

WASHINGTON - Quality of Laws: B- / Use of Laws: C-

QUALITY OF LAWS (57/80): Grade B-		
Inpatient commitment law (25/34: Grade B-)		
Criteria	(25/25)	
Gravely disabled standard	(10/10)	Yes. REV. CODE WASH. § 71.05.020(17)(a).
Need for treatment standard	(15/15)	Yes. REV. CODE WASH. § 71.05.020(17)(b).
Citizen's right to petition	(0/5)	
May family member directly petition court for inpatient commitment?	(0/3)	No. Doc only. REV. CODE WASH. § 71.05.230.
May other lay adult directly petition court for inpatient commitment?	(0/2)	No.
Duration	(0/4)	
Allow initial commitment order to exceed 14 days?	(0/1)	No. 14 days. REV. CODE WASH. § 71.05.230.
Allow initial commitment order to exceed 30 days?	(0/3)	No.
Outpatient commitment law (24/34: Grade C+)		
Statutory authority for outpatient commitment?	(4/4)	Yes. REV. CODE WASH. § 71.05.230.
Criteria sufficiently broad to provide access?	(20/20)	Shared criteria with inpatient commitment, includes need-for-treatment standard that is well-suited to outpatient. § 71.05.020(17)(b).
Procedures sufficiently explained to guide practice?	(0/5)	No detail provided.
Allow initial order to exceed 90 days?	(0/2)	No. 90 days. REV. CODE WASH. § 71.05.230.
Allow initial order to exceed 180 days?	(0/2)	No.
Allow renewal to exceed 180 days?	(0/1)	No. 90 days. REV. CODE WASH. § 71.05.230.
Emergency Evaluation (8/12: Grade C+)		
Criteria aligned with state commitment standard?	(8/8)	Yes. REV. CODE WASH. §§ 71.05.150(1), 71.05.153.
Citizens' right to petition?	(0/4)	No. "Designated Mental Health Pro" only. REV. CODE WASH. §§ 71.05.150(1), 71.05.153(1).

USE OF LAWS (4/14): Grade C-		
From Washington mental health practioner sources		
inpatient laws	5/5	Inpatient commitments are FREQUENTLY pursued as warranted on grounds other than imminent risk of violence or suicide.
outpatient laws	2/5	Outpatient commitment is practiced in SOME PARTS of the state, with VARYING frequency.
conditional release	2/2	Conditional release is generally practiced in the state.
waits for beds	5-pt penalty	Persons admitted to hospitals for mental health treatment are commonly forced to wait for hospital beds to become available. Patients are commonly forced to wait for beds in non-clinical settings. Bed waits typically endure from two to seven days.
medication over objection	No penalty or bonus	The delay between an involuntary inpatient's refusal of therapeutic medication and the administration of such medication is typically between one week and one month.