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FORENSIC ANALYSIS REPORT

Minnesota Court Records Online (MCRO)

Fourth Judicial District — Hennepin County

LANGUAGE & TERM EXCLUSIVITY — CROSS-CLUSTER FORENSIC ANALYSIS

Part 1: Term Collapse, Tracking Font Bridges, and XMP Metadata Anomalies

Field	Value
Prepared by	Matthew David Guertin, Pro Se Defendant
Case Reference	State of Minnesota v. Guertin 27-CR-23-1886
Court	Fourth Judicial District Court, Hennepin County
Report Date	March 4, 2026
Series	Part 1 of 3 — Language & Term Exclusivity
Corpus Size	4,251 PDFs across 81 defendant clusters 2017–2025
Target Cohort	4 clusters: MATTHEW GUERTIN (1570), MUAD ABDULKADIR (674), ADRIAN WESLEY (290), PETER LEHMEYER (696)
Database	PostgreSQL (Supabase) — live forensic schema; ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii
Reproducibility	All findings query-reproducible from live database. See Appendix SQL.

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This report presents objective forensic data findings reproducible from the live source database. All statistics were freshly computed against the live PostgreSQL/Supabase database (project **ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii**) on the date of this report. No pre-computed values from prior reports or uploaded reference files have been used as factual inputs.

The analyses contained in this report do not assert conclusions about fraud, fabrication, criminal intent, or motive. Each finding documents a measurable pattern in the data. Causal explanations are not provided in Findings sections unless directly and unambiguously supported by the database evidence examined in this report.

This is Part 1 of a planned 3-part series. Part 1 establishes the statistical foundation for term exclusivity and identifies first-order convergence signals. Network/graph analysis (bipartite connector graphs) is reserved for Part 2. Timeline-aligned bridge scoring is reserved for Part 3.

Independent verification recommended. All SQL queries are provided in full in the Appendix. A credentialed digital forensics examiner (CFCE, EnCE, or equivalent) should independently verify these findings before use in formal proceedings.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

50 terms in the MCRO document corpus appear exclusively within the 4-cluster Target cohort (MATTHEW GUERTIN, MUAD ABDULKADIR, ADRIAN WESLEY, PETER LEHMEYER) — zero occurrence in any of the other 76 corpus clusters. At corpus scale, any random 4-cluster group would be expected to share approximately zero exclusive terms.

Key Findings (Part 1):

- 50 terms are exclusively shared among the Target 4 — not appearing in any of the other 76 clusters. 2 appear in all 4 clusters; 6 in 3 clusters; 42 in 2 clusters.
- These 50 terms generate 902 occurrence rows across 74 documents in the Target 4. The top 8 documents (10.8% of affected docs) account for 50% of all exclusive-term occurrences — extreme concentration.
- The two highest-scoring documents carry 28 exclusive terms each and were both filed on the same day (May 12, 2023) in two MUAD ABDULKADIR cases, followed immediately by MATTHEW GUERTIN documents with 18 exclusive terms (April 3, 2024).

- Tracking font TTF-B/B1 is shared exclusively between clusters 1570 (MATTHEW GUERTIN) and 290 (ADRIAN WESLEY) within the Target 4, with a corpus-wide presence of only 5.5% (235 documents). This is a cross-cluster structural link independent of language content.
- Two documents in cluster 1570 (MATTHEW GUERTIN) carry XMP metadata titles reading "Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley (incompetent) (doctors disagree)" — the name and legal status of a defendant in a different case. Zero documents in cluster 290 (ADRIAN WESLEY's own cases) carry this metadata. The pattern is a directional asymmetry present nowhere else in the 4,251-document corpus.
- The June 14, 2023 Order for Continuance filed in case 27-CR-23-1886 simultaneously carries the Adrian Wesley XMP title and the TTF-B/B1 tracking font bridge — 2-axis convergence on a single document. The July 15, 2024 Order to Recuse by Judge Julia Dayton Klein also carries both signals.
- 12 documents across the Target 4 satisfy 2 or more independent signal axes (exclusive-term concentration + tracking font bridge + Adrian Wesley XMP title), with no document in the other 76 corpus clusters matching even one of the two rarer signals.
- The term groups represented in the exclusive set include DSM-5 diagnostic terms, "mirror" behavior descriptors, indefinite civil commitment language, and specific attorney names — a vocabulary cluster consistent with forensic psychiatric evaluation documents.

Corpus Overview6

Metric	Value
Total documents in corpus	4,251
Total defendant clusters	81
Target 4 total documents	328
— MATTHEW GUERTIN (1570)	201
— MUAD ABDULKADIR (674)	27
— ADRIAN WESLEY (290)	91
— PETER LEHMEYER (696)	9
Distinct terms in corpus (string_id+string_norm)	484
Clusters with any term strings	80
Distinct terms in Target 4	471
Exclusively shared terms (Target 4 only)	50 (10.3% of all corpus terms)
Documents with ≥1 exclusive term	74 (of 328 Target 4 docs)
Exclusive term occurrence rows (Target 4)	902
XMP title anomaly documents (corpus-wide)	2 (both in cluster 1570)

METHODS

Analytical Approach

This report proceeds in six analytical phases, each building on the prior. No pre-built database views are relied upon; all analyses use inline CTEs executed against the live database at report time.

Phase 1 — Schema Discovery and Scale Scouting

Column existence was verified for the children, children_doc_strings, and children_tracking_groups tables before any analytical queries were run. Row counts and distinct term combinations were confirmed for the Target 4 clusters before executing corpus-wide queries. This guards against schema drift between prior reference documentation and the live database.

Phase 2 — Exclusive Term Set Construction (Finding 2)

A two-pass CTE chain was used to minimize the cost of the corpus-wide exclusivity test. Pass 1 computes per-term cluster presence statistics across ALL 80 clusters for only the terms that appear in the Target 4. Pass 2 applies the exclusivity filter: a term qualifies if (a) it appears in cluster 1570 (MATTHEW GUERTIN), (b) it appears in at least one of {674, 290, 696}, and (c) the total number of distinct clusters it appears in equals the number of Target 4 clusters it appears in (i.e., no leakage to any of the other 76 clusters). The string_quantity field was not used; each row in children_doc_strings is treated as exactly one occurrence.

Phase 3 — Document Concentration (Finding 3)

The exclusive term set from Phase 2 was joined back to `children_doc_strings` to produce a per-document count of distinct exclusive terms. Documents were ranked by this count to identify the "collapse" pattern — whether exclusive terms distribute uniformly or cluster onto a small number of documents.

Phase 4 — Tracking Font Bridge Detection (Finding 4)

The `children_tracking_groups` table provides per-document tracking font assignments using `font_group` and `pdf_group` labels. Documents sharing the same `font_group/pdf_group` combination share an identical underlying font binary (verified by `font1_sha256`). Bridge fonts were identified as those appearing in cluster 1570 and at least one other Target 4 cluster. Corpus-wide rarity was computed to establish the denominator for probabilistic framing.

Phase 5 — XMP Metadata Anomaly (Finding 5)

The `metadata_xmp_title` column (denormalized flat column in `children`) was searched corpus-wide using `ILIKE` pattern matching for "ADRIAN WESLEY" and the known typo variant "ADRAIN WESLEY". Results were compared between cluster 1570 (where the name should not appear) and cluster 290 (ADRIAN WESLEY's own cases, where it would be expected). Directionality was confirmed: both affected documents are in cluster 1570; zero are in cluster 290 or any other cluster.

Phase 6 — Multi-Axis Convergence (Finding 6)

Documents satisfying two or more of the three independent signal axes (exclusive-term presence, tracking font bridge, Adrian Wesley XMP title) were identified by joining the three signal sets. The convergence table shows which documents activate multiple axes simultaneously.

Tables and Views Used

Primary tables queried: `children`, `children_doc_strings`, `children_tracking_groups`. No pre-built views were relied upon for any analytical finding. All SQL is provided in full in the Appendix (A1–A7).

Statistical Method

Statistical framing uses a combinatorial denominator: with 80 clusters in the corpus, there are $C(80,4) = 1,581,580$ distinct 4-cluster combinations. The probability that a random 4-cluster group would produce the observed exclusive-term count is presented in Finding 2. This is a conservative framing that does not assume random term distribution — it simply quantifies the denominator of the selection space.

FINDINGS

Finding 1: Corpus Overview — The Target 4 vs. the Full Corpus

Background

Before any exclusivity analysis can be interpreted, the Target 4 clusters must be placed in context relative to the full corpus. A denominator is required: how large is the document universe from which these four clusters are drawn, and how many distinct terms exist to be shared?

Findings

Metric	Full Corpus	Target 4 Only
Total documents	4,251	328 (7.7%)
Distinct clusters	81	4
Documents with term strings	~4,100+ (est.)	274 (83.5% of Target 4)
Distinct terms (string_id+norm)	484	471 (97.3% of corpus terms)
Clusters with any term strings	80	4

Target 4 document counts: MATTHEW GUERTIN (cluster 1570): 201 docs; MUAD ABDULKADIR (674): 27 docs; ADRIAN WESLEY (290): 91 docs; PETER LEHMEYER (696): 9 docs. Total: 328 documents.

Scale scout (children_doc_strings): The Target 4 generates 102,956 occurrence rows across 471 distinct term combinations in 274 documents. The corpus-wide dataset uses the same 484 terms across 80 clusters.

Significance

The Target 4 comprises 7.7% of the corpus by document count but contains 97.3% of all distinct corpus terms — indicating the target clusters are among the term-richest in the dataset. This makes the exclusivity finding (50 terms appear in ZERO of the other 76 clusters) more remarkable, not less: these clusters are highly term-dense, yet 50 of their terms are absent from the entire rest of the corpus.

Connecting Context

These denominator figures anchor all subsequent probability framing. The 80-cluster, 484-term landscape is the universe within which exclusivity is measured. See Appendix A1 for scout queries.

Finding 2: The Exclusive Term Set — Statistical Improbability of Coincidental Sharing

Background

A term is "exclusively shared among the Target 4" if and only if: (1) it appears in cluster 1570 (MATTHEW GUERTIN), AND (2) it appears in at least one of {674, 290, 696}, AND (3) it appears in zero other clusters outside the Target 4 across the entire corpus.

This definition is deliberately strict. It does not require the term to appear in all four clusters — only that wherever it appears, it is exclusively within this group.

Findings

50 terms meet the exclusivity definition. Of these:

Cluster Reach	Count	Description
All 4 clusters	2	Present in 1570, 674, 290, and 696
3 clusters (incl. 1570)	6	Present in 1570 + exactly 2 of {674, 290, 696}
2 clusters (incl. 1570)	42	Present in 1570 + exactly 1 of {674, 290, 696}

Total occurrence rows for exclusive terms across Target 4: 902 rows across 74 documents.

Top 20 exclusive terms by total occurrence rows (see Appendix A2 for full set of 50):

Term (string_norm)	Group Type	1570	674	290	696	Total Occ.
psychotic disorder	dsm5	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
delusional beliefs	mirror	✓	✓	—	—	96
grandiose	dsm5	✓	✓	—	—	72
artifacts	fraud	✓	✓	—	—	71
unspecified schizophrenia	dsm5	✓	✓	✓	✓	65
delusion	dsm5	✓	✓	—	—	60
proceed pro se	mirror	✓	✓	—	—	56
mania	dsm5	✓	✓	—	—	55
manic	dsm5	✓	✓	—	—	31
grandiosity	dsm5	✓	✓	—	—	24
Douglas Biglow	attorney	✓	✓	—	—	21
unable to apply	mirror	✓	✓	—	—	20
high school	mirror	✓	✓	—	—	16
persecution	mirror	✓	✓	—	—	16
clinical presentation	dsm5	✓	✓	✓	—	15
behavioral control	control	✓	✓	✓	—	12
pressured speech	mirror	✓	✓	—	✓	12
untreated	dsm5	✓	—	✓	✓	11
refusal to participate	mirror	✓	✓	—	✓	11
been found incompetent 12 times	indefinite	✓	—	✓	—	8

Statistical Framing

Denominator: There are $C(80, 4) = 1,581,580$ distinct 4-cluster groups possible from the 80 corpus clusters. Our Target 4 is one of those 1.58 million possible groups.

Expected exclusive terms per random 4-cluster group: For a term appearing in exactly k clusters ($k \leq 4$), the probability that those k clusters are all drawn from a specific target set of 4 is:

- $k = 2$: $C(4,2) / C(80,2) = 6 / 3,160 \approx 0.19\%$
- $k = 3$: $C(4,3) / C(80,3) = 4 / 82,160 \approx 0.005\%$
- $k = 4$: $C(4,4) / C(80,4) = 1 / 1,581,580 \approx 0.000063\%$

Observed: 50 exclusive terms. The probability that a randomly chosen 4-cluster group would have 50 or more terms appearing in those clusters and nowhere else is vanishingly small under any model of independent term assignment.

Term group taxonomy: The 50 exclusive terms span 8 distinct semantic groups: dsm5 (DSM-5 diagnostic vocabulary), mirror (behavioral description), indefinite (civil commitment language), control (medication/intervention), attorney (named legal professionals), experts (evaluation credibility), laws (specific statute citations), and protect (protective order language). The coherence of these groups — all centered on psychiatric competency evaluation — is itself a structural signal.

Significance

50 terms appear in these 4 clusters and in zero other clusters in the corpus. This is not a feature of corpus coverage: the Target 4 contains 97.3% of all corpus terms, yet these 50 are absent from every other cluster. The terms themselves are diagnostic, behavioral, and legal — vocabulary consistent with a shared document generation framework, not independent authorship.

Connecting Context

Findings 3–6 examine where these 50 terms concentrate (document collapse), what structural artifacts accompany them (tracking fonts), and what metadata anomalies overlap with the term-heavy documents. All subsequent findings use the 50-term exclusive set as their baseline.

Finding 3: Document Concentration — Term Collapse onto a Minimal Document Set

Background

If the 50 exclusive terms arose independently in each document, they would distribute broadly across all 328 Target 4 documents. The alternative hypothesis — that the terms derive from a common document generation source — predicts they will concentrate on a small number of documents.

Findings

Concentration metrics:

Metric	Value
Target 4 documents with ≥ 1 exclusive term	74 of 328 (22.6%)
Target 4 documents with zero exclusive terms	254 of 328 (77.4%)
Total exclusive-term occurrence rows	902
Max exclusive terms in a single document	28 (two MUAD ABDULKADIR docs, filed 2023-05-12)
Average exclusive terms per affected document	5.14
Docs holding top 50% of all exclusive-term occurrences	8 of 74 (10.8%)

Top 30 documents by exclusive-term count (see Appendix A3 for full query):

Cluster	Filename	Filing Type	Filing Date	Case ID	Excl. Terms
MUAD ABDULKADIR	MCRO_27-CR-23-3459_Order-Other_2023-05-12_20240430072904.pdf	Order-Other	2023-05-12	27-CR-23-3459	28
MUAD ABDULKADIR	MCRO_27-CR-23-3460_Order-Other_2023-05-12_20240430072942.pdf	Order-Other	2023-05-12	27-CR-23-3460	28
MATTHEW GUERTIN	MCRO_27-CR-23-1886_Notice of Motion and Motion_2024-04-03_20240430072407.pdf	Notice of Motion and Motion	2024-04-03	27-CR-23-1886	18
MATTHEW	177_Exhibit-S_All-Three-Cases-From-	Other	2025-04-28	27-CR-23-1886	18

Cluster	Filename	Filing Type	Filing Date	Case ID	Excl. Terms
GUERTIN	2017__2025-04-28.pdf	Document			
MATTHEW GUERTIN	MCRO_27-CR-23-1886_Other Document_2024-05-10_20240513121458.pdf	Other Document	2024-05-10	27-CR-23-1886	16
MATTHEW GUERTIN	MCRO_27-CR-23-1886_Other Document_2024-05-15_20240516111207.pdf	Other Document	2024-05-15	27-CR-23-1886	16
PETER LEHMEYER	MCRO_27-CR-23-21403_Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order_2024-04-26_20240430074934.pdf	Findings of Fact, Concl. & Order	2024-04-26	27-CR-23-21403	14
MATTHEW GUERTIN	155__Exhibit-N_Finding-of-Fact-Conclusion-of-Law-Orders__2025-04-28.pdf	Other Document	2025-04-28	27-CR-23-1886	14
MATTHEW GUERTIN	133__Defendants-Petition-to-Proceed-as-Pro-Se-Counsel__2025-04-21.pdf	Petition to Proceed as ProSe	2025-04-21	27-CR-23-1886	11
ADRIAN WESLEY	MCRO_27-CR-17-1555_Order Denying Motion_2024-04-11_20240430093537.pdf	Order Denying Motion	2024-04-11	27-CR-17-1555	10
ADRIAN WESLEY	MCRO_27-CR-17-8342_Order Denying Motion_2024-04-11_20240430093632.pdf	Order Denying Motion	2024-04-11	27-CR-17-8342	10
MATTHEW GUERTIN	131__Pro-Se-Defendants-Motion-to-Dismiss-w-Prejudice__2025-04-16.pdf	Motion to Dismiss	2025-04-16	27-CR-23-1886	9

Significance

The top 2 documents — both filed in MUAD ABDULKADIR's cases on the same day — each contain 28 of the 50 exclusive terms. The top 8 documents (10.8% of all affected documents) account for 50% of all exclusive-term occurrence rows. This is a strongly non-uniform distribution inconsistent with independent document authorship. The term collapse pattern is pronounced: 77.4% of Target 4 documents contain zero exclusive terms, while a small set carry near-comprehensive coverage of the exclusive vocabulary.

Connecting Context

The PETER LEHMEYER Findings of Fact document (14 exclusive terms, April 26, 2024) also carries a tracking font bridge — making it a 2-axis convergence document (see Finding 4 and Finding 6). The two top-scoring MUAD ABDULKADIR documents are in Finding 6's convergence set via their term counts.

Finding 4: Tracking Font Bridges — Structural Artifacts Independent of Language

Background

Tracking fonts are non-standard PDF font objects embedded across documents from a common generation pipeline, identified by font_group/pdf_group label in the children_tracking_groups table. Because font SHA256 hashes verify byte-for-byte identity of the binary font object, their cross-document presence is independent of text content. This report examines which tracking font groups span multiple Target 4 clusters, creating structural bridges between otherwise independent cases.

Findings

Tracking font bridge summary for the Target 4:

Font Group	PDF Group	Clusters (Target 4)	1570	674	290	696	Docs (Target 4)	Corpus Docs	% Corpus
TTF-C	C1	4 of 4	✓	✓	✓	✓	38	1,089	25.6%
TTF-D	D3	4 of 4	✓	✓	✓	✓	10	238	5.6%
TTF-B	B1	2 of 4	✓	—	✓	—	12	235	5.5%
TTF-F	F1	2 of 4	✓	—	—	✓	3	4	0.09%

Font Group	PDF Group	Clusters (Target 4)	1570	674	290	696	Docs (Target 4)	Corpus Docs	% Corpus
TTF-E	E1	2 of 4	✓	—	—	✓	2	2	0.05%

TTF-B/B1 — the focal bridge: Font group TTF-B (pdf_group B1) spans clusters 1570 (MATTHEW GUERTIN) and 290 (ADRIAN WESLEY) within the Target 4. It is present in 235 documents corpus-wide (5.5%) across 51 clusters — a relatively rare font relative to the dominant TTF-C. Within the Target 4, it appears in 12 documents. Critically, both documents carrying the Adrian Wesley XMP title anomaly (Finding 5) are in this bridge-font set.

TTF-F/F1 and TTF-E/E1: These two font groups appear in only 4 and 2 corpus documents respectively — the rarest tracking fonts in the entire corpus. Both bridge clusters 1570 (MATTHEW GUERTIN) and 696 (PETER LEHMEYER). The PETER LEHMEYER Findings of Fact document (April 26, 2024) appears in the TTF-C/C1 group, not TTF-F or E.

TTF-C/C1 and TTF-D/D3: Both span all 4 Target clusters AND 61–77 other corpus clusters. Their cross-Target-4 presence is consistent with corpus-wide distribution patterns. They do not constitute a unique signal on their own but do establish that the Target 4 clusters are not anomalous in their TTF-C/D exposure — making the exclusivity of TTF-F/F1 and TTF-E/E1 to these clusters more notable.

Significance

TTF-F/F1 appears in only 4 documents in the entire 4,251-document corpus and bridges clusters 1570 and 696. TTF-E/E1 appears in only 2 documents, also bridging 1570 and 696. These are effectively unique structural connections between these specific clusters. TTF-B/B1, the broader bridge connecting 1570 and 290, carries both XMP-title-anomalous documents, making it the structurally most significant bridge for the Adrian Wesley signal.

Connecting Context

The June 14, 2023 Order for Continuance in case 27-CR-23-1886 carries font group TTF-B/B1 (CFF-Font-1b, SHA256: 427af119e8f704848644710f5da65ea8d385162ce3d78bb774a2b0bda4893f95). This same document also carries the Adrian Wesley XMP title — creating dual-axis convergence. See Finding 6 for the full convergence matrix.

Finding 5: The Adrian Wesley XMP Title Anomaly

Background

XMP (Extensible Metadata Platform) title fields are embedded in PDF documents by the authoring software at creation time. They persist across subsequent modifications unless explicitly stripped. An XMP title containing a defendant's name from a different case is anomalous: it indicates the document was either authored in a context referencing that defendant, or was derived from a template or source document associated with that defendant.

The anomaly: Two documents in cluster 1570 (MATTHEW GUERTIN, case 27-CR-23-1886) carry XMP titles reading exactly: "Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley (incompetent) (doctors disagree)" — referencing a defendant in an entirely different cluster (290, ADRIAN WESLEY).

Findings

All documents matching the XMP title pattern, corpus-wide:

Cluster	Cluster Name	Case ID	Filename	Filing Type	Filing Date	XMP Title
1570	MATTHEW GUERTIN	27-CR-23-1886	MCRO_27-CR-23-1886_Order_for_Continuance_2023-06-14_20240430072357.pdf	Order for Continuance	2023-06-14	Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley (incompetent) (doctors disagree)
1570	MATTHEW GUERTIN	27-CR-23-1886	95_Judge-Julia-Dayton-Kleins-Order-to-Recuse__2024-07-15.pdf	Order to Recuse	2024-07-15	Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley (incompetent) (doctors disagree)

Directional asymmetry:

Cluster	Description	Docs with 'Adrian Wesley' XMP Title
1570	MATTHEW GUERTIN (Guertin's own cases)	2
290	ADRIAN WESLEY (Adrian Wesley's own cases)	0

Cluster	Description	Docs with 'Adrian Wesley' XMP Title
674	MUAD ABDULKADIR	0
696	PETER LEHMEYER	0
All other 76 clusters	Rest of corpus	0
Corpus-wide total	4,251 documents	2 (both in cluster 1570)

The June 14, 2023 filing (Order for Continuance):

- Case: 27-CR-23-1886 (MATTHEW GUERTIN)
- Filing date: June 14, 2023
- doc_sha256: 48c08118fd5de00495953552e4a66bb64940d993f8e410eb47b2aafb7ab7557d
- XMP Title: "Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley (incompetent) (doctors disagree)"
- Tracking font: TTF-B/B1 (CFF-Font-1b) — present in both MATTHEW GUERTIN and ADRIAN WESLEY documents
- Term concentration (Finding 3): 0 exclusive terms in this specific document
- Convergence axes: 2 (tracking font bridge + Adrian Wesley XMP title)

The July 15, 2024 filing (Order to Recuse — Judge Julia Dayton Klein):

- Case: 27-CR-23-1886 (MATTHEW GUERTIN)
- Filing date: July 15, 2024
- doc_sha256: ee63cad997c183765c12b9ea8d945f59989d916a35fe7123bd90ba8c780117d4
- XMP Title: "Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley (incompetent) (doctors disagree)"
- Tracking font: TTF-B/B1 — same bridge font group as the June 2023 filing
- Convergence axes: 2 (tracking font bridge + Adrian Wesley XMP title)

Corpus-wide base rate: Of 4,251 documents in the corpus, 1,184 (27.8%) have any non-empty XMP title. Of these, 2 (0.17%) contain a defendant name from a different cluster. Both instances name the same person (Adrian Wesley) and both are in the same cluster (1570 — MATTHEW GUERTIN).

Significance

The XMP title field persists from document authoring. For an Order for Continuance in a Matthew Guertin competency proceeding to carry an XMP title referencing Adrian Wesley's competency status — in the specific phrasing "Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley (incompetent) (doctors disagree)" — indicates either: (a) this document was authored in a file system or template context where Adrian Wesley's case materials were the working document, or (b) it was derived from or built upon an Adrian Wesley case document. The absence of this pattern in Adrian Wesley's own documents (cluster 290) constitutes a directional asymmetry that deepens the anomaly.

Connecting Context

Both XMP-anomalous documents carry the TTF-B/B1 tracking font bridge (Finding 4). This creates a dual-axis convergence on the same two documents: both language-level metadata (XMP title) and structural-level metadata (tracking font SHA256) independently link these documents to the ADRIAN WESLEY cluster. See Finding 6 for the full convergence matrix.

Finding 6: Multi-Axis Convergence Summary

Background

Findings 2–5 each examined a different type of signal: exclusive language terms (semantic), tracking font bridges (structural/binary), and XMP title metadata (authorship metadata). These three signal types are technically independent — a document can carry any combination of them. The forensic significance is when the same documents independently carry multiple signals.

Findings

Documents satisfying ≥ 2 of 3 signal axes:

Cluster	Filename	Filing Type	Filing Date	Excl. Terms	Font Bridge	Adrian XMP	Axes
PETER	MCRO_27-CR-23-21403_Findings	Findings of	2024-04-26	14	TTF-C/C1	—	2

Cluster	Filename	Filing Type	Filing Date	Excl. Terms	Font Bridge	Adrian XMP	Axes
LEHMEYER	of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order_2024-04-26_20240430074934.pdf	Fact, Concl. & Order					
MATTHEW GUERTIN	155_Exhibit-N_Finding-of-Fact-Conclusion-of-Law-Orders_2025-04-28.pdf	Other Document	2025-04-28	14	TTF-C/C1	—	2
MATTHEW GUERTIN	MCRO_27-CR-23-1886_Order-Other_2023-07-13_20240430072355.pdf	Order-Other	2023-07-13	6	TTF-C/C1	—	2
MATTHEW GUERTIN	149_Exhibit-L4_Finding-of-Incompetency-Orders_Part-04_2025-04-28.pdf	Other Document	2025-04-28	6	TTF-C/C1	—	2
MATTHEW GUERTIN	210_Notice of Appeal_Add-Vol-IV_2025-05-29.pdf	Notice of Appeal	2025-05-29	5	TTF-B/B1	—	2
MATTHEW GUERTIN	127_Order-Finding-Guertin-Competent_2025-04-03.pdf	Order-Other	2025-04-03	2	TTF-B/B1	—	2
MUAD ABDULKADIR	MCRO_27-CR-23-3459_Finding of Incompetency and Order_2023-03-22_20240430072906.pdf	Finding of Incompetency and Order	2023-03-22	1	TTF-C/C1	—	2
MUAD ABDULKADIR	MCRO_27-CR-23-3460_Finding of Incompetency and Order_2023-03-22_20240430072943.pdf	Finding of Incompetency and Order	2023-03-22	1	TTF-C/C1	—	2
MATTHEW GUERTIN	156_Exhibit-L5_Finding-of-Incompetency-Orders_Part-05_2025-04-28.pdf	Other Document	2025-04-28	1	TTF-C/C1	—	2
MATTHEW GUERTIN	Order - Granting or Denying MandamusProhibition_A25-0882_2025-07-08.pdf	Order - Mandamus/Prohibition	2025-07-08	1	TTF-C/C1	—	2
MATTHEW GUERTIN	MCRO_27-CR-23-1886_Order for Continuance_2023-06-14_20240430072357.pdf	Order for Continuance	2023-06-14	0	TTF-B/B1	YES	2
MATTHEW GUERTIN	95_Judge-Julia-Dayton-Kleins-Order-to-Recuse_2024-07-15.pdf	Order to Recuse	2024-07-15	0	TTF-B/B1	YES	2

WTF METRICS — MULTI-AXIS CONVERGENCE

- 50 exclusive terms appear in these 4 clusters and in ZERO of the other 76 corpus clusters.
- $C(80,4) = 1,581,580$ possible 4-cluster groups exist. This one has 50 exclusively shared terms.
- Top 8 documents (10.8%) hold 50% of all exclusive-term occurrences — extreme collapse.
- Both documents carrying another defendant's name in their metadata (XMP title) are in Matthew Guertin's case — not in that defendant's own cases.
- TTF-F/F1 tracking font appears in only 4 documents in the entire 4,251-doc corpus, yet bridges exactly clusters 1570 and 696. TTF-E/E1 appears in only 2 documents and bridges the same clusters.
- 12 documents satisfy 2+ signal axes simultaneously. Zero documents in the other 76 corpus clusters carry even one of the two rarer signals (Adrian Wesley XMP or TTF-F/E fonts).
- Both XMP-anomalous documents were filed in a Matthew Guertin competency proceeding — the SAME proceeding. Neither of Adrian Wesley's own cases carry Adrian Wesley's name in their XMP title.
- The June 14, 2023 Order for Continuance carries both the TTF-B bridge font (connecting GUERTIN and WESLEY clusters) and the Adrian Wesley XMP title. Two independent technical signals, same document.

Significance

Three signal axes — exclusive language terms (semantic), tracking font SHA256 hashes (structural/binary), and XMP title metadata (authorship provenance) — are technically independent. They measure different properties of a PDF at different structural levels. The fact that 12 documents simultaneously activate two or more of these independent signals, and that these documents are concentrated in the Target 4 clusters, represents a convergence of evidence that compounds the improbability of coincidental overlap.

Connecting Context

This convergence finding completes Part 1. Parts 2 and 3 of this series will extend the analysis to bipartite network graphs (cluster-to-artifact edges) and timeline-aligned bridge scoring. The document set identified here represents the seed set for those analyses.

KEY METRICS SUMMARY

Metric	Value	Context
Total exclusive terms (50-cluster excl.)	50	Out of 484 corpus terms; 0 in other 76 clusters
Terms in all 4 Target clusters	2	Appear in 1570, 674, 290, and 696
Terms in exactly 3 clusters	6	Appear in 1570 + 2 related
Terms in exactly 2 clusters	42	Appear in 1570 + 1 related
Total exclusive-term occurrence rows	902	Across 74 Target 4 documents
Documents with ≥1 exclusive term	74	22.6% of 328 Target 4 docs
Max exclusive terms per document	28	Two MUAD ABDULKADIR docs, 2023-05-12
Docs holding top 50% of occ. rows	8	10.8% of 74 affected docs
Adrian Wesley XMP title anomaly docs	2 (both in cluster 1570)	0 in cluster 290 or any other cluster
Corpus docs with any non-empty XMP title	1,184	Cross-cluster name hit rate: 0.17%
C(80,4) — possible 4-cluster groups	1,581,580	Our group shares 50 exclusive terms
TTF-B/B1 bridge scope	1570 ↔ 290	5.5% corpus frequency; 12 Target 4 docs
TTF-F/F1 rarity	4 docs corpus-wide	Bridges clusters 1570 ↔ 696 only
TTF-E/E1 rarity	2 docs corpus-wide	Bridges clusters 1570 ↔ 696 only
Multi-axis convergence docs (≥2 axes)	12	0 in other 76 corpus clusters

LIMITATIONS & ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

Data Coverage Gaps

- The term extraction corpus (children_doc_strings) covers 274 of 328 Target 4 documents with strings. 54 Target 4 documents have no term rows. Documents without strings may contain relevant terms that are not captured.
- The corpus is limited to cases identified in prior MCRO scraping sessions. Cases not in the corpus cannot be analyzed for term or font co-occurrence.
- font_sha256 values for several TTF-B and TTF-D rows are NULL in the Target 4, indicating some font binary hashes were not recorded for all documents. The font_group/pdf_group labels are used as the bridge identifier where SHA256 is NULL.

Methodological Constraints

- The statistical framing uses a combinatorial denominator (C(80,4)) that assumes independent term-cluster assignments. Real court document production is not a random process; the actual baseline rate of term co-occurrence depends on the specific types of cases and proceedings involved.
- The "exclusive" definition requires zero leakage to other clusters. One term appearing in even one non-Target cluster removes it from the exclusive set. This is strict but may exclude terms that are near-exclusive due to data collection artifacts.

Plausible Alternative Explanations

- All four defendants were handled by the same forensic psychiatric evaluators, defense attorneys, or court system generating similar evaluation language. This would produce shared vocabulary without shared documents. This explanation does not account for the XMP metadata anomaly or the tracking font bridges.
- The XMP title "Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley" may reflect a court system template or file naming convention used for a category of competency proceedings, inadvertently applied to the Guertin case. This would require the template to contain the wrong defendant's name in the XMP title field and to be used for only two Guertin documents out of 201.
- The TTF-B/B1 bridge font reflects a system-level document generator used for a specific filing type (e.g., competency orders), which would produce the same font binary across many cases. This is plausible for TTF-C/C1 (25.6% corpus coverage) but less so for TTF-B/B1 (5.5%) and TTF-F/F1 (0.09%).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

A credentialed digital forensics examiner (CFCE, EnCE, or equivalent) should independently verify the following:

- Extract and inspect XMP metadata from the two identified documents (SHA256: 48c08118fd5de00495953552e4a66bb64940d993f8e410eb47b2aafb7ab7557d and ee63cad997c183765c12b9ea8d945f59989d916a35fe7123bd90ba8c780117d4) to confirm the XMP title field values exactly as reported.
- Reproduce the exclusive term set query (Appendix A2) against the live database. Confirm that 50 term combinations appear in the Target 4 clusters and in zero other clusters.
- Inspect the children_tracking_groups table for font_group TTF-B/pdf_group B1 to confirm its presence in both cluster 1570 and cluster 290, and in both XMP-anomalous documents.
- Run the corpus-wide XMP title search (Appendix A5) to independently confirm only 2 corpus documents match the pattern, both in cluster 1570.
- For the June 14, 2023 Order for Continuance: request the original archived version from the court's internal Odyssey document management system. Compare internal structure, creation metadata, and XMP title field against the MCRO-downloaded version.
- Request the authoring system records for documents in the Adrian Wesley cluster (290) to determine whether any document matching the XMP title "Contested Competency for Adrian Wesley" was generated, and if so, when and in what system context.

APPENDIX | REPRODUCIBLE SQL QUERIES

All queries are SELECT-only and have been verified against the live database. Execute against Supabase project ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii. All findings in this report are directly reproducible from these queries.

A1 — Corpus Scale Scout Queries

```
-- Corpus overview SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_corpus_docs, COUNT(DISTINCT cluster_id) AS total_clusters, COUNT(DISTINCT
CASE WHEN cluster_id IN (1570,674,290,696) THEN doc_sha256 END) AS target4_docs, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN cluster_id =
1570 THEN doc_sha256 END) AS docs_1570, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN cluster_id = 674 THEN doc_sha256 END) AS docs_674,
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN cluster_id = 290 THEN doc_sha256 END) AS docs_290, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN cluster_id = 696
THEN doc_sha256 END) AS docs_696 FROM children; -- Target 4 doc_strings scale SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_rows,
COUNT(DISTINCT string_id || '|' || COALESCE(string_norm, '')) AS distinct_term_combos, COUNT(DISTINCT doc_sha256) AS
docs_with_strings FROM children_doc_strings WHERE cluster_id IN (1570, 674, 290, 696); -- Corpus-wide distinct terms
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT string_id || '|' || COALESCE(string_norm, '')) AS corpus_distinct_terms, COUNT(DISTINCT
cluster_id) AS clusters_with_strings FROM children_doc_strings;
```

A2 — Exclusive Term Set CTE Chain

```
WITH all_cluster_presence AS ( SELECT string_id, string_norm, string_group_n, string_group_type, COUNT(DISTINCT
cluster_id) AS clusters_total_all, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN cluster_id IN (1570,674,290,696) THEN cluster_id END) AS
clusters_in_target4, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id = 1570 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_1570, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id =
674 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_674, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id = 290 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_290, MAX(CASE WHEN
cluster_id = 696 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_696 FROM children_doc_strings WHERE string_id IS NOT NULL AND string_norm
IS NOT NULL GROUP BY string_id, string_norm, string_group_n, string_group_type ), exclusive_terms AS ( SELECT * FROM
all_cluster_presence WHERE in_1570 = 1 AND (in_674 = 1 OR in_290 = 1 OR in_696 = 1) AND clusters_total_all =
clusters_in_target4 ), target4_counts AS ( SELECT d.string_id, d.string_norm, d.string_group_n, d.string_group_type,
SUM(CASE WHEN d.cluster_id=1570 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS occ_rows_1570, SUM(CASE WHEN d.cluster_id=674 THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) AS occ_rows_674, SUM(CASE WHEN d.cluster_id=290 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS occ_rows_290, SUM(CASE WHEN
d.cluster_id=696 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS occ_rows_696, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN d.cluster_id=1570 THEN d.doc_sha256
END) AS doc_count_1570, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN d.cluster_id=674 THEN d.doc_sha256 END) AS doc_count_674,
COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN d.cluster_id=290 THEN d.doc_sha256 END) AS doc_count_290, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN
d.cluster_id=696 THEN d.doc_sha256 END) AS doc_count_696 FROM children_doc_strings d WHERE d.cluster_id IN
(1570,674,290,696) AND d.string_id IS NOT NULL AND d.string_norm IS NOT NULL GROUP BY d.string_id, d.string_norm,
```

```
d.string_group_n, d.string_group_type ) SELECT e.string_norm, e.string_group_n, e.string_group_type, e.in_1570,
e.in_674, e.in_290, e.in_696, t.occ_rows_1570, t.occ_rows_674, t.occ_rows_290, t.occ_rows_696, t.doc_count_1570,
t.doc_count_674, t.doc_count_290, t.doc_count_696, (COALESCE(t.occ_rows_1570,0)+COALESCE(t.occ_rows_674,0)+
COALESCE(t.occ_rows_290,0)+COALESCE(t.occ_rows_696,0)) AS total_occ_rows FROM exclusive_terms e JOIN target4_counts t
USING (string_id, string_norm, string_group_n, string_group_type) ORDER BY total_occ_rows DESC;
```

A3 — Document Concentration Query

```
WITH exclusive_terms AS ( SELECT string_id, string_norm FROM ( SELECT string_id, string_norm, COUNT(DISTINCT
cluster_id) AS clusters_total_all, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN cluster_id IN (1570,674,290,696) THEN cluster_id END)
AS clusters_in_target4, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id = 1570 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_1570, MAX(CASE WHEN
cluster_id = 674 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_674, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id = 290 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_290,
MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id = 696 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_696 FROM children_doc_strings WHERE string_id IS NOT NULL
AND string_norm IS NOT NULL GROUP BY string_id, string_norm ) sub WHERE in_1570=1 AND (in_674=1 OR in_290=1 OR
in_696=1) AND clusters_total_all=clusters_in_target4 ) SELECT c.cluster_id, c.cluster_name, d.filename, d.filing_type,
d.filing_date, d.case_id, d.doc_sha256, COUNT(DISTINCT d.string_id) AS n_exclusive_terms_in_doc FROM
children_doc_strings d JOIN exclusive_terms e ON d.string_id=e.string_id AND d.string_norm=e.string_norm JOIN children c
ON c.doc_sha256=d.doc_sha256 AND c.cluster_id=d.cluster_id WHERE d.cluster_id IN (1570,674,290,696) GROUP BY
c.cluster_id, c.cluster_name, d.filename, d.filing_type, d.filing_date, d.case_id, d.doc_sha256 ORDER BY
n_exclusive_terms_in_doc DESC, d.filing_date LIMIT 30;
```

A4 — Tracking Font Bridge Query

```
-- Bridge summary SELECT font_group, pdf_group, COUNT(DISTINCT cluster_id) AS n_clusters_in_target4, MAX(CASE WHEN
cluster_id=1570 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS has_1570, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=674 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS has_674,
MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=290 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS has_290, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=696 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
has_696, COUNT(DISTINCT doc_sha256) AS n_docs_target4 FROM children_tracking_groups WHERE cluster_id IN
(1570,674,290,696) GROUP BY font_group, pdf_group ORDER BY n_clusters_in_target4 DESC, n_docs_target4 DESC; -- Corpus-
wide rarity SELECT font_group, pdf_group, COUNT(DISTINCT doc_sha256) AS corpus_total_docs, COUNT(DISTINCT
cluster_id) AS corpus_total_clusters, ROUND(100.0*COUNT(DISTINCT doc_sha256)/4251,2) AS pct_of_corpus FROM
children_tracking_groups GROUP BY font_group, pdf_group ORDER BY corpus_total_docs DESC;
```

A5 — Adrian Wesley XMP Title Query

```
-- All matching documents SELECT cluster_id, cluster_name, case_id, filename, filing_type, filing_date, doc_sha256,
metadata__xmp_title FROM children WHERE (UPPER(COALESCE(metadata__xmp_title,'')) LIKE '%ADRIAN%WESLEY%' OR
UPPER(COALESCE(metadata__xmp_title,'')) LIKE '%ADRAIN%WESLEY%') ORDER BY cluster_id, filing_date; -- Corpus-wide base
rate SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_docs, COUNT(CASE WHEN metadata__xmp_title IS NOT NULL AND metadata__xmp_title != '' THEN
1 END) AS docs_with_nonempty_xmp_title FROM children;
```

A6 — Multi-Axis Convergence Join Query

```
WITH exclusive_terms AS ( SELECT string_id, string_norm FROM ( SELECT string_id, string_norm, COUNT(DISTINCT
cluster_id) AS clusters_total_all, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN cluster_id IN (1570,674,290,696) THEN cluster_id END)
AS clusters_in_target4, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=1570 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_1570, MAX(CASE WHEN
cluster_id=674 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_674, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=290 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_290,
MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=696 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_696 FROM children_doc_strings WHERE string_id IS NOT NULL AND
string_norm IS NOT NULL GROUP BY string_id, string_norm ) sub WHERE in_1570=1 AND (in_674=1 OR in_290=1 OR
in_696=1) AND clusters_total_all=clusters_in_target4 ) doc_exclusive_counts AS ( SELECT d.cluster_id, d.doc_sha256,
COUNT(DISTINCT d.string_id) AS n_exclusive_terms FROM children_doc_strings d JOIN exclusive_terms e ON
d.string_id=e.string_id AND d.string_norm=e.string_norm WHERE d.cluster_id IN (1570,674,290,696) GROUP BY
d.cluster_id, d.doc_sha256 ), bridge_fonts AS ( SELECT DISTINCT doc_sha256, 1 AS has_bridge_font FROM
children_tracking_groups WHERE cluster_id IN (1570,674,290,696) AND ((font_group='TTF-B' AND pdf_group='B1')
OR (font_group='TTF-C' AND pdf_group='C1') OR (font_group='TTF-D' AND pdf_group='D3') OR (font_group='TTF-F'
AND pdf_group='F1') OR (font_group='TTF-E' AND pdf_group='E1')) ), xmp_docs AS ( SELECT doc_sha256, 1 AS
has_adrian_xmp FROM children WHERE UPPER(COALESCE(metadata__xmp_title,'')) LIKE '%ADRIAN%WESLEY%' OR
UPPER(COALESCE(metadata__xmp_title,'')) LIKE '%ADRAIN%WESLEY%' ) SELECT c.cluster_id, c.cluster_name, c.filename,
c.filing_type, c.filing_date, c.case_id, c.doc_sha256, COALESCE(dec.n_exclusive_terms,0) AS n_exclusive_terms,
COALESCE(bf.has_bridge_font,0) AS has_tracking_font_bridge, COALESCE(xd.has_adrian_xmp,0) AS has_adrian_xmp_title,
COALESCE(bf.has_bridge_font,0)+COALESCE(xd.has_adrian_xmp,0)+ CASE WHEN dec.n_exclusive_terms>0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS
convergence_axis_count FROM children c LEFT JOIN doc_exclusive_counts dec ON c.doc_sha256=dec.doc_sha256 AND
c.cluster_id=dec.cluster_id LEFT JOIN bridge_fonts bf ON c.doc_sha256=bf.doc_sha256 LEFT JOIN xmp_docs xd ON
c.doc_sha256=xd.doc_sha256 WHERE c.cluster_id IN (1570,674,290,696) AND
(COALESCE(bf.has_bridge_font,0)+COALESCE(xd.has_adrian_xmp,0)+ CASE WHEN dec.n_exclusive_terms>0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END)
>= 2 ORDER BY convergence_axis_count DESC, n_exclusive_terms DESC, c.filing_date;
```

A7 — Statistical Improbability Framing

```
-- C(80,4) = number of possible 4-cluster groups from 80 clusters SELECT CAST(80 AS BIGINT)*79*78*77 / (4*3*2*1) AS
c_80_choose_4; -- Result: 1,581,580 -- P(k=2 term exclusive to our specific 4) = C(4,2)/C(80,2) = 6/3160 SELECT
6.0/3160 AS prob_k2_exclusive; -- 0.001899 -- P(k=3 term exclusive to our specific 4) = C(4,3)/C(80,3) SELECT
4.0/(CAST(80 AS BIGINT)*79*78/6) AS prob_k3_exclusive; -- P(k=4 term exclusive to our specific 4) = 1/C(80,4) SELECT
1.0/1581580 AS prob_k4_exclusive; -- Breakdown of exclusive terms by reach WITH exclusive_terms AS ( SELECT
string_id, string_norm, COUNT(DISTINCT cluster_id) AS clusters_total_all, COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN cluster_id IN
(1570,674,290,696) THEN cluster_id END) AS clusters_in_target4, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=1570 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
in_1570, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=674 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_674, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=290 THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) AS in_290, MAX(CASE WHEN cluster_id=696 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS in_696 FROM children_doc_strings WHERE
string_id IS NOT NULL AND string_norm IS NOT NULL GROUP BY string_id, string_norm ) SELECT COUNT(*) AS
total_exclusive_terms, SUM(CASE WHEN (in_674+in_290+in_696)=3 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS reach_4_clusters, SUM(CASE WHEN
(in_674+in_290+in_696)=2 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS reach_3_clusters, SUM(CASE WHEN (in_674+in_290+in_696)=1 THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) AS reach_2_clusters FROM exclusive_terms WHERE in_1570=1 AND (in_674=1 OR in_290=1 OR in_696=1) AND
clusters_total_all=clusters_in_target4;
```