

Materials Packet for Criminal
Justice Collaborating Council
Meeting December 13, 2016

DODGE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COLLABORATING COUNCIL

October 4, 2016

Minutes

1. Call to order and roll call: District Attorney Kurt Klomberg called the meeting to order at 12:00 p.m. Members present were: Judge Joe Sciascia; Sheriff Dale Schmidt; Human Service Director Becky Bell; County Administrator Jim Mielke; Public Defender Greg Vollan; Probation & Parole Mary Wendel. Others: Craig Holler – Justice Point and Terri Pederson, Beaver Dam Daily Citizen. Absent County Board representative Tom Nickel.
2. Approve Agenda and Allow the Chairperson to Go Out of Order as Needed to Efficiently Conduct the Meeting: Motion by Mielke, 2nd by Vollan to approve the agenda and allow Chairperson to go out of order as needed to efficiently conduct the meeting. Motion carried.
3. Approval of Minutes of August 30, 2016: Motion by Schmidt, 2nd by Wendel to approve the minutes as presented. District Attorney Klomberg requested one additional sentence be added to the minutes under Item 6, Review Status of Dodge County Impaired Driving and Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Programs. The motion to adopt the minutes as amended carried.
4. Public Comment: None
5. Report of TAD IDC Program Director: Craig Holler provided a written report (attached) detailing participation numbers and status classification related to the TAD and IDC programs.

Consensus of the Council to receive a financial report regarding program expenditures at a minimum each quarter.

Mr. Holler will also provide a summary of proposed training opportunities and related dates at the next Council meeting.

6. Selection of Non-Government Members of the Council:
 - a. Private Treatment Provider: Council Chair Klomberg noted that a total of five (5) individuals expressed an interest in serving on the Council. After reviewing the submitted information by the applicants, Motion by Vollan, 2nd by Mielke to nominate Jeana Meyer. Motion by Judge Sciascia, 2nd by Sheriff Schmidt to close nominations and cast a unanimous ballot for Jeana Meyer. Motion carried. The original motion to nominate Jeana Meyer was approved unaminously.
 - b. Private Social Service Agency: Council Chair Klomberg noted that two (2) applications were received. A list of agencies notified of the vacancy was distributed and is attached. Motion by Vollan, 2nd by Bell to nominate the Dodge County Housing Authority – Donna Braun, Executive Director as the Private Social Service Agency. Motion by

Vollan, 2nd by Wendal to close nominations and cast a unanimous ballot for the Dodge County Housing Authority – Donna Braun Executive Director as the private social service agency. Motion carried. The original motion to nominate the Dodge County Housing Authority passed unanimously.

Human Service & Health Director Becky Bell will provide notification to the various applicants of action taken by the council.

7. Determine Next Meeting Date: The next meeting is scheduled for 12:00 p.m. Tuesday December 13, 2016. Location remains as Room 3038 Dodge County Justice Facility.
8. Adjournment: Motion by, Sheriff Schmidt, 2nd by Vollan to adjourn. Motion carried. Time 12:55 p.m.

October 4, 2016

Submitted by Craig Holler

TAD

32 Current Clients
21 Pending Eligible Clients
2 graduations since 08/30/16
1 Termination since 08/30/16
1 Absconder with an active warrant
3 Facing Termination

IDC

37 Current Clients
11 Pending Eligible Clients
4 Graduations since 08/30/16
0 Terminations since 08/30/16
1 Facing Termination
0 Absconders

- Finance Director Ken Kamps has developed a tentative revised budget based on the awarded funding amounts. With personnel changes the awarded amount appears sufficient to fund both programs without decrease in services. Ken will finalize and submit to DOJ when he is back from vacation in 2 weeks.
- Funding was awarded in the amount of \$209,620 with a County match of \$67,874.
- A conference call with DOJ on 09/23/16 resulted in Craig Holler having to complete a Project Design and Time Line regarding the Vivitrol program and the implementation of a Phase System for the TAD Court. This work had already begun and the Phase system is nearing completion. It will be presented to the Planning Team on Wednesday morning for final approval.
- A revised TAD Court Termination Procedure is also being revised. It will streamline the length of time it takes for a participant to be terminated from the program and will also combine the Team Meeting element of the process with a Bail Review hearing. If the Team voted to revoke a participant's participation, they will immediately be in Court to determine if their bail should be revoked pending the Revocation and Sentencing hearing.
- 2 Staff are participating in Trauma Informed Care training on 10/06/16.
- Thinking for Change facilitator training is currently being planned with the goal of implementing a T4C program for IDC and TAD participants in January, 2017. The training will occur in November or December of 2016 and all three Case Managers will attend. An abbreviated Court schedule will be requested for that week as the training is 4 days.

October 4, 2016

5-Stones	N4834 Catbird Rd.	Beaver Dam
Access to Independence	3810 Milwaukee St.	Madison
Affiliated Counseling Center, LLC	108 N. Lincoln Ave.	Beaver Dam
Alpha Life Resource Center	313 E. Main St.	Watertown
Beacon House	166 S. Park Ave	Sun Prairie
Beaver Dam Food Pantry	1345 S. Spring St.	Beaver Dam
Beaver Dam Hospital	707 S. University Ave	Beaver Dam
Big Brothers Big Sisters- Beaver Dam	1605 N. Spring St.	Beaver Dam
Big Brothers Big Sisters- Watertown	415 S. 8th St.	Watertown
Blandine House	25 N. Park Ave.	Beaver Dam
C.A.R.E. for Dodge County Inc	PO Box 84	Beaver Dam
Casa Clare Women's Facility	201 S. Glenridge Ct.	Appleton
Church Health Services	115 N. Center St.	Beaver Dam
Church Health Services	115 S. Walnut St.	Mayville
Clothes For Kids	1019 South Spring St.	Beaver Dam
Columbus/Fall River Food Pantry	105 N. Dickason Blvd.	Columbus
Crosspoint Community Church	W380 N6931 N. Lake Rd	Oconomowoc
Dean Clinic	705 S. University Ave, Ste. 510	Beaver Dam
Dean Clinic- Sun Prairie	10 Tower Drive	Sun Prairie
Directions Counseling Center	129 Hospital Drive	Watertown
Dodge County Food Pantry	125 Dodge Drive	Beaver Dam
Dodge County Housing Authority	491 E. Center St.	Juneau
Exodus House	1421 Fond du lac Ave.	Beaver Dam
Forward Services Corp	834 Park Ave	Beaver Dam
Genesis House	1626 Clarence Ct.	West Bend
Green Valley Enterporises	1223 Madison St.	Beaver Dam
Habitat for Humanity of Dodge County	1022 Madison St.	Beaver Dam
Habitat for Humanity of West Bend	724 Elm St. STE 103	West Bend
Help at Home LLC	120 N. Main St./PO Box 270593	Hartford
Hope Haven	3602 Memorial Drive	Madison
Hope Heals- Support Group	130 Warren St.	Beaver Dam
Immanual Lutheran Church	204 N. 10th St.	Watertown
Jackie Nitschke Center	630 Cherry St	Green Bay
Lake Country Caring Facility	603 Progress Dr.	Hartland

Living Hope Community Church	740 West State Street	Fox Lak
Lutheran Social Services	809 Park Ave	Beaver Dam
New Beginnings Homeless Shelter of Dodge County	845 Madison St.	Beaver Dam
New Beginnings Homeless Shelter of Dodge County	407 Beaver St	Beaverr Dam
Nova Counseling Services	3240 Jackson St.	Oshkosh
PAVE	PO Box 561	Beaver Dam
Planned Parenthood	96 Stoddart St.	Beaver Dam
Planned Parenthood	333 N. Peters Ave STE 6	Fond du lac
Planned Parenthood	532 Shepards Drive	West Bend
Pregnancy Support Center of Dodge County	108 Parallel St. STE 2	Beaver Dam
Psychiatric Associates	200 Front St.	Beaver Dam
Sacred Heart Parish	950 Washington St.	Horicon
Salvation Army	702 High St.	Randolph
St Vincent De Paul	950 Washington St.	Horicon
St Vincent De Paul	12 Mill St.	Waupun
St Vincent De Paul	125 Dodge Drive	Beaver Dam
St. Agnes	430 E. Division St.	Fond du lac
Teen Challenge	727 N. 31st St.	Milwaukee
The Crossroads Pantry	132 A. South Ludington St.	Madison
VA Outpatient Clinic	215 Corporate Drive Ste. B	Beaver Dam
Waterloo/Marshall Food Pantry	117 E. Madison St.	Waterloo
Watertown Area Cares Clinic	415 S. 8th St.	Watertown
Watertown Care Project	1901 Market Way	Watertown
Watertown Family Aid Association	514 S. First St.	Watertown
Watertown Family Center	415 S. 8th St.	Watertown
Watertown Hospital	123 Hospital Drive	Watertown
Waupun Food Pantry	12 South Mill St.	Waupun
Waupun Free Clinic	608 West Brown St.	Waupun
Waupun Hospital	620 W Brown St.	Waupun
Wisconsin Family Ties	16 N. Carroll St. Ste 230	Madison
Zion Church	2165 Linden Ave	Madison
Aurora Health Center	1640 E. Sumner St.	Hartford
Aurora Health Center	205 Valley Ave	West Bend
Harford Memorial Hospital	1032 E. Sumner St.	Hartford

Juneau Clinic
Medical Associates
Meriter Hospital
Roger's Memorial Hospital
VA Hospital
Watertown Clinic
Watertown Memorial Hospital Drive
W1 Job Center

334 S. Wester Ave
705 S. University Ave. Ste. 510
202 S. Park St.
1205 Corporate Center Drive
5000 W. National Ave
123 Hospital Drive
125 Hospital Drive
138 Front St.

Juneau
Beaver Dam
Madison
Oconomowoc
Milwaukee
Watertown
Watertown
Beaver Dam

Termination Procedures for TAD Program

Termination Process from Dodge County TAD Court

Policy:

The Dodge County Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Court shall make termination decisions in accordance with best practice standards and consistent with applicable due process. Termination decisions may result from a public safety concern; repeated non-compliance with program requirements; an inability of the court to provide treatment to which the participant is responsive; or from a variety of other factors that make it inappropriate to continue to have the participant as part of the TAD Court.

Nothing in this procedure removes the independent right of the District Attorney to enforce or revoke the original contract (Deferred Prosecution or Sentencing Agreement) through a motion filed before the judge who approved the original contract and under the terms stated within the original contract.

Automatic termination for move outside of Dodge County:

1. Any participant who moves their residence outside of Dodge County for a period of more than 60 days shall be terminated from the TAD Court unless authorized by the Team for treatment related reasons.
2. A participant may petition for re-admission into the TAD Court prior to revocation in the event they move back to Dodge County prior to termination of the participant's Deferred Prosecution or Deferred Sentence Agreement (DPA/DSA).
3. In the event the participant moves outside of Dodge County to a county operating an equivalent TAD Program/Treatment Court, the participant may request assistance from the Dodge County TAD Court in attempting a transfer to that county's program for supervision while remaining on the Dodge County diversion agreement. Dodge County will assist the participant in satisfying the terms of the agreement.

Automatic termination for failure to participate in the TAD Court:

1. Any participant who has failed to participate in the TAD Court for 30 consecutive days shall be terminated. Failure to participate for less than 30 days may be a reason for discretionary termination.
2. The TAD Court team may extend the above referenced 30 day period of time in the interests of justice.

Termination for Revocation of Probation:

Participants in the Dodge County TAD Court on probation are required to maintain a probationary status while in the TAD court. In the event these participants are no longer on probation, the participant shall be terminated from the TAD Court.

Additional reasons why a participant may be terminated from the TAD Court:

1. Reasons why a participant may be terminated from the TAD Court include but are not limited to the following:

- a. Commission of a Violent Crime as listed in the TAD exclusionary list.
- b. Inability to participate in the TAD Court as a result of re-incarceration or for any other reason that demonstrates an inability to participate.
- c. Continuing inability or unwillingness to participate in treatment, court proceedings, staffing, or other requirements of the TAD Court.
- d. Evidence indicating that the participant is involved with continuing substance abuse or alcohol use despite treatment.
- e. Failure to follow the rules and requirements of the TAD Court.
- f. Any other reason that the TAD Court Team finds sufficient for termination including additional criminal behavior.

2. Factors to consider in making the termination decision are:

- a. Public safety.
- b. Number and nature of program violations.
- c. Impact of continued participation on other participants.
- d. Availability of any additional, appropriate services or treatment.
- e. Integrity of the Treatment Court.

Procedure for processing a termination when the termination is not automatic:

1. The termination process will be commenced by the making of a Motion for Termination by any member of the TAD Court Team. The member or members making this motion may withdraw this motion prior to any Team Meetings or Hearings taking place in light of new information or circumstances.

2. The TAD Court Judge shall not participate in the discussions of the TAD Court team as to whether or not the Motion should be adopted by the team. The Judge shall not participate in the meeting with the participant.

3. Before a vote on the termination by the team, the TAD Court team shall invite the participant to meet with the team to discuss whether termination is appropriate. The participant may be represented at this meeting. This meeting shall be informal and shall be in the nature of a settlement

conference. It shall be off the record. Statements at the meeting shall not be admissible in evidence at any future contested hearing.

4. After the meeting with the participant, the TAD Court team shall meet without the Judge and the participant. At that time a vote shall be taken on whether to proceed with termination.

5. Immediately following the Team meeting and vote, the participant shall appear in TAD Court. When the Team has voted to revoke a participant's participation in the TAD Program, the Court will make a ruling regarding whether or not the participant's bail will be revoked pending a final revocation decision by the Sentencing Court.

6. In the event the TAD Court team votes to terminate, the decision shall be presented to the participant in writing. The letter shall set forth the reasons why the team believes that termination is appropriate. The letter shall advise the participant of their right to request a hearing on the termination and to be represented by an attorney at the hearing.

7. After the letter is presented to the participant, the participant shall have 5 days to request in writing a hearing before the Sentencing Court Judge as to whether the termination is appropriate. The only valid grounds for an objection to the termination are:

- a. Termination procedures were not properly followed.
- b. No reasonable TAD Court team could reach the decision to terminate.

7. In the event a hearing is requested, a TAD revocation hearing and sentencing hearing shall be scheduled to be heard by the Sentencing Court Judge. At the hearing, evidence and argument shall be received. The rules prohibiting the admission of hearsay evidence shall not apply. The position of the TAD Court team may be presented by an attorney who is part of the TAD Court team. The participant has the right to be represented by counsel. If a participant's participation in TAD Court is revoked, a sentencing hearing may immediately occur.

8. After the hearing of the evidence and arguments, the Sentencing Court Judge shall make Findings and Conclusions as to whether the procedures for termination were followed and whether the termination was reasonable.

9. The participant shall remain a part of the Court and subject to all of the rules of the TAD Court until advised that he/she has been terminated from the Court.

Termination from the TAD Court may result in revocation of probation.

Adopted by the TAD Court this ____ day of _____, 2016.

Phases Explained:

Dodge County's TAD Program consists of a 5 Phase Drug Court Program. The specific requirements for each Phase are detailed below. The program is designed to be completed in 12-18 months. Some participants will be able to complete the program in 360 days. Others may have sanctions imposed or Sobriety Dates re-set which will extend the length of time they are in the program. The expectation is that participants will be able to complete the TAD Program in no more than 18 months. Participants must successfully complete each Phase before moving on to the next or graduating.

Phase I:

Stabilization: 30 days

- *Phase time does not begin until participants have a clean alcohol and drug test. This is their Sobriety Date.*
- Random urine screens or mouth swabs 2 times per week. More as determined by staff.
- 1-2 meetings with assigned Case Manager per week.
- Complete Clinical Intake and have initial appointment with Counselor.
- Complete Case Plan with Case Manager.
- 4 hours of community service per week if not employed – starting week 2.
- Attend 1 Support Meeting per week. Search for a sponsor.
- Create Sober Support Contact Card.
- Attend weekly Court sessions.
- Establish payment plan for DPA Fees, TAD Fees and Restitution where ordered.

Relapse in the 1st 10 days restarts Phase I over. 20 days alcohol and drug free before advancing to Phase II.

Phase II:

Engaging in Treatment & Continuation of Recovery: 60 days

- Random urine screens or mouth swabs 2 times per week. More as determined by staff.
- Weekly meeting with Case Manager.
- Attend assigned treatment groups.
- Develop Relapse Prevention Plan.
- Seek/obtain/enroll in employment/educational programming as outlined in Case Plan.
- 4 hours of community service per week if not employed.
- Attend 1 Support Meeting per week. Obtain a Sponsor.
- Attend bi-weekly Court sessions.
- Stay in compliance with payment plan.

Relapse in the 1st 20 days restarts Phase II over. 40 days alcohol and drug free before advancing to Phase III.

Phase III:

Continuation of treatment, establishment of stability in the community: 90 days.

- Random urine screens or mouth swabs 2 times per week. More as determined by staff.
- Weekly meeting with Case Manager.
- Continue with assigned treatment group with focus towards graduation.
- Attend 2 Support Meetings per week.
- Finalize Relapse Prevention Plan.
- Maintain employment.
- 4 hours of community service per week if not employed.
- Attend tri-weekly Court sessions.
- Stay in compliance with payment plan.

Relapse in the first 30 days restarts Phase III over. 60 days alcohol and drug free before advancing to Phase VI.

Phase IV:

Completion of Treatment, maintenance of recovery & solidifying of community support: 90 days.

- Random urine or mouth swabs screens 2 times per week. More as determined by staff.
- 3-4 face-to-face meeting with Case Manager every 4 weeks.
- Once treatment is completed, attend Aftercare and Peer Support with Clinical Services.
- Maintain employment.
- Attend 2 Support Meetings per week.
- Expand community support.
- 8 hours of community service per week if not employed.
- Attend monthly Court sessions.
- Stay in compliance with payment plan.

Relapse in the first 30 days restarts Phase IV over. 60 days alcohol and drug free before advancing to Phase V.

Phase V:

Maintenance of Recovery and exit stage: 90 days.

- Random urine screen or mouth swabs 2 times per week. More as determined by staff.
- 1 face-to-face meeting with Case Manager every 2 weeks.
- Replace Aftercare and Peer Support with community based supportive activities.
- Attend 2 Support Meetings per week.
- Present Relapse Prevention Plan in Court.
- 8 hours of community service per week if not employed.
- Attend monthly Court sessions.
- All DPA Fees, TAD Fees, GPS/SCRAM Fees and Restitution must be paid in full prior to graduation.

90 days alcohol and drug free before graduating. Relapse in Phase V restarts Phase over.

Letter From Judge Sciascia
Referencing use of Chapter
51 for Addiction Issues

**BRANCH THREE
DODGE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT
JOSEPH G. SCIASCIA, CIRCUIT JUDGE**

Dodge County Justice Facility
210 W. Center St., Juneau, Wisconsin 53039-1091
Fax: (920) 386-3587

Kimberly Keel, RPR
Phone: (920) 386-3540
Circuit Court Reporter

Jodie Miller
Judicial Assistant
Phone: (920) 386-3805

November 15, 2016

RECEIVED

NOV 16 2016

District Attorney Kurt Klomberg
210 West Center Street
Juneau, WI 53039

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
DODGE COUNTY, WI

Re: Agenda item, Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee

Dear D.A. Klomberg:

I would like the subject of using Chapter 51 proceedings in drug cases to be addressed at the next meeting of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CJCC). Section 51.20(1) provides that a person who is drug dependent and is dangerous as evidenced by recent acts or omissions may be committed for treatment on the petition of three adult persons, at least one of whom has personal knowledge of the conduct of the subject individual. I believe this tool is being underutilized in the case of heroin addiction.

As we all know, heroin addiction results in the death of many Dodge County residents every year. Many cases are brought into criminal court as a result of the discovery of someone with an overdose who has been revived with Narcan. We recently had a case in which the person stated he intentionally overdosed with the intent to commit suicide and would do so again if given the chance. He was taken to jail and got bailed out shortly thereafter. A Chapter 51.20 petition would have been a much more effective response.

Chapter 51 can be an effective tool in the battle against drug addiction because in many cases, the addict's family are either unaware of the problem, not sure if there is a problem (and probably do not want to know), or are afraid to get law enforcement involved. Many times there is health insurance available to pay for treatment but the family does not know how to initiate action or is afraid to do so, especially when the individual is likely to be actively hostile to intervention.

The filing of a Chapter 51 petition gives the individual and his or her family the option of undergoing voluntary treatment as an alternative to involuntary commitment. It relieves the addict's family of the burden of initiating intervention. It provides a motivation for the family and the addict to actively engage in voluntary treatment, and in many cases, there is insurance available to pay for it.

Klomberg
11/15/16
Page 2

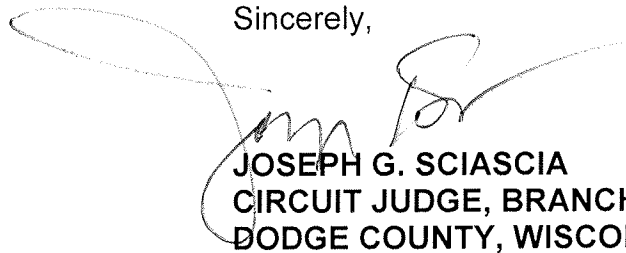
One of the treatment options available is the prescription of Vivitrol, which is covered by Medicare. Unfortunately, even though this drug is available through the County, the County does not have the staff to handle a significant increase in clients. This drug could be prescribed by the addict's personal physician, but many physicians are reluctant to get involved in this kind of treatment for some reason.

I think the CJCC can provide a great service to the citizens of Dodge County by doing the following:

- 1) Acting to formulate screening criteria to determine which drug cases are appropriate for Chapter 51 intervention
- 2) Providing training and awareness to law enforcement about the availability of Chapter 51 proceedings in drug cases
- 3) Encouraging and recruiting private practitioners to get involved in the use of Vivitrol or similar drugs to treat addicts.

If you have any questions about this request, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



**JOSEPH G. SCIASCIA
CIRCUIT JUDGE, BRANCH 3
DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

JGS:jmm

Information From Attorney
Greg Vollen Referencing use
of Shackles in Juvenile
Proceedings

Model Statute / Court Rule

Use of Restraints on the Child.

1. Instruments of restraint, such as handcuffs, chains, irons, or straitjackets, cloth and leather restraints, and other similar items, may not be used on a child during a court proceeding and must be removed prior to the child being brought into the courtroom and appearing before the court unless the court finds that:

(A) The use of restraints is necessary due to one of the following factors:

- (i) Instruments of restraint are necessary to prevent physical harm to the child or another person;
- (ii) The child has a history of disruptive courtroom behavior that has placed others in potentially harmful situations or presents a substantial risk of inflicting physical harm on himself or herself or others as evidenced by recent behavior; or
- (iii) There is a founded belief that the child presents a substantial risk of flight from the courtroom; and

(B) There are no less restrictive alternatives to restraints that will prevent flight or physical harm to the child or another person, including, but not limited to, the presence of court personnel, law enforcement officers, or bailiffs.

2. The court shall provide the juvenile's attorney an opportunity to be heard before the court orders the use of restraints. If restraints are ordered, the court shall make written findings of fact in support of the order.

3. Any restraints shall allow the child limited movement of the hands to read and handle documents and writings necessary to the hearing. Under no circumstances should a child be restrained using fixed restraints to a wall, floor or furniture.

Model Statute / Court Rule w/ Guidance

Use of Restraints on the Child.

Instruments of restraint, such as handcuffs, chains, irons, or straitjackets, cloth and leather restraints, and other similar items, may not be used on a child during a court proceeding and must be removed prior to the child being brought into the courtroom and appearing before the court unless the court finds that:

- (1) The use of restraints is necessary due to one of the following factors:
 - (A) Instruments of restraint are necessary to prevent physical harm to the child or another person;
 - (B) The child has a history of disruptive courtroom behavior that has placed others in potentially harmful situations or presents a substantial risk of inflicting physical harm on himself or herself or others as evidenced by recent behavior; or
 - (C) There is a founded belief that the child presents a substantial risk of flight from the courtroom; and
- (2) There are no less restrictive alternatives to restraints that will prevent flight or physical harm to the child or another person, including, but not limited to, the presence of court personnel, law enforcement officers, or bailiffs.
- (3) In making the determination that instruments of restraint are necessary, the factors that can be considered are:
 - (A) any past escapes or attempted escapes by the child;
 - (B) evidence of a present plan of escape by the child;
 - (C) any believable threats by the child to harm others during court;
 - (D) any believable threats by the child to harm him or herself during court;
 - (E) evidence of self-injurious behavior on the part of the child;
 - (F) the possibility of rescue attempts by other offenders still at large;
- (4) Where detention staff asks for a child to be placed in any form of restraints in the courtroom, such a request must be made in writing to the court for approval by a staff member holding a supervisory role. The request must name and explain the factors ((3)(A)-(F)) that were considered in making the request. The court shall provide the juvenile's attorney an opportunity to be heard before the court orders the use of restraints. If restraints are ordered, the court shall make written findings of fact in support of the order.
- (5) If the only risk found is (1)(C), the court may only authorize the use of leg restraints.
- (6) Any restraints shall allow the child limited movement of the hands to read and handle documents and writings necessary to the hearing. Under no circumstances should a child be restrained to a stationary object or another person.