

FILE 2817 – July 25, 2025

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER AND PRIVATE BUSINESS OWNER VOLUNTEERING ON BEHALF OF HER PRIVATE BUSINESS AND PROMOTING HER PRIVATE BUSINESS WITHIN HER DISTRICT'S SCHOOLS

To: *Name withheld at person's request (Flagler County)*

SUMMARY:

Where a School Board Member also owns a private business, the School Board Member and/or her employees may volunteer on behalf of her business within her own District's schools; however, the School Board Member and/or her employees may not market or promote the private business while volunteering, as the sale of her private business's services to District students would violate the second prohibition within Section 112.313(7)(a), Florida Statutes. Additionally, the School Board Member may not hire School District teachers or employees to work for her private business, either as an independent contractor or as an employee, as that would also amount to a violation of the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a). Finally, the School Board Member's business may not sponsor a District school's team in exchange for the placement of the business's logo on the team's t-shirts, as that would violate the first prohibition within Section 112.313(7)(a). Referenced are CEO 23-4, CEO 23-2, CEO 22-3, CEO 22-1, CEO 17-12, CEO 16-9, CEO 15-2, CEO 14-27, CEO 14-26, CEO 14-21, CEO 13-21, CEO 13-13, CEO 12-23, CEO 12-8, CEO 10-15, CEO 10-12, CEO 06-23, CEO 06-9, CEO 04-17, CEO 03-7, CEO 00-21, CEO 94-5, CEO 80-35, and CEO 82-13.

QUESTION 1:

Would a prohibited conflict of interest be created if you, a School Board member and owner of a private business, either personally volunteered, or had your private business's employees volunteer, on behalf of your business in classrooms and at school-sponsored events within your School District?

Your questions are answered as set forth below.

You are a recently elected School Board Member. You also simultaneously own and operate a private business that provides medical training, courses, and certifications to various age groups. Your business, for example, offers: (1) a hands-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automated external defibrillator (AED) course to children and adults aged four and older; (2) a youth medical camp for children in grades 6 through 12 that can include babysitting certification, first aid instruction, and injection administration instruction, among other things; and (3) various certification programs for adults aged 18 and older, including a Medical Assisting Certification program and a Phlebotomy Certification program.

You note that prior to becoming a School Board Member, you were, on behalf of your business, very active in volunteering in your District's schools. For example, you would go to high school career fairs and discuss the Phlebotomy and Medical Assisting Certification courses your business offered. You would also lecture in elementary and middle school classrooms on specific pre-assigned topics, such as stress management strategies, self-confidence and self-care education, and the effects of too much sugar in one's diet. Additional volunteer presentations you would give as a representative of your business at schools to students of all ages included hands-only CPR demonstrations, AED usage demonstrations, and phlebotomy demonstrations using fake arms and

fake blood, as well as education on lab tube colors and the correct order of draw during blood collection.

You state that, prior to your School Board campaign, you would wear a company uniform with your business's logo to these volunteer events, and you carried business cards that listed the various programs offered by your business. However, once your campaigning began, you stopped promoting your business during your volunteer activities. You indicate that some schools still occasionally thank your business for its time after you have volunteered by tagging your business in posts on various social media platforms, including Facebook.

With this background, you ask whether your business's continued participation in various volunteering capacities within local schools would create a prohibited conflict of interest. You inquire as to whether you or your employees can volunteer on behalf of your business at school-sponsored career fairs, and whether you or your employees can give entry-level medical career presentations to high schoolers, without violating any ethical prohibitions. You also ask whether you or your employees, on behalf of your business, can volunteer in elementary, middle, and high school classrooms giving informative demonstrations and speeches on various healthcare-related topics without violating any ethical prohibitions. Finally, you ask whether a school's decision to acknowledge and tag your business on a social media platform as a "thank-you" gesture after you or an employee has volunteered in a District school on behalf of your business would create an ethical conflict.

Answering these questions requires analysis primarily under Section 112.313(7)(a), Florida Statutes, which states:

CONFLICTING EMPLOYMENT OR CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP.—No public officer or employee of an agency shall have or hold any employment or contractual relationship with any business entity or any agency which is subject to the regulation

of, or is doing business with, an agency of which he or she is an officer or employee . . . ; nor shall an officer or employee of an agency have or hold any employment or contractual relationship that will create a continuing or frequently recurring conflict between his or her private interests and the performance of his or her public duties or that would impede the full and faithful discharge of his or her public duties.

Section 112.313(7)(a) contains two separate prohibitions. The first prohibition forbids you, as a public officer, from having any contractual relationship or employment with a business entity or an agency that is regulated by or is doing business with your own agency. As a School Board Member, your agency is the entirety of your School District. See CEO 23-4 (citing CEO 14-21 and CEO 14-27) ("For school board members, though, we have found their agency to be the entire school district."). Thus, the first prohibition of Section 112.313(7)(a) prohibits you as a School Board Member from having any contractual relationship or employment with your business if your business is either regulated by or doing business with the School District.

Nothing in your facts as you have presented them indicates that your business is either regulated by or doing business with the School District. Thus, it does not appear the first part of Section 112.313(7)(a) prohibits you or your employees from volunteering in District schools on behalf of your private business.

The second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) prohibits you from having any contractual relationship or employment that will create a continuing or frequently recurring conflict of interest between your private interests and the performance of your public duties or that would create an impediment to the full and faithful discharge of your public duties. The determination of whether a contractual relationship or employment violates the second prohibition in Section 112.313(7)(a) requires an examination of the public officer's duties and a review of his or her private employment or contractual relationship "to determine whether the two are compatible, separate and distinct or

whether they coincide to create a situation which tempts dishonor." Zerweck v. State Commission on Ethics, 409 So. 2d 57, 61 (Fla. 4th DCA 1982) (internal quotations omitted).

We have found situations that tempt dishonor are created as outlined in the second clause of Section 112.313(7)(a) "when a public officer or employee has employment or a contractual relationship with a business entity and the exercise of their official judgment could affect the business entity." CEO 22-3. A public school teacher, for example, creates a situation that tempts dishonor or impedes the full and faithful discharge of his or her public duties when he or she offers tutoring services to his or her own students. CEO 04-17. This is because he or she might "be tempted to compromise his or her public duty performance (for example, by being less vigorous regarding in-school teaching efforts) for the benefit of his or her private interests." CEO 04-17. A teacher might also be tempted to be "less than objective toward a given student regarding grading and other public capacity duties held by the teacher toward a student currently in his or her public school teacher capacity charge, due to the student's participation or lack thereof in the teacher's compensated secondary endeavor." CEO 12-23.

The conflict arises from the teacher's attempts to serve two masters: his or her student, over whom the teacher has public capacity power or duties, and his or her secondary, private business endeavor in which that same student, or his or her parents, participates. See CEO 12-23. A teacher's participation in a secondary, private business endeavor that caters to his or her own students creates a prohibited overlap between the teacher's public duties as a teacher and his or her private business interests. See CEO 04-17 ("A teacher who has a private contractual relationship with the parents of some of his or her students may be tempted to demonstrate favoritism to those students in grading, assignment of roles in school performances and events, and other in-class treatment," or the teacher's responsibility to treat each child impartially might "be impeded by the desire to

maintain a harmonious relationship with the child and parents as a private tutor"); CEO 15-2 (a teacher who co-owned a company that marketed monogrammed and embroidered shirts could not sell her shirts to students to whom she was actively teaching or over whom she had responsibilities, nor could she sell shirts to those students' parents, because marketing to students in her classes or their parents could undermine her objectivity towards those students); CEO 13-21 (a prohibited conflict of interest existed where a public school teacher/support facilitator/department chair provided therapy and counseling services to students of his public school in his private capacity); CEO 10-15 (a teacher could not offer a summer art camp for a fee to students in her school classes because there would be the potential for the teacher's responsibility to treat the child impartially to be impeded by her desire to maintain a harmonious and profitable relationship with the child and parents in her private endeavor).

School Board members, like public school teachers, are also prohibited by the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) from engaging in secondary employment involving students over whom they have public capacity duties. Specifically, we have held that a prohibited conflict of interest would be created if a District School Board Member who owned a private education company offered private tutoring services through her private education company to students within her District. See CEO 14-27 n.3. This was because a School Board Member might be tempted to act less than objectively towards students in her District depending on whether they partake in her private tutoring services. See CEO 14-27 n.3.

Here, as in CEO 14-27, in determining whether you or your business can participate in volunteer activities in District schools now that you are a School Board Member, "the question [] is whether there is a reality that your private company's [] activities could hinder or compromise your public capacity duties as a member of the School Board." CEO 14-27. Under the particular

facts of your case, we determine that your private employment as the owner of your business and your public position as a School Board Member "coincide to create a situation which tempts dishonor" when District students participate in your business's course offerings. Zerweck, 409 So. 2d at 61.

We note that, by virtue of your being a School Board Member, you have "public capacity power or duties" over each and every child within your School District. See CEO 12-23. You relay, for example, that, as a School Board Member, you will vote on disciplinary matters such as the expulsions of students within your District. Likewise, in your capacity as a School Board Member, you have the ability to raise concerns with District administration regarding individual students, and your concerns will carry great weight. And, pursuant to Section 230.22, Florida Statutes, the general powers of the School Board include assigning students to schools and performing duties and exercising responsibilities it finds necessary for the improvement of the District school system in carrying out the purposes and objectives of the school code.

Additionally, we note that the nature of your private business caters predominantly to children, and, more specifically, to children within your School District, as did the nature of the School Board Member's tutoring business in CEO 14-27 and the teacher's businesses in CEO 04-17 (tutoring), CEO 12-23 (coaching and tutoring), CEO 13-21 (therapeutic social skills program for students), and CEO 10-15 (art camp).¹ Your business, for example, offers medical camps and youth training programs for children as young as 11, and hands-only CPR and AED courses to

¹ That your business offers instructional services related to medical training, rather than K-12 educational services, does not alter this analysis, as "the gravamen of our finding is private employment intersecting public responsibility, a dynamic present regardless of the type or characterization of the private, paid service delivered." CEO 13-21 (a teacher's secondary job in the mental health field violated the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a)); CEO 10-15 (that the teacher's secondary employment with an art program "is labeled an 'enrichment' rather than 'non-remedial, supplemental tutoring'" did not exempt it from the prohibited ethical conflict outlined in the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a)); CEO 04-17 (that the teacher's secondary business involved private lessons in music, dance, art, or drama – supplemental, rather than remedial, instruction – did not eliminate the potential for conflict pursuant to Section 112.313(7)(a)).

children as young as four. These camps and training programs, like the coaching and tutoring endeavors noted above, involve continued one-on-one contact between yourself/your employees and the students enrolled in those courses. In other words, the unique nature of your business necessarily requires you or your employees to work closely with the individual children who are enrolled in your courses.²

We find that, under these specific circumstances – where the nature of your business is geared towards children and fosters relationships between yourself/your employees and the students enrolled in your courses, and where you owe a public capacity duty to each student within your School District – a conflict of interest pursuant to the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) would arise if any student within your District signed up for and/or participated in any of your business's courses, camps, or certification programs.³ This is because if District students enroll in or participate in your private business's programs, you may be posed with a temptation to dishonor your public duties to those students by, for example, voting against their potential expulsions or advocating to school administration about the individualized concerns of those students' parents in an effort to maintain your private business relationships. Your responsibility to treat each child impartially could be affected by the desire to maintain a harmonious and profitable relationship with the children and parents who support your business as clients and customers. See CEO 10-15.

² Whether you teach your business's courses, or whether someone else teaches the courses on behalf of your business, amounts to a distinction without a difference, because, regardless of whether you or your employee teaches your business's courses, "the potential for disparate treatment of students depending on whether they did or did not sign up for [the course]" still exists. See CEO 10-15 (noting the conflict of the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) would not be obviated "by having another teacher instruct your students while you teach hers, because doing so does not remove the potential for disparate treatment of students depending on whether they did or did not sign up for the camp."

³ However, a conflict pursuant to the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) will not arise if former District students or students from outside of your District register for or participate in your business's course offerings.

In making this determination, we do not suggest that you would actually succumb to the temptation to compromise your public duties in favor of your private interests. The question here is not whether you have the strength of character or public fortitude to withstand the temptation of dishonoring your public duties. See CEO 06-23 n.7. Rather, the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) is entirely preventative in nature, and the existence of a temptation to dishonor one's public responsibilities automatically creates a prohibited conflict of interest. See CEO 04-17, CEO 06-9.

Additionally, we note that our conclusion here is limited to the particular facts of your case, where your public position as a School Board Member gives you public capacity power or duties over the students in your School District, and where your business caters predominantly to children. We can conceive of circumstances where a District student or his or her parent could conduct certain transactions with a school board member's private business without implicating the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) – for example, if a school board member's business did not principally market to children See CEO 10-12 (no prohibited conflict of interest was created pursuant to Section 112.313(7)(a) where a school board member was employed as president of a uniform company that was designated the "preferred vendor" by many of the district's schools, though the school board member was prohibited from personally soliciting school district personnel and school-related organizations to designate his company as the "preferred vendor"); CEO 80-35 (a prohibited conflict of interest would not be created were an athletic supply company owned by an area assistant superintendent of a school district and a high school principal to sell athletic supplies to students or teachers as private individuals). However, under the specific facts presented here, where your business predominantly serves students within your District and where the nature of your business requires you/your employees to work closely with individual students,

we determine that the enrollment of a District student in your business's courses would violate the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a).

With the determination that any District student's enrollment or participation in your business's courses will amount to a prohibited ethical conflict pursuant to the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a), we now consider your specific volunteering inquiries. First, you ask whether you or one of your employees, on behalf of your business, may continue volunteering in various capacities in District schools now that you are a School Board Member. Importantly, you relay that the volunteer opportunities do not arise because of your position as a School Board Member; rather, your business, as is true of many other businesses within your community, has historically been invited to participate in these volunteer opportunities.

You also inquire as to whether there are any limitations on, for example, mentioning your company's name, wearing your company's logo, or bringing pamphlets about your company to these volunteer endeavors. Specifically, you wonder, on the occasions where you or one of your employees speaks at a high school career fair or gives a lecture on entry-level medical career presentations, whether you can provide students with your company's name and information on how to register for some of your certification courses. You note that, since your campaign for and subsequent election to the School Board, you no longer wear shirts with your company's logo, carry your business's cards or other marketing materials, or promote your business while volunteering. Further, the supplies you use for in-person demonstration, such as your CPR mannequins, fake phlebotomy arms with fake blood, and various blood tubes (with color-coded tops) are all unbranded; none of this equipment displays your company's name or logo.

Where your volunteering opportunities arise not because of your public position, but rather arise just as they would for other similarly-situated businesses, and where you neither market nor

promote your business while volunteering in the District's schools, we find that you would not be tempted to dishonor your public responsibilities simply by volunteering on behalf of your business within your District's schools.⁴ However, we find that marketing your business to students while volunteering would result in a temptation to dishonor your public responsibilities pursuant to the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a).

The purpose of marketing and promoting one's business is to indicate a commercial willingness to sell goods or services, and, as we concluded earlier in this opinion, and consistent with our past opinions, you may not sell to your District's students and parents. Were you to market or promote your business within a District school while volunteering, the *only* audience for that marketing and promotion would be current students—the very people to whom the Code of Ethics prohibits you from selling. Where the Code of Ethics would prohibit you, a School Board Member, from selling goods and services to current students and their parents, we find it also prohibits you (or anyone acting on behalf of you or your business) from communicating a willingness to sell goods and services to current students and their parents through a marketing or promotion effort, because the same temptations to dishonor one's public responsibilities are present in both situations. "A primary objective of the Code of Ethics is that government officials avoid recurring situations in which there is a temptation to place personal gain, economic or otherwise, above the discharge of their fiduciary duty to the public." Zerweck, 409 So. 2d at 60.

With this information in mind, we conclude that you, or one of your business's employees, may volunteer in various capacities within District schools on behalf of your business, including

⁴ We note that this finding is limited to your specific facts, wherein you note your business has obtained opportunities to volunteer just as other similarly situated businesses within the community have. The facts as you have provided them do not indicate your access to the schools in which you volunteer arises from Section 1001.4205, Florida Statutes, which allows district school board members to, "on any day and at any time at his or her pleasure, visit any district school in his or her school district" without any limitation on "the duration or scope of the visit."

by volunteering at school-sponsored career fairs, giving entry-level medical career presentations, and participating in various demonstrations for elementary, middle, and high school students. However, you and your business's employees may not, while engaging in such volunteerism, promote or market your business or its numerous course offerings, both because it would violate the second prohibition found in Section 112.313(7)(a), and because, ultimately, the sale of one of your programs to a current School District student would amount to a violation of the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a).

Finally, you wonder whether social media posts made by individual schools that tag your business as a "thank-you" gesture after you or an employee have volunteered constitute a prohibited conflict of interest for you.

Based upon your facts, the schools that have thanked your business previously in social media posts have done so of their own volition. Nothing in your facts indicates you have or would solicit such recognition. Under these circumstances, it does not appear that a school's independent decision to publicly acknowledge your company's volunteering would amount to a prohibited conflict of interest for you. See CEO 14-26 (a member of city council is not prohibited from accepting a chamber of commerce designation of the councilmember's business as an "endorsed vendor" of a particular insurance product as long as such designation is offered absent any understanding or intent that it would influence the councilmember's votes or other official actions).

Your questions are answered accordingly.

QUESTION 2:

Would a prohibited conflict of interest be created were you, a School Board Member, to hire School District employees as employees or independent contractors for your private business?

Your question is answered in the affirmative.

You note that many teachers take on second jobs, particularly during the summer, and some teachers also have relevant skills in allied health education that align with your business's services. You also relay that, as a School Board Member, you might be asked to vote on terminations of teachers if they are recommended by the District Superintendent. You wonder whether you, as a School Board Member, can hire School District employees as employees or independent contractors for your private business without violating any ethical provisions.

To answer this question, analysis under Section 112.313(7)(a) is necessary. The first prohibition of Section 112.313(7)(a) is not applicable to this situation, as your private company hiring School District employees would not place your company in a contractual relationship with your agency, which is the District, nor would it indicate that your company is otherwise doing business with the District.

The second part of the statute prohibits a public officer from having any employment or contractual relationship that will create a continuing or frequently recurring conflict between her private interests and the performance of her public duties, or that will impede the full and faithful discharge of her public duties. The inquiry under the second prohibition of Section 112.313(7)(a) is whether your company's hiring of teachers or employees from within the District could affect your public duties School Board Member.

We previously considered an analogous situation in CEO 14-27. There, a School Board Member owned a tutoring company and asked whether her company could hire District teachers on an independent contractor basis to provide private tutoring services to District students. We determined that the School Board Member's hiring of teachers within her District to work for her private tutoring company would violate the second prohibition found in Section 112.313(7)(a), reasoning that "[n]otwithstanding that you represent that your role as a School Board member does

not require you to review how District teachers are performing, it is inescapable that the School Board, of which you are a member, has authority or responsibility regarding District teachers.” CEO 14-27. Further, we noted that, should the School Board Member be asked to provide a disciplinary recommendation against a teacher involved in her company's tutoring program, "questions could be raised regarding [the School Board Member's] objectivity." CEO 14-27.

Likewise, we have also held in the past that a member of a school board who worked at a literacy foundation was prohibited by the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) from engaging in teacher recruitment within the District where she was a Board Member because "she could be tempted to act less than objectively toward teachers in her District depending on whether or not they worked for the Foundation" as independent contractors. See CEO 14-21.

In line with our prior decisions, we find that, regardless of whether you were to hire District teachers or other employees to work for your business as employees or as independent contractors,⁵ such hiring would violate the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) because it could undermine your objectivity regarding your official duties as a School Board Member concerning District employees.

You note in your inquiry that you would be willing to recuse yourself from any votes regarding any matters before your School Board which might involve District teachers who are also employees of your private business. We find it important to clarify that recusal from a vote does not negate a prohibited conflict of interest under Section 112.313(7)(a). See CEO 16-9 n.4. See also CEO 03-7, CEO 94-5 and CEO 23-2 n.10 (citing In re Milton West, Complaint No. 16-032, Final Order No. 17-057, aff'd by sub nom. Milton West v. Comm. on Ethics, 5D17-2076 (Fla.

⁵ Likewise, regardless of whether your business would ultimately send the hired District employees a W-2 form or a 1099 form, your business's hiring of District employees would amount to a prohibited conflict of interest pursuant to the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a).

5th DCA 2018)). This is because the voting conflict law, found in Section 112.3143, operates distinctly from Section 112.313(7)(a). CEO 94-5. Avoiding a voting conflict does not obviate the existence of a prohibited conflict of interest arising from a conflicting employment or contractual relationship:

Nothing in Section 112.313(7)(a) indicates that compliance with Section 112.3143 creates an exemption from [its] application Moreover, we do not believe that abstention should have the effect of creating an exemption, because [a public officer's] duties are not confined to voting on or participating in matters which come before [his or her board] for formal consideration[.]

CEO 23-2 n.10. Thus, recusing yourself from a vote involving a District employee who you also hired to work for your private business would not negate the prohibited conflict of interest under the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a). Likewise, recusing yourself from a vote involving a District student who was also signed up for one of your business's courses would not negate the prohibited conflict of interest under the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a).

For these reasons, the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) would prohibit you from hiring a District teacher or employee to work for your private business because the private contractual relationship between your business and that employee could undermine your objectivity as a School Board Member and, ultimately, could tempt you to dishonor your public duties.

Your question is answered accordingly.

QUESTION 3:

Would your private business's sponsorship of a team in one of the District's schools violate the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees?

Your question is answered in the affirmative.

You note that, prior to your election as a School Board Member, your business sponsored certain school events. As an example, you indicate that your business recently had an opportunity to sponsor the Future Problem Solver's team at one of your District's schools, and state that, in return for your sponsorship, your business's name and logo would have been placed on the team's shirts. You inquire as to whether your business can continue to sponsor District teams in this manner, and receive similar recognition, now that you are a School Board Member.

Again, the answer to this question requires an analysis under Section 112.313(7)(a). With regard to the prohibition in the first part of Section 112.313(7)(a), an entity is "doing business" with an agency "if they have entered into a lease, contract, or other type of arrangement where one party would have a cause of action against the other in the event of a breach or default." CEO 22-1. We have not opined directly on this issue of whether sponsoring a school's team amounts to "doing business" with that school or school district. However, we have considered similar factual circumstances and, ultimately, have determined that donating to an agency does not amount to "doing business" with an agency because "'doing business' contemplates an exchange of consideration, such as money, property, or services." CEO 82-13.

Here, the facts as you present them indicate that your business's sponsorship of a team would consist of a one-time payment of money to the school in order to support a specific endeavor. Essentially, if your sponsorship were a donation, we would not view that as "doing business" with an agency. See CEO 17-12.

However, you further note that, in exchange for your business's sponsorship of a team, your business's logo might then be placed on the team's shirt. The question then becomes whether the school placing your business's logo on the team's t-shirts would amount to consideration for your

sponsorship of the team, and ultimately indicate your business and the school would be "doing business" with one another.

In the past, we have found that, though making a donation to an agency, standing alone, does not amount to "doing business" with that agency, making a donation to an agency with the understanding that the agency has a mutual obligation in response would likely amount to "doing business." In CEO 13-13, a member of the Sarasota Manatee Airport Authority personally contracted to purchase some property about a half-mile from the end of one of the airport's runways and paid a deposit. The Board Member wanted to donate the purchase rights under the contract to the Airport Authority if the Airport Authority agreed to pay off the Board Member's deposit so the entirety of the deposit could be returned to the Board Member. We opined that, "in a strict sense it might be said that the Commissioner would hold a contractual relationship with a business entity (his company or his proprietorship) doing business with the Airport Authority (his public agency) by virtue of the mutual obligations of the donation." CEO 13-13.

Under your particular factual circumstances, we determine that the addition of your business's logo to the t-shirts of a school's team would constitute consideration in exchange for your business's sponsorship. And such consideration would amount to your business "doing business" with the school. Thus, such a sponsorship would violate the first prohibition of Section 112.313(7)(a).

Your question is answered accordingly.

QUESTION 4:

Can you, as a newly elected School Board Member, use the platform PeachJar to e-mail flyers to parents regarding your private business's programs or events without violating ethical prohibitions?

Your question is answered as set forth below.

You state that, before your election as a School Board Member, your business had an account with the online platform PeachJar. Through your PeachJar account, you were able to pick school districts that participated in PeachJar and pay per school to submit your business's flyers for approval and dissemination to parents. Each individual school would then approve or deny the flyers and, if approved, would e-mail the flyers through PeachJar to the school's families. You note that School Board Members do not participate in the approval process for the flyers submitted via PeachJar. You wonder whether you may continue to market your business through PeachJar to students within your District and to students in other school districts now that you are a School Board Member.

Regarding your business's use of PeachJar to market to students within your District, in Question 1, *supra*, we found that a marketing effort on behalf of your business directed solely at current students of your District and their parents would violate the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a). We noted that the registration of any District students in any of your business's courses would violate the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a) because, where your company sells primarily to students, and where you, as a School Board Member, have public capacity power over each student within your District, the business relationship between yourself and a District student might create the temptation for you to dishonor your public duties to those students. And were you to market your business to District students, the very people to whom the Code of Ethics prohibits you to sell, the same temptations to dishonor one's public responsibilities would arise.

Likewise, a marketing effort through the PeachJar platform, if directed to current students of your District, would create a prohibited conflict of interest between your public responsibilities and your private interests.

However, you note that the platform PeachJar allows you to pick the districts to which you wish to market your flyers. The promotion of your business's classes to districts other than your School District would not implicate the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a), as you do not owe a public duty to students outside of your District. Thus, you may utilize the platform PeachJar to market your business in other school districts without violating the second part of Section 112.313(7)(a).

Your question is answered accordingly.

Steverson, Kathryn

From: Ramirez, Lauren <ramirezl@flaglerschools.com>
Sent: Friday, June 20, 2025 12:24 PM
To: Novenario, Stephanie; Steverson, Kathryn
Subject: Ethics Draft Written Response
Attachments: Ethics_Responses_LaurenRamirez_6.20.25.pdf

Hello Ms. Steverson and Ms. Novenario,

Please find my attached responses to the draft for your review prior to the meeting on July 25, 2025. I plan to attend the meeting in person and anticipate having legal representation present.

Thank you, and enjoy your weekend.



Lauren Ramirez

School Board Member

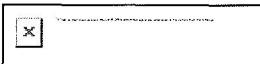
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SUNSHINE LAW AND PUBLIC RECORDS NOTICE:

Under Florida law, email addresses and all written communications sent to or from a Flagler County School Board member are public records. These communications are subject to disclosure upon request and may be made available to the public and media, unless exempt or confidential under Florida law. Please do not include any student-specific or confidential information in your message.

Responses to Ethics Committee Questions 1 and 2

File 2817

Lauren Ramirez

School Board Member

District 5 | Flagler Schools

Response to Ethics Committee – June 20, 2025

Responses to Ethics Committee Questions 1 and 2

File 2817

Dear Ethics Committee,

I appreciate the time and effort you have taken to engage with me on these questions. Your guidance has been helpful, and I value the opportunity to have an open dialogue.

Below for your review are my responses to Question 1 and Question 2 in advance of the upcoming committee meeting. Please feel free to reach out if any portion of my response requires further clarification.

Response to Question 1:

While I appreciate and understand your interpretation of Section 112.313(7)(a), when analyzing the Statute in its totality and considering case law and Attorney General Opinions interpreting the Statute, I must respectfully disagree with the conclusion that a prohibited conflict of interest arises when a Flagler County School District student independently registers for and participates in a certification or training program offered by my private business. Further, in order to avoid any appearance of impropriety, case law interpreting this Statute would permit me to recuse myself and abstain from any vote in which a conflict of interest may exist.

As a school board member, I fully understand and honor my ethical responsibilities. I do not engage in direct instruction for the vast majority of programs offered through my company, and I do not use my public position to promote, market, or benefit my business. My instructors, a combination of W-2 and 1099 workers who are not district employees, lead most programs, while I focus on administrative oversight as the business owner. My company does not advertise my public role, and I strictly separate my role as a board member from my business operations. As the owner of my small business, I operate primarily in the background. I am not typically present for instruction or training sessions, limiting any direct, face-to-face interactions with participants. My role is focused on behind-the-scenes operations and running the business I created and built, including scheduling, curriculum development, compliance, and resource management, rather than service delivery. This structure adds an additional layer of separation between myself and any individual participant, whether a student or member of the public.

Additionally, the services my business provides, such as CPR certification and training, are typically required on a biennial basis and are not offered as ongoing or recurring services. Participants generally attend a 2–4 hour course and return, if at all, two years later for recertification. Other course training would include a one-time 1-hour course with no return.

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Our youth medical camps, primarily held in the summer, vary in duration and structure but are not ongoing programs. Families register their children for a single camp experience, lasting a few hours, with no expectation of repeated enrollment.

Programs and camps are open to the general public, including adults and children from various counties. Registrations occur through general internet searches, not through school-related channels. In other words, while students in my school district assuredly enroll in my courses, camps, etc., my courses are frequented by many people outside of my district as well. We are a training site through the American Heart Association and provide services to anyone who registers through their online portal and/or our website.

My business's interaction with Flagler students is no different than if a Flagler student chose to patronize a sports alliance, local restaurant, gym, summer camp, or any other business that caters to school-aged children owned by another public official. If the current interpretation stands that the independent, voluntary use of my business by a student constitutes a prohibited conflict, then by that same logic, no elected official could operate a business open to the public if that business is likely to be frequented by children within the district. That standard would have broad, unintended implications for public officials who own businesses unrelated to their elected duties and who operate in good faith under the assumption that members of the public, including students or parents, can choose where to spend their time and money.

The draft provided repeatedly refers to past ethical opinions related to tutoring, art camps, or continuous student services provided by individuals who may have daily and continuous interactions with district students. These examples differ substantially from the model of service provided by my business, which is not instructional support for academic subjects for our district schools and does not involve ongoing contact with any one student. For instance, there is no scenario in which the District will regulate my business, my industry, or my business model. Furthermore, I do not serve in any instructional capacity in a public school, nor do I supervise or evaluate students in my role as a school board member.

If presence or occasional interaction alone constituted an ethical conflict, then by the same standard, any elective official who coaches a team, mentors a student(s), or visits a classroom would face similar scrutiny. These roles, like my business operations, are community-facing and done in good faith, without preferential treatment or undue influence over student participation. As the sole owner of the business, my role is focused on oversight and operations rather than instruction or client interaction. Although it is my business, I do not engage directly with participants, as I manage the company from a behind-the-scenes position.

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I recognize that I vote on student expulsions; however, these are rare occurrences and are handled in accordance with standardized procedures and documentation prepared by district staff. Your response, respectfully, fails to contemplate the permissible recusal of myself from certain votes should there be a potential conflict directly related to any student who partakes in my company's services. If a situation were ever to arise in which I had a potential conflict of interest involving a student facing expulsion, whether that student were a next-door neighbor, a friend of one of my four children, someone I had previously or currently babysit or mentor, a member of one of my four children's sports team (past or present), or, a known participant in one of my programs, I would recuse myself from the vote. This is consistent with the standard practice expected of any elected official who encounters a situation where a personal connection may present even the appearance of a conflict. Given the nature, timing, and limited duration of the services provided by my business, as well as the separation maintained between my public role and private endeavors, I do not believe that a continuing or frequently recurring conflict exists.

I've included below opinions I believe support my position that under my circumstances, no conflict of interest exists, or if one arises, recusal is the proper action:

No conflict of interest is created when a counselor in the division of vocational rehabilitation serves as member of the board of directors of a private, nonprofit corporation engaged in providing rehabilitative services to the mentally retarded and mentally disturbed; however, in order to avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest, the public employee should recuse himself from all situations in which he might refer a client of the division to the corporation in question. Florida Op. Atty. Gen., 074-166, June 3, 1974.

If approved by his agency head and the state personnel director, the director of the Florida fine arts council may serve as the president of a private, nonprofit foundation and *be compensated for such service*. Florida Op. Atty. Gen., 073-384, Oct. 12, 1973 (emphasis added).

Legislator may serve as member of board of nonprofit organization engaged in rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents which is funded with local moneys matched by federal dollars distributed through department of health and rehabilitation services. Florida Op. Atty. Gen., 072-163, May 18, 1972.

Evidence was insufficient to support finding that town council chairman's conduct in making changes to zoning map that would have increased value of his property was inconsistent with proper performance of his public duties, as required to establish that he corruptly used his position as chairman to obtain special benefit; chairman was invited by land planner to make changes to map, his purpose in marking map was to suggest zoning

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changes, and town commission acknowledged that elected member of town council could suggest zoning changes on his own property *provided that disclosure and recusal from voting occurred, but chairman did not vote on suggestions or fail to disclose his interest in parcels*. *Bennett v. Commission on Ethics*, 871 So. 2d 924 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), *rehearing denied* (emphasis added).

I respectfully ask for reconsideration of the position that any participation by a District student in one of my company's publicly available services constitutes an ethical violation. I remain committed to transparency and compliance and welcome further clarification or discussion as needed.

Response to Question 2:

I understand and respect the concern about potential conflicts of interest when a School Board Member engages in any employment or contractual relationships with current District employees. However, the examples provided in your answer are very distinguishable from the facts in the current situation, as further explained below. Also, I respectfully ask for further clarification regarding the application of Section 112.313(7)(a) to 1099 independent contractors, which are materially different from W-2 employees.

Independent contractors (1099s) according to the IRS:

- Are not considered employees of a business.
- Work temporarily and only on a per-service basis without any continuing or supervisory relationship.
- Use their own tools, materials, and methods of delivering a service (e.g., CPR instruction).
- Have no ongoing relationship with a company; they simply fulfill a task and depart.
- Are self-employed and responsible for their own taxes, liability insurance, and licensing, without employee benefits or job protections.

There is no supervisory relationship with any independent worker (1099), and I do not provide performance evaluations or exercise control over how the service is delivered. My interaction is limited to scheduling and verifying that the service meets industry standards.

Given that, I would like to understand whether the committee views 1099 engagements as "contractual relationships" under the same standard as hiring someone as a W-2 employee, despite the legal, operational, and financial distinctions. According to the IRS, it is not considered a "contractual relationship." As a matter of fact, the very premise of the use of 1099 workers is due to certain protections that exist and certain legal responsibilities that do not exist in said relationships.

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If the answer remains that even short-term, independent service provision under a 1099 arrangement constitutes a prohibited conflict, I would appreciate the committee explicitly clarifying that point in the final opinion so that I may fully understand the scope of the limitation and communicate it properly to those who inquire.

The case examples relied upon by your response are distinguishable from the facts herein, as in those examples, the employees used were primarily educational—i.e., the use of tutors and teachers. My company, while instructional, is not educational. The distinction is more than semantics, but rather, is crucial for this analysis. My company provides instruction in the medical field, not in the teaching or tutoring in the educational field. I don't recruit primarily teachers or tutors.

Finally, pertinent to both questions, you noted in the response that recusal from a vote would not cure a conflict under Section 112.313(7)(a). I appreciate this important distinction between the voting conflict statute (Section 112.3143) and the broader conflict language under Section 112.313, however, I feel we cannot set aside that possible solution as a curing mechanism in the rare occurrence of an alleged conflict of my nature. Nor do I believe we can view these Sections in isolation. On the contrary, I believe recusal is a tool intended by the Legislature to cure any possible conflicts such as this without causing unintended consequences of these very important rules.

Therefore, I would like to better understand the practical application in my scenario, wherein perhaps a District employee who provided a one-time service as an independent worker (1099) for my business where there are no ongoing ties between us, and I had to take action on them. In those scenarios, I would voluntarily:

- File a voting conflict form and publicly disclose the prior relationship.
- Recuse myself from any vote or discussion involving that individual.

In such situations, would that still be viewed as a prohibited conflict under the second clause of Section 112.313(7)(a), despite the lack of a continuing relationship?

In a similar circumstance, if a student in my District took one of my summer camps, and then in the rare occurrence of my Board voting on that student's expulsion came before us, and I was aware of the student taking my summer camp (which is also not continuing in nature), would a recusal of myself from said vote not cure any potential conflict?

The pragmatic effects of your response will not just be felt by myself and my community, but will have far-reaching effects on any and all public officials that serve their communities while also earning a living as small business owners in their communities. Surely the Legislature did not intend to prevent public officials from providing services or earning a living, which is the real-life result your response would have, not only on me, but

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on many others. While we are public servants, sacrificing on a daily basis in order to serve, I fear such broad restrictions would preclude many who are capable and willing to serve from doing so due to the inability to then provide for their families due to having to give up their businesses or other professional careers. I do not think that is the intent of either this committee or of our Legislature.

Thank you again for taking the time to review my responses to Questions 1 and 2, and for your consideration of the circumstances surrounding my role as both a public official and small business owner. I truly value the committee's diligence and thoughtful evaluation as we work together to ensure alignment with both the letter and the spirit of our ethical standards.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lauren M. Ramirez".

Lauren Ramirez
School Board Member
District 5 | Flagler Schools

From: Lauren Ramirez <lauren22ramirez@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2025 3:41 PM
To: Novenario, Stephanie
Cc: Steverson, Kathryn
Subject: Re: Ethical Guidance

Hello,

Thank you for meeting with me.

Yes, please proceed.

Thank you,

Lauren

On Fri, Feb 21, 2025 at 2:31 PM Novenario, Stephanie <NOVENARIO.STEPHANIE@leg.state.fl.us> wrote:

Hi Lauren,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with myself and the Ethics Commission's General Counsel, Steve Zuilkowski, today!

As mentioned during our phone call, we believe your ethical inquiry involves questions that differ a bit from most of what our established precedent covers. We feel it would be beneficial to present this question to our Commission for a formal opinion, so they can give you definitive, binding answers specific to your inquiry.

Do we have your permission to move forward with the formal opinion process?

Again, we would aim to place your formal opinion on our agenda for our April 25, 2025 meeting, which would start at 8:30 a.m. If you'd like to move forward with the formal opinion process, I'll provide you with the address where the meeting will be held once it's been confirmed!

Thank you, and I hope you have a great weekend!

Novenario, Stephanie

From: Steverson, Kathryn
Sent: Monday, February 17, 2025 9:06 AM
To: Novenario, Stephanie
Subject: FW: Ethical Guidance

Importance: High

Stephanie,

Please see below ethics request assigned to you.

Thank you,

Kathryn Steverson
Assistant to the Executive Director

*Florida Commission on Ethics
P.O. Drawer 15709
Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709
(850) 488-7864
(850) 488-3077 Fax
www.ethics.state.fl.us*

Physical address:
325 John Knox Road
Building E, Suite 200
Tallahassee, FL 32303

From: Stillman, Kerrie <STILLMAN.KERRIE@leg.state.fl.us>
Sent: Sunday, February 16, 2025 6:26 PM
To: Steverson, Kathryn <STEVERSON.KATHRYN@leg.state.fl.us>; Zuilkowski, Steven <ZUILKOWSKI.STEVEN@leg.state.fl.us>
Subject: FW: Ethical Guidance
Importance: High

We received the following opinion request. Please acknowledge, log, and assign. Thank you.

From: Lauren Ramirez <lauren22ramirez@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2025 7:27 PM
To: Stillman, Kerrie <STILLMAN.KERRIE@leg.state.fl.us>
Subject: Ethical Guidance

Dear Ms. Stillman,

I hope this letter finds you well. As a newly elected School Board member, I seek guidance to ensure that I fully comply with ethical standards while continuing my commitment to community engagement and student opportunities.

I own a women-owned small business and, before being elected, was actively involved as a volunteer at most elementary, middle, and high schools, discussing health topics and health careers.

I have two specific questions for which I seek clarification:

1. Business Participation in School Career Fairs

I have been invited to participate in school-sponsored career fairs. An example is an upcoming career fair for high school seniors featuring over 150 colleges, trade schools, and employers. The event organizers have already included my business in the promotional materials; however, I have not formally committed, as I wish to ensure my participation is ethically permissible. My company provides CPR, First Aid, AEDs, medical camps, and medical assisting and phlebotomy certifications. Since this is a career fair, if my business would be allowed to participate based on ethics if a student were to ask how to sign up for one of my programs upon high school graduation, am I allowed to provide them with my business information and instructions on how to register? If I were to participate in the upcoming event, I would not attend personally but send an employee if permissible.

2. Hiring of School District Employees

Can my business hire school district employees as 1099 contractors or W-2 employees? Many teachers hold second jobs, particularly during the summer, and some have relevant skills in allied health education that align with my business services. Would it be a conflict of interest or ethics violation if a district employee were to work for my business in either capacity?

I deeply value my role as a school board member and my ability to serve our community. I intend to remain in full compliance with all ethical guidelines while continuing to support students' career development in a way that benefits our local workforce but is in compliance. I appreciate your taking the time to review my inquiry and look forward to your guidance.

Thank you for your assistance. Please feel free to contact me if additional information is required.

Sincerely,

Lauren Ramirez

Novenario, Stephanie

From: Lauren Ramirez <lauren22ramirez@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, May 2, 2025 4:27 PM
To: Novenario, Stephanie
Subject: Re: Your Ethics Inquiry
Attachments: Lauren Ramirez_Ethics Document_5.2.25.pdf

Hi Stephanie,

Thank you!

Please see the attached form with my signature. I appreciate all of your help and patience.

Have a great weekend!

Lauren

On Fri, May 2, 2025 at 8:54 AM Novenario, Stephanie <NOVENARIO.STEPHANIE@leg.state.fl.us> wrote:

Hi Lauren,

I hope you're doing well!

I'm just re-sending the consent form that asks whether you are okay with the final order using your name. (It's on page two of the attached document). When you get a chance, please fill that out and e-mail it back to me!

I'm still working on a draft of the recommended opinion I'll present to the Commission in June, but I'll reach out to you once I have that completed!

Thank you!

Stephanie Novenario

Staff Attorney

Florida Commission on Ethics

850.488.7864 | 850.488.3077 (fax)

novenario.stephanie@leg.state.fl.us

From: Novenario, Stephanie
Sent: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 10:15 AM
To: Lauren Ramirez <lauren22ramirez@gmail.com>
Cc: Steverson, Kathryn <STEVERSON.KATHRYN@leg.state.fl.us>
Subject: RE: Your Ethics Inquiry

Hi Lauren,

The form is attached (the second page!)

I'll keep you updated on when we have a draft ready for the June meeting!

Thank you!

Stephanie Novenario

Staff Attorney

Florida Commission on Ethics

850.488.7864 | 850.488.3077 (fax)

novenario.stephanie@leg.state.fl.us

From: Lauren Ramirez <lauren22ramirez@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 14, 2025 6:37 PM
To: Novenario, Stephanie <NOVENARIO.STEPHANIE@leg.state.fl.us>
Cc: Steverson, Kathryn <STEVEYERSON.KATHRYN@leg.state.fl.us>
Subject: Re: Your Ethics Inquiry

Thank you for all of this information. I will tentatively mark my calendar for June 6th.

Can you email me the form to review and sign? I do have the one that was mailed, but if email is faster, I can get that completed.

Thank you again,

Lauren

On Mon, Apr 14, 2025 at 9:58 AM Novenario, Stephanie <NOVENARIO.STEPHANIE@leg.state.fl.us> wrote:

Hi Lauren,

Unfortunately, I wasn't able to get a thorough draft done in time for our mail-out for our April meeting. We'll be putting your formal opinion on our June meeting, which is June 6, 2025. Our public session meetings begin at 8:30 a.m, and our formal opinions are typically one of the first things that we hear, so being there around that 8:30 time frame is ideal if you're hoping to be present.

The benefit of being present for meetings is that you're able to make any statements you might wish to make. You're also able to answer any questions the Commissioners might have of you specifically after reading the draft opinion. You'll actually also receive a copy of the draft opinion prior to the meeting, and that might help you decide whether you wish to be present or not!

I do have one more question for you – do we have your consent to use your name in the final opinion? Some requestors prefer to be left anonymous in the final opinion. I believe we mailed you a form on February 25, but I'm not sure if you received it – I can send you one via e-mail, if that's easier!

Thank you!

Stephanie Novenario

Staff Attorney

Florida Commission on Ethics

850.488.7864 | 850.488.3077 (fax)

novenario.stephanie@leg.state.fl.us

From: Lauren Ramirez <lauren22ramirez@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 9, 2025 1:29 PM
To: Novenario, Stephanie <NOVENARIO.STEPHANIE@leg.state.fl.us>
Subject: Re: Your Ethics Inquiry

Thank you, I appreciate it!

Have a great day!

Lauren

On Wed, Apr 9, 2025 at 8:14 AM Novenario, Stephanie <NOVENARIO.STEPHANIE@leg.state.fl.us> wrote:

Hi Lauren,

It's great to hear from you! I'll begin working on a draft opinion for the Commission right away. However, I'm not yet sure I'll be able to finish a draft in time for the April meeting, as we have a

deadline for sending materials to the Commission that's earlier than the actual meeting deadline. I should know more about the timeline in a few days, and, once I know for sure which meeting we'll be able to put this on, I'll let you know more details about time/place and the benefits of attending the meeting where your opinion will be decided.

Thank you!

Stephanie Novenario

Staff Attorney

Florida Commission on Ethics

850.488.7864 | 850.488.3077 (fax)

novenario.stephanie@leg.state.fl.us

From: Lauren Ramirez <lauren22ramirez@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 8, 2025 7:27 AM
To: Novenario, Stephanie <NOVENARIO.STEPHANIE@leg.state.fl.us>
Cc: Steverson, Kathryn <STEVERSON.KATHRYN@leg.state.fl.us>
Subject: Re: Your Ethics Inquiry

Hello again,

As we've been working through some of my recent questions, a couple more came up (yesterday actually) that I'd appreciate clarification on. Am I still allowed to sponsor school events as a local business? In the past, I've supported fundraisers where logos were placed on shirts, like one I was just asked about for the Future Problem Solvers team.

I've also previously used PeachJar, a platform that emails flyers to parents in local schools to promote business programs or events, but I'm now unsure if that can be used now?

Thank you!

Lauren Ramirez

On Mon, Apr 7, 2025 at 5:47 PM Lauren Ramirez <lauren22ramirez@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Stephanie,

I know this is long overdue, and I sincerely apologize for the delay. I've finally had the chance to put together the responses for you, and I hope the information is still helpful to you and your team.

Could you please remind me of the date, time, and location of the meeting? I'm based in Palm Coast (about 3.5 hours from Tallahassee), so I'd like to see whether it would make sense for me to attend in person or if you feel my presence is necessary enough to make the drive.

Thank you again, and I appreciate your patience!

1. Can you give specific examples of the types of activities your company does while volunteering with students of all ages?

Yes, our volunteer activities include:

- Self-confidence and self-care education
- Stress management strategies
- Hands-only CPR demonstrations
- AED (Automated External Defibrillator) usage and the importance of AED locations in public spaces
- Entry-level medical career presentations
- Phlebotomy demonstrations using fake arms and blood, with guided student practice
- Education on lab tube colors and the correct order of draw during blood collection

2. When your company volunteers, do you bring promotional information to give to students (e.g., flyers, pencils, etc.)?

No, I wear neutral clothing and do not distribute promotional materials. Prior to my school board campaign, I wore a company uniform with a logo and carried business cards. Since campaigning began and especially after my election, I have not promoted the business during volunteer activities. However, schools have tagged or thanked my business on Facebook for donating time or services.

3. Do the promotional items you previously shared include information about your company's classes and certifications?

Yes, my business cards previously listed programs offered, including CPR, Medical Assisting, Phlebotomy, and Babysitting Certification.

4. Can you provide examples of classes/camps your company offers for different age groups?

- **Ages 4 and up:** Hands-only CPR and AED instruction

- **Grades 6–12:** Youth Medical Camp, including:

- Babysitting Certification
- CPR for Healthcare Providers
- Vital Signs Training
- Injection Administration Instruction
- Phlebotomy (drawing blood)
- Stop the Bleed
- First Aid
- Bloodborne Pathogens

5. You mentioned being able to show up as an individual rather than on behalf of your company. Are the supplies you bring branded?

No, I use unbranded equipment such as CPR manikins, fake phlebotomy arms with fake blood, and various blood tubes (color-coded tops). None of these materials display my company's name or logo.

6. How do schools/organizations typically thank you or your company for volunteering?

They often thank us publicly on Facebook or in person. During community conversations, people also express appreciation. In the past (prior to running for the school board), I was invited to thank-you dinners for sponsoring events monetarily.

7. Are you willing to attend volunteer events without any mention of your company?

Yes, absolutely.

8. Can you summarize your company's involvement with children outside of district-sponsored events?

We participate in community tabling events, often organized by the city. At these events, we offer the same educational activities mentioned above (CPR, phlebotomy demos, etc.).

9. Are certain certifications offered by your company only available to individuals who have graduated high school?

Yes, the Medical Assisting and Phlebotomy programs are typically for individuals aged 18 and older. However, we have had interested seniors who are 18 and still in high school. They may enroll with the goal of having a certification and job opportunity upon graduation.

10. When do interested students typically apply—during or after high school?

They may apply either while still in high school or after graduation.

11. What public responsibilities might you have toward individual children as a School Board member?

School board members vote on disciplinary matters such as student expulsions. In those cases, we are expected to vote on whether or not to uphold the recommendation for expulsion.

12. What public responsibilities might you have toward individual teachers as a School Board member?

We may be asked to vote on terminations if they are recommended by the District Superintendent. In the event of a potential conflict of interest (e.g., if one of my 1099 contractors were involved), I would

ask to recuse myself from the vote, similar to board members who have family members working in the district.

13. What public responsibilities might you have toward individual district staff who are not teachers?

I'm not entirely sure, but I will find out. I assume it would be similar to the process for teachers, particularly regarding terminations. Again, I would expect to be able to recuse myself in the case of a potential conflict.

Thank you,
Lauren Ramirez
407-361-5082

On Wed, Feb 26, 2025 at 4:46 PM Novenario, Stephanie <NOVENARIO.STEPHANIE@leg.state.fl.us> wrote:

Hi Lauren,

I have a list of questions for you that will help me to analyze your ethical inquiries for our staff recommendation to our Commission regarding your inquiries for the April 25 meeting. If you wouldn't mind responding to these questions by the close of business on Monday, March 10, that would be extremely helpful!

1. Can you give specific examples of types of activities your company does while volunteering with students of all ages? (For example, you noted your prior participation in career fairs for high schoolers and speaking on specific topics, like sugar and its effects on the body, for elementary school students. I'd love to know what other way your company has volunteered in the past/would like to volunteer in the future.
2. When your company volunteers, do you bring promotional information with you to give away to the students, like flyers, pencils, etc.?
3. Do the promotional items contain information about the types of classes and certifications your company offers?
4. Can you provide examples of classes/camps/opportunities your company offers for different age groups of children?
5. You mentioned on the phone that you could show up in an individual capacity with demonstratives, rather than on behalf of your company. Are the demonstratives and supplies you typically bring for volunteering branded with your company's name, logo, etc.?
6. Does the school/organization typically thank your company for coming to these events? How? (I know you mentioned thanking you on their website or social media pages, and I'm wondering if there are any other types of thanks you receive).
7. Is it possible/would you be willing to have you/your staff attend any of these events without any mention of your company?

8. Can you summarize the opportunities/activities with children your company is involved with outside of District-sponsored events?
9. Are certain certifications offered by your company only available for those who have already graduated high school?
 - a. If so, when do these individuals apply? While still in high school or after high school?
10. Could you provide me with more information about what public responsibilities you might have towards individual children as a School Board member? (For example, will you likely ever have to vote on a matter affecting individual children? Will you be involved in disciplinary actions of, or pedagogical decisions about, individual children?)
11. What public responsibilities might you have as a School Board member towards individual teachers? (Again, for example, might you be asked to review disciplinary recommendations made by the District Superintendent and staff against particular teachers?)
12. What public responsibilities might you have as a School Board member towards individual District staff members? (For example, might you be asked to review disciplinary recommendations made by the District Superintendent and staff against particular staff members who are not teachers?)

I apologize for the amount of questions, but I really appreciate not only you requesting the Commission's guidance, but also your willingness to assist us in getting you the most accurate answers we can!

Stephanie Novenario

Staff Attorney

Florida Commission on Ethics

850.488.7864 | 850.488.3077 (fax)

novenario.stephanie@leg.state.fl.us