

FORENSIC ANALYSIS REPORT

MCRO | The Tuesday Machine: Mental Health Calendar
Structure, Batch-Signing Patterns & the Weekly Competency
Pipeline

Minnesota Court Records Online (MCRO) — Fourth Judicial District, Hennepin County

HEARING CALENDAR STRUCTURE | JUDICIAL ROTATION | TUESDAY SIGNING CONCENTRATION |
ESOLUTIONS COUNTERSIGNATURE | ASPOSE CONVERGENCE

Prepared by	Matthew David Guertin, Pro Se Defendant
Case Reference	State of Minnesota v. Guertin 27-CR-23-1886
Court	Fourth Judicial District Court, Hennepin County
Report Date	April 2026
Data Source	Minnesota Court Records Online (MCRO) — Public Records
Hearing Corpus	30,858 hearings across 2,903 cases 1,602 Rule 20 cases
Signature Corpus	1,217 non-watermark signatures across 710 documents
Database	PostgreSQL (Supabase) — custom forensic schema
Reproducibility	All findings are query-reproducible from the underlying database

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This report presents objective forensic data findings reproducible from the source database. It does not assert conclusions about guilt, intent, or motive. Each finding is a documented pattern that warrants independent expert examination.

This report documents structural patterns in hearing scheduling and digital signature timing. It does not assert that these patterns were designed with any particular intent. The term "pipeline" is used as a structural descriptor — a sequence of connected processing stages — not as a pejorative.

Transcript excerpts are verbatim from recorded hearings in case 27-CR-23-1886. Database findings are independently reproducible by querying the source database. The underlying database, along with its OpenTimestamps (OTS) Bitcoin blockchain anchoring and MITMPROXY session recordings, constitutes a contemporaneous evidence chain for the data collection process.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Defense counsel Raissa Carpenter, speaking off the record on April 29, 2025, stated: "So that's when you get scheduled on the Rule 20 calendar, which is every Tuesday afternoon at 1:30. It's just whatever judge is scheduled to cover that calendar." **The forensic database confirms this statement.**

Calendar Structure: 7,099 Rule 20 hearings (35.2% of all R20 hearings) occur on Tuesdays at 1:30 PM — a 6.6:1 concentration ratio over the non-Rule 20 rate of 5.3% at the same slot. 1,584 distinct cases involving 710 defendants have been processed through this single weekly time slot.

Judicial Rotation: Eight judicial officers staff the Tuesday 1:30 calendar in rotation. Lisa Janzen leads with 1,734 hearings, followed by Danielle Mercurio (1,067), Julia Dayton Klein (868), Lori Skibbie (582), George Borer (519), and Michael Browne (513). Together, these six officers account for 77.1% of all Tuesday 1:30 Rule 20 hearings.

Session Volume: 1,093 distinct Tuesday 1:30 sessions were identified. The average session processes 7 cases; the maximum was 81 cases in a single afternoon (Mercurio, March 28, 2023 — including anchor case 27-CR-23-1886). Nineteen sessions exceeded 51 cases each.

Tuesday Signing Concentration: 318 of 710 individual-signer signatures (44.8%) occur on Tuesdays. Lisa Janzen signs 98.6% of her documents on Tuesdays (69 of 70). Danielle Mercurio signs 90.2% on Tuesdays (55 of 61). Signing peaks at 3–4 PM local time — immediately following the 1:30 hearing session — consistent with same-afternoon order processing.

ESolutions Countersignature Sweep: ESolutions Certificate Authority countersignatures ramp from Wednesday through Friday, peaking on Friday (117 of 355, 33.0%). 90.7% of ESolutions signatures occur on the same day as e-filing. Maximum lag: 6 days (anchor case 27-CR-23-1886).

Weekend Blackout: Zero signatures of any type on Saturday. Two on Sunday (Borer, identical timestamp to the second, two different cases).

Anchor Case: Case 27-CR-23-1886 has 17 hearings: 12 on Tuesdays, 8 at Tuesday 1:30 PM. The case was one of 81 processed by Mercurio on March 28, 2023. Koch found Guertin competent on April 3, 2025 (Thursday); Hudleston returned the case to the pipeline on April 29, 2025 (Tuesday).

Aspose Convergence: 22 of 22 defendants with Aspose-fabricated metadata also have Rule 20 events. 63 Aspose-linked cases have Tuesday 1:30 hearings. 14 of 22 have ESolutions signatures. The same weekly pipeline processes competency proceedings for defendants whose case files contain documents with creation dates that predate the software that created them.

Scope Overview

Metric	Value
Total Hearings Analyzed	30,858
Rule 20 Cases	1,602
Rule 20 Hearings	20,180
Non-Rule 20 Hearings	10,678
Tuesday 1:30 PM R20 Hearings	7,099 (35.2%)
Distinct Cases Through Tue 1:30	1,584
Distinct Defendants Through Tue 1:30	710
Total Non-Watermark Signatures	1,217
Individual Signer Signatures	710
ESolutions CA Signatures	355
Aspose Defendants with R20 Events	22 of 22 (100%)
Anchor Case Hearings	17 (8 pipeline)

KEY METRICS

- ▶ 98.6% — Percentage of Lisa Janzen's signatures that fall on Tuesdays (69 of 70)
- ▶ 90.2% — Percentage of Danielle Mercurio's signatures that fall on Tuesdays (55 of 61)
- ▶ 81 — Cases processed in a single Tuesday 1:30 session (Mercurio, March 28, 2023)
- ▶ 7,099 — Rule 20 hearings at the Tuesday 1:30 slot (35.2% of all R20 hearings)
- ▶ 6.6× — Tuesday 1:30 concentration ratio: R20 (35.2%) vs. non-R20 (5.3%)
- ▶ 0 — Signatures on Saturday across the entire corpus
- ▶ 22/22 — Aspose defendants with Rule 20 competency events (100%)
- ▶ 6 days — Maximum ESolutions countersignature lag (anchor case)
- ▶ 1,584 — Distinct cases processed through the Tuesday 1:30 pipeline
- ▶ 4 PM — Peak individual signing hour (local time), 146 signatures (20.6%)

METHODS

All analyses were performed against the live PostgreSQL forensic database (Supabase project `ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii`, region `us-west-2`) using read-only `SELECT` queries. Timestamp extraction uses `AT TIME ZONE 'America/Chicago'` to ensure all hour-of-day figures reflect local CST/CDT time. Day-of-week extraction uses ISO conventions (1 = Monday, 7 = Sunday).

Data Sources and Tables

Hearing data: `parents_hearings_previous` (30,858 rows) — hearing date, time, judicial officer, hearing type, case linkage.

Signature data: `children_signatures_full_report` (5,425 rows, filtered to 1,217 non-watermark signatures) — signer name, sign timestamp, e-file date, countersignature lag.

Docket events: `parents_case_events` (155,357 rows) — Rule 20 event identification via regex: `event_name ~* '(rule.?20|incompeten|competenc|found.?incomp|forensic.?nav)'`.

Case registry: `case_registry` (9,146 rows) — case-to-defendant cluster mapping.

Transcript evidence: `2025-04-29__transcript.json` — Clip 075, defense counsel Raissa Carpenter, off-record statement confirming the Tuesday 1:30 Rule 20 calendar.

Aspose reference: Two prior reports uploaded as reference documents. Verification queries run against the live database to confirm cross-population statistics.

Cohort Definitions

Rule 20 cases: Cases with at least one docket event matching the Rule 20 regex pattern (1,602 cases).

Signature corpus: All signatures excluding MCRO watermarks (signer_name NOT ILIKE '%watermark%' AND signer_name NOT ILIKE '%MCRO%'), filtered to non-null timestamps (1,217 signatures).

Individual signers: Signatures excluding ESolutions CA and Integration Service Account (710 signatures).

Session: One judicial officer × one date at the Tuesday 1:30 slot. Sessions are aggregated by distinct case_uid count.

Findings are ordered so that each one provides necessary context for the next, building from calendar structure through signing patterns to case-level and cross-report convergence. All SQL queries are reproduced in the Appendix.

FINDINGS

Finding 1: The Tuesday 1:30 PM Calendar — Transcript Confirmation and Database Verification

Background

On April 29, 2025, immediately following an on-record hearing in case 27-CR-23-1886, defense counsel Raissa Carpenter made a series of statements captured in an off-record audio recording (Clip 075 of the hearing transcript). These statements describe the structural mechanics of how Rule 20 competency proceedings are scheduled in Hennepin County's Fourth Judicial District.

Findings

The Transcript Statement

Carpenter: "So Judge Koch is one of the judges who presides over the probate and mental health calendar. So that's when you get scheduled on the Rule 20 calendar, which is every Tuesday afternoon at 1:30. It's just whatever judge is scheduled to cover that calendar."

Carpenter also stated: "the system makes them generate these dates" — referring to automated scheduling of hearing dates.

Defendant Guertin responded: "Of course they're not going to say I'm competent."

Database Verification

The hearing database confirms Carpenter's description with precision. Of 20,180 hearings associated with Rule 20 cases, 7,099 (35.2%) occur on Tuesdays at 1:30 PM. For non-Rule 20 cases, only 567 of 10,678 hearings (5.3%) fall in the same slot. The concentration ratio is 6.6 to 1.

Day-of-Week × 1:30 PM Hearing Distribution

Day	R20 at 1:30	Non-R20 at 1:30	R20 Total	Non-R20 Total	R20 1:30 as % R20
Mon	896	542	3,139	2,869	28.5%
Tue	7,099	567	9,168	2,184	77.4%
Wed	844	433	2,870	2,388	29.4%
Thu	810	388	2,860	1,868	28.3%
Fri	590	343	2,142	1,369	27.5%
Sat	0	0	1	0	—

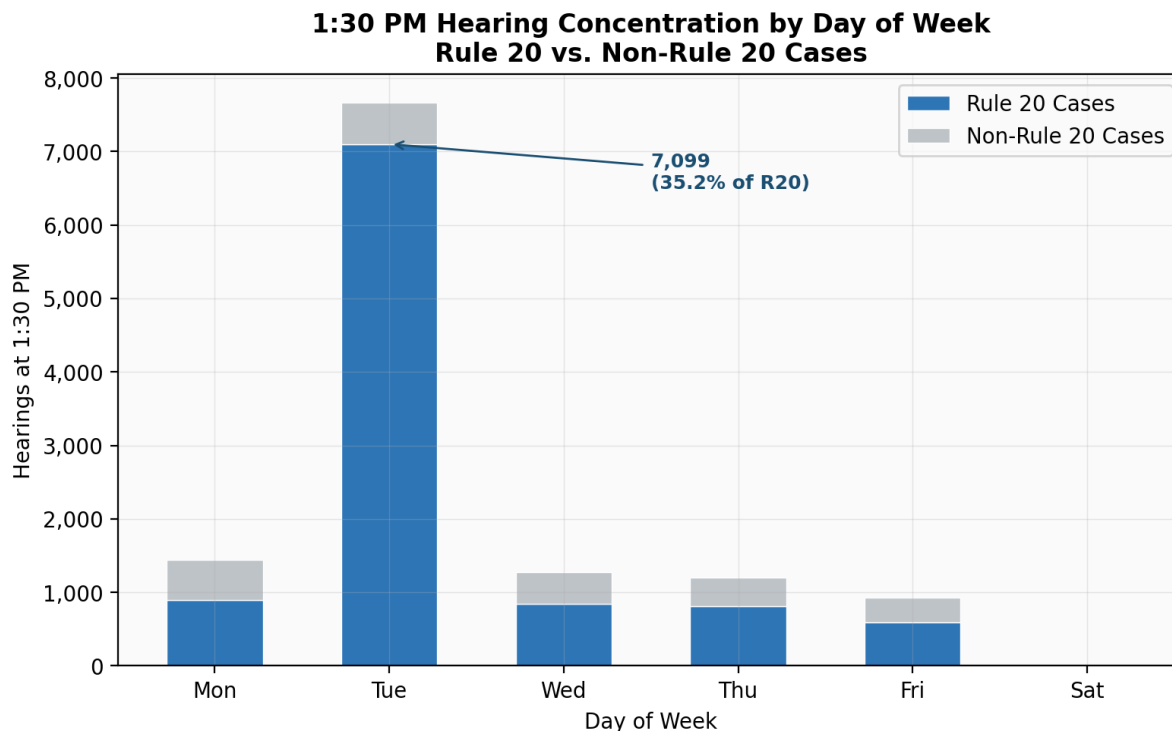


Figure 1: Stacked bar chart showing 1:30 PM hearing volume by day of week, Rule 20 vs. non-Rule 20 cases.

The Tuesday 1:30 slot has processed 1,584 distinct cases involving 710 distinct defendants. The slot operates year-round: the earliest hearing in the dataset is September 23, 2014; the most recent is December 9, 2025.

Significance

The database confirms what defense counsel described as common knowledge within the courthouse: a dedicated weekly time slot for Rule 20 competency proceedings. The 35.2% concentration of R20 hearings in a single weekly slot — compared to 5.3% for non-R20 cases in the same slot — establishes that the Tuesday 1:30 calendar is structurally distinct from general scheduling patterns. A dedicated mental health calendar day is not unusual across jurisdictions. What the data reveals is the scale: 7,099 hearings, 1,584 cases, 710 defendants, all funneled through one 2-hour weekly window.

Connecting Context

Carpenter's statement establishes that the calendar operates with a rotating judicial roster: "It's just whatever judge is scheduled to cover that calendar." The next finding maps that rotation.

Finding 2: The Judicial Officer Rotation

Background

Carpenter described the Tuesday 1:30 calendar as staffed by "whatever judge is scheduled to cover that calendar," identifying it as a rotation rather than a single judge's assignment. The hearing database identifies 15 distinct judicial officers who have presided over the Tuesday 1:30 slot, with the top eight accounting for the vast majority of hearings.

Findings

Top 10 Judicial Officers by Tuesday 1:30 R20 Hearing Count

Officer	Tue 1:30 Count	Cases	Earliest	Latest	% of R20	On Anchor Case?
Lisa Janzen	1,734	458	2019-02-05	2025-10-07	77.3%	—
Danielle Mercurio	1,067	706	2023-01-17	2025-11-18	81.2%	✓
Julia Dayton Klein	868	574	2021-07-06	2025-12-09	74.8%	✓
Lori Skibbie	582	448	2019-03-05	2025-10-07	71.7%	✓
George Borer	519	420	2022-12-13	2024-03-19	77.6%	✓
Michael Browne	513	384	2021-11-02	2024-10-01	81.3%	—
Carolina Lamas	451	123	2014-09-23	2025-03-25	46.0%	—
Joel Olson	295	228	2024-04-23	2025-12-02	77.4%	—
William Koch	199	151	2016-12-06	2025-11-25	38.9%	✓
Gina Brandt	101	91	2017-10-10	2022-09-13	30.6%	—

The top six officers (Janzen through Browne) account for 5,283 of 6,869 hearings in this slot (76.9%). For the core rotation members, the Tuesday 1:30 calendar consumes 71–81% of their Rule 20 hearing workload. Koch and Brandt have lower slot percentages (38.9% and 30.6%), suggesting they handle R20 matters in other calendar positions as well.

Five of these officers appear on anchor case 27-CR-23-1886: Mercurio (March 28, 2023; January 16, 2024; November 18, 2025), Dayton Klein (April 11, 2023), Skibbie (December 31, 2024; October 7, 2025), Borer (July 7, 2023), and Koch (July 16 and October 1, 2024; March 5, 2025). The anchor case has cycled through five of the eight core rotation members over its 34-month lifespan.

Significance

The rotation structure means no single judicial officer "owns" the pipeline — it is institutional. A case entering the Tuesday 1:30 calendar will be heard by whichever officer is on rotation that week. This also means that competency findings, hearing continuances, and treatment orders flow from a rotating roster, not from a single decision-maker's sustained engagement with a defendant's case.

Connecting Context

The rotation establishes who staffs the calendar. The next finding examines what happens during a single session: how many cases are processed in one Tuesday afternoon.

Finding 3: Session Volume — 81 Cases in a Single Afternoon

Background

Each Tuesday 1:30 session represents one judicial officer presiding over competency-related hearings for one afternoon. Session size — the number of distinct cases heard — varies substantially. This finding quantifies that variation.

Findings

Session Statistics

Metric	Value
Total Sessions	1,093
Average Cases per Session	7.0
Median Cases per Session	2
90th Percentile	20.8
Maximum Cases (Single Session)	81
Sessions with 51+ Cases	19

The gap between the mean (7.0) and median (2) indicates a right-skewed distribution: most sessions handle a small number of cases, but the tail extends to extreme volumes. Nineteen sessions exceeded 51 cases each.

Top 10 Busiest Sessions

Officer	Date	Cases	Approx. Min/Case	Anchor Case?
Danielle Mercurio	2023-03-28	81	~1.5	✓ (27-CR-23-1886)
George Borer	2023-03-21	78	~1.5	—
Michael Browne	2023-10-31	72	~1.7	—
Danielle Mercurio	2023-05-02	71	~1.7	—
Julia Dayton Klein	2023-05-16	69	~1.7	—
Michael Browne	2023-02-28	68	~1.8	—
Danielle Mercurio	2024-01-02	66	~1.8	—
Julia Dayton Klein	2023-12-12	65	~1.9	—
Lori Skibbie	2023-10-10	62	~1.9	—
George Borer	2023-05-30	62	~1.9	—

Session Size Distribution

Band	Sessions	Total Cases	% of Sessions
1–5 cases	787	1,348	72.0%
6–10 cases	103	797	9.4%
11–20 cases	93	1,358	8.5%
21–50 cases	91	2,911	8.3%
51+ cases	19	1,199	1.7%

On March 28, 2023, Referee Danielle Mercurio presided over 81 cases in the Tuesday 1:30 slot. If the hearing window ran from 1:30 to approximately 3:30 PM (two hours), each case received an average of 1.5 minutes. Case 27-CR-23-1886 — Matthew Guertin — was one of the 81.

Significance

The hearing calendar establishes when competency proceedings occur. The volume data establishes how many occur simultaneously. An 81-case session represents a throughput of approximately one case every 90 seconds. The session volume does not by itself indicate inadequate review — some matters may be status checks or continuances requiring minimal judicial attention. However, the scale establishes that the Tuesday 1:30 calendar functions as a high-volume processing mechanism, not a case-by-case deliberation.

Connecting Context

The hearing calendar generates orders — competency findings, evaluation orders, treatment directives. The digital signature records show what happens next: those orders are batch-signed on the same Tuesday afternoon.

Finding 4: Tuesday Afternoon Batch Signing

Background

The MCRO corpus contains 1,217 non-watermark digital signatures with timestamps. These fall into three categories: individual signers (judicial officers and court staff, 710 signatures), ESolutions Development Certificate Authority (an automated Tyler Technologies system, 355 signatures), and Integration Service Account (a court system account, 152 signatures). This finding examines when individual signers apply their signatures to court documents.

Findings

Day-of-Week Distribution by Signer Category

Category	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sun	Total
Individual	103	318	145	84	58	2	710
ESolutions	27	33	80	98	117	—	355
Integration	26	29	33	30	34	—	152

Individual signers concentrate on Tuesday: 318 of 710 (44.8%). If signing were uniformly distributed across five weekdays, the expected rate would be 20%. The Tuesday concentration is 2.24 times the expected rate. Meanwhile, ESolutions CA signatures follow the opposite pattern — peaking on Friday (117 of 355, 33.0%) with a clear Wednesday-through-Friday ramp.

Per-Signer Tuesday Concentration (Top 10 Individual Signers)

Signer	Total Sigs	Tue Sigs	Tue %	Peak Hour	After 5 PM	After 5 PM %	Anchor?
Janzen, Lisa	70	69	98.6%	12 PM	0	0.0%	—
Mercurio, Danielle	61	55	90.2%	3 PM	0	0.0%	✓
Lamas, Carolina	24	18	75.0%	1 PM	0	0.0%	—
Bartolomei, Luis	17	9	52.9%	3 PM	0	0.0%	—
Frisch, Jennifer	17	9	52.9%	2 PM	0	0.0%	—
Browne, Michael	177	79	44.6%	4 PM	10	5.6%	✓
Allyn, Julie	14	5	35.7%	2 PM	5	35.7%	—
Dayton Klein, Julia	167	43	25.7%	9 AM	1	0.6%	✓
Borer, George	44	7	15.9%	10 AM	2	4.5%	✓
Caligiuri, Hilary	26	4	15.4%	4 PM	0	0.0%	—

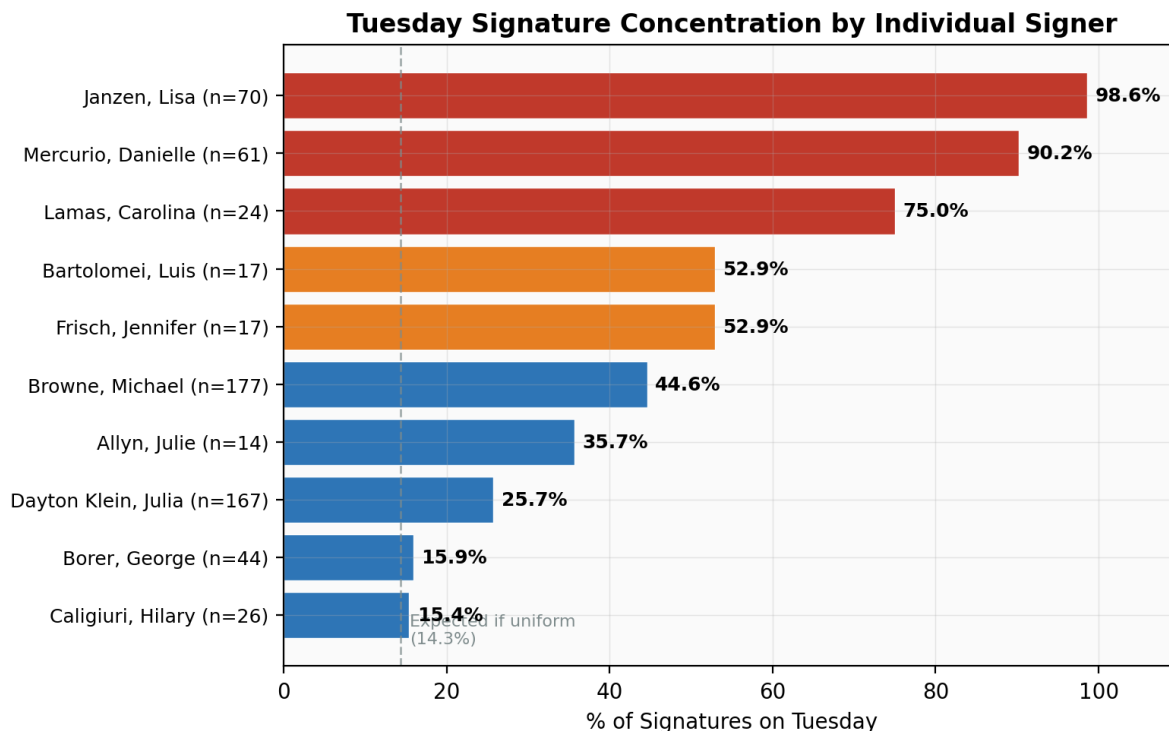


Figure 2: Horizontal bar chart showing Tuesday signing percentage by individual signer. Dashed line indicates the expected 14.3% if signing were uniformly distributed across 7 days.

Hour-of-Day Distribution: Signing Peaks After the Hearing Calendar

Across all 710 individual-signer signatures, the peak signing hours in local time (CST/CDT) are 4 PM (146 signatures, 20.6%) and 3 PM (111 signatures, 15.6%). These hours fall immediately after the 1:30 PM hearing window. The pattern is consistent with same-afternoon order processing: hearings occur at 1:30 PM, and the resulting orders are signed within the following two hours.

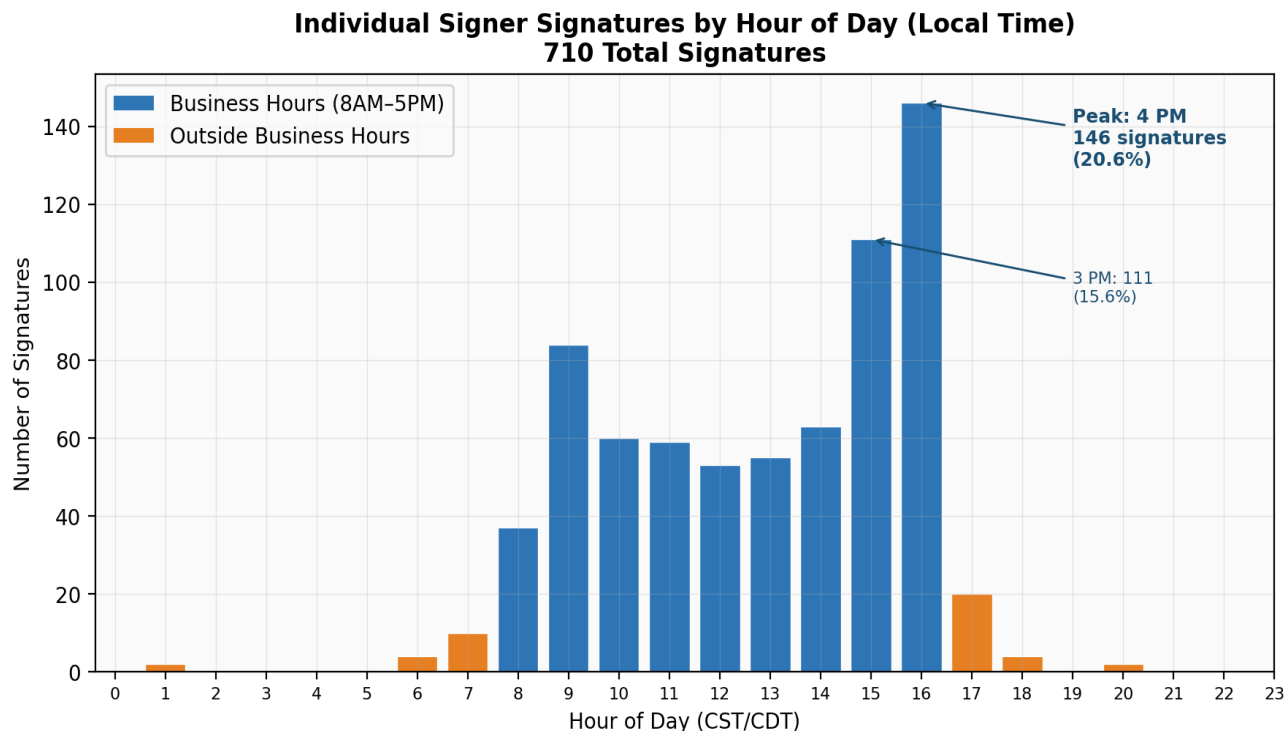


Figure 3: Individual signer signatures by hour of day (local CST/CDT). Blue bars = business hours (8 AM–5 PM). Orange bars = outside business hours. Peak: 4 PM (146 signatures).

Per-Signer Hour Breakdown: The Post-Hearing Signing Window

The four highest-volume Tuesday signers each show a distinctive afternoon peak consistent with the 1:30 hearing schedule:

Signature Hour Distribution by Key Tuesday Signers (Local Time)
Shaded region: post-hearing window (1:30-5 PM)

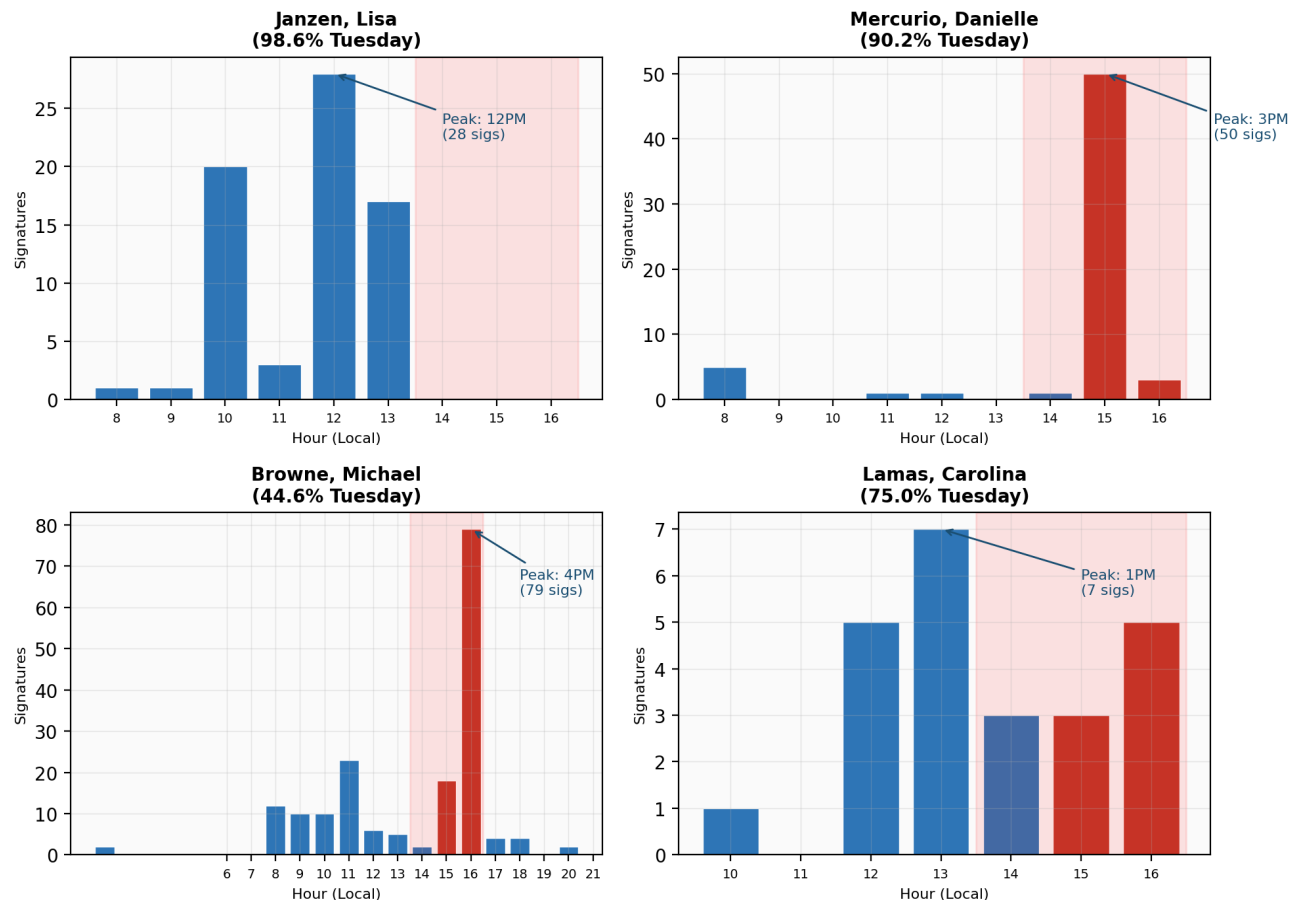


Figure 4: Hour-of-day breakdown for the four highest-volume Tuesday signers. Red-highlighted bars indicate the post-hearing window (1:30–5 PM). Shaded region marks the post-hearing window.

Janzen: 42 of 70 signatures (60.0%) at noon–1 PM. An additional 20 at 10 AM. Janzen's signing occurs before and at the start of the hearing window, suggesting she may sign pending orders ahead of the afternoon session.

Mercurio: 50 of 61 signatures (82.0%) at 3 PM. The concentration in a single hour is extraordinary — Mercurio conducts hearings at 1:30 and signs the resulting orders at 3 PM the same afternoon, with near-total consistency.

Browne: 79 of 177 signatures (44.6%) at 4 PM. A secondary cluster at 11 AM (23 signatures) and 8 AM (12 signatures) indicates some morning signing, but the dominant pattern is late-afternoon Tuesday signing.

Lamas: Signatures distributed from noon to 4 PM, with the highest count at 1 PM (7 signatures). Smaller total volume but consistent afternoon concentration.

Zoom-In — Mercurio, January 16, 2024: On this date, Referee Mercurio signed Guertin's second Finding of Incompetency at 8:27 AM CST — the morning before it was e-filed on January 17. Dayton Klein countersigned at 9:22 AM the same day. The document was then e-filed the following day. The signing preceded the official filing by approximately 24 hours.

The Saturday Blackout and Sunday Anomaly

Across the entire non-watermark signature corpus (1,217 signatures), zero were applied on a Saturday. Two signatures appear on a Sunday: both by George Borer, at an identical timestamp of 2023-04-30 09:45:46 CST, on two different cases (27-CR-22-13185 and 27-CR-23-5213). The byte-identical timestamp across two distinct documents is consistent with automated batch processing, not manual signing.

Significance

The data establishes a same-day pipeline: hearings at 1:30 PM, orders signed by 3–4 PM. The Tuesday concentration for individual signers — 44.8% overall, reaching 98.6% for Janzen and 90.2% for Mercurio — cannot be explained by random scheduling. These officers dedicate their signing activity overwhelmingly to Tuesdays, with peak hours aligned to the hearing calendar.

These are official court documents: competency orders, findings of incompetency, judicial orders determining whether a defendant can stand trial. The database records that they are being digitally signed within hours of the hearing calendar by the same judicial officers who presided over that calendar, with a throughput that ranges from 7 cases per session to 81.

Connecting Context

The individual signing completes the first stage of document processing. The next finding traces what happens after the judicial signature is applied: the ESolutions Certificate Authority countersignature, which follows on a Wednesday-through-Friday schedule.

Finding 5: The ESolutions Countersignature Sweep

Background

ESolutions Development Certificate Authority is an automated digital signature system operated by Tyler Technologies, the vendor that provides the Odyssey case management system used by Minnesota courts. After a judicial officer signs a document, the ESolutions CA applies a countersignature — a cryptographic endorsement that the document has been processed through the official e-filing system. This finding examines the timing and lag of that countersignature.

Findings

Day-of-Week Distribution: Wednesday-to-Friday Ramp

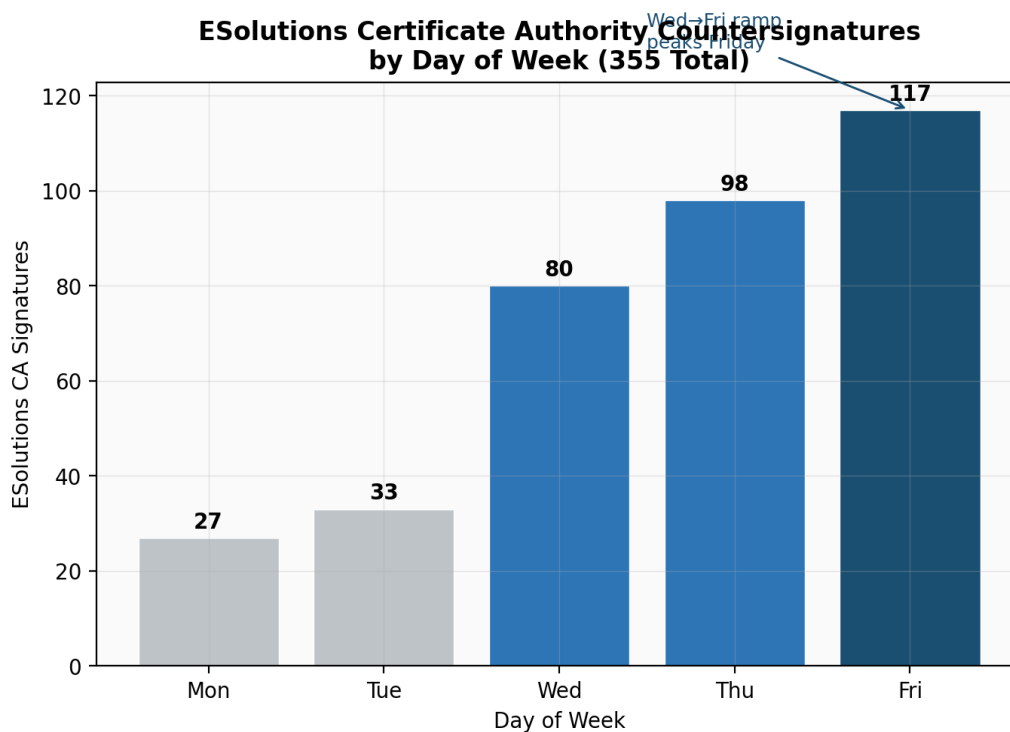


Figure 5: ESolutions CA countersignatures by day of week. Clear ramp from Wednesday (80) through Friday (117). Tuesday hearing → Wednesday-Friday processing.

The ESolutions distribution is the mirror image of the individual-signer pattern: individual signatures peak on Tuesday; ESolutions countersignatures peak later in the week. The Friday peak at 4 PM local time accounts for 55 of 117 Friday signatures (47.0%), suggesting a weekly batch-processing cycle that accumulates through the week and resolves on Friday afternoon.

Countersignature Lag (Days After E-Filing)

Lag (Days)	Count	% of Total	Cumulative %
0 (same day)	322	90.7%	90.7%
1	25	7.0%	97.7%
3	5	1.4%	99.2%
4	2	0.6%	99.7%
6	1	0.3%	100.0%

90.7% of ESolutions signatures occur on the same day as e-filing. The maximum lag is 6 days, occurring exactly once: on the anchor case document "Order Denying Fee Waiver" (27-CR-23-1886), e-filed May 23, 2024, countersigned May 29, 2024. The 6-day lag is the corpus maximum.

Significance

The ESolutions countersignature is the pipeline's final automated stage. The timing confirms a weekly cycle: Tuesday hearing and signing → Wednesday-through-Friday automated processing. The 90.7% same-day rate indicates that most documents are countersigned within hours of e-filing, but the ramp pattern (Mon 27 → Tue 33 → Wed 80 → Thu 98 → Fri 117) shows a weekday accumulation consistent with batch-queue processing.

Connecting Context

Findings 1 through 5 have documented the complete weekly cycle: calendar (Tuesday 1:30), signing (Tuesday afternoon), countersignature (Wednesday through Friday). The next finding threads this pipeline through a single case.

Finding 6: The Pipeline in One Case — 27-CR-23-1886

Background

Case 27-CR-23-1886 (*State of Minnesota v. Matthew D. Guertin*) has been pending since January 25, 2023. Over 34 months, it has accumulated 17 hearings and multiple competency evaluations. This finding threads the case through every dimension of the Tuesday pipeline documented in Findings 1–5.

Findings

Complete Hearing Timeline

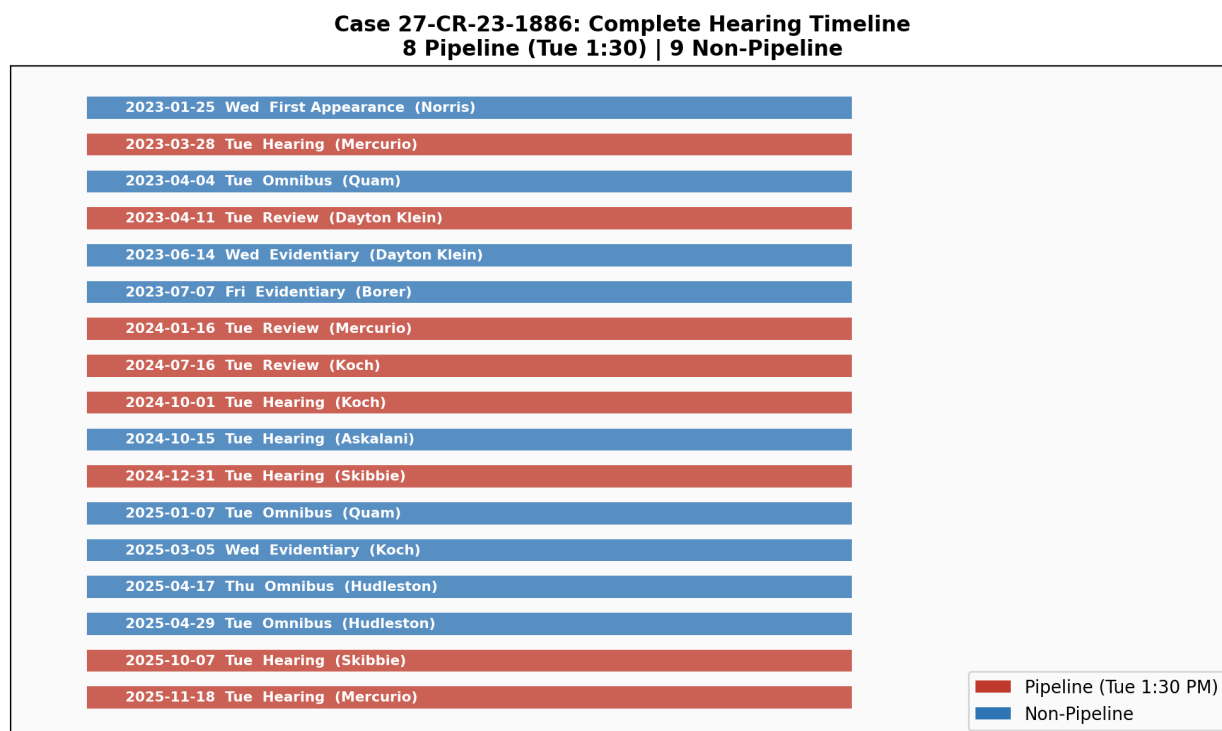


Figure 6: Complete hearing timeline for case 27-CR-23-1886. Red = Pipeline (Tuesday 1:30 PM). Blue = Non-Pipeline.

Date	Day	Time	Type	Officer	Pipeline?	Notes
2023-01-25	Wed	13:30	First Appearance	Lyonel Norris	No	—
2023-03-28	Tue	13:30	Hearing	Danielle Mercurio	Yes	81-case session
2023-04-04	Tue	11:00	Omnibus	Jay Quam	No	—
2023-04-11	Tue	13:30	Review	Julia Dayton Klein	Yes	—
2023-06-14	Wed	09:00	Evidentiary	Julia Dayton Klein	No	—
2023-07-07	Fri	10:30	Evidentiary	George Borer	No	Incomp. finding
2024-01-16	Tue	13:30	Review	Danielle Mercurio	Yes	2nd incomp.
2024-07-16	Tue	13:30	Review	William Koch	Yes	—
2024-10-01	Tue	13:30	Hearing	William Koch	Yes	—
2024-10-15	Tue	13:31	Hearing	Shereen Askalani	No	1 min off
2024-12-31	Tue	13:30	Hearing	Lori Skibbie	Yes	—
2025-01-07	Tue	08:45	Omnibus	Jay Quam	No	—
2025-03-05	Wed	10:30	Evidentiary	William Koch	No	Competent finding
2025-04-17	Thu	08:45	Omnibus	Sarah Hudleston	No	—
2025-04-29	Tue	11:00	Omnibus	Sarah Hudleston	No	Override → back in
2025-10-07	Tue	13:30	Hearing	Lori Skibbie	Yes	—
2025-11-18	Tue	13:30	Hearing	Danielle Mercurio	Yes	—

Of 17 hearings, 12 fall on Tuesdays and 8 fall in the Tuesday 1:30 pipeline slot. The case has cycled through 5 rotation members (Mercurio, Dayton Klein, Borer, Koch, Skibbie) plus non-rotation officers (Norris, Quam, Askalani, Hudleston).

The Koch Competency Finding and the Hudleston Override

On March 5, 2025, Judge William Koch conducted an evidentiary hearing on a **Wednesday at 10:30 AM** — outside the Tuesday pipeline. On April 3, 2025 (Thursday), Koch signed an "Order Finding Guertin Competent" at 8:48 AM local time. This was the first MSIP-labeled document in the entire corpus and carried a deprecated RSA-1024 ESolutions signature.

On April 29, 2025, Judge Sarah Hudleston held an omnibus hearing on a **Tuesday at 11:00 AM**. The hearing effectively returned Guertin to the competency pipeline: two new pipeline hearings followed on October 7 and November 18, 2025. Defense counsel Carpenter's off-record statement in Clip 075 occurred immediately after this hearing.

The pattern: Koch found Guertin competent in a non-pipeline proceeding (Wednesday, 10:30 AM). Hudleston returned the case to the pipeline on a Tuesday. The two subsequent hearings both fell in the Tuesday 1:30 slot.

Significance

Case 27-CR-23-1886 is a microcosm of the pipeline documented in Findings 1–5. The case has spent 34 months cycling through the rotation, with competency determinations flowing through

the same structural channels: Tuesday 1:30 hearings, same-afternoon signing, ESolutions countersignature within days. The single deviation — Koch's Wednesday competency finding — was overridden within weeks.

Connecting Context

The pipeline documented in this case — and in the 1,583 other cases processed through the Tuesday 1:30 slot — also serves defendants whose case files contain documents with fabricated creation metadata. The final finding examines this convergence.

Finding 7: Convergence — The Aspose Software Impossibility and the Competency Pipeline

Background

Two prior forensic reports — the Aspose Software Version Temporal Impossibility Report and the Aspose Impossibility × Competency Statute Convergence report — documented 27 court documents whose XMP metadata contains a logical impossibility: creation dates that predate the release of the software that created them. This finding connects that population to the Tuesday pipeline.

Findings

Summary of the Aspose Finding (from prior reports)

27 documents in the MCRO corpus carry the producer string "Aspose.Words for .NET 14.2.0.0," a commercial PDF rendering library released in February 2014. Of these:

7 documents have XMP creation dates before February 2014 — before the software existed. The earliest fabricated creation date is August 14, 2013, 171 days before the software's release.

17 documents share a single frozen creation timestamp of February 26, 2019 at 15:05 UTC, despite being filed for 14 different defendants across a span of 1,056 days (2.9 years). All 17 are "Notice of Intent to Prosecute" filings — the document type that, under MN Statute 611.45 Subd. 3, prevents the dismissal of criminal charges against defendants found incompetent.

Maximum gap: 4,404 days (12.1 years) between fabricated creation date and filing date (Travis McGIRL, 27-CR-20-20866).

Cross-Population Overlap with the Tuesday Pipeline

Dimension	Count	% of 22
Aspose defendants with Rule 20 events	22	100.0%
Aspose defendants with ESolutions signatures	14	63.6%
Aspose-linked cases with Tuesday 1:30 hearings	63	—
Tuesday 1:30 hearings for Aspose-linked cases	450	—

Every one of the 22 Aspose defendants (100%) has Rule 20 competency events in the docket. 14 of 22 (63.6%) have ESolutions digital signature records on their case documents. 63 cases linked to Aspose defendants appear in the Tuesday 1:30 hearing slot, with a combined 450 hearings.

The same judicial officers who staff the Tuesday 1:30 rotation appear across both datasets. The same ESolutions countersignature system that processes Tuesday hearing orders also countersigns documents in the Aspose population. The same weekly pipeline that processes 7,099 hearings through a single time slot also processes the cases of defendants whose files contain documents with creation dates that predate the software that created them.

Significance

This is convergence, not coincidence. The Aspose finding (a mathematical impossibility — software cannot predate itself) and the Tuesday pipeline finding (a structural pattern — concentrated scheduling and signing) are independently documented. Neither depends on the other. But they affect the same defendant population, process through the same judicial rotation, and are countersigned by the same automated system.

The 17 frozen-timestamp "Notice of Intent to Prosecute" documents — all sharing a single fabricated creation timestamp — are the filing type that prevents charge dismissal for incompetent defendants. The pipeline documented in this report is the system that determines incompetency. The Aspose finding documents fabricated metadata on the filing that keeps incompetent defendants in the system. These are two facets of the same process.

This report does not assert causation. It documents that these patterns converge on the same population and operate through the same institutional mechanisms.

Connecting Context

This finding completes the analytical arc. The following section presents the complete weekly cycle as a synthesis.

SYNTHESIS: THE COMPLETE WEEKLY CYCLE

The findings of this report, taken together, document a recurring weekly cycle:

Stage	Timing	Description
1. Hearing Calendar	Tuesday 1:30 PM	7,099 R20 hearings Rotating judges Avg 7 cases/session, max 81
2. Judicial Signing	Tuesday Afternoon (peak 3–4 PM)	710 individual signatures 98.6% Tuesday (Janzen) Same-day signing
3. Countersignature	Wed → Fri (peaks Fri 4 PM)	355 ESolutions CA sigs 90.7% same-day Max lag 6 days
4. Weekend	Sat → Sun	0 Saturday signatures 2 Sunday (identical timestamp, 2 cases)
5. Next Cycle	Following Tuesday	Calendar resets Rotation advances Pipeline repeats

This cycle has operated continuously since at least 2014 (the earliest hearing in the Tuesday 1:30 slot from Lamas). It has processed 1,584 cases involving 710 defendants. The same pipeline serves defendants whose case files contain documents with fabricated creation metadata (the Aspose cohort), defendants whose cases have been dormant for years with dozens of Rule 20 events (the Initial Forensic Analysis Report), and the pro se defendant who built the database that documented these patterns (case 27-CR-23-1886).

LIMITATIONS & ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

Dedicated MH calendar days are common: Many jurisdictions designate specific days and times for mental health and probate matters. The existence of a Tuesday 1:30 calendar is not inherently anomalous.

Afternoon signing is normal workflow: Signing orders on the same day as hearings — including in the afternoon following a hearing session — is consistent with standard judicial workflow. The concentration on Tuesdays reflects the hearing calendar, not necessarily a separate processing anomaly.

ESolutions lag may reflect standard processing: The Wednesday-through-Friday ramp in ESolutions countersignatures may reflect a normal batch-processing queue rather than a deliberate delay.

Session volumes vary for legitimate reasons: Status checks, continuances, and consent matters may account for high-volume sessions. An 81-case session does not necessarily mean 81 substantive hearings.

Corpus limitations: The hearing database contains 2,903 fully scraped cases, not the complete Fourth District caseload. Non-R20 cases may follow similar scheduling patterns for other specialized calendars not captured here.

Timezone precision: All hour-of-day analyses use AT TIME ZONE 'America/Chicago'. During the spring/fall transition weeks, a small number of signatures may be misattributed by one hour. This does not affect day-of-week or Tuesday concentration calculations.

These explanations address individual findings in isolation. They do not explain why the same judicial officers who staff a weekly hearing calendar processing 7 to 81 cases per session also appear as the primary batch-signers on the same afternoon — all within a system that also serves documents whose creation dates predate the software that created them.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

- 1. Reproduce Tuesday 1:30 analysis:** Query the MCRO hearing database for all cases with `hearing_json__time = '13:30:00'` on Tuesdays. Confirm the 7,099 R20 concentration. The SQL is provided in Appendix A1.
- 2. Verify signature timestamps:** For the individual-signer signatures in `children_signatures_full_report`, extract `sign_time_cst_cdt` with explicit timezone conversion and confirm the Tuesday afternoon peak. See Appendix A4.
- 3. Compare against full court records:** This analysis is limited to the 2,903 cases in the MCRO scrape. A complete audit using the Odyssey case management system would confirm whether the Tuesday 1:30 pattern extends to the full Fourth District caseload.
- 4. Verify session volumes independently:** Court administration records should contain session dockets or hearing lists that can confirm the case counts reported in Finding 3.
- 5. Cross-reference Aspose population:** Verify that 22/22 Aspose defendants have Rule 20 events by running the query in Appendix A7 against the live database.
- 6. Examine original document sources:** Obtain the 17 frozen-timestamp "Notice of Intent to Prosecute" documents from the court's internal Odyssey system and compare their XMP metadata against the MCRO-served versions.
- 7. Credentialed forensic examiner:** It is strongly recommended that a certified digital forensics examiner (CFCE, EnCE, or equivalent) independently verify all findings before use in formal proceedings.

For questions regarding this report or access to the underlying database, contact: Matthew David Guertin | Case 27-CR-23-1886 | Fourth Judicial District Court, Hennepin County, Minnesota

APPENDIX | REPRODUCIBLE SQL QUERIES

All queries are SELECT-only and can be executed against the live Supabase database (project ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii, region us-west-2).

A1 — Cohort Sizing: R20 Cases, Hearing Counts

```
WITH r20_cases AS ( SELECT DISTINCT case_uid FROM parents_case_events WHERE event_name ~*
'(rule.?20|incompeten|competenc|found.?incomp|forensic.?nav)' ) SELECT (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM
r20_cases) AS r20_case_count, (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM parents_hearings_previous h JOIN r20_cases
r ON h.case_uid = r.case_uid) AS r20_hearings, (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM parents_hearings_previous
h LEFT JOIN r20_cases r ON h.case_uid = r.case_uid WHERE r.case_uid IS NULL) AS non_r20_hearings,
(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM parents_hearings_previous) AS total_hearings;
```

A2 — Day-of-Week × 1:30 PM Hearing Distribution

```
WITH r20_cases AS ( SELECT DISTINCT case_uid FROM parents_case_events WHERE event_name ~*
'(rule.?20|incompeten|competenc|found.?incomp|forensic.?nav)' ) SELECT
TO_CHAR(h.hearing_json__date, 'Dy') AS dow_name, EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM h.hearing_json__date)::int
AS dow_num, SUM(CASE WHEN r.case_uid IS NOT NULL AND h.hearing_json__time = '13:30:00' THEN 1
ELSE 0 END) AS r20_130, SUM(CASE WHEN r.case_uid IS NULL AND h.hearing_json__time = '13:30:00'
THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS non_r20_130 FROM parents_hearings_previous h LEFT JOIN r20_cases r ON
h.case_uid = r.case_uid GROUP BY 1, 2 ORDER BY 2;
```

A3 — Judicial Rotation: Top 15 Officers at Tue 1:30

```
WITH r20_cases AS ( SELECT DISTINCT case_uid FROM parents_case_events WHERE event_name ~*
'(rule.?20|incompeten|competenc|found.?incomp|forensic.?nav)' ) SELECT
h.hearing_json__judicial_officer_norm AS judge, COUNT(*) AS tue_130_count, COUNT(DISTINCT
h.case_uid) AS distinct_cases, MIN(h.hearing_json__date) AS earliest, MAX(h.hearing_json__date)
AS latest FROM parents_hearings_previous h JOIN r20_cases r ON h.case_uid = r.case_uid WHERE
EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM h.hearing_json__date) = 2 AND h.hearing_json__time = '13:30:00' GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY 2 DESC LIMIT 15;
```

A4 — Per-Signer Tuesday Concentration (Local Time)

```
WITH sigs AS ( SELECT signer_name, sign_time_cst_cdt::timestampz AT TIME ZONE
'America/Chicago' AS local_ts FROM children_signatures_full_report WHERE signer_name NOT
ILIKE '%watermark%' AND signer_name NOT ILIKE '%MCRO%' AND signer_name NOT ILIKE '%ESolutions%'
AND signer_name NOT ILIKE '%Integration Service%' AND sign_time_cst_cdt IS NOT NULL AND
sign_time_cst_cdt != '' ) SELECT signer_name, COUNT(*) AS total_sigs, SUM(CASE WHEN
EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM local_ts) = 2 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS tue_sigs, ROUND(100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN
EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM local_ts) = 2 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*), 1) AS tue_pct, MODE() WITHIN
GROUP (ORDER BY EXTRACT(HOUR FROM local_ts)::int) AS peak_hour_local FROM sigs GROUP BY 1 ORDER
BY 2 DESC LIMIT 10;
```

A5 — Session Volume Statistics

```
WITH sessions AS ( SELECT hearing_json__judicial_officer_norm AS judge, hearing_json__date AS
session_date, COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) AS cases_in_session FROM parents_hearings_previous
WHERE EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM hearing_json__date) = 2 AND hearing_json__time = '13:30:00' GROUP BY
1, 2 ) SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_sessions, ROUND(AVG(cases_in_session), 1) AS avg_cases,
PERCENTILE_CONT(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY cases_in_session) AS median_cases,
MAX(cases_in_session) AS max_cases FROM sessions;
```

A6 — ESolutions Countersignature Lag

```
SELECT days_after_e_file_signed AS lag_days, COUNT(*) AS n FROM children_signatures_full_report
WHERE signer_name ILIKE '%ESolutions%' AND days_after_e_file_signed IS NOT NULL GROUP BY 1 ORDER
BY 1;
```

A7 — Aspose Defendant Convergence

```
WITH aspose_clusters AS ( SELECT DISTINCT cluster_id FROM children WHERE metadata__xmp_producer
ILIKE '%Aspose%' ), r20_clusters AS ( SELECT DISTINCT cr.cluster_id FROM parents_case_events
pce JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid WHERE pce.event_name ~* '(rule.?20|
incompeten|competenc|found.?incomp|forensic.?nav)' ), esol_clusters AS ( SELECT DISTINCT
c.cluster_id FROM children_signatures_full_report s JOIN children c ON s.evidence_uid =
c.evidence_uid WHERE s.signer_name ILIKE '%ESolutions%' ) SELECT (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM
aspose_clusters) AS total_aspose_defendants, (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM aspose_clusters ac JOIN
r20_clusters r ON ac.cluster_id = r.cluster_id) AS with_r20, (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM
aspose_clusters ac JOIN esol_clusters e ON ac.cluster_id = e.cluster_id) AS with_esolutions;
```

A8 — Anchor Case Hearing History

```
SELECT hearing_json__date AS date, TO_CHAR(hearing_json__date, 'Dy') AS dow, hearing_json__time
AS time, hearing_type, hearing_json__judicial_officer_norm AS judge, CASE WHEN EXTRACT(ISODOW
FROM hearing_json__date) = 2 AND hearing_json__time = '13:30:00' THEN 'Pipeline' ELSE 'Non-
Pipeline' END AS pipeline_flag FROM parents_hearings_previous WHERE case_uid = 'case:27-cr-23-
1886' ORDER BY hearing_json__date, hearing_json__time;
```