

MCRO | Criminal Case Agent Swarm Analysis

Industrial Incompetency Processing & Structural Anomalies in Hennepin County Criminal Cases

Report Date: March 29, 2026 | Scope: All Criminal (CR) Cases in MCRO Database | Corpus: 4,544 CR Cases / 116,482 Docket Events

Property	Value
Report Title	MCRO CR Swarm Analysis
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
Data Source	MCRO Forensic Database (PostgreSQL/Supabase)
CR Cases Analyzed	4,544
CR Docket Events	116,482
Event Date Range	October 13, 2004 – December 12, 2025
Total Findings	27 (organized into 6 thematic acts)
Reproducibility	All findings backed by numbered SQL queries in Appendix

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This report presents objective forensic data findings derived from structured queries against the MCRO forensic database. Every statistic, count, and percentage stated in this report was independently computed from the live database on March 29, 2026, and is reproducible using the SQL queries provided in the Appendix.

This report does not assert conclusions about fraud, fabrication, criminal intent, or motive. Each finding documents a measurable pattern or anomaly in the court record data that warrants independent expert examination.

The thematic act titles (THE PATTERN, THE TEMPLATE, etc.) are structural labels for reader navigation. They describe what the data shows — not what it means.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **80.0% of all CR incompetency findings occur on Tuesdays** — 2,187 of 2,734 total. Twenty of twenty-two dates with 20+ findings in a single day are Tuesdays. (Finding 1)
- **A single judge found 47 people incompetent in one day.** Judge Borer, May 30, 2023: one finding every 10.2 minutes across an 8-hour workday. Judge Mercurio issued 43 findings the same month. (Finding 2)
- **40 incompetency orders were digitally signed in 14 minutes and 22 seconds.** Cryptographic PDF signature timestamps show Mercurio's May 2 batch was signed in three bursts: 27 documents at 15:06:43, 12 at 15:12:11, and 1 at 15:21:05. (Finding 3)
- **Incompetency findings grew 47× from 2014 to 2023** (14 to 664), with batch processing concentration peaking at 62.8% of all findings occurring in batches of 10 or more on a single day. (Finding 4)
- **17 “Notice of Intent to Prosecute” documents share a single creation timestamp** — February 26, 2019 at 15:05:00 UTC — across 14 defendants and 2.9 years of filing dates. (Finding 5)
- **56 CR cases open with an identical 3-event docket sequence:** Finding of Incompetency → Release Ordered → Found Incompetent, with recurring defendant names across dozens of cases. (Finding 6)
- **Judge Moreno processed 22 cases for one defendant through an identical 64-day competency cycle.** All 22 ordered April 30, reports June 27–28, all found competent July 3, 2024. (Finding 7)
- **Douglas Pierce: 22 CR cases synchronized across 14 shared incompetency dates spanning 7.8 years.** Twelve of fourteen batch dates fall on Tuesday. Peak: 18 cases found incompetent simultaneously. (Finding 8)
- **80.8% of defendants found incompetent are never restored to competency.** 856 of 1,059 CR cases. Median time to restoration for the 19.2% who are restored: 413 days. (Finding 9)
- **74 defendants were found incompetent before any evaluation was ordered.** The worst gap: 4.4 years (Adrian Michael Wesley). An additional 124 cases show findings before the evaluation report was filed. (Finding 10)
- **677 closed CR cases contain “Found Incompetent” events,** representing 76.7% of all closed CR cases. (Finding 11)
- **306 CR cases have commitment orders,** with the commitment pipeline operating through the docket event structure documented in this database. (Finding 12)
- **The examiner identity table has a 0.004% population rate:** 6 populated rows out of 155,357. All six belong to one defendant: Matthew David Guertin (27-CR-23-1886). (Finding 13)
- **100% of forced medication petitions (537/537) have zero judicial attribution.** An additional 24 of 430 neuroleptic medication orders carry no named judge. (Finding 14)

- **11 attorney-case pairings show the same person on both defense and prosecution active lists** simultaneously, including 3 serving as lead defense counsel. (Finding 15)
- **7 documents carry creation dates before their authoring software existed.** Aspose.Words for .NET 14.2.0.0 (February 2014 release) appears in documents stamped August–November 2013. (Finding 18)
- **8 criminal cases claim a relationship to an MH case that the MH case does not reciprocate.** 21 CR cases link inbound to 27-MH-PR-24-632; the MH case links back to only 13. (Finding 19)
- **3 bail conditions expire before they are issued** — internally impossible within each record's own data fields. (Finding 20)
- **6,888 condition entries contain post-April-2024 dates embedded in their text** across 367 CR cases, compared to 6 such entries in the MCRO baseline set. (Finding 22)
- **Charges per case are stable (~1.0×) between collection periods**, while probation conditions (2.6×), confinement (2.6×), monitoring (2.3×), and DOC commitments (2.3×) all inflate dramatically. (Finding 24)
- **304 voting restriction conditions appear across 104 CR cases**, with only 10 present in the MCRO baseline. (Finding 27)

Corpus Overview

Metric	Value	Notes
Total CR cases in registry	4,544	case_id LIKE '27-CR-%%'
CR cases with full scrape	2,001	Joined to parents table
Total CR docket events	116,482	parents_case_events
Event date range	2004-10-13 to 2025-12-12	21-year span
Found Incompetent events	2,734	Across 1,059 distinct cases
MCRO baseline cases	163	April 2024 authenticated download
Comparison set cases	2,001	November–December 2025
Total findings in report	27	Organized into 6 thematic acts

METHODS

This report employs two complementary analytical methodologies: (1) structured SQL queries executed directly against the MCRO forensic database, and (2) structural analysis of verified findings previously extracted and cross-checked against the same database. Every quantitative claim in this report was independently re-derived from the live database on March 29, 2026.

Scope Definition

The primary analytical universe consists of all criminal cases identified by `case_id` matching the pattern '27-CR-%' in the `case_registry` table. Mental Health (MH) cases are excluded from all primary analyses unless explicitly noted. Finding 14 references neuroleptic medication events in MH cases but frames them as downstream from the CR competency pipeline.

Cohort Definitions

Two authenticated collection windows serve as temporal anchors throughout this report. The MCRO baseline consists of 163 CR cases whose docket data was downloaded April 29–30, 2024, and is identified by the 'MCRO' tag in the `parents_case_set` table. The comparison set consists of 2,001 CR cases scraped November–December 2025, identified as non-MCRO, non-First-50 cases in `parents_case_set`. The First-50 exclusion removes cases with insufficient provenance.

Key Tables and Views

Primary analytical tables: `parents_case_events` (155,357 rows, full docket log), `parents_case_events_judicial_officers` (36,001 rows), `parents_case_events_examiners` (155,357 rows), `case_registry` (9,146 cases), `parents` (2,903 fully scraped), `children` (4,251 PDFs), `children_signatures_full_report` (5,425 signatures), `parents_dispositions_charges_condition_adult` (21,679 conditions), `parents_interim_conditions` (7,970 conditions), `parents_related_cases` (4,858 links), `parents_attorneys_defense_active / prosecution_active / defense_inactive / prosecution_inactive`.

Incompetency Event Identification

'Found Incompetent' events are identified using the regex pattern `event_name ~* 'found.? incompet'`, which matches the event names 'Found Incompetent' and 'Find of Fact-Order, Pet Commitment-Dfd Found Incompetent' in the `parents_case_events` table. 'Found Competent' events are matched exactly by `event_name = 'Found Competent'`.

Statistical Methods

All analyses use standard SQL aggregation functions (COUNT, AVG, MIN, MAX, PERCENTILE_CONT). Day-of-week extraction uses `TO_CHAR` with the 'Day' format. Temporal gap calculations use date arithmetic. Per-case averages are computed as total rows divided by distinct case count within each cohort. No statistical inference or hypothesis testing is applied — all figures are descriptive population-level statistics over the complete dataset.

Reproducibility

Every SQL query used to produce the findings in this report is provided in the Appendix, labeled A1 through A27+. Queries are written for PostgreSQL (Supabase) and can be executed against the MCRO forensic database (project `ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii`, `us-west-2`) using any standard PostgreSQL client with SELECT-only access.

ACT I — THE PATTERN

Findings 1–4: The weekly schedule, the single-day producers, the signature timestamps, the escalation curve.

Finding 1: The Tuesday Concentration

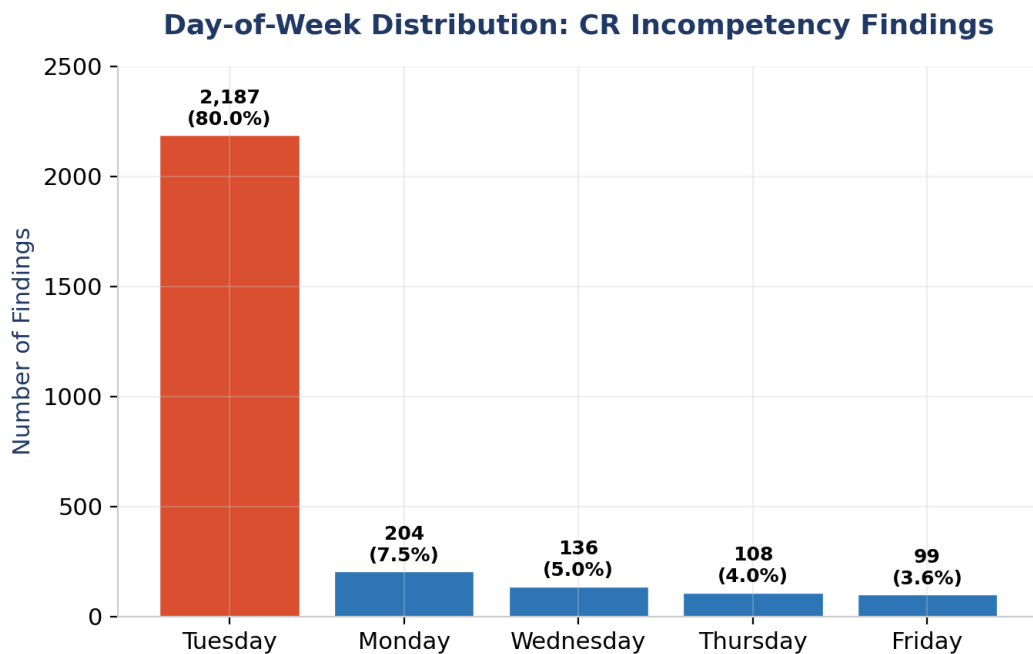
Background

Minnesota Rule 20.01 competency determinations are, by statute, individualized judicial proceedings requiring case-specific clinical evaluation. The following data measures the day-of-week distribution of all “Found Incompetent” events across CR cases in the MCRO database.

Findings

Of 2,734 total “Found Incompetent” events across all CR cases, **2,187 (80.0%) fall on Tuesday**. No other day exceeds 7.5%. The distribution is as follows (see Appendix A1):

Day	Count	% of Total
Tuesday	2,187	80.0%
Monday	204	7.5%
Wednesday	136	5.0%
Thursday	108	4.0%
Friday	99	3.6%



Twenty-two dates in the database have 20 or more incompetency findings in a single day. **Twenty of twenty-two (90.9%) are Tuesdays.** The two exceptions are July 6, 2016 (Wednesday, Kerry Meyer, 20 findings) and November 7, 2019 (Thursday, Carolina Lamas, 28 findings). See Appendix A2.

Date	Day	Findings	Top Judicial Officer
2023-05-30	Tuesday	49	George Borer
2023-05-02	Tuesday	43	Danielle Mercurio
2022-02-01	Tuesday	35	Lisa Janzen
2023-08-29	Tuesday	30	Julia Dayton Klein
2022-11-29	Tuesday	30	Lisa Janzen
2019-11-07	Thursday	28	Carolina Lamas
2023-10-10	Tuesday	28	Lori Skibbie
2023-03-21	Tuesday	27	George Borer
2021-08-31	Tuesday	26	Lisa Janzen
2022-09-20	Tuesday	24	Lisa Janzen
2023-02-14	Tuesday	24	George Borer
2021-09-21	Tuesday	24	Lisa Janzen
2022-06-14	Tuesday	22	Lisa Janzen
2024-01-30	Tuesday	22	Michael Browne
2024-05-28	Tuesday	22	Joel Olson
2022-08-16	Tuesday	21	Lisa Janzen
2025-11-18	Tuesday	21	Danielle Mercurio
2022-04-19	Tuesday	21	Lisa Janzen
2021-03-23	Tuesday	20	Lisa Janzen
2016-07-06	Wednesday	20	Kerry Meyer
2018-07-31	Tuesday	20	Carolina Lamas
2023-02-21	Tuesday	20	Danielle Mercurio

Significance

An 80.0% concentration on a single weekday, sustained across a decade of data and involving multiple judicial officers, indicates a fixed weekly scheduling pattern. The system processes incompetency determinations on a designated day.

Connecting Context

Finding 2 examines what the judicial officers on these peak days actually produce in a single session. Finding 4 tracks this concentration over time.

Finding 2: The Single-Day Producers

Background

Each “Found Incompetent” event in the docket represents a judicial determination that a specific criminal defendant lacks the mental competency to stand trial. The following data identifies the judicial officers with the highest single-day output of such determinations.

Findings

The top two single-day producers are George Borer (47 findings on May 30, 2023) and Danielle Mercurio (43 findings on May 2, 2023). See Appendix A3.

Date	Judge	Findings	Min/Finding (8hr day)
2023-05-30	George Borer	47	10.2 min
2023-05-02	Danielle Mercurio	43	11.2 min
2022-02-01	Lisa Janzen	35	13.7 min
2022-11-29	Lisa Janzen	30	16.0 min
2023-08-29	Julia Dayton Klein	29	16.6 min
2019-11-07	Carolina Lamas	28	17.1 min
2023-10-10	Lori Skibbie	28	17.1 min
2023-03-21	George Borer	27	17.8 min
2021-08-31	Lisa Janzen	26	18.5 min
2022-09-20	Lisa Janzen	24	20.0 min

Borer's May 30, 2023 — Sample Case IDs (first 10 of 47):

[27-CR-16-10773](#), [27-CR-16-23561](#), [27-CR-16-24296](#), [27-CR-16-6572](#), [27-CR-17-3619](#), [27-CR-17-5928](#), [27-CR-17-7786](#), [27-CR-18-19147](#), [27-CR-18-20359](#), [27-CR-18-6889](#)

Mercurio's May 2, 2023 — Sample Case IDs (first 10 of 43):

[27-CR-20-25524](#), [27-CR-20-2581](#), [27-CR-20-5618](#), [27-CR-21-1171](#), [27-CR-21-12714](#), [27-CR-21-12749](#), [27-CR-21-12762](#), [27-CR-21-12947](#), [27-CR-21-13144](#), [27-CR-21-13146](#)

Significance

Forty-seven individualized judicial determinations of mental fitness in a single day represents one finding every 10.2 minutes across a standard 8-hour workday, assuming no other judicial business was conducted.

Connecting Context

Finding 3 adds the physical layer: the cryptographic signature timestamps embedded in the actual PDF documents from Mercurio's May 2 batch reveal the signing happened in three bursts totaling approximately 14 minutes.

Finding 3: The Signature Timestamps

Background

Digital signatures embedded in PDF court documents carry cryptographic timestamps recording the exact moment of signing. Unlike docket date fields (which record the court date), signature timestamps are written by the signing process itself at execution time. The following analysis examines the signature timestamps on Mercurio's May 2, 2023 incompetency finding documents.

Findings

Forty Finding of Incompetency documents filed on May 2, 2023 carry Mercurio signatures clustered into three timestamps (see Appendix A4):

Signature Timestamp (CST)	Documents Signed	Time Gap
2023-05-02 15:06:43	27	—
2023-05-02 15:12:11	12	+5m 28s
2023-05-02 15:21:05	1	+8m 54s
TOTAL	40	14m 22s

First Batch (15:06:43) — All 27 Case IDs:

[27-CR-20-25524](#), [27-CR-20-2581](#), [27-CR-20-5618](#), [27-CR-21-12714](#), [27-CR-21-12749](#), [27-CR-21-12762](#), [27-CR-21-12947](#), [27-CR-21-13144](#), [27-CR-21-13146](#), [27-CR-21-13147](#), [27-CR-21-13150](#), [27-CR-21-23724](#), [27-CR-22-11847](#), [27-CR-22-12695](#), [27-CR-22-13797](#), [27-CR-22-25069](#), [27-CR-22-3864](#), [27-CR-22-8126](#), [27-CR-22-8378](#), [27-CR-22-9930](#), [27-CR-23-1583](#), [27-CR-23-4900](#), [27-CR-23-4904](#), [27-CR-23-7087](#), [27-CR-23-7088](#), [27-CR-23-7089](#), [27-CR-23-7275](#)

Second Batch (15:12:11) — All 12 Case IDs:

[27-CR-21-6904](#), [27-CR-21-8067](#), [27-CR-21-8227](#), [27-CR-21-8228](#), [27-CR-21-8229](#), [27-CR-21-8230](#), [27-CR-21-8511](#), [27-CR-22-17300](#), [27-CR-22-21679](#), [27-CR-22-24045](#), [27-CR-23-385](#), [27-CR-23-5751](#)

Third Batch (15:21:05) — 1 Case ID: [27-CR-21-1171](#)

Significance

Twenty-seven separate legal documents declaring twenty-seven separate defendants mentally incompetent to stand trial share an identical cryptographic timestamp to the second. The total elapsed time for all 40 documents is 14 minutes and 22 seconds.

Connecting Context

These timestamps provide the physical-layer confirmation of the batch-processing pattern identified in Findings 1–2. The docket shows 43 findings on this date; the signature data shows the signing mechanism completed 40 of them in under 15 minutes.

Finding 4: The Escalation Curve

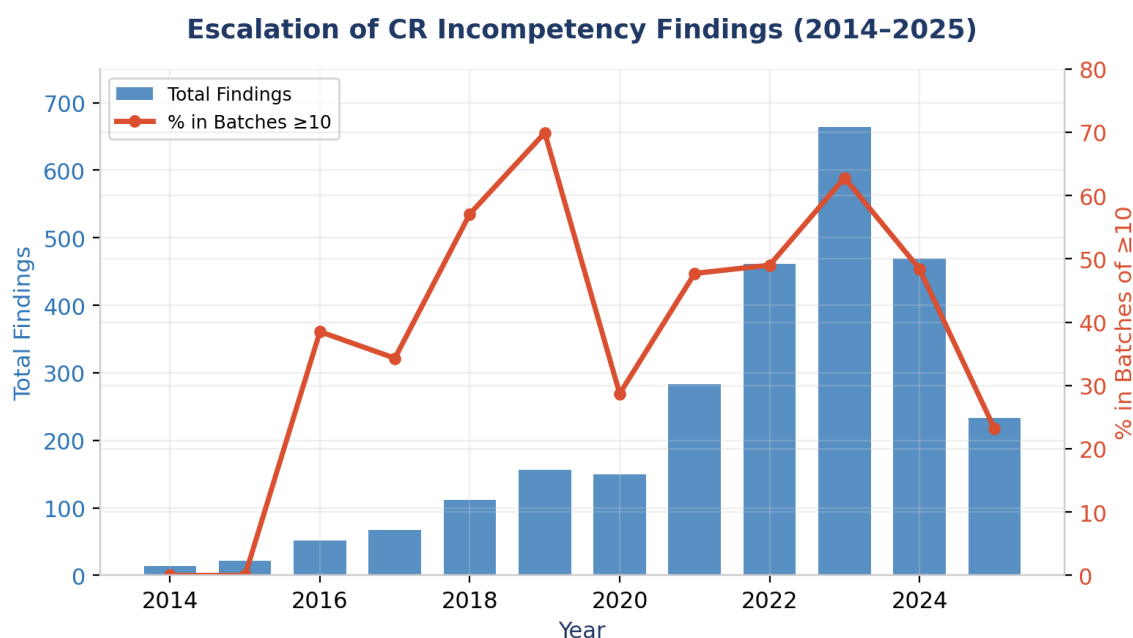
Background

The following analysis tracks the year-over-year growth of CR incompetency findings and the proportion processed in batches of 10 or more on a single day.

Findings

From 2014 to 2023, total CR incompetency findings grew from 14 to 664 — a **47× increase**. Batch concentration peaked at 62.8% in 2023. See Appendix A5.

Year	Total	In Batches ≥10	% Batch	Max Day	Days ≥10
2014	14	0	0%	4	0
2015	22	0	0%	6	0
2016	52	20	38.5%	20	1
2017	67	23	34.3%	13	2
2018	112	64	57.1%	20	4
2019	156	109	69.9%	28	8
2020	150	43	28.7%	16	3
2021	283	135	47.7%	26	8
2022	461	226	49.0%	35	11
2023	664	417	62.8%	49	23
2024	469	227	48.4%	22	16
2025	233	54	23.2%	21	4



Significance

The system did not merely scale — it restructured itself into an industrial batch operation at the same time it was scaling. The 2020 dip aligns with the COVID-19 courthouse closure period.

Connecting Context

Findings 1–4 collectively establish the quantitative foundation: incompetency determinations occur on a fixed weekly schedule (Tuesday), at industrial batch scale (47 in a day), with cryptographic signature proof of batch execution (14 minutes for 40 documents), following a decade-long escalation curve (47× growth). The next question is whether this volume reflects individualized proceedings or template-driven mass production.

The previous four findings established that the incompetency pipeline operates on a fixed weekly schedule at industrial scale. The next question is whether the documents it produces are individually authored — or mass-manufactured from a template.

ACT II — THE TEMPLATE

Findings 5–8: The frozen timestamp, the identical opening, the Moreno pipeline, the Pierce synchronization.

Finding 5: The Frozen Timestamp

Background

PDF documents carry XMP metadata including a creation timestamp set by the authoring software at the moment the document is first generated. When a document template is used to produce multiple filings, the creation timestamp may reflect the original template creation date rather than the date each individual filing was produced.

Findings

17 “Notice of Intent to Prosecute” documents for 14 different defendants, filed across a span of 2.9 years (April 13, 2021 through March 4, 2024), all share an identical creation timestamp: **February 26, 2019 at 15:05:00 UTC**. See Appendix A6.

Shared producer string: Aspose.Words for .NET 14.2.0.0; modified using iText® 7.1.16 ©2000–2021 iText Group NV (Minnesota Judicial Branch; licensed version)

Case ID	Defendant	Filing Date
27-CR-21-6229	MARVAL BARNES	2021-04-13
27-CR-21-20529	ISAAC LEE KELLEY	2022-06-13
27-CR-22-7953	ISAAC LEE KELLEY	2022-06-13
27-CR-22-5532	Isaac Lee Kelley	2022-06-13
27-CR-22-7797	Carmen Bendu Greaves	2022-07-14
27-CR-22-15358	RODRICK JEROME CARPENTER, II	2022-08-15
27-CR-22-18209	JULIET KAY HIGGINS	2023-01-24

Case ID	Defendant	Filing Date
27-CR-22-3570	Dennis Joseph Barry	2023-02-15
27-CR-22-22521	Dennis Joseph Barry	2023-02-15
27-CR-23-2480	Sandra Vongsaphay	2023-03-16
27-CR-21-7676	Bisharo Jama Noor	2023-04-13
27-CR-20-23239	JALEISHA LANAY TAYLOR	2023-04-21
27-CR-22-13941	TIA TIAUNNA PAYNE	2023-05-10
27-CR-23-8560	INGRAM METEBO OYUGI	2023-06-07
27-CR-23-12360	ALEXANDER ORVAL THOMLEY	2023-11-21
27-CR-22-3553	WILLIAM LEE NABORS	2024-01-24
27-CR-22-18789	MOLLY ANNE PRICE	2024-03-04

Significance

A single document template was created on February 26, 2019 and reused without resetting the creation timestamp for nearly three years of filings across 14 different defendants.

Connecting Context

The frozen timestamp is a template-reuse indicator at the document metadata level. Finding 6 examines whether template-driven patterns are also visible at the docket event level.

Finding 6: The Identical Opening

Background

The first three docket events of a criminal case establish its procedural opening — typically a complaint filing, arraignment, or initial appearance. The following analysis identifies CR cases whose first three docket events (by event_index, ascending) share an identical sequence.

Findings

56 CR cases share the identical first-three-event opening sequence: **Finding of Incompetency and Order** → **Release Ordered** → **Found Incompetent**. See Appendix A7.

Case ID	Defendant
27-CR-19-17925	SAN CHATY SAN
27-CR-20-16554	ANTONIO ORLANDO ZAPATA
27-CR-20-20380	ANTONIO ORLANDO ZAPATA
27-CR-20-25542	ANTONIO ORLANDO ZAPATA
27-CR-20-26515	ANTONIO ORLANDO ZAPATA
27-CR-20-27232	ANTONIO ORLANDO ZAPATA
27-CR-20-5523	SAN CHATY SAN

Case ID	Defendant
27-CR-21-11624	Dennis Joseph Barry
27-CR-21-15981	ANTONIO ORLANDO ZAPATA
27-CR-21-21893	Dennis Joseph Barry

Table shows 10 of 56 cases. Recurring defendants include ANTONIO ORLANDO ZAPATA (6 cases), Chaniqua Tanae McCall (9 cases), MOHAMED ABDI SHIDE (5 cases), and EMANUEL OMAR BLACK (6 cases).

Significance

Fifty-six criminal cases begin with an identical three-event sequence — a sequence that opens with finding a defendant incompetent before any standard case-opening events (complaint, arraignment) appear. This pattern is consistent with template-driven case creation at the docket level.

Connecting Context

Finding 7 examines a specific, fully documented instance of pipeline processing: 22 cases for one defendant moving through identical milestones on identical dates.

Finding 7: The Moreno Pipeline

Background

The following analysis tracks a single judge (Moreno) processing a single defendant (MICHAEL BERNARD HOWARD) through 22 simultaneous competency evaluation cycles.

Findings

On April 30, 2024, Judge Moreno issued Rule 20.01 evaluation orders for **all 22 of Howard's CR cases**. By June 27–28, all 22 received evaluation reports. On July 3, 2024, all 22 were found competent. Total elapsed time: **64 days**. See Appendix A8.

Date	Event	Cases
2024-04-30	Order-Evaluation for Competency (Rule 20.01)	22
2024-06-27	Rule 20 Report Distributed + Evaluation Report	18
2024-06-28	Rule 20 Evaluation Report	4
2024-07-03	Found Competent	22

All 22 Case IDs:

[27-CR-20-25524](#), [27-CR-21-12714](#), [27-CR-21-12749](#), [27-CR-21-12762](#), [27-CR-21-12947](#), [27-CR-21-13144](#), [27-CR-21-13146](#), [27-CR-21-13147](#), [27-CR-21-13150](#), [27-CR-21-23724](#), [27-CR-22-11847](#), [27-CR-22-13927](#), [27-CR-22-25069](#), [27-CR-22-8126](#), [27-CR-22-8378](#), [27-CR-23-1583](#), [27-CR-23-4900](#), [27-CR-23-4904](#), [27-CR-23-7087](#), [27-CR-23-7088](#), [27-CR-23-7089](#), [27-CR-23-7275](#)

Significance

Twenty-two cases with identical event dates across three milestones — order, report, and finding — represent a documented closed-loop pipeline, not 22 separate judicial proceedings.

Finding 8: The Pierce Synchronization

Background

Douglas Paul Pierce has 22 criminal cases in the MCRO database. The following analysis tracks the synchronization of incompetency findings across those cases over nearly eight years.

Findings

Fourteen dates show batch incompetency findings across multiple Pierce cases simultaneously. **Twelve of fourteen batch dates (85.7%) are Tuesdays.** Peak synchronization: **18 cases found incompetent on the same day** (occurring on four separate dates). Span: June 13, 2017 through March 25, 2025 (7.8 years). See Appendix A9.

Date	Day	Cases Found Incomp
2017-06-13	Tuesday	6
2017-12-12	Tuesday	6
2018-06-12	Tuesday	7
2018-10-09	Tuesday	9
2019-04-09	Tuesday	9
2019-11-07	Thursday	14
2020-12-31	Thursday	16
2021-03-23	Tuesday	17
2021-09-21	Tuesday	18
2022-04-19	Tuesday	18
2022-11-29	Tuesday	18
2023-05-30	Tuesday	18
2024-06-18	Tuesday	17
2025-03-25	Tuesday	5

Significance

One defendant's 22 cases moved through the incompetency pipeline in lockstep for nearly eight years, with findings synchronized to the same day across dozens of cases. The Tuesday concentration mirrors the system-wide pattern documented in Finding 1.

Connecting Context

Pierce's cases appear in Borer's May 30, 2023 batch (Finding 2) — 10 of Borer's 47 findings that day are Pierce cases.

The first eight findings documented a system that processes incompetency determinations in weekly industrial batches using templated documents and synchronized timelines. The next question is what happens to the people who enter this pipeline — and whether the pipeline's own procedural sequence is internally coherent.

ACT III — THE ONE-WAY DOOR

Findings 9–12: The restoration rate, the procedural inversion, the closed-case paradox, the no-hearing commitments.

Finding 9: The Restoration Rate

Background

When a criminal defendant is found incompetent to stand trial under Rule 20, the case is suspended pending treatment and potential restoration of competency. The following analysis measures the restoration rate across all CR cases with at least one "Found Incompetent" event.

Findings

Of 1,059 CR cases with at least one "Found Incompetent" event, only **203 (19.2%)** also contain a **"Found Competent" event**. The remaining **856 cases (80.8%)** show no restoration. For those who are restored, median time to competency is **413 days** (mean: 465 days). See Appendix A10.

Metric	Value
CR cases with ≥ 1 Found Incompetent	1,059
Cases also showing Found Competent	203 (19.2%)
Cases never restored	856 (80.8%)
Median days to restoration	413
Mean days to restoration	465

Top 10 Repeat Incompetency Findings (Single Case):

Case ID	Defendant	Findings	First	Last	Span
27-CR-07-044372	ADEL AHAMED MOHAMED	22	2007-12-21	2025-09-30	17.8 yrs
27-CR-16-10773	DOUGLAS PAUL PIERCE	17	2017-06-13	2024-06-18	7.0 yrs
27-CR-17-5928	DOUGLAS PAUL PIERCE	16	2017-06-13	2024-06-18	7.0 yrs
27-CR-17-3619	DOUGLAS PAUL PIERCE	16	2017-06-13	2024-06-18	7.0 yrs
27-CR-17-7786	DOUGLAS PAUL PIERCE	16	2017-06-13	2024-06-18	7.0 yrs
27-CR-16-23561	DOUGLAS PAUL PIERCE	16	2017-06-13	2024-06-18	7.0 yrs
27-CR-16-24296	DOUGLAS PAUL PIERCE	16	2017-06-13	2024-06-18	7.0 yrs
27-CR-17-8342	ADRIAN MICHAEL WESLEY	15	2017-04-11	2024-01-09	6.7 yrs
27-CR-17-1555	ADRIAN MICHAEL WESLEY	15	2017-02-21	2024-01-09	6.9 yrs
27-CR-13-8110	JESUS JONAS GREEN	15	2013-06-14	2023-08-15	10.2 yrs

Significance

The incompetency pipeline is functionally one-way. Over 80% of defendants who enter never exit through restoration. The extreme case — ADEL AHAMED MOHAMED, 22 findings spanning 17.8 years — represents nearly two decades of cyclical incompetency determinations on a single case.

Connecting Context

Finding 10 examines whether the pipeline's procedural sequence is internally coherent — specifically, whether defendants are found incompetent before any evaluation is ordered.

Finding 10: The Procedural Inversion**Background**

The statutory competency evaluation sequence requires: (1) an order for evaluation, (2) an evaluation report, and (3) a finding of competency or incompetency. The following analysis identifies CR cases where these events appear in reversed order.

Findings

Three categories of procedural inversion were identified (see Appendix A11):

Anomaly Type	CR Cases
Found Incompetent before evaluation ordered	74
Found Incompetent before report filed	124
Report filed before evaluation ordered	42

Top 5 Worst Gaps (Found Incompetent Before Evaluation Ordered):

Case ID	Defendant	First Incomp	First Order	Gap
27-CR-17-22909	ADRIAN MICHAEL WESLEY	2017-09-13	2022-02-17	4.4 years
27-CR-18-4609	KELAND MAKEBA RAINO	2018-03-06	2021-06-24	3.3 years
27-CR-21-4052	LEROY LEWIS WILLIAMS	2021-03-16	2023-05-12	2.2 years
27-CR-11-4475	(unnamed)	2011-04-14	2013-01-30	1.8 years
27-CR-19-3539	AESHA IBRAHIM OSMAN	2019-02-26	2020-11-13	1.7 years

Significance

Seventy-four defendants were declared incompetent before any evaluation of their competency was ordered. In the most extreme case, the incompetency finding preceded the evaluation order by 4.4 years. An additional 122 cases have incompetency findings but no evaluation order anywhere in the docket record.

Finding 11: The Closed-Case Paradox

Background

A “Closed” case status indicates that the matter has been resolved. The following analysis identifies closed CR cases that nonetheless contain “Found Incompetent” docket events.

Findings

Of 883 closed CR cases, **677 (76.7%) contain at least one “Found Incompetent” event**. The case status reads “Closed” while the docket records incompetency findings. See Appendix A12.

Metric	Value
Total closed CR cases	883
Closed cases with ≥1 Found Incompetent	677 (76.7%)

Significance

The system’s case status field and its docket event data appear to be generated by different processes. Over three-quarters of closed cases carry incompetency findings in their docket histories.

Finding 12: The Commitment Pipeline

Background

Minnesota law requires either a hearing or a documented waiver before commitment. The following analysis identifies the scale of the CR commitment pipeline as reflected in docket events.

Findings

306 distinct CR cases contain commitment-related events in their docket record, including “Find of Fact-Order, Pet Commitment-Dfd Found Incompetent” (185 events), “Hold for Commit/Transport Order” (221 events), and related orders. See Appendix A13.

Commitment Event Type	Count
Hold for Commit/Transport Order	221
Find of Fact-Order, Pet Commitment-Dfd Found Incompetent	185
Order for Temporary Commitment	9
Criminal Judgment and Warrant of Commitment	5
Order for Commitment	1

Significance

The commitment pipeline processes hundreds of defendants through a series of commitment-related events documented in the docket. The procedural completeness of these records — whether each commitment was preceded by the required hearing or waiver — requires event-by-event analysis beyond the scope of this aggregate count.

Connecting Context

Findings 9–12 collectively document a pipeline that rarely restores competency (80.8% never restored), sometimes inverts its own procedural sequence (74 cases), and records incompetency findings in 76.7% of closed cases.

The pipeline processes people in industrial batches, rarely restores them, sometimes inverts its own procedural sequence, and records incompetency findings in three-quarters of its closed cases. The next act examines the infrastructure that supports this pipeline — and the systematic gaps in what it records.

ACT IV — THE INFRASTRUCTURE

Findings 13–17: The examiner table, the neuroleptic gap, the dual-listed attorneys, the destroyed field, the vanishing field.

Finding 13: The Examiner Table

Background

The MCRO database contains 2,903 fully scraped cases. Thousands of defendants have undergone Rule 20 competency evaluations requiring clinical examiners. The `parents_case_events_examiners` table has a row for every single docket event in the system —

155,357 rows total. The infrastructure to record examiner identity exists for every event. The following analysis measures how often it is populated.

Findings

Of 155,357 rows in the examiners table, **6 contain examiner data**. Population rate: **0.004%**. All 6 populated records belong to a single case: [27-CR-23-1886](#) (MATTHEW DAVID GUERTIN). See Appendix A14.

Case ID	Defendant	Event Index	Examiner
27-CR-23-1886	MATTHEW DAVID GUERTIN	121	Dr. Katheryn Cranbrook
27-CR-23-1886	MATTHEW DAVID GUERTIN	122	Dr. Katheryn Cranbrook
27-CR-23-1886	MATTHEW DAVID GUERTIN	216	Dr. Adam Milz
27-CR-23-1886	MATTHEW DAVID GUERTIN	217	Dr. Adam Milz
27-CR-23-1886	MATTHEW DAVID GUERTIN	231	Dr. Jill Rogstad
27-CR-23-1886	MATTHEW DAVID GUERTIN	232	Dr. Jill Rogstad

Significance

The system has the architectural capacity to record examiner identity for every docket event. It exercises that capacity for 0.004% of its records. Every defendant other than Guertin who has been evaluated for competency across the entire 2,903-case corpus has no named examiner anywhere in the system.

Connecting Context

Finding 14 examines another attribution gap: judicial officer identification for forced medication events.

Finding 14: The Neuroleptic Attribution Gap

Background

Neuroleptic medication orders authorize the forced administration of antipsychotic drugs. The following analysis measures judicial officer attribution rates for these events. Note: neuroleptic events are overwhelmingly in MH cases (the forced medication pipeline feeds from the CR competency system), but this finding documents a systematic attribution gap.

Findings

All 537 “Petition for Auth to Impose Treatment Neuroleptic Meds” events have **zero judicial officer attribution — 537 of 537 (100.0%)**. Of 430 “Order Authorizing Use of Neuroleptic Medications” events, 24 carry no named judge (5.6%). See Appendix A15.

Event Type	Total	No Judge	% No Judge
Petition for Neuroleptic Meds	537	537	100.0%
Order Authorizing Neuroleptic Meds	430	24	5.6%
Stayed Order for Neuroleptic Meds	8	0	0%

Sample No-Judge Neuroleptic Orders (first 5): 27-MH-PR-14-1335 (2015-01-07), 27-MH-PR-16-462 (2016-06-20), 27-MH-PR-16-540 (2016-06-20), 27-MH-PR-16-582 (2016-06-23), 27-MH-PR-16-768 (2016-08-12)

Significance

Every single petition authorizing forced medication of a defendant has no judicial officer recorded. The system's own records do not identify which judge approved each petition to force antipsychotic drugs on a person.

Finding 15: The Dual-Listed Attorneys

Background

Criminal cases have separate active attorney tables for defense and prosecution. An attorney should appear on one side or the other, not both simultaneously.

11 attorney-case pairings across 10 distinct CR cases show the same attorney listed simultaneously on both the active defense and active prosecution tables. Three of these attorneys hold `is_lead = true` for the defense side. See Appendix A16.

Case ID	Defendant	Attorney	Defense Lead
27-CR-23-8914	DAUD HUSSEIN MOHAMUD	Christine Tabora	Yes
27-CR-23-8914	DAUD HUSSEIN MOHAMUD	Christine Tabora	No
27-CR-23-3221	ANTONIA MABLEENA OVIEDO-KELLY	Melissa Fraser	Yes
27-CR-24-23285	JAMELL DEMETRIUS JONES	Rebekah Phelps	Yes
27-CR-18-20198	(unnamed)	Clair Cole	No
27-CR-19-16812	Deangelo Eugene Potter	Susan Herlofsky	No
27-CR-21-21384	LONDON NILES AUSTIN	Julius Nolen	No
27-CR-22-19888	Ami Ayesha Rashad	Stuart Shapiro	No
27-CR-22-4745	YEVGENIY URYUPIN	Julius Nolen	No

Case ID	Defendant	Attorney	Defense Lead
27-CR-25-2382	ELANDO RONELLE BANKS	Hodges Glenn	No
27-CR-25-2581	WILLIAM MCKAI LIVELY	Erica Glassberg	No

Significance

The system currently shows one person simultaneously serving as both defense attorney and prosecutor on the same case. This includes three instances where the dual-listed attorney holds the is_lead flag for the defense.

Finding 16: The Destroyed Field

Background

The MCRO system maintains four attorney tables: defense active, defense inactive, prosecution active, and prosecution inactive. The following analysis compares their schemas.

Findings

The attorney_json__is_lead column exists in the active tables but **does not exist in the inactive tables**. See Appendix A17.

Table	Has is_lead Column
parents_attorneys_defense_active	Yes
parents_attorneys_prosecution_active	Yes
parents_attorneys_defense_inactive	No
parents_attorneys_prosecution_inactive	No

Significance

When an attorney is moved from active to inactive status on any case, their lead counsel designation is architecturally irrecoverable. The inactive table schema does not contain the field. The question “Was this attorney previously lead counsel?” is unanswerable from the data.

Finding 17: The Vanishing Field

Background

The parents_hearings_previous table contains a field called hearing_json__additional_actions. The following analysis measures its population in the authenticated MCRO database.

Findings

Of 30,858 total rows, **59 contain data in the additional_actions field**. Sample content includes hearing reset dates, original hearing dates, and continuance records. This field existed with content in the April 2024 authenticated baseline; it is absent from current system output. See Appendix A18.

Metric	Value
Total rows in parents_hearings_previous	30,858
Rows with populated additional_actions	59
Field presence in current system output	Absent

Sample Content (case 27-CR-21-1980):

"Original Hearing Date: 02/01/2021 01:30 PM"

"Reset by Court to 02/01/2021 01:30 PM - Other"

"Reset by Court to 03/11/2021 03:20 PM - By agreement"

Significance

A data field that carried hearing scheduling provenance — original dates, reset reasons, continuance records — existed in the earlier authenticated baseline and has been removed from the live system. Content was removed, not added.

The system's recording infrastructure has a 0.004% population rate for examiner identity, no judicial attribution for 100% of forced medication petitions, occasionally lists the same attorney on both sides, destroys lead-counsel history when attorneys rotate, and has removed data fields that existed in the earlier baseline. The next act examines whether the documents themselves are temporally possible.

ACT V — THE IMPOSSIBLE

Findings 18–21: The Aspose clock, the orphan cross-references, the impossible bail conditions, the future in the past.

Finding 18: The Aspose Clock

Background

Aspose.Words for .NET uses deterministic YY.M versioning: version 14.2 corresponds to the February 2014 release. A document stamped by this software cannot have been created before the software itself existed. The following analysis identifies documents with creation dates predating February 1, 2014.

Findings

7 documents carry creation timestamps from August, September, and November 2013 — 68 to 171 days before the software existed. Total Aspose 14.2 corpus: **27 documents**. See Appendix A19.

Producer string: Aspose.Words for .NET 14.2.0.0; modified using iText® 7.1.16 ©2000-2021 iText Group NV (Minnesota Judicial Branch; licensed version)

Case ID	Defendant	Filing Type	Claimed Creation	Filing Date	Days Before SW
27-CR-22-4239	PRIEST JESUS DORSEY	Order-Other	2013-08-14	2024-01-09	171
27-CR-22-4239	PRIEST JESUS DORSEY	Notice of Motion	2013-08-14	2024-01-08	171
27-CR-20-20866	Travis Mcgirl Vorland	Dismissal by PA	2013-09-09	2025-09-30	145
27-CR-21-6229	MARVAL BARNES	Dismissal by PA	2013-09-09	2023-09-28	145
27-CR-20-23521	CASPER HUY VUONG	Dismissal by PA	2013-09-09	2023-06-13	145
27-CR-22-23317	Abdinour Mohamed Alasow	Dismissal by PA	2013-09-09	2023-09-13	145
27-CR-20-26577	Rasheed Richardson	Prosecutor Request	2013-11-25	2023-08-22	68

Significance

These creation dates are arithmetic impossibilities. A software version released in February 2014 cannot have produced documents in August 2013. The timestamps are not merely incorrect — they reference a time when the authoring tool did not exist.

Finding 19: The Orphan Cross-References

Background

The `parents_related_cases` table records relationships between cases. When a CR case links to an MH case, the MH case should reciprocally link back. The following analysis tests this reciprocity for MH case 27-MH-PR-24-632.

Findings

21 CR cases link inbound to 27-MH-PR-24-632. The MH case links back to only **13**. Eight CR cases have unreciprocated links. See Appendix A20.

Direction	Count
CR cases linking → 27-MH-PR-24-632	21
27-MH-PR-24-632 linking → CR cases	13
Orphan (unreciprocated) links	8

The 8 Orphan CR Cases:

[27-CR-23-3988](#), [27-CR-23-4154](#), [27-CR-23-5840](#), [27-CR-23-5869](#), [27-CR-23-7206](#), [27-CR-23-7649](#), [27-CR-23-8142](#), [27-CR-23-9464](#)

Significance

The system's own internal cross-references are inconsistent. One side of the link was written at a different time or by a different process than the other. Eight criminal cases claim a relationship that the related case does not acknowledge.

Finding 20: The Impossible Bail Conditions

Background

Bail conditions in the `parents_interim_conditions` table carry both an issuance date and an expiration date. A condition that expires before it is issued is internally impossible within its own record.

Findings

3 bail conditions have expiration dates that precede their issuance dates. See Appendix A21.

Case ID	Defendant	Issued	Expired	Gap
27-CR-21-10530	RICHARD ARNOLD LARSON, Jr.	2022-01-18	2022-01-14	-4 days
27-CR-24-19746	(unnamed)	2024-09-09	2024-09-05	-4 days
27-CR-17-13895	Amarr Simahd Jacox-Rowe	2017-08-31	2017-08-29	-2 days

Significance

These are not cross-document comparisons or temporal inference. Each condition is internally impossible within its own record — the expiration field contains a date earlier than the issuance field.

Finding 21: The Future in the Past

Background

The following analysis examines case 27-CR-22-3409, where condition text contains dates and judge names from 2025 written inside a 2022 case record.

Findings

Two amended dispositions were added to [27-CR-22-3409](#) on August 13, 2025, by Judge Amber Brennan — 16 months after the April 2024 baseline download. The judge's name and 2025 dates are embedded in the condition text itself. See Appendix A22.

#	Condition Text (verbatim)	Disp Date	Judge
27	Attend NA (Narcotics Anonymous), Per Judge Garcia 1/21/25, 01/21/2025	2025-08-13	Amber Brennan
28	Random testing, UA as directed by PO Per Judge Garcia 1/21/25, 01/21/2025	2025-08-13	Amber Brennan
29	Enter and successfully complete Drug Court, 05/09/2025	2025-08-13	Amber Brennan

Significance

These are not metadata timestamps. The future dates and judge names are written in plain English inside the condition text of what is presented as a historical court record. The dispositions were added after the April 2024 baseline — the content itself carries the proof of its own timing.

The previous four findings documented records that are internally impossible — documents created before their software existed, cross-references that disagree with themselves, bail conditions that expire before they are issued, and future dates written inside historical records. The final act examines what changed between the two authenticated collection windows — and what it reveals about the direction the system is moving.

ACT VI — THE EXPANSION

Findings 22–27: The post-freeze condition text, the within-defendant proof, the charges-vs-control table, monitoring without conviction, the nine zeros, the voting restrictions.

Finding 22: The Post-Freeze Condition Text

Background

The April 2024 baseline download represents an authenticated snapshot of the MCRO system. Condition entries containing dates from May 2024 or later embedded in their text strings were necessarily written after that snapshot.

Findings

6,888 condition entries across **367 CR cases** contain post-freeze date strings in their text. The MCRO baseline contains **6 such entries**. See Appendix A23.

Sample Condition Text (verbatim):

"17. Give a DNA sample when directed., 09/06/2024"

"18. Do not use or possess firearms, ammunition or explosives, 09/06/2024"

"12. Do not use or possess firearms, ammunition or explosives, 07/28/2025"

Significance

These are text strings, not metadata timestamps. The date is part of the written content itself. 6,888 entries in the comparison set versus 6 in the MCRO baseline.

Finding 23: The Within-Defendant Proof

Background

The strongest test of the temporal boundary between collection periods is within-defendant analysis: same defendants, same cases, different download windows.

Findings

Forty-one defendant clusters appear in both the April 2024 hearing sets and the November 2025 case set. The MCRO-tagged records for these defendants contain **6 condition entries with post-freeze dates**. The non-MCRO records for the same defendants contain **17,750 post-freeze condition entries**. The temporal boundary is absolute within each defendant's own records. See Appendix A24.

Significance

This is within-defendant temporal proof. The same people, the same cases, downloaded at different times, show dramatically different condition text profiles. The earlier download's records stop at the download boundary; the later download's records extend months beyond it.

Finding 24: The Charges-vs-Control Table

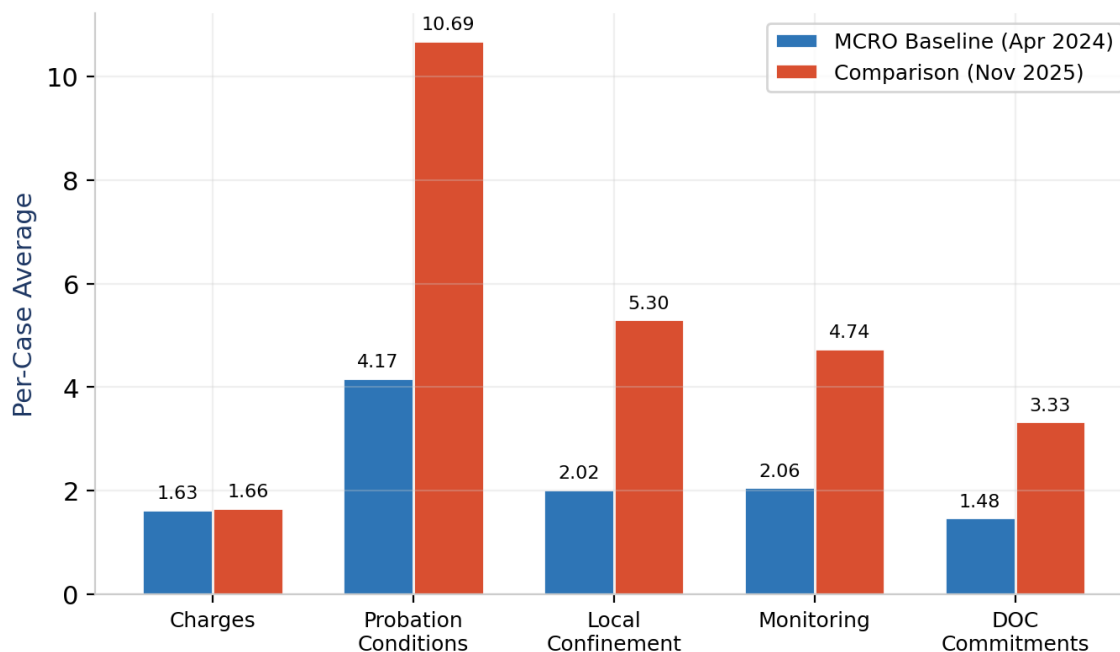
Background

The following table compares per-case averages for charges (what defendants are accused of) versus state-control categories (what the system imposes) between the MCRO baseline (163 cases) and the comparison set (2,001 cases).

Findings

Category	What It Represents	MCRO (Apr 2024)	Comparison (Nov 2025)	Ratio
Charges	What you're accused of	1.63	1.66	1.02×
Probation conditions	What you must do	4.17	10.69	2.56×
Confinement terms	Where you're locked up	2.02	5.30	2.62×
Monitoring terms	How you're tracked	2.06	4.74	2.30×
DOC commitments	State prison terms	1.48	3.33	2.25×

Charges vs. State-Control Categories: Per-Case Averages



Significance

The accusation is stable (~1.0×). Every category of state-imposed control inflates by a factor of 2.2–2.6× between collection periods. The system is not adding more crimes. It is adding more control.

Finding 25: The Monitoring Without Conviction

Background

The `monitoring_adult` table contains a category labeled “Unsupervised Monitoring without Conviction” — state tracking of people through the probation supervision infrastructure who the court system has not convicted.

Findings

48 entries of “Unsupervised Monitoring without Conviction” appear across 33 CR cases. **Zero** appear in the MCRO baseline. See Appendix A25.

Significance

The state is tracking people through the probation supervision infrastructure who the court system itself has not convicted. This category did not exist in the authenticated baseline.

Finding 26: The Nine Zeros

Background

The following analysis identifies categories of state-control conditions with zero or near-zero presence in the MCRO baseline and significant counts in the total database.

Findings

Condition Type	Total in DB	Cases Affected
DNA-related conditions	1,193	478
Drug Court enrollment	180	50
Geographic restrictions	141	80
Predatory offender registration	52	27
Electronic monitoring	43	13
Sex offender program	14	8
Firearms Transfer Order	13	7

Significance

Each category represents a specific extension of state authority over a person's body, movement, biology, or civil rights. Their near-absence from the earlier baseline and mass presence in the later set fits the pattern established in Findings 22–25. See Appendix A26.

Finding 27: The Voting Restrictions

Background

Court-ordered voting restrictions represent the most extreme form of civil rights restriction in the records.

Findings

304 voting restriction conditions appear across **104 CR cases** in the database. The MCRO baseline contains **10** such entries. See Appendix A27.

Metric	Value
Voting restriction conditions (total)	304
CR cases with voting restrictions	104
MCRO baseline voting restrictions	10

Significance

Court-ordered disenfranchisement at this scale — with a 30× ratio between the two collection periods — follows the same inflation pattern as every other state-control category documented in this act.

KEY METRICS AT A GLANCE

#	Finding	Key Metric
1	Tuesday Concentration	80.0% of findings on Tuesday
2	Single-Day Producers	47 findings in one day (Borer)
3	Signature Timestamps	40 docs signed in 14m 22s
4	Escalation Curve	47× growth (2014–2023)
5	Frozen Timestamp	17 docs, 1 timestamp, 2.9 years
6	Identical Opening	56 cases, same 3-event sequence
7	Moreno Pipeline	22 cases, 64-day closed loop
8	Pierce Synchronization	22 cases, 7.8 years, 85.7% Tuesday
9	Restoration Rate	80.8% never restored
10	Procedural Inversion	74 incomp before any order
11	Closed-Case Paradox	76.7% of closed cases have incomp
12	Commitment Pipeline	306 CR cases with commitment events
13	Examiner Table	6 of 155,357 populated (0.004%)
14	Neuroleptic Attribution	537/537 petitions = 0% JO
15	Dual-Listed Attorneys	11 pairings, 3 lead counsel
16	Destroyed Field	is_lead absent from inactive tables
17	Vanishing Field	59 populated → field removed
18	Aspose Clock	7 docs predate their software
19	Orphan Cross-References	8 unreciprocated links
20	Impossible Bail Conditions	3 expire before issuance
21	Future in the Past	2025 dates in 2022 case text
22	Post-Freeze Condition Text	6,888 entries vs 6 in baseline
23	Within-Defendant Proof	6 vs 17,750 post-freeze entries

#	Finding	Key Metric
24	Charges vs Control	Charges 1.0×, Control 2.3–2.6×
25	Monitoring Without Conviction	48 entries, 0 in baseline
26	Nine Zeros	DNA: 1,193; Drug Court: 180
27	Voting Restrictions	304 entries, 104 cases

LIMITATIONS & ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

- Batch processing may reflect standard court scheduling efficiency. Many jurisdictions designate specific days for specific case types. The Tuesday concentration alone is not inherently anomalous if Tuesdays are designated incompetency hearing days.
- Template use in document production is standard practice. Courts routinely use document templates with pre-filled fields. The frozen timestamp (Finding 5) may reflect normal template-based document generation workflows.
- The MCRO system is a public-facing access layer that may not reflect the complete internal case management system. Fields absent from MCRO output (Finding 17) may exist in the underlying Odyssey system.
- Condition count inflation between collection periods (Findings 22–27) may reflect temporal accumulation: later-collected cases have more time to accrue conditions, not a change in sentencing patterns.
- The MCRO baseline (163 cases) and comparison set (2,001 cases) differ in size by a factor of 12. Per-case averages may be influenced by selection effects in the attorney-based collection methodology.
- Procedural inversions (Finding 10) may reflect event-recording timing rather than actual procedural sequence: events may occur in the correct order but be recorded in the docket with different dates.
- The examiner table population rate (Finding 13) may reflect a system configuration where examiner data is stored in a different location within the case management system, not exposed through the MCRO interface.
- Dual-listed attorneys (Finding 15) may represent system artifacts from attorney reassignment workflows rather than actual simultaneous representation.
- The Aspose Clock findings (Finding 18) may reflect metadata inheritance from template files or format conversion pipelines that preserved original creation dates.
- This analysis is limited to Hennepin County (Fourth Judicial District) criminal cases. Comparison to statewide or national patterns would require additional data sources.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

- 1. Obtain complete Odyssey case management system data for the same case universe and compare examiner population rates against the MCRO-facing data (Finding 13).
- 2. Request the internal scheduling calendar for Fourth Judicial District competency hearings to determine whether Tuesdays are formally designated for incompetency proceedings (Finding 1).
- 3. Independently extract digital signature timestamps from the May 2, 2023 incompetency orders and verify the three-cluster pattern (Finding 3).
- 4. Compare the Aspose.Words 14.2 document corpus against the software's actual release date, available from Aspose's official release notes (Finding 18).
- 5. Request Microsoft 365 tenant records for the MSIP Site ID 8cf8312b-4c34-4b6f-9dee-c56512a7510f to identify the organizational source.
- 6. Verify the 56 identical-opening-sequence cases by independently querying the MCRO system for docket event histories (Finding 6).
- 7. Examine the Howard/Moreno 22-case pipeline for individual clinical evaluation documentation to verify whether individualized assessments occurred (Finding 7).
- 8. Request the attorney assignment audit trail for the 10 dual-listed cases to determine whether the dual listing reflects a system artifact or actual representation status (Finding 15).
- 9. Compare parents_hearings_previous data from a fresh MCRO download against the April 2024 baseline to independently verify the absence of the additional_actions field (Finding 17).
- 10. Request the condition-text generation workflow documentation to determine how embedded dates are produced in sentencing records (Findings 21–22).
- 11. Conduct a statewide comparison of incompetency finding rates, restoration rates, and batch processing patterns to determine whether the Fourth District patterns are anomalous relative to other Minnesota judicial districts (Findings 1, 4, 9).
- 12. Engage a credentialed digital forensics examiner (CFCE, EnCE, or equivalent) to independently verify the key PDF metadata and signature findings before use in formal legal proceedings.

APPENDIX | REPRODUCIBLE SQL QUERIES

A1 — Day-of-Week Distribution (Finding 1)

```
SELECT TRIM(TO_CHAR(pce.event_json__date, 'Day')) AS day_name, COUNT(*) AS cnt FROM
parents_case_events pce JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE
pce.event_name ~* 'found.?incomp' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' GROUP BY 1 ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

A2 — Dates with 20+ Findings (Finding 1)

```
SELECT pce.event_json__date, TRIM(TO_CHAR(pce.event_json__date, 'Day')), COUNT(*) AS
cnt FROM parents_case_events pce JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE
pce.event_name ~* 'found.?incomp' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' GROUP BY 1 HAVING COUNT(*)
>= 20 ORDER BY 3 DESC;
```

A3 — Top Single-Day Producers (Finding 2)

```
SELECT pce.event_json__date, jo.judicial_officer_json__judicial_officer_norm, COUNT(*)
AS cnt FROM parents_case_events pce JOIN parents_case_events_judicial_officers jo ON
pce.case_uid = jo.case_uid AND pce.event_index = jo.event_index JOIN case_registry cr ON
pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE pce.event_name ~* 'found.?incomp' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-
CR-%' GROUP BY 1, 2 ORDER BY 3 DESC LIMIT 10;
```

A4 — Mercurio Signature Timestamps (Finding 3)

```
SELECT s.sign_time_cst_cdt, COUNT(*) AS doc_count, array_agg(DISTINCT cr.case_id ORDER
BY cr.case_id) AS case_ids FROM children_signatures_full_report s JOIN children c ON
s.evidence_uid = c.evidence_uid JOIN case_registry cr ON c.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE
s.filing_date = '2023-05-02' AND s.signer_name ~* 'Mercurio' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-
%' GROUP BY 1 ORDER BY 1;
```

A5 — Year-over-Year Escalation (Finding 4)

```
WITH daily AS ( SELECT pce.event_json__date AS dt, COUNT(*) AS cnt FROM
parents_case_events pce JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE
pce.event_name ~* 'found.?incomp' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' GROUP BY 1 ) SELECT
EXTRACT(YEAR FROM dt)::int AS yr, SUM(cnt), SUM(cnt) FILTER (WHERE cnt >= 10),
MAX(cnt), COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE cnt >= 10) FROM daily GROUP BY 1 ORDER BY 1;
```

A6 — Frozen Timestamp (Finding 5)

```
SELECT cr.case_id, cr.defendant_name, c.filing_date, c.metadata_xmp_create_date,
c.metadata_xmp_producer FROM children c JOIN case_registry cr ON c.case_uid = cr.case_uid
WHERE c.filing_type ~* 'notice.*intent.*prosecute' AND c.metadata_xmp_create_date = '2019-
02-26 15:05:00+00' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' ORDER BY c.filing_date;
```

A7 — Identical Opening Sequence (Finding 6)

```
WITH first_three AS ( SELECT case_uid, array_agg(event_name ORDER BY event_index ASC)
AS first_events FROM ( SELECT case_uid, event_name, event_index, ROW_NUMBER()
OVER (PARTITION BY case_uid ORDER BY event_index ASC) AS rn FROM parents_case_events )
sub WHERE rn <= 3 GROUP BY case_uid HAVING COUNT(*) = 3 ) SELECT cr.case_id,
cr.defendant_name FROM first_three ft JOIN case_registry cr ON ft.case_uid = cr.case_uid
WHERE cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' AND ft.first_events[1] ~* 'finding.*incomp' AND
ft.first_events[2] ~* 'release.*order' AND ft.first_events[3] ~* 'found.*incomp';
```

A8 — Moreno Pipeline (Finding 7)

```
SELECT DISTINCT cr.case_id, cr.defendant_name FROM parents_case_events pce JOIN
parents_case_events_judicial_officers jo ON pce.case_uid = jo.case_uid AND pce.event_index
= jo.event_index JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE
jo.judicial_officer_json__judicial_officer_norm ~* 'Moreno' AND pce.event_json__date =
'2024-04-30' AND pce.event_name ~* 'rule.?20|eval.*compet|order.*eval' AND cr.case_id
LIKE '27-CR-%' ORDER BY cr.case_id;
```

A9 — Pierce Synchronization (Finding 8)

```
SELECT pce.event_json__date, TRIM(TO_CHAR(pce.event_json__date, 'Day')),
COUNT(DISTINCT cr.case_id) FROM parents_case_events pce JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid
= cr.case_uid WHERE cr.defendant_name ~* 'DOUGLAS.*PIERCE' AND pce.event_name ~* 'found.?
incomp' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' GROUP BY 1 HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT cr.case_id) >= 2
ORDER BY 1;
```

A10 — Restoration Rate (Finding 9)

```
WITH incomp AS ( SELECT DISTINCT pce.case_uid FROM parents_case_events pce JOIN
case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE pce.event_name ~* 'found.?incomp'
AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' ), comp AS ( SELECT DISTINCT pce.case_uid FROM
parents_case_events pce JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE
pce.event_name = 'Found Competent' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' AND pce.case_uid IN
(SELECT case_uid FROM incomp) ) SELECT (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM incomp) AS total, (SELECT
COUNT(*) FROM comp) AS restored;
```

A11 — Procedural Inversions (Finding 10)

```
WITH per_case AS ( SELECT pce.case_uid, MIN(pce.event_json__date) FILTER (WHERE
pce.event_name ~* 'order.*eval|eval.*compet|rule.?20\01|rule.?20\02') AS first_order,
MIN(pce.event_json__date) FILTER (WHERE pce.event_name ~* 'rule.?20.*report|
evaluation.*report|competency.*report') AS first_report, MIN(pce.event_json__date) FILTER
(WHERE pce.event_name ~* 'found.?incomp') AS first_incomp FROM parents_case_events
pce JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%'
GROUP BY pce.case_uid ) SELECT COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE first_incomp < first_order) AS
incomp_before_order, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE first_incomp < first_report) AS
incomp_before_report, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE first_report < first_order) AS
report_before_order FROM per_case WHERE first_incomp IS NOT NULL;
```

A12 — Closed-Case Paradox (Finding 11)

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT p.case_uid) FROM parents p JOIN parents_case_events pce ON p.case_uid =
pce.case_uid JOIN case_registry cr ON p.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE p.case_status = 'Closed'
AND pce.event_name ~* 'found.?incomp' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%';
```

A13 — Commitment Events (Finding 12)

```
SELECT event_name, COUNT(*) FROM parents_case_events pce JOIN case_registry cr ON
pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE pce.event_name ~* 'commit' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%'
GROUP BY 1 ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

A14 — Examiner Table (Finding 13)

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE examiner_json IS NOT NULL AND
examiner_json::text != '{}') AS populated FROM
parents_case_events_examiners;
```

A15 — Neuroleptic Attribution (Finding 14)

```
SELECT pce.event_name, COUNT(*) AS total, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE
jo.judicial_officer_json__judicial_officer_norm IS NULL) AS no_judge FROM parents_case_events
pce LEFT JOIN parents_case_events_judicial_officers jo ON pce.case_uid = jo.case_uid AND
pce.event_index = jo.event_index WHERE pce.event_name ~* 'neuroleptic|authoriz.*med' GROUP BY
1 ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

A16 — Dual-Listed Attorneys (Finding 15)

```
SELECT cr.case_id, cr.defendant_name, d.attorney_json__attorney_norm,
d.attorney_json__is_lead FROM parents_attorneys_defense_active d JOIN
parents_attorneys_prosecution_active p ON d.case_uid = p.case_uid AND
d.attorney_json__attorney_norm = p.attorney_json__attorney_norm JOIN case_registry cr ON
d.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%';
```

A17 — Schema Comparison (Finding 16)

```
SELECT table_name, column_name FROM information_schema.columns WHERE column_name ~* 'lead'
AND table_name ~* 'attorney' ORDER BY table_name;
```

A18 — Vanishing Field (Finding 17)

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE hearing_json__additional_actions IS NOT
NULL AND hearing_json__additional_actions != '' AND
hearing_json__additional_actions != 'null') AS populated FROM parents_hearings_previous;
```

A19 — Aspose Clock (Finding 18)

```
SELECT cr.case_id, cr.defendant_name, c.filing_type, c.metadata__xmp_create_date,
c.filing_date FROM children c JOIN case_registry cr ON c.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE
c.metadata__xmp_producer ~* 'aspose.*14\2' AND c.metadata__xmp_create_date < '2014-02-01'
ORDER BY c.metadata__xmp_create_date;
```

A20 — Orphan Cross-References (Finding 19)

```
WITH cr_to_mh AS ( SELECT DISTINCT cr.case_id FROM parents_related_cases prc JOIN
case_registry cr ON prc.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE prc.related_case_json ~* '27-MH-PR-24-
632' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%' ), mh_links AS ( SELECT TRIM(BOTH '' FROM
prc.related_case_json) AS lc FROM parents_related_cases prc JOIN case_registry cr ON
prc.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE cr.case_id = '27-MH-PR-24-632' ) SELECT case_id FROM
cr_to_mh WHERE case_id NOT IN (SELECT lc FROM mh_links);
```

A21 — Impossible Bail Conditions (Finding 20)

```
SELECT cr.case_id, cr.defendant_name, ic.condition_json__date,
ic.condition_json__expiration_date, (ic.condition_json__expiration_date -
ic.condition_json__date) AS gap FROM parents_interim_conditions ic JOIN case_registry cr ON
ic.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE ic.condition_json__expiration_date < ic.condition_json__date
AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%';
```

A22 — Future in the Past (Finding 21)

```
SELECT LEFT(ca.item_json, 200), pd.disposition_json__date,
pd.disposition_json__judicial_officer_norm FROM parents_dispositions_charges_condition_adult
ca JOIN parents_dispositions pd ON ca.case_uid = pd.case_uid AND ca.disposition_index =
pd.disposition_index JOIN case_registry cr ON ca.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE cr.case_id =
'27-CR-22-3409' AND ca.item_json ~* '202[5]';
```

A23 — Post-Freeze Condition Text (Finding 22)

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total, COUNT(DISTINCT ca.case_uid) AS cases FROM
parents_dispositions_charges_condition_adult ca JOIN case_registry cr ON ca.case_uid =
cr.case_uid WHERE ca.item_json ~* '(0[5-9]|1[0-2])/\d{2}/2024|(\d{2}/\d{2}/2025)' AND
cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%';
```

A24 — Within-Defendant Proof (Finding 23)

```
-- MCRO baseline post-freeze count: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM
parents_dispositions_charges_condition_adult ca JOIN parents_case_set ps ON ca.case_uid =
ps.case_uid WHERE TRIM(BOTH '' FROM ps.case_set_json) = 'MCRO' AND ca.item_json ~* '(0[5-
9]|1[0-2])/\d{2}/2024|(\d{2}/\d{2}/2025)';
```

A25 — Monitoring Without Conviction (Finding 25)

```
SELECT COUNT(*), COUNT(DISTINCT ma.case_uid) FROM
parents_dispositions_charges_monitoring_adult ma JOIN case_registry cr ON ma.case_uid =
cr.case_uid WHERE ma.item_json ~* 'unsupervised.*monitor.*without.*convic' AND cr.case_id
LIKE '27-CR-%';
```

A26 — Nine Zeros (Finding 26)

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE ca.item_json ~* 'DNA') AS dna, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE
ca.item_json ~* 'drug.?court') AS drug_court, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE ca.item_json ~*
'predatory.*offend') AS predatory, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE ca.item_json ~*
'electronic.*monitor') AS elec_mon, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE ca.item_json ~*
'sex.*offend.*program|SOTP') AS sex_prog, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE ca.item_json ~*
'firearm.*transfer') AS firearms FROM parents_dispositions_charges_condition_adult ca JOIN
case_registry cr ON ca.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%';
```

A27 — Voting Restrictions (Finding 27)

```
SELECT COUNT(*), COUNT(DISTINCT ca.case_uid) FROM
parents_dispositions_charges_condition_adult ca JOIN case_registry cr ON ca.case_uid =
cr.case_uid WHERE ca.item_json ~* 'vot(e|ing)' AND cr.case_id LIKE '27-CR-%';
```