



Commitments

201 - Voluntary commitment - (Mental Health Procedures Act §7201-7207)

- Any consumer 14 years of age or older may seek voluntary inpatient treatment.
- Consumer must understand the nature of treatment and the treatment setting.
- A parent or guardian may consent to voluntary inpatient treatment of a child under the age 18 years on the recommendation of a physician who has examined the child (Act 147 of 2004- does not restrict or alter a child 14 to 18 years of age to consent to voluntary inpatient treatment).
- No limit on length of stay.
- Consumer may sign notice to withdraw from treatment. Withdrawal is mediate unless:
 - if consumer has previously agreed to remain in treatment for up to 72 hours after giving written notice to withdraw from treatment; or
 - an application for emergency involuntary treatment is executed.

302 - Emergency Involuntary Examination and Treatment – (Mental Health Procedures Act §7302)

- Consumer must be severely mentally disabled.
- Defined by Mental Health Procedures Act §7301 when, as a result of mental illness, a person's capacity to exercise self-control, judgment and discretion in the conduct of his affairs and social relations or to care for his own personal needs is so lessened that he poses a clear and present danger of harm to others or to himself.
- The standards of clear and present danger may be met when a person has made a threat of harm to self or others; has made a threat to commit suicide; or has made a threat to commit an act of mutilation and has committed acts in furtherance of any such threats.
- Application may be made by physician or authorized person (i.e., crisis intervention worker).
- Discharge within 120 hours (5 days) unless:
 - consumer admits to voluntary treatment; or
 - a certification for extended involuntary emergency treatment is filed



Commitments (continued)

303 - Extended Involuntary Emergency Treatment - (Mental Health Procedures Act §7303)

- Consumer must demonstrate need for continued treatment beyond the 120 hours of the 302 commitment. This is reassessed within 72 hours of the initiation of emergency involuntary treatment.
- Application filed with Court of Common Pleas or through the Mental Health Review Officer.
- Any responsible person who has been involved in the emergency commitment process may act as petitioner.
- Application must contain name of physician and rationale for continued involuntary emergency treatment.
- Judge or mental health review office makes finding as to whether or not the reasons that extended involuntary emergency treatment is necessary:
- Extended involuntary emergency treatment may include inpatient, partial hospitalization, outpatient or a combination of treatment options.
- Discharge within 20 days unless:
 - consumer admits to voluntary treatment ; or
 - the court orders involuntary treatment.

304 - Court Ordered Involuntary Commitment - (Mental Health Procedures Act §7304)

- Consumer may or may not be already subject to involuntary treatment (except 302 commitment with out first proceeding under §7303).
- Any responsible party may file a petition in the Court of Common Pleas requesting court-ordered involuntary treatment for any person not already in involuntary treatment.
- For persons already in involuntary treatment, the director of the facility, the county administrator, or any responsible person with knowledge of the consumer's mental condition may serve as petitioner.
- A judge or mental health review officer must find by clear and convincing evidence that the consumer is severely mentally disabled and in need of treatment.
- Duration of up to 90 days except for consumers under criminal jurisdiction.
- The commitment can be for inpatient treatment, outpatient treatment or partial hospitalization treatment.