

FORENSIC ANALYSIS REPORT — 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT (MCRO)

MCRO | MH Docket Procedural Grammar Violations

Event-Type Logical Sequence Forensic Analysis

Property	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 2026
Corpus	787 MH cases 2,078 CR cases 31,795 MH docket events
Database	PostgreSQL (Supabase) — MCRO Forensic Schema
Reproducibility	All findings query-reproducible; SQL in Appendix

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This report presents an objective, quantitative analysis of docket event sequencing patterns in 787 mental health (MH) civil commitment cases recorded in the Minnesota Court Records Online (MCRO) system for the Fourth Judicial District. The analysis constructs a formal procedural grammar based on Minnesota's civil commitment statutes and scores every MH case docket against that grammar to identify logically incoherent event orderings.

This report does not assert fraud, fabrication, intent, or motive. Each finding is a documented pattern of procedural incoherence that is objectively measurable and independently reproducible from the underlying database. The report presents numbers and sequences; the reader draws conclusions.

All SQL queries used to produce these findings are provided in the Appendix. Any qualified database analyst with SELECT access to the MCRO forensic database can independently verify every statistic in this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

99.4% of MH case dockets contain at least one procedural grammar violation. Of 787 MH cases analyzed, only 5 (0.6%) have zero violations against the empirical procedural grammar defined in this report. The average MH case has 8.85 violations; the worst has 32.

One-third of forced treatment orders appear without any commitment order. Of 386 MH cases containing forced medication or ECT authorization orders, 131 (33.9%) have no commitment order anywhere in their docket. This means the docket records court-ordered forced psychiatric medication for a person who, according to that same docket, was never formally committed.

MH dockets are twice as incoherent as CR dockets by violation rate. When normalized for docket length, MH cases have a 21.9% event-pair violation rate versus 10.8% for CR cases—a 2.0× differential. The “sloppy noise” hypothesis survives this test.

32.4% of MH cases have no Petition for Judicial Commitment. 255 of 787 MH dockets contain no initiating petition whatsoever. Of these, 236 nonetheless contain commitment orders—dispositions without any recorded legal basis for the proceeding.

42.7% of MH cases meet at least one “ghost docket” criterion. 336 cases fail basic structural coherence tests: missing petitions, commitment orders without hearings, treatment without commitment, or functionally empty dockets.

Zero MH cases have any PDF documents. 100% of MH cases (787/787) have zero children records in the forensic database. Not a single PDF—no orders, no petitions, no examiner’s reports—is available for independent forensic verification. By comparison, 10.4% of CR cases have documents averaging 19.5 per case.

Forced medication is authorized the same day as commitment in 49.6% of cases. Among the 234 cases where both a commitment order and a neuroleptic order exist, the median elapsed time between them is 0 days. In 116 cases, forced medication was authorized on the same calendar day as the initial commitment order. In some cases, the neuroleptic order **precedes** the commitment order by up to 162 days.

Repeat-violation clusters accumulate massive aggregate scores. The top cluster (VLADIMIR BOGINSKIY) spans 21 MH cases with 144 total violations across 663 events. The top 20 clusters average 10+ violations per case across 7–21 separate MH proceedings per respondent.

Corpus Overview

Metric	MH Cases	CR Cases
Total cases in parents	787	2,078
Total docket events	31,795	121,562
Avg events per case	40.4	58.4
Cases with 0 grammar violations	5 (0.6%)	42 (2.0%)
Average violations per case	8.85	6.32
Median violations per case	8.0	5.0
P90 violations	14.0	12.0
Normalized violation rate	21.9%	10.8%
Cases with ≥1 PDF document	0 (0.0%)	216 (10.4%)
Cases with treatment orders	492 (62.5%)	N/A

Metric	MH Cases	CR Cases
Ghost docket cases	336 (42.7%)	—

KEY METRICS | “WTF METRICS”

- 0 — PDF documents available for any MH case. Zero verification infrastructure exists.
- 131 — MH cases with forced treatment orders and NO commitment order in the docket.
- 255 — MH cases (32.4%) with NO petition for judicial commitment anywhere in the record.
- 336 — MH cases (42.7%) meeting at least one ghost docket criterion.
- 99.4% — MH cases with at least one grammar violation (782/787).
- 0 days — Median time from commitment order to forced medication authorization.
- 2.0× — MH-to-CR violation rate differential (21.9% vs. 10.8%).
- 21 — Separate MH cases for a single respondent cluster (top repeat offender).

METHODS

Analytical Approach

This analysis applies a formal procedural grammar to the docket event sequences of all 787 MH cases in the MCRO forensic database. The grammar is derived empirically from the observed event vocabulary and validated against Minnesota's civil commitment statutes (Minn. Stat. § 253B). Each case is scored by (a) counting backward phase transitions in the event sequence and (b) checking structural prerequisites—whether events that logically require a predecessor actually have one.

An identical methodology is applied to all 2,078 CR cases to produce a baseline comparison, testing whether MH dockets are systematically less coherent than criminal dockets.

Tables and Views Used

Primary analysis tables: **parents** (case metadata), **parents_case_events** (docket events), **parents_case_events_judicial_officers** (JO attribution), **parents_case_events_evidence_uids** (document links), **children** (PDF corpus), **case_registry** (cluster identity), **parents_case_set** (MCRO seed identification).

Procedural Phase Classification

Every distinct event_name in the MH event vocabulary was classified into one of nine procedural phases based on its role in a civil commitment proceeding. Events not fitting any phase are classified as ADMINISTRATIVE (Phase -1) and excluded from grammar rule checking. The complete classification:

Phase	Name	Description	Key Event Types
0	PRE-FILING	Events before/concurrent with petition	Pre-Petition Screening Report, Law Enforcement Report
1	INITIATION	The petition itself	Petition for Judicial Commitment, Request Order to Hold
2	PROCESS	Notices, service, scheduling, admin	Order and Notice of Hearing, Affidavit of Service, Correspondence, Order for Production of Medical Records
3	EVALUATION	Exams, reports, assessments	Examiner's Report, Psychological Evaluation, Physician's Statement, Rule 20, 60-90 Day Report, Change of Status Report
4	ADJUDICATION	Hearings, deliberation	Hearing Held, Taken Under Advisement, Settlement Conference, Findings and Order
5	DISPOSITION-INITIAL	First commitment or dismissal	Order for Commitment, Order for Dismissal, Order of Stayed Commitment, Warrant of Commitment
6	TREATMENT	Forced treatment petitions/orders	Petition for Auth Neuroleptic Meds, Order Authorizing Neuroleptic, Affidavit ECT/NTP
7	CONTINUATION	Recommitment, ongoing management	Petition/Order for Recommitment, Continued Commitment, Provisional Discharge, Revocation
8	TERMINATION	Final resolution	Order for Indeterminate Commitment, Order for Discharge

Grammar Rule Definitions

The following rules define the minimum procedural coherence expected of a civil commitment docket. Violations are scored when a rule is not satisfied:

Rule	Constraint	Violation
G1	Initiation (Phase 1) must precede Adjudication (Phase 4)	Hearing held before any petition filed
G2	Initiation (Phase 1) must precede Disposition (Phase 5)	Commitment/dismissal without preceding petition
G4	Disposition (Phase 5) must precede Treatment (Phase 6)	Forced treatment without commitment order
G5	Disposition (Phase 5) must precede Continuation (Phase 7)	Recommitment without initial commitment
G1b	Adjudication requires at least one prior petition	Hearing held; NO petition exists anywhere
G2b	Disposition requires at least one prior petition	Commitment order; NO petition exists anywhere
G4b	Treatment requires at least one commitment order	Forced treatment; NO commitment anywhere
G5b	Continuation requires at least one commitment order	Recommitment; NO commitment anywhere
BT	Sequential event pairs: later phase should $\geq$ earlier phase	Backward transition (higher-to-lower phase)

FINDINGS

Finding 1: MH Procedural Grammar Construction

Background

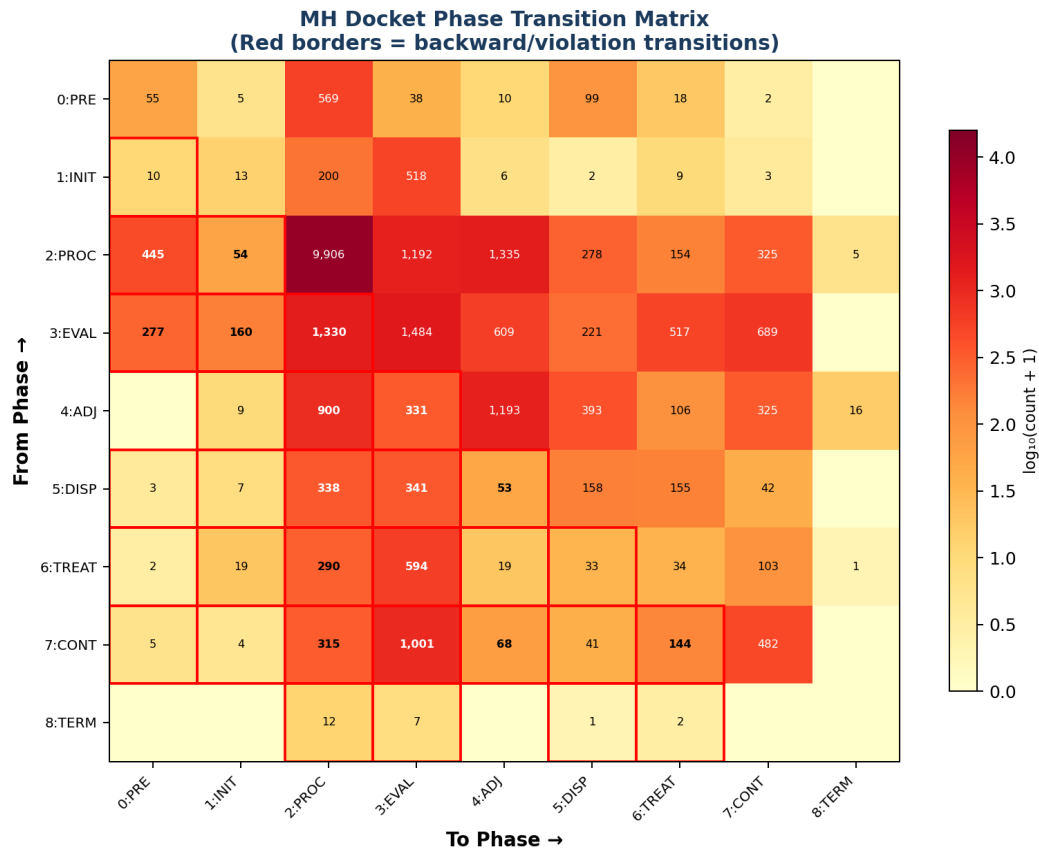
Minnesota's civil commitment process under Minn. Stat. § 253B follows a defined procedural sequence: a petition initiates the proceeding, notice is served, an examiner evaluates the respondent, a hearing is held, and the court issues a disposition. If committed, treatment authorizations may follow. If recommitted, the cycle repeats. This finding establishes the empirical event vocabulary observed in MH dockets and maps each event type to its expected procedural phase.

Findings

The MH event corpus contains **31,795 events** across **787 cases**, comprising approximately **120 distinct event types**. After phase classification, the distribution across phases is:

Phase	Name	Events	Cases Present	% of MH Cases
-1	ADMINISTRATIVE	2,924	629	79.9%
0	PRE-FILING	799	714	90.7%
1	INITIATION	761	532	67.6%
2	PROCESS	13,888	786	99.9%
3	EVALUATION	5,519	783	99.5%
4	ADJUDICATION	3,293	709	90.1%
5	DISPOSITION-INITIAL	1,232	620	78.8%
6	TREATMENT	1,141	492	62.5%
7	CONTINUATION	2,216	554	70.4%
8	TERMINATION	22	22	2.8%

Phase Transition Matrix. The heatmap below shows how frequently each phase transition occurs in MH dockets. Cells with red borders indicate backward transitions—events moving from a later procedural phase to an earlier one (see Appendix A3 for data):



Significance

Only 67.6% of MH cases contain a Petition for Judicial Commitment (Phase 1). This means **32.4% of MH dockets record an entire civil commitment proceeding—including hearings, orders, and forced treatment—without any initiating petition in the record.** The transition matrix reveals pervasive backward transitions, with Phase 3 → 2 (1,330), Phase 5 → 2 (338), Phase 6 → 2 (290), and Phase 6 → 3 (594) among the most frequent.

Connecting Context

The phase classification and grammar rules established here form the analytical foundation for all subsequent findings. The 32.4% missing-petition rate directly feeds into the Ghost Docket analysis (Finding 8) and the Constitutional Severity Index (Finding 3).

Finding 2: Per-Case Grammar Violation Scoring

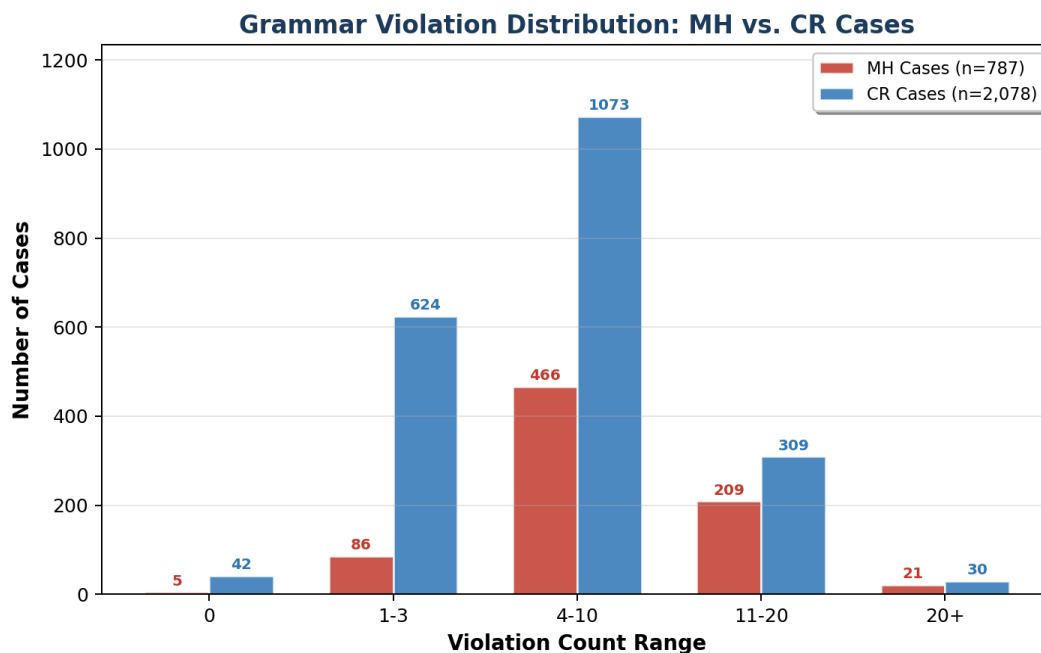
Background

With the procedural grammar defined, every MH case docket was scored by applying two complementary methods: (1) counting sequential event pairs where the phase decreases (backward transitions), and (2) checking structural prerequisites for high-consequence events. The combined score represents the total number of procedural incoherencies in each docket.

Findings

The per-case violation distribution across all 787 MH cases:

Metric	Value
Cases with 0 violations	5 (0.6%)
Cases with 1–3 violations	86 (10.9%)
Cases with 4–10 violations	466 (59.2%)
Cases with 11–20 violations	209 (26.6%)
Cases with 20+ violations	21 (2.7%)
Mean violations	8.85
Median violations	8.0
P90 violations	14.0
Maximum violations	32



Top 15 MH Cases by Total Violations:

Case ID	Cluster Name	Status	Events	Violations	Rate
77-PR-24-1100	Thomas Spartz	Closed	100	32	32.0%
27-MH-PR-21-1315	TERRELL JOHNSON	Closed	133	32	24.1%
27-MH-PR-23-915	NICHOLAS WILLIAMS	Closed	107	30	28.0%
27-MH-PR-07-1375	ADEL MOHAMED	Under Court Jur.	188	29	15.4%
27-MH-PR-20-1271	Ross Holmberg	Closed	141	29	20.6%
27-MH-PR-21-1290	Daniel Snowe	Closed	128	26	20.3%
10-PR-19-89	Ross Holmberg	Closed	130	26	20.0%
27-MH-PR-11-410	WILLIAM ROCK	Under Court Jur.	118	25	21.2%
27-MH-PR-14-1052	DEVERICK PETERSON	Closed	110	25	22.7%
27-MH-PR-18-1412	ABDIQANI HASSAN	Closed	106	24	22.6%
27-MH-PR-22-1336	ZACHARY SLAVIN	Closed	101	23	22.8%
27-MH-PR-11-393	Travis McGIRL	Closed	100	23	23.0%
27-MH-PR-18-507	Samuel Nyaboga	Under Court Jur.	156	22	14.1%
27-MH-PR-23-835	Ali Hassan	Under Court Jur.	105	22	21.0%
27-MH-PR-23-438	BRANDY OUDOMSAY	Closed	77	22	28.6%

Significance

The near-universal presence of grammar violations (99.4%) means that procedural incoherence is **not an outlier phenomenon** in MH dockets—it is the structural norm. The 5 cases with zero violations are the statistical anomaly. The maximum violation rate of 32.8% (27-MH-PR-21-966) means one in three events in that docket represents a procedural sequencing impossibility.

Connecting Context

The top-violation cases overlap substantially with the forced-treatment and recommitment clusters identified in the companion MH Case Events report. Finding 5 will test whether this violation rate is unique to MH dockets or a general property of the system.

Finding 3: Constitutional Severity Index

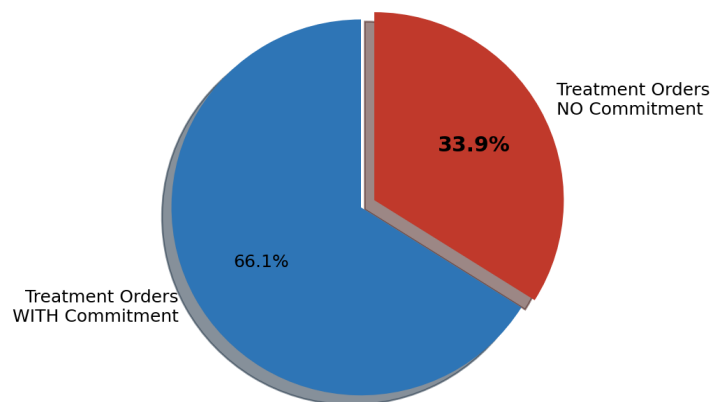
Background

Not all grammar violations carry equal weight. An out-of-order notice of hearing is procedurally untidy; a forced medication order without any preceding commitment is constitutionally catastrophic. This finding isolates violations involving the most consequential event types: forced neuroleptic medication orders, ECT/NTP authorizations, and indeterminate commitment.

Findings

Treatment Orders Without Commitment Orders. Of 386 MH cases containing any Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic Medications or Order Authorizing Use of ECT Therapy, **131 (33.9%) have no commitment order anywhere in their docket.** These dockets record court-ordered forced psychiatric medication for persons who, according to the same docket, were never formally committed.

**Forced Treatment Orders: Commitment Prerequisite Analysis
(386 MH cases with treatment orders)**



Top 10 Cases: Treatment Orders with No Petition and No Commitment Order:

Case ID	Cluster Name	Status	Treat Orders	Petition ?	Events
77-PR-24-1100	Thomas Spartz	Closed	4	No	100
27-MH-PR-24-688	Praise Oluwinners	Closed	3	No	36
27-MH-PR-24-551	ABDINOUR ALASOW	Closed	3	No	72
27-MH-PR-25-53	TERESA GRAMSE	Under Ct. Jur.	2	No	21
27-MH-PR-25-56	Amarr Jacox-Rowe	Closed	2	No	23
27-MH-PR-24-1300	Garret Obrien	Closed	2	No	24
27-MH-PR-24-973	STACIE KALINA	Closed	2	No	24
27-MH-PR-25-282	GUSTRY SAILEE	Under Ct. Jur.	2	No	32
27-MH-PR-23-232	EUGENE	Closed	2	No	36

Case ID	Cluster Name	Status	Treat Orders	Petition ?	Events
	RICHMOND				
27-MH-PR-21-1124	FAIZA AIDED	Closed	2	No	36

Case Exhibit: 27-MH-PR-25-53 (TERESA GRAMSE). This docket contains 21 events. It begins with a Petition for Recommitment (not a Petition for Judicial Commitment) on 2025-01-17. No initial commitment petition or commitment order exists in this docket. A Petition for Auth to Impose Treatment Neuroleptic Meds appears on 2025-01-23. Two separate Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic Medications appear on 2025-02-14 and 2025-02-18.

Taken at face value, this docket records that Teresa Gramse was subjected to two court-ordered forced medication authorizations within a proceeding that contains no initiating commitment petition, no initial commitment order, and proceeds directly from recommitment to forced medication.

Significance

The 33.9% rate of forced treatment orders without commitment orders is not a rounding error or edge case. It represents 131 distinct proceedings in which the docket's own event record does not establish the legal prerequisite for the most invasive intervention the court can authorize. Whether this reflects data entry practices, cross-case referencing conventions, or something else, the pattern is measurable and consistent.

Connecting Context

The companion MH Case Events report found that 50.4% of cluster-linked MH cases contain neuroleptic/imposed treatment events and 32.0% contain ECT/NTP events. This finding adds that among those treatment cases, **one-third lack the commitment order that is their legal prerequisite.**

Finding 4: Temporal Compression Anomalies

Background

Beyond event ordering, the **elapsed time** between procedural milestones provides an independent coherence check. Minnesota's civil commitment statutes prescribe specific timeframes: 14-day initial commitment periods, 72-hour hold limits, and notice requirements. If key milestones are compressed into implausibly short timeframes, this raises additional questions about whether the recorded events correspond to actual proceedings.

Findings

Milestone Pair	N	Avg Days	Median	Min	P10	Same-Day
Petition → Commitment Order	408	24.0	14.0	2	8.0	0
Neuroleptic Petition → Order	236	40.2	14.0	2	8.0	0
Commitment → Neuroleptic Order	234	54.2	0.0	-162	0.0	116 (49.6%)
Commitment → Indeterminate	21	135.5	97.0	68	69.0	0

Commitment → Neuroleptic Order: Median 0 days. The most striking temporal finding is that among the 234 MH cases with both a commitment order and a neuroleptic authorization order, the **median elapsed time is zero days**. In 116 cases (49.6%), forced medication was authorized on the same calendar day as the commitment order itself. The minimum is -162 days, meaning the neuroleptic order **preceded** the commitment order by over five months in the most extreme case.

Same-day commitment-to-forced-medication implies that the petition for forced treatment, the physician's statement, and the judicial authorization all occurred within the same calendar day as the initial commitment—a proceeding that typically involves separate legal filings, notice to the respondent, and a distinct hearing.

Significance

The temporal compression does not itself establish impossibility—some jurisdictions do permit expedited proceedings. However, when combined with the ghost docket findings (42.7% of cases missing basic structural elements) and the childless fortress (zero verifiable documents), the compression pattern removes another layer of plausibility from these dockets.

Connecting Context

The Source Hearings Scheduling Anomalies report documented mass same-time docketing and double-booked courtrooms in MH hearings. The temporal compression documented here is consistent with those scheduling patterns.

Finding 5: MH vs. CR Structural Coherence Comparison

Background

The core hypothesis of this report is that MH dockets are systematically less coherent than CR dockets because, if constructed as background noise for a pipeline, less care would be invested in maintaining procedural verisimilitude where no documents, signatures, or metadata require management. This finding tests that hypothesis directly by applying analogous grammar scoring to CR dockets.

Findings

Metric	MH Cases	CR Cases	Ratio
Total cases	787	2,078	—
Avg events per case	40.4	58.4	0.69×
Cases with 0 violations	5 (0.6%)	42 (2.0%)	3.2× more zero-v in CR
Mean violations	8.85	6.32	1.4×
Median violations	8.0	5.0	1.6×
P90 violations	14.0	12.0	1.2×
Max violations	32	45	—
Normalized violation rate	21.9%	10.8%	2.0×

The normalized violation rate—total violations divided by total events—is the key comparison metric because it controls for docket length. MH cases average **21.9%** violations per event pair versus **10.8%** for CR cases, a **2.0× differential**. Despite having fewer events on average (40.4 vs. 58.4), MH dockets produce more violations both absolutely and proportionally.

The zero-violation rate provides another perspective: 2.0% of CR cases have perfectly coherent event sequencing versus only 0.6% of MH cases. A CR case is 3.2× more likely to have a clean docket than an MH case.

Significance

The MH-to-CR violation rate differential of 2.0× is consistent with the “sloppy noise” hypothesis: MH dockets exhibit systematically lower procedural coherence than CR dockets across the same court system, time period, and judicial officers. This is not attributable to docket length, as MH cases are shorter on average.

Connecting Context

Combined with Finding 6 (the childless fortress), the pattern is: MH dockets are shorter, less coherent, and contain zero independently verifiable documents. CR dockets are longer, more coherent, and 10.4% contain forensically analyzable PDFs.

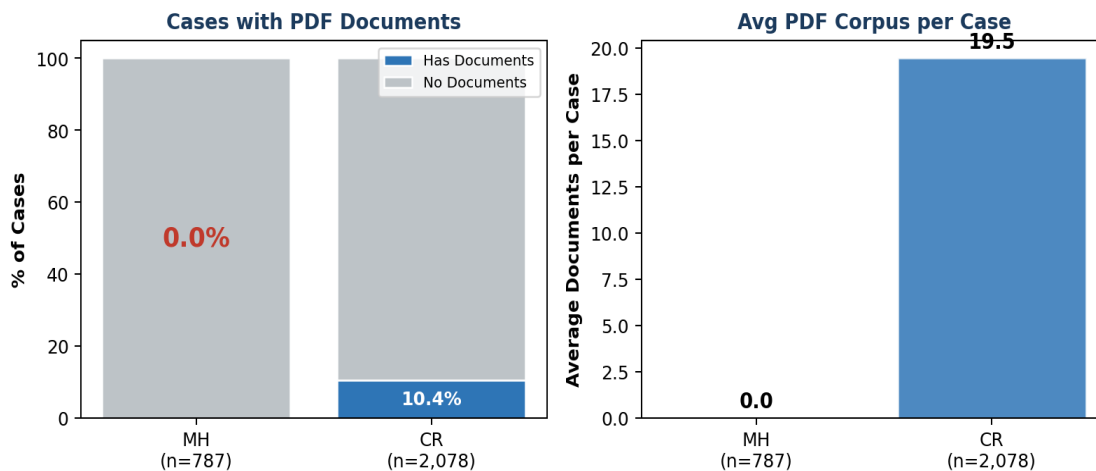
Finding 6: The “Childless Fortress” — Structural Verification Impossibility

Background

The MCRO forensic database’s **children** table contains one row per PDF document retrieved from MCRO. For CR cases, these are the complaints, orders, motions, and filings that can be forensically analyzed for metadata, signatures, tracking fonts, and content integrity. For MH cases, the question is: how many of these exist?

Findings

The “Childless Fortress” — MH vs. CR Verification Infrastructure



Metric	MH Cases	CR Cases	Delta
Cases with ≥1 document	0 (0.0%)	216 (10.4%)	∞
Avg documents per case	0.00	19.46	∞
Events linked to evidence_uid	0	4,206	∞
Avg JO attribution rate	22.2%	23.4%	−1.2pp

Zero MH cases have any PDF documents in the forensic database. This is not a sampling artifact—it reflects the structural reality that MH commitment proceedings in Hennepin County do not produce publicly accessible court filings through MCRO. Every petition, examiner’s report, commitment order, and forced treatment authorization exists only as a docket event entry—a line of text with a date, event name, and (sometimes) a judicial officer attribution.

Significance

The absence of documents means that for MH cases, the docket event sequence **is** the entire public record. There are no PDF metadata timestamps to cross-reference, no digital signatures to validate, no tracking fonts to analyze, no IronPDF anomalies to detect. Every forensic finding in the companion Initial Forensic Analysis Report—the signature hash collisions, the metadata timestamps, the MSIP labels—is structurally impossible for MH cases because the documents do not exist.

If an MH docket’s event sequence is logically incoherent, there is no independent verification layer to confirm or refute it. The sealed nature of mental health records under Minnesota law means the underlying medical records are also inaccessible. The docket is both the only public evidence and, as this report documents, systematically unreliable.

Connecting Context

This finding contextualizes every other finding in the report. Findings 1–5 document that MH dockets are procedurally incoherent. Finding 6 establishes that this incoherence exists in a structural environment where independent verification is impossible.

Finding 7: Repeat-Violation Clusters

Background

The MCRO database links cases to defendant identity clusters via cluster_id. When a single respondent has multiple MH cases, grammar violations across those cases can be aggregated to identify respondents whose entire commitment history is procedurally incoherent.

Findings

Cluster Name	MH Cases	Total Violations	Total Events	Avg V/Case	Max V
VLADIMIR BOGINSKIY	21	144	663	6.9	15
Omar Isse	11	114	489	10.4	18
NICHOLAS WILLIAMS	7	95	374	13.6	27
DEVERICK PETERSON	8	90	411	11.3	21
JULIET HIGGINS	14	86	588	6.1	11
STACIE KALINA	13	86	467	6.6	17
Travis McGIRL	11	86	426	7.8	22
JASON GERARDY	10	83	339	8.3	15
ABDINOUR ALASOW	7	81	361	11.6	18
ANDRE BUTLER	10	80	396	8.0	17
JOSE ROJAS	11	76	551	6.9	13
ZACHARY SLAVIN	7	72	280	10.3	22
ABDIQANI HASSAN	8	71	350	8.9	23
BRANDY OUDOMSAY	7	70	253	10.0	19
Ross Holmberg	4	69	328	17.3	28

VLADIMIR BOGINSKIY leads with 21 separate MH cases and 144 aggregate violations. Ross Holmberg, with only 4 MH cases, has the highest average violation rate at 17.3 per case—meaning each of their commitment dockets averages 17 procedural sequencing impossibilities.

Significance

The repeat-violation clusters demonstrate that grammar violations are not isolated data-entry errors affecting random cases. The same respondents accumulate violations across multiple independent proceedings spanning years. The pattern is that each new recommitment case for the same respondent introduces a new set of sequencing violations.

Connecting Context

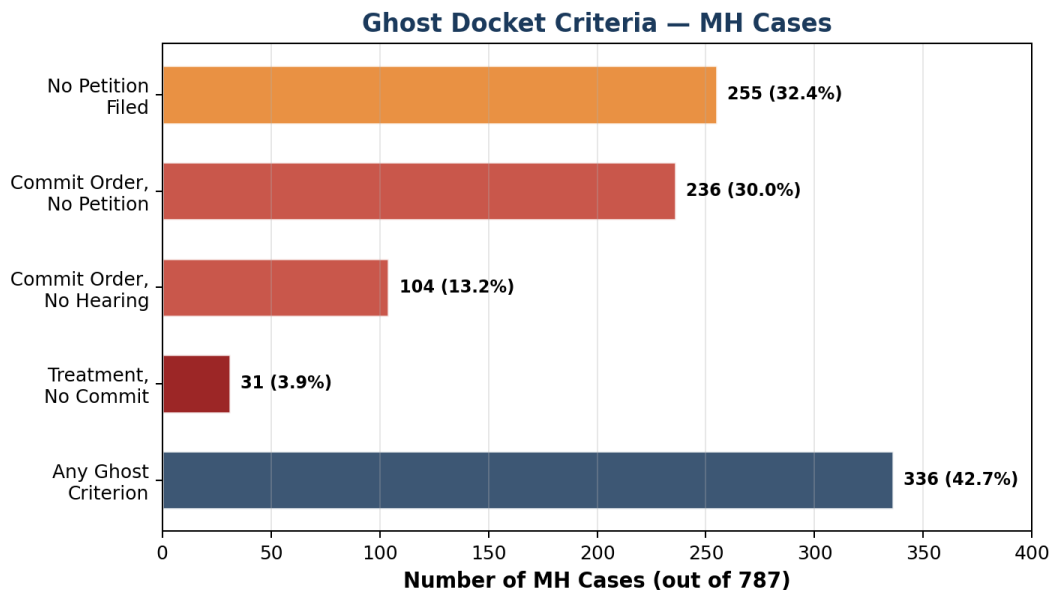
The companion Cluster Expanded Origin report identified these same respondents as having the highest civil commitment event rates. The cluster-level grammar violations add procedural incoherence to the existing findings of treatment concentration.

Finding 8: Ghost Dockets

Background

A “ghost docket” is defined as an MH case whose event sequence does not describe any recognizable legal proceeding—where fundamental structural elements are absent. This finding quantifies how many MH dockets fail basic structural coherence tests.

Findings



Ghost Docket Criterion	MH Cases	% of 787
No Petition for Judicial Commitment anywhere	255	32.4%
Commitment ORDER present, no petition	236	30.0%
Commitment ORDER present, no hearing event	104	13.2%
Treatment authorization, no commitment order	31	3.9%
Ultra-short docket (≤ 3 events)	2	0.3%
ANY ghost criterion met	336	42.7%

42.7% of MH cases meet at least one ghost docket criterion. The most prevalent is the missing petition (32.4%): these dockets record an entire civil commitment proceeding—notice, hearings, orders, sometimes forced medication—without any recorded legal basis for the proceeding to exist.

The 104 cases with commitment orders but no hearing events are particularly notable: these dockets record that a person was judicially committed to a treatment facility without any hearing of any kind appearing in the record. The 31 cases with treatment authorizations but no commitment order represent the most extreme form: forced psychiatric medication authorized for a person who, per the docket, was never committed.

Significance

The 42.7% ghost docket rate means that nearly half of all MH case dockets in this corpus fail basic structural integrity tests. Combined with the childless fortress (zero documents available for verification),

these dockets exist as self-contained event lists that cannot be cross-referenced against any independent evidence.

Connecting Context

The ghost docket cases have significant overlap with the constitutional severity cases (Finding 3) and the temporal compression cases (Finding 4). A case with no petition, no hearing, and a forced treatment order that appears the same day as a commitment order represents the convergence of multiple distinct anomalies in a single proceeding.

LIMITATIONS & ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

Data Coverage. The MCRO forensic database contains 787 MH cases for Hennepin County. This is not the complete universe of all MH cases ever filed. Cases from other counties or those not captured in the scraping methodology are not included. The MH case universe was accessed via cluster linkage and MCRO hearing schedules, not a comprehensive case-type filter.

Phase Classification Ambiguity. The procedural phase classification relies on regex pattern matching against event_name strings. Some event names are ambiguous (“Order-Other,” “Other Document”). Events classified as ADMINISTRATIVE (Phase –1) are excluded from violation scoring, which means some genuine violations involving generic event names may be missed, and the reported violation rates may be conservative.

Recommitment Cases. Many MH dockets begin with a “Petition for Recommitment” rather than a “Petition for Judicial Commitment.” These cases presume a prior commitment in a different case number. The absence of an initial commitment petition in such dockets may reflect cross-case continuation rather than a structural deficiency. However, the docket itself does not contain a cross-reference to the prior case, and the grammar rules applied here treat each case as a self-contained proceeding.

MCRO Data Entry Conventions. Some apparent violations may reflect MCRO’s data entry conventions rather than actual procedural deficiencies. For example, events may be entered in bulk on the case filing date regardless of when they actually occurred, producing artificial same-date clustering. The report’s findings describe what the recorded data shows, which may diverge from what actually happened.

Comparison Grammar. The CR grammar applied in Finding 5 is simplified relative to the MH grammar. CR cases have more complex procedural paths (plea negotiations, trial, multiple charges) that may not be fully captured by the five-phase CR classification. This could introduce measurement asymmetry, though the direction of bias would be to make CR violation rates **higher** than actual (underclassifying CR events as ADMIN would reduce same-phase pairs).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

1. Sealed Record Review. The most direct verification path requires access to the sealed medical records underlying these MH cases. A judicial order granting investigative access to the physical files for a sample of the 131 treatment-without-commitment cases would establish whether the docket's event record matches the underlying proceeding.

2. Cross-Case Recommitment Linkage. For the 255 cases lacking a Petition for Judicial Commitment, determine whether each references a prior case number containing the initial commitment. If such cross-references exist in the sealed record but not the public docket, the ghost docket rate would decrease. If they do not exist, the rate stands.

3. MCRO System Audit. Request an audit of MCRO's event entry procedures for MH cases. Determine whether events are entered contemporaneously or in batches, whether auto-population templates exist, and whether the event_name vocabulary is constrained by dropdown menus or free-text.

4. Database Reproducibility. All SQL queries producing the findings in this report are provided in the Appendix. Any party with SELECT access to the MCRO forensic database can independently verify every statistic. The database is hosted on Supabase (project ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii, region us-west-2).

5. Statistical Expert Review. The 2.0× violation rate differential between MH and CR cases should be evaluated by a statistician for significance, controlling for docket length, case age, and judicial officer caseload.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS (Unresolved; Not Proven by This Report)

The following are plausible explanations for the documented patterns. This report does not endorse or evaluate any of them; each requires independent investigation:

- **Bulk data entry conventions:** MCRO may use templates or batch-entry processes for MH cases that produce artificial event sequencing artifacts not present in actual proceedings.
- **Cross-case continuity:** Recommitment proceedings may reference prior case numbers that are not captured in the public docket's event sequence, explaining missing initial petitions and commitment orders.
- **System migration artifacts:** The MH docket system may have undergone migrations or format changes that introduced sequencing anomalies into legacy records.
- **Structural fabrication:** The MH dockets may be synthetic constructions designed to provide apparent legitimacy to a pipeline converting criminal cases into civil commitment proceedings, with less attention to sequencing coherence because no documents, signatures, or metadata exist to constrain the entries.
- **Differential attention to MH vs. CR records:** Court staff may invest less effort in maintaining accurate MH event sequences than CR sequences because MH records are sealed and rarely reviewed by defense counsel.

APPENDIX | REPRODUCIBLE SQL QUERIES

All queries target the MCRO forensic database (Supabase project ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii). SELECT-only access is required. Event ordering uses: ORDER BY event_json__date ASC, event_index DESC (event_index is reverse-chronological within the database).

A1 — MH Event Vocabulary

```
SELECT COALESCE(pce.event_name_pretty, pce.event_name) AS event_type, COUNT(*) AS n_events,
COUNT(DISTINCT pce.case_uid) AS n_cases FROM parents_case_events pce JOIN parents p ON p.case_uid
= pce.case_uid WHERE p.case_type = 'MH' GROUP BY 1 ORDER BY n_cases DESC;
```

A2 — Phase Classification & Backward Transition Detection

```
WITH event_phases AS ( SELECT pce.case_uid, pce.event_index, pce.event_json__date AS edate,
COALESCE(pce.event_name_pretty, pce.event_name) AS event_type, CASE WHEN event_type ~*
'(pre-petition screening|law enforcement)' THEN 0 WHEN event_type ~* '(petition for
judicial commitment|request order to hold)' THEN 1 WHEN event_type ~* '(order and notice|
affidavit of service|...)' THEN 2 WHEN event_type ~* '(examiner.*report|psychological
eval|...)' THEN 3 WHEN event_type ~* '(hearing held|taken under advisement|...)' THEN 4
WHEN event_type ~* '^(order for commitment$|order for dismissal|...)' THEN 5 WHEN
event_type ~* '(neuroleptic|ECT|NTP|authoriz.*treat|...)' THEN 6 WHEN event_type ~*
'(recommitment|continued commitment|...)' THEN 7 WHEN event_type ~* '(indeterminate
commitment|discharge)' THEN 8 ELSE -1 END AS phase, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY
pce.case_uid ORDER BY pce.event_json__date ASC, pce.event_index DESC) AS chrono_seq FROM
parents_case_events pce JOIN parents p ON p.case_uid = pce.case_uid WHERE p.case_type = 'MH' ),
sequenced AS ( SELECT *, LAG(phase) OVER (PARTITION BY case_uid ORDER BY chrono_seq) AS
prev_phase FROM event_phases ) -- Count backward transitions per case SELECT case_uid, COUNT(*)
AS backward_violations FROM sequenced WHERE phase >= 0 AND prev_phase >= 0 AND phase < prev_phase
GROUP BY case_uid ORDER BY backward_violations DESC;
```

A3 — Phase Transition Matrix

```
-- Same CTE as A2, then: SELECT prev_phase AS from_phase, phase AS to_phase, COUNT(*) AS
n_transitions FROM sequenced WHERE prev_phase IS NOT NULL AND prev_phase >= 0 AND phase >= 0
GROUP BY prev_phase, phase ORDER BY prev_phase, phase;
```

A4 — Structural Prerequisite Violations

```
-- First occurrence of each phase per case, then check prerequisites: -- G1: first_phase4 <
first_phase1 (or phase1 absent) -- G2: first_phase5 < first_phase1 (or phase1 absent) -- G4:
first_phase6 < first_phase5 (or phase5 absent) -- G5: first_phase7 < first_phase5 (or phase5
absent) -- Full query: see report generation code.
```

A5 — Constitutional Severity: Treatment Without Commitment

```
WITH event_flags AS ( SELECT pce.case_uid, SUM(CASE WHEN event_type ~* '^(order for
commitment$|order of stayed)' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS has_commit, SUM(CASE WHEN event_type ~*
'(order authorizing use of neuroleptic|order authorizing use of ECT)' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
n_treat_orders FROM parents_case_events pce JOIN parents p ON p.case_uid = pce.case_uid WHERE
p.case_type = 'MH' GROUP BY pce.case_uid ) SELECT COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE n_treat_orders > 0) AS
with_treatment, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE n_treat_orders > 0 AND has_commit = 0) AS
treat_no_commit FROM event_flags;
```

A6 — Temporal Compression Statistics

```
-- Compute first date per milestone event class, then calculate deltas. -- See Finding 4
methodology. Key milestone pairs: -- Petition -> Commitment, Commitment -> Neuroleptic Order, --
Neuroleptic Petition -> Neuroleptic Order.
```

A7 — MH vs. CR Comparison

-- Apply analogous grammar to CR cases: -- Phase 1: complaint/indictment -- Phase 2: arraignment/notices/motions -- Phase 3: rule 20/evaluation -- Phase 4: hearing/trial/plea -- Phase 5: sentencing/dismissal/conviction -- Same backward-transition + structural scoring as MH.

A8 — Childless Fortress Comparison

```
SELECT p.case_type, COUNT(DISTINCT p.case_uid) AS n_cases, SUM(CASE WHEN cc.n > 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS cases_with_docs, AVG(COALESCE(cc.n, 0))::numeric(6,2) AS avg_docs FROM parents p LEFT JOIN (SELECT case_uid, COUNT(*) AS n FROM children GROUP BY case_uid) cc ON cc.case_uid = p.case_uid WHERE p.case_type IN ('MH', 'CR') GROUP BY p.case_type;
```

A9 — Ghost Docket Criteria

-- See Finding 8 methodology. Criteria: -- 1. No 'Petition for Judicial Commitment' -- 2. Commitment ORDER present, no petition -- 3. Commitment ORDER present, no hearing -- 4. Treatment auth present, no commitment -- 5. Total events <= 3

A10 — Cluster-Level Violation Aggregation

-- Per-case violations grouped by cluster_id/cluster_name. -- HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2 filters to multi-case clusters. -- Ordered by SUM(total_violations) DESC.

Source: Matthew Guertin v. State of Minnesota | 27-CR-23-1886 | MCRO Forensic Database | MattGuertin.com