

	INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES CHILD WELFARE POLICY	
	Chapter 4: Assessment	Effective Date: July 1, 2011
	Section 5: Consent to Interview Child	Version: 3

STATEMENTS OF PURPOSE

The Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS) will secure the **consent** (permission) of the child's **parent, guardian, or custodian prior to interviewing a child** who is the following:

1. An alleged victim of Child Abuse and/or Neglect (CA/N);
2. An alleged child perpetrator; or
3. A potential witness or collateral contact.

Exceptions to the rule requiring consent of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian prior to interviewing the child, include:

1. Exigent circumstances override the necessity of consent due to concerns for the alleged child victim's safety and well-being (see policy [4.06 Exigent Circumstances](#));
2. A reasonable number of attempts made to locate and contact the parent, guardian, or custodian result in no contact being made;
3. The child is under the care and custody of DCS and parental rights have been terminated; or
4. The child is committed to a Department of Correction (DOC) facility.

If the custodial parent, guardian or custodian of a child refuses to allow DCS to interview the child after the Family Case Manager (FCM) has attempted to obtain consent from the custodial parent, guardian or custodian, DCS may petition a court to order the custodial parent, guardian or custodian to make the child available to be interviewed. See [Related Information](#) regarding Contacts vs. Interviews.

An assessment involving domestic violence does not warrant an automatic removal to ensure the safety of the child. Domestic violence does not always constitute exigent circumstances to interview the child without first seeking parental consent.

If the parent, guardian, or custodian refuses to give consent and/or places conditions upon the interview process that the FCM finds unacceptable, and no exigent circumstances exist, a court order will be pursued.

In certain circumstances, DCS will seek consent from individuals other than the child's parent, guardian, or custodian prior to the interview. See [Related Information](#) for details.

Code References

1. [IC 5-26.5-1-3: Domestic violence](#)
2. [IC 31-33-8-7 \(d\): Scope of assessment by department of child services: order for access to home, school, or other place, or for mental or physical examinations: petition to interview child; order: requirements](#)

PROCEDURE

The FCM will:

1. Consider whether exigent circumstances exist. (Refer to policy [4.06 Exigent Circumstances](#) for guidance and follow all procedures contained in the policy if exigent circumstances exist.);
2. If exigent circumstances **do not exist**, determine who must give consent. (See [Related Information](#) for assistance);
3. Make a reasonable number of attempts to contact the person who must give consent;
4. If unable to make contact with the required parties after a reasonable number of attempts, document attempts in the case management system and proceed with child interview without consent and complete Step 9 below;
5. If contact is made with the required parties, ask for consent after explaining the following:
 - a. The interview is part of a DCS CA/N assessment,
 - b. The interview must take place to assure the child's safety,
 - c. The CA/N allegations are: _____ (per the CA/N intake),
 - d. The information gained during the interview is confidential. It will not be released to outside parties unless it is required during a court proceeding (See policy [2.06 Sharing Confidential Information](#)). The parent, guardian, or custodian has the right to know the information gained during the interview.
6. If consent given, have the required parties sign form, [Consent of Parent, Guardian or Custodian to Interview Child\(ren\) \(SF 52013\)](#), and proceed with child interview;
7. Follow all procedures in policy, [4.08 Entry Into Home or Facility](#);
8. If consent not given, coordinate with the DCS Staff Attorney to petition a court for the child to be interviewed, either with or without the custodial parent, guardian or custodian being present;
9. In any cases where consent was not requested and the child interview proceeded due to exigent circumstances, give notice of interview to parent, guardian, or custodian or Facility Administrator as soon as possible but no later than the same day of the interview; and
10. Notify the appropriate Licensing Child Placing Agency (LCPA), ongoing services FCM and/or Probation Officer of the interview.

PRACTICE GUIDANCE

Engaging families to gain consent

Exhibiting empathy, professionalism, genuineness, and respect is the first step to building a trust-based relationship with families. Establishing a relationship by effectively engaging with children, parents and essential individuals for the purpose of sustaining the work that is to be accomplished together could increase the chances of gaining consent from parents.

Who Must Give Consent When Exigent Circumstances Do Not Exist?

The chart below summarizes many, but not all, situations. If an FCM encounters a circumstance not covered on this chart, he or she should use critical thinking skills and seek supervisory guidance as needed.

Child's Situation	Additional Details	Consent From
Child lives at home with parent, guardian, or custodian.		Parent, guardian, or custodian.
Child lives in foster home.	Parental rights have not been terminated.	Parent, guardian, or custodian. No consent needed from resource parent or LCPA. ¹
Child is on probation		Parent, guardian, or custodian
Child has been committed to DOC facility.		No consent needed from parent, guardian, or custodian; consent is required from DOC facility superintendent.
Child has been placed in residential facility	Alleged perpetrator is an employee or resident of the facility.	Exigent circumstances are assumed to exist; no consent needed.
	Alleged perpetrator is someone other than an employee or resident of the facility.	Assessing FCM contacts ongoing services FCM assigned to child. Ongoing services FCM seeks consent from parent, guardian, or custodian.
Child is under care and custody of DCS	Parental rights have been terminated, but child has not been emancipated.	Assessing FCM seeks permission from ongoing services FCM assigned to child.

Consent from One or Both Parents?

1. If the child has **two** parents and **both** parents have physical custody of the child (e. g., the parents are living together) either parent may give consent. However, once either parent has said “no,” it is inappropriate to seek permission from the other parent (this is referred to as “answer shopping.”);
2. If the child has **two** parents but the parents do not live together, consent must be obtained from the custodial parent (i.e., the parent with physical custody, also referred to as the “custodial parent”).

Reasonable Number of Attempts

A “reasonable number of attempts” generally means that the FCM attempted to reach the individual at various times during the day to allow for work and/or school schedules; used multiple methods of contact; etc.. What exactly constitutes a reasonable “number” will vary depending upon the urgency of the assessment. In general, the FCM should attempt to reach the parent, guardian, or custodian by trying each address or phone number between three (3) and five (5) times for an assessment that must be initiated within 24 hours. For an assessment that must be initiated within five (5) days, the FCM should try each address and phone number between five (5) to 10 times. See policy [4.20 Good Faith Efforts](#), for related information.

Verbal Consent

Verbal consent should be used as a last resort. For verbal consent, the FCM should put the parent, guardian, or custodian on speakerphone and have an individual (a DCS employee, law enforcement agency (LEA), or a school, mental health or medical professional) serve as a witness. If verbal consent is used, the FCM must follow-up by getting the parent, guardian, or custodian’s signature on a consent form as soon as possible and placing the form in the assessment file.

¹ It is advisable to give advance notice of the interview to the LCPA as a courtesy.

Consent to Interview vs. Consent to Enter

Consent to interview does not necessarily constitute consent to enter. For instance, father gives an FCM permission to interview a child; mother is home with the child and gives the FCM permission to enter the home to conduct the interview. See policy [4.08 Entry Into Home or Facility](#).

Constraints on Interviews

It is possible that the parent, guardian, or custodian will place constraints on the DCS interview with the child, (e.g. "You may interview the child only in my presence."). In these circumstances the FCM should clearly document the constraints placed on the interview and whether the constraints were accommodated. If the constraints are not accommodated and the parent, guardian, or custodian refuses to allow DCS to interview the child a court order may be sought.

FORMS AND TOOLS

1. [Consent of Parent, Guardian, or Custodian to Interview Children \(SF 52013\)](#) (English version)
2. [Consent of Parent, Guardian, or Custodian to Interview Children \(SF 54252\)](#) (Spanish version)
3. [Notice to Parent, Guardian or Custodian of Interview with Child \(SF 53130\)](#)

RELATED INFORMATION

Contact vs. Interview

A contact may be any communication or an in-person observation. An interview occurs when a person is individually questioned about the allegations of a CAN report not in the presence of family members or witnesses. A contact is not always considered an interview.

A contact includes but is not limited to:

1. Face-to-Face home, office, or other;
2. Telephone;
3. Fax;
4. Email;
5. Voicemail; or
6. Correspondence

Consent from a Guardian

A child will have only one legally appointed guardian.

Exigent Circumstances

See [Practice Guidance](#) in policy [4.06 Exigent Circumstances](#).