

OBTS TO SRS CATEGORIZATION SPECIFICATIONS

Circuit 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 'R'.

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

Section I. Classification:

1. Defendants Accused

Determine which phase should be used to collect data for the filing event. Examine the phase charge status code, data elements #41 (pr_Charge_Status), and #58 (ct_Charge_Status) of the OBTS record to determine the phase from which filing event data is selected.

If data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) is not 'N', select A. Prosecutor Phase.

If data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) equals 'N' and data element #58 (ct_Charge_Status) equals 'E', select B. Court Phase.

If data element #41 (pr_Charge_Status) equals 'N' or prosecutor phase is determined to be blank and data element #58 (ct_Charge_Status) equals 'S' and data element #71 (ct_Action_Taken) equals 'D', then select C. Initial Phase.

If phase charge status codes are blank, invalid or cannot be resolved, default to A. Prosecutor Phase.

A. 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'

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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 (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 I below to determine the charge level rank. TABLE I is in order of most serious charge level to least serious charge level. Place the Rank Code from TABLE I into the first subfield of data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed).

TABLE I

Charge Level	Description	Rank Code
F	Felony	1
M	Misdemeanor	2
I	Infraction	3
C	County Ordinance	4
L	Municipal Ordinance	5

Use data element #43 (pr_Charge_Degree) and TABLE II below to determine the rank of the degree of the charge. TABLE II is in order of most serious charge degree to least serious charge degree. Place the Rank Code from TABLE II into the second subfield of data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed).

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TABLE II

Charge Degree	Description	Rank Code
C	Capital	1
L	Life	2
P	First Degree Punishable by Life	3
F	First Degree	4
S	Second Degree	5
T	Third Degree	6
N	Not Applicable	7
<spaces> (initial phase only)	Unknown	7

Use data elements #123, #124 and #125 (prosecutor statute number) and TABLES IIIa, IIIb and IIIc below to determine the SRS filing casetype of the charge. TABLE IIIa is in order of most serious SRS filing casetype category to least serious SRS filing casetype category. Place the SRS filing casetype category (from TABLE IIIa) into the third subfield of data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed). Statutes may be cross referenced to SRS filing casetype categories using the statute tables provided in section 11 of the SRS manual for the year of event.

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TABLE IIIa

SRS Casetype Category	Abbreviation	SRS Form Column	Rank Code
Cap. Murder	CM	01	1
Non Cap. Mur.	NCM	02	2
Sex Ofc	SO	03	3
Unused		04	4
Robbery	Rob	05	5
Oth Pers	Pers	06	6
Burglary	Bur	07	7
Th/For/Fr	TFF	08	8
Worthless Checks	WC	09	9
Other Crimes Against Property	Prop	10	A
Drug	Drg	11	B
Misdemeanor	Misd	12	C
Other	OTH	13	D
Do not count	DNC	99	Y
Unidentified	UNK	99	Z

In certain instances, the casetype category may be modified by the general offense character as described in TABLE IIIb.

TABLE IIIb

Statute Number	General Offense Character	SRS Casetype
782.04(1), 790.16(4)	L, M, Q, A	NCM

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Note: Unless explicitly identified as Capital by a 'C' in the phase charge degree field, the casetype category of a case record classified as 'CM' by statute will be downgraded to the 'NCM' casetype

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

TABLE IIIc

Event	Action
Charge level is M or I and statute does not refer to municipal or county ordinances	Set classification to misdemeanor ('C', '12')
Statute values of 941.02, 941.05, 941.13	DO NOT COUNT ('Y', '99')
Statute references county (all 8's) or municipal (all 9's) ordinances	DO NOT COUNT ('Y', '99')
Case record is disposed in the prosecutor phase with a disposition of C, J, L, P or Z Case records dismissed by court on first appearance: ct_Action_Taken = 'D' and prosecutor phase blank 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') DO NOT COUNT ('Y', '99') DO NOT COUNT ('Y', '99')

Place the Rank Code from TABLE IIIa into data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed) subfield 3 (as modified by TABLEs IIIb and IIIc).

Move SRS Form Code from TABLE IIIa into data element #107 (SRS_Col_Filed). (as modified by TABLEs IIIb and IIIc)

Move '01' into data element #108 (SRS_Row_Filed). SRS_Row_Filed refers to the row on the SRS form where the count would be placed when done manually. Filings occupy row '01'.

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Examine data elements #107 (SRS_Col_Filed) to determine if filing event was successfully classified.

If data element #107 (SRS_Col_Filed) contain a valid value (01 – 13), the filing event was classified successfully. Move 'S' into subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

If data element #107 (SRS_Col_Filed) does not contain a valid value, then the filing event could not be classified successfully. Move 'U' into subfield 3 of data element #104 (Mod_Add_Code).

Examine the 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 3 = 'P')

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

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)

B. Court Phase:

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

Determine Court Phase Date:

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

Assign phase date to data element #105 (SRS_Filing_Dt)

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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 IV

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)

C. 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

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.

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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)

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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 #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 data element #58 (ct_Charge_Status) equals 'E', or data element #77 (st_Imposed_Dt) is not blank, then go to B. Court Phase.

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

If phase for disposition event can not otherwise be resolved, then 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 V below to determine the SRS disposition category. Any value except code "N" in Data Element #56 indicates a disposition in the Prosecution Phase. TABLE V is in order of most serious SRS disposition category to least serious SRS disposition category.

TABLE V

Rank Code	Disp Row	Prosecutor Final Action (data element #56)	SRS Disposition Category
Y	99	Z, P, L, J, C	DO NOT COUNT
8	04	Q, R	Before Trial Transferred (1.c)
9	06	F (Prosecutor Final Decision on or After January 1, 1996)	Before Trial Other (1.e)
A	03	O	Before Trial Dismissed (1.b)
A	03	F (Prosecutor Final Decision Before January 1, 1996)	Before Trial Dismissed (1.b)
B	02	S	Before Trial Speedy Trial Dismissals (1.a)

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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		

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

Use data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed) to assign the remaining three subfields of SRS_Rank_Dispo. Copy subfield 1 of SRS_Rank_Filed into subfield 2 of SRS_Rank_Dispo, subfield 2 of SRS_Rank_Filed into subfield 3 of SRS_Rank_Dispo and subfield 3 of SRS_Rank_Filed into subfield 4 of SRS_Rank_Dispo.

Copy data element #107 (SRS_Col_Filed) into data element #111 (SRS_Row_Dispo).

Copy Row Dispo from TABLE V 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 – 13), and data element #112 (SRS_Row_Dispo) contains a valid value (01 – 13), 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 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 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).

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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 (court decision date) to data element #109 (SRS_Dispo_Dt).

Use data element #72 (court action taken), data element #75 (type of trial), data element #76 (defendants final plea), 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 VI

Rank Code	Row Disp	Type	Trial	Final Plea	Court Action Taken	SRS Disposition Category
Y	99	Any Value		Any Value	Q, Z	DO NOT COUNT
1	12	2		1, 4, 5	G, K, W	After Trial Jury Convicted (2.b.1)
2	11	2		2, 3	G, K, W	After Trial Jury Plea (2.b.2)
3	10	2		Any Value	A, I, d, E, T	After Trial Non-Jury Acquitted (2.a.1)
4	09	3		1, 4, 5	G, K, W	After Trial Non-Jury Plea (2.a.3)
5	08	3		2, 3	G, K, W	After Trial Non-Jury Plea (2.a.2)
6	07	3		Any Value	A, I, d, E, T	After Trial Non-Jury Acquitted (2.a.1)

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7	05	1	Any Value	G, K, W,	Before Trial Plea (1.d)
8	04	1	Any Value	V	Before Trial Transferred (1.c)
9	06	1	Any Value	M, H, B, Y, X	Before Trial Other (1.e)
A	03	1	Any Value	A, I, d, E	Before Trial Dismissed (1.b)
B	02	1	Any Value	T	Before Trial Speedy Trial Dismissal (1.a)

Code values established in CJ D/E Dictionary July 1997

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

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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
M	Mentally Unable To Stand Trial				

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Place the Rank code from TABLE VI into the subfield 1 of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo) (as modified by TABLEs IIIb and IIIc).

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Use data element #59 (court charge level) and TABLE I determine the level of the charge. Place the Rank Code from TABLE I into subfield 2 of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Use data element #60 (court charge degree) and TABLE II to determine the degree of the charge. Place Rank Code from TABLE II into the subfield 3 of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Use data element #62 (court statute number) and TABLES IIIa, IIIb and IIIc to determine the SRS casetype of the charge at disposition. Statute may be cross referenced to SRS filing casetype categories using the statute tables provided in section 11 of the SRS manual for the year of event. Place the Rank Code from Table IIIa into subfield 4 of data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Place the SRS Form Code from TABLE IIIa into data element #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo). (as modified by TABLEs IIIb and IIIc)

Place Row Disp from TABLE VI 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 – 13), and data element #112 (SRS_Row_Dispo) contains a valid value (01 – 13), 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 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).

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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).

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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 “U” or “N”).

Sort records to be reported in ascending order by data element #3 (court docket number), data element #106 (SRS_Rank_Filed), data element #109 (SRS_Filing_Dt) and data element #4 (Sequence_No).

Filing events classified as misdemeanors (Rank Code 'C', SRS_Col_Filed '12'), are counted in the SRS casetype category “Other” on SRS page 1, Circuit Criminal Defendants and in the “Misdemeanor” SRS casetype category on SRS page 2, Circuit Criminal Counts.

SRS Page 1 Defendants: Count only one charge per defendant (data element #3 Court_Docket_Number). If there is more than one charge, then record the charge with the most serious casetype category using data element #107 (SRS_Col_Filed).

SRS Page 2 Counts: Count each charge for a defendant (data element #3 Court_Docket_Number) for which all charges have been disposed. Record totals in the applicable SRS casetype categories as determined by data element #107 (SRS_Col_Filed).

2. Disposition Events:

DO NOT COUNT a case record for disposition if it is not to be counted for filing (data element #104 subfield 5 is “U” or “N”).

Only report cases as disposed if all charges for that case have been disposed. (a charge identified as “DO NOT COUNT” qualifies as disposed for this purpose)

Sort records to be reported in ascending order by data element #3 (court docket number), data element #110 (SRS_Rank_Dispo), data element #109 (SRS_Dispo_Dt) and data element #4 (Sequence_No).

If data element #59 (ct_Charge_Level) of the most serious casetype category at disposition is not ‘F’, then use the data element #107 (SRS_Col_Filed) for the casetype category at disposition. That is, cases disposed of with a court charge level of M, I, C, L should be counted in the SRS Casetype category that they were filed in.

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Disposition events classified as misdemeanors (Rank Code 'C', SRS_Col_Filed '12') are counted in the SRS category associated with its filing unless the filing also has a misdemeanor classification. In that event, the disposition is counted in the “Other” SRS casetype category.

SRS Page 1 Defendants: Count only one charge per defendant (data element #3 Court_Docket_Number). If there is more than one charge, then record the charge with the most serious casetype category using data element #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo).

A valid disposition event must also have a valid filing event in order to be considered for most serious charge.

SRS Page 2 Counts: Count each charge for a defendant (data element #3 Court_Docket_Number) for which all charges have been disposed. Record totals in the applicable SRS casetype category as determined by data element #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo).

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 data element #111 (SRS_Col_Dispo).

Sort records to be reported in ascending order by data element #3 (Court_Docket_No), data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt), and data element #109 (SRS_Rank_Dispo).

Reopen events classified as misdemeanors (Rank Code 'C', SRS_Col_Filed '12') are counted in the SRS category associated with its filing unless the filing also has a misdemeanor classification. In that event, the disposition is counted in the “Other” SRS casetype category.

Count only one reopened event per case (i.e. data element #3 Court_Docket_No) 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 Events

A. Total Number of No Files

Use data element #56 (pr_Final_Action) codes “L” and “J”.

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DO NOT COUNT unless all charges within a case for a defendant have codes “L” or “J” in data element #56 (pr_Final_Action). A charge identified as “DO NOT COUNT” qualifies for this purpose.

Search data element #55 (pr_Final_Decision_Dt) for valid dates.

Sort records to be reported in ascending order by data element #3 (Court_Docket_No), data element #55 (pr_Final_Decision_Dt) and data element #4 (Sequence_No)

Count only one no file event per case per defendant.

Note: For counting purposes, the audit trail for No File events will set event type = 'L' for all records (pr_Final_Action 'L' and 'J'). Refer to the base record to determine actual prosecutor final action.

B. 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 in ascending order by data element #3 (Court_Docket_No) data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt) and data element #4 (Sequence_No).

Count only one post conviction relief motions filed event per defendant per day.

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 in ascending order by data element #3 (Court_Docket_No) data element #98 (pst_Charge_Reopen_Dt) and data element #4 (Sequence_No).

Count only one probation revocation hearings event per defendant per day.

D. Number of Bond Hearings

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

Sort records to be reported in ascending order by data element #3 (Court_Docket_No),

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data element #39 (Bond_Hearing_Dt) and date element #4 (Sequence_No).

Count only one bond hearing event per defendant per day.

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E. Number of Adversary Preliminary Hearings

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

Sort records to be reported in ascending order by data element #3 (Court_Docket_No)
data element #40 (Adv_Prelim_Hear_Dt) and data element #4 (Sequence_No)..

Count only one adversary preliminary hearing event per defendant per day.