

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

All Records

Use data element #6 (court designator) to determine which report (circuit or county) the record should be counted against. Use only those records that have code 'C'.

Use data element #7 (disposition contributor) to determine the county reporting.

All decision criteria are listed in precedence order. Assignment is made by applying each criterion, in order listed. Once an assignment is made, no further criteria are evaluated.

Section I. Classification:

1. Defendants Accused

To determine the phase from which to draw filing information:

Examine data elements #25, #41 and #58 (phase status codes) of the initial, prosecutor and court phases of the OBTS record:

If data element #25 (in_Charge_Status) equals 'N', 'F' or 'S' and data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) equals 'N', then go to A. Initial Phase

If data element #25 (in_Charge_Status) equals 'N' or 'F' and data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) equals 'E' or 'T', then go to B. Prosecutor Phase

If data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) equals 'T', go to B. Prosecutor Phase

If data element #25 (in_Charge_Status) and data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) both equal 'N' and data element #58 (ct_Charge_Status) equals 'E', then go to C. Court Phase

If phase status codes are blank, invalid or not available, or both data element #25 (in_Charge_Status) and data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) cannot be matched as above, evaluate data element #103 (Clerk_Dt) to determine appropriate phase to draw scoring information from

Note: The term phase date refers to the date field in a particular phase that is used to place the charge in a given period. For example, init phase date refers to Clerk_Dt or Init_Arrest_Date as applicable, pros phase date refers to pr_Filing_Dt or pr_Final_Decision_Dt and court phase date refers to ct_Decision_Dt.

OBTS TO SRS CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

If data element #103 (Clerk_Dt) is blank, then go to B. Prosecutor Phase

Compare data element #103 (Clerk_Dt) to each phase date

If Clerk_Dt is less than all phase dates, then go to A. Initial Phase

If Clerk_Dt equals one specific phase date, select that phase.

If Clerk_Dt equals two or more phase dates, select phase in priority order prosecutor, initial, court.

The following special conditions will override the above selection criteria

If the initial phase reflects a felony level arrest and the prosecutor phase reflects a misdemeanor information then, regardless of which phase contains the earlier date, go to B. Prosecutor Phase

If the initial phase reflects a felony level arrest and the prosecutor phase is blank and the court phase is complete with a misdemeanor disposition, then go to C. Court Phase

If charge was dropped/abandoned (pr_Final_Action = 'L') and Init_Arrest_Dt is blank, go to B. Prosecutor Phase

If data element #21 (Init_Arrest_Dt) is blank and there is a valid date in data element #23 (Capias_Dt), then go to B. Prosecutor Phase

If phase for filing event cannot be resolved, default to B. Prosecutor Phase

A. Initial Phase

Move 'I' into the second subfield of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Determine initial phase date

If date element #103 (Clerk_Dt) is less than data element #21 (Init_Arrest_Dt) then set phase date equal to Clerk_Dt else set phase date equal to Init_Arrest_Dt

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

Assign phase date to data element #105 (SRS_Filing_Dt).

Classification of the case record is identical to the procedure used when the prosecutor phase is selected. The following fields from the initial phase of the OBTS record are substituted for the corresponding prosecutor field.

TABLE I

Initial phase	Prosecutor phase
in_Charge_Level (#27)	pr_Charge_Level (#42)
in_Charge_Degree (#28)	pr_Charge_Degree (#43)
in_FLST_Chap (#120)	pr_FLST_Chap (#123)
in_FLST_Sect (#121)	pr_FLST_Sect (#124)
in_FLST_Subsect (#122)	pr_FLST_Subsect (#125)
in_Arrest_Dt (#21)	pr_Filing_Dt (#54)

B. Prosecutor Phase

Move 'P' into the second subfield of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Determine Prosecutor Phase event date:.

Set phase date equal to data element #54 (pr_Filing_Dt)

Note: data element #55 (pr_Final_Decision_Dt) may be used in place of data element #54 (pr_Filing_Dt) as prosecutor phase date under certain circumstances as described below:

If data element #56 (pr_Final_Action) is 'L', 'J', 'P' or 'Z'

If data element #55 (pr_Final_Decision_Dt) is valid (and not blank) then set phase date equal to pr_Final_Decision_Dt.

If data element #55 (pr_Final_Decision_Dt) is blank and data element #54

OBTS TO SRS CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

(pr_Filing_Dt) is valid, then set phase date equal to pr_Final_Decision_Dt

Assign phase date to data element #105 (SRS_Filing_Dt)

Use data element #42 (pr_Charge_Level) and TABLE II below to determine the level of the charge. TABLE II is in order of most serious charge level to least serious charge level.

Place the Rank Code from TABLE II into subfield 1 of data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed)

TABLE II

Charge Level	Description	Rank Code
M	Misdemeanor	2
I	Infraction	3
C	County Ordinance	4
L	Municipal Ordinance	5

Use data element #43 (pr_Charge_Degree) and TABLE III below to determine the degree of the charge. TABLE III is in order of most serious charge degree to least serious charge degree.

Place the Rank Code of Table III into the second subfield of data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed).

TABLE III

Charge Degree	Description	Rank Code
F	First Degree	4
S	Second Degree	5
N	Not Applicable	7
<spaces> (initial phase only)	Unknown	7

Use data elements #123, #124, #125 (prosecutor statute), data element #42 (pr_Charge_Level) and TABLE IV below to determine the SRS filing casetype of the charge. TABLE IV is in order of most serious SRS filing casetype category to least serious SRS filing casetype category.

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

TABLE IV

Rank Code	Col Code	Florida Statute	Charge Level	SRS Filing Casetype Category
Y	99	30.56		DO NOT COUNT
Y	99	Chapter 316		DO NOT COUNT
Y	99	Chapter 320		DO NOT COUNT
Y	99	Chapter 322		DO NOT COUNT
Y	99	843.15		DO NOT COUNT
Y	99	901.31		DO NOT COUNT
Y	99	Chapter 942		DO NOT COUNT
Y	99	948.06		DO NOT COUNT
1	1	316.1305 ¹	M, I	Misdemeanor
1	1	All Other Records Kept	M, I, N	Misdemeanor
2	2	Chapter 832	M	Worthless Checks
4	4	9999999999	L	Municipal Ordinance
3	3	8888888888	C	County Ordinance
Y	99	9999999999	I	DO NOT COUNT
Y	99	8888888888	I	DO NOT COUNT

1. 316.1305 F. S. deleted pre-2000

Place the Rank Code from TABLE IV into the third subfield of data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed).

Place the Col Code from TABLE IV into data element #107 (SRS_Col_Filed).

Place '01' into data element #108 (SRS_Row_Filed).

OBTS TO SRS CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

Examine data elements #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed) to determine if filing event was successfully classified.

If data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed) contain a valid values in positions 1-3 as defined by Tables, II, III, and IV, the filing event was classified successfully. Move the value 'S' into subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

If data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed) does not contain a valid values, then the filing event could not be classified successfully. Move 'U' into subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Examine case record to determine if record was classified as “DO NOT COUNT”.

Consider data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed):

If SRS_Rank_Dispo contains a 'Y' value in subfield 3, place an 'N' into subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Consider data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code) to determine if filing event was assigned to the prosecutor phase (Mode_Add_Code subfield 2 = 'P')

If so, and if

- (1) data element #54 (pr_Filing_Dt is blank ('00000000') or N/A ('88888888') and
 - (2) data element #55 (pr_Final_Decision_Dt) is a valid (not blank or N/A) date and
 - (3) data element #56 (pr_Final_Action) is 'F', 'O', 'R' or 'C'
- place an 'N' in subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Note: this is a rare occurrence in the misdemeanor courts (~125 events in 4 yrs over 67 counties)

Since filing and disposition events are linked, a case record that does not require counting for filing will not be counted for disposition. If an 'N' has be placed into subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code), also place an 'N' value in subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code)

C. Court Phase

Move 'C' into the second subfield of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

Determine court phase date

Set phase date equal to data element #71 (ct_Decision_Dt)

Assign phase date to data element #105 (SRS_Filing_Dt).

Classification of the case record is identical to the procedure used when the prosecutor phase is selected. The following fields from the court phase of the OBTS record are substituted for the corresponding prosecutor field.

TABLE V

Court phase	Prosecutor phase
ct_Charge_Level (#59)	pr_Charge_Level (#42)
ct_Charge_Degree (#60)	pr_Charge_Degree (#43)
ct_FLST_Chap (#126)	pr_FLST_Chap (#123)
ct_FLST_Sect (#127)	pr_FLST_Sect (#124)
ct_FLST_Subsect (#128)	pr_FLST_Subsect (#125)
ct_Gen_Off_Char (#61)	pr_Gen_Off_Char (#44)
ct_Decision_Dt (#71)	pr_Filing_Dt (#54)

2. Defendants Disposed

Examine data elements #41 and #58 (phase status codes) of the prosecutor and court phases of the OBTS record:

If data element #58 (ct_Charge_Status) is equal to 'N', then go to A. Prosecutor Phase.

If data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) is equal to 'N' and data element #58 (ct_Charge_Status) does not equal 'N', then go to B. Court Phase.

If data elements #41 and #58 are blank, invalid or not available, or disposition phase cannot otherwise be determined, examine data element #56 (pr_Final_Action) and data element #77

OBTS TO SRS CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

(st_Imposed_Dt) to determine disposition phase.

If data element #56 (pr_Final_Action) is valid and does not equal 'N', then go to A. Prosecutor Phase.

If data element #56 (pr_Final_Action) is invalid or equals 'N' or equals 'P', go to B. Court Phase.

If court phase is not blank, then go to B. Court Phase.

If data element #77 (st_Imposed_Dt) is a valid date, then go to B. Court Phase.

If phase for disposition event can not otherwise be resolved, go to B. Court Phase.

A. Prosecutor Phase

Place 'P' into data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code) subfield 4

Assign data element #55 (pr_Final_Decision_Dt) to data element #109 (SRS_Dispo_Dt).

Use data element #56 (pr_Final_Action) and TABLE VI below to determine the SRS disposition category. TABLE VI is in order of most serious SRS disposition category to least serious SRS disposition category.

TABLE VIa

Rank Code	Disp Row	Prosecutor Final Action	SRS Disposition Category
Y	99	C, Q, R, Z	DO NOT COUNT
9	07	P	Before Trial Other (1.f)
9	07	F (Prosecutor Final Decision After December 31, 1995)	Before Trial Other (1.f)
A	04	O	Before Trial Dismissed (1.c)
A	04	F (Prosecutor Final Decision On or Before December 31, 1995)	Before Trial Dismissed (1.c)
B	03	S	Before Trial Speedy Trial Dismissals (1.b)
C	02	L, J	Before Trial No File (1.a)

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

Prosecutor Final Action (#56)					
S	Speedy Trial	Z	No Action	F	Administrative Dismissal
L	Dropped/ Abandoned	R	Transferred	P	Pre-trial Diversion
J	No Bill	O	Nolle Prosequi	N	Filed to Court
Q	Waived to Adult Court	C	Consolidated		

CJ D/E Dictionary July 1997

There are some events that will alter the final classification of an criminal transaction case record. Refer to table VIb for additional modifications.

TABLE VIb

Event	Action
Case record disposed of in the prosecutor phase with a pro_Final_Action of [F,C,O] with the pr_Filing_Date field blank and a valid pr_Final_Decision_Date (In this event, assume the case dismissed before prosecutor filed on it)	DO NOT COUNT ('Y', '99')

Place the Rank Code from TABLE VI into data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo) subfield 1.

Use data element #42 (pr_Charge_Level) and TABLE I to determine the level of the charge. Place the Rank Code from TABLE I into the second subfield of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Use data element #43 (pr_Charge_Degree) and TABLE III to determine the degree of the charge. Place the rank code from TABLE III into the third subfield of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Use data elements #123, #124, #125 (prosecutor statute) and TABLE IV above to determine the SRS casetype category. Place rank code from TABLE IV into the fourth subfield of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Place the Col Code from TABLE IV into data element #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo).

Place the Disp Row from TABLE VI into data element #112 (SRS_Row_Dispo)

OBTS TO SRS CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

Examine data elements #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo) to determine if the disposition event was successfully classified.

If data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo) contain a valid values in positions 1-4 as defined by Tables, II, III, IV, and VI the disposition event was classified successfully. Move the value 'S' into subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

If data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo) does not contain a valid values, then the disposition event could not be classified successfully. Move the value 'U' into subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Examine data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo) to determine if disposition event was classified as "DO NOT COUNT".

If SRS_Rank_Dispo contains a 'Y' value in subfields 1 or 4, place 'N' into subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Since filing and disposition events are linked, a case record that does not require counting for disposition will not be counted for filing. Place 'N' in subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code)

If SRS_Rank_Dispo does not contain a 'Y' but, subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code) equals 'N', place 'N' into subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

B. Court Phase

Place 'C' into data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code) subfield 4

Assign data element #71 (ct_Decision_Dt) to data element #110 (SRS_Dispo_Dt).

Use date elements #72 (ct_Action_Taken), #75 (ct_Trial_Type), #76 (ct_Final_Plea), and TABLE VII below to determine the SRS disposition category. TABLE VII is in order of most serious SRS disposition category to least serious SRS disposition category.

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

TABLE VII

Rank Code	Disp Row	Trial Type	Final Plea	Court Action Taken	SRS Disposition Category
Z	99			Q, Z	DO NOT COUNT
1	13	2	1, 4, 5	G, K, W	After Trial Jury Convicted (2.b.3)
2	12	2	2, 3	Any Value	After Trial Jury Plea (2.b.2)
3	11	2	1, 4, 5	A, I, D, E, T	After Trial Jury Acquitted (2.b.1)
4	10	3	1, 4, 5	G, K, W	After Trial Non-Jury Convicted (2.a.3)
5	9	3	2, 3	Any Value	After Trial Non-Jury Plea (2.a.2)
6	8	3	1, 4, 5	A, I, D, E, T	After Trial Non-Jury Acquitted (2.a.1)
7	6	1	Any Value	G, K, W	Before Trial Plea (1.e)
8	5	1	Any Value	V	Before Trial Transferred (1.d)
9	7	1	Any Value	M, H, B, Y	Before Trial Other (1.f)
A	4	1	Any Value	A, I, D, E	Before Trial Dismissed (1.c)
B	3	1	Any Value	T	Before Trial Speedy Trial Dismissal (1.b)

Type of Trial (#75)

- 1 Before Trial
- 2 Jury Trial
- 3 Non-jury Trial

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Defendants Final Plea (#76)

- 1 Not Guilty/Deny
- 2 Guilty/Admit
- 3 Nolo-Contendere
- 4 Not Guilty/Insanity
- 5 No Ple Entered

CJ D/E Dictionary July 1997

Court Action Taken (#72)

A	Acquitted	Q	Waived to Adult Court	G	Adjudicated Guilty
I	Acquitted/Insanity	V	Change of Venue	Y	Decline to Adjudicate
D	Dismissed	H	Pre-trial Diversion	W	Adjudication Withheld
E	Dismissed/Costs	K	Adjudicated Delinquent	B	Bond Estreature
T	Dismissed/Speedy Trial	X	Stipulated Deportation	Z	Extradition

Revised: 2005/01/25, 2004/01/16, 2003/08/10, 2003/06/30, 1999/01/26

OBTS TO SRS CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

Court Action Taken (#72)

M	Mentally Unable To Stand Trial
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Place the Rank Code from TABLE VII into data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo) subfield 1.

Use data element #59 (ct_Charge_Level) and TABLE II to determine the level of the charge. Place the Rank Code from TABLE II into the second subfield of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Use data element #60 (ct_Charge_Degree) and TABLE III to determine the degree of the charge. Place the rank code from TABLE III into the third subfield of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Use data elements #126, #127, #128 (court statute) and TABLE IV to determine the SRS casetype category. Place rank code from TABLE IV into the fourth subfield of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Place the Col Code from TABLE IV into data element #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo).

Place the Disp Row from TABLE VII into data element #112 (SRS_Row_Dispo)

Examine data elements #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo) and #112 (SRS_Row_Dispo) to determine if disposition event was successfully classified.

If data element #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo) contain a valid value (01 – 04), and data element #112 (SRS_Row_Dispo) contains a valid value (01 – 14), the disposition event was classified successfully. Move 'S' into subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

If either data element #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo) or data element #112 (SRS_Row_Dispo) does not contain a valid value, then the disposition event could not be classified successfully. Move 'U' into subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Examine data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo) to determine if disposition event was

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

classified as “DO NOT COUNT”.

If SRS_Rank_Dispo contains a 'Y' value in subfield 1 or 4, place 'N' into subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Since filing and disposition events are linked, a case record that does not require counting for disposition will not be counted for filing. Place 'N' in subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

If SRS_Rank_Dispo does not contain a 'Y' but, subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code) equals 'N', place 'N' into subfield 5 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

OBTS TO SRS CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

Section II. Counting:

1. Filing Events:

DO NOT COUNT a case record for filing if the record is not to be counted for disposition. (data element #104 subfield 5 is 'N')

Sort records to be reported by data element #8 (Arrest_Name up to comma), data element #12 (Birth_Date), data element #105 (SRS_Filing_Dt), and data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed).

Note: If Arrest_Name is blank use Final_Name instead.

Select only one record per defendant (defined as last Name and birth date) filed on the same day. If there are more than one, then report the record with the most serious casetype category using data element #105 (SRS_Rank_Filed).

2. Disposition Events:

Only report cases as disposed if all charges for the defendant have been disposed. (a charge identified as "DO NOT COUNT" qualifies as disposed for this purpose)

DO NOT COUNT a case record for disposition if the record is not to be counted for filing. (data element #104 subfield 3 is 'U' or 'N')

Sort records to be reported by data element #9 (Final_Name up to comma), data element #12 (Birth_Date), data element #109 (SRS_Dispo_Dt), and data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo). If Final_Name is blank, use Arrest_Name (Last name, birthdate).

Only one record per defendant disposed on the same day should be counted. If there are more than one, then report the record with the most serious disposition category using data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Dispositions are coupled to filings, so if one defendant (name, DOB) is counted for two filings (different event dates) there will be two dispositions counted even if both were disposed on the same day.

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

3. Reopened Case Events:

Use data element #99 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Reason) code "O" only.

Use data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt) for date case reopened.

To determine the casetype category, use the fourth subfield of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Sort records to be reported by data element #9 (Final_Name up to comma), data element #12 (Birth_Date), data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt), and data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Select only one record per defendant (last name, birth date) reopened on the same day. If there are more than one, then report the record with the most serious casetype category using data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

4. Special Proceeding Event:

A. Number of Bond Hearings

Search data element #39 (Bond_Hearing_Dt) for valid dates.

Sort records to be reported by data element #9 (Final_Name up to comma), data element #12 (Birth_Date), and data element #39 (Bond_Hearing_Dt).

Count only one bond hearing per defendant per day. If multiple records for a single defendant have the same bond hearing date, then select one.

B. Number of Adversary Preliminary Hearings

Search data element #40 (Adv_Prelim_Hear_Dt) for valid dates.

Sort records to be reported by data element #9 (Final_Name up to comma), data element #12 (date of birth), and data element #40 (Adv_Prelim_Hear_Dt).

Count only one adversary preliminary hearings per defendant per day. If multiple records for a single defendant have the same adversary preliminary hearing date, then select one.

OBTS TO SRS CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

County Criminal

C. Number of Probation Revocation Hearings

Use data element #99 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Reason) code “V” only.

Search data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt) for valid dates.

Sort records to be reported by data element #9 (Final_Name up to comma), data element #12 (Birth_Date), and data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt).

Count only one probation revocation hearings per defendant per day. If multiple records for a single defendant have the same probation revocation hearing date, then select one.

D. Number of Post Conviction Relief Motions Filed

Use data element #99 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Reason) code “P” only.

Search data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt) for valid dates.

Sort records to be reported by data element #9 (Final_Name up to comma), data element #12 (Birth_Date), and data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt).

Count only one post conviction relief motion per defendant per day. If multiple records for a single defendant have the same post conviction relief motion date, then select one.

E. Number of Appeals Filed (to circuit court)

Search data element #101 (pst_Appeal_Notice_Dt) for valid dates.

Sort records to be reported by data element #3 (Court_Docket_No) and data element #101 (pst_Appeal_Notice_Dt).

Count only one appeal filed per defendant (Court_Docket_No). If multiple records for a single defendant have the same notice of appeal date, then select one.

NOTE: Appeals from County court should be consolidated and reported with SRS page 3 Circuit Criminal Special Proceedings.