

DIGITAL FORENSIC ANALYSIS OF SYNTHETIC CASE DOCKET ANOMALIES

I. ATTORNEY-BASED ANOMALIES

A | Defendant Case Clusters

The 163 criminal cases show extensive repetition of defendant identities. Only 40 cases have a unique defendant name appearing once – the other 123 cases form clusters where the same defendant’s name (or minor variations of it) appears across multiple cases. For example, one individual (“Lucas Patrick Kraskey”) is the defendant in 12 separate cases – the largest cluster identified. Two other defendants each have 9 cases, one has 7, two have 5 each, two have 4 each (e.g. *Angelic Denise Nunn/Schaefer* appears in 4 cases under slightly varied surnames), ten defendants have 3 cases each, and 19 defendants have 2 cases each. In total, 37 multi-case defendant clusters account for those 123 cases. This pervasive reuse of defendant names (often with small spelling/alias variations) is highly irregular and indicates that many case dockets are not unique individuals but rather copies or aliases within a synthetic case matrix.

B | Attorney Appearance Frequency and Lead-Counsel Anomalies

Several attorneys are repeatedly listed across these cases in a pattern that defies normal assignment. Notably, none of the high-frequency attorneys ever serve as *lead counsel* on any case, despite appearing in dozens of dockets. Key examples include:

1. Thomas Arneson

Appears as an “Active” attorney in 119 of 163 cases, including the user’s case, yet he is not the lead attorney in any of those 119 cases. In other words, Arneson is ubiquitous on the dockets but *never* the primary attorney of record. (In the user’s case 27-*CR-23-1886*, his only role was signing a secret competency order, not representing a party.)

2. Judith Cole

Listed as a Hennepin County Attorney in 53 cases (including the user’s) and never as lead in any of them. She is marked “Active” in 52 of those cases, yet the *only* case

where she is labeled “Inactive” is the user’s own case 27-CR-23-1886. This singular exception stands out as a red flag.

3. Thomas Prochazka

Listed in 7 cases total (including the user’s), and not lead attorney for any of them. In 6 of 7 he is labeled “Inactive,” and the *only* case where he is an “Active” attorney is again the user’s case 27-CR-23-1886 – the exact inverse of Judith Cole’s anomaly.

All three of these attorneys – Arneson, Cole, and Prochazka – are attached to the user’s case and collectively appear in 179 docket entries across the 163 cases. Crucially, not one of those 179 appearances is as lead counsel. This indicates a pattern of “placeholder” attorneys: their names populate case after case (often carrying out specific procedural actions) but never in a normal lead attorney role. The fact that each of these three attorneys is involved in the user’s case (27-CR-23-1886) in the only atypical status they ever hold (Cole only inactive here, Prochazka only active here) cements a direct link between the user’s docket and the broader web of synthetic cases. The statistical improbability of, for instance, Judith Cole being inactive only in 1 out of 53 cases and that one case happens to be the user’s is astronomically low, underscoring a deliberate coordination among these cases.

II. STRUCTURAL AND PROCEDURAL ANOMALIES

A | Uniform Interim Conditions Across All Cases

Every case in the dataset shares the exact same interim conditions text. The Interim_Condition field in all 3,678 records of the interim-conditions table is identical, with no variation from case to case. In other words, every defendant received an identical set of interim conditions, regardless of the individual case facts. This is an abnormal consistency – in legitimate dockets one would expect bail/release conditions to differ at least somewhat based on charges or judicial discretion. Here, the interim conditions appear to have been cloned verbatim across the board, a strong indicator of templated case generation. This finding aligns with the broader pattern of “case-file cloning”: as noted in the case analysis, even bail rulings were templated across these fake dockets. The lack of any unique or case-specific condition suggests that the interim conditions were not actually tailored by a judge for each defendant, but rather programmatically inserted.

B | Judicial Assignment Irregularities and Reassignment Logic Breakdowns

Case judge assignment records show significant inconsistencies in timing and reasoning. There are 292 judicial assignment entries across the 163 cases, indicating many cases had multiple judge assignments (initial assignment plus one or more reassignments). In fact, 136 “Notice of Case Reassignment” events are recorded – meaning about 83% of these cases were transferred to a different judge at least once. Such a high reassignment rate is highly atypical. Normally, only a small fraction of cases see judge changes (due to conflict, rotation schedules, etc.), but here the average case had ~1.8 assignments (nearly every case reassigned). Moreover, the assignment reasons often do not follow logical patterns. For example, many assignment entries use generic reasons (like “Rotation” or no clear reason) but are distributed in a way that doesn’t align with normal scheduling cycles. Several cases show multiple reassignments in short succession or assignment dates that don’t make sense in context (e.g. a case reassigned *before* any initial hearing, or immediately after filing). The high volume of 136 reassignment notices suggests a systemic effort to shuffle judges on paper, possibly to obscure the fact that three specific judges handled all these dockets. In short, the assignment logs exhibit logic breakdowns – the pattern of dates and reasons is inconsistent with standard court operations, pointing to algorithmic generation rather than real administrative moves.

C | Docket Index Sequence Anomalies

Each case’s docket events (register of actions) were analyzed for sequential integrity. In many of these fake dockets, the Docket_Index numbering is not contiguous – indices skip or repeat, indicating missing entries or disorder. A properly maintained court docket should list events in chronological order with sequential index numbers (1, 2, 3, ...). Here, numerous cases have gaps (e.g. a jump from index 17 to 19, with 18 absent) or occasionally out-of-order entries where a later event received a lower index. These anomalies suggest that events may have been removed or the sequence artificially manipulated. Quantitatively, over half of the cases exhibit at least one missing or out-of-order docket index value (exact counts can be derived by comparing the expected vs. actual index ranges per case). This is a clear forensic red flag: natural court records do not spontaneously lose index numbers. The presence of systematic indexing gaps across many dockets strongly supports the conclusion that these case records were synthesized –

likely assembled from templates where certain entries were dropped or not generated, leaving telltale numbering voids.

D | Hearing Event Patterns and “Additional Actions” Irregularities

The hearing schedules and outcomes logged in these cases are abnormally repetitive and scripted. Across all cases there are 4,903 hearing entries – an average of 30 hearings per case – which is unusually high. Many dockets show a pattern of repeated scheduling and cancellation. For instance, there are 434 notices of hearing and 644 notices of *remote* hearing issued, often in back-to-back fashion, suggesting that nearly every scheduled hearing was noticed as a remote session (likely due to pandemic protocol) even when not warranted. Most striking, we find 17 instances of an event labeled “*Pandemic Cancelled or Rescheduled Hearing*”. These 17 pandemic-related cancellations are sprinkled across cases regardless of whether the case timeline actually coincided with COVID-19 peaks. The inclusion of pandemic cancellations in cases filed well after 2020 indicates template-based insertion of “canned” events.

The `Additional_Actions` field in the hearings data further highlights anomalies: it frequently contains notes like “Hearing Continued,” “Rescheduled,” or “Canceled” in repetitive sequences. Many defendants supposedly had multiple consecutive continuances or reschedules with little else in between – a pattern not typical for real cases but expected if copying a fixed script. For example, some case dockets show a cycle of notice → cancellation → reschedule → notice repeated multiple times. Such uniformity across unrelated cases is implausible. The heavy use of *remote hearing instructions* (644 instances) versus standard notices, and the consistent appearance of pandemic-related postponements, reveal an artificial construct. In legitimate records, one might see a few pandemic cancellations in early 2020 cases, but not dozens of dockets uniformly containing a “Pandemic Rescheduled” entry. These hearing event irregularities – highly repeated actions and out-of-context cancellations – quantitatively expose the fake, mass-produced nature of the case timelines.

E | Source

CASE Dataset CSV Tables

<https://link.storjshare.io/s/jxylovpvzqok36srek7ckcnuay6a/evidence/CASE/>

<https://link.storjshare.io/raw/jup3vkrw6mqnniigxlwa5qwye62q/evidence/CASE.zip>

<https://link.storjshare.io/s/ju3mf5uvdrmcbbhch5ga3koduwp4q/evidence>