

10-623.

(a) If the petitioner under Part IV of this subtitle is not a physician, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, A LICENSED CLINICAL PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR, a health officer or designee of a health officer, or a peace officer, the petitioner shall present the petition to the court for immediate review.

(b) After review of the petition, the court shall endorse the petition if the court finds probable cause to believe that the emergency evaluatee has shown the symptoms of a mental disorder and that there appears to be clear and imminent danger of the emergency evaluatee's doing bodily harm to the emergency evaluatee or another.

(c) If the court does not find probable cause, the court shall indicate that fact on the petition, and no further action may be taken under the petition.

10-624.

(a) (1) A peace officer shall take an emergency evaluatee to the nearest emergency facility if the peace officer has a petition under Part IV of this subtitle that:

(i) Has been endorsed by a court within the last 5 days; or

(ii) Is signed and submitted by a physician, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, A LICENSED CLINICAL PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR, a health officer or designee of a health officer, or a peace officer.

(2) After a peace officer takes the emergency evaluatee to an emergency facility, the peace officer need not stay unless, because the emergency evaluatee is violent, a physician asks the supervisor of the peace officer to have the peace officer stay.

(3) A peace officer shall stay until the supervisor responds to the request for assistance. If the emergency evaluatee is violent, the supervisor shall allow the peace officer to stay.

(4) If a physician asks that a peace officer stay, a physician shall examine the emergency evaluatee as promptly as possible.

(b) (1) If the petition is executed properly, the emergency facility shall accept the emergency evaluatee.

(2) Within 6 hours after an emergency evaluatee is brought to an emergency facility, a physician shall examine the emergency evaluatee, to determine whether the emergency evaluatee meets the requirements for involuntary admission.

(3) Promptly after the examination, the emergency evaluatee shall be released unless the emergency evaluatee:

(i) Asks for voluntary admission; or

(ii) Meets the requirements for involuntary admission.