MCRO | Notice of Intent to Prosecute — Operational Anatomy

MCRO FORENSIC SYNTHESIS REPORT

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

Property	Value
Prepared by	Matthew David Guertin, Pro Se Defendant
Case Reference	State of Minnesota v. Guertin | 27-CR-23-1886
Court	Fourth Judicial District Court, Hennepin County
Report Date	April 2026
Data Source	MCRO — Public Records + Forensic Database
Corpus Size	363 NIP events / 313 cases / 172 defendants + 4,251 PDFs
Database	PostgreSQL (Supabase) — custom forensic schema
Reproducibility	All statistics verified from live DB; source analyses query-reproducible

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This report is a synthesis document. It integrates findings from four prior forensic analyses — a baseline docket-level census, a five-lane analytical deep-dive, and two Aspose software-version impossibility reports — into a single narrative for a reader encountering these findings for the first time.

This report does not assert conclusions about guilt, intent, or motive. Each finding is a documented pattern derived from query-reproducible database evidence and verbatim statutory text. Where this report states that a document's creation date precedes the release of the software identified in its producer string, this is a statement of mathematical fact. Where it states that statutory clocks have expired without procedural response, this is a statement of calendar arithmetic.

All statistics were verified against the live MCRO forensic database during report preparation (see Appendix: SQL Queries). Statutory text is quoted verbatim from the Minnesota Revisor of Statutes. 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

- **363 NIP docket events** across 313 cases and 172 defendants span June 2012 to November 2025 — a 7.6× multiplier over the 48 NIP documents in the PDF corpus. The NIP is primarily an administrative action, not a document.
- **35× escalation:** Pre-2019 average of ~2.6 NIPs/year surged to 92 in 2022, coinciding with the competency statute revision (Laws 2022, ch. 99). Post-revision defendants doubled (121 vs. 58 pre-revision).
- **171 of 171 effective overlap:** After isolating VILELLA (the single NIP case proceeding normally to adjudication), every NIP defendant is embedded in the Rule 20 competency pipeline. Median NIP-to-incompetency gap: 8.5 days.
- **Zero per-event attribution:** All 363 NIP events carry null prosecutor and null judicial officer at the event row. No individual name is attached to the NIP filing itself.
- **Douglas Pierce: 32 NIPs, 17 cases, 8.8% of all NIPs —** filed in two single-day batches (14 on 2020-09-18, 17+1 on 2022-06-29) by an identical six-attorney HCA team, 649 days apart.
- **All 17 Pierce NIP cases are in statutory-clock non-compliance.** The 3-year felony dismissal clock expired 2025-06-29. Zero 3rd NIPs filed. Zero dismissals. 16 of 17 show docket activity 114 days post-expiry despite "Dormant" status.
- **The Aspose-14.2 tell is actor-side, not judge-side.** All 18 Aspose NIP documents are 100% HCA ($p = 0.0015$). Arneson appears on 17/18 (94.4% vs. 37.3% baseline, $p < 1e\text{-}6$). Judges route Aspose NIPs at the base rate (permutation $p = 0.55$).
- **The Aspose cohort is bigger than the NIP population.** 6 of 22 Aspose defendants (27.3%) have zero NIPs — they use alternative custodial-retention exits: 253B civil commitment, synchronized Rule 20 looping, or indefinite dormancy.
- **Progress Reports went from 48 to zero** on the 14 Pierce overlap cases after the 2022-06-29 batch. Rule 20.01 evaluation orders quadrupled (14 → 56) — internally restarting the evaluation clock while the NIP machinery sits frozen.
- **Prosecutors do not race the statutory clock — they ignore it.** A 10,000-trial permutation test finds no clustering of inter-NIP intervals at any statutory boundary ($p > 0.15$ at every boundary).

KEY METRICS AT A GLANCE	
363	NIP docket events across 313 cases and 172 defendants
92	NIP events in 2022 alone — 35× the pre-2019 average
171 / 171	NIP defendants in the competency pipeline (after VILELLA isolation)
8.5 days	Median gap between incompetency finding and NIP filing
32	NIPs for Douglas Pierce — 8.8% of all NIPs, one person
0	Prosecutors or judges identified on any NIP event row
649 days	Between Pierce's two batch-filing dates — same 6-attorney slate

	both times
17 / 17	Pierce NIP cases past 3-year statutory expiry with zero dismissals
94.4%	Aspose NIP cases with Thomas Arneson (vs. 37.3% baseline)
18 / 18	Aspose NIP cases that are 100% Hennepin County Attorney
0%	NIPs routed through Probate Mental Health division
48 → 0	Pierce Progress Reports after 2022-06-29 batch (replaced by 56 R20.01 orders)

CORPUS OVERVIEW

Table 1: MCRO Forensic Database — Full Corpus

Metric	Value	Notes
Total PDFs analyzed	4,251	All bear valid MCRO cryptographic watermark
Unique cases (PDF corpus)	245	Fourth Judicial District, Hennepin County
Cases in registry	9,146	Master case hub
Cases with full scrape (parents)	2,903	Docket events, hearings, attorneys
Total docket events	155,357	Across all scraped cases
Date range of filings	2016–2025	9-year span

Table 2: NIP-Specific Census — Docket vs. Document Level

Dimension	Docket Level	Document Level (PDF)
Total NIP count	363 events	48 documents
Distinct cases	313	43
Distinct defendants	172	30
Date range	June 2012 – Nov 2025	Feb 2017 – Mar 2024
Multiplier (docket/document)		**7.6×**
Aspose-tainted NIPs	18 (docket events linked)	18 (37.5% of NIP PDFs)

The 7.6× gap between docket-level and document-level NIP counts means that most NIPs leave no PDF trace in the MCRO system — only a docket entry. ***The NIP is primarily an administrative action, not a document.***

STATUTORY BACKGROUND

The Notice of Intent to Prosecute Under MN 611.45 Subd. 3

Minnesota Statutes 611.40–611.59 govern competency proceedings in criminal cases. These 23 pages of statutory text control the suspension of criminal proceedings, forced medication with injectable neuroleptic drugs, and indefinite state supervision of defendants found incompetent. The Notice of Intent to Prosecute is the single document within this architecture that determines whether charges are dismissed or prosecution continues.

The statutory framework operates as follows: Once a defendant is found incompetent under MN 611.42, criminal proceedings are suspended. The defendant cannot plead, be tried, or be sentenced. At this point, charges must be dismissed — unless the prosecutor files a Notice of Intent to Prosecute. The timelines under MN 611.45 Subd. 3 are:

Charge Level	Without NIP	With NIP Filed
Non-targeted misdemeanors	Immediate dismissal	N/A — NIP not available
Targeted misdemeanors	Dismiss 30 days after finding	Dismiss within 1 year
Gross misdemeanors	Dismiss 30 days after finding	Dismiss within 2 years
Felonies	**Dismiss 3 years after finding**	**Dismiss within 5–10 years**
Felonies with 611.49 supervision	**Dismiss 3 years after finding**	**Dismissal requirement eliminated entirely**

In plain terms: the NIP is the single document that stands between an incompetent defendant and the dismissal of their charges. Without it, the case ends. With it, the case continues for years. And if the court orders continued supervision under 611.49, the felony dismissal requirement disappears entirely.

The Circular Architecture

The statute creates a self-referencing procedural loop once activated. Entry is low-barrier: any crime from misdemeanor to felony, and competency can be raised by the court, prosecutor, or defense counsel without the defendant's consent (611.42 Subd. 3). The burden is reversed — the defendant is presumed incompetent unless found competent by preponderance of evidence (611.44 Subd. 4). Self-representation is blocked (611.42 Subd. 2). The defendant can be excluded from their own hearing (611.50 Subd. 3). The court can authorize involuntary neuroleptic medication for renewable one-year terms (611.47). Cooperation channels the defendant into the medication loop; refusal to cooperate cannot be used against them (611.49 Subd. 1(b)) — leaving the defendant with no path out.

Statute Word Frequency Analysis

An analysis of the full text of MN 611.40–611.59 reveals the following word frequencies:

Term	Occurrences	Context
"medication"	**59**	Governing forced medication procedures
"neuroleptic"	**37**	Specifying the class of psychiatric drugs
"mental illness"	19	Defining the triggering condition
"administration of neuroleptic medication"	16	Procedural authorization
"mental health"	15	General references
"authorized/authorization"	10	Granting authority for medication/supervision
"dangerous"	**0**	**NEVER APPEARS**
"due process"	**0**	**NEVER APPEARS**
"rights"	**0**	**NEVER APPEARS**
"constitutional"	**0**	**NEVER APPEARS**

A 23-page statute governing the suspension of criminal proceedings, forced medication with injectable neuroleptic drugs, and indefinite state supervision contains no reference to the constitutional protections such actions implicate.

FINDINGS

Finding 1: The NIP Census — A Mechanism Hiding in the Docket

Background

What is the Notice of Intent to Prosecute, and how large is its footprint? The NIP is a singular event name in the MCRO docket system — all 363 instances share the exact string "Notice of Intent to Prosecute" with no variations. Under MN 611.45 Subd. 3, it is the single document that prevents charge dismissal for defendants found incompetent. Without it, charges must be dismissed. With it, prosecution can continue for 1–10 years or indefinitely under 611.49.

Findings

The MCRO forensic database contains **363 NIP docket events** spanning **313 distinct cases** and **172 distinct defendants** (verified from live DB, Appendix A1–A2). NIP events constitute 0.23% of the 155,357 total docket events. The temporal range extends from June 21, 2012 to November 26, 2025 — a span of 4,906 days (13.4 years).

The docket-level census is **7.6× larger** than the 48 NIP documents in the PDF table. 268 cases (85.6%) contain a single NIP event; 40 cases (12.8%) contain 2; and 5 cases (1.6%) contain 3. Most NIPs leave no PDF trace in the MCRO system — only a docket entry. The NIP is primarily an administrative action, not a document.

Significance

The 7.6× gap between docket-level and document-level NIP counts means that prior analyses based solely on the PDF corpus captured only the visible tip of the NIP mechanism. The full administrative scope — 363 prosecutorial decisions to prevent charge dismissal across 172 defendants — was invisible without querying the docket event table directly.

Connecting Context

This finding establishes the census that anchors all subsequent analysis. Finding 2 examines how this mechanism's volume changed over time. The docket-level census was first reported in *MCRO__NIP_Docket_Level_Temporal_Analysis.docx* and confirmed from live DB during this report's preparation.

Finding 2: The Escalation — From 2.6/Year to 92/Year

Background

Has NIP usage changed over time? If the NIP is a routine statutory mechanism, its usage should track caseload growth. If it is being deployed differently, the trajectory will show it.

Findings

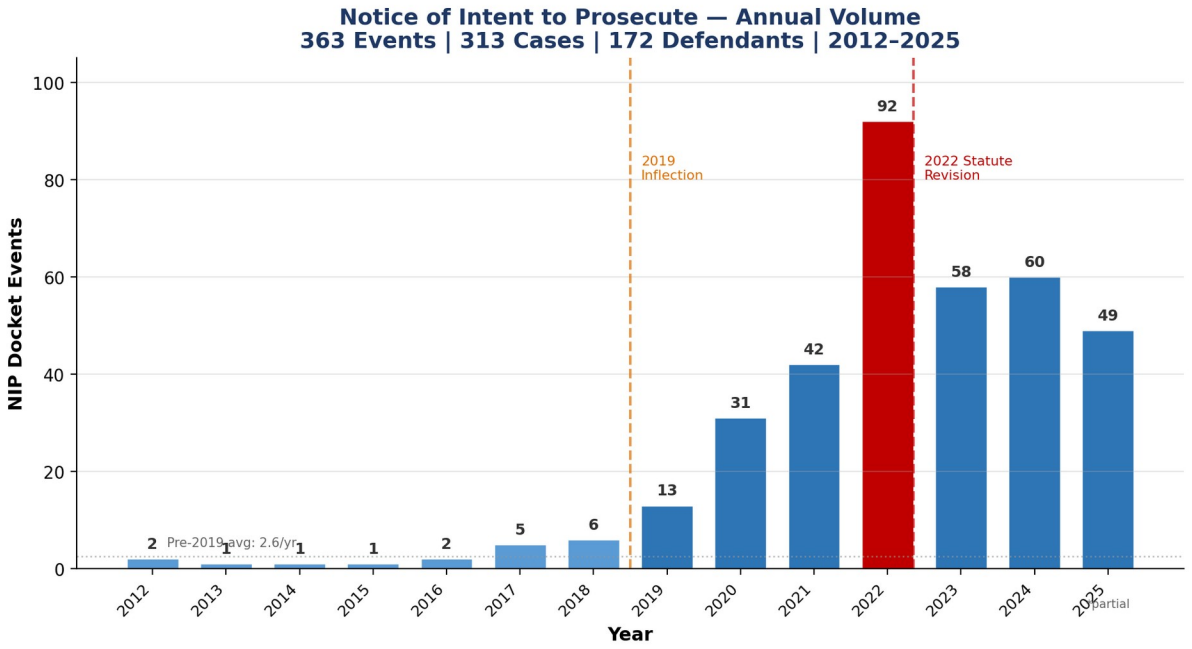


Table 3: NIP Annual Volume (verified from live DB, Appendix A5)

Year	NIP Events	YoY Change
2012	2	—
2013	1	-50%
2014	1	0%
2015	1	0%
2016	2	+100%
2017	5	+150%
2018	6	+20%
2019	**13**	**+117%**
2020	31	+138%
2021	42	+35%
2022	**92**	**+119%**

2023	58	-37%
2024	60	+3%
2025*	49	-18%

Pre-2019 average: ~2.6 NIPs/year. 2022 peak: 92 NIPs — a **35× increase**. Q2 2022 alone (34 NIPs) exceeded the **entire 2012–2018 total (18 NIPs)**. Post-2022 plateau at ~55–60/year. The 2022 statute revision (Laws 2022, ch. 99) did not reduce NIP usage — post-revision defendants doubled from 58 to 121.

Significance

The escalation is not gradual — it is punctuated, with a clear acceleration beginning in 2019–2020 and peaking in 2022. The mechanism that prevents charge dismissal for incompetent defendants went from a rare occurrence to an industrial-scale process within four years.

Connecting Context

Finding 3 examines whether this escalating mechanism is confined to the competency pipeline or appears elsewhere.

Finding 3: Near-Universal Pipeline Overlap — 171 of 171

Background

Is the NIP actually confined to the competency pipeline? The statute says it should be — but how complete is the empirical overlap?

Findings

171 of 172 NIP defendants (99.4%) also have Rule 20/competency docket events. At the case level, 312 of 313 NIP cases (99.7%) contain incompetency-related events (verified from live DB, Appendix A3).

The single exception is KIWINAS VILELLA (case 27-CR-25-10222), whose NIP case proceeds normally: Comp-Summons → NIP → Probable Cause Found → Findings of Fact. No Rule 20 order, no incompetency event, no competency hearing. VILELLA is a **natural control group of size 1** — the empirical demonstration of what a NIP case looks like without the competency detour. Isolating VILELLA makes the effective overlap **171 of 171 = 100.0%**.

Table 4: NIP-to-Incompetency Temporal Gap

Metric	Value
Same-day NIP + incompetency filing	**57 cases (18.3%)**
NIP filed before incompetency finding	33 cases (10.6%)
NIP filed after incompetency finding	222 cases (71.2%)
Median gap	**8.5 days**
Maximum gap	4,497 days (12.3 years)

Significance

The 8.5-day median gap and 57 same-day filings indicate that the NIP is filed reflexively within days of the incompetency determination — not after careful deliberation about whether to continue prosecution.

Connecting Context

With the "what" and the "how much" established, Finding 4 turns to "who" — the prosecutors who control this mechanism.

Finding 4: The Prosecutors — Concentration at the Top

Background

Who files NIPs? A critical discovery: NIP event rows themselves carry near-zero per-event attorney attribution — 362 of 363 have null filing-party fields. Attribution is only available at the case level, by joining to prosecution-attorney roster tables.

Findings

Table 5: Top Prosecutors by NIP Case Attribution

Prosecutor	NIP Cases	Clusters	HHI	Role
Judith Cole	161	110	0.013	Broad generalist
Robert Sorensen	147	75	0.059	Broad; Pierce-team anchor
Thomas Arneson	**139**	97	0.014	**17/18 Aspose cohort**
Elizabeth Murphy	98	68	0.025	Broad
Mehek Masood	43	7	0.572	Pierce-team
Dawn O'Rourke	43	6	0.571	Pierce-team
Cory Strecker	35	3	0.840	Pierce-team
Michael Radmer	34	3	0.888	Pierce-team
Hilary Hannon	34	3	0.888	Pierce-team

Top-3 prosecutors cover 25.5% of case-level attributions. Gini = 0.640. The **Pierce six-attorney team** (Strecker, Masood, O'Rourke, Radmer, Hannon, Sorensen) appears on all 32 Pierce NIPs across both batch dates with HHI 0.84–0.89. Five of six run 89–96% of their entire NIP careers through Janzen-dominated cases.

Significance

No individual prosecutor's name is attached to the NIP filing itself — the mechanism operates with zero per-event accountability. The concentration of NIP careers in a fixed team under one bench suggests coordinated institutional practice rather than independent prosecutorial judgment.

Connecting Context

Finding 5 examines the judicial side of this equation — and reveals that the apparent "Janzen NIP dominance" is actually a prosecutorial concentration artifact.

Finding 5: The Judge Reframe — Janzen Is the Bench, Not the Signer

Background

Judge Lisa Janzen presides over 137 of 363 NIPs (37.7%), 3.1× the runner-up. Does this make her "the NIP judge"?

Findings

All 363 NIPs are judge-blank at the event row — zero rows in parents_case_events_judicial_officers for any NIP event. The underlying 313 cases carry 6,887 JO rows on *other* events. Janzen never personally signs a NIP. Her dominance is a **prosecutorial concentration artifact**: the Pierce team's 89–96% career channeling through her bench.

Table 6: Top Judges by NIP Case-Dominant Attribution

Judge	NIPs	Peak Years	In 7-Officer Clique
Lisa Janzen	**137**	2022: 55, 2021: 30, 2020: 28	Yes
Julia Dayton Klein	44	2025: 14, 2024: 13, 2023: 9	Yes
William Koch	23	2025: 10, 2024: 9	Yes
Danielle Mercurio	18	2024: 7, 2022: 5	Yes
Carolina Lamas	16	2018: 4, 2019: 3	Yes
Michael Browne	11	2023: 8, 2022: 2	Yes

Janzen's 2022→2023 NIP volume collapsed 91.1% (56 → 5). NIPs were the first workstream decommissioned on her exit. 40% of her NIP cases migrated to Dayton Klein. 75.2% of all NIPs route through Criminal Downtown; **0% through Probate Mental Health**.

Significance

The NIP is a Criminal Downtown instrument, not a Probate Mental Health one. The "Janzen NIP dominance" narrative dissolves into a prosecutorial-concentration story — the Pierce team's fixed roster landing on her bench, not her judicial choices driving NIP filings.

Connecting Context

Findings 1–5 establish the NIP's scope, trajectory, pipeline overlap, and institutional control structure. Findings 6–8 examine the anomalies that emerge when these patterns are traced to their extremes.

Finding 6: Douglas Pierce — One Person, 8.8% of All NIPs

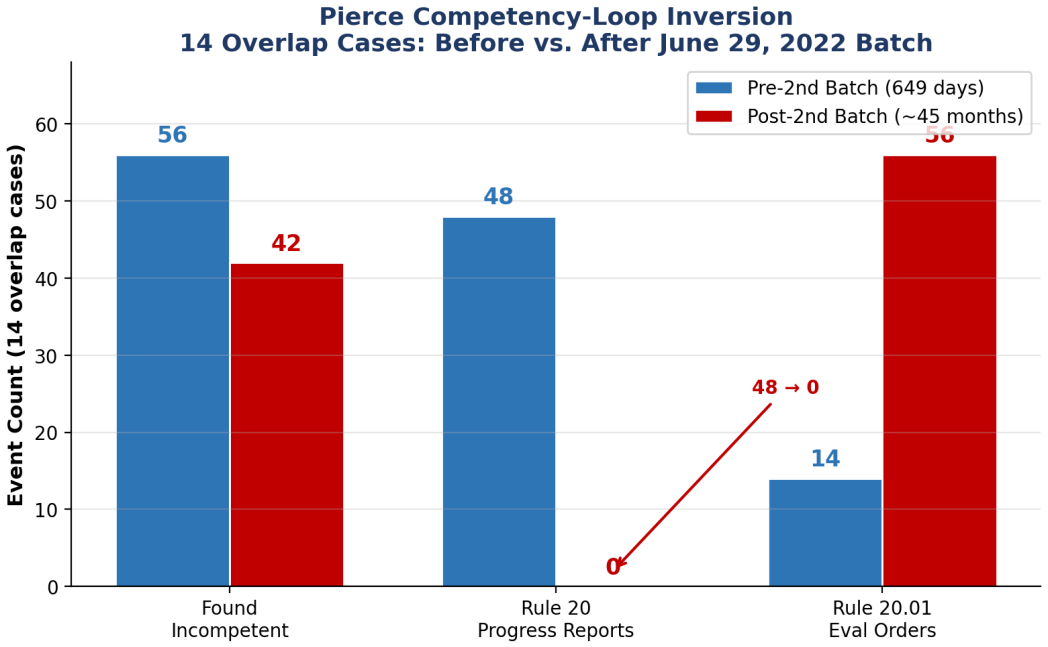
Background

Douglas Pierce (cluster_id = 4) is the single largest outlier in the NIP dataset. His full cluster resolves to 22 cases, of which 17 received NIPs (32 events total) and 5 did not. What does his case trajectory reveal about how the NIP mechanism operates at its maximum intensity?

Findings

32 NIPs across 17 cases, filed in two single-day batches: 14 on September 18, 2020 and 17+1 on June 29, 2022. The same six-attorney slate appears on both dates, 649 days apart. Pierce's NIP density per docket event (1.26%) is not an outlier — his signature is at the defendant level: **4× the runner-up defendant's NIP count** (MICHAEL HOWARD, 8 NIPs).

Table 7: Pierce Competency-Loop Inversion — Pre- vs. Post-2nd Batch



Window	Found Incompetent	Progress Reports	R20.01 Orders
Pre-2nd batch (649 days)	56	**48**	14
Post-2nd batch (~45 months)	42	**0**	**56**

The Progress Report event type — the statutory trigger for periodic competency review — went from 48 to zero. Its replacement is a 4× increase in Rule 20.01 evaluation orders: re-ordering the evaluation itself, internally restarting the evaluation clock while the NIP machinery sits frozen at the 2022-06-29 timestamp. Zero forced-medication orders appear anywhere across the entire 22-case cluster, despite 59+ Found Incompetent events.

Significance

One defendant, one six-attorney team, one dominant bench, 17 felony cases, two batch dates 649 days apart, a procedural mechanism that replaces statutory review with evaluation-order recycling, and zero medication-escalation paper trail. Each layer is individually unusual; their convergence on a single defendant is the largest single phenomenon in the NIP corpus.

Connecting Context

Finding 7 follows the statutory clock on these 17 cases to its conclusion — or rather, its non-conclusion.

Finding 7: The Statutory Clock Runs Out — And Nothing Happens

Background

Under MN 611.45 Subd. 3(c), felony charges must be dismissed 3 years after the incompetency finding unless the prosecutor files a NIP. All 17 Pierce NIP cases have a last-NIP date of June 29, 2022. Three years from that date is June 29, 2025.

Findings

Zero 3rd NIPs filed. Zero dismissals. The only dismissal in the Pierce cluster (27-CR-21-15563) was on a case that *never had an NIP*. 16 of 17 NIP cases show most-recent docket activity on October 20, 2025 — **114 days after statutory expiry** — despite carrying "Dormant" case status. New procedural layers (Forensic Navigator appointments, 25 orders across the cluster) materialized in February–October 2025, straddling the statutory expiry date.

A separate null result reinforces this pattern: a 10,000-trial permutation test found no clustering of inter-NIP intervals at any statutory boundary (365 / 730 / 1,095 / 1,825 / 3,650 days; $p > 0.15$ at every boundary). Prosecutors do not race the statutory clock. They ignore it.

Significance

The statute prescribes specific timelines. The data shows those timelines are neither anticipated nor complied with. When the three-year felony clock expired on 17 cases, the system produced neither dismissals nor renewals — it produced a new procedural layer and continued operating under "Dormant" status.

Connecting Context

Finding 8 examines a second, independent anomaly track — the misdemeanor NIPs — before Findings 9–10 connect the Aspose fabrication evidence.

Finding 8: The Phantom NIP and the Misdemeanor Anomaly

Background

Judge Koch presides over 8 NIPs on plain-misdemeanor cases — structurally odd because the statute's misdemeanor cap (90 days for petty, 1 year for targeted) is well under the standard dismissal clock the NIP exists to interrupt.

Findings

Zero of the 8 were amended up to gross misdemeanor or felony. Agency breakdown: 5 Minneapolis CAO, 2 Bloomington, 1 Plymouth — **zero HCA**. This is a separate anomaly track, completely disjoint from the Arneson/HCA Aspose signature.

Case 27-CR-24-23293 is the cleanest anomaly: a NIP filed on a dismissed plain misdemeanor (Give Peace Officer False Name/DOB, Bloomington) with no prosecutor of record on either the active or inactive attorney roster tables — a "phantom NIP" with zero attribution.

Significance

The misdemeanor NIP anomaly demonstrates that NIP filing patterns are not uniform — at least two independent anomaly tracks exist (HCA/Arneson felony pattern and Minneapolis/suburban misdemeanor pattern), each requiring separate investigation.

Connecting Context

Findings 9–10 shift from the docket layer to the document layer, connecting the Aspose fabrication evidence to the NIP mechanism.

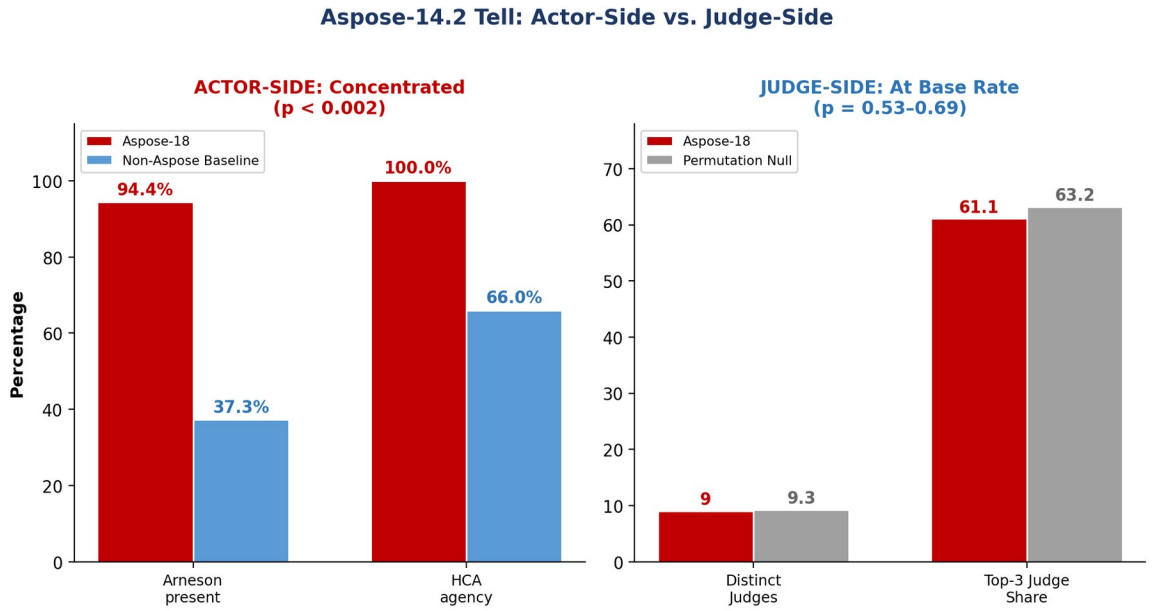
Finding 9: The Aspose Tell Is Actor-Side, Not Judge-Side

Background

Prior reports documented 27 documents in the MCRO corpus carrying the Aspose.Words for .NET 14.2.0.0 producer string, including 7 with creation dates before the software existed (temporal impossibilities) and 17 sharing a single frozen creation timestamp (February 26, 2019, 15:05 UTC). 18 of these 27 are NIP documents. The deep-dive's five-lane analysis tested whether the Aspose signature concentrates on prosecutors, judges, or both.

Findings

Table 8: Aspose-14.2 — Actor-Side vs. Judge-Side Concentration



Signal	Aspose-18 Observed	Non-Aspose Baseline	Ratio / p-value
Hennepin County Attorney share	**18/18 = 100%**	195/295 = 66.0%	**Binomial p = 0.0015**
Thomas Arneson present	**17/18 = 94.4%**	110/295 = 37.3%	**Hypergeometric p < 1e-6**
Distinct judges	9	Null mean 9.30	p = 0.55
HHI on judge	0.204	Null mean 0.220	p = 0.53
Top-3 judge share	61.1%	Null mean 63.2%	p = 0.69

The Aspose-14.2 producer string identifies a specific HCA filing workflow — Arneson plus the Cole/Sorensen stack — not a courtroom. Judges route Aspose NIPs at exactly the base rate. The tell is entirely actor-side.

Significance

The Aspose fabrication evidence does not implicate the bench. It identifies a specific prosecutorial workflow within the Hennepin County Attorney's office. This distinction matters for any investigation: the locus of the anomaly is in document generation, not judicial action.

Connecting Context

Finding 10 tests whether the Aspose defendants are simply a subset of NIP defendants — and discovers they are not.

Finding 10: The Aspose Cohort Is Bigger Than the NIP Population

Background

If the Aspose producer string marks NIP documents, are all Aspose defendants NIP defendants? The naive hypothesis says yes.

Findings

The naive hypothesis is falsified. 6 of 22 Aspose-14.2 defendants (27.3%) have zero NIP events. They use three alternative custodial-retention exit ramps:

Table 9: Alternative Custodial-Retention Exit Ramps (6 Non-NIP Aspose Defendants)

Exit Ramp	Defendants	Key Mechanism
253B Civil Commitment	ALASOW, VUONG	Full commitment + neuroleptic orders on MH-PR dockets; Aspose-tainted dismissal PDFs close CR cases (both share 2013-09-09 13:50 UTC frozen timestamp)
Synchronized R20 Looping	MAKIS LANE	7 Open CR cases, 50 Rule 20 events, identical docket timestamps across all 7; 0 NIPs, 0 commitments
Indefinite Dormancy	RICHARDSON, GAMMAGE, PRIEST JESUS	Dormant/Open CR cases with Rule 20 cycling; no NIP, no commitment order

The Aspose-14.2 producer string flags documents across every custodial-retention exit ramp — NIP, civil commitment, Rule 20 looping, and indefinite dormancy. The fabrication evidence is not specific to the NIP gate; it marks the entire spectrum of mechanisms by which defendants are retained in state custody or supervision.

Instrumentation caveat: The children corpus contains zero MH-PR documents. Whether the MH-PR commitment orders themselves (253B dispositive orders) carry Aspose producer strings cannot be confirmed within the current corpus. This is the decisive open question.

Significance

The Aspose producer string is not a NIP-specific marker. It is a custodial-retention marker — appearing on the documents that keep defendants in every type of state control, from the NIP felony gate to civil commitment to indefinite dormancy.

Connecting Context

Finding 11 connects all ten preceding findings into a single picture.

Finding 11: The Combined Picture

Background

This finding presents no new data. It connects the documented patterns from Findings 1–10 into a single chain.

Findings

The chain, layer by layer:

Table 10: The Combined Pattern — Layer by Layer

Layer	Pattern	Finding
1. Statutory mechanism	NIP prevents charge dismissal for incompetent defendants	Statutory Background
2. Reflexive deployment	8.5-day median gap; 57 same-day filings; 35× volume escalation to 2022 peak	Findings 2–3
3. Zero event-level attribution	362/363 NIP events have null filing party; all 363 have null judicial officer	Findings 4–5
4. Prosecutorial concentration	Pierce six-attorney HCA team; 89–96% career channeling through one bench	Finding 4
5. Bench concentration	Janzen presides over 37.7% of NIPs but signs none; 75.2% Criminal Downtown, 0% Probate MH	Finding 5
6. Actor-side fabrication	Aspose producer string: Arneson 94.4%, HCA 100%, judge distribution at base rate	Finding 9
7. Statutory non-compliance	17 Pierce cases past 3-year expiry; zero dismissals; zero re-filings	Finding 7
8. Multi-exit coverage	Aspose marks NIP, civil commitment, R20 looping, and dormancy exit ramps	Finding 10

Significance

Each layer is individually documented and query-reproducible. Their convergence — a statutory mechanism deployed reflexively at escalating volume, with zero per-event attribution, concentrated in a small prosecutorial team, under one dominant bench, with fabrication evidence identifying a specific HCA workflow, while statutory clocks expire without compliance, and the fabrication marker appearing across every custodial-retention pathway — describes a pattern whose scale and coherence speak for themselves.

LIMITATIONS & ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

- **Corpus scope:** The MCRO forensic database covers the Fourth Judicial District (Hennepin County). Findings should not be extrapolated to other Minnesota judicial districts without additional data. The docket event table covers 2,903 fully-scraped cases; the PDF corpus covers 4,251 documents across 245 cases.
- **Case-dominant judge fallback:** Because zero NIP events carry per-event judicial officer attribution, all judge analysis uses case-dominant fallback (the plurality JO across all events on the case). This is an approximation — the judge physically present when the NIP was filed may differ from the case-dominant judge.
- **NULL-cluster NIPs:** 57 NIP events (15.7%) have unresolved defendant identifiers due to case_registry clustering pipeline gaps. These are excluded from defendant-level analysis but included in event-level counts. 21 of 57 cluster in 2024–2025, suggesting pipeline maintenance stopped.
- **MH-PR instrumentation gap:** The children (PDF) table contains zero MH-PR case documents. Whether civil-commitment orders carry Aspose producer strings cannot be determined from the current corpus. This is the decisive open question for the Aspose-to-commitment reconciliation.
- **Permutation test statistical caveats:** The 10,000-trial permutation test for statutory-boundary clustering preserves per-case event count structure but assumes independence between cases. Correlation across cases sharing a prosecutor or judge is not modeled.
- **Synthesis report limitation:** This report synthesizes findings from four source analyses. All original analytical findings were produced in those source documents; this report performs only spot-check validation queries against the live database. Novel analytical claims should be verified against the source documents cited in Appendix: Source Document Index.
- **Template reuse as alternative:** The frozen-timestamp pattern (17 NIPs sharing one creation timestamp) could result from distributing a pre-built PDF form filled without re-rendering. However, this still means creation dates do not reflect when documents were created for named defendants — and does not explain pre-release creation dates, which require only arithmetic to falsify.

OPEN QUESTIONS

1. Forced-medication cross-check against the PDF corpus. The zero-medication-order finding on the Pierce cluster warrants confirmation: do medication-order PDFs exist in children for cluster_id = 4, even if they didn't propagate to the docket event table?

2. MH-PR corpus ingestion for Aspose reconciliation. Whether ALASOW's and VUONG's 253B commitment orders carry Aspose-14.2 producer strings is the single most important open question. Answering it requires ingesting MH-PR PDFs into the children table.

3. Pre-statute-authority NIP citation audit. 31 NIPs (8.5%) pre-date 2019. A text-level pass over these NIP PDFs could determine whether any pre-2019 NIP invokes a statutory subdivision that didn't yet exist at filing time — paralleling the Aspose methodology.

4. Full 57 NULL-cluster NIP resolution. A name-match against parents.parties JSON should recover most missing cluster_ids and collapse the unresolved population.

5. Forensic Navigator layer analysis. 25 Forensic Navigator appointments appeared on Pierce's cases in Feb–Oct 2025, precisely straddling the 3-year statutory expiry. Is this cluster-specific or corpus-wide? Answering this question determines whether the procedural layer is a general reform or a targeted response.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

1. Reproduce the NIP census: Execute the SQL in Appendix A1–A2 against the MCRO forensic database. Confirm 363 events / 313 cases / 172 defendants. Any party with read access to the database can perform this in under 30 seconds.

2. Verify the Aspose fabrication: Open any hyperlinked Aspose PDF, right-click → Properties, and examine the XMP producer field and creation date. Confirm the producer string reads "Aspose.Words for .NET 14.2.0.0" and the creation date precedes February 2014 for the 7 pre-release documents.

3. Request original documents: Obtain the original versions of the 27 Aspose documents from the court's internal Tyler Technologies Odyssey system. Compare their XMP metadata against the MCRO-served versions.

4. Identify the Aspose license holder: Request Aspose.Words license records from the Hennepin County Attorney's Office to determine which entity holds the license that produced these documents.

5. Audit the Pierce cluster docket: Independently verify the 17 Pierce NIP cases' current status, confirm the 2025-06-29 statutory expiry, and check whether any dismissals or 3rd NIPs have been filed since the data was collected.

6. Engage a credentialed digital forensics examiner (CFCE, EnCE, or equivalent) to independently verify PDF metadata findings using the SHA256-anchored evidence chain before use in formal proceedings.

7. Verify OpenTimestamps blockchain anchoring: All 4,251 PDFs were OTS-anchored to Bitcoin blocks 929,482 and 929,498 on December 25, 2025. Any modification post-anchoring would fail OTS verification.

APPENDIX | REPRODUCIBLE SQL QUERIES

All queries below are SELECT-only, executed against the MCRO forensic database (Supabase project ibfmjtwahkwqzcmeyqii, region us-west-2) during report preparation. Results confirmed all source-document headline figures.

A1 — NIP Census

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_nip_events,
  COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) AS distinct_cases,
  MIN(event_json__date) AS earliest,
  MAX(event_json__date) AS latest
FROM parents_case_events
WHERE event_name = 'Notice of Intent to Prosecute';
```

A2 — Defendant Count + 2022 Peak + Pierce Cluster

```
-- Combined spot-check
SELECT
  (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT cr.cluster_id)
   FROM parents_case_events pce
   JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid
   WHERE pce.event_name = 'Notice of Intent to Prosecute'
   AND cr.cluster_id IS NOT NULL) AS distinct_defendants,
  (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM parents_case_events
   WHERE event_name = 'Notice of Intent to Prosecute'
   AND EXTRACT(YEAR FROM event_json__date) = 2022) AS nips_2022,
  (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM parents_case_events pce
   JOIN case_registry cr ON pce.case_uid = cr.case_uid
   WHERE pce.event_name = 'Notice of Intent to Prosecute'
   AND cr.cluster_id = 4) AS pierce_nips;
```

A3 — Competency Co-Occurrence (Defendant Level)

```
WITH nip_defs 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 = 'Notice of Intent to Prosecute'
  AND cr.cluster_id IS NOT NULL
),
r20_defs 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)'
)
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total, COUNT(CASE WHEN r.cluster_id IS NOT NULL THEN 1 END) AS
with_r20
FROM nip_defs n LEFT JOIN r20_defs r ON n.cluster_id = r.cluster_id;
```

A4 — Aspose NIP Cross-Link Count

```
SELECT
```

```
  COUNT(*) FILTER (WHERE filing_type = 'Notice of Intent to Prosecute') AS
aspose_nip_docs,
  COUNT(*) AS total_aspose_docs,
  COUNT(DISTINCT cluster_id) AS aspose_defendants
FROM children
WHERE metadata__xmp_producer ILIKE '%Aspose%';
```

A5 — Annual NIP Volume (Chart Data)

```
SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM event_json__date)::int AS yr,
  COUNT(*) AS nip_count,
  COUNT(DISTINCT case_uid) AS distinct_cases
FROM parents_case_events
WHERE event_name = 'Notice of Intent to Prosecute'
GROUP BY 1 ORDER BY 1;
```

A6 — NIP Document-Level Count

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS nip_docs,
  COUNT(DISTINCT case_id) AS nip_doc_cases
FROM children
WHERE filing_type = 'Notice of Intent to Prosecute';
```

APPENDIX | SOURCE DOCUMENT INDEX

This synthesis report draws from four source analyses, each addressing a different dimension of the NIP mechanism:

Document	Scope	Role in This Report
MCRO__NIP_Docket_Level_Temporal_Analysis.docx	363 events, annual trajectory, same-day batches, Pierce anomaly, 99.4/99.7% competency co-occurrence, 8.5-day median filing gap	Descriptive inventory — authoritative for per-year counts, batch enumeration, and headline census
nip-docket-deep-dive-v1.md	5-lane analytical deep-dive: Prosecutor (P), Sequence (S), Cluster (O), Re-Filing (R), Judge (J) — 39+ finding cards	Analytical engine — source of every inferential claim, cross-lane synthesis, and Aspose reconciliation
MCRO__Aspose_Impossibility_x_Competency_Statute_Convergence.pdf	Aspose software impossibility × MN 611.40–611.59 statutory architecture; transcript excerpts	Statutory context — NIP's role in statute, circular architecture, word frequency analysis, transcript evidence
MCRO__Aspose_Software_Version_Impossibility_Report__files.pdf	27-document Aspose cohort: 7 pre-release impossibilities, 3 frozen timestamp clusters, cross-dimensional overlap	Technical evidence — Aspose evidence tables, pre-release proof, filing type concentration

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