TargetedHumans.org

Newsletter

March 15, 2026

Email: TargetedHumans@proton.me
TargetedIndividualRegistry@proton.me
YouTube Channel; **@TargetedHumans**

NOTE: NUMBERS HAVE CHANGED AGAIN:
Targeted Humans Conference Call
Moderator: Neal Chevrier
Sunday 8:00 p.m. EST
FreeConferenceCall: (605) 313-9660
Access Code: 8171086

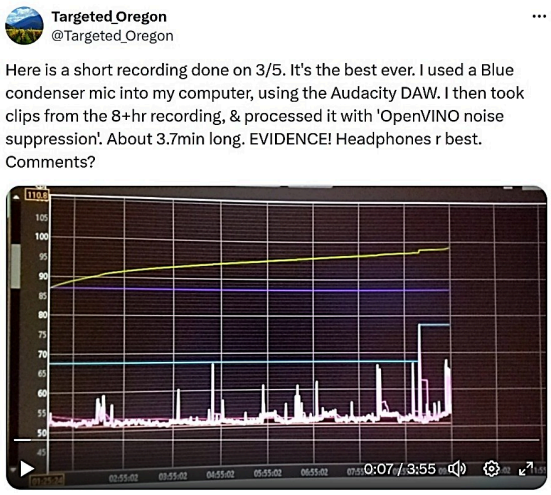
TI Experience:

Stalking is usually thought of a person sneaking around where another person lives or following them because they are obsessed with them. The kind of stalking a TI experiences is quite unique because it includes the use of radios and tracking and monitoring with internet surveillance equipment. Stalking a TI is orchestrated by a central handler who instructs the stalker what his purpose is, outfits him with electronics/devices and tells him who they are stalking, where to go and what to do. The stalker does not know the person he is stalking personally. They may have never seen them before. The TI usually sees each stalker only once so that the usual "stalker" definition doesn't apply and the concept of plausible deniability is always present. With this series of stalking episodes, the evidence is being

shown that the scientific (observational) side of stalking is possible to acquire through video and analysis of the stalker, his equipment and his actions.

When I was traveling from Florida to my brother's home in Utah, I believed someone had done something to me, but I did not know exactly what that was. Whenever I stopped to take a rest from driving, a male person would try to operate a device behind my head. At the time, I did not know what a TI was and had no knowledge of stalking or implants. I just knew something was "not right."

I stopped to rest at a book store and found a few books to look at for a few minutes, and sat down on a bench at the back of the store Books-A-Million. I noticed this man in a grey hoodie inching his way to a position behind me. He never went past the point where I was sitting. There was a bump that looked rectangular under the hoodie at his waist in the back. He was trying to line that device up with the back of my head. I got up and walked a distance away to see exactly what he was doing. He never was seriously shopping. He was pretending to be so interested in the books. Another man arrived and was not seriously shopping either. He assessed the situation and walked away. I had the feeling he was involved as well. I felt I was being stalked and if you feel you are being stalked, you probably are.--True TI Story
VIDEO: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGY2fgqjT3Q



What Role do Satellites have in operating the Wireless Body Area Network (Implants)?

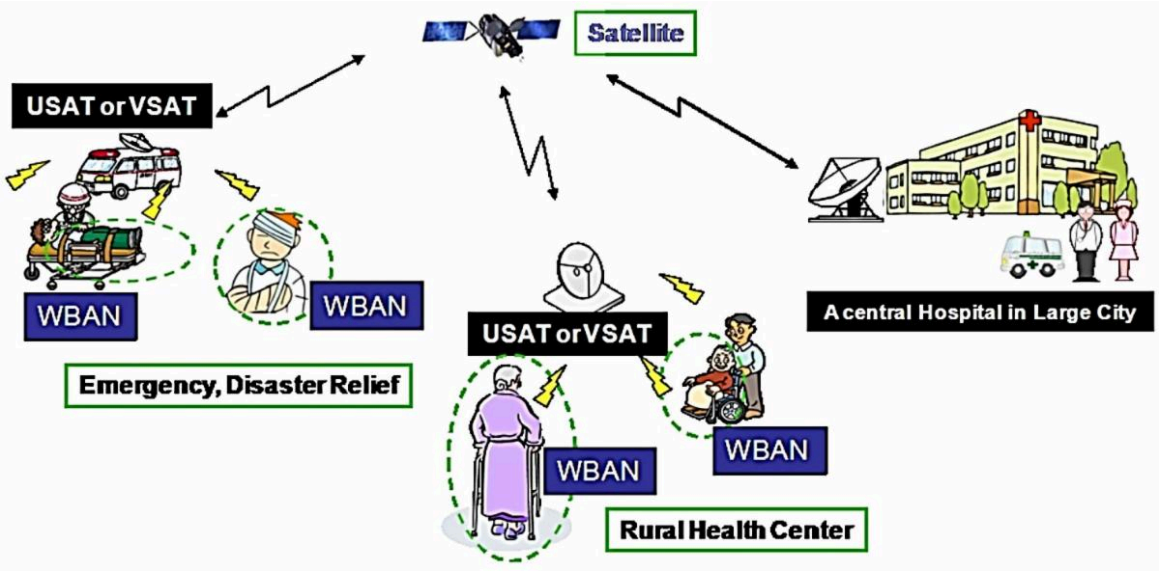
Satellites enabling Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) data delivery, primarily for remote healthcare and military tactical monitoring, rely on **LEO** and **GEO** networks to relay biosignals from sensors, often integrating with **T-Mobile/Starlink** for direct-to-cell, **Inmarsat's ELERA for IoT**, or **experimental UWB** systems. These systems utilize satellites to connect on-body sensors remotely, directly to hospital, medical, or military systems.

Key Satellites and Networks Operating WBAN/IoT Data Transfer:

- **Inmarsat ELERA:** Provides narrowband IoT connectivity (L-band), ideal for transmitting low-data-rate WBAN biosignals from remote locations.

- **T-Mobile/Starlink:** Offers direct-to-cell satellite service, which can bridge personal devices directly to satellite networks.
- **W-Cube Mission (ESA):** Tested high-frequency 75 GHz W-band, which may enable faster, high-capacity transmission for future health monitoring applications.
- **Experimental UWB-Satellite Systems:** Researchers have demonstrated systems using Ultra-Wideband (UWB) for WBAN on-body communication, with data relayed via conventional satellite links to hospitals.
- **LEO Satellites (Starlink/OneWeb):** Low Earth Orbit satellites are increasingly used for IoT backhaul, extending cellular 5G coverage (including potential health data) to remote areas.

One site where you can observe what satellites are near or above you is **https://satellitemap.space/**,
https://in-the-sky.org/satmap_worldmap.php
https://satellitetracker3d.com/
and flight for planes **https://www.flightradar24.com/**



Experimental WBAN–Satellite Data Delivery System

An experimental system has been developed to enable Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) data delivery via satellite communication links, designed primarily for remote medical and healthcare applications.
https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4726076

System Overview

The prototype WBAN uses ultra-wideband (UWB) technology for reliable, low-power communication between sensor nodes and a coordinator. A multi-hop mechanism is employed to ensure robust connectivity, especially in challenging environments. The system is then integrated with satellite communication to

transmit biosignal data from remote or isolated locations to a central hospital or medical server in real time.

Key Features

- Biosignal Collection: Sensors can monitor vital parameters such as EEG, ECG, blood pressure, carotid pulse, glucose rate, and body temperature.
- Satellite Link Integration: Uses Ka-band satellite links to overcome geographical and infrastructure limitations, ensuring connectivity in rural, mountainous, or maritime areas
- Mobility Support: Satellite links can be combined with automatic tracking systems to support mobile patients
- Low Infrastructure Requirement: Only an earth terminal is needed, which can be compact and portable.
- http://satcom.jp/English/e-62/selectedpapere.pdf

Applications

- Emergency care in areas with limited medical resources.
- Remote patient monitoring for elderly or chronic care patients.
- Fitness and wellness tracking in off-grid environments.
- Disaster relief scenarios where terrestrial networks are unavailable
- Tracking, torturing, maiming and killing Targeted Individuals

Performance Considerations

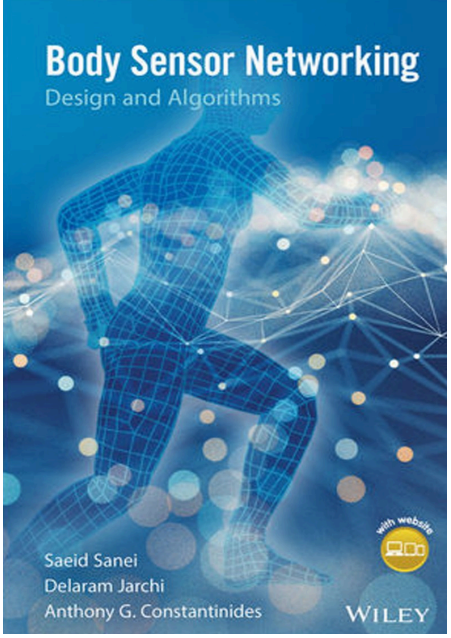
- Relative delay in WBAN data delivery via satellite depends on the satellite link capacity
- Satellite links introduce latency compared to terrestrial networks, but the trade-off is global coverage and reliability.
- Multi-hop WBAN design helps mitigate link failures and improves data reliability over long distances

Standards and Development

The work aligns with IEEE 802.15.6 (TG15.6) standards for WBAN, which address technical requirements for medical and healthcare applications.
In summary, this experimental WBAN–satellite system bridges the gap between implanted biosensor networks and global connectivity, enabling real-time health monitoring in remote areas [and torturing and killing Targeted Individuals], with a focus on reliability, low power, and minimal infrastructure needs.

If you have been implanted, you are probably connected to a university who is monitoring the devices and has a link to your sensors through your phone or some equipment in your home. If you are being monitored through your phone, the log of your sensor activity exists in your phone. By finding that log, you can backward locate the university and scientists who are using you as a clinical trial.

The various types of body sensor you have may be in this publication. It was written at the University of Florida by the scientists studying Brain Computer Interfaces. **Body Sensor Networking, Design and Algorithms**
https://dokumen.pub/body-sensor-networking-design-and-algorithms-1119390028-9781119390022.html



The U.S. military and government utilize several key companies for patient monitoring, with Philips Healthcare holding a prominent role in licensing the Battlefield Assisted Trauma Distributed Observation Kit (Batdok) for real-time, wearable, and smartphone-based casualty monitoring. Other key partners for military patient monitoring systems include Hamilton and Draeger. Amwell provides the virtual care platform for the Military Health System (MHS).

- Philips Healthcare: Licenses BATDOK, which allows medics to monitor multiple patients via tablet/smartphone in real-time. Philips also works with the DoD on AI-driven wearable diagnostics (RATE project).
- Hamilton & Draeger: Specific providers for specialized military patient monitoring systems.
- Amwell: Powers the digital, virtual care platform for the 9.6 million beneficiaries of the Military Health System (MHS), integrated with EHR systems.
- Systematic Inc.: Provides SitaWare Battlefield Health for patient tracking and workflow management from the point of injury.
- Fog Data Science: A company utilized by police (cops) for tracking, though not explicitly a medical patient monitoring firm in the traditional sense, they have used location data to track individuals to medical facilities.
- LifeLens Technologies: Tested by the Army Reserve for Health Readiness and Performance systems.

These technologies are often tested and deployed in coordination with the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) and the Medical Technology Enterprise Consortium (MTEC).

Dual-Use (Military + Civilian) Applications

Dual-use technologies accelerate commercial maturity and supply chains, enabling rapid scale-up during public health emergencies and routine civilian care.

Shared clinical validation pathways reduce redundancy: military-focused trials can inform civilian critical care, and vice versa, improving overall evidence base.

Commercial ecosystems help lower cost and improve user experience for ruggedized RPM devices, benefiting remote clinics, EMS, and disaster response.

Interoperable, standards-based designs allow rapid integration with both DoD and civilian health information systems for coordinated care.

https://mtec-sc.org/capabilities/Remote-Patient-Monitoring

Schriever Space Force Base in Colorado Springs, https://mybaseguide.com/satellite-communication through its 4th Space Operations Squadron (SOPS), manages several key communication satellite constellations that facilitate Wideband Global SATCOM (WGS) and protected communications. These systems include the Wideband Global SATCOM (WGS) constellation, **Milstar**, **Advanced Extremely High Frequency** (AEHF), and the **Enhanced Polar System** (EPS).

Key Satellite Systems Managed at Schriever SFB:

- **Wideband Global SATCOM (WGS): The backbone of the U.S. military's wideband communications, providing high-capacity, high-throughput Ka and X-band services for tactical forces and government agencies.**
- **Milstar & AEHF:** Protected communication systems that offer secure, jam-resistant, and global command and control links.
- **Enhanced Polar System (EPS):** Provides secure communications for users in the polar region.
- **Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) Phase III:** Provides additional, high-capacity, anti-jam, and secure communications.
- **Global Positioning System (GPS): While primarily navigation, the GPS constellation (managed by 2nd SOPS at Schriever) provides essential positioning and timing data integrated with military operations.**

The 4th SOPS is specifically responsible for the command and control of these systems to support warfighters globally, including the **Space Force (.mil)** WGS satellites that enable **MyBaseGuide** wideband communications.

Thank you and welcome to [TargetedHumans.org](). We invite all TI's to join our organization. There is no room in the TI community for competition. In communities who have shared experiences and need to collaborate, competition breaks the implicit trust that holds the culture together. It turns teammates into, at best, rivals, and at worst, enemies, destroying the "all in this together" mentality that drives research or non-profit organizations. Please encourage others in the TI community to organize for shared benefits. Everyone has something to contribute. Our newsletters are downloadable online at **https://targetedhumans.org/newsletters**.