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IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION FIVE

In re D.K., et al., Persons Coming Under  
the Juvenile Court Law.

B267669  
(Los Angeles County  
Super. Ct. No. CK89348)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND  
FAMILY SERVICES,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

N.W.,

Defendant and Appellant.

APPEAL from an order of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Julie Fox Blackshaw, Judge. Reversed with directions.

Merrill Lee Toole, under appointment by the Court of Appeal, for Defendant and Appellant.

Mary C. Wickham, Interim County Counsel, Dawyn R. Harrison, Assistant County Counsel and Julia Roberson, Senior Associate County Counsel, for Plaintiff and Respondent.

Children's Law Center of Los Angeles and Mercedes Akounou, for Minor.

A.C., the mother of the children, D.K. and E.K., appeals from a Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26 parental rights termination order. The mother contends the October 13, 2015 parental rights termination order must be reversed because of noncompliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act and related California provisions. The parties have stipulated to a limited reversal of the parental rights termination order to allow compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act and related California provisions. In addition, the parties have stipulated to immediate remittitur issuance. The cause having been presented to us, we accept the parties' stipulation.

The parties agree there was noncompliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act and related California provisions. We concur in their assessment in this regard. Further, the parties agree the parental rights termination order must be reversed and remanded to permit proof of compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act and related California provisions. Our ability to accept a stipulated reversal in the dependency context is discussed in the case of *In re Rashad H.* (2000) 78 Cal.App.4th 376, 379-382. The present case involves reversible error—the failure to present substantial evidence of compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act and its related California provisions. (*In re Marinna J.* (2001) 90 Cal.App.4th 731, 736-740; *In re Desiree F.* (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 460, 471-472.) Under any circumstances, the parental rights termination order would be reversed. Thus, a stipulated reversal advances those interests identified in Code of Civil Procedure section 128, subdivision (a)(8). (*In re Rashad H.*, *supra*, 78 Cal.App.4th at pp. 379-382; see *Union Bank of California v. Braille Inst. of America, Inc.* (2001) 92 Cal.App.4th 1324, 1329-1330.) If proper notice and investigation is undertaken and no tribe asserts that a child is of Indian descent, the parental rights termination order is to be reinstated. If a tribe asserts that a child is of Indian descent, the juvenile court is to proceed in compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act and related California provisions. Obviously, if proper notice and investigation reveals that only one child is of Indian descent, then the juvenile court may proceed to terminate parental rights as to the other youngster. The timing of when to terminate parental rights if one child is

of Indian descent but the other is not is a matter we leave in the juvenile court's good hands.

The Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26 order is reversed and the cause is remanded for compliance with the federal Indian Child Welfare Act requirements and related state provisions. The remittitur is to issue forthwith.

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TURNER, P. J.

We concur:

KRIEGLER, J.

KUMAR, J. \*

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\* Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, assigned by the Chief Justice pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the California Constitution.