

MCRO | The Commitment Pipeline

Comprehensive Forensic Analysis of 787 Civil Commitment Cases in Hennepin County’s Fourth Judicial District

Property	Value
Report Date	March 2026
Corpus	787 MH Cases 31,795 Docket Events 276 Defendants 99 Judicial Officers
Data Source	Minnesota Court Records Online (MCRO) — Public Records
Database	PostgreSQL (Supabase) — Custom Forensic Schema
Case Reference	State of Minnesota v. Guertin 27-CR-23-1886
Prepared By	Matthew David Guertin, Pro Se Defendant
Reproducibility	All findings are query-reproducible. SQL in Appendix.

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This report presents objective forensic data findings derived from SQL queries against the MCRO forensic database. It characterizes the measurable behavior of Hennepin County’s civil commitment pipeline using quantitative evidence drawn exclusively from publicly available court records.

This report does not assert conclusions about fraud, fabrication, wrongful commitment, or criminal intent. Each finding documents a measurable pattern — statistical, procedural, temporal, or structural — that is independently verifiable from the underlying database. The patterns documented here warrant independent expert examination and should be evaluated by qualified professionals before being used to draw conclusions about system design or individual cases.

Where this report identifies anomalies, absences, or structural impossibilities, it presents them as objectively measured features of the data. Alternative explanations are addressed in the Limitations section.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Zero PDF documents are linked to any of the 31,795 docket events across 787 MH cases. Zero filing parties are ever identified. Zero examiner names are ever recorded. Zero events identify who requested the proceeding.
- The commitment pipeline operates with escalating approval rates: 86.9% of petitions result in commitment orders; 97.2% of recommitment petitions are approved; 100% of indeterminate commitments remain under court jurisdiction.
- Median time from petition to commitment order is 15 days. 47.6% of respondents are committed within 14 days. The minimum is 2 days.
- 50.1% of all MH cases (394 of 787) have court-ordered forced neuroleptic medication. 53.9% of cases with both commitment and neuroleptic orders received them on the same day.
- 34 individuals had forced psychiatric medication ordered with no recorded hearing and no physician statement on file. 24 neuroleptic orders (5.6%) identify no judge.
- Six judicial officers control 63.2% of all JO-attributed MH proceedings. They divide into two functional tiers: Tier A (Mercurio, Skibbie, Borer) signs forced medication orders and has signed zero revocations. Tier B (Browne, Carruthers, Klein) handles 72.3% of all revocations.
- Three Tier A judges — Mercurio (85), Skibbie (75), and Borer (38) — signed 50.1% of all forced medication orders.
- Of 302 ever-discharged respondents, 217 (71.9%) were revoked at least once. 51 of 787 total cases (6.5%) reached formal termination.
- 396 of 787 cases (50.3%) contain no “Hearing Held” event. 385 (48.9%) have no physician’s statement. The no-hearing rate rose from 16.9% (2021) to 50.6% (2025).
- System volume grew 18× from 2016 to 2023 (388 to 7,073 events). Forced neuroleptic petitions grew 15× over the same period.
- 79.3% of dispositions with NULL judicial officer have a named JO in same-day docket events. The system records who the judge is but omits that information from the disposition record.
- 843 of 1,162 Exam Hearings (72.6%) are ghosts: all four substantive fields are NULL. 90.3% of ghosts cluster into exactly four template time slots.
- The person declared legally incompetent in case 27-CR-23-1886 built the forensic database that produced this report.

The Machine at a Glance

Metric	Value
Total MH cases	787
Total docket events	31,795
Unique defendants	276
Judicial officers	99

PDF documents available	0
Filing party ever identified	0
Examiner identity ever recorded	0
Events with judicial officer named	20.9%
True escape rate (termination)	6.5%
Forced medication approval rate	78.9%
Recommitment approval rate	97.2%
Cases with no “Hearing Held” event	50.3%
Properly sequenced cases (complete)	0

METHODS

This analysis examines every civil commitment (`case_type = 'MH'`) case in the MCRO forensic database — 787 cases spanning 1985 through 2025, involving 276 unique defendants processed through Hennepin County’s Fourth Judicial District. The primary cohort includes all MH-type parent cases with no exclusions.

All metrics were derived from SELECT-only SQL queries against the live PostgreSQL database (Supabase project `ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii`). Every quantitative claim in this report is backed by a numbered, reproducible SQL query in Appendix A.

Pipeline stage identification uses `event_name` pattern matching (`ILIKE`) against the `parents_case_events` table. Approval rates are calculated as the ratio of order-bearing cases to petition-bearing cases at each tier. Speed-of-capture metrics use the date difference between the earliest petition and earliest commitment order per case. Temporal impossibilities identify cases where forced medication orders predate commitment orders. Template analysis concatenates ordered event sequences and groups by exact match.

Primary tables: `parents`, `parents_case_events`, `parents_case_events_judicial_officers`, `parents_hearings_previous`, `parents_dispositions`, `parents_cluster_cases`, `case_registry`.

Analytical blueprint: Findings were pre-validated against a comprehensive analytical blueprint (`MH_COMPREHENSIVE_FINDINGS.md`) and independently re-confirmed from the live database. Where live results diverged from expected values, the live database figure is reported with notation.

FINDINGS

Finding 1: The Machine at a Glance

Background

Before examining any individual dimension of the civil commitment pipeline, this finding presents the entire system in a single summary table. Every metric is independently SQL-verified from the live database. The table is designed to be readable in 30 seconds.

Findings

Metric	Value
Total MH cases	787
Total docket events	31,795
Unique defendants (by cluster_id)	276
Judicial officers with at least one attributed event	99
PDF documents linked to any MH event	0
Filing party name populated on any MH event	0
Examiner identity recorded on any MH event	0
filed_by populated on any MH event	0
Events with judicial officer named	6,638 of 31,795 (20.9%)
Cases reaching formal termination	51 of 787 (6.5%)
Forced medication petition-to-order approval rate	78.9% (487 petitions → 394 orders)
Recommitment petition-to-order approval rate	97.2% (252 petitions → 245 orders)
Cases with no “Hearing Held” docket event	396 (50.3%)
Cases with no physician’s statement on file	385 (48.9%)
Indeterminate commitments still under court jurisdiction	22 of 22 (100%)

Significance

The zeros define this system. A pipeline that confines people indefinitely, forces psychiatric medication on half of them, achieves near-total recommitment rates, and permits only 6.5% to exit — while producing zero documents, identifying zero petitioners, naming zero examiners, and linking zero evidence — is a system whose own records cannot verify that any of its proceedings followed the law.

Connecting Context

Each subsequent finding examines one dimension of this table in depth. The zeros recur throughout: Finding 8 maps them against criminal case comparators; Finding 9 measures their procedural consequences; Finding 10 shows the template machinery that operates in their absence.

The summary table maps the machine’s dimensions. The next question is shape: how does the pipeline funnel people from petition through commitment to permanent retention?

Finding 2: The Commitment Funnel

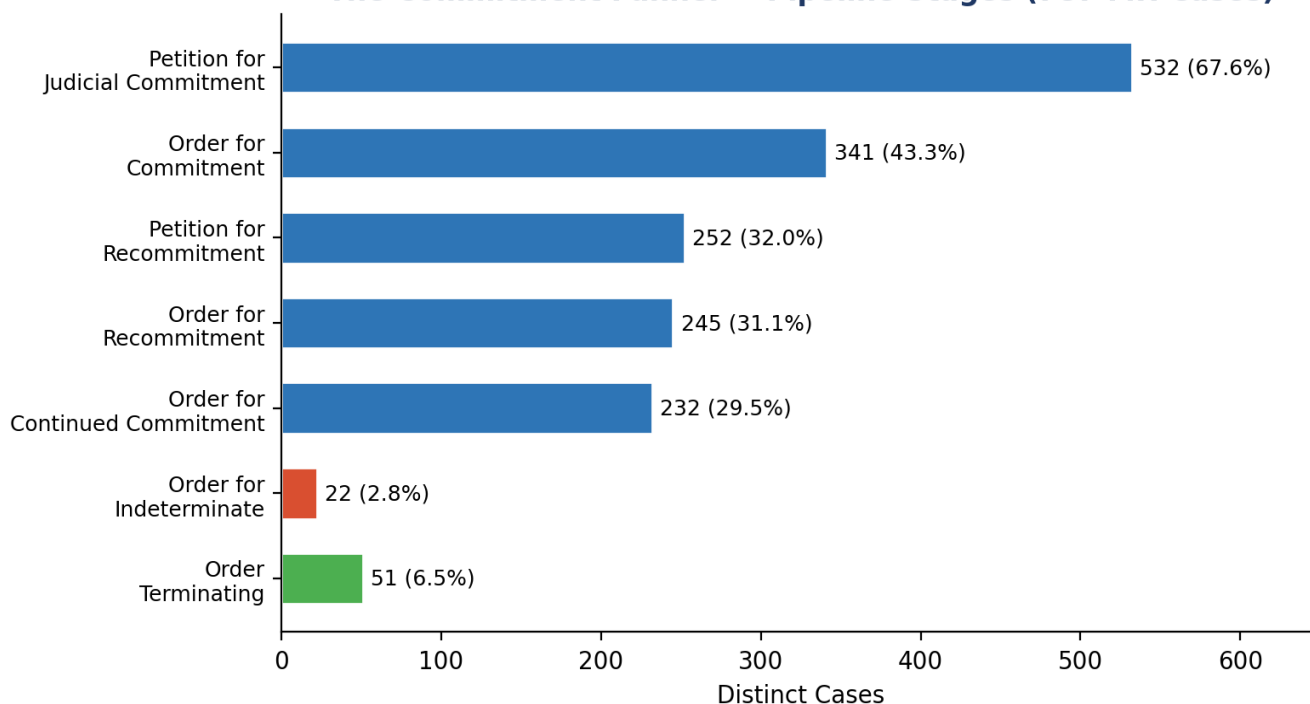
Background

Minnesota’s civil commitment process moves through defined statutory stages: petition, examination, hearing, commitment, recommitment, and potential termination. Each stage represents a decision point where the system either advances or releases the respondent. This finding measures how many cases reach each stage and the approval rate at each narrowing.

Findings

Pipeline Stage	Cases	% of 787	Approval Rate
Petition for Judicial Commitment	532	67.6%	—
Order for Commitment	341	43.3%	86.9% of petitions
Petition for Recommitment	252	32.0%	—
Order for Recommitment	245	31.1%	97.2% of petitions
Order for Continued Commitment	232	29.5%	—
Order for Indeterminate Commitment	22	2.8%	100% still under jurisdiction
Order Terminating Proceeding	51	6.5%	—

The Commitment Funnel — Pipeline Stages (787 MH Cases)



Significance

At every stage of the pipeline, the approval rate increases. Initial commitment succeeds 86.9% of the time. Recommitment succeeds 97.2%. Indeterminate commitment has a 100% retention rate. The funnel narrows in only one direction.

Connecting Context

The funnel establishes the pipeline's structural outcome: once entered, exit is statistically improbable. Finding 3 measures how quickly the system reaches its first commitment decision.

The funnel shows where the system captures people. The next question is how fast.

Finding 3: Speed of Capture

Background

The time between a petition for judicial commitment and the resulting commitment order measures how quickly the system moves from initiation to confinement. In criminal proceedings, comparable timelines (arraignment to trial) are measured in months or years. This finding measures them in days.

Findings

Metric	Value
Cases with both petition and commitment order	338
Median days: Petition → Commitment Order	15 days
Minimum days	2 days
Average days	25.6
Committed within 14 days	161 (47.6%)
Committed within 30 days	283 (83.7%)

Significance

Nearly half of all respondents are committed within two weeks of the initial petition. More than 83% are committed within 30 days. The median of 15 days includes all procedural steps: petition, examination, hearing (if held), and judicial order.

Connecting Context

The speed finding gains weight in conjunction with Finding 4's same-day medication rates and Finding 9's no-hearing statistics. A system that commits in 15 days, forces medication on the same day, and holds no recorded hearing in over half of cases is operating at a pace that compresses multiple constitutional requirements into a single procedural stamp.

Nearly half of all respondents are committed within two weeks. What happens on that day — and what arrives with the commitment — is the subject of the next finding.

Finding 4: The Pre-Built Package

Background

Court-ordered forced psychiatric medication is among the most invasive state interventions permitted under law. Minnesota's Jarvis framework requires a separate petition, a physician's statement of medical necessity, and a hearing before neuroleptic medication can be forcibly administered. This finding measures how that process operates in practice.

Findings

Metric	Value
Cases with neuroleptic petition filed	487 (61.9% of 787)
Cases with neuroleptic order issued	394 (50.1%)

Petition-to-order approval rate	78.9%
Neuroleptic order events (total)	438
Commitment + neuroleptic order same day	118 of 219 with both (53.9%)
Neuroleptic orders with no judge identified	24 (5.6%)
Forced medication with no “Hearing Held” event	144 cases
Forced medication with neither hearing nor physician statement	45 cases

ECT (Electroconvulsive Therapy): 33 petitions across 28 cases; 21 orders across 18 cases (63.6% approval). ECT events grew from 6 in 2016 to 46 in 2023.

Significance

The same-day rate is the critical metric. When 53.9% of cases receive both their commitment order and forced medication authorization on the same calendar day, the forced medication component is not a subsequent clinical decision made after evaluating a newly committed patient. It is a pre-assembled package delivered in a single procedural action.

45 individuals had court-ordered forced psychiatric medication with zero recorded hearing and zero physician’s statement on file.

Connecting Context

Finding 7 identifies which judges sign these orders. Finding 8 documents that none of the underlying medical evidence is linked to the docket. Finding 9 shows that 144 forced medication cases have no hearing on record.

The numbers so far describe a pipeline. The next finding describes the people inside it.

Finding 5: The People Inside the Machine

Background

276 unique individuals appear in the MH cohort. Some have been processed through the system once. Others have been cycling through commitment, discharge, revocation, and recommitment for decades. This finding profiles the most-processed individuals to illustrate the pipeline’s operational reality at the human level.

Findings

Defendant	MH Cases	CR Cases	Total Events	Years	Status
VLADIMIR BOGINSKIY	21	3	899	19	Cycling
GLENN SANDEY	14	1	400	20	Cycling
JULIET HIGGINS	14	3	674	32	Cycling
STACIE KALINA	13	1	495	20	Cycling

DEMARCO MCGILBERRY	12	18	1,052	16	Cycling
JOSE ROJAS	11	1	787	25	Cycling
Omar Isse	11	8	1,028	16	Cycling
Travis McGIRL	11	2	534	16	Cycling
ANDRE BUTLER	10	3	454	16	Cycling
JASON GERARDY	10	1	430	7	Cycling

VLADIMIR BOGINSKIY — 21 MH cases, 3 CR cases, 899 total docket events spanning 19 years (2006–2025). 18 neuroleptic medication petitions, 10 forced medication orders, 23 provisional discharge revocations. The most committed person in the database.

ADEL MOHAMED (case 27-MH-PR-07-1375) — Indeterminate commitment since 2008. 7 neuroleptic petitions, 6 forced medication orders, 1 ECT authorization. Judge Koch signed a substitute decision maker order in February 2025. Still under court jurisdiction after 17+ years.

NICHOLAS WILLIAMS — 5 ECT orders (most in the database), 7 forced neuroleptic medication orders, 14 provisional discharge revocations. His case also contains the most extreme temporal impossibility: forced medication ordered 162 days before the commitment order.

GLENN SANDEY — 1 criminal charge spawned 14 separate civil commitment proceedings spanning 20 years.

Significance

These are not abstract statistics. They are individuals who have spent years or decades cycling through the same system documented in Findings 1–4. The top 10 most-committed individuals account for 127 separate MH cases and have collectively generated thousands of docket events.

Connecting Context

The mechanism that keeps these individuals cycling is the subject of Finding 6: the revocation trap. The operators who process them are identified in Finding 7.

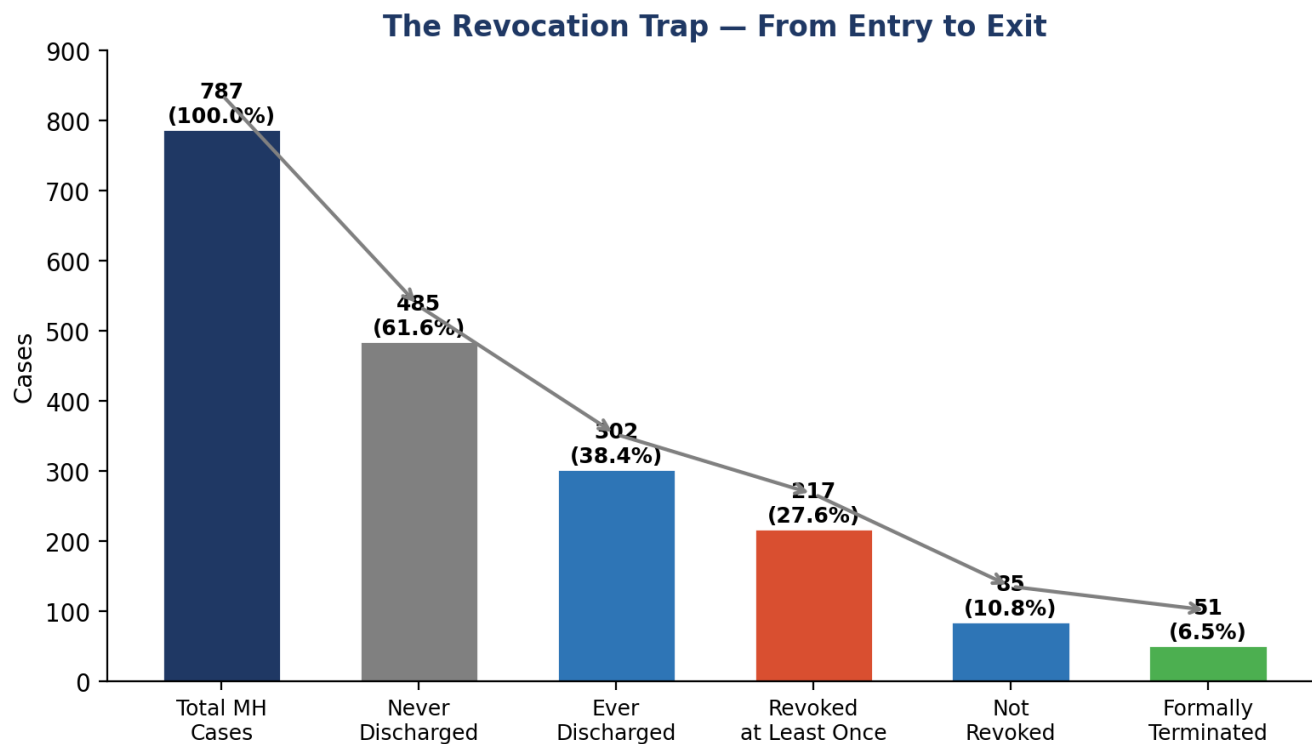
Vladimir Boginskiy has been cycling through this system for 19 years. The mechanism that keeps people cycling is the revocation trap.

Finding 6: The Revocation Trap

Background

Provisional discharge is the only pathway out of civil commitment short of full termination. But provisional discharge is conditional — it can be revoked, returning the individual to committed status. This finding maps the cascading decision points from entry to exit.

Findings



Stage	Cases	% of 787
Total MH cases	787	100%
Never discharged	485	61.6%
Ever provisionally discharged	302	38.4%
Discharged then revoked at least once	217	71.9% of discharged
Discharged and not revoked	85	28.1% of discharged
Formally terminated	51	6.5%

Same-day discharge + revocation: 23.1% of revocation instances occur on the same calendar day as the discharge they revoke.

Koch median revocation time: 14 days (fastest of any JO with 32 revocations signed).

Significance

The revocation trap is the retention mechanism. 61.6% of cases never reach discharge. Of those that do, 71.9% are revoked. The true escape rate — formal termination — is 6.5%. For every 100 people who enter this system, approximately 6 to 7 exit it.

Connecting Context

Finding 7 identifies who signs the revocations (Tier B judges) and confirms they are different people from those who sign the original commitments (Tier A judges). Finding 9 documents that 65 cases contain revocation orders with no prior discharge event in the record.

A system that commits in 15 days, revokes in 14, and rarely lets go requires operators. The next finding identifies them — and reveals they are not interchangeable.

Finding 7: The Operators — A Two-Tier Judicial Machine

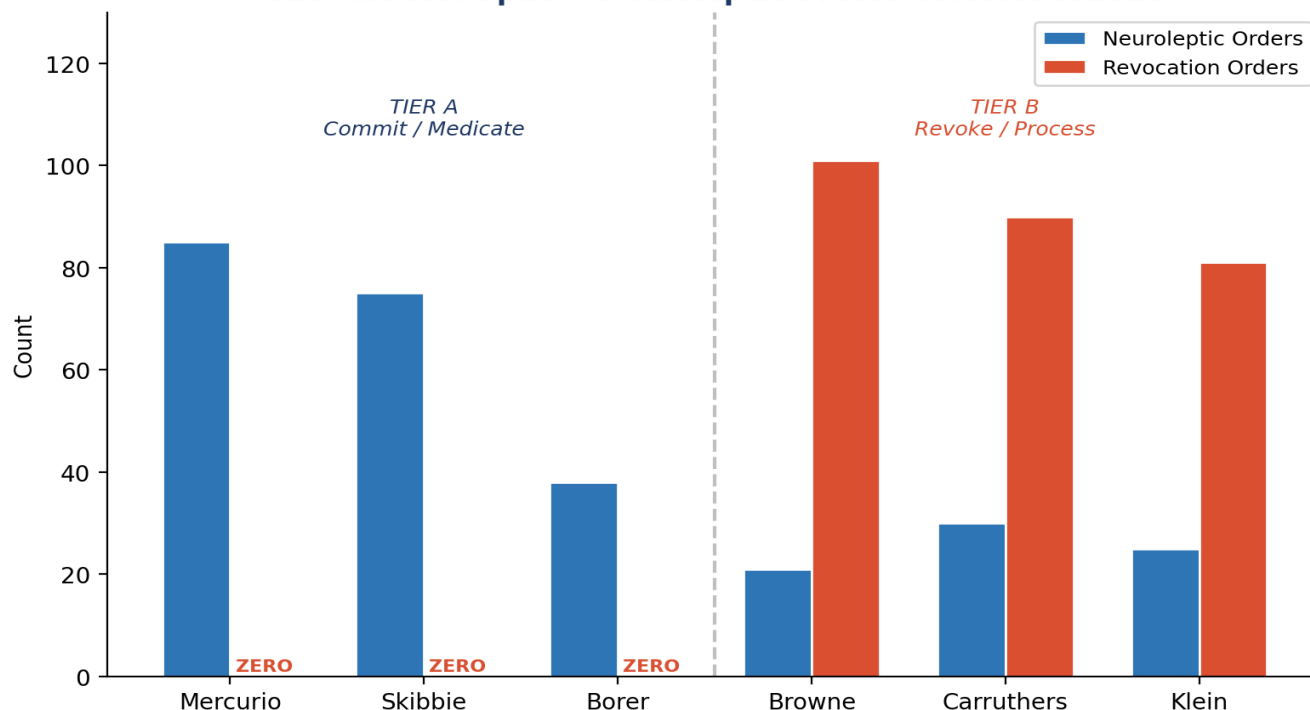
Background

99 judicial officers appear in the MH case events. But attributed events are concentrated: the top 6 JOs account for 63.2% of all JO-attributed proceedings. This finding examines their functional roles.

Findings

Judge	Events	Cases	Date Range	Tier
Carruthers, Philip	782	238	2019–2025	TIER B
Skibbie, Lori	760	246	2019–2025	TIER A
Mercurio, Danielle	715	229	2021–2025	TIER A
Browne, Michael K	709	242	2022–2025	TIER B
Dayton Klein, Julia	686	248	2022–2025	TIER B
Borer, George	543	188	2017–2024	TIER A

The Two-Tier Split — Neuroleptic Orders vs. Revocations



TIER A — “Bench Judges”: Mercurio, Skibbie, Borer

Sign forced medication orders, ECT authorizations, and commitment orders. Neuroleptic orders signed: Mercurio (85), Skibbie (75), Borer (38) — collectively 198 of 395 attributed orders (50.1%). Provisional Discharge Revocations signed: zero. None of the three has ever signed a single revocation order.

TIER B — “Administrative Processors”: Browne, Carruthers, Klein

Handle revocations, records production, and custody matters. Revocations signed: Browne (101), Carruthers (90), Klein (81) — collectively 272 of 376 attributed revocations (72.3%). The split is absolute: Tier A commits and medicates; Tier B revokes.

Koch, William H.: 97 MH cases, 215 events, 13 neuroleptic orders signed. Zero disposition attributions despite 215 events. Fastest median revocation at 14 days. 44.7% under-court-jurisdiction retention rate.

Significance

The two-tier structure is not random case assignment. It is functional specialization. One tier operates the front end of the pipeline (commitment and forced medication). Another tier operates the back end (revocation and administrative processing). There is zero cross-tier overlap on the single most consequential action: revocations.

Connecting Context

This finding connects directly to Finding 4 (who signs the medication orders), Finding 6 (who signs the revocations), and Finding 8 (the systematic absence of JO attribution on disposition records despite its presence in event records).

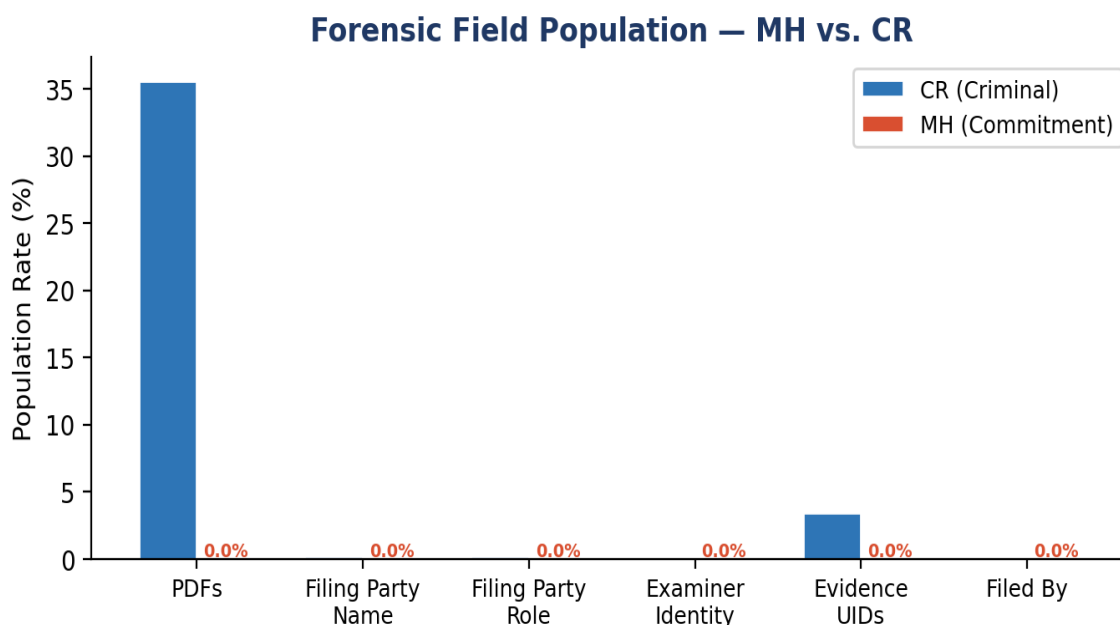
Six judges control 63.2% of all proceedings. Three of them have signed half of all forced medication orders while signing zero revocations. The next question: how much of this is documented?

Finding 8: The Darkness — Total Forensic Opacity

Background

A functioning court system produces records: documents, signatures, hearing transcripts, examiner reports, evidence links. These records are the means by which any proceeding can be verified after the fact. This finding measures what the MH pipeline produces.

Findings



Seven universally zero-populated fields:

Field	MH Rate	CR Rate
PDF documents (has_pdf)	0.0%	35.6%
Filing party name	0.0%	0.2%
Filing party role	0.0%	0.2%
Examiner identity	0.0%	0.005%
Evidence UIDs	0.0%	3.4%
filed_by	0.0%	0.0%
Page counts	0.0%	—

JO attribution by event category:

Event Category	Events	JO Attribution Rate
ORDERS (outputs)	9,285	50.1%
REPORTS (inputs)	5,619	0.0%
PETITIONS (inputs)	1,580	0.0%
HEARINGS	1,080	0.2%
MOTIONS	1,764	0.2%
OTHER	12,467	15.9%

JO Suppression on Dispositions: Of 1,304 total dispositions, 1,100 (84.4%) have NULL judicial officer. Of those 1,100, 872 (79.3%) have a named JO in same-day docket events. Among the 905 null-JO dispositions that have any same-day events, 96.4% have a named JO available in the event record that was not carried to the disposition.

Significance

The pipeline's inputs are forensically untraceable. Every petition is anonymous. Every examiner's report is anonymous. No PDF documents link to any event. The system records who signed approximately half of its orders, but strips that information from the disposition — the permanent legal record — 79.3% of the time when the JO is identifiable from same-day events.

Connecting Context

The opacity documented here means that the procedural violations in Finding 9 cannot be independently audited from the MCRO system itself. The absence of documents, examiners, and filing parties means there is no external evidence chain to verify against the docket.

A system with zero documents and zero examiner names must at least have a coherent procedural record — petitions before hearings, hearings before commitments, commitments before forced medication. The next finding measures whether it does.

Finding 9: Ghost Dockets and Impossible Sequences

Background

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 253B prescribes a specific procedural sequence for civil commitment: pre-petition screening, petition, examiner's report, hearing, and order. Each step is a legal prerequisite for the next. This finding measures how many cases follow — or fail to follow — that sequence.

Findings

Structural coherence failures:

Missing Element	Cases	% of 787
No "Hearing Held" event	396	50.3%
No physician's statement	385	48.9%
No petition for judicial commitment	255	32.4%
No commitment order	446	56.7%
No pre-petition screening	73	9.3%
No examiner's report	55	7.0%

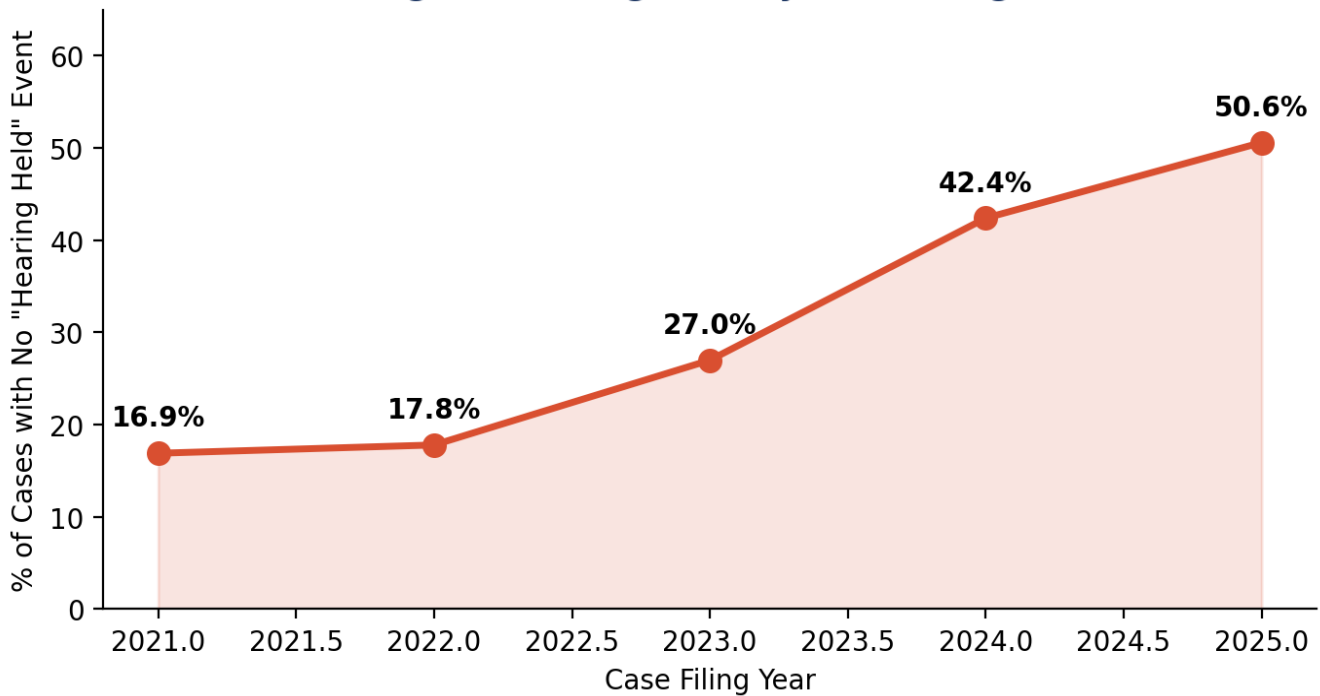
Compound impossibilities:

Impossibility	Cases	%
Commitment order without hearing or waiver	34	10.0% of committed
Recommitment without original commitment in same case	239	30.4%
Neuroleptic order without any "Hearing Held"	144	36.5% of medicated
Neuroleptic with neither hearing nor physician statement	45	11.4% of medicated

Temporal impossibilities:

Case / Defendant	Impossibility	Gap
NICHOLAS WILLIAMS (27-MH-PR-23-915)	Forced medication before commitment	-162 days
27-MH-PR-20-155	Forced medication before commitment	-8 days
27-MH-PR-24-1088	Forced medication before commitment	-7 days

Rising No-Hearing Rate by Case Filing Year



No-hearing rate by case filing year:

Year	Cases	No Hearing	Rate
2021	71	12	16.9%
2022	101	18	17.8%
2023	159	43	27.0%
2024	125	53	42.4%
2025	83	42	50.6%

Significance

Half of all MH cases have no recorded hearing. Nearly a third have recommitment orders without a preceding commitment in the same case. The no-hearing rate is rising: from 16.9% in 2021 to 50.6% in 2025. The system is becoming less procedurally complete over time, not more.

Connecting Context

These coherence failures are unauditable due to the opacity documented in Finding 8. Without documents, examiners, or filing parties, there is no external evidence to determine whether hearings occurred off-record, in sealed proceedings, or not at all.

The docket records are not just incomplete — they are repetitive. The next finding measures how formulaic the pipeline has become.

Finding 10: The Assembly Line

Background

Individualized judicial proceedings should produce varied docket records reflecting the specific circumstances of each case. This finding measures how many MH cases share identical event sequences — not similar, but character-for-character identical.

Findings

Pattern	Cases	% of 787
Share 3-event opening with at least one other case	725	92.1%
Most common 3-event opening	250	31.8%
Second most common 3-event opening	112	14.2%

843 Ghost Exam Hearings: Of 1,162 “Exam Hearings” in the hearing records, 843 (72.6%) are ghosts: all four substantive fields (result, notes, judicial officer, location) are NULL.

Time Slot	Ghost Hearings	% of Ghosts
13:00	230	27.3%
10:30	190	22.5%
09:00	177	21.0%
14:15	164	19.5%

90.3% of ghost exam hearings cluster into exactly four template time slots.

Jarvis Hearing auto-pairs: 645 Jarvis Hearings total. 297 (46.0%) have NULL results or “Off the Record.”

Significance

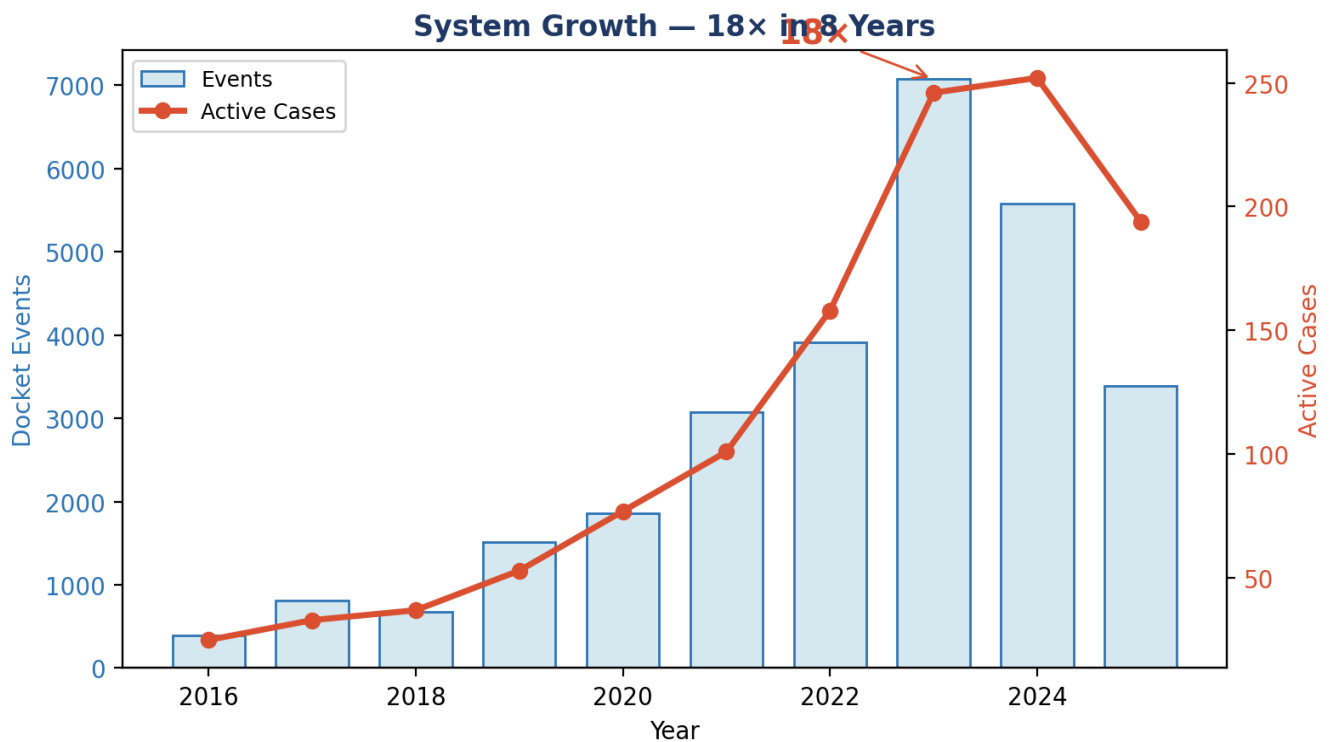
When 72.6% of exam hearings are empty data shells scheduled at four template times, and over 90% of cases begin with shared event sequences, the system is not conducting individualized proceedings. It is stamping templates.

Connecting Context

The template machinery operates within the opacity of Finding 8 and the procedural gaps of Finding 9. Finding 11 shows this assembly line is accelerating.

The assembly line is not static. It is accelerating.

Finding 11: The Acceleration — 18× in 8 Years

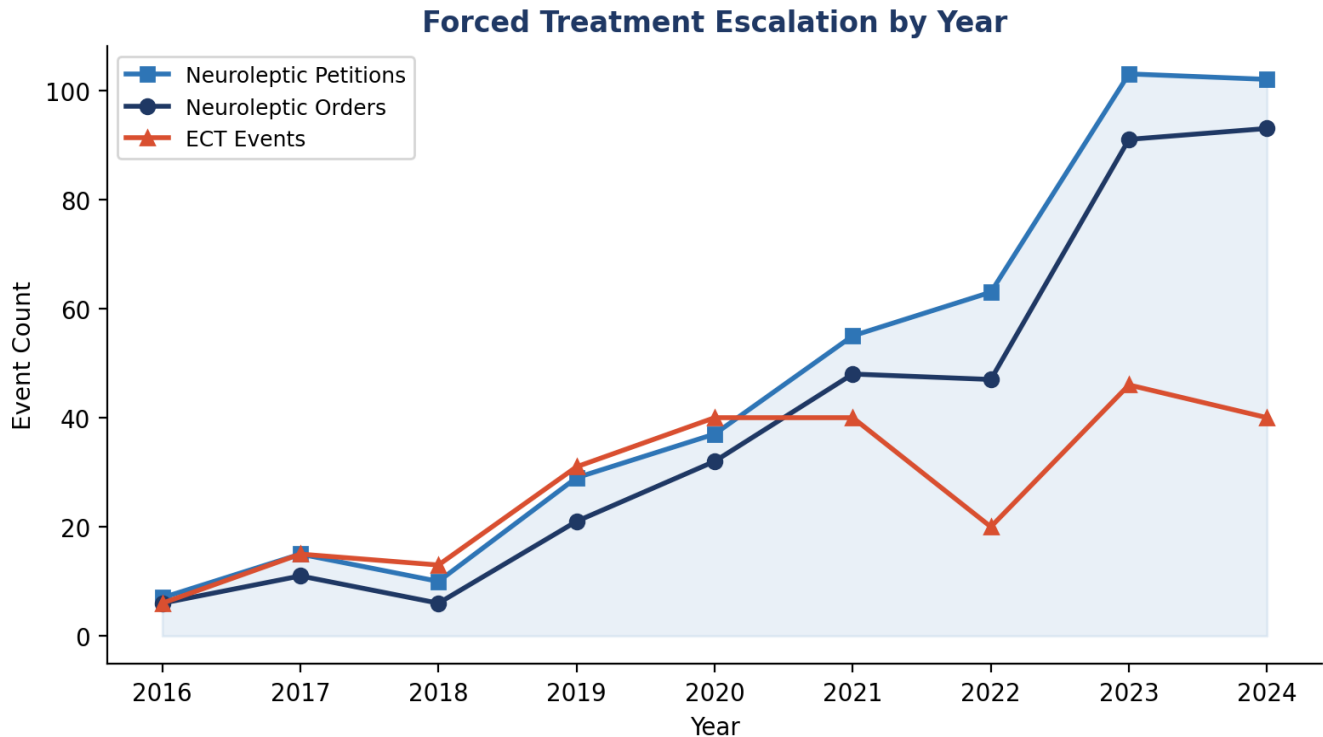


Background

System volume is not constant. This finding measures the growth trajectory of the MH pipeline from 2016 through 2025.

Findings

Year	Events	Active Cases
2016	388	25
2017	810	33
2018	680	37
2019	1,511	53
2020	1,859	77
2021	3,074	101
2022	3,910	158
2023	7,073	246
2024	5,574	252
2025 (partial)	3,394	194



From 388 events in 2016 to 7,073 in 2023: an 18× increase in 8 years. Neuroleptic petitions grew 15× (7 to 103) over the same period. Active cases grew 10× (25 to 246). This is exponential scaling.

Significance

The growth is not proportional across all event types. Forced treatment events are growing faster than system volume as a whole, indicating intensification of intervention per case in addition to expansion of the pipeline's reach.

Connecting Context

Finding 12 shows that the system is not only building forward but reaching backward into its own history.

A system growing 18× in 8 years is building forward. The next finding shows it is also reaching backward.

Finding 12: The Edits — Retroactive Record Modification

Background

Docket records should reflect events as they occurred in chronological order. This finding documents three categories of retroactive modification detected in the MH case records.

Findings

12a: The 2014 NICS Retroactive Batch

50 “Historical NICS Pass” events were inserted into MH cases in February 2014 — into cases that had been dormant for up to 9.3 years. The earliest recipient case had its last prior activity in December 2004. These NICS events are post-hoc background check artifacts injected into historical records.

12b: The October 20, 2015 Batch

15 cases simultaneously received “Commitment Case Security Reviewed per 2015 Rules” events on a single day, confirmed by 6 different agents.

12c: “Direct Care and Treatment Executive Board” — Temporal Canary

33 dispositions across 27 cases reference this entity. Every single one is dated 2025. Zero before 2025. This is a temporal marker: if this entity appears on a “historical” record, that record has been retroactively modified.

12d: Case Status Is Decorative

Status	Cases	%	Reality
Closed	674	85.6%	90 received events in 2025; 14 received commitment-type orders
Under Court Jurisdiction	100	12.7%	Active indefinite control
Open	7	0.9%	All 2025 filings
Converted Closed	4	0.5%	—
Dormant	2	0.3%	Both actively cycling with warrants Dec 2025

Significance

The NICS batch proves post-hoc docket modification at scale. The “Direct Care and Treatment Executive Board” canary provides a timestamp-verifiable test for retroactive changes. The case status field is decorative: 90 “Closed” cases received events in 2025, and 2 “Dormant” cases are actively cycling.

Connecting Context

Retroactive modification is a forensic finding. Combined with Finding 8’s total opacity, it means the docket record is neither complete nor static — it has been modified after the fact at known points in time.

276 people have been processed through this system. One of them built a forensic database to document it.

Finding 13: The Guertin Case (27-MH-PR-23-815)

Background

Case 27-MH-PR-23-815 is the MH civil commitment case of the author of this report. It is examined here as a case study within the pipeline, not as special pleading. Every metric is SQL-verified.

Findings

Metric	Guertin MH	Median MH Case
Docket events	46	~33
Case status	Closed	Closed
Days to stayed commitment	21	—
Events filed day one	10	—
JOs rotating through case	3	—

Cluster context: Cluster 1570 consists of exactly 2 cases: 27-CR-23-1886 (CR, Open, 246 events) and 27-MH-PR-23-815 (MH, Closed, 46 events). This is the minimum cluster size in the database. The criminal case has been open for over 1,043 days with zero dispositions, perpetually cycling through competency evaluations.

Intervention intensity: 5 competency evaluations, 7 prosecutors, 7 judges, 246 criminal docket events — for a 2-case cluster. This is disproportionate to the cluster's complexity by any measure in the database.

Significance

The person declared legally incompetent in case 27-CR-23-1886 built the forensic database that produced this report.

Connecting Context

The Guertin cluster's minimum size and maximum intervention intensity is itself a data point. The same pipeline that processes Vladimir Boginskiy through 21 MH cases over 19 years also processes the person who documented it — through the same judges, the same procedural templates, and the same opaque record-keeping system.

The pipeline has operated for decades. In 2025, it began to break down.

Finding 14: The Breakdown — Criminal Event Cross-Contamination

Background

Civil commitment cases (MH) and criminal cases (CR) are distinct legal proceedings governed by different statutes. Their docket event vocabularies should not overlap. This finding identifies criminal procedure event types that appeared in MH docket records for the first time in 2025.

Findings

14 event types that exist exclusively in CR docket proceedings prior to 2025 appeared in MH civil commitment records for the first time in 2025:

Event Type (CR-only, new to MH in 2025)	MH Occurrences	MH Cases
Briefs	7	1
Request for Remote or In-Person Appearance	3	2
Notice to Remove Judicial Officer	2	2
Motion for Discovery	2	1
Subpoena	2	1
Order to Recuse	1	1
Petition for Review of Decision of Court of Appeals	1	1
Supplemental Affidavit for Fee Waiver	2	2
Order Granting Fee Waiver	2	2
Motion to Amend	1	1
Notice of Case Assignment	1	1
Order Denying Fee Waiver	1	1
Warrant Walk In	1	1
Warrant Recalled	1	1

Significance

Cross-contamination between case type pipelines is itself a forensic finding. Event types like “Motion for Discovery,” “Notice to Remove Judicial Officer,” and “Subpoena” have no function in civil commitment proceedings. Their presence in MH dockets in 2025 indicates that the system generating MH records is pulling from the criminal event vocabulary and inserting procedurally meaningless artifacts.

Connecting Context

This cross-contamination appeared in 2025 — the same year the system reached peak volume. Combined with the rising no-hearing rate (Finding 9), the template processing (Finding 10), and the retroactive edits (Finding 12), it suggests a system operating beyond its design capacity.

KEY METRICS | “WTF METRICS”

THE NUMBERS

- 0 PDFs linked to 31,795 docket events across 787 cases
- 0 examiner names ever recorded in any MH docket event
- 0 filing parties ever identified on any MH docket event
- 97.2% recommitment approval rate (245 of 252 petitions)
- 6.5% true escape rate (51 terminations out of 787 cases)
- 53.9% same-day commitment + forced medication rate
- 45 people forcibly medicated with no hearing and no physician statement
- 72.6% of exam hearings are ghosts (843 of 1,162) in 4 template time slots
- 50.1% of all forced medication orders signed by 3 judges who have signed zero revocations
- 79.3% of null-JO dispositions have a named JO in same-day events
- 18× system growth in 8 years (388 to 7,073 events)
- 50.6% no-hearing rate for cases filed in 2025

LIMITATIONS & ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

The following limitations and alternative explanations should be considered when evaluating the findings in this report:

Bulk data entry: Some patterns (identical event sequences, same-day multi-event filings) could reflect bulk data entry practices rather than actual same-day proceedings. This would explain template patterns but not the absence of substantive content in hearing records or the zero-population of examiner and filing party fields.

Cross-case continuity: Some compound impossibilities (recommitment without commitment, revocation without discharge) may reflect continuity from a prior case involving the same individual. The analysis is case-level; a commitment in a prior case could provide the legal basis. This would reduce the count of true impossibilities but would not eliminate them, and it would not explain why the system does not cross-reference the precedent case.

System migration artifacts: Historical cases (pre-2014) may have been migrated from prior case management systems with data loss. This could explain some missing fields in older records but does not explain the worsening no-hearing rate in 2022–2025 filings or the universal zero-population of PDF links, examiners, and filing parties across all years.

Sealed records convention: MH proceedings may be partially sealed, with some records accessible only to authorized court personnel. This could explain the absence of PDFs and filing parties if MCRO suppresses them by design for MH case types. It would not explain the absence of examiners, the degrading JO attribution rate, or the ghost exam hearings.

Remote hearing naming conventions: The “Hearing Held” event name analysis may miss hearings recorded under alternative naming conventions (e.g., “Hearing Held Remote,” “Hearing Held Hybrid”). The analysis does capture these variants; the 50.3% no-hearing rate uses the ‘hearing held%’ pattern which matches all variants beginning with those words.

Partial-year data: 2025 figures are partial-year and should be annualized before trend conclusions are drawn. However, the no-hearing trend from 2021 through 2024 is based on complete years.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS (Unresolved; Not Proven by This Report)

The following possible explanations are presented without endorsement. This report does not assert any of them as established fact.

- The universal zero-population of PDF links, examiner names, and filing parties for MH cases may reflect a deliberate MCRO system design decision to suppress these fields for civil commitment case types, possibly due to privacy or confidentiality requirements under Minnesota law.
- The two-tier judicial structure may reflect a formal or informal case assignment protocol within the Fourth Judicial District’s Mental Health Division, where certain judges are designated for adjudicatory hearings and others for administrative processing.
- The rising no-hearing rate may correlate with changes in Minnesota commitment law, COVID-era procedural modifications, or increased use of stipulated commitments that do not require contested hearings.
- Ghost exam hearings may represent scheduling placeholders that are populated in a separate system not reflected in MCRO, or hearings that were vacated without the scheduling record being updated.
- The 18× growth in system volume may reflect expanded MCRO data capture coverage rather than actual growth in commitment proceedings.
- Cross-contamination of CR event types into MH dockets may reflect system-level changes in the case management platform’s event type taxonomy.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

The following steps would allow an independent examiner to verify or refute the findings in this report:

- Obtain direct access to the Odyssey case management system or its successor to determine whether MH case documents, examiner names, and filing party identities exist internally but are suppressed from MCRO output.
- Request the Fourth Judicial District's formal case assignment protocol for MH proceedings to determine whether the two-tier judicial structure reflects official policy.
- Compare the MCRO docket record for a sample of MH cases (10–20) against the internal court file to determine whether hearings occurred that are not reflected in the MCRO docket.
- Query the live MCRO database for the commitment funnel, forced medication, and no-hearing metrics to confirm they are reproducible from the SQL in Appendix A.
- Examine whether the ghost exam hearing time slots (09:00, 10:30, 13:00, 14:15) correspond to standard courtroom scheduling blocks in the Fourth Judicial District.
- Determine whether the “Direct Care and Treatment Executive Board” entity existed prior to 2025 under a different name, or whether its universal 2025 dating is a temporal canary for retroactive modification.
- Verify whether the 2014 NICS batch insertion was authorized and documented as a system-wide retroactive update.
- Obtain the Microsoft 365 tenant information for MSIP Site ID 8cf8312b-4c34-4b6f-9dee-c56512a7510f to confirm which organization produced the cross-branch documents identified in the companion CR forensic report.
- Interview judicial officers identified in Tier A and Tier B to determine whether they are aware of the functional specialization documented in Finding 7.
- Request an independent credentialed forensic examiner (CFCE, EnCE, or equivalent) to reproduce the core pipeline metrics from the database.

APPENDIX | REPRODUCIBLE SQL QUERIES

Every quantitative claim in this report is reproducible from the following SQL queries, executed against the MCRO forensic database (Supabase project ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii, PostgreSQL, SELECT-only).

A1 — Core Cohort Census

```
SELECT (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') AS total_mh_cases, (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM
parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH')) AS
total_events, (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT cluster_id) FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') AS defendants;
```

A2 — Pipeline Funnel Counts

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid)
FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE
'%petition%judicial commitment%') AS petition_cases, (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) FROM
parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%order for
commitment%') AS commit_order_cases, (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) FROM parents_case_events
WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%order%recommitment%' AND
event_name NOT ILIKE '%petition%') AS recommit_order_cases, (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) FROM
parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%terminat
%') AS termination_cases;
```

A3 — Speed of Capture

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH'), petition_dates AS ( SELECT case_uid,
MIN(event_json__date) AS petition_date FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM
mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%petition%judicial commitment%' GROUP BY case_uid), commit_dates AS
( SELECT case_uid, MIN(event_json__date) AS commit_date FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN
(SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%order for commitment%' GROUP BY case_uid), gaps AS (
SELECT (c.commit_date - p.petition_date) AS gap_days FROM petition_dates p JOIN commit_dates c USING
(case_uid)) SELECT PERCENTILE_CONT(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY gap_days) AS median, MIN(gap_days) AS
min_days, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE gap_days <= 14) AS within_14 FROM gaps;
```

A4 — Zero-Field Verification

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE
event_json__has_pdf = true) AS mh_has_pdf, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE event_json__filing_party_name IS NOT
NULL AND event_json__filing_party_name != '') AS mh_filing_party, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE
event_json__examiners IS NOT NULL AND event_json__examiners != '' AND event_json__examiners != '[''])
AS mh_examiner FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh);
```

A5 — Revocation Funnel

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH'), discharged AS (SELECT DISTINCT case_uid
FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE
'%provisional discharge%' AND event_name NOT ILIKE '%revoc%'), revoked AS (SELECT DISTINCT case_uid
FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%revoc%'),
terminated AS (SELECT DISTINCT case_uid FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid
FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%terminat%') SELECT (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM discharged) AS discharged,
(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM revoked) AS revoked, (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM terminated) AS terminated;
```

A6 — Top JOs by MH Events

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT event_json__judicial_officer AS jo,
COUNT(*) AS events, COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) AS cases FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN
(SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_json__judicial_officer IS NOT NULL AND
event_json__judicial_officer != '' GROUP BY event_json__judicial_officer ORDER BY events DESC LIMIT 10;
```

A7 — Revocations by JO (Two-Tier Verification)

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT event_json__judicial_officer AS jo,
COUNT(*) AS revocations FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND
event_name = 'Provisional Discharge Revocation Order' AND event_json__judicial_officer IS NOT NULL
AND event_json__judicial_officer != '' GROUP BY event_json__judicial_officer ORDER BY revocations DESC;
```

A8 — Forced Medication Metrics

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid)
FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE
'%petition%neuroleptic%') AS neuro_petition_cases, (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) FROM
parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%order
%authoriz%neuroleptic%') AS neuro_order_cases;
```

A9 — Same-Day Commitment + Neuroleptic

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH'), commit_dates AS ( SELECT case_uid,
MIN(event_json__date) AS commit_date FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM
mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%order for commitment%' GROUP BY case_uid), neuro_dates AS ( SELECT
case_uid, MIN(event_json__date) AS neuro_date FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT
case_uid FROM mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%order%authoriz%neuroleptic%' GROUP BY case_uid) SELECT
COUNT(*) AS both_present, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE c.commit_date = n.neuro_date) AS same_day FROM
commit_dates c JOIN neuro_dates n USING (case_uid);
```

A10 — Growth Curve by Year

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM
event_json__date)::int AS yr, COUNT(*) AS events, COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) AS active_cases FROM
parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) GROUP BY yr ORDER BY yr;
```

A11 — Forced Treatment Escalation by Year

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM
event_json__date)::int AS yr, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE event_name ILIKE '%petition%neuroleptic%') AS
neuro_pet, COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE event_name ILIKE '%order%authoriz%neuroleptic%') AS neuro_ord FROM
parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) GROUP BY yr ORDER BY yr;
```

A12 — Ghost Exam Hearings

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT hearing_json__time AS time_slot,
COUNT(*) AS cnt FROM parents_hearings_previous WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) AND
hearing_type ILIKE '%exam%' AND (hearing_json__result IS NULL OR hearing_json__result = '') AND
(hearing_json__notes IS NULL OR hearing_json__notes = '') AND (hearing_json__judicial_officer IS NULL
OR hearing_json__judicial_officer = '') AND (hearing_json__location IS NULL OR hearing_json__location =
'') GROUP BY time_slot ORDER BY cnt DESC;
```

A13 — JO Attribution by Event Category

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') SELECT CASE WHEN event_name ILIKE
'%order%' THEN 'ORDERS' WHEN event_name ILIKE '%report%' THEN 'REPORTS' WHEN event_name ILIKE
'%petition%' THEN 'PETITIONS' WHEN event_name ILIKE '%hearing%' THEN 'HEARINGS' WHEN event_name
ILIKE '%motion%' THEN 'MOTIONS' ELSE 'OTHER' END AS category, COUNT(*) AS events, ROUND(100.0 *
COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE event_json__judicial_officer IS NOT NULL AND event_json__judicial_officer !=
'') / COUNT(*), 1) AS pct FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh) GROUP BY
category ORDER BY events DESC;
```

A14 — Disposition JO Suppression

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH'), null_jo AS ( SELECT case_uid,
disposition_json__date AS d FROM parents_dispositions WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM mh)
AND (disposition_json__judicial_officer IS NULL OR disposition_json__judicial_officer = '')) SELECT
COUNT(*) AS total_null, (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT njd.case_uid || njd.d) FROM null_jo njd JOIN
parents_case_events ce ON ce.case_uid = njd.case_uid AND ce.event_json__date = njd.d WHERE
ce.event_json__judicial_officer IS NOT NULL AND ce.event_json__judicial_officer != '') AS
has_named_jo FROM null_jo;
```

A15 — Temporal Impossibilities

```
WITH mh AS (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH'), commit_d AS ( SELECT case_uid,
MIN(event_json__date) AS first_commit FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM
mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%order for commitment%' GROUP BY case_uid), neuro_d AS ( SELECT case_uid,
MIN(event_json__date) AS first_neuro FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM
mh) AND event_name ILIKE '%order%authoriz%neuroleptic%' GROUP BY case_uid) SELECT p.case_id,
cr.cluster_name, (n.first_neuro - c.first_commit) AS gap_days FROM neuro_d n JOIN commit_d c USING
(case_uid) JOIN parents p ON p.case_uid = n.case_uid LEFT JOIN case_registry cr ON cr.case_uid =
n.case_uid WHERE n.first_neuro < c.first_commit ORDER BY gap_days;
```

A16 — CR Event Cross-Contamination (2025)

```
WITH cr_only AS ( SELECT DISTINCT event_name FROM parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT
case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='CR') EXCEPT SELECT DISTINCT event_name FROM
parents_case_events WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') AND
EXTRACT(YEAR FROM event_json__date) < 2025) SELECT event_name, COUNT(*) AS cnt FROM parents_case_events
WHERE case_uid IN (SELECT case_uid FROM parents WHERE case_type='MH') AND EXTRACT(YEAR FROM
event_json__date) = 2025 AND event_name IN (SELECT event_name FROM cr_only) GROUP BY event_name ORDER
BY cnt DESC;
```