

and immediate personal harm to himself or others. If the judge finds probable cause for emergency admission he shall endorse the petition by signing it, and the emergency admittee shall be taken into custody by a peace officer and transported by emergency vehicle to the closest designated emergency facility where the emergency admittee may be detained for a period of 96 hours beginning from the time he was taken into custody. At the end of this 96-hour period the emergency admittee's detention under the provisions of this section shall terminate. If the judge does not endorse the petition he shall indicate that fact on the petition and no further action shall be taken under that petition. If the court finds that a petition for emergency admission under this section falls within the coverage of § 13-709 of the Estates and Trusts Article, it shall treat the petition as if it were a petition for an order for emergency protective services under that section and shall conduct the proceedings and make findings in accordance with that section.

(d) If the petitioner is a peace officer, a duly licensed physician, a [certified] LICENSED psychologist or the local health officer, as described by §§ 46 and 47 of Article 43, or his designee, the emergency admittee shall be transported by emergency vehicle to the closest designated emergency facility with the assistance of a peace officer if necessary. It is not the duty of the peace officer to assist after the assumption of responsibility for an emergency admittee by a hospital, unless a physician at the facility requests the officer in writing to continue his assistance. The emergency admittee may be detained in the emergency facility for not more than 24 hours without judicial endorsement. The petition shall receive judicial review within 24 hours of the time the emergency admittee was taken into custody, unless within 6 hours of such custody, the emergency admittee is certified for involuntary admission under § 12 of this Article, in which case, the judicial review shall consist of the court's review of the petition and the certificate of involuntary commitment. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, the judicial review of a petition for emergency admission shall consist of a hearing before any judge of a District Court or circuit court for the purpose of reviewing the petition, interviewing the petitioner and considering all the other pertinent data, including the report or findings of the emergency facility, as outlined in subsection (e), where the emergency admittee is being detained. On the basis of all of this information the court shall make a finding to be endorsed on the petition as to the existence of probable cause to detain the emergency admittee for an additional period of 96 hours beginning from the time the emergency admittee was taken into custody, at the end of which period the emergency admittee's detention under the provisions of this subtitle shall terminate. If the judge does not endorse the petition, he shall likewise indicate the fact on the petition, and no further action shall be taken under that petition and the emergency admittee shall be forthwith