

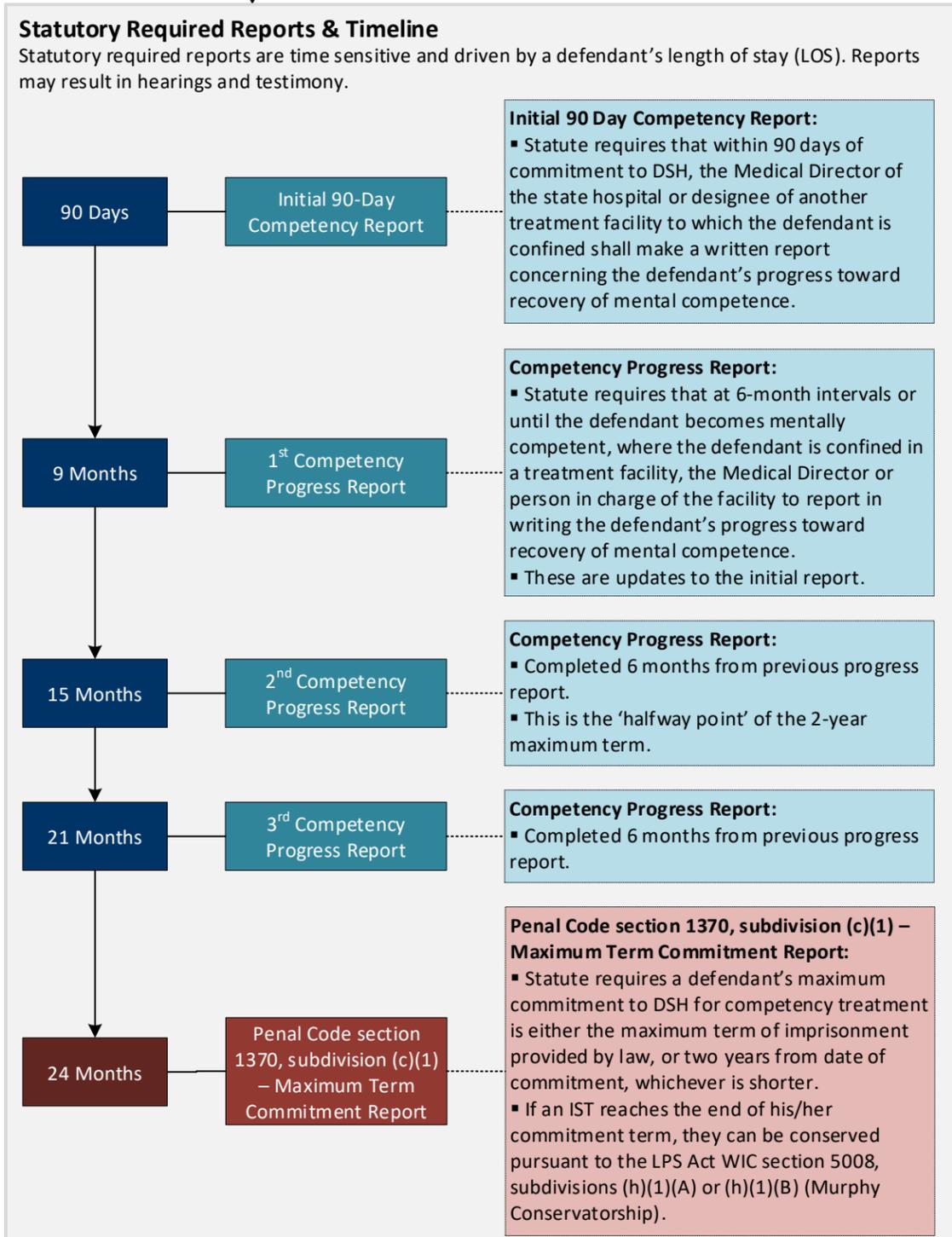
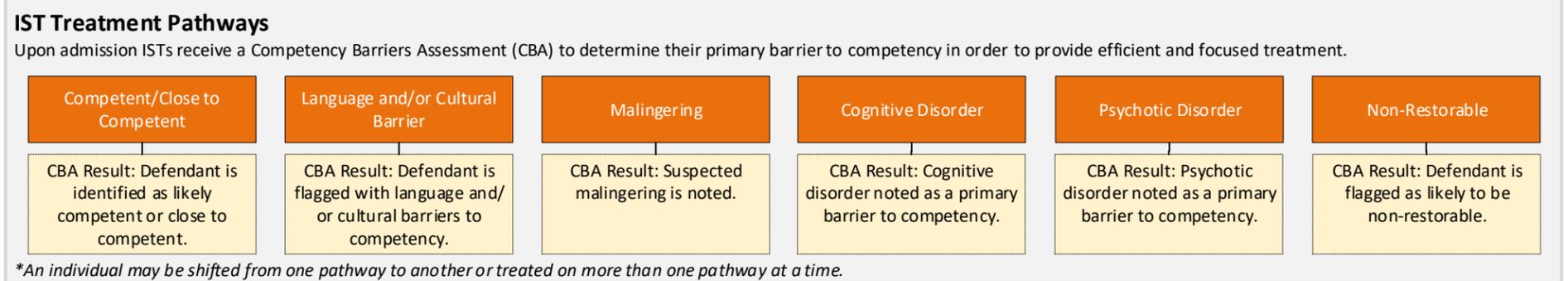
Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST): IST defendants are determined by the court to be unable to participate in their trial because they are not able to understand the nature of the criminal proceedings or assist counsel in the conduct of their defense. When the court finds a defendant incompetent to stand trial, he/she can be committed to DSH to provide clinical and medical services with the goal of restoring their competency and enabling them to return to court to resume their criminal proceedings.

Penal Code section 1370, subdivision (c)(2): Whenever a defendant is returned to the court pursuant to Penal Code section 1370, subdivisions (b)(1) or (b)(4) and it appears to the court that the defendant is gravely disabled, as defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (h) of Section 5008 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), the court shall order the conservatorship investigator of the county of commitment of the defendant to initiate conservatorship proceedings.

WIC section 5008, subdivision (h)(1)(A) Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Conservatorship: Individual is "gravely disabled" defined as: a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for his or her basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter.

WIC section 5008, subdivision (h)(1)(B) Murphy Conservatorship: Individual is "gravely disabled" defined as: A condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to understand the nature and purpose of the proceedings taken against him/her and to assist counsel in the conduct of his/her defense in a rational manner; the person represents a substantial danger of physical harm to others by reason of a mental disease, defect, or disorder.

Penal Code section 1372, subdivision (e): Known as an EIST, this is a defendant who has been issued a certificate of restoration of competency, but as recommended by the facility Medical Director, and approved by the court, the defendant shall remain at the facility, e.g., state hospital, for continued treatment through the criminal proceedings in order to maintain competency.



SB 1187 (Beall, Chapter 1008), effective January 1, 2019, reduces the maximum term for felony IST competency restoration from three years to two years. In addition, SB 1187 deletes the requirement that a defendant be returned to court for a hearing if they are still incompetent after 18 months. DSH will continue to evaluate the impact of SB 1187 and will update methodologies and accompanying documents through the caseload estimate process.

