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EXPERT AFFIDAVIT OF STEPHANIE TABASHNECK, PSY.D.

I, Dr. Stephanie Tabashneck, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief and that I hold the opinions set forth in this report to a reasonable degree of professional certainty:

1. My name is Dr. Stephanie Tabashneck and I am a forensic psychologist. I am licensed as a psychologist in Massachusetts, North Carolina, and New Hampshire. I have a private practice in Newton, MA where I perform forensic evaluations in adult court, juvenile court, and family court.
2. I am a senior fellow in Law and Applied Neuroscience at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Harvard Law School.
3. I received a bachelor's degree from Michigan State University, a doctoral degree from the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology, and a law degree from Northeastern University School of Law. I completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the Center of Excellence for Children, Families, and the Law in Boston, MA. I hold an advanced certificate in child and family forensics.
4. I am the Founding Director of the CLBB NeuroLaw Library at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Harvard Law School and Massachusetts General Hospital. I am president-elect of the Massachusetts chapter of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. I serve as a clinical case consultant at Federal Judicial Center conferences on science informed decision-making at Harvard Law School.
5. I am regularly invited to present regionally and nationally on psycholegal issues, including neuroscience topics, most recently at the Massachusetts Juvenile Court Judges Annual Conference (Gloucester, MA), Federal District Court, Northern District of California (San Francisco, CA), the Alaska State Judges conference (Anchorage, AK), the American Psychiatric Association national conference (New York, NY), the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts national conferences (Toronto, ON, Washington, D.C.), the American Bar Association national family law conference (Beaver Creek, Colorado) the Massachusetts Bar Association family law conference

(Chatham, MA), and the New York Office of Attorneys for Children statewide conference (Albany, NY).

6. Based on my training and professional experience, I have an understanding of neuroscience, brain development, and criminal trajectories.
7. A current copy of my Curriculum Vitae is attached as Exhibit “A”.
8. I have never communicated with the defendant or any individuals involved with this case. Any statements that I make are based on the current scientific literature and are not specific recommendations regarding the defendant.
9. Young adults ages 18 – 25 represent 10 percent of the United States population and 19 percent of persons entering prison each year, 23 percent of those on probation, and 40 percent of those arrested for robbery and homicide.¹
10. The brain undergoes radical changes throughout childhood and into early adulthood.² Research has demonstrated that personality is not firmly established in adolescence. The 20’s are a period of significant change and evolution of many personality traits, including an increase in conscientiousness, self-discipline, and emotional stability.³
11. By virtue of their stage of brain development, adolescents and young adults are at heightened risk of poor decision-making.⁴
12. Many of the factors associated with the developmental immaturity of adolescence and young adulthood, including impulsivity, risk-taking, emotional reactivity, and poor

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014,” Release date: June 2015; Bonczar, T. P. (1997). *Characteristics of adults on probation, 1995*. US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Chester, L (2021). *A Roadmap to Reform: Key Elements of Specialized Correctional Units for Emerging Adults. Emerging Adult Justice Learning Community, Justice Lab at Columbia University*; Sussman, M (2021). *A Roadmap to Reform: Key Elements of Specialized Probation for Emerging Adults. Emerging Adult Justice Learning Community, Justice Lab at Columbia University*.

² Casey, B. J., Jones, R. M., & Somerville, L. H. (2011). Braking and accelerating of the adolescent brain. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 21(1), 21-33; Statsenko, et al., Brain Morphometry and Cognitive Performance in Normal Brain Aging: Age- and Sex-Related Structural and Functional Changes. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience* 13, 1-32.

³ A. O. Cohen, et al., When Is an Adolescent an Adult? Assessing Cognitive Control in Emotional and Nonemotional Contexts, 27 *Psychol Sci* (2016).; Roberts, B. W., & Mroczek, D. (2008). Personality trait change in adulthood. *Current directions in psychological science*, 17(1), 31-35; Roberts, B. W., Walton, K. E., & Viechtbauer, W. (2006). Patterns of mean-level change in personality traits across the life course: a meta-analysis of longitudinal studies. *Psychological bulletin*, 132(1), 1; Roberts, B. W., & Wood, D. (2006). Personality Development in the Context of the Neo-Socioanalytic Model of Personality; Bleidorn, W., Schwaba, T., Zheng, A., Hopwood, C. J., Sosa, S. S., Roberts, B. W., & Briley, D. A. (2022). Personality stability and change: A meta-analysis of longitudinal studies. *Psychological bulletin*, 148(7-8), 588.

⁴ Icenogle, G., & Cauffman, E. (2021). Adolescent decision making: A decade in review. *Journal of research on adolescence*, 31(4), 1006-1022.

judgment are in flux during adolescence and young adulthood, in part due to evolving brain development.⁵

13. Brain development does not finish when adolescents turn 18 but instead continues into young adulthood.⁶ Research shows that in several ways, young adults ages 18 to 25 are more similar to adolescents than to middle or older adults in terms of their brain development, emotional regulation, and psychosocial functioning.⁷ This includes underdevelopment of the brain regions of the limbic system and the prefrontal cortex.⁸
14. The limbic system is composed of the amygdala, hippocampus, and the hypothalamus and is associated with reward seeking, pleasure seeking, and sensitivity to emotional content.⁹
15. Prefrontal cortex maturation is related to executive functions including self-control, complex decision making, and considering future consequences of current behavior.¹⁰
16. As compared to the prefrontal cortex, the limbic system develops earlier and more rapidly. The prefrontal cortex is the last region of the brain to develop, and research shows that the prefrontal cortex is still developing into the mid-twenties.¹¹
17. Due to an underdeveloped prefrontal cortex, adolescents and young adults are likely to struggle more so than adults when thinking through and appropriately attending to long-term consequences, prediction of potential negative outcomes, and understanding the consequences of their decisions.¹²

⁵ “It is well established that the brain undergoes a “rewiring” process that is not complete until approximately 25 years of age.” “The rewiring is accomplished by dendritic pruning and myelination. Dendritic pruning eradicates unused synapses and is generally considered a beneficial process, whereas myelination increases the speed of impulse conduction across the brain’s region-specific neurocircuitry. The myelination also optimizes the communication of information throughout the CNS and augments the speed of information processing.” Arain, M., Haque, M., Johal, L., Mathur, P., Nel, W., Rais, A., Sandhu R., & Sharma, S. (2013). Maturation of the adolescent brain. *Neuropsychiatric disease and treatment*, 9, 449; Ogilvie, J. M., Shum, D. H., & Stewart, A. (2020). Executive functions in late adolescence and early adulthood and their relationship with risk-taking behavior. *Developmental neuropsychology*, 45(7-8), 446-468.

⁶ Ferguson, H. J., Brunson, V. E., & Bradford, E. E. (2021). The developmental trajectories of executive function from adolescence to old age. *Scientific reports*, 11(1), 1382.

⁷ Casey, B. J., Taylor-Thompson, K., Rubien-Thomas, E., Robbins, M., & Baskin-Sommers, A. (2020). Healthy Development as a Human Right: Insights from Developmental Neuroscience for Youth Justice. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-lawsocsci-101317-031101>

⁸ Diekema, D. S. (2020). Adolescent brain development and medical decision-making. *Pediatrics*, 146(Supplement_1), S18-S24.

⁹ Kringelbach, M. L. (2022). Limbic cortex: the functional neuroanatomy of emotion and hedonic processing. In *Neuroscience in the 21st Century: From Basic to Clinical* (pp. 1779-1811). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

¹⁰ Friedman, N. P., & Robbins, T. W. (2022). The role of prefrontal cortex in cognitive control and executive function. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 47(1), 72-89.

¹¹ Allen, V. (2020). An introduction to brain maturation. In *Supporting Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties in School* (pp. 13-21). Routledge.

¹² Arain, M., Haque, M., Johal, L., Mathur, P., Nel, W., Rais, A., Sandhu, R., & Sharma, S. (2013). Maturation of the adolescent brain. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, 9, 449–461; Dixon, M. L., & Dweck, C. S. (2022). The amygdala and the prefrontal cortex: The co-construction of intelligent decision-making. *Psychological Review*, 129(6), 1414.

18. The developmental imbalance between the prefrontal cortex and limbic system leads to a favoring of emotion and incentive-based decision-making over logical and rational decision-making.¹³
19. Therefore, adolescents and young adults experience a hypersensitivity to emotional content while they are simultaneously deprived of the deliberative problem-solving that comes with older adulthood.¹⁴ This renders them vulnerable – due to their developmental stage – to emotionally driven decisions, impulsive behavior, and poor judgment.¹⁵
20. Adolescents and young adults are especially vulnerable to poor decision making in “hot cognition” contexts, which are characterized by high arousal and intense emotion.¹⁶ In contrast, in “cold cognition” contexts, when given time to deliberate and think through problems, adolescents and young adults are generally able to make rational decisions and display less impaired judgment.¹⁷
21. Young adults are like adolescents in that they perform worse than older adults under a condition of potential threat and in negative emotional states such as sadness, anger, or stress.¹⁸ Young adults, like adolescents, show greater activity in their limbic cortical circuitry and less activity in prefrontal cortical control circuitry than adults.¹⁹

¹³ Scherf, K. S., Smyth, J. M., & Delgado, M. R. (2013). The amygdala: An agent of change in adolescent neural networks. *Hormones and Behavior*, 64(2). doi: 10.1016/j.yhbeh.2013.05.011; Cerniglia, L., & Di Pomponio, I. (2024). Decoding Adolescent Decision Making: Neurocognitive Processes, Risk Perception, and the Influence of Peers. *Adolescents*, 4(2), 222-225.

¹⁴ Silvers, J. A. (2022). Adolescence as a pivotal period for emotion regulation development. *Current opinion in psychology*, 44, 258-263.

¹⁵ “This account is consistent with a growing body of work on structural and functional changes in the prefrontal cortex, which plays a substantial role in self-regulation, and in the maturation of neural connections between the prefrontal cortex and the limbic system, which permits the better coordination of emotion and cognition. These changes permit the individual to put the brakes on impulsive sensation-seeking behavior and to resist the influence of peers, which, together, should diminish risk-taking.” Steinberg, L. (2008). A social neuroscience perspective on adolescent risk-taking. *Developmental Review*, 28(1); Weinrabe, A., & Hickie, I. B. (2021). A multidisciplinary approach to evaluate the impact of emotional dysregulation on adolescent decision making. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 8(1), 1-11.

¹⁶ Johnson, S. B., Blum, R. W., & Giedd, J. N. (2009). Adolescent maturity and the brain: the promise and pitfalls of neuroscience research in adolescent health policy. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 45(3); Timmer, A., Antonaccio, O., & French, M. T. (2021). Hot or cool processing? Adolescent decision-making and delinquency. *Justice Quarterly*, 38(6), 961-994.

¹⁷ Nemeth, D. G., & Chustz, K. M. (2020). Understanding “hot and cold” executive functions in children and adolescents. In *Evaluation and treatment of neuropsychologically compromised children* (pp. 121-130). Academic Press.

¹⁸ Cohen, A. O., Breiner, K., Steinberg, L., Bonnie, R. J., Scott, E. S., Taylor-Thompson, K. A., Rudolph, M. D., Chein, J., Richeson, J. A., Heller, A. S., Silverman, M. R., Dellarco, D. V., Fair, D. A., Galván, A., & Casey, B. J. (2016). When Is an Adolescent an Adult? Assessing Cognitive Control in Emotional and Nonemotional Contexts. *Psychological Science*, 27(4), 549–562; Kray, J., Ritter, H., & Mueller, L. (2020). The interplay between cognitive control and emotional processing in children and adolescents. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 193, 104795.

¹⁹ Cohen, A. O., Bonnie, R. J., Taylor-Thompson, K., & Casey, B. J. (2016). *When does a juvenile become an adult? Implications for law and policy*. <https://www.templelawreview.org/lawreview/assets/uploads/2016/08/Cohen-et-al-88-Temp.-L.-Rev.-769.pdf>; Loureiro, R. J. (2020). Decision making in adolescents: a multifaceted construct. *Journal of Human Growth and Development*, 30(2), 160-163.

22. For young adults that experience early life adversity or trauma, there can be a distinct impact on the brain. Exposure to threat in particular can delay brain development in the area of future detection of threat, the extent to which one learns from emotional information, and effective management of emotional regulation.²⁰ In essence, trauma can extend brain development in several brain regions which can further contribute to impaired decision making and maladaptive behaviors in late adolescence and early adulthood.²¹
23. Yet as adolescents age into adulthood and their brains continue to develop, they tend to make better decisions.²² Even youth who are chronically involved in the criminal justice system and/or commit violent acts are likely to self-desist from crime as they enter into adulthood, with or without punitive interventions.²³
24. With the right supports, young adults are remarkably resilient and their developing brains are optimized for positive learning through positive interventions and rehabilitation.²⁴ This is especially the case when late adolescents and young adults are provided coping strategies and emotional regulation tools, given opportunities to build on their strengths, when personal responsibility is fostered, when goals are set for the future, there is exposure to non-criminally involved peers, and they are provided opportunities to experience a sense of meaning in their lives.²⁵
25. Notably, in young adulthood, prison can uniquely impede positive social and emotional development, and the ability to be a functioning member of society post-incarceration.²⁶ This is in part because late adolescents and young adults – neurobiologically – are impacted by their social environment in a way that those in their late twenties onward are not. Justice system involvement, including incarceration, is a strong predictor that a young adult will experience unemployment, have low earnings, become dependent on welfare, or have substance use issues.²⁷

²⁰ McLaughlin, K. A., Colich, N. L., Rodman, A. M., & Weissman, D. G. (2020). Mechanisms linking childhood trauma exposure and psychopathology: a transdiagnostic model of risk and resilience. *BMC medicine*, 18(1), 1-11.

²¹ Mirman, A., Bick, A. S., Kalla, C., Canetti, L., Segman, R., Dan, R., ... & Bonne, O. (2021). The imprint of childhood adversity on emotional processing in high functioning young adults. *Human Brain Mapping*, 42(3), 615-625.

²² Ciranka, S., & van den Bos, W. (2021). Adolescent risk-taking in the context of exploration and social influence. *Developmental Review*, 61, 100979.

²³ Appleton, S. F., Barch, D. M., & Schaefer, A. M. (2018). The developing brain: New directions in science, policy, and law. *Washington University Journal of Law and Policy*, 57; Copp, J. E., Giordano, P. C., Longmore, M. A., & Manning, W. D. (2020). *Desistance from crime during the transition to adulthood: The influence of parents, peers, and shifts in identity*. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 57(3), 294-332.

²⁴ Boisvert, D. L. (2021). Biosocial factors and their influence on desistance. *Desistance From Crime*, 41.

²⁵ A. O. Cohen, et al., When Is an Adolescent an Adult? Assessing Cognitive Control in Emotional and Nonemotional Contexts, 27 *Psychol Sci* (2016).

²⁶ Wright, S., Hulley, S., & Crewe, B. (2021). The pains of life imprisonment during late adolescence and emerging adulthood. In *The Palgrave international handbook of youth imprisonment* (pp. 479-501). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

²⁷ Davis, M., Sheidow, A. J., & McCart, M. R. (2015). Reducing recidivism and symptoms in emerging adults with serious mental health conditions and justice system involvement. *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services &*

26. Research has shown that young adults in adult prisons are also more likely to experience multiple forms of victimization including physical assaults, sexual assaults, and emotional abuse than older inmates.²⁸
27. Incarceration specifically has been shown to adversely affect psychosocial development and delay psychosocial maturity.²⁹ This is in part because prisons provide young adults with less opportunities for rehabilitation and educational resources.³⁰ Additionally, young adults in prison are exposed to a peer network exclusively composed of criminals which is of particular concern for young adults reentering society as peer influence affects younger adults in a way it does not affect older adults.³¹

Respectfully Submitted

Stephanie Tabashneck, Psy.D., J.D

Date: May 27, 2024

Research, 42(2), 172–190; Harding, D. J., & Harris, H. M. (2020). After prison: Navigating adulthood in the shadow of the justice system. Russell Sage Foundation.

²⁸ Listwan, S. J., Daigle, L. E., Hartman, J. L., & Guastafarro, W. P. (2014). Poly-Victimization Risk in Prison: The Influence of Individual and Institutional Factors. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 29(13), 2458–2481; Ahlin, E. M. (2021). Risk factors of sexual assault and victimization among youth in custody. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 36(3-4), NP2164-2187NP.

²⁹ Kurlychek, M. C., Kijowski, M. C., & Gagnon, A. M. (2024). The long-term consequences of imprisoning our youth: The lasting impact of time spent in adult jails and prisons. *Social Problems*, 71(1), 157-179.

³⁰ Dmitrieva, J., Monahan, K. C., Cauffman, E., & Steinberg, L. (2012). Arrested development: the effects of incarceration on the development of psychosocial maturity. *Development and Psychopathology*, 24(3), 1073–1090.

³¹ Farrington, D. P., Loeber, R., & Howell, J. C. (2012). Young adult offenders. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 11(4), 729–750; Damm, A. P., & Gorinas, C. (2020). Prison as a criminal school: Peer effects and criminal learning behind bars. *The Journal of Law and Economics*, 63(1), 149-180.

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EDUCATION

Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology (William James College) Boston, MA
Doctor of Psychology, Clinical Psychology, APA Accredited 2008 – 2013

Northeastern University School of Law Boston, MA
Juris Doctor 2015 – 2018
Activities: Northeastern University Law Review (Staff Member)

Michigan State University East Lansing, MI
Bachelor of Arts, *with honors*, Social Relations & Policy, James Madison College of Public Affairs 2004 – 2008
Bachelor of Arts, *with honors*, Psychology, College of Social Sciences 2004 – 2008

PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE

North Carolina, Licensed Psychologist, #4683 2014 – Present
Massachusetts, Licensed Psychologist, #10142 2015 – Present
Massachusetts, Attorney, #704169 2018 – Present
New Hampshire, Licensed Psychologist, #1454 2019 – Present

EMPLOYMENT

Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, MA 2023 – Present
Center for Law, Brain and Behavior
Director, CLBB NeuroLaw Library

Founding director of the first Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard-affiliated neurolaw library. The CLBB NeuroLaw Library provides AI-mediated resources and training for judges, attorneys, legislators, policy analysts, advocates, people who are incarcerated, students, and academics in four core areas: juvenile and emerging adult justice, the neuroscience of trauma, sentencing reform, and the aging brain. The first phase of the project focuses on juvenile and emerging adult justice.

Harvard Medical School/Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 2021 – Present
Center for Law, Brain and Behavior
Petrie-Flom Center for Health Law Policy, Biotechnology and Bioethics
Senior Fellow in Law and Applied Neuroscience
Publishing on psycholegal issues of psychology, neuroscience, and law. Organizing educational programming on juvenile justice, substance use disorders, neuroscience, and the intersection of science and the law.

Forensic Psychology Practice, Boston, MA 2014 – Present
Licensed Psychologist

Conduct forensic mental health evaluations, including criminal forensic evaluations, psychological assessments, risk assessments, substance use evaluations, parole evaluations, delinquency evaluations, criminal responsibility evaluations, and competency to stand trial evaluations. Provide expert witness testimony. Perform ethics consultations. Invited to present regionally and nationally on psychology and law topics, including at events organized by the American Bar Association, the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, the American Psychiatric Association, the New York Office of Attorneys for Children, the Massachusetts Trial Courts, and the Federal Judicial Center. Board memberships include the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts and Massachusetts Chapter and MASOC. Past council member of the American Bar Association Family Law Section. Translational Science Consultant to the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Law School.

Norfolk County Juvenile Court Clinic, Dedham, MA 2017 – 2018
Court Clinician, Part Time

Conducted court-ordered evaluations of children and families before the juvenile court for Child Requiring Assistance (CRA) petitions, delinquency, and competence to stand trial, as well as emergency substance use evaluations.

FMRT (Law Enforcement Assessment), Wilmington, NC 2014 – 2015
Licensed Psychologist

Performed psychological evaluations of law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice personnel, including pre-employment evaluations, fitness for duty evaluations, and crisis counseling.

Center of Excellence for Children, Families and the Law, Boston, MA 2013 – 2014
Postdoctoral Fellow

Completed high-conflict custody evaluations with deposition and court testimony. Supervised and trained by Robin Deutsch, Ph.D., and the Hon. Christina Harms (ret.), who provided feedback on all court-ordered evaluations, depositions, and court testimony. Coordinated Boston-area pilot program for homeless children and parents.

PRESENTATIONS AND TRAINING

Tabashneck, S (2024, August). Flying high: Alcohol, drugs, and family court. Presentation at the Colorado Bar Association Continuing Legal Education. Denver, CO.

Reid, L. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2024, August). The CLBB NeuroLaw Library: Furthering justice reform through accessible neuroscience. Presentation at the Sentencing Project Second Look Network. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S (2024, August). Navigating the Teenage Mind: Neuroscience, Youth, and Substance Use. Keynote at Minnesota Association of Family and Conciliation Courts Annual conference. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Tabashneck, S. (2024, June). The CLBB NeuroLaw Library. Presentation at the Sentencing Project All-State Meeting. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S (2024, June). Families Experiencing Violence and Substance Use Disorders. Presentation at the Ohio Court Appointed Special Advocate. Virtual

Blake, A., Deutsch, R., Kinscherff, Robert, & **Tabashneck, S.** (2024, June) Should children participate in family law processes? Let's consider the Brain. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Boston, MA.

Sandman, K., **Tabashneck, S.**, Flanders, A., & Baldner, D. (2024, June). Parenting and substance use disorder: reflections on family treatment court. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Boston, MA.

Tabashneck, S. & Paymer, S. (2024, June). Substance use, parenting plans, and drug and alcohol monitoring. Presentation at the Massachusetts Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2024, June). Cannabis and substance use: Treatment options and applying science in the courtroom. Presentation at the Flaschner Judicial Institute & Center for Law, Brain and Behavior. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Endicott House. Dedham, MA.

Tabashneck, S (2024, May). The science of addiction: How substance use impacts parenting. Presentation at the American Bar Association Family Law Section. Boston, MA.

Tabashneck, S (2024, April). The science of addiction: How substance use impacts parenting. Presentation at the Juvenile Court Judges Annual Conference. Massachusetts Trial Courts. Gloucester, MA.

Hurd, Y. & Tabashneck, S (2024, April). Neuroscience and cannabis: Implications for law and policy. Presentation at the Petrie-Flom Center at Harvard Law School and Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Massachusetts General Hospital. Virtual.

Mash, D., Guckel, M., Marks, M. & Tabashneck, S. (2024, March). New ideas for substance use condition treatment: Could psychedelics help? Presentation at the Petrie-Flom Center at Harvard Law School and Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Massachusetts General Hospital. Virtual.

Newman-Polk, L. & **Tabashneck, S** (2023, December). Aligning criminal law practice with addiction science. Presentation at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Harvard Medical School & Petrie-Flom Center at Harvard Law School. Virtual.

Tabashneck S. (2023, December). Drugs, alcohol, and family court: Crafting-science-based solutions and setting realistic expectations for families. Massachusetts Council on Family Mediation. Virtual.

Drozd, L. & **Tabashneck S.** (2023, November). Safety and access: Balancing best interests in families with substance use disorder. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Virtual.

Tabashneck S. (2023, September). Substance use and the impact of addiction on parenting. Plenary at the Ontario Court of Justice Annual Family Law Seminar. Association of Ontario Judges. Niagara, Ontario.

Tabashneck S. (2023, May). Substance use disorders, parenting, and family court. Judicial Institute. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Los Angeles, CA.

Tabashneck S. (2023, May). Substance use and supervised parenting time: Managing complicated cases involving substance use. Plenary at the Supervised Visitation Network. Los Angeles, CA.

Tabashneck S. (2023, May). The neuroscience of adolescence and emerging adulthood: How is the teenage and young adult brain different from the adult brain, and why does it matter? Plenary at the Flaschner Judicial Institute/Center for Law, Brain, and Behavior/Harvard Medical School.

Tabashneck S. (2023, May). Assessment and management of risk of harm to self and others, the role of substance use, managing intoxicated presentations to treatment, and understanding and filing a section 35. Presentation at William James College. Virtual.

Tabashneck S., Sandman, K., & Wynder, J. (2023, April). Substance misuse. Plenary at the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court Family Annual Court Judicial Conference. Gloucester, MA.

Hurd, Y. & **Tabashneck S.** (2023, April). Neuroscience and cannabis: Implications for law and policy. Presentation at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior/Harvard Medical School & Petrie-Flom Center/Harvard Law School. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2023, January). Substance misuse. Advanced child custody training. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. & Fidnick, L. (2022, November). Neuroscience and family courts. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Las Vegas, NV.

Tabashneck, S. (2022, November). Advanced guardian ad litem training. Plenary at the Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education. Boston, MA. Virtual.

Somerville, L. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2022, October). Life Sentences for children?: The neuroscientific basis for limitations on harsh sentencing. Presentation at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior. Harvard Medical School. Cambridge, MA. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2022, August). Ethics hot topics. Presentation at the American Psychological Association Annual Conference. Minneapolis, MN.

Tabashneck, S. (2022, August). Substance use, parenting, and the courts. Plenary at the Missouri Bar Association. Branson, MO. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2022, September). Substance use and family court litigation. Plenary at the Utah State Judges Conference. Salt Lake City, UT. Virtual

Tabashneck, S. (2022, September). Drugs, alcohol, and family court: Science-informed responses to allegations of substance misuse. Plenary at the Florida Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Orlando, FL.

Tabashneck, S. & Soilson, J. (2022, May), Substance use and family court litigation. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts Annual Conference. Chicago, IL.

Tabashneck, S. (2022, April). Substance use, addiction, and the courts. Plenary at the Alaska Magistrate Judges Conference. Anchorage, AK.

Hurd, Y. & **Tabashneck S.** (2022, April). Neuroscience and cannabis: Implications for law and policy. Presentation at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior/Harvard Medical School & Petrie-Flom Center/Harvard Law School. Virtual.

Newman-Polk, L., Walley, A., & **Tabashneck, S.** (2022, March). The criminalization of addiction: Law, medicine, and future directions. Presentation at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Harvard Medical School & Petrie-Flom Center at Harvard Law School. Virtual.

Paymer, S. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2022, March). Substance use, parenting plans, and family court. Presentation at the Massachusetts Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Virtual.

Crawford, B., Schiff, D., & **Tabashneck, S.** (2022, February). Families, substance use disorder, and the courts: Is compassion consistent with accountability? Presentation at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Harvard Medical School. Virtual.

Paymer, S. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2022, February). Drug testing and family court. Presentation at the Massachusetts Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Virtual.

Blitzman, J., Chester L., & **Tabashneck, S.** (2022, February). Neuroscience and criminal law: The post-Jones landscape for late adolescents and emerging adults. Presentation at the Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Harvard Medical School. Virtual.

Paymer, S. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2022, January). Alcohol testing and family court. Presentation at the Massachusetts Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2021, December). Substance use, misuse, and abuse: Contemporary challenges for family court. Keynote at the Kids First Center's Professional Annual Conference. Virtual.

Adams, K., **Tabashneck, S.**, & Beck, C. (2021, November). Alcohol Use Disorder. National Council for Family and Juvenile Court Judges. Webinar.

Tabashneck, S. & Soilson, J. (2021, November). Substance use and parenting: Best practices for family court practitioners. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts Annual Conference. Cincinnati., OH.

Levitt, M., **Tabashneck, S.**, & Ritter, T. (2021, October). Introductory Training for Category E & Category F GALs. Panel at MCLE. Virtual

Tabashneck, S. & Soilson, J. (2021, September). Flying high: Substance misuse, parenting, and family court. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts and American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2021, September). High conflict divorce and child custody. Presentation at the APA Consortium, William James College. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2021, August), Navigating the opioid problem in child welfare cases: Practical tips for social workers, GALs, parent counsel, and judges. Presentation at the Hawaii Annual Child Welfare Law. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2021, August). Section 35, assessment and management of risk in cases involving substance use. Presentation at the APA Consortium, William James College. Virtual.

Gonzalez, R., **Tabashneck, S.**, Jones, A., & Garber, B. (2021, June). Substance misuse and family court: Responding to critical family issues. Institute at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Virtual.

Judge, A. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2021, June). Navigating the opioid crisis in family court: Practical tips for attorneys and judges. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Virtual.

Klovee, R., Soilson, J., & **Tabashneck, S.** (2021, June). Drugs, drama and divorce: Substance use, parenting, and family court. Annual Family Law Conference. Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2021, May). Science-infused responses to cases with substance use dynamics. Presentation at the Massachusetts Collaborative Law Center. Virtual.

Novitch, N., **Tabashneck, S.**, & Pelusi, T. (2021, April). Sexts, texts, and tweets: The use and misuse of social media and electronic information in family law disputes. Panel at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts - Massachusetts Annual conference. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2021, January) Addiction, neuroscience, and the court. Presentation at United States District Court, Northern District of California. Webinar.

Tabashneck, S. (2020, November). Trauma informed family court: Strategies for working with juveniles & families. Presentation at conference New Hampshire Judicial Counsel and Warren B. Rudman Center, Concord, NH, Webinar.

Greenwald O'Brien, J. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2020, October). Interviewing for the Category E & F GAL. Presentation at MCLE Introductory Training for Category E & Category F GALs. Virtual.

Tabashneck, S. (2020, October). The opioid epidemic and family courts. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts – Ontario Chapter, Toronto, Canada, Webinar.

Tabashneck, S. (2020, July). The opioid epidemic and family courts. Presentation for the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, Webinar.

Tabashneck, S. (2020, January). High conflict divorce and child custody. Presentation at the APA Consortium, William James College, Newton, MA.

Tabashneck, S. (2019, October). Substance Use Disorders and the science of addiction. Presentation at the Alaska Judicial Conference, Anchorage, AK.

Tabashneck, S. & Judge, A. (2019, October). Trauma informed legal advocacy: Representing clients affected by trauma. Presentation at Northeastern University School of Law, Boston, MA.

Kelley, E., **Tabashneck, S.**, Johnson J., Drogin, E., & Dlugacz, H. (2019, October). The intersection of the criminal justice system and people with mental disabilities: Are we all speaking in different tongues? Panel at the American Psychiatric Association Mental Health Services Conference, New York, NY.

Tabashneck, S. (2019, June). The opioid epidemic and family courts. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts –Annual Conference, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Tabashneck, S. (2019, April). Mental health issues that impact parenting. Seminar at the State of New York Office of Attorneys for Children, New York.

Tabashneck, S. & Green, J. (2019, April). Sexual misconduct on campus: Title IX, due process, and case law. Presentation at the MASOC/MATSA Joint Conference, Marlborough, MA.

Carey, P. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2019, January). Trauma and substance use disorders: Implications for family court. Presentation at the Massachusetts Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, Worcester, MA.

Tabashneck, S. (2019, January). The neurobiology of substance use disorders, parenting, and child custody litigation. Presentation at the Cape and Islands Regional Domestic Violence Council, Barnstable, MA.

Tabashneck, S. (2018, November). Psychological impact of opioid addiction on the family. Seminar at the State of New York Office of Attorneys for Children, New York.

Tabashneck, S. (2018, November). A pathway for litigation and resolution in matters involving addiction. Panel at the Massachusetts Bar Association Annual Family Law Conference, Chatham, MA.

Tabashneck, S. & Duffly, F. (2018, June). The opioid crisis, parental addiction, and the courts. Presentation at the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, Washington, D.C.

Tabashneck, S. (2018, April). Sex offender policy at home and abroad. Presentation at the MASOC/MATSA Joint Conference, Marlborough, MA.

Harris, L., **Tabashneck, S.**, Barney, T., Crabtree, R., & DiMeglio, C. (2018, April). Effective advocacy: Navigating client relationships with an understanding of mental health. Panel at Northeastern University School of Law, Boston, MA.

Tabashneck, S. & Kinscherff, R. (2018, March). Strategies for working with individuals with mental illness, Presentation for the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office and Committee for Public Counsel Services, Boston, MA.

Edersheim, J., Kinscherff, R., & **Tabashneck, S.** (2018, November). Grand rounds for judges: Mental health issues in criminal cases. Presentation for Flaschner Judicial Institute and the Judicial Institute at the Judicial Institute in Worcester, MA.

Kinscherff, R. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2018, January – March). *Certificate Course in Mental Health and Juvenile Justice*, William James College, Newton, MA.

Tabashneck, S. (2018, January). *Law, Mental Health, and Professional Ethics*, Invited Lecturer, Boston Vet Center, Boston, MA

Tabashneck, S., Lehrmann, D., & Brandt, J. (2017, October). Judiciary bias inside and outside the courtroom. Panel at the American Bar Association Family Law Section Fall Conference, Beaver Creek, CO.

Tabashneck, S. (2017, November). *Psychological Assessment*, Invited Lecturer Lynn Community Health Center, Lynn, MA.

Kinscherff, R. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2017, July). Structured clinical decision making: Implications for practice. Presentation at Federal Judicial Center Conference, Tailoring Justice: Science-informed decision making, Harvard Law School, Boston, MA.

Kinscherff, R. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2017, March – April). *Certificate Course in Mental Health and Juvenile Justice*, William James College, Newton, MA.

Tabashneck, S. (2016, 2017). *Art for Educators* (Instructor: Deborah Baldizar), Invited Guest Lecturer, Lasell College, Newton, MA.

Tabashneck, S. (2017, 2018). *Law and Mental Health* (Instructor: Robert Kinscherff), Invited Guest Lecturer, William James College, Newton, MA.

Tabashneck, S. (2016, 2017). *Child and Family Forensics* (Instructor: Robert Kinscherff), Invited Guest Lecturer, William James College, Newton, MA.

Tabashneck, S. (2015, June; 2015, May). Bolstering child resilience in divorce, Presentation at New Hanover Family Court, Wilmington, MA.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

<i>Law and Mental Health</i> , William James College, Co-instructor Robert Kinscherff	Spring 2022, Spring 2023
<i>Children, Families, and the Law</i> , William James College, Co-instructor Robert Kinscherff	Fall 2022, Fall 2023
<i>Ecology of Child Behavioral Health</i> , William James College, Co-instructor Robert Kinscherff	Summer 2022

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

<i>Translational Science Consultant</i> , Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at MGH/Harvard	2020 – Present
<i>Research Consultant</i> , Justice Resource Institute/William James College	2016
<i>Research Consultant</i> , National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice	2015

PUBLICATIONS

Tabashneck, S. Drozd, L., & Soilson, J. Substance use and alternative dispute resolution. Salem, P. & Olson, K. *The family dispute resolution handbook*. Oxford, UK: University Press.

Tabashneck, S., Crawford, B., & Kinscherff, R. Decision-making in contested divorce and child custody cases. Cambridge, U.K: Cambridge University Press.

Insel C., **Tabashneck, S.,** Shen, F.X., Edersheim, J.G., & Kinscherff, R.T. (2022). White Paper on the Science of Late Adolescence: A Guide for Judges, Attorneys, and Policy Makers. Center for Law, Brain, & Behavior.

Tabashneck, S. (Ed) (2021). *Substance use and parenting: Best practices for family court practitioners*. Boston: Massachusetts Chapter of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts.

Adam, K., & **Tabashneck, S.** (2021). Alcohol Use Disorder bench card. National Council for Family and Juvenile Court Judges.

Tabashneck, S. (2021). Parental substance use disorder and child development. Tabashneck, S. (Ed). *Substance use and parenting: Best practices for family court practitioners*. Boston: Massachusetts Chapter of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts.

Potee, R. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2021). Medication-assisted treatment. Tabashneck, S. (Ed). *Substance use and parenting: Best practices for family court practitioners*. Boston: Massachusetts Chapter of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts.

Douglas, J. & **Tabashneck, S.** (2021). Supervised visitation for substance misusing parents. Tabashneck, S. (Ed). *Substance use and parenting: Best practices for family court practitioners*. Boston: Massachusetts Chapter of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts.

Tabashneck, S., & Judge, A. M. (2021). Evaluating LGBT individuals who have committed sexual offenses. Saleh, F., Bradford, J., & Brodsky D. (Eds). *Sex offenders: Identification, risk assessment, treatment, and legal issues* (2nd ed.) Oxford University Press.

Tabashneck, S. (2019). Family drug courts: Combatting the opioid epidemic. *Family Law Quarterly*, 52(1), 183-202.

Tabashneck, S. (2018). “Raise the Age” legislation: Developmentally tailored justice. American Bar Association. *Criminal Justice*, 34(4), 13-19.

Tabashneck, S. (2018). Juvenile sexual misconduct: Special considerations for youth with mental health issues and neurodevelopmental disabilities. In *Representing people with mental disabilities: A practical guide for criminal defense lawyers*. American Bar Association.

PSYCHOLOGY/POLICY TRAINING

Center of Excellence for Children, Families, and the Law (Postdoctoral Fellow)	2013 – 2014
Spring Grove State Hospital (Intern – APA Accredited)	2012 – 2013
Eleanor Rosenblum Fellowship in Advocacy and Public Policy (Fellow)	2011 – 2012
Lemuel Shattuck State Hospital (Practicum)	2011 – 2012
Boston Juvenile Court Clinic (Practicum)	2010 – 2011

LEGAL TRAINING

Kotin, Crabtree & Strong

Spring 2018

Legal Intern

Drafted hearing requests for special education matters; conducted plaintiff interviews for lawsuit against a therapeutic residential school alleging improper use of physical restraints, abuse, and neglect.

Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

Winter 2017

Legal Intern

Conducted legal research on neuroscience and social science issues, including implicit bias, the interrogation of juvenile defendants and the 'Interested Adult' rule, self-desistence, gun violence, and mass shootings.

Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Boston, MA

Spring 2017

Judicial Intern for Chief Justice Ralph D. Gants

Conducted legal research on appellate matters including juvenile justice issues, felony murder, and the detaining of undocumented immigrants.

U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts, Boston, MA

Fall 2016

Judicial Intern for Chief Justice Patti B. Saris

Researched and drafted memoranda, orders, and jury instructions, including a bench memorandum on a motion to dismiss a First Amendment challenge to a state wiretap statute.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Psychological Association, Ethics Committee

2021 – Present

Massachusetts Association of Family and Conciliation Court, President-Elect

2013 – Present

MASOC, BIPOC Fellowship Supervisor

2013 – Present

Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, Conference and Continuing Ed. Committees

2013 – Present

American Bar Association – Family Law Section, Council Member, 2016 – 2018

2016 – 2019

American Bar Association – Criminal Justice Section, Juvenile Justice Committee Member)

2017 – 2019