



State Standards for Assisted Treatment: State by State Chart

This chart captures the most essential information about the laws for assisted treatment in each state, including the following information.

Need for treatment. States with this column marked have a standard for assisted treatment that includes eligibility criteria permitting the placement in treatment of those overcome by mental illness based on the need for treatment. The standard in such a state normally includes other requirements, such as the inability to make an informed medical decision. Some standards that are arguably need for treatment based standards have not been classified as such because of their limited scope. For instance, the first generation "gravely disabled" standard found in many states requires that a person be unable to access food, shelter, etc., to a degree that causes a substantial physical danger has not been classified as a need for treatment standard. Whereas, those gravely disabled standards that allow for treatment based on a person's inability to provide for needed psychiatric care have been designated as need for treatment based criteria. The standards of exactly half of the states and the District of Columbia met or exceeded this limited need for treatment threshold.

Assisted outpatient treatment (AOT). States with this column marked allow for assisted outpatient treatment, which is a form of court-ordered treatment on an outpatient basis. Classified as states that do not have AOT are those that allow for the conditional release of patients already under inpatient treatment orders but not direct placement in court-ordered outpatient treatment of those who are not. Forty-two states have laws for assisted outpatient treatment (although far fewer make effective use of those laws).

Relevant code sections. The sections of the state's code containing the standard for treatment placement. Language is available at www.treatmentadvocacycenter.org.

Standard. This is a summary of the state's standard for treatment placement. These are the key elements of the state's requirements for the placement in treatment of a person who refuses treatment because of the symptoms of mental illness. Please take note that while these descriptions do contain much of each standard's actual language, they are summaries of only the most crucial provisions of the pertinent statutes for each state.



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State	Need for ¹ treatment	AOT ²	Relevant code sections	Standard ³
AL	X	X	ALA. CODE § 22-52-10.4 § 22-52-10.2	Inpatient: A real and present danger to self/others, without treatment will continue to suffer mental distress and deterioration of ability to function independently, and unable to make a rational and informed decision concerning treatment. Outpatient: Without treatment will continue to suffer mental distress and deterioration of the ability to function independently and the respondent is unable to make a rational and informed decision concerning treatment.
AK	X	X	ALASKA STAT. § 47.30.755(a) § 47.30.915(7) § 47.30.915(10)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others; (2) in danger from inability to provide basic needs for food, clothing, shelter, or personal safety; or (3) without treatment will suffer severe and abnormal mental, emotional, or physical distress causing deterioration of ability to function independently.
AZ	X	X	ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 36-540(A) § 36-501(5), (6), (16), (33)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others; (2) in danger from inability to provide basic physical needs; or (3) likely to suffer severe and abnormal mental emotional or physical harm without treatment, likely to benefit from treatment, and substantially impaired capacity to make informed decisions regarding treatment.
AR		X	ARK. CODE ANN. § 20-47-207(c)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Clear and present danger to self/others or (2) recent behavior or behavior history demonstrates that he/she so lacks the capacity to care for own welfare that there is a reasonable probability of death, serious bodily injury, or serious physical or mental debilitation.
CA		⁴	CALIF. WELF. & INST. CODE § 5250; § 5008(h)(1); § 5346(a)	Inpatient: (1) Danger to self/others or (2) unable to provide for basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter. Outpatient: Condition likely to substantially deteriorate, unlikely to survive safely in community without supervision, history of noncompliance which includes two hospitalizations in past 36 months or act/threat/attempt of violence to self/others in 48 months immediately preceding petition filing, likely needs to prevent meeting inpatient standard, and likely to benefit from assisted treatment.

¹ Any standard which, at a minimum, allows for the treatment of individuals based on the likelihood of serious mental harm or impairment due to a lack of treatment.

² Assisted outpatient treatment (a/k/a outpatient commitment).

³ Excludes some common or less important criteria, i.e. has mental illness, is 18 years old, services available, etc.

⁴ Separate outpatient standard only available in counties that have adopted provisions established by Assembly Bill 1421 (2002) (a.k.a. Laura's Law); otherwise mandated outpatient treatment only permitted via conservatorship process.

State	Need for treatment	AOT	Relevant code sections	Standard
CO	X	X	COLO. REV. STAT. § 27-10-111(1) § 27-10-102(5)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others; (2) in danger of serious physical harm due to inability to provide essential human needs of food, clothing, shelter, and medical care; (3) cannot manage resources or conduct social relations so that health or safety significantly endangered and lacks capacity to understand this is so; or (4) criteria allowing for those in need of care of because of pending loss of support of a relative who is a caregiver.
CT			CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 17a-498(c) § 17a-495(a)	Inpatient: (1) Danger to self/others or (2) in danger of serious harm from inability to provide for basic needs such as essential food, clothing, shelter or safety and unable to make a rational and informed decision concerning treatment.
DE		X	DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 16, § 5001(6) tit. 16, § 5010	Inpatient and Outpatient: Real and present danger to self/others/property, in need of treatment, and unable to make responsible decisions with respect to hospitalization.
DC		X	D.C. CODE ANN. § 21-545(b)	Inpatient and Outpatient: Danger to self/others.
FL		X	FLA. STAT. ANN. § 394.467(1) § 394.4655(1)	Inpatient: Unable or refuses to make responsible decisions with respect to voluntary placement for treatment AND either (1) without treatment, incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing family or friends, and likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself/herself that will pose a real and present threat of substantial harm to well-being OR (2) danger to self/others, as evidenced by recent behavior. Outpatient: Unlikely to survive safely in community without supervision, history of noncompliance which includes two hospitalizations in past 36 months or acts/threat/attempt of violence to self/others in 36 months immediately preceding petition filing, unlikely to voluntarily participate, needs in order to prevent relapse or deterioration likely to result in serious harm to self/others, and likely to benefit from assisted treatment.
GA	X	X	GA. CODE ANN. § 37-3-1(9.1) § 37-3-1(12.1)	Inpatient: In need of involuntary treatment AND (1) imminent danger to self/others, evidenced by recent overt acts or expressed threats of violence OR (2) unable to care for physical health and safety so as to create an imminently life-endangering crisis and in need of involuntary treatment. Outpatient: Based on treatment history or current mental status, requires outpatient treatment in order to avoid predictably and imminently becoming an inpatient and unable to voluntarily seek or comply with outpatient treatment.
HI	X	X	HAW. REV. STAT. § 334-60.2 § 334-121 § 334-1	Inpatient: In need of treatment AND either (1) imminent danger to self/others, including that of substantial emotional injuries to others; OR (2) unable to provide for basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter, unable to make or communicate rational decisions concerning personal welfare, and lacking the capacity to understand that this is so; OR (3) behavior and previous history indicate a disabling mental illness and unable to make rational decisions concerning treatment. Outpatient: Either previous inpatient hospital treatment for a severe mental disorder or substance abuse OR previously been imminently dangerous to self/others OR meets no.2, above AND capable of surviving safely in the community with available supervision; based on the treatment history and current behavior, treatment is needed to prevent deterioration predictably resulting in imminent danger to self/others; unable to make a rational decisions concerning treatment; and outpatient treatment ordered is likely to be beneficial.
ID	X	X	IDAHO CODE § 66-329(k) § 66-317(11), (12), (13) § 66-339A	Inpatient: (1) Danger to self/others or (2) in danger of serious physical harm due to inability to provide for basic needs for nourishment, essential medical care, or shelter or safety.. Outpatient: Without treatment likely to become danger to self/others or suffer substantial mental or emotional deterioration, lacks capacity to make informed treatment decisions, previous psychiatric hospitalization, previously failed to substantially comply with the prescribed course of outpatient treatment, and patient's disorder likely to respond to the treatment.

State	Need for treatment	AOT	Relevant code sections	Standard
IL		X	405 ILL. COMP. STAT. 5/1-119	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others, explicitly including threatening behavior or conduct that places another individual in reasonable expectation of being harmed, or (2) unable to provide for basic physical needs so as to guard against serious harm without the assistance of others.
IN	X	X	IND. CODE ANN. § 12-7-2-53 § 12-7-2-96 § 12-26-7-5(a) § 12-26-14-1 § 12-26-6-8-(a)	Inpatient: (1) danger to self/others; or in danger of coming to harm because either (2) unable to provide for food, clothing, shelter, or other essential human needs OR (3) substantial impairment or obvious deterioration that results in inability to function independently. Outpatient: Same as for inpatient except must also be likely to benefit from the recommended outpatient treatment program and not be likely to meet inpatient standard if compliant with the recommended program.
IA		X	IOWA CODE § 229.14 § 229.1(15), (16)	Inpatient and Outpatient: Lacks sufficient judgment to make responsible decisions concerning treatment AND is either (1) a danger to self/others, including that of serious emotional injuries to family members and others OR (2) unable to satisfy need for nourishment, clothing, essential medical care, or shelter so that it is likely that the person will suffer physical injury, physical debilitation, or death.
KS		X	KAN. STAT. ANN. § 59-2946(f) § 59-2967(a)	Inpatient: Lacks capacity to make informed decision concerning treatment AND either (1) danger to self/others/property OR (2) substantially unable to provide for basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, health or safety. Outpatient: Same as for inpatient except must also be likely to comply with outpatient treatment order and not likely be danger to self/others/community while subject to outpatient treatment order.
KY		5	KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 202A.026 § 202A.011(2)	Inpatient and Outpatient: Danger to self/others/family, including actions which deprive self/others/family of basic means of survival such as provision for reasonable shelter, food or clothing; can reasonably benefit from treatment; and hospitalization is the least restrictive form of treatment available.
LA		X	LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 28:55(E)(1) § 28:2(3), (4), (10)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others or (2) unable to provide for basic physical needs, such as essential food, clothing, medical care, and shelter, and unable to survive safely in freedom or guard against serious harm.
ME	X		ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 34-B, § 3864(6)(A) tit. 34B, § 3801(4)	Inpatient: Inpatient hospitalization is the best available means for treatment of the patient, the Court is satisfied with the submitted treatment plan AND, based on recent actions or behavior, either (1) danger to self/others OR (2) severe physical or mental impairment or injury likely to result without treatment plus a determination that suitable community resources for his care and treatment are unavailable.
MD			MD. CODE ANN., HEALTH-GEN. § 10-632(e)(2)	Inpatient: Danger to self/others, in need of treatment, and unable or unwilling to be voluntarily admitted.
MA			MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 123, § 8(a) ch. 123, § 1	Inpatient: (1) Danger to self/others or (2) very substantial risk of physical impairment or injury because unable to protect himself/herself in the community.
MI	X	X	MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 330.1401	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self others; (2) unable to attend to basic physical needs such as food, clothing, or shelter necessary to avoid serious harm in the near future; or (3) unable to understand need for treatment and continued behavior reasonably expected to result in significant physical harm to self/others. Outpatient: Impaired understanding of the need for treatment makes voluntarily participation in treatment unlikely, noncompliant with recommended treatment necessary to prevent a relapse or harmful deterioration of condition, and history of noncompliance that includes two hospitalizations in past 36 months or acts/threat/attempt of violence to self/others in past 48 months.

⁵Kentucky allows for only a 60 day period of AOT and a possible single 60 day renewal period that must be agreed to by all parties.

State	Need for treatment	AOT	Relevant code sections	Standard
MN		X	MINN. STAT. ANN. § 253B.09(1) § 253B.02(13)(a), (17) § 253B.065(5)(b)	Inpatient: A clear danger to others OR the likelihood of physical harm to self/others as demonstrated by either (1) failure to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical care as a result of impairment OR (2) inability to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care and is more probable than not will suffer substantial harm, significant psychiatric deterioration or debilitation, or serious illness OR (3) a recent attempt or threat to harm self/others OR (4) recent, volitional conduct involving significant damage to property. Outpatient: Meets one of the criteria from the inpatient standard AND either (1) manifestations interfere with ability to care for self and, when competent, would choose substantially similar treatment OR (2) has had at least two court-ordered hospitalizations in past three years, exhibits symptoms/behavior substantially similar to those precipitating one or more of those hospitalizations, and reasonably expected to deteriorate to inpatient standard unless treated.
MS	X	X	MISS. CODE ANN. § 41-21-73(4) § 41-21-61(e)	Inpatient and Outpatient: A substantial likelihood of physical harm to self/others as demonstrated by (1) a recent attempt or threat to harm self/others or (2) failure to provide necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care. Explicitly includes person who, based on treatment history, is in need of treatment to prevent further disability or deterioration predictably resulting in danger to self/others if unable to make informed decisions concerning treatment.
MO		X	MO. ANN. STAT. § 632.335(4) § 632.005(9) § 632.350(5)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Likelihood of serious harm to self/others ; (2) substantial risk that serious physical harm will result due to an impairment in capacity to make treatment decisions, evidenced by inability to provide for basic necessities of food, clothing, shelter, safety, medical care, or necessary mental health care. Evidence may also include past patterns of behavior.
MT	X	X	MONT. CODE ANN. § 53-21-126(1) § 53-21-127(7) § 53-21-102(9)(a)	Inpatient and Outpatient: In determining whether the respondent requires commitment, the court shall consider the following (1) whether substantially unable to provide for basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, health, or safety; (2) whether recently caused self-injury or injury to others; (3) whether imminent danger to self/others; and (4) whether the respondent's mental disorder, demonstrated by the respondent's recent acts or omissions, will, if untreated, predictably result in deterioration to meet considerations nos. 1, 2 or 3. Predictability may be established by the respondent's relevant medical history. Commitments based solely on consideration no. 4 must be on an outpatient basis.
NE		X	NEB. REV. STAT. § 71-925(1) § 71-925(4) § 71-908	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others, as manifested by recent threats/acts of violence or (2) substantial risk of serious harm evidenced by inability to provide for basic human needs, including food, clothing, shelter, essential medical care, or personal safety.
NV			NEV. REV. STAT. § 433A.310(1) § 433A.115	Inpatient: Clear and present danger of harm to self/others and diminished capacity to conduct affairs, social relations, or care for personal needs. Explicitly includes the inability, without assistance, to satisfy need for nourishment, personal/medical care, shelter, self-protection or safety which will result in a reasonable probability that death, serious bodily injury or physical debilitation will occur within the next following 30 days.
NH	X	X	N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 135-C:34 § 135-C:27	Inpatient and Outpatient: A potentially serious likelihood of danger to self/others as evidenced by either (1) recent infliction of serious bodily injury, attempted suicide, or serious self-injury in last 40 days which is likely to reoccur without treatment; (2) threatened infliction serious bodily injury on self in last 40 days, and that without treatment an act or attempt of serious self-injury will likely occur; (3) lacks capacity to care for own welfare and a likelihood of death, serious bodily injury, or serious debilitation; (4) severely mentally disabled for at least one year, involuntary admission within last 2 years, refusal of necessary treatment and substantial probability that refusal will lead to death, serious bodily injury, or serious debilitation; OR (5) threatened, attempted or actual act of violence in last 40 days.
NJ			N.J. STAT. ANN. § 30:4-27.2(m), (r), (h), (i)	Inpatient: Danger to self/others/property, unwilling to be admitted voluntarily, and in need of treatment. Danger to self explicitly includes the inability, without assistance, to satisfy need for nourishment, essential medical care or shelter.

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NM			N.M. STAT. ANN. § 43-1-11(C) § 43-1-3(M), (N)	Inpatient: Danger to self /others, likely to benefit from treatment, and proposed commitment is consistent with treatment needs and least drastic means. Harm to self includes grave passive neglect.
NY	X	X	N.Y. MENTAL HYG. LAW § 9.31(c) § 9.01 § 9.60(C) Case Law	Inpatient: Danger to self/others, treatment in hospital is essential to welfare, and is unable to understand need for care and treatment. Outpatient: Unlikely to survive safely in community without supervision, history of noncompliance which includes two hospitalizations in past 36 months or acts/threat/attempt of violence to self/others in 48 months immediately preceding petition filing, unlikely to voluntarily participate, needs in order to prevent relapse or deterioration likely to result in serious harm to self/others, and likely to benefit from assisted treatment.
NC	X	X	N.C. GEN. STAT. § 122C-268(j) § 122C-3(11) § 122C-267(h) § 122C-263(d)(1) § 122C-271(a)	Inpatient: Danger to self/others/property. Explicitly includes reasonable probability of suffering serious physical debilitation from the inability to, without assistance, either exercise self-control, judgment, and discretion in conduct and social relations; OR satisfy need for nourishment, personal or medical care, shelter, or self-protection and safety. Outpatient: Capable of surviving safely in community with available supervision, in need of treatment to prevent further deterioration predictably resulting in dangerousness, and inability to make informed decision to seek/comply with voluntary treatment.
ND	X	X	N.D. CENT. CODE § 25-03.1-07 § 25-03.1-02(12)	Inpatient and Outpatient: Danger to self/others/property if not treated. Harm to self includes substantial likelihood of deterioration in physical health/substantial injury/disease/death, based upon recent poor self-control or judgment in providing shelter/nutrition/personal care; or substantial deterioration in mental health predictably resulting in danger to self/others/property based upon objective facts of loss of cognitive or volitional control over thoughts or actions or based upon history, current condition, effect of mental condition on ability to consent.
OH		X	OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 5122.15(C) § 5122.01(B)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others; (2) substantial and immediate risk of serious physical impairment or injury to self as manifested by inability to provide for basic physical needs and provision for needs is unavailable in community; or (3) needs and would benefit from treatment as evidenced by behavior creating grave and imminent risk to substantial rights of others/self.
OK	X	X	OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 43A, § 1-103(13)a. tit. 43A, § 1-103(18)	Inpatient and outpatient: (1) Immediate risk of harm to self; (2) immediate risk of harm to others; (3) immediate threats of harm/violence to another; or (3) substantial risk of severe impairment/injury.
OR	X	X	OR. REV. STAT. § 426.005(1)(d)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others; (2) unable to provide for basic personal needs and is not receiving care necessary for health/safety; or (3) chronic mental illness, two hospitalizations in previous three years, symptoms/behavior substantially similar to those that led to the previous hospitalizations, and will continue to physically or mentally deteriorate to either standard (1) or (2) if untreated.
PA		X	50 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. § 7301(a) § 7301(b) § 7304(a) § 7304(f)	Inpatient and Outpatient: Clear and present danger to self/others; includes inability, without assistance, to satisfy need for nourishment, personal or medical care, shelter, or self-protection and safety, and reasonable probability that death, serious bodily injury or serious physical debilitation would ensue within 30 days.
RI		X	R.I. GEN. LAWS § 40.1-5-8(j) § 40.1-5-2 (7)	Inpatient and Outpatient: In need of care/treatment in a facility and, if unsupervised in the community, would be a danger to self/others. Explicitly includes substantial risk of harm manifested by grave, clear and present risk to physical health and safety.
SC	X	X	S.C. CODE ANN. § 44-17-580 § 44-23-10(1),(2)	Inpatient and Outpatient: Needs treatment and either (1) unable to make responsible decisions with respect to treatment; OR (2) likelihood of serious harm to self/others, including the substantial risk of physical impairment from inability to protect oneself in community and provisions for protection are unavailable.

State	Need for treatment	AOT	Relevant code sections	Standard
SD	X	X	S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 27A-1-2 § 27A-1-1 (4), (5)	Inpatient and Outpatient: Danger to self/others, as evidenced by treatment history and recent acts, and needs and is likely to benefit from treatment. Danger to self includes danger of serious personal harm in the very near future evidenced by inability to provide for some basic human needs such as food, clothing, shelter, physical health, or personal safety, or arrests for criminal behavior due to mental illness.
TN			TENN. CODE ANN. § 33-6-501 § 33-6-502	Inpatient: Substantial likelihood of serious harm, which includes the inability to avoid severe impairment or injury from specific risks or placing others in reasonable fear of serious physical harm.
TX	X	X	TEX. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE ANN. § 574.034 § 574.035	Inpatient: (1) Danger to self/others; or (2) severe and abnormal mental, emotional, or physical distress; substantial mental or physical deterioration of ability to function independently, exhibited by the inability to provide for basic needs, including food, clothing, health, or safety; and inability to make rational and informed treatment decisions. Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others; or (2) severe and persistent mental illness; if untreated will suffer severe and abnormal mental, emotional, or physical distress; and deterioration of the ability to function independently and inability to live safely in community; and inability to voluntarily and effectively participate in outpatient treatment as demonstrated by actions of past two years or the inability to make an informed treatment decision.
UT		X	UTAH CODE ANN. § 62A-15-631(10) 62A-15-602(12) 62A-15-602(13)	Inpatient and Outpatient: Inability to make rational treatment decision and immediate danger to self/others, explicitly including both inability to provide basic necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter and substantial risk of extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of mental faculty.
VT	X	X	VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 18, § 7611 tit. 18, § 7101(16) tit. 18, § 7101(17)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others and (2) a patient who is receiving adequate treatment, and who, if such treatment is discontinued, is likely to deteriorate to the standard in (1). Danger to others includes presenting a danger to persons in his/her care. Danger to self can be the inability, without assistance, to satisfy need for nourishment, personal or medical care, shelter, or self-protection and safety, so that probable death, substantial physical bodily injury, serious mental deterioration or physical debilitation or disease will ensue.
VA		X	VA. CODE ANN. § 37.1-67.3(I) § 37.1-67.3(J)	Inpatient: (1) Imminent danger to self/others; or (2) so seriously mentally ill as to be substantially unable to care for self. Outpatient: Same as for inpatient plus is competent to understand the stipulations of treatment, wants to live in community and agrees to abide by treatment plan, has capacity to comply with treatment plan, ordered treatment can be delivered on outpatient basis, and can be monitored by community services board or designated providers.
WA	X	X	WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 71.05.240 § 71.05.020(21) § 71.05.020(16) § 71.05.020(18) § 71.05.020(36)	Inpatient: (1) Danger to self/others/property; or (2) in danger of serious physical harm from failure to provide for essential human needs of health or safety; or (3) severe deterioration in routine functioning evidenced by loss of cognitive or volitional control and not receiving essential care. Outpatient: Same as inpatient, if outpatient treatment is in best interest of person.
WV		X	W. VA. CODE § 27-5-4(j) §27-1-12	Inpatient and Outpatient: Danger to self/others. Danger to others includes presenting a danger to persons in his/her care. Danger to self can be the inability, without assistance, to satisfy need for nourishment, personal or medical care, shelter, or self-protection and safety, so that probable death, substantial physical bodily injury, serious mental deterioration or physical debilitation or disease will ensue. Note: Applications for final commitment must state, in detail, the recent overt acts upon which a danger to self/others conclusion is based.

State	Need for treatment	AOT	Relevant code sections	Standard
WI	X	X	WIS. STAT. ANN. § 51.20(1)(a)1 § 51.20(1)(a)2	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others as evidenced by recent acts/threats; (2) substantial probability of physical impairment/injury to self as evidenced by recent acts/omissions; (3) inability to satisfy basic needs for nourishment, medical care, shelter or safety so that substantial probability of imminent death, serious physical injury, serious physical debilitation or serious physical disease; or (4) substantial inability to make informed treatment choice, needs care or treatment to prevent deterioration, and substantial probability that if untreated will lack services for health or safety and suffer severe mental, emotional or physical harm that will result in the loss of ability to function in community or loss of cognitive or volitional control over thoughts or actions.
WY	X	X	WYO. STAT. ANN. § 25-10-110(j) § 25-10-101(a)(ix) § 25-10-101(a)(ii) § 25-10-110(j)(ii)	Inpatient and Outpatient: (1) Danger to self/others; (2) unable, without available assistance, to satisfy basic needs for nourishment, essential medical care, shelter or safety so it is likely that death, serious physical injury, serious physical debilitation, serious mental debilitation, destabilization from lack of or refusal to take prescribed psychotropic medications for a diagnosed condition or serious physical disease will imminently ensue.