§ 1055-c. Court review of placement in a qualified residential treatment program. 1. The provisions of this section shall apply when a child is placed on or after September twenty-ninth, two thousand twenty-one and resides in a qualified residential treatment program, as defined in section four hundred nine-h of the social services law, and whose care and custody were transferred to the commissioner of a local social services district in accordance with this article.

2. Within sixty days of the start of a placement of a child referenced in subdivision one of this section in a qualified residential treatment program, the court shall:

(a) Consider the assessment, determination, and documentation made by the qualified individual pursuant to section four hundred nine-h of the social services law;

(b) Determine whether the needs of the child can be met through placement in a foster family home and, if not, whether placement of the child in a qualified residential treatment program provides the most effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the least restrictive environment and whether that placement is consistent with the short-term and long-term goals for the child, as specified in the child's permanency plan; and

(c) Approve or disapprove the placement of the child in a qualified residential treatment program. Provided that, where the qualified individual determines that the placement of the child in a qualified residential treatment program is not appropriate in accordance with the assessment required pursuant to section four hundred nine-h of the social services law, the court may only approve the placement of the child in the qualified residential treatment program if:

(i) the court finds, and states in the written order that:

(A) circumstances exist that necessitate the continued placement of the child in the qualified residential treatment program;

(B) there is not an alternative setting available that can meet the child's needs in a less restrictive environment; and

(C) that continued placement in the qualified residential treatment program is in the child's best interest; and

(ii) the court's written order states the specific reasons why the court has made the findings required pursuant to subparagraph (i) of

this paragraph.

(d) Nothing herein shall prohibit the court from considering other relevant and necessary information to make a determination.

3. At the conclusion of the review, if the court disapproves placement of the child in a qualified residential treatment program the court shall, on its own motion, determine a schedule for the return of the child and direct the local social services district to make such other arrangements for the child's care and welfare that is in the best interest of the child and in the most effective and least restrictive setting as the facts of the case may require. If a new placement order is necessary due to restrictions in the existing governing placement order, the court may issue a new order.

4. The court may, on its own motion, or the motion of any of the parties or the attorney for the child, proceed with the court review required pursuant to this section on the basis of the written records received and without a hearing. Provided however, the court may only proceed with the court review without a hearing pursuant to this subdivision upon the consent of all parties. Provided further, in the event that the court conducts the court review requirement pursuant to this section but does not conduct it in a hearing, the court shall issue a written order specifying any determinations made pursuant to subparagraph (i) of paragraph (c) of subdivision two of this section and provide such written order to the parties and the attorney for the child expeditiously, but no later than five days.

5. Documentation of the court's determination pursuant to this section shall be recorded in the child's case record.

6. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the court's review of a placement in a qualified residential treatment program from occurring at the same time as another hearing scheduled for such child, including but not limited to the child's permanency hearing, provided such approval is completed within sixty days of the start of such placement.