BEFORE THE WASHINGTON STATE
EXECUTIVE ETHICS BOARD

In the Matter of: Shauna Clark, Respondent

EEB Case No. 2018-018
FINAL ORDER

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On November 9, 2018, the Executive Ethics Board (Board) found reasonable cause to believe that the Respondent, Shauna Clark (Ms. Clark), violated the Ethics in Public Service Act while employed as a Secretary Supervisor, at Western State Hospital, Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Notice of the Reasonable Cause Determination and the right to request a hearing was served upon Ms. Clark by regular mail and certified mail on November 13, 2018. Ms. Clark failed to respond to the Reasonable Cause Determination within 30 days as required by WAC 292-100-060(2).

The Board entered an Order of Default on May 10, 2019. On May 13, 2019, Board staff provided Ms. Clark with notice of the Board’s Order of Default by regular and certified mail.

Pursuant to WAC 292-100-060(4) Ms. Clark was allowed 10 days to request vacation of the Order of Default. Ms. Clark has not moved to vacate the order entered on May 10, 2019.

II. FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On March 30, 2018, the Executive Ethics Board (Board) initiated an investigation following a Whistleblower report received from the State Auditor’s Office (SAO) alleging that Shauna Clark (Ms. Clark), former Secretary Supervisor at Western State Hospital (WSH), Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), may have violated the Ethics in Public
Service Act. The allegation was she using state computer resources for her private benefit and

2. Ms. Clark has worked for DSHS since February 24, 2004. She was promoted to
Secretary Supervisor on May 17, 2010, and was in that position for all times pertinent to this investigation.

3. On February 25, 2014, Ms. Clark received a four-day suspension from her agency for inappropriate personal use of the DSHS computer system. At that time, Ms. Clark acknowledged reviewing DSHS Administrative Policy 15.15 – Use of Electronic Messaging Systems and the Internet.

4. Darla Dawson (Ms. Dawson), Ms. Clark’s supervisor during times pertinent to this investigation, indicated in her response to Board staff that on or about July 17, 2017, during work force development training she informed her staff, including Ms. Clark, that using the internet for personal reasons was inappropriate.

5. Ms. Dawson indicated in her response to Board staff that Ms. Clark had worked for the state for many years, was aware of DSHS policies, and that Ms. Clark was recently reminded of the DSHS policies on using state resources for personal benefit during training but chose to continue using the internet for her personal benefit.

6. On July 26, 2017, The SAO received an anonymous complaint regarding Ms. Clark’s personal use of the internet, specifically her use of Facebook. The Whistleblower complaint indicated that about one week after Ms. Dawson had advised her staff about the inappropriate use of the internet, Ms. Clark had been seen several times by her coworkers using her state computer to access Facebook.

7. The SAO obtained a copy of Ms. Clark’s work computer hard drive for analysis of her personal use. SAO investigators reviewed Ms. Clark’s internet history for the period of June 7 through September 25, 2017, covering 60 workdays. During that review, SAO
investigators found that most of Ms. Clark’s browsing was on Facebook. Because the browser does not record activity when a user scrolls their Facebook feed, the SAO could not determine the amount of time she spent on Facebook, however, they were able to determine that Ms. Clark visited Facebook frequently. The SAO report indicated that Ms. Clark accessed Facebook more than 4,000 times and went to her personal Facebook profile 998 time for an average of 16 times per day.

8. The SAO investigation revealed that in addition to Facebook, Ms. Clark visited other non-worked related websites such as Craigslist and Zillow, among others.

9. Ms. Clark told the SAO investigators that she would access Facebook and leave it open during the course of the day to communicate with her family members because there was no cell phone service at WSH.

10. Ms. Clark told SAO investigators that she used her work computer to search for apartments because many of the property management companies have the same business hours as she did.

11. On October 18, 2018, Board staff obtained a copy (forensic image) of Ms. Clark’s work computer hard drive from DSHS.

12. Board staff used Magnet Forensics’ Axiom software to analyze the image of Ms. Clark’s hard drive for internet use, emails, and any documents related to the investigation.

13. Board staff’s examination of Ms. Clark’s internet activity confirmed the SAO’s determination that Ms. Clark frequently visited Facebook and visited other sites, like Craigslist and Zillow.

14. On May 10, 2018, Ms. Clark was terminated from her employment with WSH and DSHS.
III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Board has jurisdiction to hear this matter pursuant to RCW 42.52.360(1), which authorizes the Board to enforce the Ethics in Public Service Act, chapter 42.52 RCW, with respect to employees in the executive branch of state government. The Board has jurisdiction over Shauna Clark, whose actions occurred while she was a state employee.

2. RCW 42.52.160(1) – Use of persons, money, or property for private gain, in pertinent part:

   No state officer or state employee may employ or use any person, money, or property under the officer’s or employee’s official control or direction, or in his or her official custody, for the private benefit or gain of the officer, employee, or another.

WAC 292-110-010 Use of state resources, states in part:

(3) Permitted personal use of state resources. This subsection applies to any use of state resources not included in subsection (2) of this section.

   (a) A state officer or employee's use of state resources is de minimis only if each of the following conditions are met:

   (i) There is little or no cost to the state;

   (ii) Any use is brief;

   (iii) Any use occurs infrequently;

   (iv) The use does not interfere with the performance of any state officer’s or employee’s official duties;

   (v) The use does not compromise the security or integrity of state property, information systems, or software;

   (vi) The use is not for the purpose of conducting an outside business, in furtherance of private employment, or to realize a private financial gain; and

   (vii) The use is not for supporting, promoting the interests of, or soliciting for an outside organization or group.

Ms. Clark, as a Secretary Supervisor at Western State Hospital, used state resources for her private benefit or gain in violation of RCW 42.52.160. Ms. Clark’s activities do not meet the exceptions for the use of state resources as permitted in WAC 292-110-010.
IV. FINAL ORDER

1. Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, it is hereby ordered that Shauna Clark is assessed a total monetary civil penalty of three thousand dollars ($3,000) based on her violations of RCW 42.52.160).

2. The total amount of three thousand dollars ($3,000) is payable in full within 90 days of the effective date of this order.

DATED this 12th day of July 2019.

Shirley Battan, Chair

Lisa Marsh, Member

Gerri Davis, Vice-Chair

Anna Dudek Ross, Member
APPEAL RIGHTS

RECONSIDERATION OF FINAL ORDER – BOARD

Any party may ask the Executive Ethics Board to reconsider a Final Order. The request must be in writing and must include the specific grounds or reasons for the request. The request must be delivered to Board office within 10 days after the postmark date of this order.

The Board is deemed to have denied the request for reconsideration if, within 20 days from the date the request is filed, the Board does not either dispose of the petition or serve the parties with written notice specifying the date by which it will act on the petition. RCW 34.05.470.

The Respondent is not required to ask the Board to reconsider the Final Order before seeking judicial review by a superior court. RCW 34.05.470.

FURTHER APPEAL RIGHTS – SUPERIOR COURT

A Final Order issued by the Executive Ethics Board is subject to judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. See RCW 42.52.440. The procedures are provided in RCW 34.05.510-.598.

The petition for judicial review must be filed with the superior court and served on the Board and any other parties within 30 days of the date that the Board serves this Final Order on the parties. RCW 34.05.542(2). Service is defined in RCW 34.05.542(4) as the date of mailing or personal service.

A petition for review must set forth:

(1) The name and mailing address of the petitioner;

(2) The name and mailing address of the petitioner’s attorney, if any;

(3) The name and mailing address of the agency whose action is at issue;
(4) Identification of the agency action at issue, together with a duplicate copy, summary, or brief description of the agency action;

(5) Identification of persons who were parties in any adjudicative proceedings that led to the agency action;

(6) Facts to demonstrate that the petitioner is entitled to obtain judicial review;

(7) The petitioner’s reasons for believing that relief should be granted; and

(8) A request for relief, specifying the type and extent of relief requested.

RCW 34.05.545.

ENFORCEMENT OF FINAL ORDERS

If there is no timely request for reconsideration, this is the Final Order of the Board. The Respondent is legally obligated to pay any penalty assessed.

The Board will seek to enforce a Final Order in superior court and recover legal costs and attorney’s fees if the penalty remains unpaid and no petition for judicial review has been timely filed under chapter 34.05 RCW. This action will be taken without further order by the Board.