

[REDACTED]

Protecting What's Important Since 1968

Findings of a computational electronic advanced subject analysis of data/signals collected during a Non-linear Junction scan, and a full Spectrum Analyzer, from 8KHz to 20GHz Frequency Monitoring Sweep, with a signal recorder running to capture any/all RF transmissions of [REDACTED]

Subject: [REDACTED] age 37

On June 14th 2018 Approximately 10:35 AM MDT we met with [REDACTED] at the Salt Lake Airport and provide transportation to Rented Location (M) in [REDACTED] to conduct all of the listed Scans/Sweeps of his physical body with a non-linear junction detector (NLJD) and an RF spectrum analyzer, and returned her to the airport.

[REDACTED] stated that she works for [REDACTED], a company that provides [REDACTED] and she has been an [REDACTED]. She started having problems when her husband now her x-husband tried poisoning her and when she started hearing whispering noises as she laid down at night and no one was there. Her husband told her she was crazy. Her husband [REDACTED] an aerospace engineer with UTC. In 2013 her cell phone began to click and have static which was unusual and calls that were for her would be answered by someone else. She also noticed that people were following her. She has never had any surgery other than a C-section and no broken bones and she is a smoker. She said that she mostly feels a burning in her head, neck area as a result of the torture.

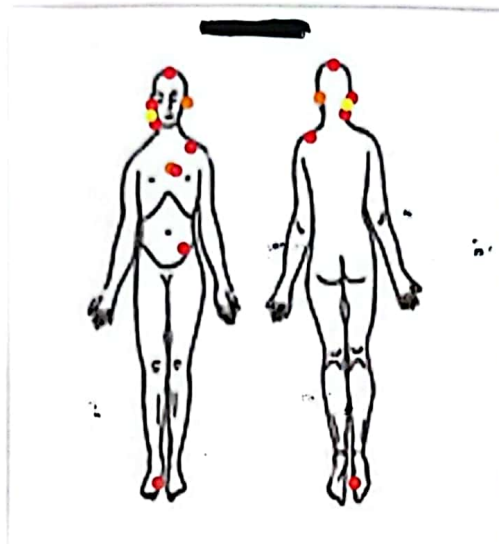
[REDACTED] Security performed a spectrum analysis and frequency sweep two days prior and one day prior at the site, used to establish a base line. The location used to perform the multiple sweeps/scans is a cement and brick wall room under ground with a bank safe wall on the other side of the west brick wall. When we did our preliminary scans we found that most common RF transmissions are sufficiently dampened. All cell phones, and personal items were removed from all pockets, and shoes were removed and placed outside of the room.

Various power settings were used on the P/N junction detection equipment during the sweep to scan at different depths and levels. After multiple passes of our equipment over [REDACTED] body indicated the following at the listed magnitude:

Location	Semiconductor	Corrosive
L Shoulder	40%	
R Neck		inconclusive
Top head	20%	
L cheek maybe upper jaw	?	15%
Left ear		inconclusive
Heart		inconclusive
L Hip Front Belt line	45%	
R Foot ball inside	40%	
R Ear to shoulder(neck)	20%	45%
L Center of chest(heart)	35%	

Figure 1

- Inconclusive
- Semiconductor
- Corrosive



The readings shown above from the P/N junction scanner indicate that it is highly likely that the areas indicated have something there, that is creating the signal that our equipment is interpreting as an electronic sensor/device.

After intense review of all signals captured during the P/N junction scan we discovered the following suspicious signals at 1.1 GHZ, 1.41 GHz, 1.807 GHz, 2.34 GHz, 123.02 MHz, 888.36 MHz the following graphs show the characteristic of each suspicious signal and the surrounding range of the signals.

The following graph shows the signal at 1.1 GHz that was captured during the scan of [REDACTED] on June 14th 2018.

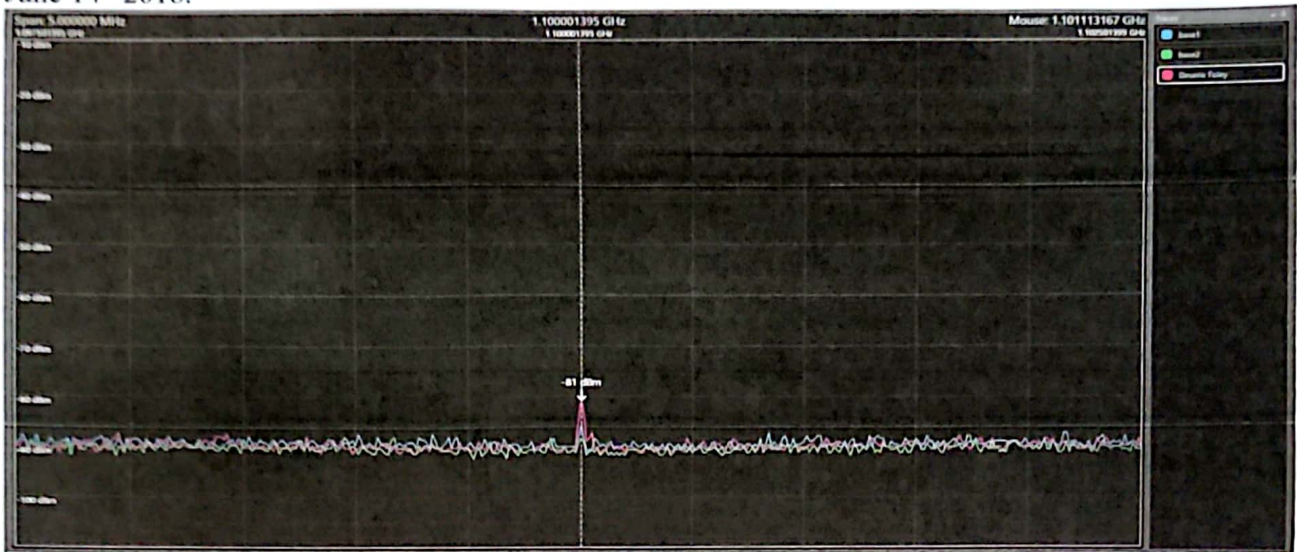


Figure #2

All of the signals shown are baseline and normal for the area except the signals shown in red. The signals shown in red are present during the time of the P/N junction scan of [REDACTED]. The signal at 1.1 GHz and 9dBm is a clear signal that is not surrounded by any significant background noise. 9dBm is strong enough to be transmitted over a mile. This band is in the UHF Ultra high frequency used for GPS, and Two-Way Radios. Although the signal shows up during the base line measurement the day before the actual scan, it's interesting that it is more than twice as strong in the room with Deserie during the scan than it is anywhere or any other time we measured it. Not quite sure what to make of it.

The following graph shows the signal at 1.80 GHz that was captured during the scan of Deserie Foley on June 14th 2018.

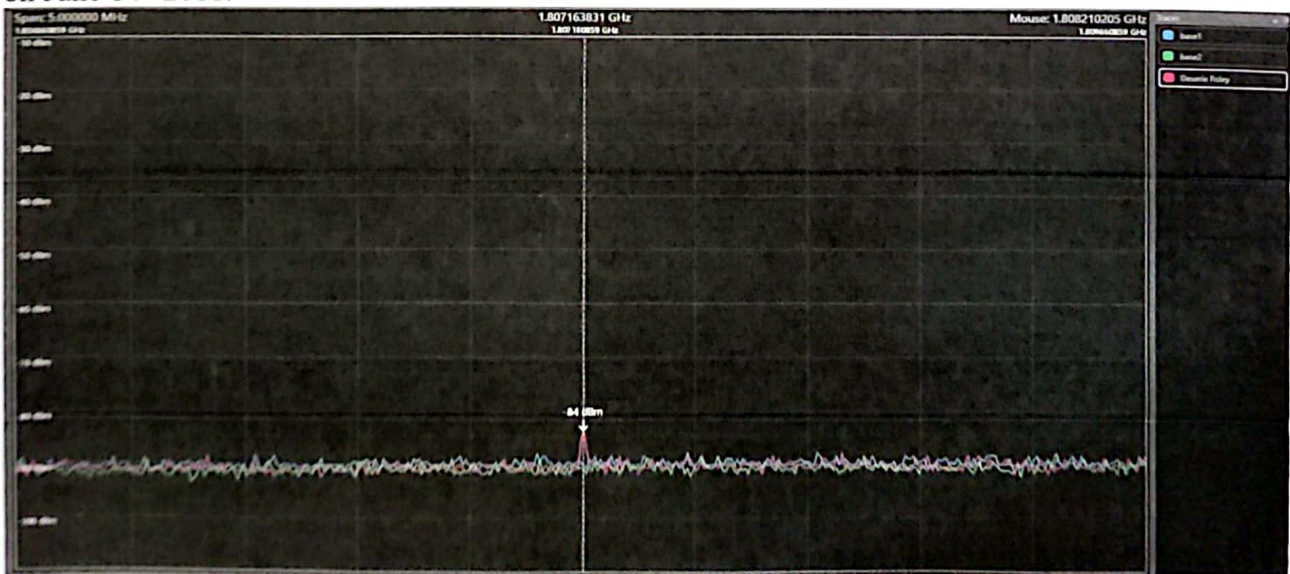


Figure 4

All of the signals shown are baseline and normal for the area except the signal shown in red. The signal shown in red is only present during the time of the P/N junction scan of [REDACTED]. The signal at 1.80 GHz and 6dBm is a clear signal that is not surrounded by any significant background noise. 6DBm is not a strong signal this is definitely something with a range less than a ½ mile. Like the the previous signal this 6DBm signal is typical of what we would expect to see from an SRD. Usually a week signa like this one might be ignored or dismissed, However it is in the band that is allocated for exclusive Federal Government use. We shouldn't see anything transmitting in this range at this location. And as the picture shows there isn't anything else transmitting in this range.

The following graph shows the signal at 1.41 GHz that was captured during the scan of [REDACTED] on June 14th 2018.

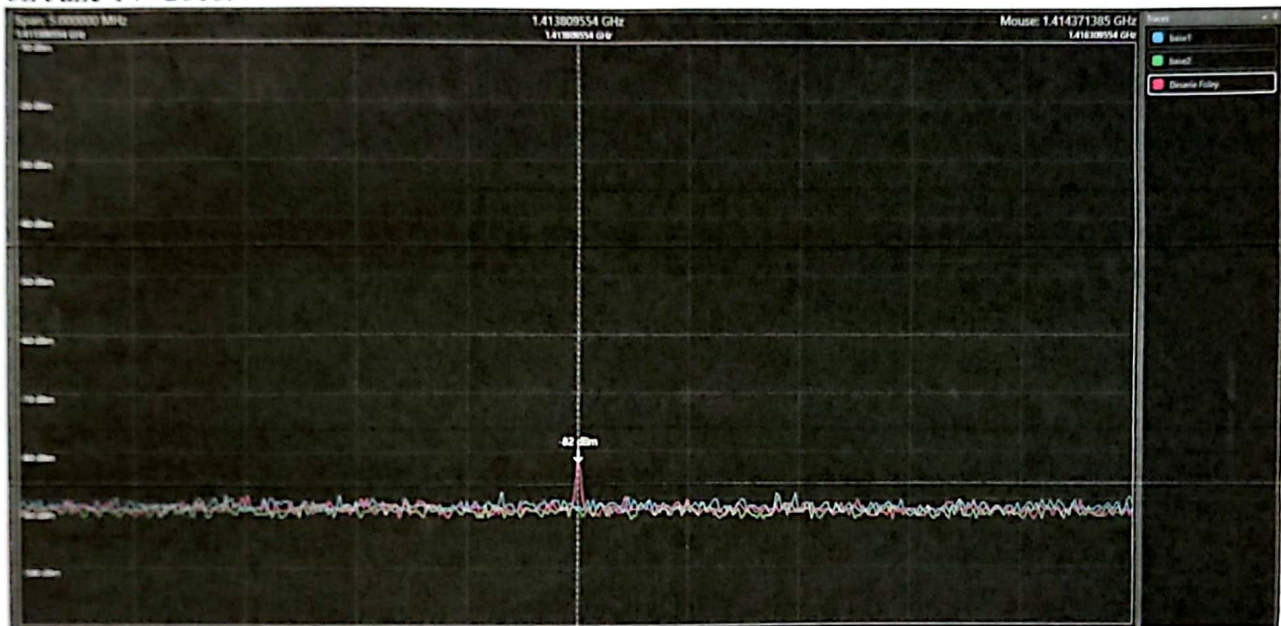


Figure 3

All of the signals shown are baseline and normal for the area except the signal shown in red. The signal shown in red is only present during the time of the P/N junction scan of [REDACTED]. The signal at 1.41 GHz and 8dBm is a clear signal that is not surrounded by any significant background noise. 8DBm is typical of what we would expect to see from an SRD. The term *short-range device* (SRD) is intended to cover radio transmitters that provide either unidirectional or bidirectional communication and have little capability of causing interference to other radio equipment. One cannot list all the applications of SRDs, because they provide many different services. Among their more popular applications are:

- Telecontrol for home- or other building-automation systems
- Wireless sensor systems
- Alarms
- Automotive, including remote keyless entry and remote car-starting
- Wireless speech and video (very interesting)

Designers of SRD wireless systems need to use great care in choosing the radio's communication frequency. In most cases, the choice is limited to those portions of the spectrum that allow license-free operation.

The following graph shows the signal at 2.34 GHz that was captured during the scan of [REDACTED] on June 14th 2018.

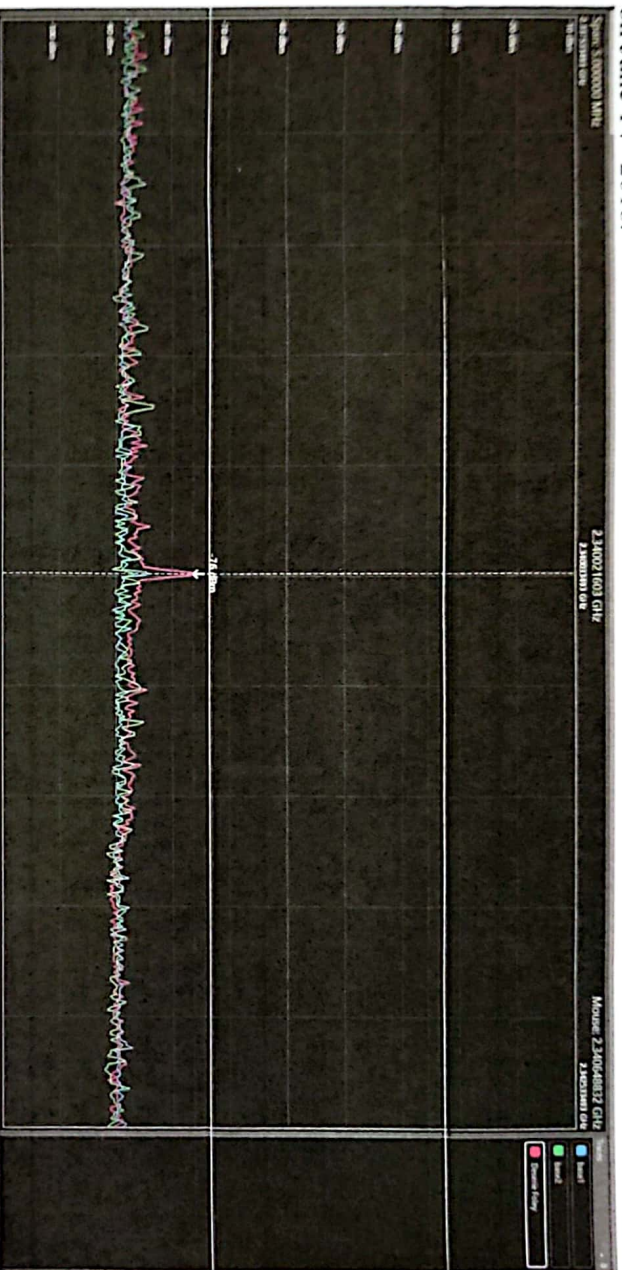


Figure 5

All of the signals shown are baseline and normal for the area except the signal shown in red. The signal shown in red is only present during the time of the P/N junction scan of [REDACTED]. The signal at 2.34 GHz and 14dBm is obviously a substantial signal. We don't see any sign of it in the base line scans taken previous to this scan and it appears to have harmonics to the left and right. 2.34 GHz is in the super high frequency range and is used for radar tracking systems. This signal has some useful transmission distance also because in air this could go a couple miles.

The following graph shows the signal at 123.02 MHz that was captured during the scan of [REDACTED] on June 14th 2018.

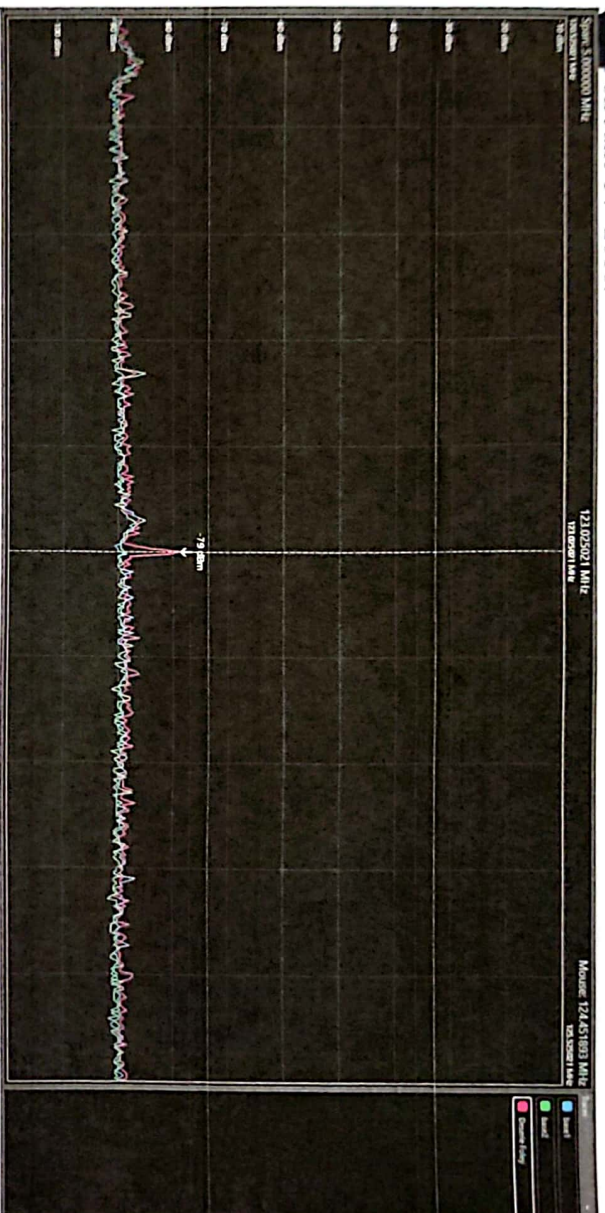


Figure 6

All of the signals shown are baseline and normal for the area except the signal shown in red. The signal shown in red is only present during the time of the P/N junction scan of [REDACTED]. The signal at 123.02 MHz and 11 dBm is a clean and distinct signal. It doesn't appear to have any harmonics. There is no indication of it in any of our baseline frequency scans. It is interesting because for a couple of reasons. One we shouldn't see this in the area where we are scanning, and we don't see it until [REDACTED] shows up and is scanned. Two it is a frequency used in aeronautical navigation to locate other planes or objects. [REDACTED] X-husband is an aerospace engineer. This is a suspicious signal.

The following graph shows the signal at 888.36 MHz that was captured during the scan of [REDACTED] on June 14th 2018.

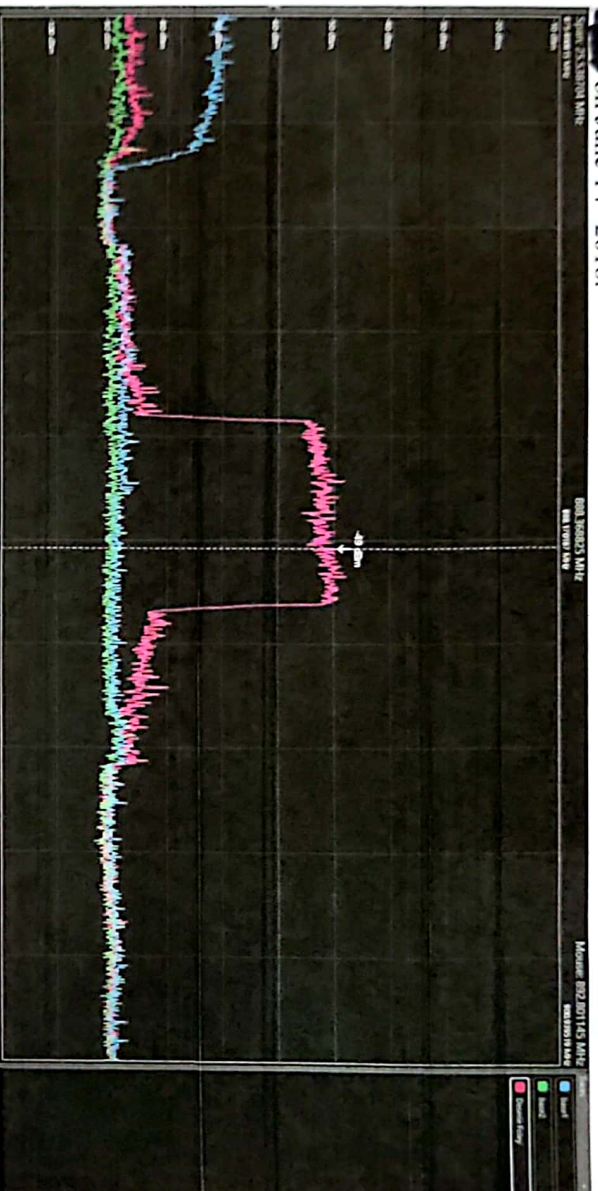


Figure 7

All of the signals shown are baseline and normal for the area except the signal shown in red. The signal shown in red is only present during the time of the P/N junction scan of [REDACTED]. The signal at 888.36 MHz and 41 dBm is a broadband signal. It has enough signal strength to go 20 miles or more and it would be harder to jam than the other signals we've mentioned in this report. This frequency range is commonly used in the public safety radio communications applications and that is what the blue signal to the left is, when we demodulated it, we were able to here common police communications. But when we try to demodulate the signal at 888.36 MHz it appears there is no receiver providing the necessary handshake that the transmitter is waiting for to transmit, so we get no information. Notice how much stronger the signal at 888.36 MHz is than the police broadcast to the left, that means we are closer to the transmitter (which is most likely in the same room with us) I think it should also be in this report that Operation of unlicensed devices is permitted between 854 and 894 MHz.

All Procedures were performed and conducted in accordance with the National Standards as set forth and taught by Research Electronics International Corporation. All Engineers and Representatives of [REDACTED] Security that were involved with the procedures are trained and certified on the equipment used and procedures conducted.

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