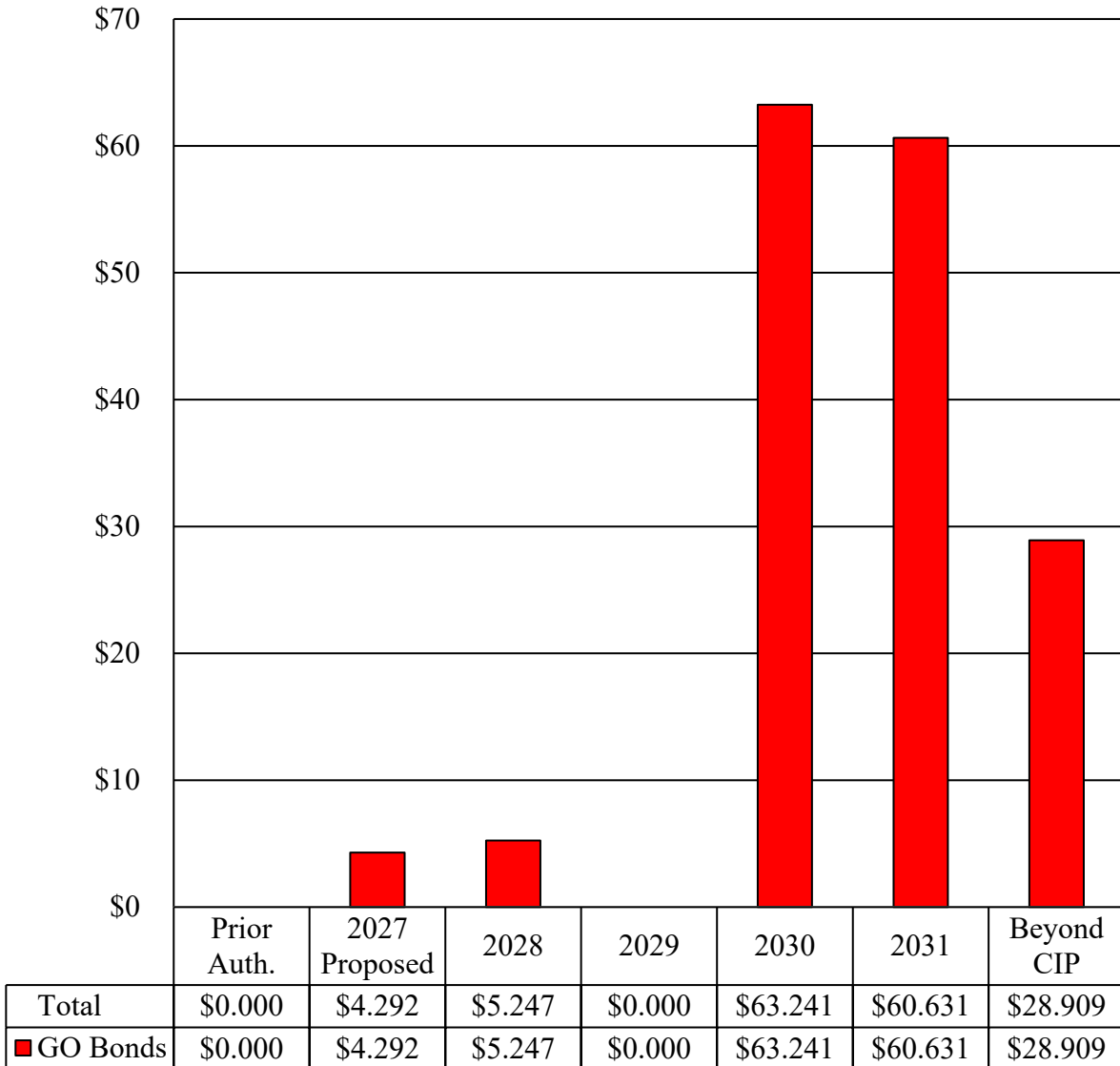


**V00\***  
**Department of Juvenile Services – Capital**

***Capital Budget Summary***

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**State-owned *Capital Improvement Program***  
**New Cheltenham Youth Treatment Center**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



CIP: *Capital Improvement Program*  
GO: general obligation

For further information contact: Madelyn C. Miller

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## ***Key Observations***

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- ***Average Daily Population (ADP) of Detention and Committed Facilities Stabilizes:*** Between fiscal 2024 and 2025, the population of youth detained in Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) facilities fell 0.5%, from approximately 264 to 263 youths. Within State-operated committed treatment facilities, ADP fell 1.6% in the same period.
- ***DJS Submitted an Addendum to its 2024-2034 Facilities Master Plan (FMP):*** In conjunction with the department’s decision to stop pursuing the Maryland Youth Residence Center (MYRC) Renovation and Expansion, DJS submitted an addendum to its FMP to the Department of Legislative Services’ Library on January 5, 2026. The 2026 *Capital Improvement Program* (CIP) is aligned with the goals expressed in the addendum.

## ***GO Bond Recommended Actions***

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1. Approve the general obligation bond authorization and amendments to prior authorizations for the Department of Juvenile Services.

## **Updates**

- ***Alfred D. Noyes Children’s Center (Noyes) Facility to Reopen as Staff-secure Facility for Non-DJS Youth:*** DJS closed this hardware-secure facility in October 2022. When it closed, its rated capacity was 29 beds, though it had previously been 57. Since the facility’s closure, the department has used Noyes primarily for storage. Language added to Chapter 602 of 2025 (the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill) specified that \$3.0 million in general funds made for the purpose of opening the Catoctin Treatment Center may instead only be used to reopen Noyes as an adolescent drug treatment center that serves as a treatment alternative to detention and commitment. In fiscal 2026, DJS is using this funding to dehardden Noyes. A provision in the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (BRFA) of 2026 proposes altering the language to instead allow the funds to be used for providing drug treatment services at other youth-serving facilities and to reopen Noyes as a facility for children. In coordination with the Maryland Department of Health and the Department of Human Services, DJS plans to relocate to Noyes the 8-bed Facility For Children (FFC) that is currently located at the neighboring Regional Institute for Children and Adolescents (RICA) facility. DJS would then open a substance use program at the RICA facility. DJS also plans to provide educational services on the Noyes campus. This would expand the FFC’s capacity to 16 beds. Certain information about the operation of both facilities has not yet been finalized. Further discussion of this facility and the BRFA provision can be found in the V00A – Department of Juvenile Services operating budget analysis.

## ***Performance Measures and Outputs***

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DJS provides individualized care and treatment to youth under age 18 who violate criminal law, are likely to violate that law, or are likely to endanger themselves or others. This responsibility is carried out through residential and nonresidential care programs. The State’s capital program addresses the facilities in which the residential programs are provided, which include:

- community residential facilities, such as group homes, which are programs designed to prevent youth from being placed in a secure residential facility or to facilitate the return of previously institutionalized youth to the community;
- secure detention facilities, which hold youth who have been authorized for emergency detention by a DJS intake officer, have been accused of an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult, or have been ordered detained by a court. These facilities also hold youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and pending placement to a committed program; and
- secure committed facilities, which hold youth who are entrusted to the department for long-term treatment in a secure setting.

### **Secure Detention Population Trends**

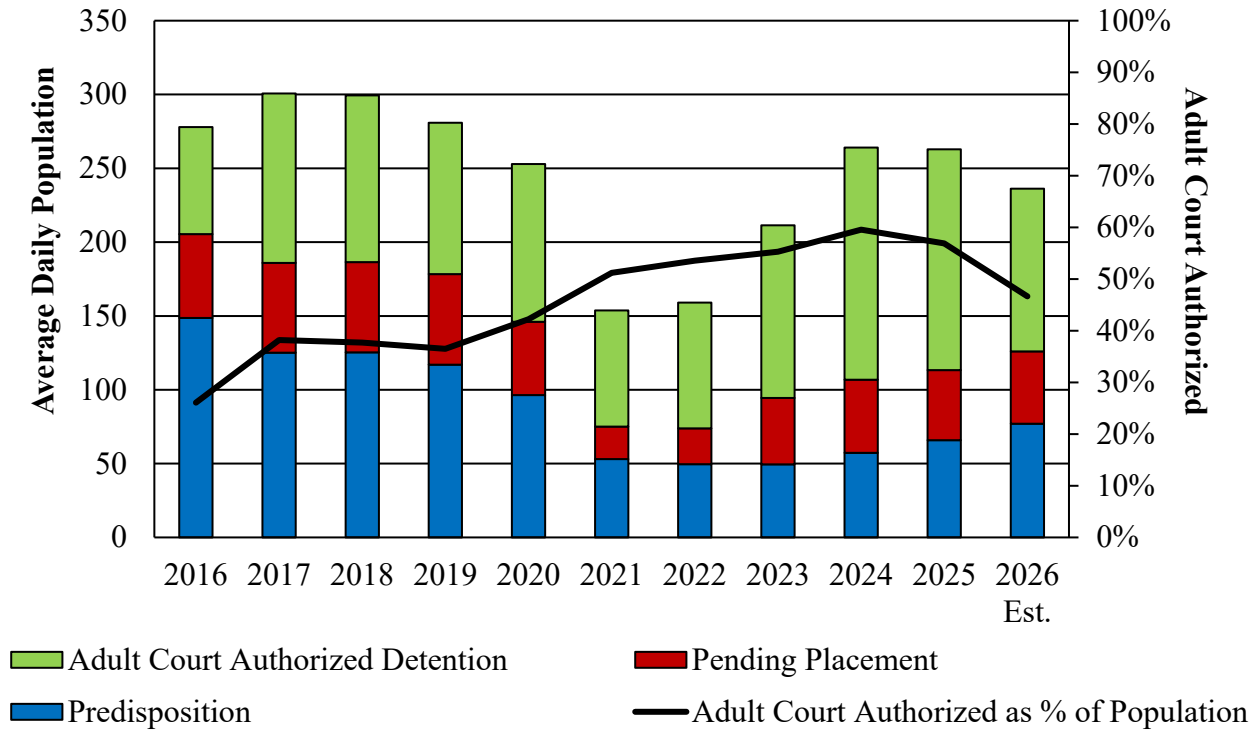
The detained ADP consists of three populations: the secured detention predisposition population; the secured pending placement population; and the adult court authorized detention population (or adult court population). Chapter 69 of 2015 requires a court to order a youth charged as an adult to be held in juvenile detention pending transfer if that youth is eligible to be transferred to the juvenile system. The Act codified an agreement between DJS and Baltimore City to divert youth charged as adults from adult detention to juvenile detention and expanded the practice statewide.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the total detained population remained relatively stable even as overall complaints to the department declined. Between fiscal 2016 and 2019, the total detained ADP ranged between 278 and 301 youths. Complaints to the department declined further during fiscal 2020 and 2021, and the operations of the Judiciary also yielded reductions in the detained and committed populations. On April 13, 2020, an order was issued directing local courts to find alternatives to detaining juveniles in facilities to minimize their risk of contracting COVID-19. This order formalized DJS’ practice of minimizing youth interaction with the juvenile court system, as well as its pivot toward community rather than residential programming during the pandemic. Between fiscal 2019 and 2021, the total detained ADP fell 45.3%, to 154 youth.

As seen in **Exhibit 1**, since fiscal 2021, the detained ADP rose to 264 in fiscal 2024. This increase corresponds to overall complaints nearly doubling (98.8%) in the same period and in

response to the courts being fully operational. The fiscal 2024 level remained 6.0% lower than in fiscal 2019 (281 youths), the last year of data not impacted by the pandemic. Between fiscal 2024 and 2025, the detained population was nearly level, with the population only declining 0.5% between fiscal years. Draft data published by DJS for the first six months of fiscal 2026 suggests that ADP is expected to decrease 10.2% to 235 youths. Though the adult court population became a larger percentage of the overall detained ADP nearly every year between fiscal 2016 and 2024 when it peaked at 59.5%, this population declined in fiscal 2025 and is estimated to further decline in fiscal 2026. Based on fiscal 2026 year-to-date data, the adult court population now accounts for 46.6% of the detained population – the lowest proportion since fiscal 2020 (42.2%).

**Exhibit 1**  
**Detained Average Daily Population and Percentage of Adult Court Authorized**  
**Fiscal 2016-2026 Est.**

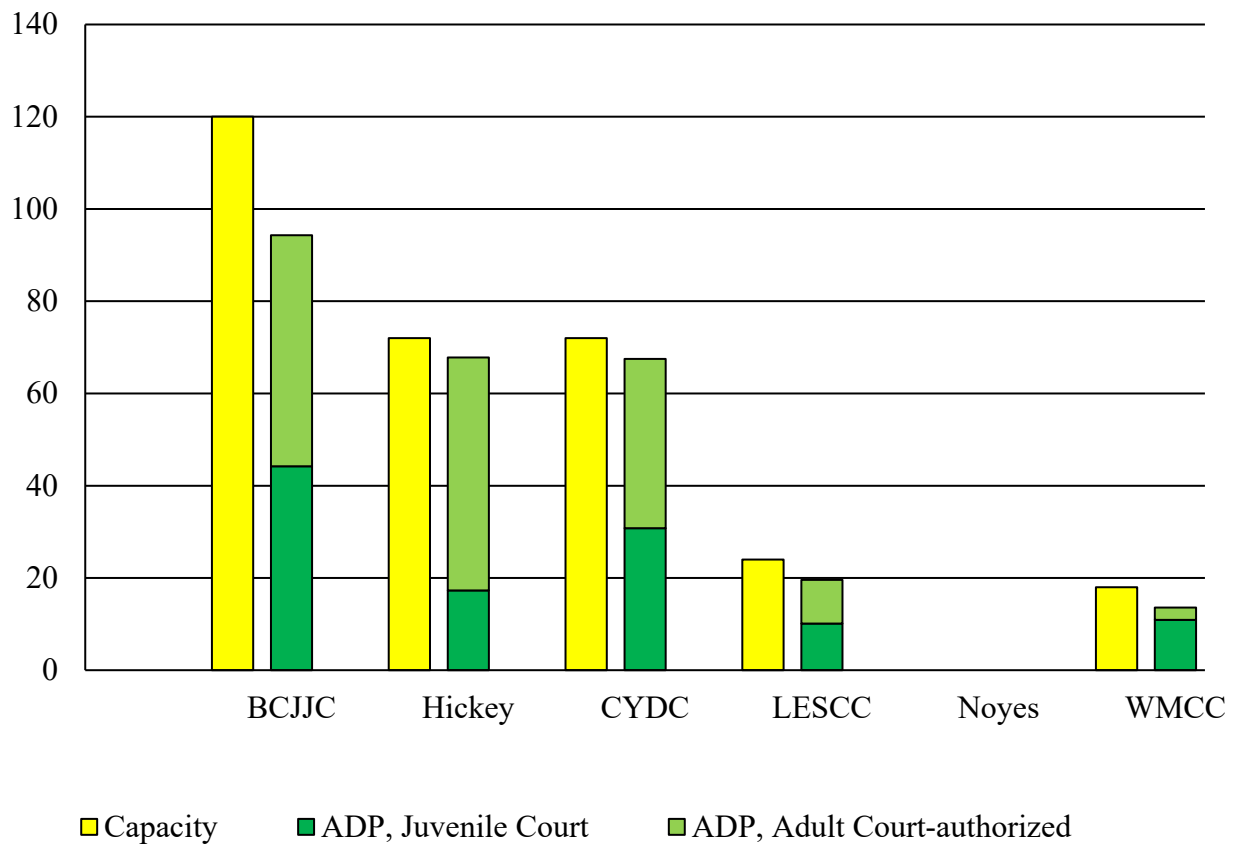


Note: Fiscal 2026 data reflects the first six months of the fiscal year.

Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services

**Exhibit 2** compares the rated capacity of DJS’s detention facilities to its fiscal 2025 ADP. Overall, the fiscal 2025 detention ADP of approximately 263 is 43 youths below the department’s rated capacity of 306 youths. Excluding adult court authorized youth, the detained ADP was 113 in fiscal 2025. Despite its significantly higher average length of stay, the adult court population did not result in capacity concerns within the department’s detention facilities.

**Exhibit 2**  
**Department of Juvenile Services Detention Facilities**  
**Rated Capacity versus ADP**  
**Fiscal 2025**



ADP: average daily population  
 BCJJC: Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center  
 CYDC: Cheltenham Youth Detention Center  
 Hickey: Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School

LESCC: Lower Eastern Shore Children’s Center  
 Noyes: Alfred D. Noyes Children’s Center  
 WMCC: Western Maryland Children’s Center

Note: Noyes was temporarily closed throughout fiscal 2025.

Source: Department of Juvenile Services

## **Committed Residential Population Trends**

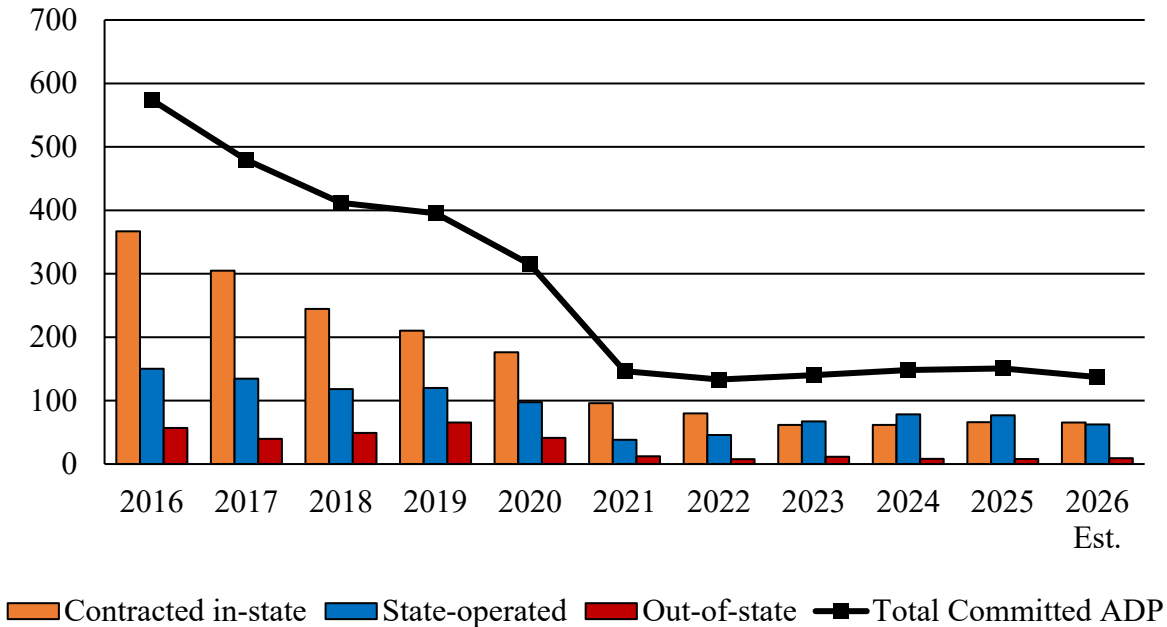
DJS has established three levels of residential program placements based largely on the level of program restrictiveness:

- **Level I:** programs in which a youth resides in a community setting and attends local schools;
- **Level II (Staff-secure):** programs in which educational programming is provided on grounds and youth movement and freedom is restricted primarily by staff monitoring or supervision; and
- **Level III (Hardware-secure):** programs that provide the highest level of security by augmenting staff supervision with physical attributes of the facility (*e.g.*, locks, bars, and fences).

State-run committed residential facilities do not provide adequate capacity to accommodate the number of youths requiring out-of-home placements nor do they provide the full complement of programming required to address the variety of treatment needs for the committed population. To accommodate that need, DJS contracts with private in-state and out-of-state vendors to provide services to committed youth, and the State pays for only the number of days that a youth is placed in the program. A placement to a State-operated facility or contracted provider in-state does not guarantee that a juvenile would be placed closer to home than if placed out-of-state; all currently open State-owned committed treatment facilities are located in western Maryland.

**Exhibit 3** shows the committed residential ADP for each of the possible committed placement types between fiscal 2016 and estimated data for fiscal 2026. Since falling 53.4% between fiscal 2020 and 2021, the ADP of this population has been within the range of 133 to 151 youths. Between fiscal 2024 and 2025, ADP rose by 1.6% or slightly more than 2 youths. The committed residential ADP is expected to be similar to or decline in fiscal 2026 based on the first six months of data. Most of the projected decline would be from ADP in State-operated facilities. This population saw a 2.0% decrease in fiscal 2025, with the ADP of youths falling from 78 to 77. The ADP of State-operated facilities in fiscal 2026 is estimated to be 18.7% lower, at approximately 62 youths.

**Exhibit 3  
Committed Residential ADP  
Fiscal 2016-2026 Est.**



ADP: average daily population

Note: Fiscal 2026 data reflects the first six months of the fiscal year.

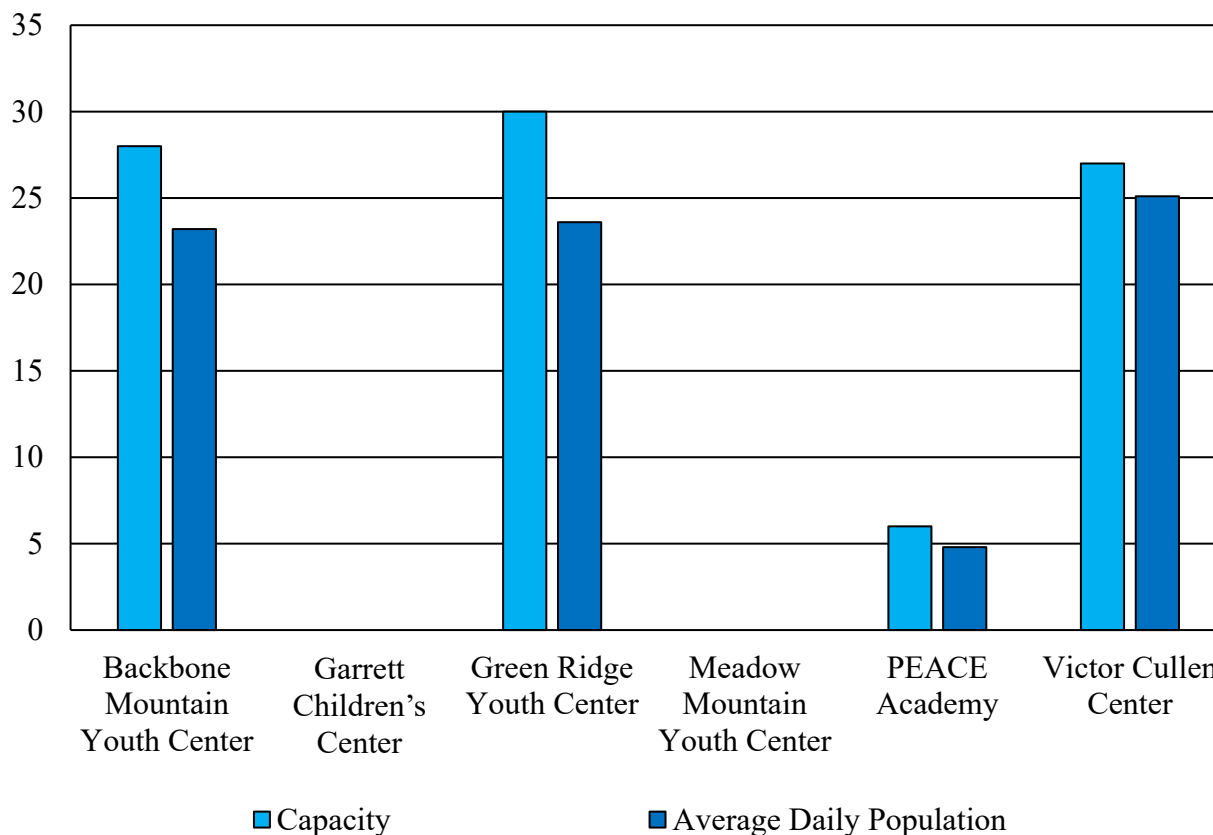
Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services

Since fiscal 2016, the contracted in-state ADP has fallen by 82.2% to 65 youths in estimated fiscal 2026 figures. The ADP of contracted in-state placements was higher than that of State-operated placements between fiscal 2016 and 2022. This changed post-pandemic and after the department stopped placing youth for treatment services at Silver Oak Academy in May 2022. Between fiscal 2023 and 2025, the ADP of contracted in-state placements ranged from 60 to 66 youths, while the ADP of State-operated placements ranged from 67 to 78 youths. In fiscal 2026 estimated data, the contracted in-state ADP is higher than State-operated ADP by 3 youths.

The out-of-state ADP decreased by 3.6% to eight youths from fiscal 2024 to 2025. Out-of-state placements accounted for just 5.3% of the department’s total committed ADP in fiscal 2025. During the pandemic, DJS made efforts to bring youths back into the State and reduce the number of placements made out-of-state. These efforts were successful and have continued; fiscal 2025 and estimated fiscal 2026 ADP figures are 87.8% and 86.0% lower than in fiscal 2019, respectively.

Between fiscal 2024 and 2025, the utilization of State-operated facilities fell from 86.0% to 84.3%. A comparison of the total space (91 beds) and the ADP usage in fiscal 2025 is provided in **Exhibit 4**. Additional discussion of the projected trends in ADP for detention and committed facilities and the department’s bed capacity can be found in Issue 1 of this analysis.

**Exhibit 4**  
**Department of Juvenile Services Committed Treatment Facilities**  
**Rated Capacity versus Average Daily Population**  
**Fiscal 2025**



PEACE: Progressing Every Day and Changing in Every Way

Note: Garrett Children’s Center and Meadow Mountain Youth Center were closed throughout fiscal 2025. The former was used by educational staff to broadcast virtual instruction, and the latter property was used for programming space. The PEACE Academy is located within the Western Maryland Children’s Center.

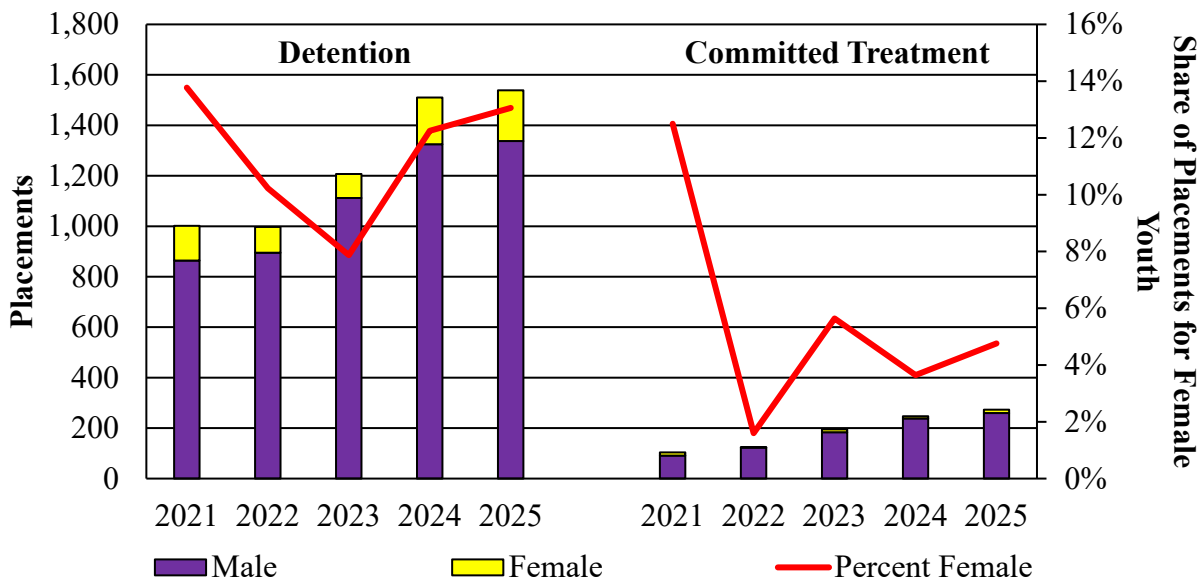
Source: Department of Juvenile Services

## Issues

### 1. DJS Submits Addendum to 2024-2034 FMP; Reassesses Where Committed Treatment Beds Should Be Added

Since the department’s 2015 FMP was created, the department’s residential populations have decreased, as discussed in the Performance Analysis and Outputs portion of this analysis. Greater priority has also been placed on providing services in-state, even as the department permanently closed five facilities between calendar 2016 and 2022. Additionally, many of the department’s proposed detention and treatment projects, particularly for its female youth, did not progress. While the department’s female youth detention and committed populations were historically lower than the corresponding male populations, the proportion of these populations that were female each year has declined compared with fiscal 2021 levels, as shown in Exhibit 5.

**Exhibit 5**  
**Detention and Committed Treatment Placements to State-operated Facilities**  
**Fiscal 2021-2025**



Note: Placement data is not directly comparable to average daily populations and trends may differ.

Source: Department of Juvenile Services; Department of Legislative Services

Previously, the department planned to build a new 48-bed female detention center on the Cheltenham campus referred to as the New Female Detention Center. The site of this planned

detention center was originally going to be the Thomas O’Farrell Center, located in Carroll County, which closed in December 2008. Funding for the New Female Center was first provided in fiscal 2014. The New Female Detention Center site changed to Cheltenham’s campus in the 2021 CIP, before the project changed scope and became the Cheltenham Youth Detention Center (CYDC) – Addition for Females project in the 2022 CIP. This project would have provided a 24-bed addition to the existing CYDC. The 2022 CIP also amended funds previously provided to design and construct the New Female Detention Center project to instead be used to open the 48-bed CYTC for committed male and female youth. The 2024 CIP deauthorized both the CYDC – Addition for Females and the CYTC projects, with DJS instead deciding to pursue adding 24 committed beds for male youth in Baltimore City instead of at the Cheltenham campus. Beginning in fiscal 2025, DJS received funding for this project, known as the MYRC Renovation and Expansion.

The New Female Detention Center project has fund balances available to it from general obligation (GO) bond funding provided in fiscal 2016 and 2017. The fiscal 2027 capital budget as introduced would deauthorize \$342,832 from the fiscal 2016 amount and \$991,600 from the fiscal 2017 amount due to the project’s cancellation.

## **2024-2034 FMP**

Language was added to the fiscal 2025 operating budget requiring DJS to submit a report containing a comprehensive review of facility conditions and its projected residential facility needs. In the report that DJS submitted, it did not propose increasing its detention or staff-secure treatment capacity. The department did, however, plan to increase the number of hardware-secure treatment beds available through the MYRC project that had already received \$1.15 million in design funds. Part of the justification for this project was due to the projected capacity needs of the department, as well as the condition of existing facilities.

### **Residential Facility Needs Projections**

The submitted FMP provided projected ADPs for the department’s detention, staff-secure, and hardware-secure populations for fiscal 2025 through 2030, as shown in **Exhibit 6**. According to the FMP, most projections were created through an auto-regressive integrated moving average model using monthly data from July 2019 through June 2024. One year of actual data is now available and is provided for comparison. In fiscal 2025, the committed treatment population that requires a hardware-secure placement was an ADP of approximately 5 more than was estimated, while the ADP of staff-secure youths was approximately 32 lower. DJS reports that it forecasts a growing need for hardware-secure capacity, rather than staff-secure capacity, in future fiscal years. Though the department’s committed population is much smaller than it was 10 years ago, its current and future residential populations are expected to require a higher supervision level. Additionally, committed youth may benefit from modern facility design that includes improved sightlines, layered security, and single occupancy rooms. These features lower incident risk for youth and staff.

**Exhibit 6**  
**Average Daily Population Projections**  
**Fiscal 2025-2030**

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>
	<i>Projection</i>	<i>Actual</i>					
Detention Facilities	265	262.9	263	262	262	261	261
Staff-secure	82	49.6	81	80	79	79	79
Hardware-secure	27	31.8	26	26	26	25	25

Note: Projected average daily population (ADP) figures for staff-secure facilities were calculated using data that included placements to Silver Oak Academy at its pre-pandemic level. In fiscal 2019 and 2020, the average ADP of youths placed at Silver Oak Academy was approximately 27. The Department of Juvenile Services stopped placing youth at Silver Oak Academy for treatment services in May 2022. Actual ADP for staff-secure and hardware-secure facilities includes placements made in-state and out-of-state. Out-of-state placements to residential treatment centers that provide intensive psychiatric and psychological treatment services were excluded from this exhibit; the ADP for this population was approximately 3 in fiscal 2025.

Source: 2024-2034 Facilities Master Plan; Fiscal 2025 Data Resource Guide; Department of Legislative Services

**DJS Is Not Moving Forward with MYRC Project**

The MYRC project proposed renovating an existing DJS facility in Baltimore City and adding a two-story addition to create a 24-bed hardware-secure treatment facility for male youth. As of the 2025 CIP, the total cost for the MYRC project was estimated to be \$49.7 million. Committee narrative added to the 2025 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that DJS submit a status report on the MYRC by November 1, 2025, and directed the department to seek the advice and consent of the Mayor of the City of Baltimore and the Baltimore City delegations to the General Assembly before beginning the project’s design. After consulting with the Mayor and Baltimore City delegations, DJS decided to not move forward with the MYRC project. The department submitted its JCR response on October 29, 2025. Instead of the MYRC, DJS stated that it will pursue adding additional committed beds for its male and female populations at the Cheltenham campus. Accordingly, the fiscal 2027 capital budget as introduced would deauthorize all GO bonds previously authorized for this project in fiscal 2025 (\$1.43 million) and fiscal 2026 (\$1.15 million).

**FMP Addendum**

In conjunction with the department’s decision to stop pursuing the MYRC project, DJS submitted an addendum to its FMP on January 5, 2026. The addendum does not contain updated population projection information, though it continues to recommend the addition of hardware-secure capacity and for a potential facility to be located more centrally rather than in western Maryland. Instead of moving forward with the MYRC, the addendum recommends that a

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new CYTC be added to the 2026 CIP. Additional information on this project can be found in the Summary of Fiscal 2027 Funded State-owned Projects section of this analysis.

Though no out-year projects are included in the 2026 CIP, the FMP Addendum describes a total of six projects as priorities for the department, as shown in **Exhibit 7**. In the next 10 years, the FMP does still recommend the use of capital funds at the MYRC site. Instead of repurposing the facility as a hardware-secure treatment center, the department’s recommendation is to establish a community center and to expand the evening reporting center that is currently located there.

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**Exhibit 7**  
**Facility Master Plan Recommendations**  
**Fiscal 2027-2049**

<b><u>Project</u></b>	<b><u>Jurisdiction</u></b>	<b><u>Potential Funding Period</u></b>
Cheltenham Youth Treatment Center and Facility Maintenance/Storage Buildings	Prince George’s	2027-2031
Maryland Youth Residence Center (Community Center)	Baltimore City	2033-2035
Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School Detention Center and Combined Services Building	Baltimore	2036-2040
Backbone Mountain Youth Center Combined Services Building	Garrett	2039-2042
Cheltenham Youth Detention Center Expansion	Prince George’s	2043-2046
Victor Cullen Education Building and Dining Hall Renovation	Frederick	2046-2049

Source: *2024-2034 Facilities Master Plan Addendum*

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## 2. Educational Expansion Project Finishes Under Budget Though Facility Requires Additional Repairs and Improvements

The Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center (BCJJC) opened in 2003 as a multi-purpose juvenile justice building. It has a bed capacity of 120 male youths. Capital funding was first provided in fiscal 2018 to fund the design of an expansion for educational and administrative spaces. When the current facility was constructed, DJS regulations required youth to receive four hours of education each day. Chapter 535 of 2004 established a Juvenile Services Education Program (JSEP) within the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). Under MSDE, the classroom hours requirement increased to six hours each day, which in turn increased the amount of space needed. Since then, the JSEP transferred to DJS as required by Chapter 147 of 2021.

**Exhibit 8** shows the capital funding history of the educational expansion project. Though \$15,450,000 was provided to design, construct, and equip this expansion, less funding was required to complete the project. Accordingly, the 2026 capital budget bill proposes to deauthorize \$2.1 million in GO bond funding from the \$2.6 million that was provided for the project in fiscal 2022. DJS reports that construction estimates were based on market conditions that had improved by the time the project was bid. Additionally, the construction estimate included additional costs that did not need to be accessed. For example, a new programmable logic controller (PLC) was purchased and installed at BCJJC as a result of this project. DJS received a \$1.1 million general fund deficiency in fiscal 2025 for BCJJC’s PLC and used those funds, rather than GO bond funding, for that cost.

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### Exhibit 8 BCJJC Educational Expansion Capital Funding History Calendar 2017-2026

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Funding</u>
2017	GO	Provide funds to begin designing the expansion of the existing BCJJC’s educational programming and educational support spaces.	\$758,000
2021	GO	Provide funds to complete design, begin construction, and begin equipping the expansion of the existing BCJJC’s educational programming and education support spaces provided notwithstanding § 6 of the Act, work may commence on this project prior to the appropriation of all funds necessary to complete this project.	2,550,000

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Funding</u>
2022	GF	Provide funds to complete design, construction, and equipping of the expansion of the existing BCJJC’s educational programming and educational support spaces.	12,142,000
<b><i>Subtotal</i></b>			<b><i>\$15,450,000</i></b>
2026	GO	Amends Chapter 63 of the Acts of 2021 to deauthorize funding provided to complete design, begin construction, and begin equipping the BCJJC expansion.	-\$2,147,132
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$13,302,868</b>

BCJJC: Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center  
 GF: general fund  
 GO: general obligation

Source: *Capital Improvements Authorized by the General Assembly: 1999 through 2025*; Department of Legislative Services

DJS reports that substantial project completion was reached at the end of April 2025 and DJS youth began to occupy the space at the end of June. Though the 2026 CIP reports that funding is deauthorized from the fiscal 2022 capital budget bill due to the project’s cancellation, the project was completed rather than canceled.

### **Additional Capital Needs at BCJJC**

In addition to a new PLC, BCJJC is over 20 years old and has required repairs and renovations in recent years. As documented in the *Juvenile Oversight Division Fiscal 2026 First Quarter Report* published in November 2025 by the Office of the Correctional Ombudsman, kitchen repairs were required in July and August 2025 due to issues with the facility’s water lines. An area of ongoing concern is the facility’s HVAC system. The fiscal 2027 operating budget as introduced includes a \$630,000 general fund deficiency to fund the continued use of temporary air conditioning at BCJJC while HVAC repairs are underway in fiscal 2026. Due to the system’s age and recent failures, DJS reports that it is working with the Department of General Services (DGS) to receive recommendations for upgrading the HVAC system, including building automation. The department also reports that it has received quotes for boiler repairs and repair work is expected to begin in February or March 2026. DJS is also seeking quotes for chiller repairs in advance of the upcoming cooling season. Boiler, chiller, and generator repairs will also be supported with the department’s operating budget.

## ***Summary of Fiscal 2027 Funded State-owned Projects***

### **New Cheltenham Youth Treatment Center**

**Project Summary:** This project will construct a 48-bed hardware-secure facility of approximately 106,000 gross square feet (GSF) for male and female (8 beds) youth on the Cheltenham campus in Prince George’s County. The facility would expand committed treatment capacity and relocate some of this capacity outside of western Maryland. The project also adds a maintenance and storage facility of approximately 16,000 GSF and includes the demolition of 10 existing buildings.

<b>New/Ongoing: New</b>	
<b>Start Date:</b> October 2026	<b>Est. Completion Date:</b> January 2032

<b>Fund Sources:</b>								
(\$ in Millions)	Prior Auth.	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Beyond CIP	Total
<b>GO Bonds</b>	\$0.000	\$4.292	\$5.247	\$0.000	\$63.241	\$60.631	\$28.909	\$162.320
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>	<b>\$4.292</b>	<b>\$5.247</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>	<b>\$63.241</b>	<b>\$60.631</b>	<b>\$28.909</b>	<b>\$162.320</b>

<b>Fund Uses:</b>								
(\$ in Millions)	Prior Auth.	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Beyond CIP	Total
<b>Planning</b>	\$0.000	\$4.292	\$5.247	\$0.000	\$4.482	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$14.021
<b>Construction</b>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	57.818	57.818	28.909	144.545
<b>Equipment</b>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.941	2.813	0.000	3.754
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>	<b>\$4.292</b>	<b>\$5.247</b>	<b>\$0.000</b>	<b>\$63.241</b>	<b>\$60.631</b>	<b>\$28.909</b>	<b>\$162.320</b>

- **Need:** DJS has pursued committed treatment facility projects through its CIP for several years, and this is the highest priority committed treatment facility identified as a need in its FMP addendum. This project would expand the department’s committed treatment capacity, which is currently experiencing a high utilization rate, from 91 beds to 139 beds. It would be the only committed treatment facility located in Prince George’s County. Other treatment facilities are located in Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

Currently, detained and committed female youth are both housed at the Western Maryland Children’s Center in Washington County. Detained and committed youth have different needs, and female youth may benefit from DJS being able to serve these populations separately. Additionally, § 9-238.1 of the Human Services Article mandates DJS serve children with programming that “uses detention and committed facilities that are operationally separate from each other and that do not share common program space, including dining halls and educational or recreational facilities.”

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Following the completion of the new CYTC, DJS may be able to close the Green Ridge Youth Center (GRYC), which provided 30 beds for male youth in a staff-secure setting in fiscal 2025. As discussed in Issue 1 of this analysis, DJS anticipates needing to provide additional hardware-secure capacity in future years. Though the FMP addendum does not identify any major changes or renovations required for GRYC, this facility is in a floodplain and had to be evacuated in May 2025. Most of the buildings on the GYRC campus are not compliant with modern American Correctional Association standards and there is insufficient educational and programmatic space.

- ***Project Status and Schedule:*** The fiscal 2023 capital budget authorized \$8,427,000 in GO bond funding for CYTC from funds previously authorized for the New Female Detention Center. The fiscal 2025 capital budget reduced the project’s funding to \$1,506,768. DJS requested the project’s termination when pursuing the MYRC project, and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) sent a letter to DGS on December 13, 2024, to this effect.

Assuming fiscal 2027 funding is approved for the new CYTC, DJS anticipates that design service bids will be released in June or July 2026, with the design contract appearing before the Board of Public Works (BPW) in August or September 2026, and the design period beginning in October 2026. Design is programmed to last approximately two years. Under this time frame, the construction contract would appear before BPW in April or May 2029. When construction begins, it will be completed in two phases. The first phase will involve the demolition of 10 existing buildings, including the original Cheltenham Youth Facility (CYF), and site redevelopment. CYF is a closed facility that was originally established in 1872. Many of the buildings associated with CYF date from the 1930s, 1950s, and 1960s. For several of the buildings, it is not known when they were built. In the second construction phase, the new CYTC and the Facility Maintenance and Storage Building will be built.

- ***Changes:*** Part I and Part II program documents for CYTC were originally approved by DBM in November 2022. Because these documents were going to be over three years old before funding could be provided for the new CYTC, DJS resubmitted materials to DBM and DGS in September 2025. **DJS should comment on the approval status of the program documents submitted in September 2025.**
- ***Concerns:*** DJS has not been able to bring a new capital project past the design phase for several years, in part due to its changing population needs. Its population may continue to evolve post-pandemic or in response to legislative changes.
- ***Other Comments:*** The department reports that the project’s architect will need to complete design before it can be determined if an existing road on the Cheltenham campus will need to be relocated and if a new parking lot will need to be built for the CYTC. Separate exterior fencing from CYDC will be required.