work permit, to require an individual who pleads guilty to or was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs to—

- (1) Abstain totally from alcohol or drugs for a period of time; and
- (2) Be subject to testing for alcohol or drugs at least twice per day by continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring via an electronic monitoring device, or by an alternative method approved by NHTSA.

*Id.* at (b).

**Comparison with rules in adjacent states:** Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota do not have frequent sobriety testing programs. The Senate of the State of Iowa passed S.S.B. 1101, regarding frequent sobriety testing, on March 9, 2017. However, the legislation has not yet been approved by the Iowa House of Representatives.

**Summary of factual data and analytical methodologies:** The proposed rules are based on the Department's legal staff's analysis of the language and requirements of the relevant statutes, and the Department's law enforcement staff's analysis of the guidance needed by county agencies participating in the frequent sobriety testing pilot program. Based on those analyses, the Department has determined that the proposed emergency rules are necessary for the Department and participating county agencies to carry out their responsibilities under s. 165.957, Stats.

**Agency contact person:** Assistant Attorney General Maura Whelan, Wisconsin Department of Justice, 17 West Main Street, P.O. Box 7857, Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7857; phone (608) 266-3859; email: [whelanmf@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:whelanmf@doj.state.wi.us).

**Place where comments are to be submitted and deadline for submission:** Comments may be submitted to the contact person named above no later than one week after the public hearing on these emergency rules is conducted. Information as to the date, location, and time of the public hearing will be published in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

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### FINDING OF EMERGENCY

These rules are proposed as emergency rules pursuant to s. 165.957(8), Stats., which states that “[t]he department may use the emergency rules procedure under s. 227.24 to promulgate rules specified in sub. (3)[, and] . . . is not required to provide evidence that promulgating a rule under this subsection as an emergency rule is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or welfare and is not required to provide a finding of emergency for a rule promulgated under this section.”

### TEXT OF THE PROPOSED EMERGENCY RULES

SECTION 1. Chapter Jus 19 is created to read:

#### **Chapter Jus 19**

#### **FREQUENT SOBRIETY TESTING PILOT PROGRAM**

**Jus 19.01 Purpose.** The purpose of this chapter is to establish standards, timelines, and procedures, as required under s. 165.957(3), Stats., for a frequent sobriety testing pilot program in the state of Wisconsin.

**Jus 19.02 Applicability.** This chapter applies to the department of justice, department of corrections, participating counties, circuit courts, district attorneys, and participants in the frequent sobriety testing pilot program.

**Jus 19.03 Definitions.** In this chapter:

(1) "Agency" means a sheriff's office or an entity designated by a sheriff of a county selected by the department to participate in the frequent sobriety testing pilot program.

(2) "Alcohol concentration" means the alcohol content of blood, breath, or urine by weight.

(3) "Breath test" means the collection of a breath sample to measure breath alcohol concentration.

(4) “Continuous monitoring” means breath or transdermal testing for the presence of alcohol at least once every hour.

(5) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in s. [961.01\(4\), Stats.](#)

(6) “Court” means a circuit court in the state of Wisconsin.

(7) “Data collection system” means a computer application providing for the entry of specific, structured variables into a database to track key data elements for analysis and reporting.

(8) “Deferred prosecution agreement” means a written agreement between a criminal defendant and a district attorney in which the district attorney agrees to suspend the prosecution for a specified period provided that the defendant complies with conditions included in the agreement.

(9) “Department” means the department of justice.

(10) “District attorney” means the district attorney of a county participating in the program who has jurisdiction over the prosecution of a participant.

(11) "Drug patch" means any type of device affixed to a person's skin to test for the presence of controlled substances in the person's body.

(12) "Participant" means an adult person who has been ordered by the court or the department of corrections to refrain from using alcohol or controlled substances, or both, as a condition of release and has been ordered by a court or the department of corrections to participate in the program. “Participant” also means an adult person who has agreed to participate in the program as a condition of a deferred prosecution agreement or who volunteers to participate in the program.

(13) "Participation agreement" means an agreement between a participant and an agency in which the participant agrees to comply with the program requirements.

(14) “Program” means the frequent sobriety testing pilot program, which requires a participant to abstain from the use of alcohol or a controlled substance, or both, for a specified period of time, during which the participant shall submit to twice-a-day or continuous testing of the participant's blood, breath, urine, or other bodily substance, in order to determine if alcohol or a controlled substance, or both, is present in the participant's body.

(15) “Repeat participant” means a person who participates in the program more than once.

(16) “Sanction” is a consequence imposed for a violation of the participation agreement.

(17) “Testing site” means the facility designated by the agency and approved by the department where the program shall be administered including testing, installation of remote transdermal alcohol

monitoring equipment, collection of fees from participants, and entry of participant information into the data collection system. An agency may designate more than one testing site.

(18) "Testing" has the meaning given in s. [165.957\(1\)\(b\), Stats.](#)

(19) "Transdermal alcohol monitoring" means the use of a device to detect alcohol in a person's body by measuring ethanol vapors released through the skin.

(20) "Twice-a-day testing" means testing a participant for the use of alcohol at least twice daily, with testing times approximately twelve hours apart.

(21) "Urinalysis testing" means collecting and analyzing urine specimens to detect the presence of alcohol or controlled substances, or both.

**Jus 19.04 Program participation and enrollment.** (1) Before commencing the program, a participant shall sign a written participation agreement with the agency using a form approved by the department. The agreement shall include the following information: type and frequency of testing; testing site; testing fees; payment procedures; participant's obligations and responsibilities; and potential sanctions for non-compliance as determined by the agency. The agreement shall also include the duration of the person's participation in the program as ordered by the court or department of corrections, or provided in a deferred prosecution agreement.

(2) A participant shall sign the agreement in the presence of the testing site officer, parole or probation agent, or other person designated by the agency, acknowledging and agreeing to the terms and conditions imposed by the court or department of corrections or provided in a deferred prosecution agreement. The participant shall receive a copy of the signed participation agreement.

(3) In conjunction with the participation agreement, the participant shall sign a consent form allowing the release of personal and testing information to the agency and department for enforcement and reporting purposes. The format of the consent form shall be approved by the department. The participant shall receive a copy of the signed consent form.

(4) A participant shall be enrolled in the program for a minimum of 90 days and a maximum of 365 days except when ordered as a condition of pretrial release. Program participation may be extended beyond the initial or maximum enrollment period at the discretion of the court, the department of corrections, or the district attorney. An extension shall not exceed 90 days. An individual's participation in the program shall not exceed 18 months.

(5) A participant who is in physical custody may not be enrolled in the program until released from physical custody.

(6) A person on work release may be ordered to participate in the program or may volunteer to participate in the program.



(7) Participation in the program shall not replace a participant's statutory obligations or any other condition imposed by the court or the department of corrections or as part of a deferred prosecution agreement.

**Jus 19.05 Agency agreement with the department.** (1) Each agency participating in the program shall sign a written agreement with the department outlining the respective responsibilities of the agency and the department.

(2) By signing the agreement, the agency agrees to abide by this chapter and any other guidelines and procedures established by the department for the administration of the program.

(3) The agreement shall require the agency to provide an accounting to the department of all fees, costs, and other payments collected from participants, in a manner directed by the department.

(4) The agreement shall list the data collection and reporting requirements outlined in s. Jus 19.13 and s. 165.957(6), Stats.

(5) The agreement shall direct the agency to remit to the department a portion of all program fee amounts collected from its participants. The department shall use these payments to recoup its expenditures for administering the program, and installing, maintaining, and administering the data collection system. The department shall return to the agency any fees paid under the agreement not used to support the program.

**Jus 19.06 Conditions of bond or pre-trial release.** The court may require a defendant to participate in the program as a condition of bond or pre-trial release. The defendant may participate if any of the following apply:

(1) The defendant has two or more convictions for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI) and is currently charged with a non-OWI offense.

(2) The defendant is charged with a third or subsequent OWI offense.

**Jus 19.07 Conditions of deferred prosecution.** A deferred prosecution agreement may include a provision requiring the defendant to participate in the program. The defendant may participate in the program only if the defendant has two or more OWI convictions and the deferred prosecution agreement is based on a non-OWI offense.

**Note:** Pursuant to s. 967.055(3), Stats., a prosecutor may not place a person in a deferred prosecution program if the person is accused of or charged with operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated. Neither s. 165.957, Stats., nor this rule allow the use of deferred prosecution agreements in OWI cases.

**Jus 19.08 Conditions post-conviction.** The court or department of corrections may order a defendant convicted of an offense to participate in the program as a condition of probation, parole, or extended supervision. The defendant may participate in the program if any of the following apply:

(1) The defendant is being sentenced for a second or subsequent OWI offense.

(2) The defendant has two or more OWI convictions and is being sentenced for a non-OWI offense.

**Jus 19.09 Volunteers.** A defendant with two prior OWI convictions may voluntarily participate in the program. A voluntary participant shall agree to abstain from alcohol and controlled substances while released on bond, under s. 969.01(1), Stats., on probation, under a deferred prosecution agreement, or on parole or extended supervision. Volunteers shall adhere to all program requirements.

**Jus 19.10 Testing.** (1) Testing may include any combination of breath testing, drug patch testing, blood testing, urinalysis, or transdermal alcohol monitoring, provided that the method selected supports either continuous monitoring or twice-a-day testing. Other testing methods or schedules may be used if approved by the agency and the department. The testing methods at each testing site will be determined by the agency in collaboration with the department.

(2) An ignition interlock device is not an acceptable testing method for the program.

(3) The agency shall provide the testing equipment and may enter into a contract with a private vendor to obtain the equipment needed to carry out the program.

**Jus 19.11 Compliance and sanctions.** (1) **ENROLLMENT.** The court, department of corrections, or district attorney's office shall inform the agency when a participant is ordered to participate in the program or agrees to participate in the program pursuant to a deferred prosecution agreement. A new participant shall contact the testing site, within a time specified by the court, department of corrections, or district attorney to enroll in the program. Enrollment occurs when the participant signs the participation agreement and consent form. If the participant fails to enroll, the testing site shall notify, as applicable, the court, the department of corrections, and the district attorney. The court may issue a bench warrant directing law enforcement to take the participant into custody and ordering the participant to appear before the court. Volunteers may enroll by contacting the testing site.

(2) **FAILING A TEST.** (a) A test that reveals the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance is a violation of the participation agreement and shall result in a sanction.

(b) If a test reveals the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance, the agency may conduct a confirmation test.

(c) If a test reveals the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance, the testing site may take the participant into custody for a violation of the participation agreement.

(d) The testing site shall immediately notify, as applicable, the court, the department of corrections, and the district attorney that the participant has violated the participation agreement by failing a test and has been taken into custody.

**(3) MISSING OR BEING LATE FOR A TEST.** (a) Missing a test at a designated time at the designated testing site without the agency's approval is a violation of the participation agreement and may result in a sanction. If a participant is late for on-site testing, it may be considered a violation of the participation agreement and may result in a sanction.

(b) If a participant fails to appear for a scheduled test, the testing site shall immediately notify, as applicable, the court, the department of corrections, and the district attorney. The court may issue a bench warrant directing law enforcement to take the participant into custody and ordering the participant to appear before the court.

(c) Unless prior arrangements have been made between the participant and the agency, a test at a non-designated testing site is a violation of the participation agreement.

(d) At the discretion of the agency, a participant who must travel outside the area of the designated testing site may be tested at an alternative location with advance written approval from the agency.

(e) The agency may excuse a participant from a scheduled test based upon exigent circumstances, including inclement weather, emergency, or documented health problems.

(f) The testing site shall record a participant's failure to appear for a test or an excused absence from a test in the data collection system.

**(4) TAMPERING WITH A TEST.** (a) The agency shall impose a sanction on a participant who tampers with a test.

(b) A participant who damages any equipment in the course of tampering with a test shall reimburse the agency for the cost of the damaged equipment.

(c) The testing site shall record the tampering as a violation of the participation agreement in the data collection system.

**(5) STANDING ORDER.** A court may issue a standing order establishing procedures for taking into custody participants who have violated the participation agreement in any way, including using alcohol or any controlled substance, failing a test, missing a test, being late for on-site testing, or tampering with a test.

**Jus 19.12 Fees. (1)** The agency shall collect program fees from participants, including administrative fees, testing or daily monitoring fees according to test type, and installation and deactivation fees for remote transdermal alcohol monitoring devices.

(2) The department shall determine all fee amounts in consultation with the participating agencies. The fee amounts shall reflect the program costs to the agency and the department. The department shall provide a standard fee schedule to the agency. The fee schedule shall be reviewed and updated annually as necessary to reflect actual program costs.

(3) The agency may ask the department to approve a fee modification on a showing of necessity to cover program costs.

(4) The agency shall use the fees collected to pay a vendor for any test administered, to cover other testing costs, administrative program costs, program support services, equipment maintenance and replacement costs, program compliance, and to pay the department as directed by s. Jus 19.05(5). The agency shall report to the department how the fees are expended annually or as requested by the department.

(5) Generally, the testing site shall not administer a test before payment is made. However, the agency may allow tests to be administered without prior payment. The participant shall pay the fees with cash or money orders only. The testing site shall provide a receipt to the participant. The agency may accept advance payment from a participant.

(6) If a participant has a positive balance upon successful completion of the sobriety program, the participant shall receive a refund for the balance. If a participant has a positive balance upon termination from the program, the participant shall not receive a refund for the balance.

(7) If a participant fails to pay any required program fees, the testing site shall report the failure to pay to the court, the department of corrections, and the district attorney, as applicable.

(8) A participant's failure to pay fees may result in termination from the program at the recommendation of the agency, the court, the department of corrections, or the district attorney, as applicable.

(9) The agency may terminate a voluntary participant for failure to pay required program fees.

(10) The court or department of corrections or district attorney in a deferred prosecution agreement may recommend a reduction or waiver of fees for a participant. However, the agency shall make the final determination on a fee reduction or waiver. The agency may decline to enroll a person in the program if any fees were reduced or waived without the agency's consent. Regardless of any fee reduction or waiver, the agency shall remit to the department the portion of the total fees collected according to its agreement with the department.

**Jus 19.13 Reporting requirements and data collection system.** (1) An agency shall use the data collection system designated by the department to track participant information, to record testing data, and to monitor fees collected.

(2) The agency shall report the following information about a participant: enrollment information; demographic information; type, frequency, and duration of program participation; compliance with enrollment procedures; execution of participation agreement and consent form; testing results and notifications; discharge information; fees and other money due and collected; and additional information requested by the department.

(3) Data collection shall occur on an ongoing basis as participants are enrolled in or discharged from the program and as tests are completed. All data shall be entered or uploaded in the data collection system as soon as possible, preferably within 48 hours, after being gathered or received by the agency or testing site.

(4) All information in the data collection system shall be kept current and confidential as required by law. The accuracy and completeness of the data is the responsibility of the agency.

(5) The department shall communicate with agencies on at least a quarterly basis about key statistics and performance metrics, to help monitor data quality and program progress. Agencies shall address and respond to any data quality issues identified through this process.

(6) The department shall use the data provided by the agencies to evaluate program outcomes and effectiveness as required by s. 165.957(7), Stats.

(7) The department may require participating agencies, courts, the department of corrections, and district attorneys to provide specific information on program functioning and operations as part of the evaluation process required by s. 165.957(7)(b) and (c), Stats.

**Jus 19.14 Reimbursement for lost or damaged equipment. (1)** A participant who loses or intentionally damages any testing equipment shall reimburse the agency for the lost or damaged equipment.

(2) Any amount owed by the participant as reimbursement for lost or damaged equipment shall be assessed to the participant and paid to the participating county's frequent sobriety testing pilot program fund.

(3) The agency shall report any failure by a participant to pay an assessed reimbursement to the court, or the department of corrections, or the district attorney, as applicable. A participant who fails to pay the reimbursement may be taken into custody or a court may issue an arrest warrant for the participant.

**Jus 19.15 Discharge from the program. (1)** A participant is discharged from the program upon completion of the program requirements, administrative discharge, or termination from the program.

(2) Completion means the participant has successfully complied with the program requirements for the duration specified.

(3) Termination from the program means that the court, the department of corrections, or the district attorney, as applicable, has removed the participant from the program due to the participant's violation of program requirements.

(4) Administrative discharge may occur if the court, the department of corrections, or the district attorney, as applicable, has determined that the participant is no longer required to participate in the program or the participant is unable to continue program participation.

