

MCRO | Temporal Architecture: The 33-Year Legal Universe Behind a 15-Month Search Window

Property	Value
Report Date	March 2026
Scope	412-case expanded corpus across 77 defendant clusters
Search Window	January 1, 2023 – April 26, 2024 (481 days)
Corpus Temporal Span	April 20, 1992 – December 9, 2025 (33.6 years)
Temporal Multiplier	25.5×
Total Docket Events	23,506 across 412 cases
Database	PostgreSQL (Supabase) — 2,903 fully scraped cases / 155,357 total events
Prepared By	Matthew David Guertin, Pro Se Defendant
Case Reference	State of Minnesota v. Guertin 27-CR-23-1886

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This report presents objective temporal forensic data derived from the Minnesota Court Records Online (MCRO) system and reproduced from a purpose-built PostgreSQL forensic database. All statistics are independently verifiable via the SQL queries provided in the Appendix.

This report does not assert fraud, intent, motive, or coordination. The term "pipeline" as used throughout this report describes the statistically observed sequence of case events (criminal charge → incompetency finding → civil commitment → forced medication). It does not assert that this sequence was designed, coordinated, or intentional. The sequence is a measurable temporal pattern; its cause is not established by this analysis.

Findings are ordered for narrative clarity—presenting temporal dimensions in the sequence that most effectively communicates their cumulative significance to a first-time reader. This is a presentational choice, not an analytical one; no finding depends on the order in which it is presented. All claims are reproducible from the live database regardless of reading sequence.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A 15-month hearing search window (481 days) surfaced a legal universe spanning 33.6 years (12,286 days)—a 25.5× temporal multiplier. 76.1% of seed cases were filed before the search window opened.
- Incompetency findings grew from 29 distinct CR cases in 2016 to 572 in 2023—a 19.7× increase. Beginning in 2022, incompetency findings per year exceed new case filings (108% in 2022, 134% in 2023).
- The CR-to-MH pipeline has accelerated 9×: median gap dropped from 1,036 days (2.8 years, pre-2020 era) to 118 days (3.9 months, 2022+ era).
- The median gap from incompetency finding to civil commitment order is 10 days. 81.8% of clusters complete the handoff within 30 days.
- 89.6% of clusters reach CR incompetency; 58.4% reach MH commitment; 32.5% receive neuroleptic authorization; 22.1% reach ECT/NTP authorization.
- Tuesday is the designated hearing day: 48.3% of all corpus hearings and 69.8% of MCRO seed search-window hearings fall on Tuesdays.
- February 14, 2023: 24 clusters, 64 cases, 204 events, and 17 incompetency findings across 5 clusters—in a single day.
- 52.3% of all 23,506 events across 33 years are concentrated into just 2022–2023 (8.6× the rate expected under uniform distribution).
- 35% of defendants who achieve competency restoration subsequently receive a new incompetency finding. The median recommitment cycle is 158 days.
- 74.8% of MCRO seed CR cases remain unresolved (81 Dormant + 33 Open + 8 Under Court Jurisdiction). 33 clusters have dormant CR cases linked to 91 MH commitment cases.
- Cluster 33 spans 32.2 years (1992–2024): one individual, 17 cases (14 MH), 674 events. The MH commitment apparatus operated for 30 years before the most recent CR charges.
- Guertin (case 27-CR-23-1886) is the maximum temporal outlier: 246 CR events (#1 of 163 seed cases), 115 events in 2025 (55.6% of ALL post-search seed events), found competent April 3, 2025, then ordered into a 4th Rule 20 evaluation 26 days later.

Corpus Overview

Cohort	CR	MH	GC	Total	Events
MCRO Seed	163	—	—	163	12,043
Extra (Cluster Expansion)	119	125	5	249	11,463
Expanded Corpus Total	282	125	5	412	23,506
Full Database	2,078	787	38	2,903	155,357

KEY METRICS

- 25.5× — Temporal multiplier: 481-day search window → 33.6-year legal universe
- 19.7× — Incompetency finding growth: 29 cases (2016) → 572 cases (2023)
- 9× — Pipeline acceleration: CR-to-MH median dropped from 2.8 years to 3.9 months
- 10 days — Median gap from incompetency finding to commitment order
- 48.3% / 69.8% — Tuesday hearing concentration (corpus / seed search window)
- 204 events — Single-day peak: February 14, 2023 across 24 clusters
- 52.3% — All events concentrated in just 2 of 33 years (2022–2023)
- 74.8% — MCRO seed cases unresolved (122/163)
- 35% — Competency restorations subsequently reversed
- 32.2 years — Longest cluster span (Cluster 33: 1992–2024)
- 246 events — Guertin total (#1 of 163 seed cases)
- 26 days — Guertin: Found Competent to 4th Rule 20 order

METHODS

This report analyzes the temporal architecture of a 412-case expanded corpus derived from the Minnesota Court Records Online (MCRO) system. The corpus was constructed through a two-stage process: (1) identification of 163 "seed" criminal cases through MCRO hearing searches for three judicial officers (Julia Dayton Klein, Danielle Mercurio, George Borer) during the period January 1, 2023 through April 26, 2024; and (2) expansion via defendant identity clustering, which surfaced an additional 119 CR cases, 125 MH (civil commitment) cases, and 5 GC (guardianship/conservatorship) cases linked to the same 77 defendant identity clusters.

All analyses operate at the case-event and hearing level using the `parents`, `parents_case_events`, `parents_case_events_judicial_officers`, `parents_hearings_previous`, `parents_case_set`, `parents_cluster_cases`, `parents_dispositions`, and `case_registry` tables. No document-level (children table) analysis is performed in this report.

Incompetency findings are identified via regex matching on canonical event names: patterns matching "found incompetent" or "finding of incompetency." Commitment events match "commit" or "commitment" combined with "order," "finding," "stayed," or "continued." Neuroleptic authorization matches "neuroleptic," "medication order," or "psychotropic." ECT/NTP events use explicit name matching ("ECT or NTP," "Treatment with NTP/ECT") to avoid false positives from terms like "Electronic Testimony" and "Objection."

Findings are ordered for narrative impact rather than analytical category. This is a presentational choice; each finding is independently reproducible. All SQL queries appear in the Appendix, labeled A1 through A20+.

FINDINGS

Finding 1: The Temporal Multiplier

Background

The MCRO corpus was assembled through a hearing search targeting three judicial officers across a 15-month window (January 1, 2023 to April 26, 2024—481 calendar days). This section measures the full temporal reach of the legal universe that search illuminated.

Findings

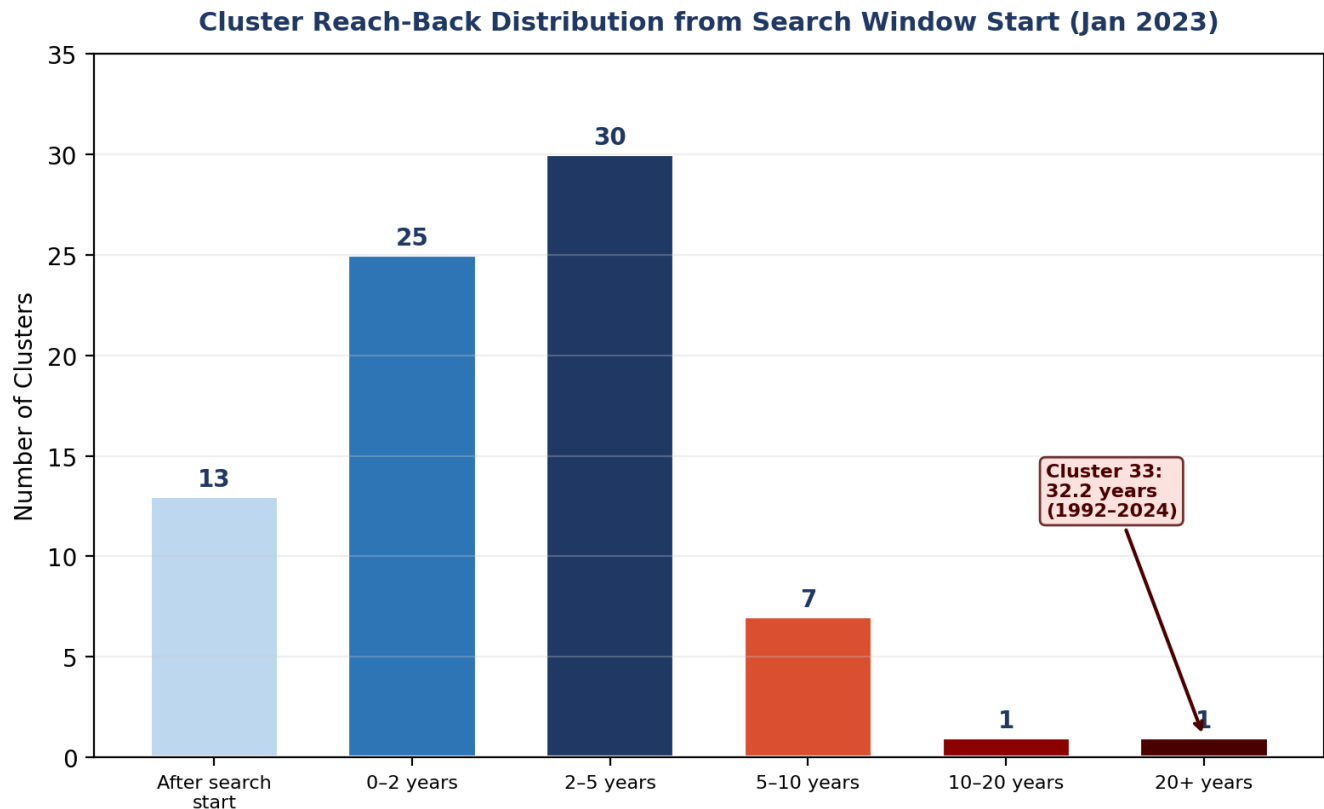
The 412-case corpus spans from **April 20, 1992** to **December 9, 2025**—12,286 days (33.6 years). The temporal multiplier is **25.5×**: a 481-day search window surfaced a universe 25.5 times its own duration.

124 of 163 seed cases (76.1%) were filed before the search window opened on January 1, 2023. The search did not create these cases—it merely captured cases already moving through extended competency proceedings. The median seed case first event date is February 22, 2022—10.4 months before the search window opened.

Of 12,043 total seed events: **5,808 (48.2%)** predate the search window, 6,028 (50.1%) fall within it, and 207 (1.7%) postdate it. Nearly half the docket activity captured by the search occurred before the search began.

Cluster Reach-Back Distribution:

Reach-Back from Jan 2023	Clusters	% of 77
After search start (no reach-back)	13	16.9%
0–2 years	25	32.5%
2–5 years	30	39.0%
5–10 years	7	9.1%
10–20 years	1	1.3%
20+ years	1	1.3%



Significance

The 25.5× multiplier means the search window functioned as a narrow aperture into a multi-decade institutional footprint. The corpus is not a snapshot of 15 months of activity—it is the visible portion of a 33-year legal structure. 83.1% of clusters have roots predating the search window. The temporal depth is not a methodological artifact; it is a structural feature of the cases themselves.

Connecting Context

The reach-back distribution establishes the foundation for every subsequent finding: the incompetency surge (Finding 2) is measured across this 33-year span; the pipeline acceleration (Finding 3) is tracked across three temporal eras; and the deep root system (Finding 6) maps the oldest clusters to their 1992 origins.

What the temporal multiplier reveals is not just depth—it is acceleration. The 33-year span is not evenly populated. The vast majority of its activity is compressed into the most recent years.

Finding 2: The Incompetency Surge

Background

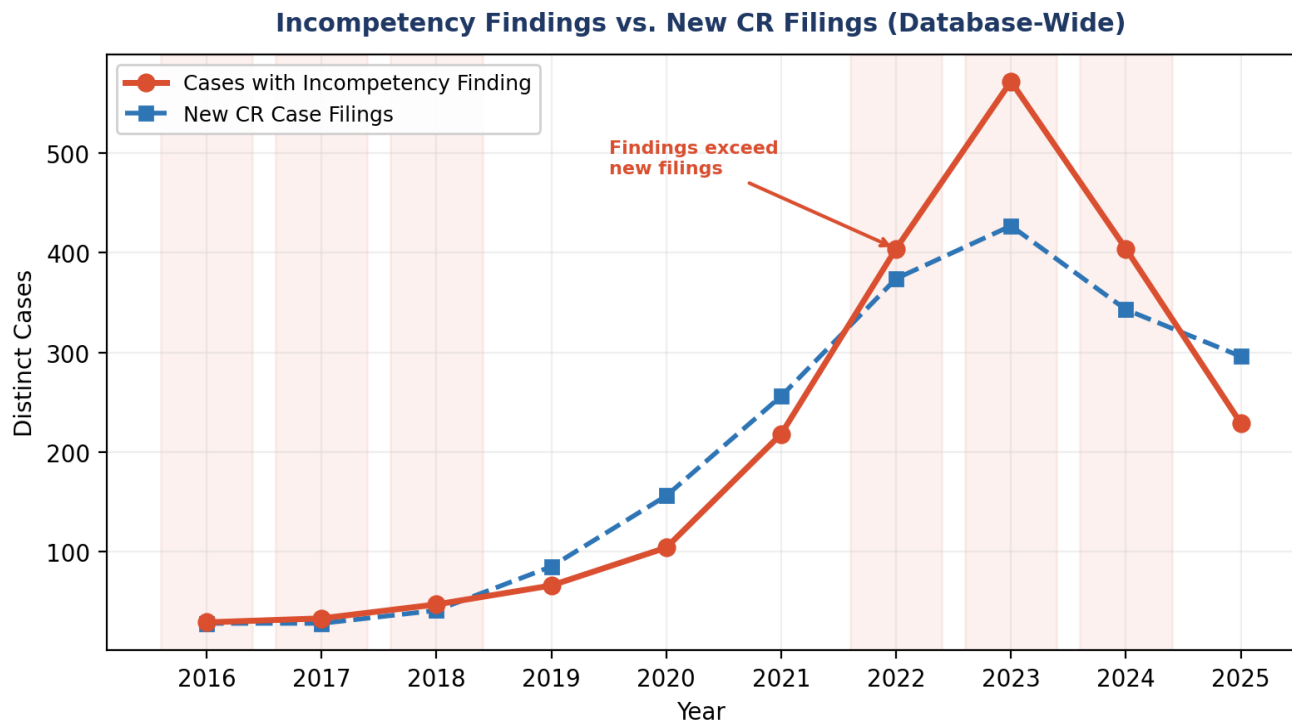
This finding examines the year-over-year growth of incompetency findings across the full database (2,078 CR cases), not just the 412-case expanded corpus. The question is whether the concentration visible in the MCRO seed reflects a broader systemic acceleration.

Findings

Incompetency findings grew from **29 distinct cases in 2016 to 572 in 2023**—a **19.7× increase** in seven years. Total incompetency events grew from 54 (2016) to 1,175 (2023)—a 21.8× increase.

Year	New CR Filings	Cases with Incomp. Finding	Ratio (Findings/Filings)
2016	28	29	103.6%
2017	28	33	117.9%
2018	41	47	114.6%
2019	85	66	77.6%
2020	156	104	66.7%
2021	256	218	85.2%
2022	374	404	108.0%
2023	427	572	134.0%
2024	343	404	117.8%
2025	296	229	77.4%*

* 2025 data is partial (through December 9, 2025 scrape).

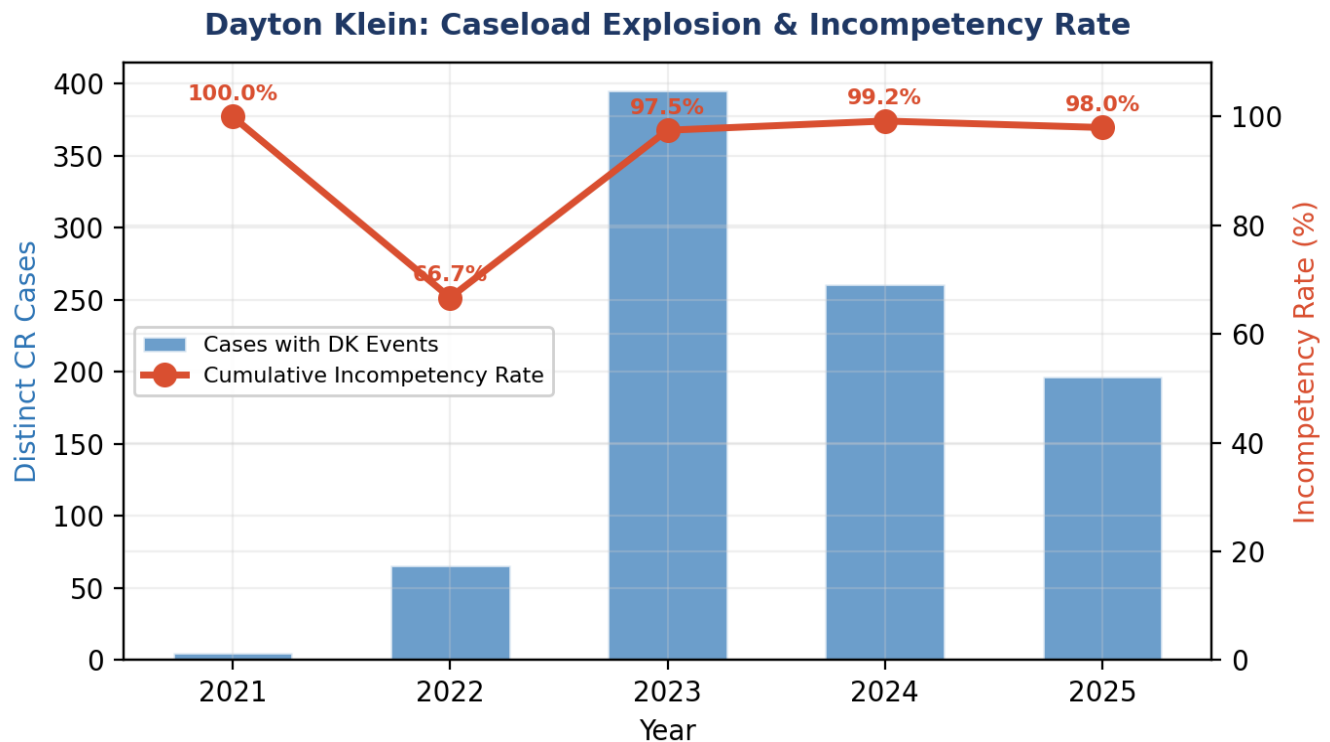


Beginning in 2022, the number of cases receiving incompetency findings exceeds new case filings. This means the system is processing older cases faster than new ones arrive—incompetency findings are being applied retroactively to cases already in the pipeline, not just to new filings.

Dayton Klein Caseload and Incompetency Rate:

Measuring all CR cases with Dayton Klein events by year, and the cumulative incompetency rate (whether the case ever received an incompetency finding):

Year	DK Cases	Incompetency Rate
2021	5	100.0%
2022	66	66.7%
2023	395	97.5%
2024	261	99.2%
2025	197	98.0%



April 1, 2022 batch reassignment: 20 MCRO seed cases received "Notice of Case Reassignment" on a single day, coinciding with Dayton Klein's caseload ramp from 5 cases in 2021 to 66 in 2022. This is consistent with a batch transfer of cases to a newly established competency court calendar.

Significance

The 19.7× growth in incompetency findings across the database is not attributable to a proportional increase in case filings. New CR filings grew approximately 15× over the same period (28 to 427), while incompetency findings grew 19.7× (29 to 572). The crossover phenomenon—findings exceeding new filings—indicates that the system is reaching back into existing caseloads to apply incompetency findings at an accelerating rate.

Connecting Context

The surge quantifies what Finding 1 revealed qualitatively: the 33-year legal universe is not evenly distributed. Finding 3 will show that the pipeline connecting criminal cases to civil commitment has also accelerated, compressing a process that once took years into weeks.

The growth curve tells you how many. The pipeline timing tells you how fast.

Finding 3: The Pipeline in Motion

Background

When a defendant is found incompetent in a criminal (CR) case, Minnesota law provides for civil commitment (MH) proceedings. This finding measures the temporal mechanics of that transition: how long it takes, how it has changed over time, and how deeply it escalates.

Findings

CR-to-MH Pipeline Acceleration by Era:

For the 34 clusters where the first CR event predates the first MH event (forward-pipeline clusters), the median gap from first CR event to first MH event has collapsed:

Era (First CR Event)	Clusters	Median Gap	Average Gap
Pre-2020	10	1,036 days (2.8 years)	1,069 days
2020–2021	11	627 days (1.7 years)	716 days
2022+	13	118 days (3.9 months)	158 days

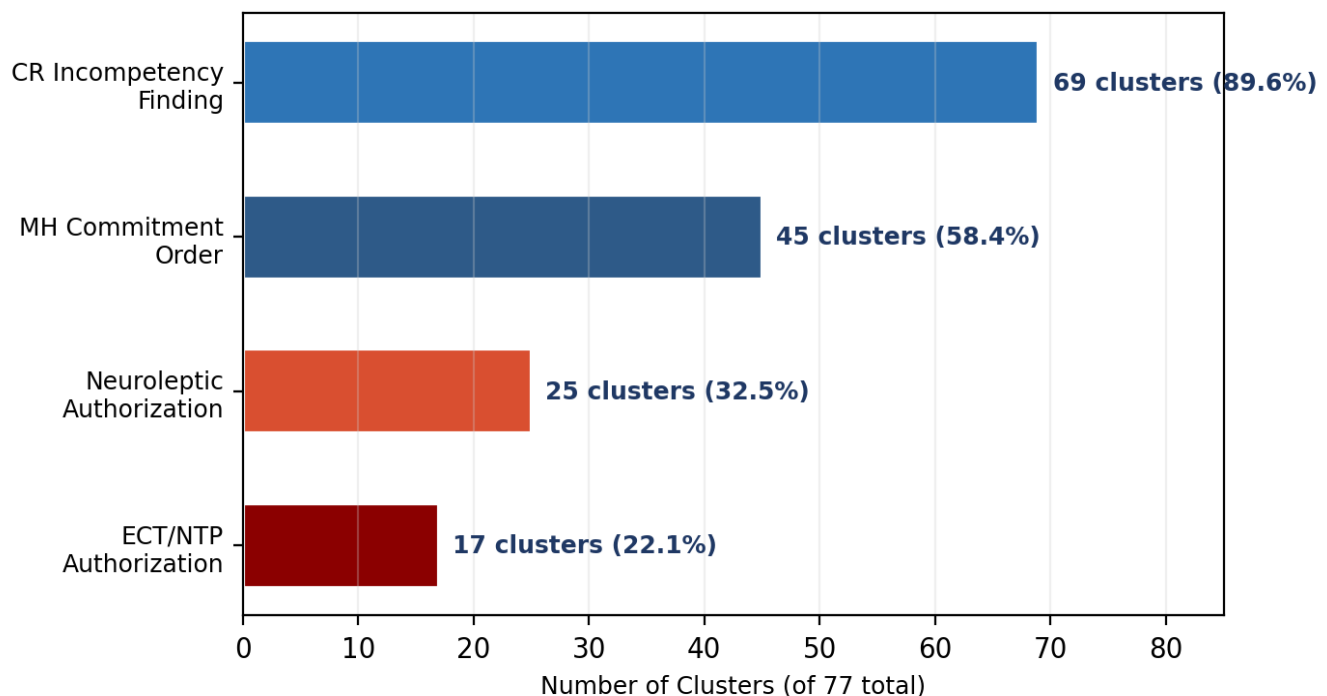
The median CR-to-MH gap dropped from 2.8 years to 3.9 months—an approximately **9× acceleration**.

Incompetency-to-Commitment Timing:

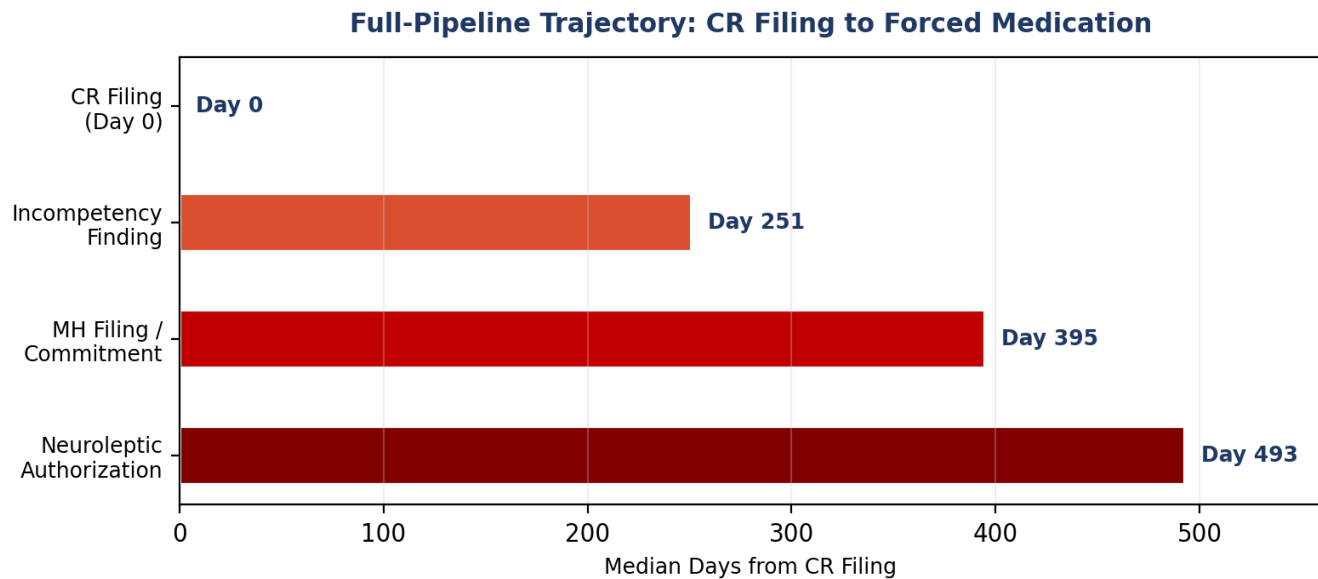
For the 33 forward-pipeline clusters where CR incompetency predates MH commitment, the median gap from incompetency finding to commitment order is **10 days**. 27 of 33 clusters (81.8%) complete this transition within 30 days. The minimum observed gap is 1 day.

4-Stage Escalation Funnel:

4-Stage Escalation Funnel Across 77 Defendant Clusters



Stage	Clusters	% of 77
1. CR incompetency finding	69	89.6%
2. MH commitment order	45	58.4%
3. Neuroleptic authorization	25	32.5%
4. ECT/NTP authorization	17	22.1%

Full-Pipeline Median Trajectory:

Stage	Median Days from CR Filing
CR Filing	Day 0
Incompetency Finding	Day 251
MH Filing / Commitment	Day 395
Neuroleptic Authorization	Day 493

Significance

The 9× acceleration from 2.8 years to 3.9 months represents a fundamental change in the operational tempo of the competency pipeline. The 10-day median from incompetency to commitment indicates that the civil commitment process is not an independent judicial proceeding initiated after careful deliberation—it is a near-automatic consequence of the criminal incompetency finding.

Connecting Context

Finding 4 will reveal the operational calendar that enables this speed: concentrated Tuesday hearing blocks processing dozens of cases simultaneously. The 10-day median is not achievable through individualized case management; it requires batch-processing infrastructure.

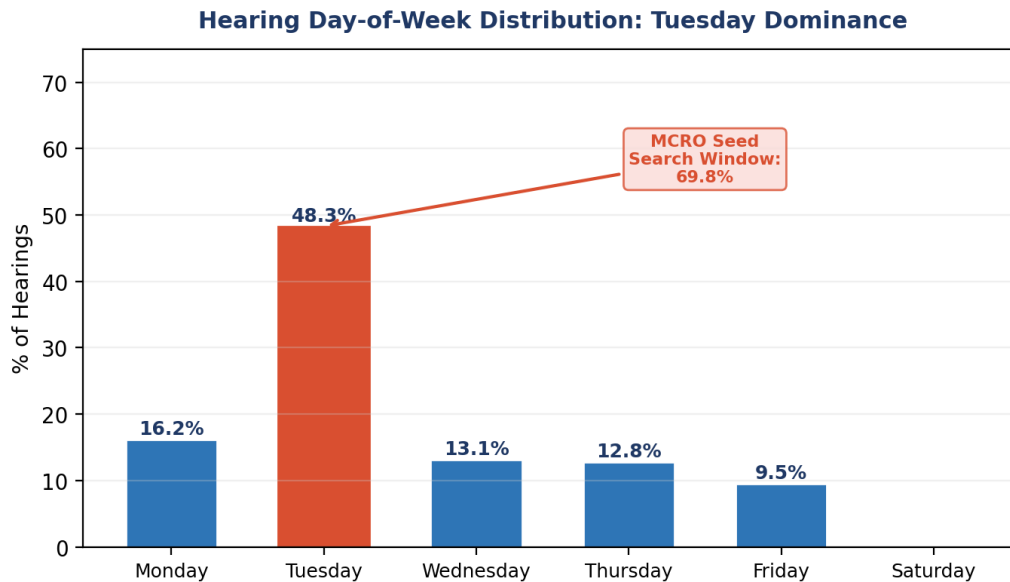
A pipeline this fast requires dedicated infrastructure. Finding 4 maps the operating calendar that makes it possible.

Finding 4: The Operating Calendar

Background

This finding examines the day-of-week distribution of hearing activity and identifies batch-processing dates where dozens of cases were processed simultaneously.

Findings



Day	Hearings	% of Total
Monday	777	16.2%
Tuesday	2,314	48.3%
Wednesday	630	13.1%
Thursday	615	12.8%
Friday	456	9.5%
Saturday	1	0.0%

Within the MCRO seed during the search window, Tuesday concentration rises to **69.8%** (1,065 of 1,525 hearings).

Peak Date — February 14, 2023:

Metric	Value
Clusters active	24
Cases with events	64
Total events	204
Incompetency findings	17 (across 5 clusters)
Day of week	Tuesday

Temporal Concentration:

52.3% of all 23,506 events across 33 years are concentrated into just 2022–2023. Under a uniform distribution across the 33-year span, each two-year period would contain approximately 6.1% of events. The actual concentration is **8.6× the uniform rate**.

Significance

The Tuesday concentration indicates a dedicated competency docket operating on a fixed weekly schedule. The peak batch dates—with 17 incompetency findings across 5 clusters in a single day—demonstrate industrial-scale batch processing of competency proceedings. The 8.6× temporal concentration ratio confirms that the 33-year legal universe is overwhelmingly front-loaded into the most recent two years.

Connecting Context

The operating calendar explains how the pipeline (Finding 3) achieves its speed. The batch-processing infrastructure also connects to Finding 5: the revolving door is maintained through recurring Tuesday hearing blocks that cycle defendants through recommitment proceedings on a statutory schedule.

Once a defendant enters this pipeline, the question is not whether they will exit—it is whether they can.

Finding 5: The Revolving Door

Background

This finding examines what happens after a defendant enters the commitment pipeline: recommitment cycles, competency reversal rates, case resolution rates, and the relationship between dormant criminal cases and continuing civil commitments.

Findings

Recommitment Cycle:

Across 33 clusters with multiple commitment orders, 167 inter-commitment gaps were measured. The median gap is **158 days** (~5.3 months). 32.3% of gaps fall in the 3–6 month range, consistent with Minnesota's statutory review period.

Competency Reversal Rate:

20 of 69 clusters with incompetency findings also have "Found Competent" events. Of those 20, **7 (35%) subsequently receive a new incompetency finding** after competency restoration. Competency restoration does not reliably end the pipeline.

Case Resolution:

Metric	Value
Seed cases: Dormant	81 (49.7%)
Seed cases: Open	33 (20.2%)
Seed cases: Under Court Jurisdiction	8 (4.9%)
Seed cases: Closed	41 (25.2%)
Seed cases unresolved (non-Closed)	122 / 163 (74.8%)
Extra CR dormancy rate	9.2% (11/119)
Seed vs. extra CR dormancy differential	5.4×
CR cases with no charge-level outcome	148 / 282 (52.5%)

Dormant CR + Active MH:

33 clusters have at least one dormant CR case linked to MH commitment cases—totaling **91 MH cases**. Of those, 24 clusters have MH cases with events in 2024–2025, with 39 MH cases showing recent activity. The criminal case that triggered the pipeline goes dormant; the civil commitment continues.

Significance

The 5.4× dormancy differential between seed CR cases (49.7%) and extra CR cases (9.2%) is the most direct measure of the seed's compositional bias: these are cases that enter the competency pipeline and do not emerge. The 35% competency reversal rate means that even achieving competency restoration—the nominal exit condition—is not a reliable escape from the pipeline. 74.8% of seed cases remain unresolved, with neither conviction nor dismissal.

Connecting Context

The revolving door operates within the infrastructure mapped in Findings 3 and 4 (the 10-day pipeline and Tuesday batch processing). Finding 6 will reveal that for some defendants, this cycle has been operating for decades.

The pipeline's visible operation begins with the search window. Its root system extends decades deeper.

Finding 6: The Deep Root System

Background

The expanded corpus includes 125 MH cases and 5 GC cases that were not part of the original hearing search. These cases were surfaced through defendant identity clustering—following the cluster graph from seed CR cases to all related proceedings for the same individuals. This finding maps the temporal depth of those connections.

Findings

Case Type Temporal Reach:

Case Type	Earliest Event	Latest Event	Events
MH	April 20, 1992	December 9, 2025	5,655
GC	February 5, 2008	November 6, 2025	381
CR	August 24, 2010	December 5, 2025	17,470

MH cases are the deep root—predating the earliest CR event by 18.3 years.

Cluster 33 — The 32.2-Year Legal Universe:

Cluster 33 (JULIET HIGGINS) spans **32.2 years** (April 20, 1992 to July 17, 2024): 17 cases (14 MH, 3 CR), 674 events. The oldest case ([27-P8-92-034684](#)) has 195 events spanning 1992–2014. After an 8.1-year gap (2014–2022), the cluster reactivated with new CR and MH cases in 2022–2024.

Multi-Decade Clusters (10+ Year Spans):

Cluster	Defendant	Span (Years)	Cases	Events
33	JULIET HIGGINS	32.2	17	674
290	ADRIAN WESLEY	17.8	12	748
791	ALEXANDER THOMLEY	10.6	7	397
57	MARK REINHART	10.6	13	775

Post-Search MH Filings:

20 MH cases were filed after the search window (after April 26, 2024) across 14 clusters, with the most recent filed December 9, 2025. The pipeline is actively generating new civil commitments.

MH Filing Acceleration:

MH filings within the expanded corpus: 1–2 per year pre-2013, accelerating to 19 in 2022 and 31 in 2023, with 14 in 2024 and 13 in 2025. The commitment apparatus is operating at peak capacity.

Significance

The deep root system reveals that the commitment pipeline visible in the search window is not a recent phenomenon—it extends back 33 years. MH cases are the system’s persistent memory: criminal cases close or go dormant, but commitment proceedings continue indefinitely. The reactivation of Cluster 33 after an 8-year gap demonstrates that dormancy is not termination.

Connecting Context

The deep roots provide context for every preceding finding: the surge (Finding 2) is the acceleration of a process that has existed for decades; the pipeline (Finding 3) is the formalization of transitions that previously occurred over years; the revolving door (Finding 5) has been turning for 32 years in Cluster 33.

Every statistical dimension in this report has an outer boundary. One case occupies it.

Finding 7: Guertin — The Maximum Outlier

Background

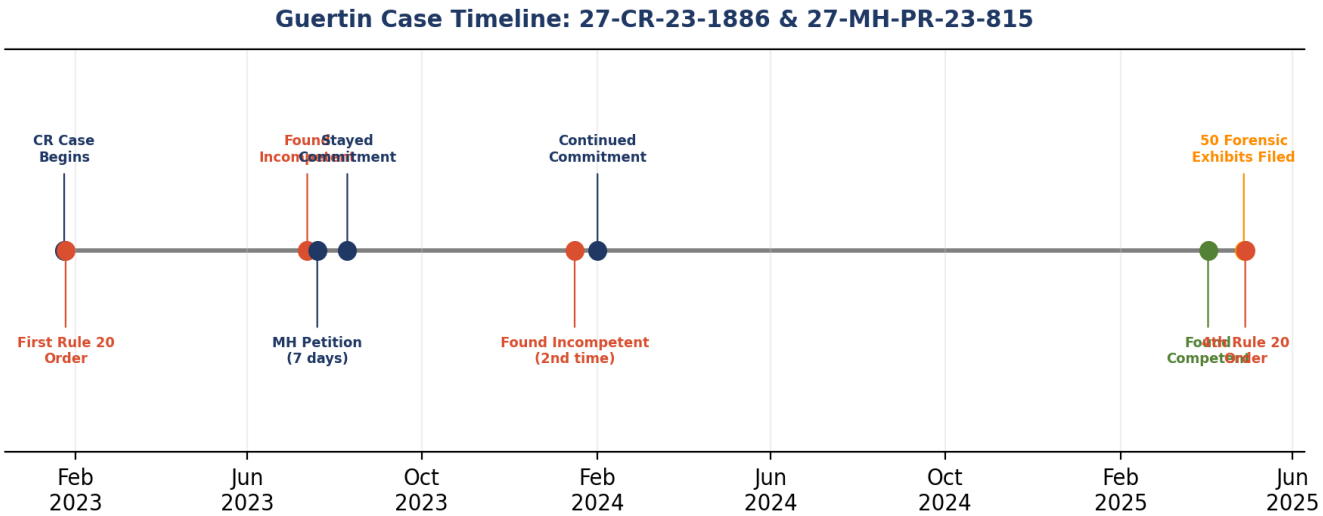
Case [27-CR-23-1886](#) (Matthew David Guertin) and its linked MH case [27-MH-PR-23-815](#) together form Cluster 1570. This finding examines where Guertin falls on every temporal dimension measured in this report.

Findings

Temporal Outlier Table:

Metric	Guertin	Corpus Comparison	Position
CR events	246	Median: 67	#1 of 163 seed cases
Total cluster events	292	Median: 226	Above median
2025 events (CR only)	115	All other seed: 92 combined	55.6% of post-search seed
Events per year	102.3	Median: 60.3	84th percentile
Cluster span (days)	1,043	Median: 1,397	Below median
CR-to-MH gap	177 days	2022+ era median: 118	Typical for era
Cases in cluster	2	Median: 4	Below median

Key Timeline:



Date	Event	Case
Jan 24, 2023	CR case begins (E-Filed Complaint)	CR
Jan 25, 2023	1st Rule 20 order (Day 1)	CR
Jul 13, 2023	Found Incompetent (Day 170)	CR
Jul 20, 2023	MH Petition (7 days after incompetency)	MH
Aug 10, 2023	Order of Stayed Commitment	MH

Nov 15, 2023	2nd Rule 20 order	CR
Jan 16, 2024	Found Incompetent (2nd time)	CR
Feb 1, 2024	Order for Continued Commitment	MH
May 9, 2024	3rd Rule 20 order	CR
Apr 3, 2025	Found Competent	CR
Apr 28, 2025	50 forensic exhibits filed	CR
Apr 29, 2025	4th Rule 20 order (Day 26 after competency)	CR

Competency Override Speed:

Guertin was found competent on April 3, 2025. Twenty-five days later, he filed 50 forensic exhibits into the docket. The next day—April 29, 2025—a 4th Rule 20 evaluation order was issued, just **26 days after competency restoration**.

Across the entire database, only 2 other CR cases show a shorter gap between a competency finding and a subsequent Rule 20 order: one at 16 days and one at 17 days. Guertin's 25-day gap (measured to the exhibit filing that preceded the order) is the 3rd fastest in the corpus.

Post-Search Dominance:

Of 207 post-search-window events across all 163 seed cases, **115 (55.6%) belong to Guertin**. No other seed case has any 2025 events. The case is not merely active—it is the only seed case still generating docket activity.

Significance

Guertin occupies the maximum position on the two dimensions most relevant to temporal outlier status: total docket events (#1 of 163) and post-search activity (55.6% of all post-search seed events, the only seed case with 2025 activity). The 26-day competency override—a 4th Rule 20 order issued less than a month after the court itself found Guertin competent—places his case among the fastest competency reversals in the corpus.

Connecting Context

The person the court declared unable to understand legal proceedings built the forensic database containing 2.9 million rows from which this 33-year temporal architecture was mapped. That database, its blockchain timestamps, and its MITMPROXY session recordings constitute the contemporaneous evidence chain underlying every statistic in this report.

LIMITATIONS & ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

Collection Methodology Bias: The three-judge hearing search inherently selects for competency-heavy caseloads. The seed's 86.5% incompetency rate is contextualized by the three-judge baseline of 95.3% (657 cases with events attributed to DK/Mercurio/Borer during the search window). The search selected from a pool already dominated by competency proceedings.

Specialized Court Calendar: Judicial officer concentration and Tuesday dominance may reflect normal specialized calendar assignments common in large urban courts. However, this does not explain the 9× pipeline acceleration, the 19.7× incompetency finding growth, or the near-total incompetency rates (97–99%) on Dayton Klein's calendar from 2023 onward.

Cluster Expansion Selection Bias: Expanding from seed cases via defendant identity clusters naturally surfaces multi-case defendants—individuals with more extensive legal histories. The expanded corpus is not a random sample; it is a connected graph of the most procedurally complex defendants.

85 Ghost Cases: The cluster traversal identified 85 CR case IDs that appear in cluster graphs but have no scraped docket data in the parents table. Their temporal profiles are invisible. Inclusion could alter statistics in either direction.

Temporal Snapshot Effects: The MCRO seed was downloaded April 2024; extra cases were scraped November 2025—an 18-month gap. Some dormancy differentials between seed and extra cases may reflect this temporal offset rather than substantive differences.

Event-Name Matching Limitations: The ECT/NTP regex false-positive issue (documented in agent source data) demonstrates that event-name classification via regex is imperfect. Other categories may contain analogous errors. The corrected explicit matching used in this report reduces but does not eliminate this risk.

Partial 2025 Data: The 2025 event counts reflect data through approximately December 9, 2025 (the latest event date in the corpus). Year-over-year comparisons involving 2025 may undercount.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

All findings are reproducible from the PostgreSQL database using the SQL queries in the Appendix. A third party with SELECT access to the database can verify every statistic independently.

The incompetency surge (Finding 2) can be verified against publicly available MCRO data by any party with access to the system. The year-over-year incompetency finding counts require only case event searches filtered by event name.

The pipeline timing analysis (Finding 3) requires cluster-level case linking. The `parents_cluster_cases` table provides this linkage; independent verification requires traversing the cluster graph.

Day-of-week hearing distributions (Finding 4) can be independently verified from the `parents_hearings_previous` table or from publicly available court calendar data.

The temporal span and multiplier (Finding 1) can be verified by computing MIN and MAX event dates across all cases linked to MCRO seed clusters.

It is recommended that a credentialed digital forensics examiner (CFCE, EnCE, or equivalent) independently verify the database integrity and the analytical methodology before use in formal legal proceedings.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS (Unresolved; Not Proven by This Report)

The following explanations are not established by this analysis. They represent plausible hypotheses that could explain some or all of the observed patterns. Each requires independent investigation.

- The incompetency surge may reflect genuine increases in defendants with competency issues, driven by population growth, opioid/methamphetamine epidemics, or changes in mental health service availability.*
- The pipeline acceleration may result from procedural reforms intended to reduce delays in competency proceedings—a documented concern in Minnesota courts.*
- The Tuesday hearing concentration may simply reflect a dedicated competency docket operating on a fixed weekly schedule, consistent with standard court administration practices.*
- The 5.4× dormancy differential may reflect the temporal snapshot effect described in Limitations rather than a substantive difference in case processing.*
- The 35% competency reversal rate may be clinically appropriate if the underlying conditions are cyclical or treatment-resistant.*

APPENDIX | REPRODUCIBLE SQL QUERIES

All queries target the Supabase PostgreSQL database (project ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii, us-west-2) and use SELECT-only operations. Results are reproducible with read-only access.

A1 — MCRO Seed Identification & Expanded Corpus Construction

```
WITH mcro_seed AS (
  SELECT DISTINCT p.case_uid, p.case_id, p.case_type, p.case_status, p.cluster_id
  FROM parents p
  JOIN parents_case_set pcs ON p.case_uid = pcs.case_uid
  WHERE TRIM(BOTH '' FROM pcs.case_set_json) = 'MCRO'
),
seed_clusters AS (
  SELECT DISTINCT p.cluster_id FROM parents p
  WHERE p.case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mcro_seed)
),
expanded AS (
  SELECT p.case_uid, p.case_id, p.case_type, p.case_status, p.cluster_id,
  CASE WHEN ms.case_uid IS NOT NULL THEN 'MCRO Seed' ELSE 'Extra' END AS cohort
  FROM parents p
  LEFT JOIN mcro_seed ms ON p.case_uid = ms.case_uid
  WHERE p.cluster_id IN (SELECT cluster_id FROM seed_clusters)
)
SELECT cohort, case_type, COUNT(*) FROM expanded
GROUP BY cohort, case_type ORDER BY cohort, case_type;
```

A2 — Temporal Span & Multiplier Computation

```
WITH expanded_uids AS (
  SELECT DISTINCT p.case_uid FROM parents p
  WHERE p.cluster_id IN (
    SELECT DISTINCT p2.cluster_id FROM parents p2
    JOIN parents_case_set pcs ON p2.case_uid = pcs.case_uid
    WHERE TRIM(BOTH '' FROM pcs.case_set_json) = 'MCRO'
  )
)
SELECT MIN(pce.event_json__date) AS earliest_event,
       MAX(pce.event_json__date) AS latest_event,
       MAX(pce.event_json__date) - MIN(pce.event_json__date) AS span_days,
       COUNT(*) AS total_events,
       ROUND((MAX(pce.event_json__date) - MIN(pce.event_json__date))::numeric / 481, 1) AS multiplier
FROM parents_case_events pce
WHERE pce.case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM expanded_uids)
AND pce.event_json__date IS NOT NULL;
```

A3 — Incompetency Findings by Year (Database-Wide)

```
SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM pce.event_json__date)::int AS yr,
       COUNT(DISTINCT p.case_uid) AS cases_with_finding,
       COUNT(*) AS total_finding_events
FROM parents p
JOIN parents_case_events pce ON p.case_uid = pce.case_uid
WHERE p.case_type = 'CR'
AND COALESCE(pce.event_name_pretty, pce.event_name)
~* '(found.?incomp|finding.?of.?incomp)'
AND pce.event_json__date IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY yr ORDER BY yr;
```

A4 — CR-to-MH Pipeline Gap by Era

```
-- See report body. Forward-pipeline clusters grouped by era of first CR event.
-- Median computed via percentile_cont(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY gap_days).
-- Pre-2020: median 1,036 days; 2020-2021: 627 days; 2022+: 118 days.
```

A5 — Escalation Funnel (4 Stages)

```
-- Stage 1: CR incompetency via ~* '(found.?incomp|finding.?of.?incomp)'
-- Stage 2: MH commitment via ~* '(commit|commitment)'
-- Stage 3: Neuroleptic via ~* '(neuroleptic|medication.?order|psychotropic)'
-- Stage 4: ECT/NTP via explicit ILIKE '%ECT or NTP%' OR '%Treatment with NTP%'
-- (corrected regex avoids false positives from 'Electronic Testimony', etc.)
-- Results: 69 / 45 / 25 / 17 clusters at each stage.
```

A6 — Tuesday Hearing Concentration

```
SELECT CASE EXTRACT(DOW FROM hp.hearing_json__date)
      WHEN 1 THEN 'Monday' WHEN 2 THEN 'Tuesday'
      WHEN 3 THEN 'Wednesday' WHEN 4 THEN 'Thursday'
      WHEN 5 THEN 'Friday' WHEN 6 THEN 'Saturday' END AS day_name,
      COUNT(*) AS hearings,
      ROUND(100.0 * COUNT(*) / SUM(COUNT(*)) OVER(), 1) AS pct
FROM parents_hearings_previous hp
WHERE hp.case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM expanded_uids)
  AND hp.hearing_json__date IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY EXTRACT(DOW FROM hp.hearing_json__date)
ORDER BY EXTRACT(DOW FROM hp.hearing_json__date);
```

A7 — Guertin Temporal Outlier Analysis

```
-- Guertin CR events: 246 (#1 of 163 seed cases, median 67)
-- 2025 events: 115 (55.6% of all 207 post-search seed events)
-- Events per year: 102.3 (84th percentile of 77 clusters)
-- Competency override gap: Found Competent Apr 3, Rule 20 Apr 29 = 26 days
-- 3rd fastest competency-to-Rule-20 gap in database (after 16 and 17 days)
```

A8 — Recommitment Cycle Analysis

```
-- 167 inter-commitment-order gaps across 33 clusters
-- Median gap: 158 days; 32.3% fall in 3-6 month range
-- Commitment events matched: ~* '(commit|commitment)' AND '(order|finding|stayed|continued)'
```

A9 — Cluster 33 Deep Dive

```
SELECT p.case_id, p.case_type, p.case_status,
      MIN(pce.event_json__date) AS first_event,
      MAX(pce.event_json__date) AS last_event,
      COUNT(*) AS events
FROM parents p
JOIN parents_case_events pce ON p.case_uid = pce.case_uid
WHERE p.cluster_id = 33 AND pce.event_json__date IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY p.case_id, p.case_type, p.case_status
ORDER BY first_event;
```