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IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION TWO

In re B.M., a Person Coming Under the
Juvenile Court Law.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

A.M.,

Defendant and Appellant.

E063532

(Super.Ct.No. SWJ1400846)

OPINION

APPEAL from the Superior Court of Riverside County. Timothy F. Freer, Judge.

Reversed with directions.

Roni Keller, under appointment by the Court of Appeal, for Defendant and
Appellant.

Gregory P. Priamos, County Counsel, and Carol A. Nunes Fong, Deputy County
Counsel, for Plaintiff and Respondent.

A.M. (mother), the mother of B.M., appealed from a judgment terminating her parental rights as to B.M. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 366.26.) Mother filed an opening brief contending that the juvenile court failed to adequately comply with the inquiry and notice requirements of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). (25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.480 et seq.) On November 25, 2015, the parties filed a joint application and stipulation for reversal of judgment and remand. After our own careful review of the entire record, we conclude that the juvenile court did fail to adequately comply with the inquiry and notice requirements of ICWA, and we reverse with the requested directions.

FACTS

The child was detained on October 27, 2014. In a declaration filed October 30, 2014, father said he may have Navajo and Blackfoot ancestry. At the detention hearing, the juvenile court found that ICWA might apply. On November 18, 2014, father reported that his grandmother had Sioux and Blackfeet ancestry and had been raised on the Navajo Reservation. The ICWA notice did not list father's grandmother's name correctly and stated only that she lived on federal trust land, a reservation, a rancheria or allotment.

On December 4, 2014, the court found good notice pursuant to ICWA and that ICWA did not apply.

The court terminated the parental rights at the Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26 hearing held May 7, 2015.

STIPULATION

A stipulated reversal under Code of Civil Procedure section 128, subdivision (a)(8) is permissible in a dependency case when the parties agree that reversible error occurred, and the stipulated reversal will expedite the final resolution of the case on the merits. (*In re Rashad H.* (2000) 78 Cal.App.4th 376, 380-382.) In the stipulation, the parties agree that insufficient notice was provided under the provisions of ICWA and that reversal of the judgment is appropriate with directions to the juvenile court to make a proper ICWA inquiry. Notice under ICWA must contain sufficient information to determine the child's direct ancestors. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 224.2, subd. (a)(5); *In re Francisco W.* (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 695, 703.) Reversal is therefore appropriate given the Department's and juvenile court's failure to provide adequate ICWA notice. (See e.g., *In re A.B.* (2008) 164 Cal.App.4th 832, 839.) Although only mother appealed, the parental rights termination order must be reversed as to both mother and father. (*In re Mary G.* (2007) 151 Cal.App.4th 184, 208.)

DISPOSITION

The order terminating parental rights is reversed as to both parents.

The juvenile court is directed to order the Department to provide adequate notice which contains specific information concerning father's relatives pursuant to the provisions of ICWA. If after proper notice and inquiry, a tribe determines that B.M. is an Indian child as defined by ICWA, the juvenile court is directed to conduct a new Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26 hearing in conformity with the provisions of ICWA.

If there is no response or the tribes determine that B.M. is not an Indian child, the juvenile court is directed to reinstate all previous findings and terminate parental rights.

Pursuant to the parties' stipulation, the clerk of this court is directed to issue the remittitur immediately. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.272(c)(1).)

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RAMIREZ
Presiding Justice

We concur:

HOLLENHORST
J.

McKINSTER
J.