



**Vacant, Valuable, and Vulnerable:
Reimagining San Mateo County's Youth Services Facilities**



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ISSUE

With San Mateo County spending over \$17 million in FY 2023–24 on underused youth justice facilities, how can these resources be better allocated or repurposed?

How can young adults aged 18 to 25 who commit offenses after age 18 receive the same rehabilitative services as those who offend before 18, given evidence that such interventions reduce recidivism?

SUMMARY

San Mateo County’s youth justice system is at a critical crossroads. Built to serve up to 180 youth and managed by the San Mateo County Probation Department, the County’s flagship facility, the Youth Services Center (YSC), now houses only 20 to 30 individuals at a time. Camp Glenwood closed in late 2018 and Camp Kemp has been entirely vacant since 2023. Once intended as hubs for rehabilitation, education, and youth development, these facilities now represent a significant financial burden to the County.

In Fiscal Year 2023–24, the County spent more than \$23.7 million operating these sites, nearly all of it on YSC. After factoring in revenue from sources outside the County, the net cost in FY 2023–24 was \$12.7 million, which is \$323,000 to \$423,000 per youth. See Table 1 and [Figure 2](#) below. In contrast, tuition at the University of California is on average \$15,000 annually.¹

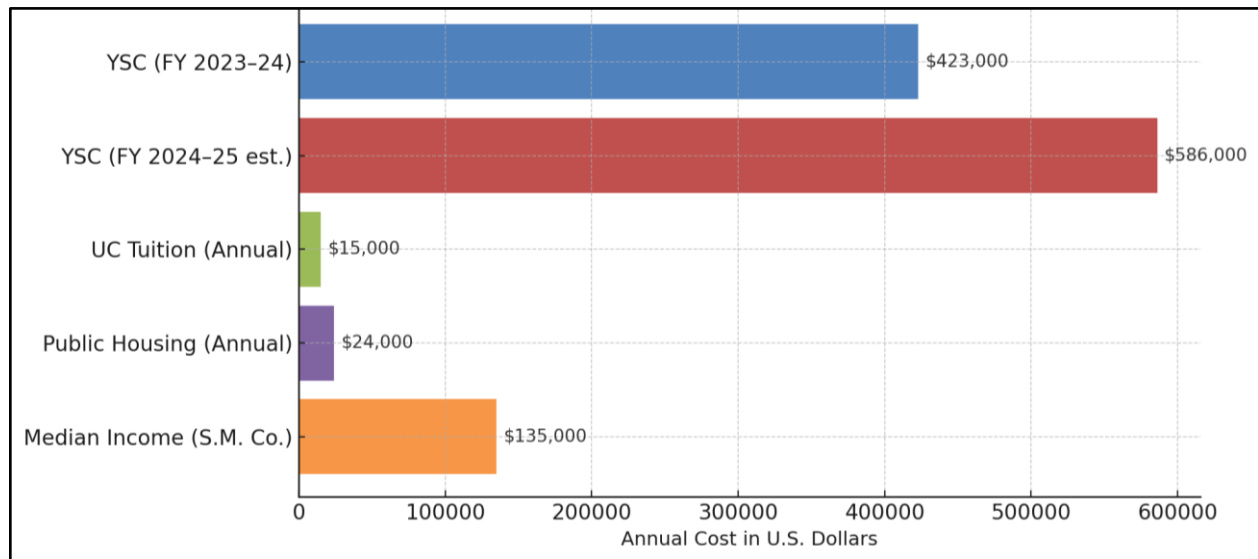
Table 1. Net County Cost (\$Million)
Youth Services Center, Camp Kemp, and Camp Glenwood

FY 23-24	Budget	Actual	FY 24-25 (estimated)	Budget
Operating Cost	\$30.0	\$23.7	Operating Cost	\$32.3
External Revenue	\$13.3	\$11.0	External Revenue	\$14.7
Net County Cost	\$16.7	\$12.7	Net County Cost	\$17.6

Source: San Mateo County Probation Department

¹ University of California Admissions, Tuition & cost of attendance, accessed June 3, 2025, <https://admission.universityofcalifornia.edu/tuition-financial-aid/tuition-cost-of-attendance/>

Figure 2 Cost Per Youth in Context



Source: San Mateo County Probation Department

Young adults aged 18 to 25 who committed a crime before turning 18 are placed in the Youth Services Center, where they receive a range of age-appropriate rehabilitative services. However, those same-aged youth who commit offenses after their 18th birthday are sent to one of the County's two adult jails. There they are housed with older inmates and receive rehabilitative support provided to all inmates, but these programs are not age-specific. This disparity in treatment persists despite growing evidence that young adults, regardless of whether they are legally classified as adults, are at similar developmental stages and respond best to age-appropriate rehabilitation, which significantly reduces recidivism.

Many individuals and groups associated with the county government have proposed innovative ways to repurpose the youth facilities, such as secure treatment programs, youth day centers, and transitional housing. Still, none have advanced beyond the informal discussion stage. Community organizations have also proposed potential uses, including shelter and support services for homeless teens.

This report concludes that San Mateo County is underutilizing valuable public resources and missing critical opportunities to support its most vulnerable young people. It offers concrete recommendations to help the County build a more responsive, equitable, and cost-effective system grounded in current neuroscience and evidence-based practices, centered on rehabilitation, and committed to maximizing public assets.

Figure 1. Interior of the Youth Services Center



Source: San Mateo County Probation Department

BACKGROUND

Over the past two decades, San Mateo County has made significant investments in its juvenile justice infrastructure. In 2006, the County opened the Youth Services Center (YSC), a purpose-built, campus-style detention facility meant to reflect a more rehabilitative model of juvenile care. The vision was clear: to create a secure, supportive space for youth in custody that prioritized education, therapy, and personal growth over punishment. The new facility replaced the outdated Hillcrest Juvenile Hall and symbolized the County's commitment to progressive justice reform.

YSC's design reflected the best practices of the time. The center included three residential units, multiple classrooms, visiting areas, medical and mental health services, and space for enrichment programs. At full capacity, YSC could serve up to 180 youth. The facility also had the flexibility to house transitional-aged youth (ages 18–25) under juvenile court jurisdiction. But while the facility's footprint and staff were built for high demand, the expected youth population never fully materialized, and over time, it declined sharply.

Between 2010 and 2020, San Mateo County experienced a consistent reduction in juvenile crime and detention rates, mirroring a statewide trend. Numerous factors contributed to this decline: restorative justice programs, school discipline reform, better diversion services, and changing public attitudes about incarceration. While these shifts were largely positive, they rendered much of the County's youth detention infrastructure unnecessary.

By 2024, YSC regularly housed only 20 to 30 youth, less than 20% of its intended capacity. Two of its three living units were shut down. These units are heated, cleaned, and secured daily

despite having no residents. This mismatch between facility size and actual need presents a striking inefficiency: San Mateo County is spending significant funds to preserve unused space.

The situation extends beyond YSC. Camp Glenwood and Camp Kemp, two long-standing youth rehabilitation camps, have been vacant since 2022. Camp Glenwood, located in the wooded hills of La Honda, once offered a structured outdoor program for boys with high needs. Camp Kemp, situated in San Mateo, was a highly regarded site for female youth and younger girls with complex needs. Both programs were closed due to population declines and staffing shortages, but the properties remain under County control, and their upkeep continues to draw down public funds.

In FY 2023–24 alone, the Net County Cost was over \$12.7 million operating these three facilities, nearly all of it for YSC. In FY 2024–25, that figure is projected to rise to \$17.6 million. The Grand Jury’s concern is not only fiscal. It is also developmental.

At the same time that facilities sit unused, justice-involved young adults, many of whom would benefit from structured care (see Appendix A), are placed in adult jails. Youth who commit offenses before turning 18 are typically routed to YSC, where they receive therapy, education, and case management. (See Appendix A) But those who commit crimes after reaching the age of 18, even by a day, are sent to adult correctional settings like the Maguire Correctional Facility or Maple Street Jail, which lack age-specific services. (See Appendix B)

This sharp divide is called a “**service cliff**”, a drop-off in care that is not based on need but on calendar age. Neuroscience research has repeatedly confirmed that brain development continues well into the mid-20s. The areas of the brain responsible for judgment, planning, and emotional regulation, those most relevant to criminal behavior, are among the last to mature. Many counties and states have begun to adapt their justice systems accordingly. (See Appendix C)

California’s Senate Bill 823, passed in 2020, officially closed the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and shifted responsibility for high-needs youth to counties. It also created a funding mechanism for Secure Youth Treatment Facilities (SYTFs) that serve minors with longer sentences. In 2022, Assembly Bill 2176 added further guidance and incentives for counties to design localized solutions, including support for emerging adults. These laws signaled a sea change: counties were no longer just managing detention; they were tasked with developing age-appropriate systems for rehabilitation and reentry.

Some counties responded quickly. Santa Clara County developed specialized young adult units. Los Angeles County launched youth reentry centers with mental health support and vocational training. Alameda County created a dedicated planning body to realign its facilities. Despite its resources and low youth crime rates, San Mateo has yet to implement similar programs. County officials acknowledged these gaps in interviews and discussed numerous proposals, repurposing YSC’s closed units for 18- to 25-year-olds, reopening Camp Kemp as a Youth Day Center, and converting Camp Glenwood into transitional housing. Best practices and national research support these proposals. They are grounded in science and locally relevant, but none have advanced past the idea stage.

What the Grand Jury found was a County with both the opportunity and capacity to lead, but without a coordinated vision or master plan.

Across the nation, counties facing similar circumstances have reimaged their unused juvenile justice facilities. The Urban Institute, Vera Institute of Justice, and Burns Institute have all

published frameworks encouraging jurisdictions to transform idle space into community assets. Reentry housing, youth employment centers, co-located behavioral health services, all are viable reuse options. In some regions, former juvenile halls have become innovation hubs or workforce training campuses. These efforts not only save money, they rebuild trust in public systems. San Mateo County is at a decision point. It can continue to invest in underused buildings, or it can shift those investments toward people. It can allow interdepartmental ideas to remain fragmented, or it can launch a unified planning process. It can lead to justice reform, or lag behind.

This report is not about pointing fingers. It is about asking hard questions, documenting what we found, and offering a path forward. The physical spaces already exist. The policy tools already exist. What remains is the will to act, and the coordination to turn vision into practice.

METHODOLOGY

To investigate the underutilization of San Mateo County's youth justice facilities, the Civil Grand Jury conducted a review of policies, financial records, operational data, and legal frameworks related to the Youth Services Center (YSC), Camp Kemp, and Camp Glenwood. The investigation also examined program access and facility use for justice-involved youth and young adults aged 18 to 25.

The Grand Jury interviewed representatives from the following County departments and entities including:

- San Mateo County Probation Department
- San Mateo County Sheriff's Office
- Community-based organizations that work with justice-involved youth

In addition to interviews, the Grand Jury reviewed:

- San Mateo County's FY 2023–24 and FY 2024–25 budget documents
- Research from the County Executive's Office, Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS), San Mateo County Office of Education, and County Counsel
- State legislation, including SB 823 and AB 2176
- Research and reports on adolescent brain development, juvenile justice realignment, and facility repurposing from sources such as the Urban Institute, the National Institute of Justice, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- Previous Grand Jury reports

Findings are based partly on interviews and document requests conducted by the Grand Jury between October 2024 and April 2025.

DISCUSSION

Facility Use and Cost

The Civil Grand Jury's investigation into San Mateo County's youth justice infrastructure revealed a deeply misaligned system, one in which substantial public resources are being expended to maintain facilities that no longer reflect the scale or character of juvenile justice involvement in the County. The County's flagship facility, the Youth Services Center (YSC), operates at less than 20 percent of its intended capacity. Two of its three housing units are

completely unused yet require facility support. Camp Kemp and Camp Glenwood, once central to the County's rehabilitative programming, have not housed a single youth since 2022. Despite this, the County continues to invest in its security, utilities, and maintenance. In FY 2023–24 alone, the County spent over \$12 million operating these three facilities. For FY 2024–25, that figure is projected to increase. This level of spending for such limited use presents a growing fiscal concern.

The Service Cliff and Missed Opportunities

At the same time that these facilities sit largely unused, young adults between the ages of 18 and 25 who committed a crime after their 18th birthday are placed in adult correctional facilities. These individuals share the same developmental and psychological profiles as youth in the YSC yet do not receive comparable services provided to their peers in the YSC. While the law must, for practical reasons, rely on chronological age to distinguish between juveniles and adults, this 'service cliff' is not supported by neuroscience or best practices in juvenile justice. It is a barrier that increases recidivism and ignores the developmental needs of a key demographic.

Figure 3 Service Cliff for Youth 18 to 25 (See [Appendix A](#))

Service	Youth Services Center	Adult Jails
Onsite High School Education	Yes	No
Youth-Development Programs	Yes	No
Creative Arts & Enrichment	Yes	No
Life Skills Training	Yes	No
Dedicated Mentorship	Yes	No
Integrated Reentry Planning	Yes	No

Possible Repurposing Uses

1. San Mateo County staff and community-based organizations have proposed numerous ideas to repurpose these underutilized spaces, including the following:
 - Transform closed YSC units into treatment centers.
 - Create day centers at Camp Kemp.
 - Use Camp Kemp for transitional reentry housing.
 - Turn one of the three units of the YSC into a secure jail facility under the supervision of the Sheriff's Department for 18–25-year-old inmates now incarcerated in County jails.
 - Move the youth in the YSC to Camp Kemp thus freeing up space in the YSC for other purposes.
2. The *Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJDP)*² in their Inspection Report 2024³ noted that [The] future of the Margaret J. Kemp facility is uncertain. The County currently lacks the capacity to provide critical rehabilitation programming and

² The JJDP is a County Board comprised of San Mateo County residents that are appointed as Commissioners by the Board of Supervisors.

³ Juvenile Justice Commission Annual Inspection Report, <https://www.smcgov.org/media/152458/download?inline=>

services to youth in the justice-involved probation system. The commission recommends the County conduct a feasibility study to determine if the facility could be converted into any of the following:

- A Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) - Secure Track Facility
- A Step Down Program: SYTF Youth Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Program
- A TAY, Transition Age Youth, Shelter
- Housing Homeless Teens⁴

Despite being grounded in research and aligned with national best practices, these proposals lack a coordinated, systematic approach. No single body or working group has been tasked with driving them forward, leaving behind a patchwork of well-intentioned but stalled efforts.

The Grand Jury is not recommending any specific repurposing use. Instead, we urge the County to take decisive action by developing a comprehensive Master Plan to guide the future of these valuable facilities.

The Grand Jury notes that while negotiations between the County and CAL FIRE regarding the transfer of Camp Glenwood are ongoing, no final agreement has yet been reached.

The Path Forward

The tools to modernize San Mateo County's youth justice infrastructure already exist. The physical facilities are intact. The research is clear. The funding frameworks, such as SB 823 and AB 2176, are already in place. This report urges County leaders to move beyond maintenance and into transformation, to repurpose these valuable public assets in ways that serve today's youth, protect public safety, and restore confidence in the justice system. The Grand Jury believes that the County can overcome any obstacles through legal due diligence, interagency collaboration, and strategic planning.

⁴ Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission Meeting, January 28, 2025, <https://citizenportal.ai/Search/View?dp=1&key=2160142-6b9949a642ade9c767031f1ebb064a58&start=3214&end=3673>

FINDINGS

- F1. San Mateo County's youth services facilities are underutilized despite significant investment. Public funds are supporting largely empty facilities, although viable innovative reuse proposals already exist.
- F2. Youth ages 18 to 25 who commit a crime after their 18th birthday are incarcerated in an adult jail, creating a disparity of rehabilitative services for young adults.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. The Board of Supervisors should commission a comprehensive Master Plan for Youth Facility Utilization by January 1, 2026, with final publication by January 1, 2027.
- R2. The San Mateo County Sheriff's Office should explore the feasibility of expanding rehabilitative services for young adults aged 18 to 25 in custody, comparable to those offered at the Youth Services Center. A written feasibility report outlining service options, resource needs, and potential timelines should be submitted to the Board of Supervisors and Civil Grand Jury by December 15, 2025.

REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code 933.05, the Civil Grand Jury requests responses from the following governing bodies:

Governing Body	Finding	Recommendation
San Mateo County Sheriff	F1, F2	R2
San Mateo County Board of Supervisors	F1, F2	R1, R2

The governing bodies indicated above should be aware that the comment or response of the governing body must be subject to the notice, agenda, and open meeting requirement of the Brown Act.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

California Penal Code Section 933.05 provides as follows (emphasis added):

- (a) For purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 933, as to each grand jury finding, the responding person or entity shall report one of the following:
 - (1) The respondent **agrees** with the finding.
 - (2) The respondent **disagrees** wholly or partially with the finding, in which case the response shall **specify the portion of the finding that is disputed and shall include an explanation of the reasons therefor.**

- (b) For purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 933, as to each grand jury recommendation, the responding person or entity shall report one of the following actions:
- (1) The recommendation has been implemented, **with a summary regarding the implemented action.**
 - (2) The recommendation has not yet been implemented but will be implemented in the future, **with a timeframe for implementation.**
 - (3) The recommendation requires further analysis, **with an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a timeframe for the matter to be prepared for discussion by the officer or head of the agency or department being investigated or reviewed, including the governing body of the public agency when applicable. This timeframe shall not exceed six months from the date of publication of the grand jury report.**
 - (4) The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, **with an explanation therefor.**

GLOSSARY

Emerging Adulthood

A developmental stage typically spanning ages 18 to 25, characterized by ongoing brain development, identity exploration, and increased vulnerability to external influences. Neuroscience confirms that executive function and emotional regulation continue maturing into the mid-20s.

Service Cliff

A sharp and often arbitrary cutoff in available services based on age, most commonly occurring when youth 'age out' of juvenile systems at 18. This cliff often results in a loss of rehabilitative support for individuals who may still require developmentally appropriate care.

Youth Services Center (YSC)

San Mateo County's primary juvenile detention facility opened in 2006 and was designed to house up to 180 youth across three housing units. As of 2024, only one unit remains in regular use. The San Mateo County Probation Department runs the YSC.

Camp Kemp

A San Mateo County youth rehabilitation campus is now vacant. It has been discussed as a potential site for a Youth Day Center or other transitional services. The San Mateo County Probation Department runs Camp Kemp.

Camp Glenwood

A youth rehabilitation campus previously operated in La Honda, San Mateo County. It has been vacant since 2022 and is currently under consideration for transfer to Cal Fire. The San Mateo County Probation Department runs Camp Glenwood.

Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF)

A secure juvenile facility operated under SB 823, offering extended-term rehabilitative programming for youth who would have otherwise been committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). These programs are not available to individuals over the age of 18.

SB 823 (Senate Bill 823)

California legislation enacted in 2020 closed the DJJ and shifted responsibility for youth rehabilitation to counties, supporting developmentally appropriate services and Secure Youth Treatment Facilities.

AB 2176 (Assembly Bill 2176)

California legislation was enacted in 2022 to guide counties in developing and operating Secure Youth Treatment Facilities and to provide funding for local alternatives to youth incarceration.

Transitional Housing

Short- or medium-term housing solutions combined with supportive services such as education, workforce development, and behavioral health care. Used as a reentry tool for formerly incarcerated youth and emerging adults.

APPENDIX A

Programs Available at the Youth Services Center (YSC) Not Available to 18 to 25-Year-Olds at County Jails

1. Individualized, Youth-Development Programming

- Missing at County Jails: There is no dedicated curriculum focused on adolescent development, trauma recovery, or brain science-informed rehabilitation tailored to emerging adults.
- Available at YSC: Programs such as *Becoming a Man*, *Omega Boys Club*, and *Mind Body Awareness (MBA)* foster emotional maturity, decision-making, and resilience.

2. Accredited Onsite Schooling

- Missing at County Jails: No onsite high school or integrated education program that ensures continuous academic progress.
- Available at YSC: *Hillcrest School* provides a full high school education, individualized learning plans, and reentry-focused academic planning.

3. Creative and Recreational Enrichment

- Missing at County Jails: No structured art, music, sports, or creative enrichment programming designed to support social-emotional growth.
- Available at YSC: Painting classes, Olympic-style competitions, book clubs, knitting groups, and expressive writing.

4. Daily Life Skills & Independent Living Readiness

- Missing at County Jails: No comprehensive curriculum for youth aging out of the system, such as financial literacy, employment readiness, or housing navigation.
- Available at YSC: Life skills programming covers everything from resume building and job applications to applying for ID cards and learning to drive.

5. Dedicated Mentorship and Positive Youth Role Models

- Missing at County Jails: No structured mentorship programs or volunteer-supported relationship-building initiatives.
- Available at YSC: Programs such as *Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)* connect youth with mentors, legal literacy coaches, and positive adult role models.

6. Integrated Case Management and Post-Release Transition Planning

- Missing at County Jails: Post-release services are fragmented and less targeted toward 18–25-year-olds.
- Available at YSC: Continuity of care through integrated reentry planning, often involving education liaisons and community-based youth organizations.

APPENDIX B

Programs at the County Jails Provided to All Inmates

The following programs are provided to all adults in San Mateo County's jails, regardless of age. While these services address general issues such as substance abuse, mental health, and reentry, they are not tailored to the unique developmental needs of emerging adults (ages 18–25). Neuroscientific research confirms that this age group continues to undergo brain maturation, particularly concerning judgment, impulse control, and long-term planning. Because of this, generic adult programming often fails to produce the same rehabilitative impact as specialized, age-appropriate interventions.

1. Choices Treatment Program

- Overview: A chemical dependency treatment initiative for incarcerated adults within San Mateo County's correctional facilities.
- Implementation: Established in 1993, it operates in the Maguire Correctional Facility and the Maple Street Correctional Center in Redwood City.
- Target Population: Incarcerated adults struggling with substance use disorders
- Services Provided:
 - Substance abuse education
 - Parenting skills training
 - Domestic violence prevention education
 - Assistance with transitioning from jail to community treatment programs

2. Probation's Reentry Program

- Overview: Assists individuals incarcerated in county jails with their transition back into the community upon release.
- Implementation: Operated by the San Mateo County Probation Department as a coordinated effort to reduce recidivism and jail population.
- Target Population: Individuals incarcerated in San Mateo County jails preparing for reentry into society.
- Services Provided:
 - Placement in state-certified and court-approved residential treatment programs.
 - Facilitate release from county jail to treatment programs.
 - Collaboration with Service Connect to offer various services, including housing assistance, employment services, and behavioral health support.⁵

3. Pathways Program

- Overview: A mental health treatment court initiative aimed at reducing incarceration for individuals with serious mental illnesses.
- Implementation: Launched in 2006 as a collaboration among San Mateo County Courts, Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Office, Correctional Mental Health, NAMI, and Behavioral Health and Recovery Services.

⁵ <https://www.smcgov.org/hsa/service-connect>

- Target Population: Nonviolent offenders with serious mental illnesses, including those with co-occurring substance use disorders.
- Services Provided:
 - Mental health treatment and support
 - Assistance with housing stabilization
 - Reduction in acute care utilization
 - Engagement in personal recovery efforts

4. Service League of San Mateo County

- Overview: A nonprofit organization providing support services to incarcerated individuals and their families in San Mateo County.
- Implementation: Founded in 1961, the organization offers programs within correctional facilities and in the community.
- Target Population: Incarcerated individuals in San Mateo County jails and their families
- Services Provided:
 - In-Custody Programs:
 - Education and rehabilitation services
 - Stress reduction programs
 - Post-Release Support:
 - Transitional housing through the Hope House program
 - Case management and peer support services
 - Additional Services:
 - Humanitarian aid
 - Substance use disorder treatment
 - Spiritual and religious services
 - Personal growth programs

APPENDIX C

Programs for Youth Aged 18 to 25 in California

California offers several specialized incarceration and rehabilitation programs tailored for young adults aged 18–25. These initiatives aim to address the unique developmental needs of this age group, focusing on rehabilitation, education, and successful reintegration into society.

These programs reflect California's commitment to rehabilitating young adults within the justice system by addressing their specific developmental needs and providing pathways to successful reentry into society.

Below is an overview of key programs across the state:

Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp (PGYCC)

- Location: Amador County
- Overview: PGYCC is California's remaining youth fire camp, providing rigorous wildland firefighter training to incarcerated males aged 18–25. Participants engage in physically demanding work, supporting the state's wildfire management efforts. The program emphasizes discipline, teamwork, and skill development.⁶

Youth Offender Program (YOP) at Valley State Prison

- Location: Chowchilla, CA
- Overview: YOP offers young male offenders a structured environment focusing on education, leadership, and personal development. Programs include college courses, anger management, addiction recovery, and reentry planning. The Junior Mentor Leadership Program is a notable component that prepares participants to mentor peers and fosters accountability.⁷

Juvenile Justice Center & Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF)

- Location: San Francisco
- Overview: Following the closure of the Division of Juvenile Justice, San Francisco's SYTF serves as a long-term facility for young adults up to the age of 25. It offers comprehensive services, including education through the Woodside Learning Center, behavioral health care, and vocational training, all to support rehabilitation and reduce recidivism.⁸

Rancho Cielo Youth Campus

- Location: Salinas, CA
- Overview: Rancho Cielo is a community-based program targeting at-risk youth aged 16–24. It provides vocational training in culinary arts, construction, and other trades, as well as academic education and life skills development. The program has been effective in reducing recidivism and promoting employment among graduates.⁹

⁶ <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/facility-locator/conservation-camps/pine-grove-camp/>

⁷ https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/news/2021/06/04/valley-state-prison-youthful-offenders-graduate-from-junior-mentor-leadership-program/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁸ <https://www.sf.gov/information--juvenile-justice-center-juvenile-hall-secure-youth-treatment-facility>

⁹ <https://time.com/3992790/california-rancho-cielo-story/>

The Last Mile

- Location: Multiple facilities across California
- Overview: The Last Mile is a nonprofit organization offering technology education and training to incarcerated individuals, including young adults. Programs cover web development, software engineering, and audio/video production to equip participants with marketable skills for post-release employment.

Youth Offender Parole Hearings

- Administered by: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)
- Overview: Under California law, individuals who committed crimes before age 26 are eligible for youth offender parole hearings. This policy acknowledges the potential for growth and rehabilitation in young adults, offering them a chance for early parole consideration based on demonstrated maturity and reform.

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

- Location: Bay Area, CA
- Overview: FLY is a nonprofit organization serving youth aged 11–25 who are involved in the juvenile justice system. It offers legal education, mentoring, and leadership programs designed to prevent recidivism and promote positive life choice.¹⁰

Adult Reentry Grant Program

- Location: Various counties, including Alameda County
- Overview: This program supports young men aged 18–25 transitioning from incarceration back into the community. It provides services such as housing assistance, employment support, and counseling, aiming to facilitate successful reintegration and reduce the likelihood of reoffending.¹¹

¹⁰ <https://flyprogram.org/about/>

¹¹ https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_argrant/

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Disclaimer

The San Mateo County Civil Grand Jury reports do not identify the individuals interviewed. Pursuant to California Penal Code §929, this report does not contain the name of any person or facts that lead to the identity of any person who provided information to the Grand Jury.