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Jackson v. Indiana, 406 U.S. 715 (1972) (holding that juveniles committed solely on the basis of incompetence to stand trial cannot be held more than a reasonable period of time than is necessary to determine whether capacity may be restored sometime in the foreseeable future).

Godinez v. Moran, 509 U.S. 389 (1993) (differentiating between the determination of competence to stand trial, which focuses on the youth’s ability to understand and assist, and the standard for knowing and voluntary, which is instead focused on whether the youth understands the consequences of his or her decisions).

Cooper v. Oklahoma, 517 U.S. 348 (1996) (holding that a defender may raise an incompetence defense at any time during a trial).