





## Introduction

Each year we try to report on how we have utilized the resources—tax money—allocated to our department.

This year, we submit this report for consideration in the County’s budget process. This process provides the best context for the information. We are showing how we have used the resources given to us and how we intend to deploy those resources in the future. We trust this is the kind of information the Board of Commissioners wants to utilize in its decision making.

Our budget position is simple: We have what we need. The flow of crime through our community has stayed steady. We have faced a series of cases, some still not resolved, that show how strong we need to be in facing the tragedies crime can create. We have to hold onto the portion of the County’s resources that we now have, but right now we don’t need to ask for more.



**RUSSELL D. HAUGE**  
Kitsap County Prosecuting Attorney



## Criminal Practice

We have a long history of accounting for how we spend our portion of the County's tax revenue. Since 1995, we have reported the number of cases that law enforcement refers to our office to review for charging. We have published the number of those referrals that result in criminal charges and the disposition of those charges—whether the cases were dismissed or resulted in guilty verdicts. We have reported on the number and kinds of cases each of our police agencies sends to us each year. We have described the changes we have made in our policies, our procedures, and our structure. This report contains the same data. Just below is a summary chart of our workload in 2011.

In our annual reports, we have also emphasized our responsibility to respond to what the police agencies bring us when they bring it to us. Our obligation is to respond to reports of criminal wrongdoing on very tight time lines. Those time lines limit our authority: if we fail to file a charge or bring a case to trial on the schedule set by law, we

lose the power to hold that offender accountable. But more important than the rules that limit our power is the need—and right—of the public to expect that we in law enforcement will respond immediately and effectively to threats to public safety.

- i. When girls and women are stabbed on our streets, we have to respond.
- ii. When children shoot other children in our schools, we have to respond.
- iii. When our officers confront an armed mentally ill man apparently determined to shoot someone, we have to respond.
- iv. When one of our State Troopers is gunned down without mercy, we have to respond.
- v. When a long-term, volatile relationship explodes in homicidal violence, we have to respond.
- vi. When an elderly lady is robbed at knife-point by the boy who used to cut her lawn, and her gentle concern provokes rage leading to murder, we have to respond.





## Duties of the Prosecutor

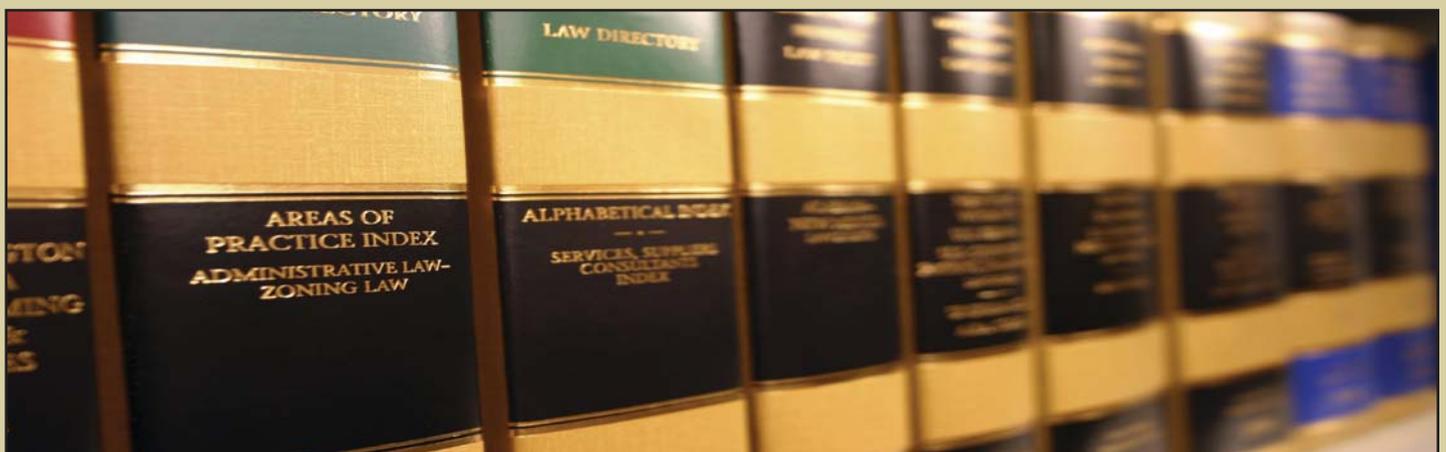
In Washington, there are few greater opportunities for a legal professional to serve his or her community.

In *State of Washington v. Jennifer Leigh Rice*, Washington State Supreme Court Opinion No. 85893-4 (2012), in a unanimous opinion written by Justice Gonzalez, our Supreme Court described the essential nature and duties of the Prosecutor.

*A prosecuting attorney's most fundamental role as both a local elected official and an executive officer is to decide whether to file criminal charges against an individual, and if so, which available charges to file. This "most important prosecutorial power" allows for the consideration of individual facts and circumstances when deciding whether to enforce criminal laws, and permits the prosecuting attorney to seek individualized justice; to manage resource limitations; to prioritize competing investigations and prosecutions; to handle the modern "proliferation" of criminal statutes; and to reflect local values, problems, and priorities. For these reasons, a prosecutor's inherent charging discretion necessarily is broader than a mere consideration of sufficiency of evidence and likelihood of conviction. For the same reasons, a prosecuting attorney's charging discretion*

*necessarily includes whether to charge an available special allegation -- a decision that will depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case and the prosecutor's own policies and priorities. To hold otherwise would allow the legislature to limit the prosecutor's discretion to the sole decision of whether to file any charges; the legislature then could require any such filing to include a draconian imposition of all (or the most severe) charges supported by available evidence. **Our constitution affords prosecuting attorneys much more independent authority than that, including the authority to be merciful and to seek individualized justice.** (Emphasis added and citations omitted.)*

It is our responsibility, and ours alone, to fit the elements of a criminal transaction—by definition a human interaction that creates harm to individuals and society at large—within the framework established by the law. We will never achieve a perfect fit. No disposition, whether guilty verdict or diversion, solves every problem. But it is our duty to make the best of what is always a bad situation



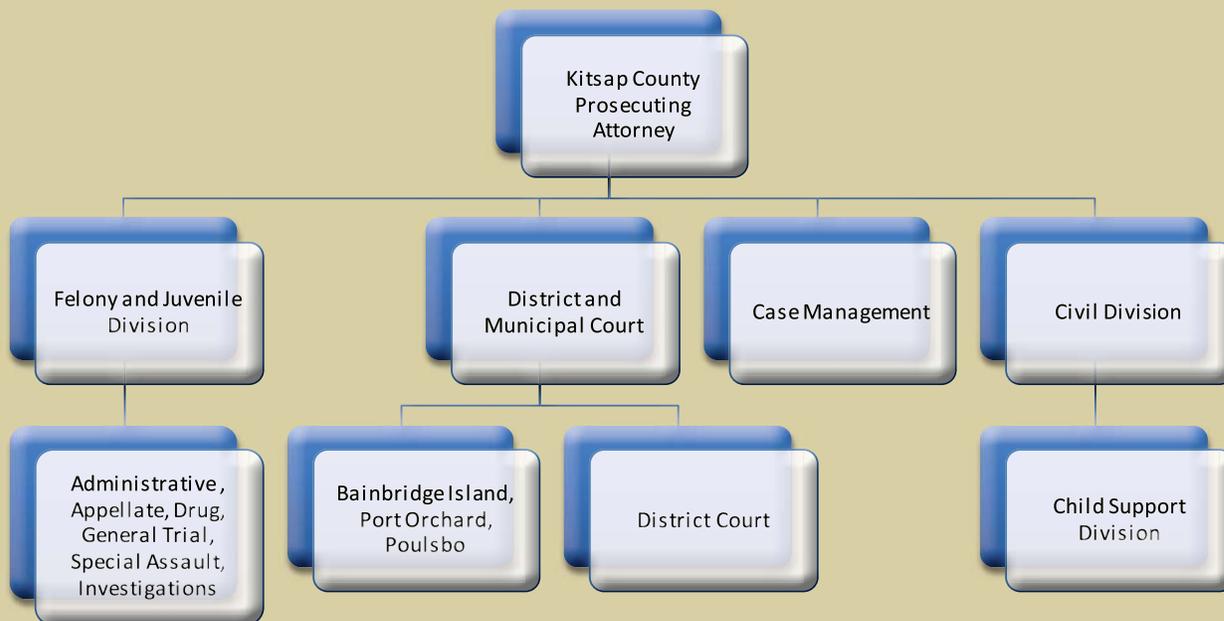


## Production Indicators

We have developed systems to address the flow of crime in our community, a flow that has for the most part slowed or stayed steady over the last ten years. With those same systems, and the highly trained and dedicated personnel who make up those systems, we also have to respond to individual cases—packages of horror and tragedy delivered to our community on no one’s schedule.

For the purposes of this discussion, we describe our operation as consisting of fourteen programs. There is some overlap among our personnel in

the responsibility for delivering services in these fourteen areas. For example, as the elected prosecutor I am responsible for all our programs and try my best to stay informed and competent in all the aspects of our practice. Likewise, our Division Chiefs each directly supervise several programs and report directly to me. A chart showing our organization’s structure and our staffs’ responsibilities is attached as an exhibit. Our description of our program areas, arranged in rough rank order, follows.





# Criminal Practice: Office Organization

## Office Administration

We are a service organization, and no one can argue with the proposition that the most important elements of a service provider are those that actually deliver the services. The police agencies, crime victims, and County departments that we work for don't see the managers unless there is a problem. They don't care about our office's morale unless it affects the quality of the services they are entitled to. In our office, the primary role of management is to ensure that the direct service providers have enough of what they need

so that our clients never have to look beyond the immediate problem. Implementing this goal makes management very important, indeed. Not only are the managers responsible for getting the human resources to the right place at the right time, they must ensure that the staff is properly trained and has the right attitude. Our size and the scope of our responsibilities together demand that we have a rational management system implemented by the most competent people we can find.

## Criminal Prosecution Operation

The following programs comprise our criminal prosecution operations. We have built a cadre that is capable of dealing with any crime committed within our jurisdiction. In managing our criminal operations personnel, we strive to build not just legal expertise and trial skill but also a sense of service to the law enforcement agencies we work with and a sensitivity to the victims of the crimes referred to us for disposition.

that gives the offender his or her just desserts. The law mandates an entirely different direction for juvenile offenders (described as offenders below the age of eighteen at the time the crime is charged). It demands that we seek to rehabilitate them. The dispositions we reach are designed to ensure, as best we can, that the offender will not do it again. Consequently we are operating under an entirely different set of laws and procedures.

### Special Assault and Domestic Violence Prosecutions

In this program we deal with the crimes of sexual violence, crimes that occur within families and other intimate relationships, and those that involve children either as victims or witnesses. These are the criminal transactions that disrupt the most basic of our relationships and target our most vulnerable victims. Successful prosecution of these cases demands a high level of experience and special skill.

In Kitsap County, juvenile proceedings take place in a separate building far away from the main courthouse. The different knowledge base, skill set, and location, demand that we have a separate unit to deal with this category of crimes. The high position on our priority list comes from our statutory mandate to rehabilitate rather than punish. With each disposition, we are working toward steering that individual child away from criminal behavior. We consider this extremely important work.

### Juvenile Prosecutions

The legislature has mandated that we treat juvenile offenders differently than adults. In Washington, the criminal law starts with the proposition that in responding to adults who commit crimes, our primary goal is to punish—to reach a disposition





### **Drug Prosecutions**

Drug enforcement is a high priority program because it requires a particular skill set that must be built up over a period of years. Every drug case turns on issues of search and seizure. Those issues flow from the decisions of our State and Federal Courts interpreting the Constitutions of Washington and the United States.

The decisions of our courts form a moving target that our prosecutors and police agencies must hit if we are to hold drug offenders accountable. For example, over the last few years the rules for searching automobiles used in drug transactions have changed completely. The rule used to be that if the driver of a car was arrested for any offense, the police had a broad grant of authority to search the car. Not any more. After a series of decisions by the appellate courts, we now must obtain search warrants if, after arresting and putting the driver in handcuffs, the police want to look under a seat or into a compartment.

There are also a number of funding streams for drug prosecutions. This is one of the few areas of crime where in addition to local dollars, grants and other revenue streams come from the state and federal governments. It isn't much, but it comes with significant record-keeping responsibilities. A separate program helps us track the revenue flow. Most importantly, drugs fuel other crimes. Addicts steal and rob to support their habits. The entrepreneurs who control the drug trade use violence as standard business practice. These consequences of drug crime drive much of the rest of our case load. This alone justifies giving it special emphasis—including utilizing alternatives to straight prosecution, like drug court, to steer drug users away from addiction and the need to commit crimes.

### **General Prosecutions**

This is the largest program in our criminal practice. Under this heading we tackle all those other acts identified by our legislature as deserving loss of liberty as punishment, everything from petty theft to the most serious, violent transactions. The deputy prosecutors and support staff responsible for this case load work in both our District and Superior Courts.

### **Appellate Practice**

Virtually every decision made by a judge in one of our cases can be challenged by appealing the decision to the court that is next higher up the chain. Decisions of the District Court can be appealed to the Superior Court. Superior Court decisions go to the Court of Appeals. The next step is Washington's Supreme Court. And in special cases, our Supreme Court's decisions can be taken to the Federal system. We have two full-time deputy prosecutors assigned to this work.

### **Municipal Prosecutions**

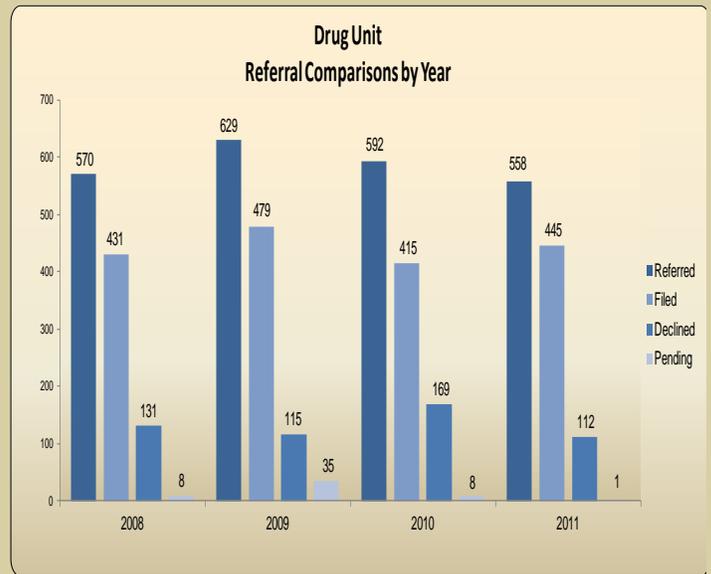
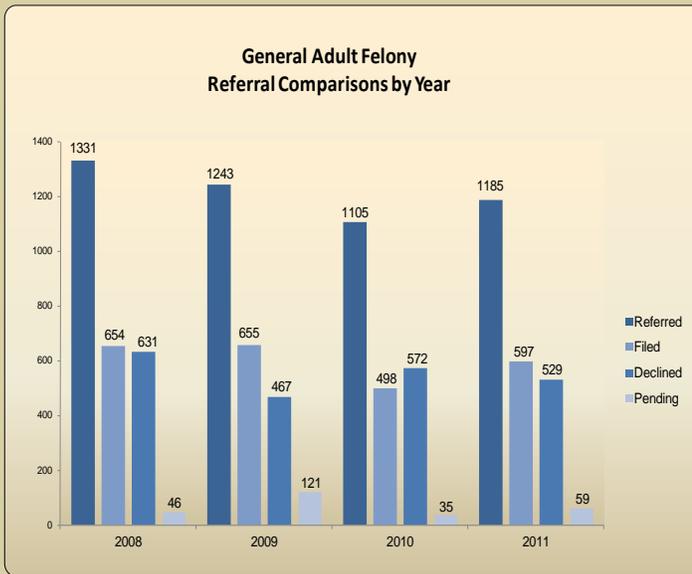
Cities have the authority to establish Municipal Courts to prosecute the minor crimes—misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors—that occur within city limits. Criminal offenders rarely limit their activity to one city. A petty thief or repeat drunk driver will commit their crimes both in a city like Port Orchard and in the unincorporated area of Kitsap County. We want to know the entire criminal history of the offenders we have to deal with, and the community is best served if offenders know they will receive the same treatment no matter where they commit their crime. Accordingly, we have made an effort to collaborate with our cities by contracting to use our deputy prosecutors in their municipal courts. We currently have contracts with three of our four cities: Port Orchard, Poulsbo, and Bainbridge Island. The cities pay the costs, and we get the information. It's a good deal for all concerned.



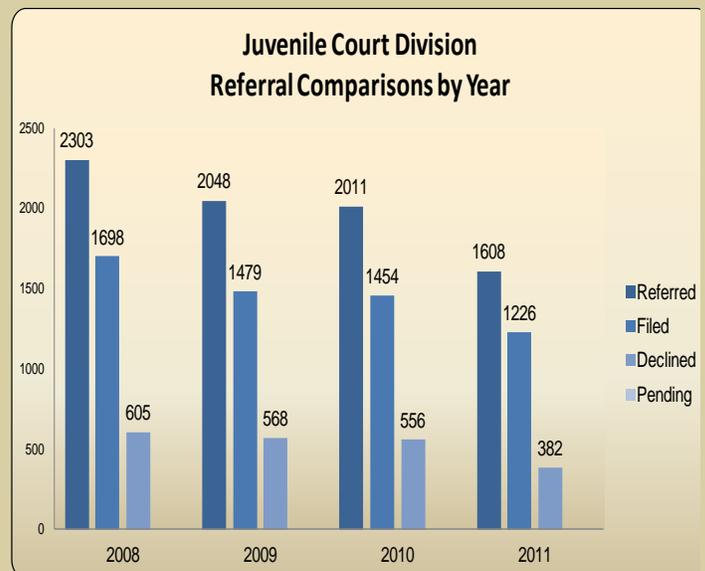
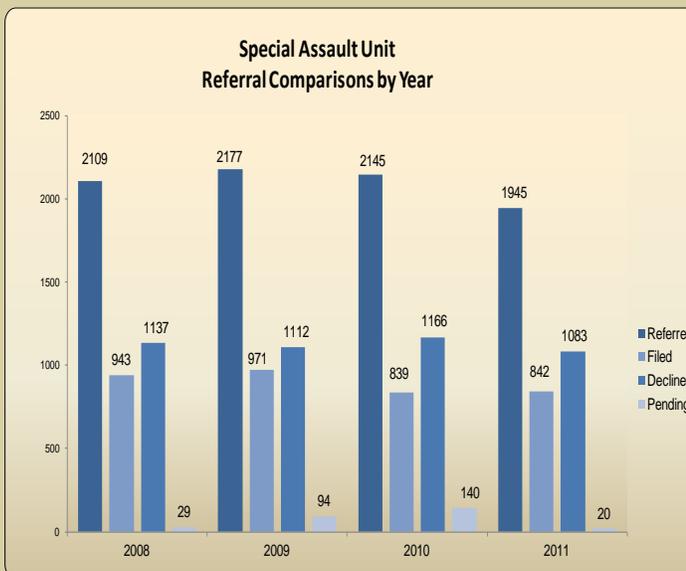
## Workload Trends

As the following tables show, our workload has been relatively stable for a number of years.

### General Adult and Drug Unit Activity



### Special Assault Unit and Juvenile Court Activity

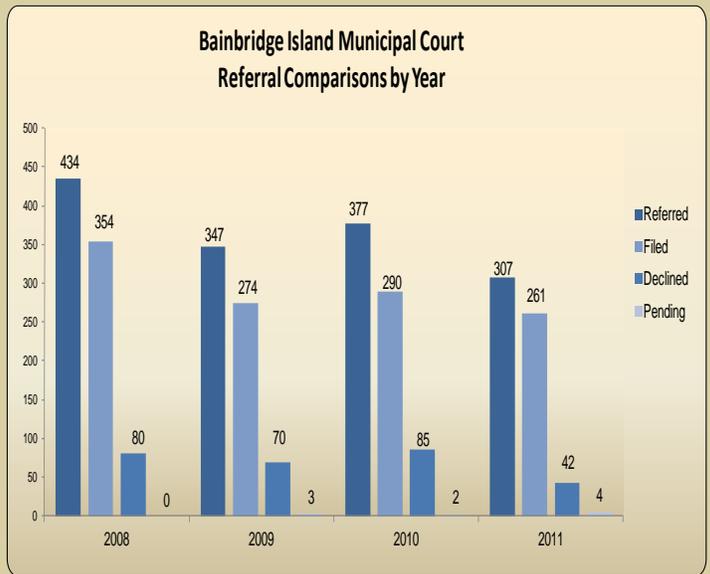
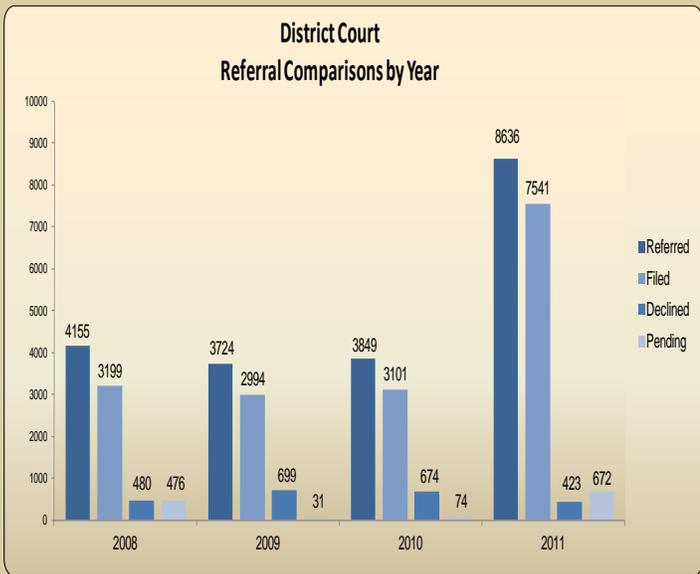




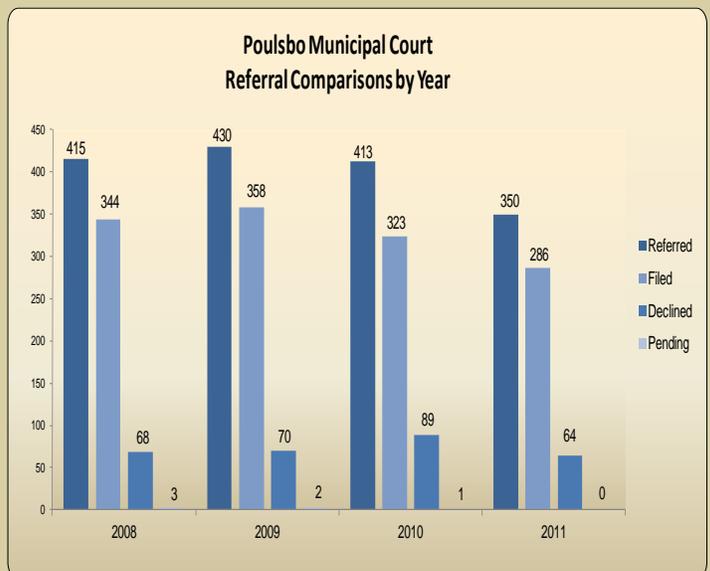
## Workload Trends

As the following tables show, our workload has been relatively stable for a numbers of years.

### District and Bainbridge Island Municipal Court Activity



### Port Orchard and Poulsbo Municipal Court Activity



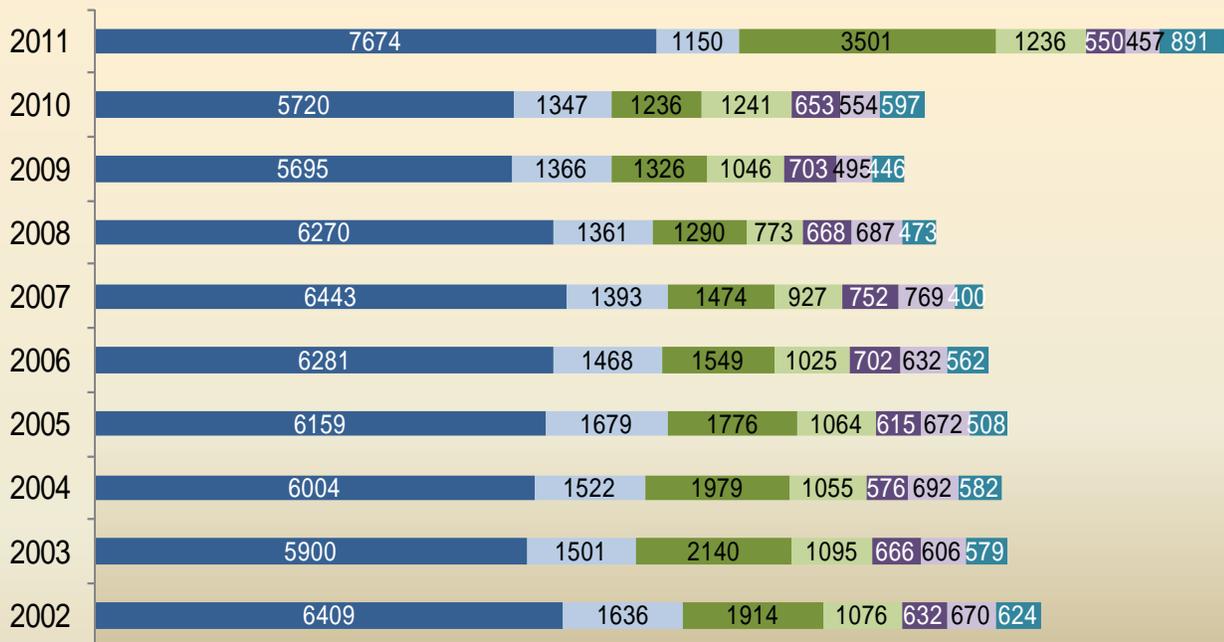


## Law Enforcement Agencies Served

In our criminal capacity, we serve all the law enforcement agencies of Kitsap County. This includes the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office; the Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo Police Departments; and the Washington State Patrol. We also work with the Suquamish and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal Police Departments, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service and the FBI when their cases involve our jurisdiction. The chart below shows the percentage of referrals received by our office from these agencies. Our job is to advise the police in their investigations and review the reports of their work. It is our responsibility to determine whether we can make a criminal case out of the conduct described, and what the charge should be.



### Law Enforcement Agencies Served In Kitsap County 2002 - 2011 Referral Comparisons

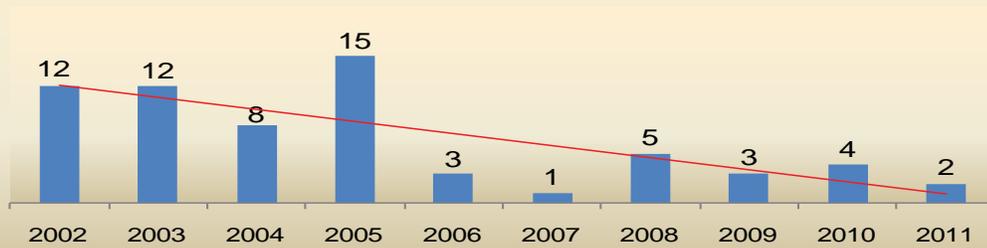


- Kitsap County Sheriff's Office
- Washington State Patrol
- Poulsbo Police Department
- All Other Agencies
- Bremerton Police Department
- Port Orchard Police Department
- Bainbridge Island Police Department

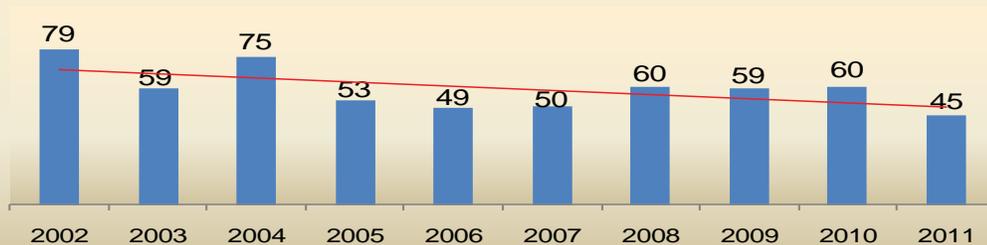


## Selected Crime Types

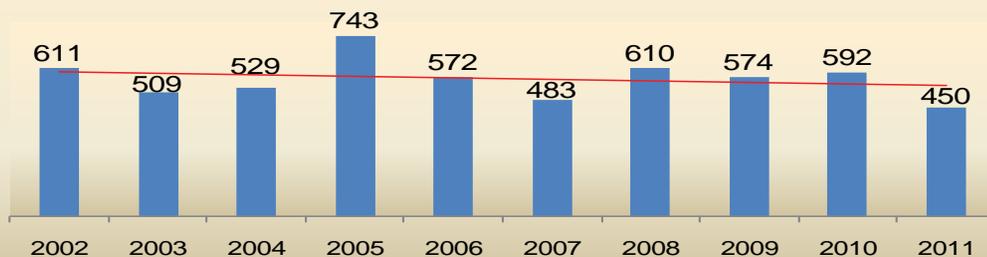
**Murder Referral Comparisons by Year**



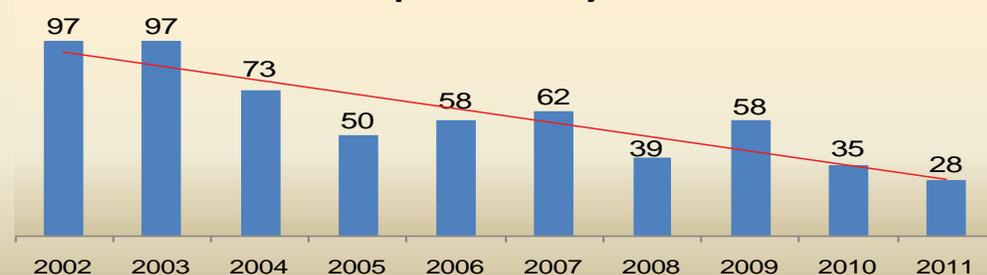
**Robbery Referral Comparisons by Year**



**Child Abuse Referral Comparisons by Year**

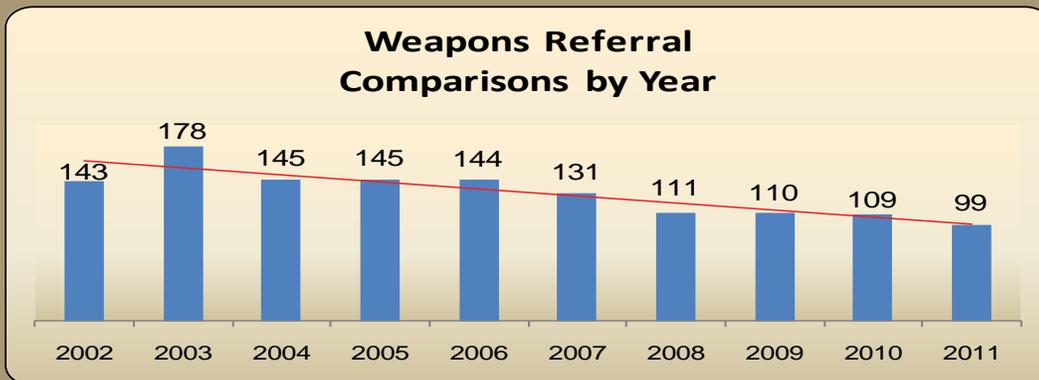
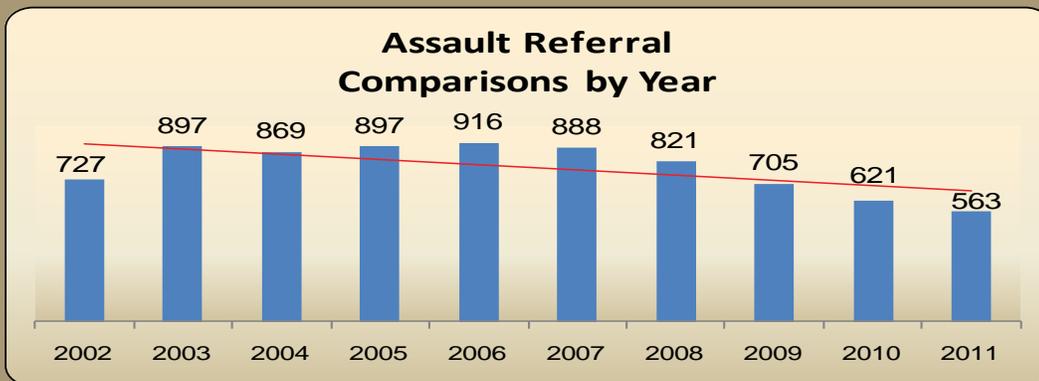
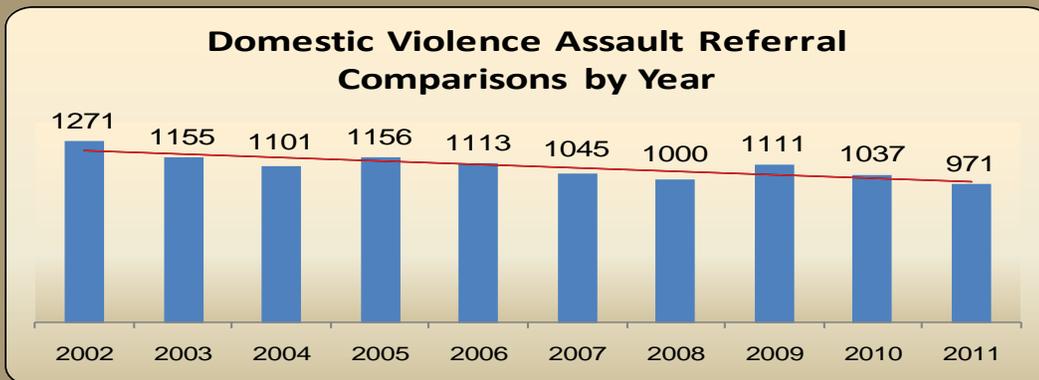
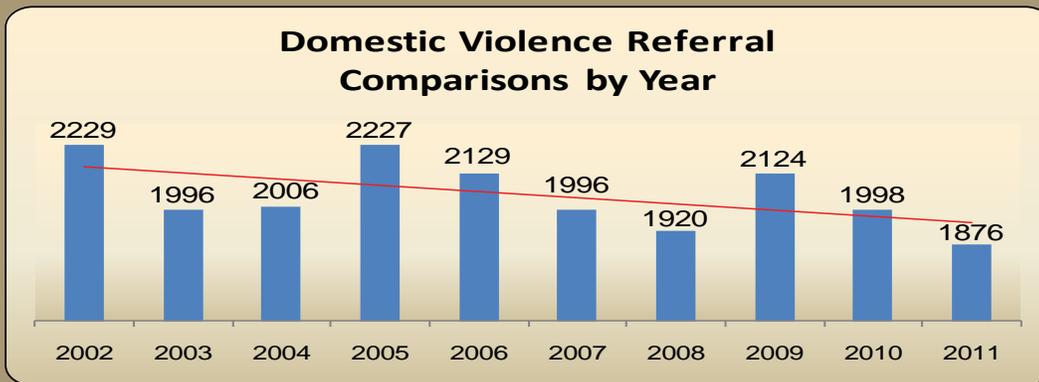


**Rape Referral Comparisons by Year**



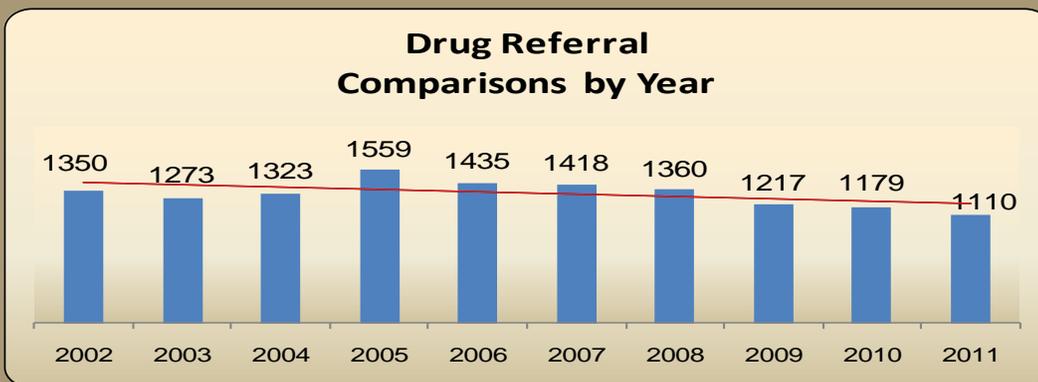
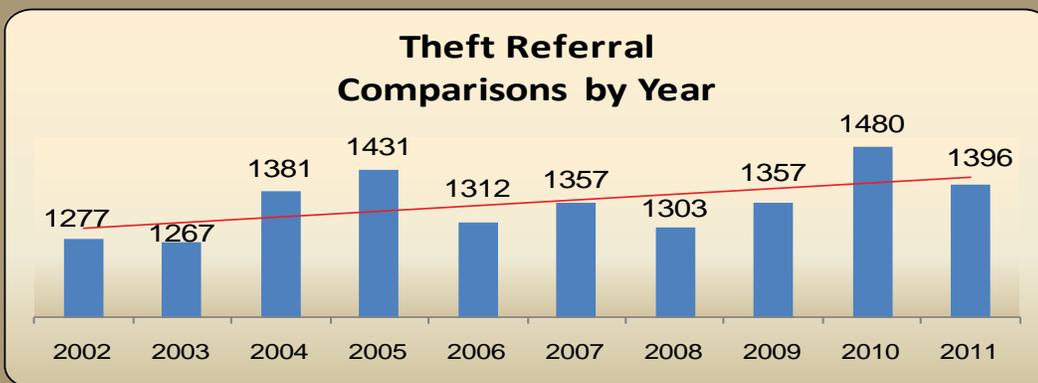
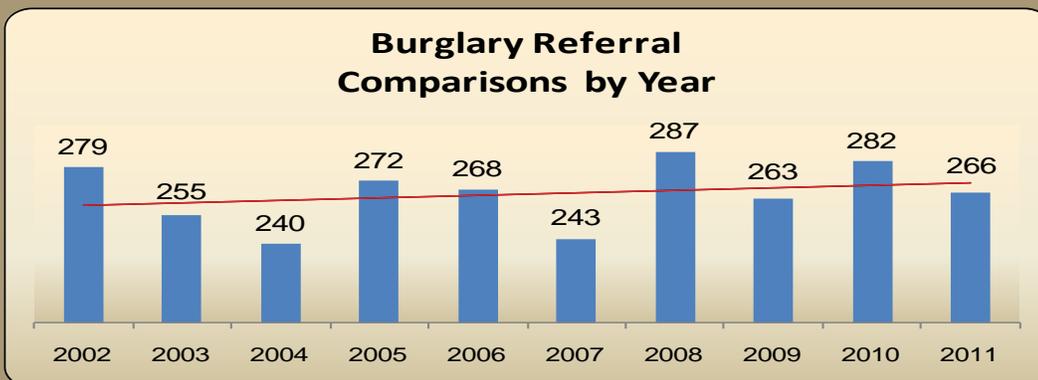
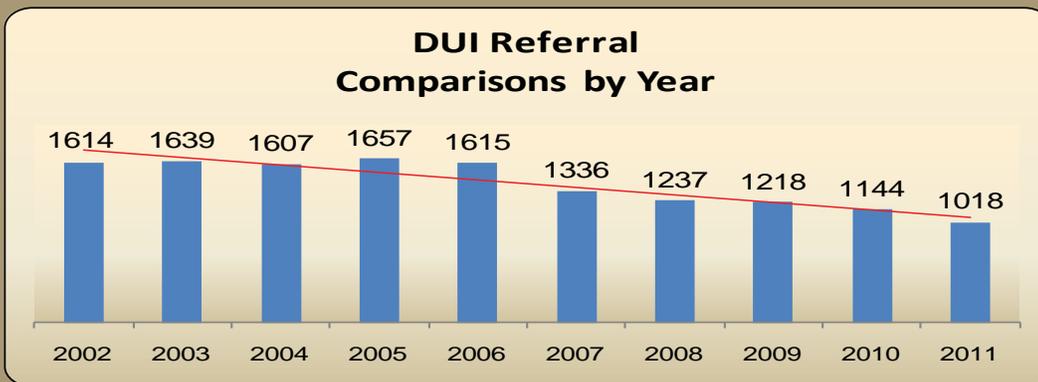


## Selected Crime Types





## Selected Crime Types





## Civil Practice

The following are descriptions of the programs run through our Civil Division. In all of these program areas, we act with the same professional responsibilities as private attorneys. Indeed, the County could buy these legal services on the open market.

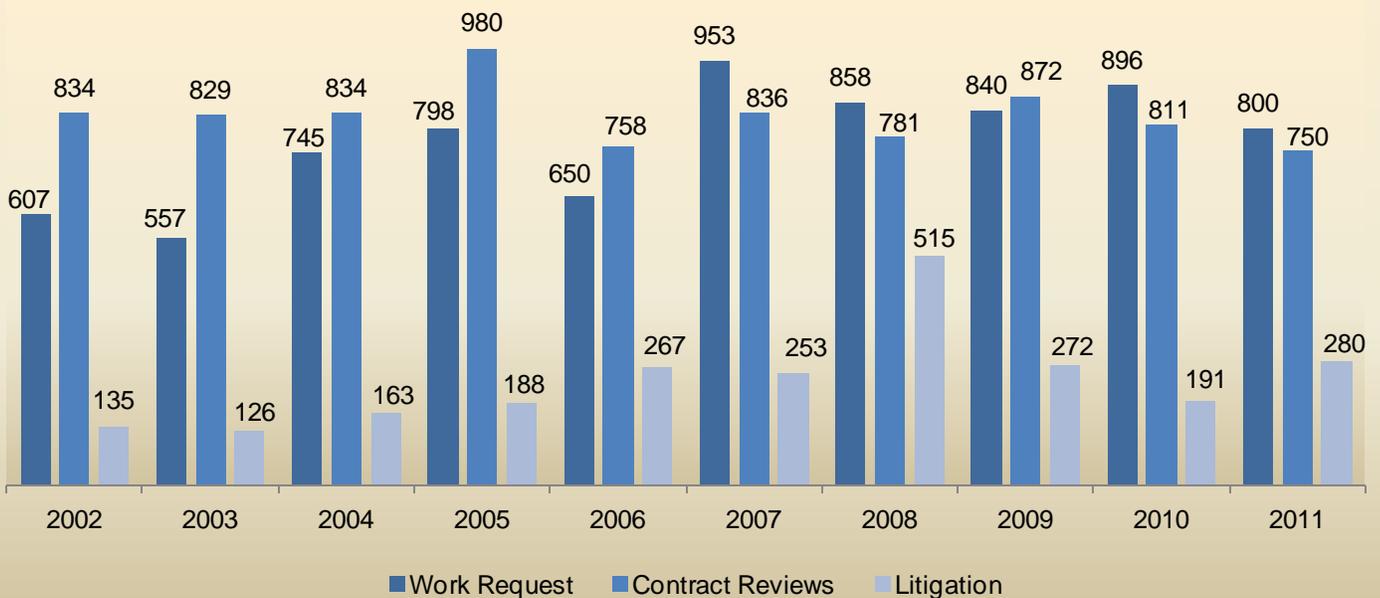
However, to get the same quality of service that we provide, the County would have to spend two-and-a-half to four times as much as the cost of all these programs. As is discussed in more detail below, we have succeeded in attracting and keeping very high quality legal talent. The cost for private for sector legal services of the same kind and quality that we now provide would be between \$275.00 and \$600.00 per hour. At this writing, the cost of

our services to the County is \$125.00 per hour provided by the Civil Division include:

### Child Support Enforcement

The State of Washington is obliged to enforce court-ordered child support. The agency with primary responsibility is the State Attorney General. However, throughout the state, the Attorney General's Office contracts with local prosecutors to do this work. The support orders are issued by county Superior Courts. Every conflict over payment must be brought back before the court that issued the order. The state pays the costs, and our deputy prosecutors and support staff do the work.

**Civil Division Activity  
2002 - 2011 Comparisons**





### **Torts/Damage Litigation**

Kitsap County provides a wide variety of service to its residents, everything from road construction and maintenance to in-home care for the disabled. Under Washington law, and we stand alone among the fifty States, virtually anytime a person is injured while receiving or using a county-provided service, Kitsap County will be sued for the entire amount of the damages suffered. In most other states, the law offers some protection for local government from a claim for damages if the county provides the service to all who are entitled and acts in good faith. The Washington legislature has painted a bigger target on local government. Accordingly, one of our most important programs in the civil representation we provide the County is management of the risks created by the provision of our mandated services. All attorneys and support staff in our Civil Division are available to work in this area if necessary.

### **Land Use/Environment**

In Washington, with the passage of the Growth Management Act in 1994, the county is the unit of government with primary responsibility for regulating land use. We also have significant responsibility for enforcing environmental standards. Our job is to advise and support the Board of County Commissioners in their responsibility for making these decisions. This is a highly specialized area of the law. We have two Senior Deputy Prosecutors working almost full time in this program area.

### **Labor/Employment**

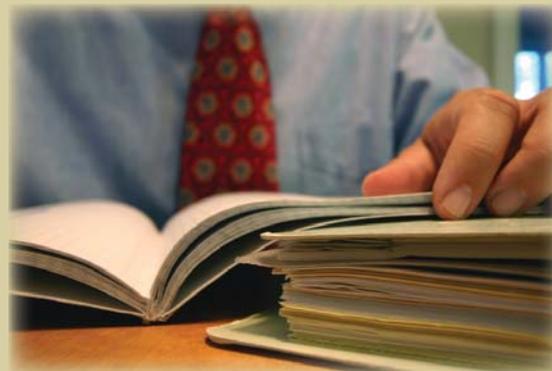
Kitsap County employs a large number of people, many of whom are members of collective bargaining units. In this program area, our role is similar to the one we play in land use planning and environmental regulation: we advise and support the primary decision-makers, the Board of County Commissioners. We have enough work to keep two attorneys busy full time.

### **General Municipal**

This program area is comprised of the work we do supporting the day-to-day operation of the County. We provide legal support to the Elected Officials and department heads. Some of the work is quite specialized. For example, the County Auditor has sole responsibility for the election process. That authority comes from state law, and we have to be ready with the necessary advice should an issue arise—like it does in virtually every election.

### **Law and Justice**

We also represent the Judges and the Clerk of the Superior Court in the legal issues that arise from the operation of these departments. However, it is important to note that we do not advise any Judge as he or she faces a particular decision. The Judges alone are responsible for the decisions they make in resolving a particular dispute. We advise on general matters. For example, every bail-bonding company must provide the Court with evidence—justification—that its assets are sufficient to cover the bonds they issue.





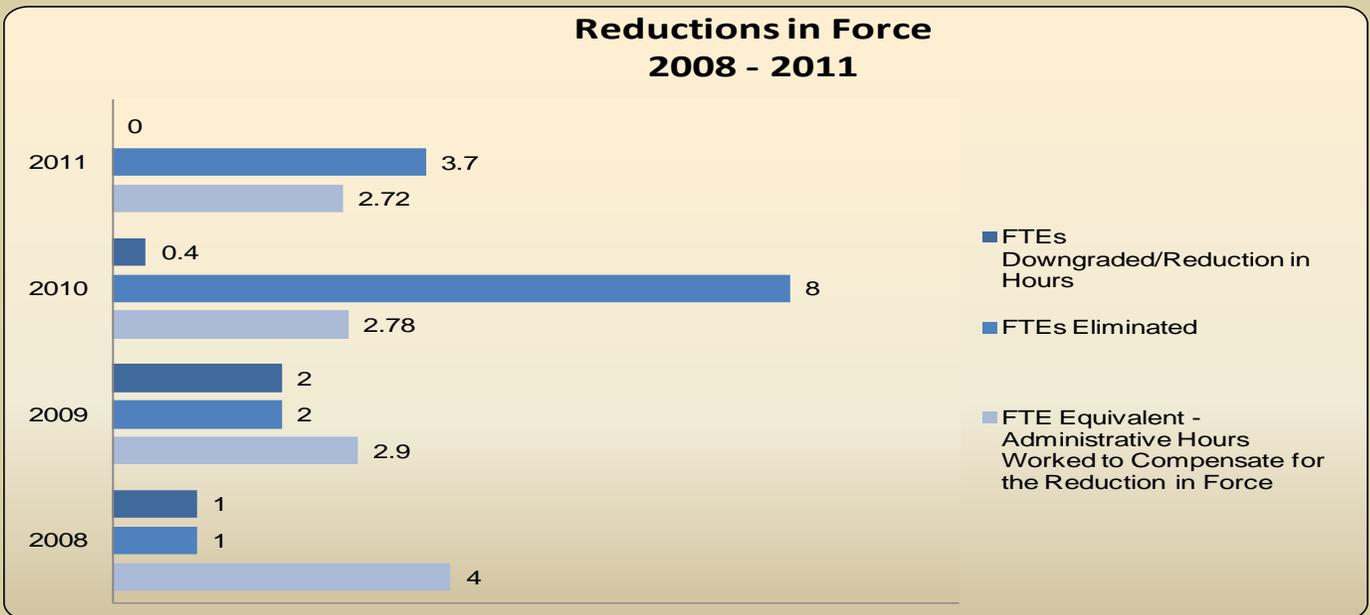
## Workload Analysis

Like all local government agencies, we have contended with the recession. We are lucky that over this same period the number of cases coming to us for review, what we call criminal referrals, have largely stayed steady.

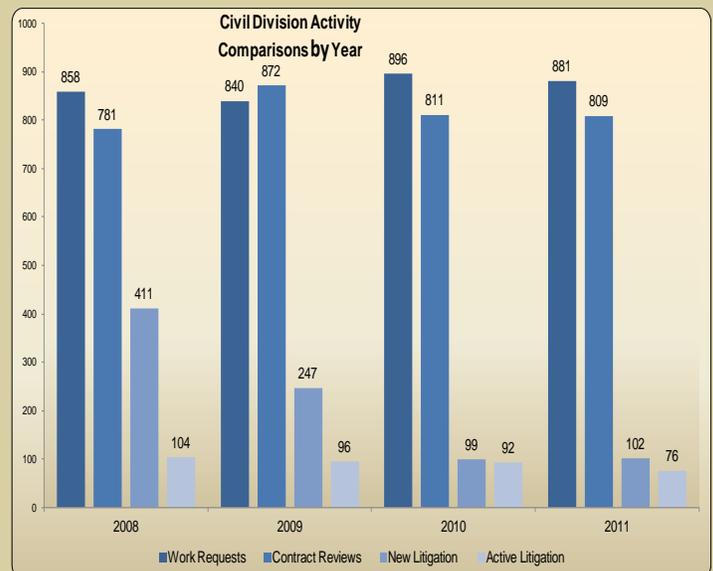
And making do with less has provided the nudge we needed to try some new ways of doing things,

ways that will get us to the right place but cost less.

The following graphic shows the reductions in our work force...Over the same period, the number of cases coming to us for review and disposition has stayed stable.



## Criminal and Civil Division Activity





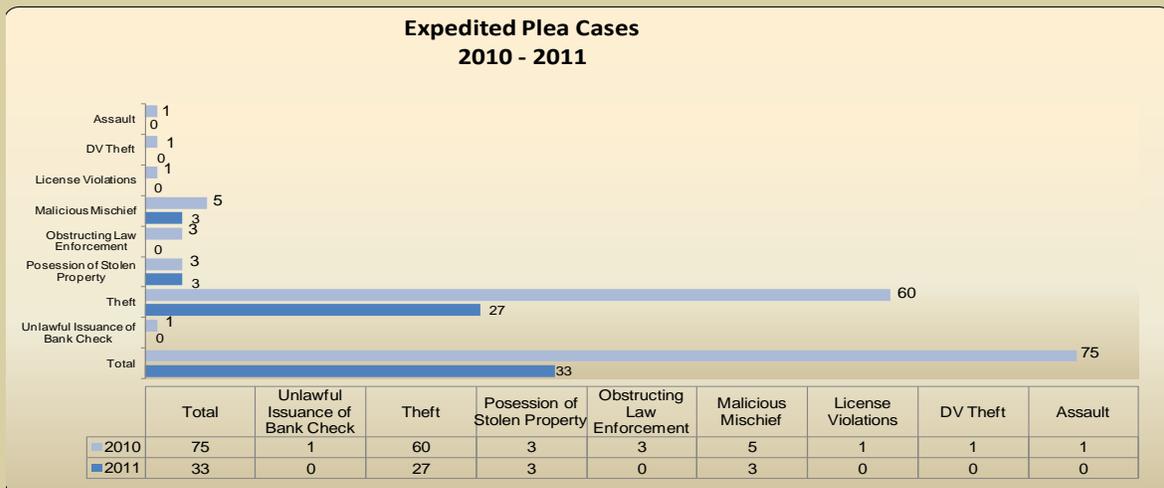
## Innovation

### History

Our office has a long history of trying to improve our performance. For example, we pay close attention to managing the flow of cases and information through our part of the system. We are leaders in juvenile justice. We have always been ready to explore alternatives to straight prosecution like Drug Court and other diversion programs. Our Civil Division provides more, and higher quality, legal services to the County than any other prosecutor's office. But nothing spurs innovation like budget cuts. We have met the cuts by fine-tuning our practices and by implementing some major changes.

### Expedited Plea Schedule

One of the major changes is our early plea schedule. Every case disposed of under this scheme is by definition an injustice: we are asking the Court to reach a disposition in a criminal matter on terms less serious than those specified by the legislature solely to save money. But the chart also shows the category contains relatively few cases. It remains a priority to do away with this procedure. We may be able to consider that in 2014.



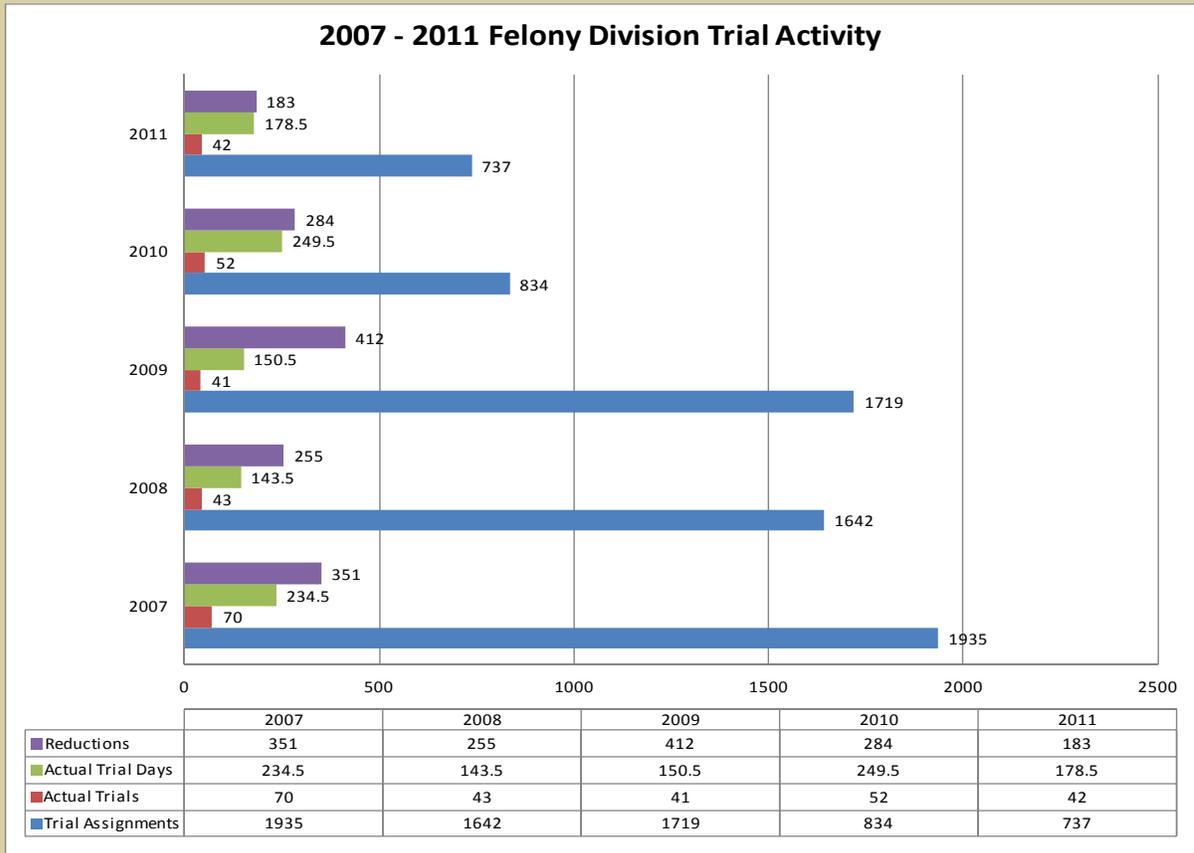
### Felony Filings in District Court

We also executed a major change in processing our most serious cases. We begin all felonies now by filing a complaint in Kitsap County District Court. A felony charge can only be resolved in Superior Court, so this may sound like we are adding steps rather than streamlining the process. However, because of the limited nature of the District Court's jurisdiction, we face fewer hearings in that court. If we file a felony charge directly in Kitsap County Superior Court, we would face at least four hearings before trial, many taking an hour or more. Often we were forced into seven or more hearings before disposition. In the District Court, we have

two or three hearings at the most. And the result of those hearings is usually an agreement by the defendant to plead guilty. In many cases, we have only one hearing in Superior Court: entry of plea and sentencing. The net result is a 50% reduction in the number of felonies set for trial in Kitsap County Superior Court. This has resulted in a tremendous savings in Superior Court time, a savings that means civil cases can get to trial in a reasonable period of time.



## Felony Division Trial Activity



## Traffic Offense Accountability

We have also put in place a program to recover money owed by traffic offenders.

This means drivers in our program will be insured and responsible for paying what they owe.

First by holding offenders accountable. No more dismissals of citations because no one represents the State of Washington. And if a repeat offender loses his or her license, we do something smarter than seeking punishment that mandates a longer license suspension. We work with the offenders to pay what they owe and get their licenses back.

**2011 Traffic Offense Program**  
**Cases Referred and Filed:**  
**5492**  
**Amount Ordered:**  
**\$684,817.88**



## Standards and Guidelines

Our responses to budget cuts have been carefully thought through and largely successful.

With the exception of the felony reduction list, we have been able to keep to our standards for charging and disposition. One of the measures that provides this assurance is the number of reductions in felony charges. Our Standards and Guidelines specify that we should reduce or dismiss our original charge only if a change in circumstances makes the reduction necessary. In other words, we strive to charge what we can prove and what we think the defendant should plead guilty to. We don't charge extra counts or enhancements only to offer to reduce them to "get a deal."

But sometimes witnesses disappear or change their stories. Sometimes we learn something about the defendant or the victim that makes our original approach look less than just. When that occurs, the responsible Deputy Prosecutor has to record the reasons for the reduction and submit them to peer review. All criminal DPAs see the reduction notices and are encouraged to comment on them. As the chart shows, the rate of reductions has remained stable since we have been able to track the numbers. This is a very good sign.

**Felony Division - Reduction Comparisons by Year  
(Drug, General Adult and Special Assault Unit)**





## The Future

### Dedication to Public Service

Both our lawyers and support staff consider this a career position.

One could say that this is because of the poor economy. People are holding onto a government job for longer than they would normally because it's so hard to make a more honest living. That analysis is wrong.

We began with the assumption that the citizens of Kitsap County would be best served by a dedicated, professional, and well-trained Prosecutor's Office. To that end, we have tried always to select the best applicants, to train them comprehensively and continuously, and to give them as much autonomy as is possible. People want to work here because we have created a great working environment for people dedicated to public service.

### A Stable Work Force

We have a stable cadre of dedicated professionals for all the right reasons. They recognize the importance of the work they do. They accept the responsibility that goes with the authority that is theirs to exercise. They realize that their work is important and it has to be done right. They will not get rich, but they are enriched with a sense of purpose.

But this phenomenon presents us with some interesting issues. How do we foster the necessary, very high, level of professional competence? And how do we keep highly competent professionals committed to the Kitsap County Prosecutor's Office? We face two issues on this front: Funding and Workload.

### Funding and Workload

We may be able to look forward to relatively stable financial support from the County's General Fund. But there will be no great increases.

Workload is trickier. Fortunately, our data shows that we can safely project moderate increases in the total number of criminal cases coming to us. For years, the number of thefts, assaults, and drug crimes referred to us has been stable. The large spikes in crime we saw in the 1980's and 1990's were due to the introduction of crack cocaine and methamphetamine, respectively. There may be some new, highly addictive drug under development in a lab somewhere. And if the manufacture and distribution of that drug requires business practices that include theft and violence, we may see another big increase. But right now, what we have to plan for is the day-to-day flow of referrals interrupted by extraordinary crimes that require extraordinary responses.

Two examples illustrate the last point. When I took office on January 1, 1995, we had five capital murder trials pending. And just this last February, we faced in a very brief period of time the shooting of a Washington State Trooper, a murder in Poulsbo, the emergence of a likely serial killer in Bremerton, an officer-involved shooting that resulted in a death at a tire store in Poulsbo, and an accidental shooting in a Bremerton elementary school that left a little girl critically wounded and a nine-year-old boy in our Juvenile Detention Center. We have to plan and prepare for these storms. They are natural disasters just like floods and earthquakes. We are responsible, together with our police agencies, for controlling the damage.





## Professional Excellence

Unlike public defenders, we cannot arbitrarily limit our case loads. We have to take what comes. And workload volume alone cannot adequately measure a professional's burden. For example, a relatively small number of cases can overwhelm a competent, committed worker if the work is boring, uninteresting, and simply shoveled onto his or her back. And a heavy case load that challenges a worker's intelligence and sense of purpose, assigned with the understanding the worker will be expected and allowed to utilize judgment and discretion, can bring out the best in a professional. Good, hard work assigned with respect for the talents of the worker leads, in my experience, to excellent results and the worker asking for more.

## Logical Consistency

One of the values we try to hold in managing our workload is logical consistency. When facing a task, a member of our staff should understand what they are asked to do and why it has come to them. For example, in our Special Assault Unit (SAU), the lawyers and support staff know they will deal with cases sharing key characteristics: crime within an intimate relationship and/or children as victims and witnesses. Our Appellate Unit members know they will face the issues created when convictions are challenged. In our special units, both lawyers and staff develop the skills demanded by their workload, and we defer to those with the skills when decisions have to be made. Any changes we make in the future will be done to enhance the logical consistency of our operation.

We have one step planned for 2013. We will be adding another program, a Traffic Unit. The lawyers and support staff working this program will handle all traffic matters from simple infractions to Vehicular Homicide.

Because Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUI) and other traffic crimes are generally punished as misdemeanors, they, like infractions,

are handled by our newer lawyers in the courts of limited jurisdiction, the District and Municipal Courts. The felonies like Vehicular Assault and Vehicular Homicide that arise out of traffic incidents are tried by the more senior lawyers working the General Felony Prosecution program. Most of their other cases have little to do with the laws concerning motor vehicle operation. The burglaries and robberies that make up the bulk of their workload present a much different set of issues.

Right now, the team that handles prosecutions in the District and Municipal Courts participates in the prosecution of felony traffic matters. DUI is a complex crime demanding familiarity with the scientific principles underlying breath and blood testing. The statutes are complicated and often amended. The skill to successfully prosecute a major traffic case needs constant practice to be maintained. Our newer deputies, those working in the District Court, get that practice. When we charge a felony traffic matter, one of our first steps is to assign one of the newer deputies to assist the General Felony attorney who has primary responsibility for the case.

This system is not very efficient. We end up with two attorneys assigned to a case that would most likely need only one, but for the complexity of the law. In addition, there is the extra administrative effort necessary to reach across program boundaries to bring together two lawyers working for different bosses in different divisions. The effort has been necessary—or at least justifiable—when we had a less experienced work force. A lawyer who has prosecuted cases for a year or less may know the ins-and-outs of DUI law but will not have the trial competence that can only come with longer experience.



## Opportunity

Now, and into the foreseeable future, we have a much more mature workforce handling our everyday criminal traffic practice. The Deputy Prosecutors most recently promoted to the Felony Division had worked in the District Court for over three years. They, and their colleagues who still work in District Court, are more than experienced enough to handle the prosecution of felony traffic cases.

This creates an opportunity we can't pass up. A new program, Traffic Law Enforcement, will bring logical consistency to our efforts. The lawyers and support staff working in this program will develop the skills needed to support law enforcement, serve victims, and prosecute those who break these laws. Just as importantly, it will give the same lawyers and support staff the opportunity to use their skills across the whole range of criminal transactions spawned by violations of the motor vehicle codes.

They will be given the opportunity to exercise their judgment in full, following their cases where they lead, whether the disposition is a diverted infraction or a sentence of years in prison. We are confident that this opportunity, evidence that we trust the judgment of the people who do the work, will lead to an even more effective and devoted workforce.

We believe that stable funding, a mature and competent workforce, and a steady caseload will create other opportunities to make our operation more efficient. Creation of a Traffic Program is just one example of how looking for logical consistencies may show a way to provide better quality service. We are committed to continuing that search.



## Priorities of the Office of the Kitsap County Prosecuting Attorney

1. **Aggressive and efficient prosecution, ensuring accountability for criminal behavior in Kitsap County. We will allocate our resources to address the following issues in descending order:**
  - a. Violent crime against children, including sexual assaults and domestic violence (DV);
  - b. Violent crime against others, including sexual assaults and domestic violence (This category includes vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, felony DUI and multiple DUI offenders);
  - c. Juvenile offenders;
  - d. Hate/bias crime;
  - e. Identity theft and economic crimes against vulnerable persons (e.g. the elderly; the disabled);
  - f. Adult drug offenses;
  - g. Alcohol-related traffic offenses;
  - h. Offenses involving animal abuse; provided, however, that offenses against service animals shall be treated as violent crimes against persons;
  - i. Economic crime (Priority proportional to adverse economic impact: the greater the impact - whether on an individual, individuals or business interests - the greater our devotion of resources to seeking sanction);
  - j. Major traffic offenses not a function of drug or alcohol abuse;
  - k. Restitution for victims of violent crime;
  - l. Confiscation of the fruits of drug crime;
  - m. Restitution for victims of economic crime;
  - n. Prosecution of traffic infractions.
2. **Sound legal advice to, and vigorous advocacy for, our County clients.**
3. **Appropriate, aggressive, and efficient establishment and enforcement of child support obligations.**



# Russell D. Hauge

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<b>Juvenile Criminal Division</b>	<b>(360) 337-5500</b>
<b>Special Assault Unit</b>	<b>(360) 337-7148</b>
<b>Bainbridge Island Municipal Court Division</b>	<b>(360) 337-7174</b>
<b>Port Orchard Municipal Court Division</b>	<b>(360) 337-7174</b>
<b>Poulsbo Municipal Court Division</b>	<b>(360) 337-7174</b>
<b>Civil Division</b>	<b>(360) 337-4992</b>
<b>Child Support Division</b>	<b>(360) 337-7020</b>

