

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 Section 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 of the rank of sergeant or higher, a duly licensed physician, A CERTIFIED PSYCHOLOGIST, or the local health officer, as described by Sections 46 and 47 of Article 43, or his designee, the emergency admittee shall be taken into custody by a peace officer and transported to an emergency facility where he may be detained 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. The judicial review 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 released from custody. If the court finds that a petition for emergency admission under this section falls within the coverage of Section 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.

(e) Within six hours after being taken into custody and transported to an emergency facility the emergency admittee shall be examined by a physician ~~OR CERTIFIED PSYCHOLOGIST~~ to determine whether the emergency admittee meets the criteria necessary for an emergency admission. This criteria is that the emergency admittee has the symptoms of a mental disorder and the appearance of being in clear and imminent danger of causing grave and immediate personal harm to himself or others. If the physician ~~OR CERTIFIED PSYCHOLOGIST~~ determines that the emergency