

Wednesday, February 15, 2023
12PM/11CT

Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation Phone Conference/Webinar Agenda



Discussion

1. Welcome and Announcements – Everyone is invited!
2. Check the listings on the website to ensure your program information is up to date and correct for the quarterly report. If you need to add or change anything, email Lyndi Bradley at lbradley2@fsu.edu
3. **March Phone Conference: March 15, 2023**
4. Questions from Directors
5. March is Developmental Disabilities Awareness Month
6. What is a fiscal sponsorship?
7. Information about Naloxone “Narcan”
8. Preliminary Discussion on Therapeutic Visitation for 2023-2024



March is Developmental Disabilities Awareness Month

FACTS ABOUT DISABILITIES

- Developmental disabilities include:
 - Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
 - Cerebral Palsy
 - Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
 - Intellectual disability
 - Learning disabilities
- About 15% of the world's population live with a disability.
- Developmental disabilities are those that an individual is born with, even if not diagnosed until later in life (Stephen's Place, 2022).

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES MONTH

The stigma that has surrounded individuals with developmental disabilities has persisted for centuries. In the early 1960s, President Kennedy utilized his position and personal experience to raise awareness for the needs of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The presidential panel laid the foundation for a more inclusive and accessible future.

The Developmental Disabilities (DD) Act of 1984 created much of the system in which we see today. The emphasis of service goals was shifted to reflect the desire for individuals to reach their full potential. Included in the DD act of 1984 was the requirement for all states and territories to have DD councils and a statewide strategic plan to address service needs. The first National Developmental Disabilities Awareness Month was proclaimed by President Reagan in 1987.

In 1990, President Bush passed landmark legislation, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA signed into law the prohibition of discrimination of individuals with disabilities in public life. The act was amended to shift focus from integration and productivity to inclusion and recognition. The most recent action with the Americans with Disabilities Act was an amendment passed in 2009.

What is Fiscal Sponsorship?

Definition

Fiscal sponsorships can be defined as a nonprofit agency or organization that manages finances and other administrative services to support and expand charitable projects. Fiscal sponsors are typically sought out by newly developed nonprofits that need help with earning money during the start-up phase.

A fiscal sponsor can have several roles. These may include receiving and administering charitable contributions on the charity's behalf and other administrative functions. Depending on the fiscal sponsor, some organizations will take on more responsibility than others. It is common for fiscal sponsors to charge an administrative fee for their services.

Why Choose Fiscal Sponsorship?

Choosing fiscal sponsorship for newly formed nonprofit organizations could be a good way to test drive the organization's ideas and gain understanding of public perception towards the organization.

Additionally, while some agencies may employ a fiscal sponsor during their start-up phase, others will maintain a relationship with their fiscal sponsor for a longer time. Using a fiscal sponsor can prove to be the right move for a new agency, especially if they need assistance with administration, fundraising, and financial support.



<https://www.councilofnonprofits.org/tools-resources/fiscal-sponsorship-nonprofits>

Resources

“Fiscal Sponsorship: A Balanced Overview” (Takagi, 2020) is an article that discusses the definition, operation, and potential advantages and draw-backs of recruiting fiscal sponsorship for a newly formed nonprofit agency.

Link to article: https://nonprofitquarterly.org/fiscal-sponsorship-a-balanced-overview/?_hsenc=p2ANqtz-8Cfsce5xKu1Oqc1ZsAyJuTc5SAdi0zd4FQlqFouqktx4Gu92Ot_lvS5oOwRnme78AWN1HXuW3WdiGFcpmCZq2MLv343Oo_4hNmsVi9G7NCZSL8dZ4&_hsmi=25388277&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=25388277

“Sample Fiscal Sponsor Agreement” is a sample copy of what a fiscal sponsor agreement would look like, created by the Colorado Trust. It includes agreements on how the fiscal sponsor will be involved with the project, as well as what they will not be involved in.

Link to article: https://www.coloradotrusted.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Fiscal_Sponsorship_Agreement_Sample.pdf

“Alternatives to Starting a Non- Profit” is an article focused on ways you can succeed outside of starting your own non- profit. These include: 1) Join an existing effort, 2) Create a special program of an existing effort, 3) Start a local chapter of a national or regional organization, 4) Maintain an unincorporated association, and 5) Find a fiscal sponsor for your organization.

Link to article: <https://www.minnesotanonprofits.org/resources-tools/starting-a-nonprofit/alternatives-to-starting-a-nonprofit>

“Can Our Group Organize” is a YouTube video by the NEO Law Group that discusses the issue of fundraising before receiving an exemption determination letter from the IRS.

Link to article: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NG7Ff7Uvsk>

“Fiscal Sponsor versus Fiscal Agency” is an article written in 2022 that includes the definition of fiscal sponsorship, their core elements, how to find a fiscal sponsor, and the definition of a fiscal agency.

Link to article: <https://charitylawyerblog.com/2022/03/07/fiscal-sponsorship-vs-fiscal-agency/>

“Additional Resources on Fiscal Sponsorship” is an article by the National Council of Nonprofits that goes through how a fiscal sponsorship works, as well as includes several resources on how to find a fiscal sponsor and learning more about fiscal sponsorship.

Link to article: <https://www.councilofnonprofits.org/tools-resources/fiscal-sponsorship-additional-resources>



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Information about Naloxone “Narcan”

What is Narcan?

“Narcan” was the original, generic name of medications that rapidly reverse opioid overdoses. In 2017 alone, over 47,600 people died from an opioid overdose (Scholl et al., 2019). A national study found that opioid overdose deaths decreased by 14 percent in states after they enacted accessible naloxone laws (McClellan et al., 2018). Now there are several different formulations and names for these medications, the most generic being naloxone (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2022). Naloxone can be safely used by emergency medical personnel, first responders, and trained individuals to prevent deaths caused by opioid overdose.



Naloxone is considered an opioid antagonist, meaning that the compounds of the medication connect to the opioid receptors while stopping and reversing its effects. One of the most significant symptoms of opioid overdose is slow or shallow breathing, naloxone restores the normal pattern of breathing once administered. Naloxone, or Narcan, is most effective towards opioid overdoses, examples of opioids include morphine, oxycodone, fentanyl, hydrocodone, codeine, and heroin (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2022).

Where can you get naloxone?

A result of the opioid epidemic was naloxone being made available to the public. In many states, including Florida, a prescription is not needed to get naloxone. Individuals experiencing a substance use disorder or those who may encounter such individuals can often access Narcan for free through various community resources or at a low cost from their local pharmacy (NEXT Distro, n.d.). **To find naloxone in your area or administration training, you can visit getnaloxonenow.org.**

How is it administered?

Naloxone has a few ways that it can be administered. The most common forms are in a nasal spray and injectable. Families with members who struggle with opioid addiction may consider having naloxone nearby in case an overdose occurs. In most states, individuals at risk or individuals who know someone at risk of an overdose can be formally trained on how to administer Narcan. Individuals can also ask their health care provider or pharmacist how to use these devices.

Nasal Spray

This pre-packaged nasal spray is FDA approved and prefilled. It requires no assembly and is administered by spraying it into one nostril while the person is laying on their back. This spray is easier for bystanders and loved ones to use because it does not require formal training to use.



Injectable

There are several brands of FDA approved Narcan injectables. Usually, the correct dose is drawn from a vial. Typically, it is injected with a needle into the muscle, vein, or under the skin. Anyone can administer a naloxone injection in case of an emergency; however, it is useful to know the proper way to administer it. Training is not required to inject an individual who is experiencing an overdose. This information can be found on the naloxone packaging, the internet, and from health care professionals.



- The Institute for Family Health offers online training to administer injectable Narcan via Zoom and will even send a free Narcan kit mailed to the individual who completes the training.
- Instructions to inject naloxone can be found online at <https://instituteo.org/naloxone-narcan-training> and <https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/naloxone/training/index.html>

(National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2022; The Institute for Family Health, n.d.)

Is Naloxone safe?

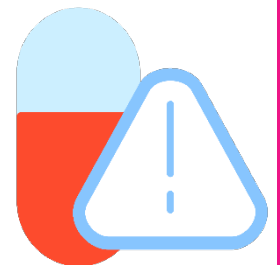
Yes. There is currently no evidence of extreme adverse reactions to naloxone (Wermeling, 2015). Administering Narcan whenever an overdose occurs can cause a person dependent on opioids to have withdrawal symptoms, while this is not life threatening it can be very uncomfortable (Buajordet et al., 2004). The risk of someone dying while experiencing an overdose is much more likely than the risk of someone having adverse reactions to naloxone (Darke et al., 2003; Osterwalder, 1996). Naloxone has no effect on a person who is not overdosing if administered to them. While Naloxone is safe, it should not be used to treat opioid use disorder (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2022).



Examples of the Importance of Naloxone:

Provided are examples of how opioid overdose can affect anyone, and the importance of naloxone in these cases.

A New Jersey middle school art teacher overdosed in front of his students on November 29th, 2022. He became distressed and then was treated by the school nurse. One of the first responding police officers immediately recognized that the teacher was experiencing symptoms of an overdose. The officer injected him with naloxone hydrochloride that he carries. The teacher quickly improved (Reilly, 2023).



A Florida elementary school teaching assistant has been arrested on heroin charges after she allegedly sold drugs to a teenager who later overdosed and died. She was

accused by a 17-year-old boy of selling fentanyl to him and his friend, who unfortunately died. Officers searched her home and found heroin and fentanyl residue (Brown, 2020). Had naloxone been administered, this young person could have possibly lived.

References

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