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IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION FIVE

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

B271333

(Los Angeles County  
Super. Ct. No. CK85816)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND  
FAMILY SERVICES,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

V.D.,

Defendant and Appellant.

APPEAL from an order of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Frank J. Menetrez, Judge. Reversed with directions.

Andre F. F. Toscano, under appointment by the Court of Appeal, for Defendant and Appellant.

Mary C. Wickham, County Counsel, R. Keith Davis, Assistant County Counsel and Peter Ferrera, Deputy County Counsel for Plaintiff and Respondent.

Ronnie Cheung for the Minors.

Virgil D., the father of the children, Kendrick D. and Kendall D., appeals from a March 22, 2016 parental termination rights order. The father contends the March 22, 2016 parental termination rights order must be reversed because of noncompliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act and related California provisions. The parties, including the children's counsel, have stipulated to a limited reversal of the parental termination rights 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 termination rights 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 termination rights 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 the children are of Indian descent, the parental termination rights order is to be reinstated. If a tribe asserts the children are of Indian descent, the juvenile court is to proceed in compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act and related California provisions.

The parental termination rights 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.

BAKER, J.