

## CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

### CIRCUIT CRIMINAL

#### Casetype Determination

The following list identifies SRS casetypes that cite offenses listed by Florida Statutes. These statute cites are your guidelines for reporting data for SRS.

In situations where a defendant is charged under Chapter 777, Florida Statutes, report the offense under the appropriate circuit criminal casetype.

**EXAMPLE:** If a defendant is charged with attempted burglary then the charge should be reported under the burglary casetype. The **only exception** is for attempted first degree murder (i.e., Chapter 777.04 (4)(a), Florida Statutes) which is to be reported under the non-capital murder casetype.

Following this list are instructions for selecting the correct SRS casetypes for defendants accused and counts on single and multiple charged informations or indictments.

#### *Capital Murder*

ss. 782.04 (1)(a)(1), FS  
    (1)(a)(2)  
    (1)(a)(3)  
ss. 790.161 (4), FS

#### *Non-Capital Murder*

ss. 316.193 (3)(c)(3), FS  
    (3)(c)(3)(a)  
    (3)(c)(3)(b)  
ss. 327.35 (3)(c)(3)(b1)  
    (3)(c)(3)(a)  
S. 327.351, FS  
Ch. 782, FS {except ss. 782.04 }  
S. 860.121 (2) (d)

***Sexual Offenses***

Ch. 491, FS  
Ch. 794, FS  
Ch. 800, FS  
ss. 825.1025 (2)  
825.1025 (3)  
825.102 (4)  
Ch. 826, FS  
S. 944.35 (3) (b)  
S. 985.4045 (1) (a) (2)

***Robbery***

S. 812.13, (2)(a), FS  
(2)(b)  
(2)(c)  
S. 812.131(2)(a)  
(2)(b)  
S. 812.133 (2)(a)  
(2)(b)  
S. 812.135, FS

## **CIRCUIT CRIMINAL**

### ***Other Crimes Against Persons***

Ch. 231, FS	ss. 468.629(1)(f)	ss. 860.121(2)(c)
ss. 240.381(2), FS	S. 562.455	S. 860.16
ss. 316.027,(1a) FS, (1b)	S. 775.0877	Ch. 914, FS (except 914.14)
ss. 316.193 (3)(c)(2), FS	S. 782, FS	ss. 944.35(3a1), FS(3a2), FS (4c), FS
ss. 316.1935 (3), FS, (4)(b)	Ch. 784, FS	S. 944.42, FS
ss. 316.545(1), FS	Ch. 787, FS	S. 944.44, FS
ss. 327.30(4), FS	S. 790.054, FS	Ch. 951, FS
ss. 327.35(3)(c)(2), FS	ss. 796.08(5)	
S. 327.351	ss. 806.031(2)	
Ch. 370.036, FS	S. 823.07, FS	
ss. 381.0025(4)(b), FS	Ch. 825, FS	
ss. 381.0041(11)(b)	Ch. 827, FS	
ss. 381.0081(3)	Ch. 836, FS	
Ch. 384, FS (except 384.24 (3) & (6)	ss. 838.021(3a),FS, (3b)	
Ch. 401, FS	S. 843.01, FS	
Ch. 415, FS	ss. 843.0855(4)	
S. 450.151	S. 859.01	

**CIRCUIT CRIMINAL**

***Burglary***

Ch. 810, FS (except 810.08, 810.09, 810.095),FS

***Theft, Forgery, Fraud***

Ch. 24, FS	S. 288.104(2g), FS	Ch.420, FS
S. 39.205(6), FS	ss. 288.1045(2g), FS	Ch.440, FS
Ch. 48, FS	ss. 288.106(3d2), FS	Ch.443, FS
S. 63.212 (1g), FS(1i), (4), (5)	S. 319.28(2b), FS	Ch. 455, FS
Ch. 103., FS	S. 319.30 (2b), FS	Ch.458, FS
Ch. 104, FS	Ch. 320, FS	Ch.459, FS
Ch. 106, FS	Ch. 322, FS (except 322.34)	Ch.460, FS
Ch. 116, FS	Ch. 325, FS	Ch.461, FS
Ch. 117, FS	Ch. 326, FS	Ch.462, FS
Ch 138, FS	S. 327.29(1)(2)(3)(4), FS	Ch.463, FS
Ch. 192, FS	Ch. 328, FS	Ch.464, FS
Ch. 198, FS	Ch. 329, FS	Ch.465, FS
Ch. 199, FS	Ch. 330, FS	Ch.466, FS
Ch. 201, FS	Ch. 337, FS	Ch.467, FS

**CIRCUIT CRIMINAL**

Ch. 206, FS	Ch. 341, FS	Ch.468, FS (except 468.454, 468.629(1f), (2)
Ch. 207, FS	Ch. 365, FS	Ch.474, FS
Ch. 210, FS	Ch. 367, FS	Ch.483, FS
Ch. 211, FS	ss. 370.0605(11), FS	Ch.484, FS
Ch. 212, FS	ss. 376.302(5), FS	Ch.489, FS (except 489.133)
	S. 376.3071 , FS	
	ss. 377.2409(2), FS	13-2A
	S. 380.0668, FS	
	ss. 381.0075(8a1), FS (8a2)	
Ch. 218, FS	Ch. 382, FS	Ch.493, FS
Ch. 220, FS	Ch. 391.205, FS	Ch.494, FS
ss. 240.5337(3), FS	Ch. 397.056(1), FS	Ch.496, FS
Ch. 252, FS	Ch. 400, FS (except 400.211(18b), 400.512(7b)	Ch.497, FS
Ch. 255, FS	ss. 402.319(2), FS	Ch.498, FS {(except 498.059 (1 & 2)}
S. 267.13(1)(c), FS	ss. 402.61(10)(a)(1), FS	S.499.005 (all), 499.03(3), 499.75 (2) (4), FS
Ch. 280, FS	Ch. 409, FS {(except 409.175(11b1)(11b2)(11c) & (409.176(12d)(12e)}	Ch.501, FS
Ch. 287, FS	Ch. 414, FS	Ch.509, FS
Ch.513, FS	Ch.633, FS	Ch. 812, FS (except 812.13, 812.131, 812.133, 812.135)
Ch.517, FS	Ch.641, FS	Ch. 815 , FS
Ch.527, FS	Ch.648, FS {(except 648.44 (1j)(1m)(2)(8), 648.442, 648.49, 648.571(2)(3)(4)}	Ch. 817 , FS
Ch.538, FS	S. 651.051, FS	Ch. 831 , FS

**CIRCUIT CRIMINAL**

	S. 651.125, FS	Ch. 832, FS
Ch.539, FS	Ch.655, FS {(except 655.059 (2c)}	ss. 837.02(2), FS
Ch.540, FS	Ch.657, FS	Ch. 838, FS (except 838.021) Ch. 839, FS 13-2B S. 843.08, FS ss. 843.0855(2), FS (3) ss. 849.09(1a)(1b)(1c)(1g), FS S. 849.1
Ch.542, FS	Ch.658, FS	ss. 860.145(4)(a), FS
S. 552.22(2), FS	Ch.665, FS	ss. 860.20(2)(a), FS, (2)(b) Ch.877, FS
Ch.559, FS	Ch.687, FS	ss. 893.06(4), FS
ss. 560.111, 560.123 (8b1) (8b3), FS	S. 697.08, FS	S. 895.03, FS
S. 561.24, FS	Ch.703, FS	ss. 901.36(2), FS
S. 562.061, 562.28, 562.32, 562.45, FS	Ch.713, FS	Ch. 903, FS
Ch.585, FS	S. 718.202, FS	S. 914.14, FS
S. 586.03, FS	S. 719.202, FS	ss. 943.058(6), FS
ss. 607.325(8), FS	Ch.721, FS	ss. 943.0585(1), FS
S. 609.05, 609.06, FS	Ch.765, FS	S. 944.33, FS
Ch.626, FS	ss. 767.13(3), FS	S. 943.059, FS
Ch.628, FS (except 628.271)	ss. 790.065(7), FS (12a)	S. 960.18, FS
Ch. 629, FS	S. 790.27, FS	

***Worthless Checks***

Ch. 832, FS

## **CIRCUIT CRIMINAL**

### ***Other Crimes Against Property***

ss. 267.13(1)(b)

ss. 298.66(2)

Ch. 590, FS

Ch. 806, FS {except 806.031(2)}

S. 810.08, FS

S. 810.09, FS

S. 810.095

Ch. 828

S. 861.03

Ch.872

### ***Drugs***

Ch. 893, FS {except 893.06(4)}

S. 859.05, FS

### ***Misdemeanors***

All misdemeanors that are charged on a felony information or indictment.

**Note: Misdemeanors are reported on the counts page only.**

### ***Other***

All other **felony** crimes not included in the above described case type categories.

### **Procedures for Single Count Informations or Indictments**

Use the following procedures to determine the SRS casetype on a single count information or

## CIRCUIT CRIMINAL

indictment:

1. Review the information or indictment and determine which Florida Statute is being cited.
2. Find the cited Florida Statute under the **Casetype Determination** (see pages 13-1 through 13-3). The **Casetype Determination** section of this manual will identify which SRS casetype should be used for reporting purposes.

Note: If the specific felony Florida Statute is not cited under any casetype, then choose the **other** casetype for reporting.

3. Report the defendant accused under the appropriate casetype on page 1 of the Circuit Criminal SRS form.
4. Report the count under the same casetype (see page 2, Circuit Criminal SRS form).

### Procedures for Multiple Count Informations or Indictments

In situations where a defendant is charged with multiple counts, use the following procedures to determine the most serious offense casetype for the defendant accused (page 1 of the Circuit Criminal SRS form) and the casetypes for the remaining counts (page 2 of the Circuit Criminal SRS form).

1. Review the information or indictment and determine which Florida Statutes are being cited.
2. Select the most serious statutory offense (i.e., capital felonies are more serious than first degree felonies; first degree felonies are more serious than second degree felonies, and so forth).

Note: For offenses that are statutorily equal, use the following ranking to determine the most serious offense. The ranking scheme is in descending order of seriousness.

- capital murder
- non-capital murder

## **CIRCUIT CRIMINAL**

- sexual offenses
  - robbery
  - other crimes against persons
  - burglary
  - theft, forgery and fraud
  - worthless checks
  - other crimes against property
  - drugs
  - other
3. Once the most serious statutory offense is selected, find the cited Florida Statute under the **Case Type Determination** (see pages 13-1 through 13-3).

Note: If the specific felony Florida Statute is not cited under any casetype, then choose the **other** casetype for reporting. The casetypes for the remaining counts are selected by determining where each Florida Statute is categorized for the offenses cited.

4. Report the defendant accused under the appropriate casetype on page 1 of the Circuit Criminal SRS form.
5. Report the count for the defendant accused under the same casetype on page 2 of the Circuit Criminal SRS form.
6. Report the remaining counts under the appropriate casetypes selected on page 2 of the Circuit Criminal SRS form.

If you are unable to determine the correct SRS casetype, contact the Office of the State Courts Administrator, (904) 922-5094 or SUNCOM 292-5094.

### **Disposition Category Determination**

In situations where multiple charges are being disposed at the same time, the defendant should be reported in the disposition category that uses the most judicial time. The corresponding counts should be reported in the disposition category that is appropriate. The following disposition categories are listed in descending order of judicial time expended.

#### ***After Trial Disposition Categories***

## CIRCUIT CRIMINAL

- by jury convicted
- by jury plea
- by jury acquitted/dismissed
- by non-jury convicted
- by non-jury plea
- by non-jury acquitted/dismissed

### *Before Trial Disposition Categories*

- plea (guilty/nolo)
- transferred
- other
- dismissed
- speedy trial rule dismissal

#### **Example 1:**

A defendant is charged with robbery (second degree felony) and burglary (third degree felony). The robbery charge is dismissed and the defendant enters a plea before trial on the burglary charge. For SRS reporting in this case, the **defendant** would be reported in the **disposed before trial, plea** category in the burglary column. Although the robbery charge was the most serious charge at the time of filing, the burglary disposition resulted in the most judicial time expended; therefore it should be reported on the defendant's page of the SRS form (page 1). On the counts page of the SRS form (page 2), the burglary count would be reported in the **before trial, plea** category and the robbery count would be reported in the **before trial, dismissed** category.

#### **Example 2:**

A defendant is charged with aggravated battery and enters a plea to battery which is a misdemeanor. For SRS reporting in this case, the defendant would be reported in the **plea, before trial** category in the **other crimes against persons** column (page 1) and the count would be reported in the **plea, before trial** category in the **misdemeanor** column (page 2).

Therefore, if a defendant enters a plea to a felony that has been reduced to a misdemeanor and it is the disposition that expends the most judicial time, then the **defendant** would be reported in the SRS category for the felony before it was reduced and the **count** would be

## **CIRCUIT CRIMINAL**

reported in the misdemeanor category.

Remember, when a charge originates as a misdemeanor and the disposition of the misdemeanor charge results in the most judicial time expended, then the **defendant** should be reported in the appropriate disposition category in the **other** SRS casetype category (page 1) and the **count** would be reported in the appropriate disposition category in the SRS **misdemeanor** casetype category (page 2).

If you are unable to determine the correct SRS casetype or disposition category, please contact the Office of the State Courts Administrator (904) 922-5094 or SUNCOM 292-5094.

## **DOMESTIC RELATIONS**

### **Casetype Determination**

The following list includes the types of proceedings that are included for each SRS casetype. To select the correct SRS casetype you follow these procedures:

1. Review each petition or complaint and determine the issue involved;
2. Select the appropriate SRS casetype for the issue indicated within the petition or complaint; and
3. Report the petition or complaint under the correct SRS casetype on the Domestic Relations SRS form.

### ***Simplified Dissolution***

Petitions for the termination of marriage pursuant to Rule 1.611 (c), Florida Rules of Civil Procedures.

### ***Dissolution***

Petitions for the termination of marriage other than simplified dissolution.

### ***Support***

All matters relating to child or spousal support pursuant to Section 409.2564, Florida Statutes.

**DO NOT** include support matters relating to **dissolution of marriage, paternity or URESA.**

Reopened cases includes all matters relating to child or spousal support, including child support matters related to dissolution of marriage and paternity.

**DO NOT** include matters relating to URESA petitions.

## **DOMESTIC RELATIONS**

### ***Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Support Act (URESAs)***

All matters pursuant to Chapter 88, Florida Statutes.

### ***Other Domestic Relations***

All matters involving the following:

- adoption;
- paternity;
- change of name;
- change of custody;
- separate maintenance;
- foreign judgments;
- annulment; or
- other matters not included in the previously described casetype categories.

### ***Domestic Violence***

All matters relating to petitions for injunctions for protection against domestic violence pursuant to Section 741.30, Florida Statutes.

### ***Repeat Violence***

All matters relating to petitions for injunctions for protection against repeat violence pursuant to Section 784.046, Florida Statutes.

If you are unable to determine the correct SRS casetype then contact the Office of the State Courts Administrator (904) 922-5094 or SUNCOM 292-5094.
--

## **DOMESTIC RELATIONS**

### **Casetype Determination**

The following list includes the types of proceedings that are included for each SRS casetype. To select the correct SRS casetype you should follow these procedures:

1. Review each petition or complaint and determine the issue involved;
2. Select the appropriate SRS casetype for the issue indicated within the petition or complaint; and
3. Report the petition or complaint under the correct SRS casetype on the Other Circuit Civil SRS form.

### ***Professional Malpractice***

All medical, legal or other professional malpractice lawsuits.

### ***Products Liability***

All matters involving the alleged responsibility of the manufacturer or seller of an article for an injury caused to persons or property by a defect in or condition of the article sold, or an alleged breach of duty to provide suitable instructions to prevent injury.

### ***Auto Negligence***

All matters resulting from personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death arising out of a party's negligent operation of a motor vehicle.

**DO NOT** include lawsuits where an insurance company is trying to recover damages from the defendant for monies paid out.

## **OTHER CIRCUIT CIVIL**

### ***Other Negligence***

All matters relating to liability lawsuits involving negligence related death, injury or damage to property or property interests, including claims for statutory relief on account of death or injury.

**DO NOT** include auto negligence, professional malpractice or products liability lawsuits.

### ***Condominium***

All civil lawsuits pursuant to Chapter 718, Florida Statutes. A condominium association (**not condominium unit**) must be a party in the lawsuit.

### ***Contract and Indebtedness***

All contract actions and all actions relating to promissory notes and other debts, including those arising from sale of goods, but not limited to the following:

- uniform commercial code litigation;
- open account;
- money lent;
- breach of contract;
- breach of lease agreement;
- breach of insurance contract;
- construction liens (formerly mechanics liens); and
- evictions.

**DO NOT** include contract disputes involving condominium associations.

### ***Real Property/Mortgage Foreclosure***

All matters relating to the possession, title and boundaries of real property including:

- purchase;

## **OTHER CIRCUIT CIVIL**

- partition;
- quieting title and removing encumbrances;
- seals reformation;
  
- rescissions and cancellation;
- ejectment actions; and
- all matters relating to the involvement of legal and equitable liens against real property including foreclosures and sales, including foreclosures associated with condominium associations and condominium units.

**DO NOT** include construction liens (formerly mechanics liens).

### ***Eminent Domain***

All matters relating to the taking of private property for public use including inverse condemnation by state agencies, political subdivisions and public service corporations.

### ***Other***

All civil matters not included in the previously described categories. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

- declaratory judgments;
- injunctions;
- administrative agency appeals;
- bond estreatures;
- foreign judgments;
- replevins;
- habeas corpus proceedings; and
- forfeitures.

If you are unable to determine the correct SRS casetype then contact the Office of the State Courts Administrator (904) 922-5094 or SUNCOM 292-5094.

## **OTHER CIRCUIT CIVIL**

### **Casetype Determination**

The following list includes the types of proceedings that are included for each SRS casetype. To select the correct SRS casetype you should follow these procedures:

1. Review each petition or complaint and determine the issue involved;
2. Select the appropriate SRS casetype for the matters indicated within the petition or complaint; and
3. Report the petition or complaint under the correct SRS casetype on the Probate SRS form.

### ***Probate***

All matters relating to the validity of wills and their execution; distribution, management, sale, transfer and accounting of estate property; and ancillary administration pursuant to Chs. 731, 732, 733, 734 and 735, Florida Statutes.

**DO NOT** include wills that are deposited with the Clerk of Court or **caveats** pursuant to **Section 731.110, Florida Statutes.**

### ***Guardianship***

All matters relating to determination of status; contracts and conveyances of incompetents; maintenance custody of wards and their property interests; control and restoration of rights; and appointment and removal of guardians; pursuant to Chapter 744, Florida Statutes.

### ***Trusts***

All matters relating to the right of property, real or personal, held by one party for the benefit of another pursuant to Chapter 737, Florida Statutes.

### ***Florida Mental Health Act or Baker Act***

## **PROBATE**

All matters relating to the care and treatment of individuals with mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders pursuant to Sections 394.463 and 394.467, Florida Statutes.

### ***Substance Abuse Act***

All matters related to the involuntary assessment/treatment of substance abuse pursuant to Sections 397.6811 and 397.693, Florida Statutes.

### ***Other Social***

All other matters involving involuntary commitment not included under the Baker and Substance Abuse Act categories. The following types of cases would be included, but not limited to:

- Tuberculosis control cases pursuant to Sections 392.55, 395.56, and 392.57, Florida Statutes.
- Developmental disability cases under Section 393.11, Florida Statutes.
- Review of surrogate or proxy's health care decisions pursuant to Section 765.105, Florida Statutes, and Rule 5.900, Florida Probate Rules.
- Incapacity determination cases pursuant to Section 744.331, Florida Statutes.
- Adult Protective Services Act cases pursuant to Section 415.104, Florida Statutes.

If you are unable to determine the correct SRS casetype then contact the Office of the State Courts Administrator (904) 922-5094 or SUNCOM 292-5094.
--

## **PROBATE**

### **Casetype Determination**

The following list includes the types of proceedings that are included for each SRS casetype. To select the correct SRS casetype you should follow these procedures:

1. Review each petition or complaint and determine the issue involved;
2. Select the appropriate SRS casetype for the issue indicated within the petition or complaint; and
3. Report the petition or complaint under the correct SRS casetype on the Juvenile SRS form.

### ***Delinquency***

All matters relating to juveniles who have committed a felony, misdemeanor, contempt of court or violated a local penal ordinance, other than a juvenile traffic offense.

### ***Dependency***

All matters relating to juveniles who have been abandoned, abused or neglected by parents or other custodian; surrendered for the purpose of adoption; or children in need of services who are persistent runaways, habitually truant or ungovernable.

If you are unable to determine the correct SRS casetype then contact the Office of the State Courts Administrator (904) 922-5094 or 292-5094.
---

## **JUVENILE**

### **Casetype Determination**

The following list of SRS casetypes includes offenses cited by Florida Statute that should be included for each casetype. Following the SRS casetype list are instructions for selecting the correct SRS casetype for defendant's accused.

#### ***Misdemeanors***

Any criminal offense that is punishable by a term of imprisonment in a county correctional facility, not to exceed one year. Also includes non-criminal violations as defined by Section 775.08 (3), Florida Statute.

**DO NOT** include worthless checks, municipal and county ordinances and traffic offenses.

#### ***Worthless Checks***

All offenses which constitute a misdemeanor in Chapter 832, Florida Statute, involving the issue of worthless checks and drafts less than \$150.

#### ***County Ordinances***

All cases involving violations of local regulations passed by a county which are punishable by a fine less than \$500 and/or imprisonment in a county jail for less than 60 days as provided in Section 125.69, Florida Statute.

#### ***Municipal Ordinance***

All cases involving violations of local regulations passed by a municipality which are punishable by a fine less than \$500 and/or imprisonment in a county jail for less than 60 days.

### **Single Count Charging Documents**

## **COUNTY CRIMINAL**

The following procedures should be adhered to when determining the SRS casetype on a single count charging document (i.e., notice to appear, sworn complaint, information or indictment):

1. Review the charging document and determine which Florida Statute, county or municipal ordinance is being cited.
2. Select the appropriate casetype by determining where the offense is categorized.
3. Report the defendant accused under the appropriate casetype on page 7 of the County Criminal SRS form.

### **Multiple Count Information or Indictment**

In situations where a defendant is charged with multiple counts, use the following procedures to determine the most serious offense casetype for the defendant accused (page 7 of the County Criminal SRS form).

1. Review the charging document and determine which Florida Statutes, county or municipal ordinances are being cited.
2. Select the most serious statutory offense, (i.e., first degree misdemeanors are more serious than second degree misdemeanors; second degree misdemeanors are more serious than county or municipal ordinances). For offenses that are statutorily equal, use the following ranking to determine the most serious offense. The ranking scheme is in descending order of seriousness:
  - misdemeanor;
  - worthless check;
  - county ordinance; and
  - municipal ordinance.
3. Once the most serious statutory offense is selected then the appropriate casetype for the defendant accused is chosen by determining where the offense is categorized.
4. Report the defendant accused under the appropriate casetype on page 7 of the County Criminal SRS form.

## **COUNTY CRIMINAL**

If you are unable to determine the correct SRS casetype then contact the Office of the State Courts Administrator (904) 922-5094 or SUNCOM 292-5094.

## COUNTY CIVIL

### Casetype Determinations

The following list includes the types of proceedings that are included for each SRS casetype. The following procedures should be followed to select the correct SRS casetype:

1. Review each petition or complaint and determine the issue involved;
2. Select the appropriate SRS casetype for the issue indicated within the petition or complaint; and
3. Report the petition or complaint under the correct SRS casetype on the County Civil SRS form.

### *Small Claims*

All matters involving claims up to and including \$2,500 in damages, exclusive of interest, costs and attorney fees. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- complaints for interpleader; and
- matters involving claims up to \$2,500.

**DO NOT** include replevins.

### *Civil (\$2,501 TO \$15,000)*

All matters involving claims above \$2,500 through \$15,000 in damages, exclusive of interest, costs and attorney fees. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- mortgage foreclosures;
- complaint for interpleader;
- equity matters (monetary); and
- matters involving claims above \$2,501 through \$15,000.

**DO NOT** include replevins.

**COUNTY CIVIL**

## COUNTY CIVIL

### *Replevins*

All lawsuits pursuant to Chapter 78, Florida Statutes, involving claims up to \$15,000.

### *Evictions*

All matters involving the dispossession of land or rental property by process of law.

### *Other Civil (Non-Monetary)*

All other non-monetary civil matters not included in the previously described categories, but is not limited to county civil lawsuits involving:

- equity matters (non-monetary);
- foreign judgements;
- control of animals;
- interred bodies;
- validity of birth certificates;
- injunctive relief; and
- declaratory judgments.

Special Note: Although, county court has jurisdiction to hear matters under dissolution of marriage under the simplified dissolution procedures or may issue a final order for dissolution in cases where the matter is uncontested, **these matters should be reported on the circuit civil SRS report under the appropriate categories.**