

DEW POLICE INVESTIGATION AND CRIME ANALYSIS REPORT

Report Title: Daytime and Evening/Overnight Human-Hacking Operations

Case Type: Pattern Investigation and Crime Analysis

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Report Status: Investigative Analysis

Date Prepared: July 23, 2026

INVESTIGATIVE OVERVIEW

The investigation and review of civilian case reports indicate that the individuals described by victims as human hackers, gang stalkers, accomplices, and domestic terrorists appear to operate through two primary teams:

1. **Daytime attackers**
2. **Evening and overnight human hackers**

Each team appears to have a different strategy. The daytime team focuses primarily on the victim's home, surroundings, finances, employment, appointments, relationships, attention, psychological and emotional reactions.

The evening and overnight team is identified as the primary team who maintains or reinforcing the reported remote connection to the victim's mind and body. Victims report that this connection is used to remotely interfere with sleep and inflict periodic pain, electrical sensations, vibrations, and other physical effects.

The combined daytime and overnight operations appear intended to keep victims distracted, under continuous pressure, interfere with their independence, and cause progressive financial, psychological, physical, occupational, and social harm.

Daytime Operations

- **Participants:** Gang stalkers, accomplices.
- **Actions:** Extended communication and psychological pressure.
- **Goals:** Keeping the person busy, distracted, isolated, and unstable.

The daytime activities may involve various people stalking the subject. These individuals can live nearby or far away. The daytime group often spends a lot of time communicating

with and pressuring the person. Their goal seems to be keeping the person busy, distracted, short on money, isolated, and unable to do normal daily tasks.

Evening and Overnight Operations

- **Primary Team:** Nighttime human hackers.
- **Methods:** Remote connections from technology to subject's mind and body.
- **Impact:** Overnight assaults because the person is asleep and less able to respond or protect his or herself.

The evening and overnight human hackers are the main group in this analysis. Reports indicate this team makes a remote link from weapon technology to the person's mind and body. Through this link, they continue to talk to the person and cause periodic pain while the person is awake or asleep. The night is especially important because the person is unconscious and less able to notice or react right away.

I. DAYTIME ATTACKERS

A. Gang-Stalking Team

The daytime operation may include gang stalkers and other participants who move within range of the victim. These individuals may live inside or outside the victim's immediate area.

Their role appears to include positioning themselves near the victim's residence, workplace, vehicle, or other locations regularly visited by the victim.

Once within range, the participants may engage in conduct designed to attract the victim's attention, create distress, provoke a response, or support the activities of the human hacker communicating through voice-weapons technology.

B. Home-Invasion and Property-Interference Operations

Victims have reported incidents in which a person or group enters the victim's residence while the victim is away.

The reported purpose of the entry may include:

1. Stealing the victim's personal property.
2. Moving belongings from their usual locations.

3. Hiding belongings in unexpected areas.
4. Tampering with or partially damaging an item.
5. Preparing an item to break when the victim later attempts to use it.
6. Creating confusion about what occurred inside the residence.

Property-Relocation Strategy

After an item has been moved, the human hacker may begin communicating through voice-weapons technology in a manner that imitates or interferes with the victim's inner voice.

An example of communication may include:

"Where is the blanket I left on the bed? I better look in the closet. I don't remember putting it there. The trash must have broken into my apartment when I wasn't home."

The communication may guide the victim toward the location where the property was placed. This can create the impression that the thought originated naturally from the victim's own mind.

The objective appears to be to demonstrate access to the victim's residence, create confusion, and provoke an emotional reaction.

Some victims remain calm and attempt to document the incident. Others may be talked into anger, confrontation, or rage. Each victim responds differently, and every case must be reviewed individually.

Delayed Property-Breakage Strategy

Another reported method involves partially damaging an item without completely breaking it.

When the victim later picks up or uses the item, it immediately breaks apart. This can make it appear that the victim caused the damage, while concealing the earlier interference.

Investigators should document:

- The item involved.
- Where it was located.

- When it was last used successfully.
- Who may have had access to the residence.
- When the damage was discovered.
- Whether photographs or video are available.
- Whether similar property incidents occurred previously.

II. PROXIMITY-BASED PSYCHOLOGICAL HARASSMENT

Daytime participants may walk, stand, drive, or sit within range of the victim.

Reported behavior includes:

1. Speaking loudly near the victim.
2. Creating unnecessary noise.
3. Smoking near the victim's space.
4. Repeatedly appearing in areas used by the victim.
5. Engaging in behavior intended to make the victim look at or listen to an unfamiliar person.
6. Supporting or reinforcing communications delivered through voice-weapons technology.

Investigative Note

Human hackers reportedly talk victims into looking at and listening to individuals the victims do not know.

The victim may feel compelled to focus attention on a particular person, vehicle, conversation, sound, movement, or location. The person drawing the victim's attention may be an active participant, an accomplice, or someone unknowingly used as part of the operation.

Investigators should ask the victim to describe:

- What first drew their attention.
- Whether a voice or thought instructed them to look.
- What the person was doing.

- Whether the same person appeared more than once.
 - Whether the incident occurred at the victim's home, workplace, or another location.
 - Whether the event was photographed, recorded, or witnessed.
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III. DAYTIME CAPTIVITY AND LIFE DISRUPTION

The daytime team reportedly spends extended periods communicating with and psychologically pressuring the victim.

The purpose appears to be keeping the victim occupied, distracted, financially unstable, isolated, and unable to complete ordinary responsibilities.

A. Financial Interference and Debt

Victims may be talked into spending money before paying essential bills.

This method may involve human participants, accomplices, artificial intelligence-generated voices, or a combination of voices repeatedly encouraging the victim to make purchases.

This pattern may be described as the **“You Need It Strategy.”**

The victim may repeatedly hear or experience messages such as:

- “You need it.”
- “Buy it now.”
- “You deserve it.”
- “You can pay the bill later.”
- “This is more important.”
- “You will get more money.”
- “It is only a small amount.”

The victim may initially believe that the purchasing decisions are ordinary personal choices. After repeated spending, the victim realizes that insufficient money remains for rent, utilities, transportation, food, insurance, or other monthly expenses.

Reported Financial Progression

1. The victim begins making unnecessary or poorly timed purchases.
2. Essential bills are delayed.
3. Late charges and overdraft fees increase.
4. Rent and utilities become difficult to pay.
5. Credit cards or payday loans may be used.
6. The victim's credit score declines.
7. Previously stable financial habits disappear.
8. The victim becomes dependent on others or faces eviction, disconnection, or financial crisis.

This process can occur gradually over several months, making the change more difficult for the victim and family members to recognize.

Financial Investigation Questions

- When did the victim first begin experiencing debt?
- When did unnecessary or unusual spending begin?
- What purchases were made?
- What bills were missed or paid late?
- Did the victim previously pay bills on time?
- Did the victim hear voices or experience pressure before making purchases?
- Were purchases made online, in stores, or through applications?
- Did the victim's income change during the same period?
- Are bank statements, receipts, credit-card records, and credit reports available?
- At what address did the financial changes begin?

B. Employment and Income Interference

Victims report being talked out of:

- Going to work.

- Arriving at work on time.
- Completing assigned duties.
- Applying for employment.
- Attending interviews.
- Communicating with customers.
- Earning income.
- Building revenue for a business or organization.
- Completing projects necessary for financial stability.

Continuous communication, sleep deprivation, pain, confusion, and distraction may reduce the victim's ability to concentrate and remain productive.

The resulting loss of employment or income can then be used to increase the victim's dependence, debt, isolation, and emotional distress.

C. Medical Appointment Interference

Victims may also be talked out of keeping medical appointments.

Reported interference may include:

- Being persuaded to cancel the appointment.
- Being distracted until the appointment is missed.
- Being kept awake during the previous night.
- Experiencing pain or dizziness before leaving home.
- Being talked into believing the appointment will not help.
- Becoming afraid of what the doctor may say.
- Forgetting the appointment after prolonged interference.

Missed appointments can delay medical documentation, diagnosis, testing, treatment, and the creation of an official record of the victim's symptoms.

D. Family Separation and Isolation

Human hackers may talk victims into believing that their relatives, partners, friends, neighbors, or caregivers are responsible for the attacks.

This method can cause the victim to:

- Withdraw from family.
- Accuse relatives.
- End important relationships.
- Refuse assistance.
- Become isolated.
- Move away from supportive people.
- Lose housing or caregiving support.
- Focus suspicion on the wrong person while the actual participants remain concealed.

The separation of the victim from trusted family and community members can make the victim easier to control and financially, emotionally, and physically disable.

IV. QUESTIONS FOR DAYTIME-OPERATION INVESTIGATIONS

Investigators should determine the total changes that occurred in the victim's life.

Questions should include:

1. When did the victim first begin experiencing financial debt?
2. What was the victim's financial condition before the incidents began?
3. What changes occurred in the victim's employment or income?
4. Did the victim stop working or reduce working hours?
5. Did the victim lose customers, contracts, or business revenue?
6. Did the victim begin missing medical appointments?
7. Did the victim become separated from family or friends?
8. Did the victim relocate because of the incidents?

9. At what address did each major life change begin?
10. Who lived in or near the area before the victim moved in?
11. Who moved into the area shortly before or during the victim's occupancy?
12. Who had access to the victim's residence?
13. Were belongings stolen, moved, hidden, damaged, or broken?
14. Were locks, cameras, alarms, or access records available?
15. Did symptoms or incidents decrease when the victim left the area?

The objective is to build a complete timeline showing when the reported activity began and how the victim's life changed afterward.

V. EVENING AND OVERNIGHT HUMAN HACKERS

A. Primary Overnight Team

The evening and overnight human hackers are identified in this analysis as the primary team.

Victims report that this team remotely connects, or reinforces an existing connection, from weapons technology to the victim's mind and body.

Through this reported connection, human hackers and accomplices can continue to communicate with the victim and inflict periodic painful sensations while the victim is awake or asleep.

The overnight period is especially important because the victim is unconscious, less able to observe the environment, and less able to respond immediately.

B. Reported Overnight Physical Assaults

Victims have reported the following sensations during evening and overnight incidents:

1. Electroshock-like sensations.
2. Radiation-type burning or heat.
3. Vibrations.
4. Pulsing sensations.
5. Sharp or sudden pain.

6. Pressure in the head or other parts of the body.
7. Muscle movement or twitching.
8. Sudden awakening.
9. Sleep interruption.
10. Pain affecting different parts of the body.
11. Continued symptoms after waking.

The attacks may occur repeatedly throughout the night, preventing the victim from obtaining restorative sleep.

The resulting sleep deprivation can interfere with:

- Judgment.
- Memory.
- Concentration.
- Emotional regulation.
- Physical strength.
- Employment.
- Driving.
- Medical care.
- Financial decision-making.
- The victim's ability to document incidents accurately.

VI. PRIMARY ATTACK AREA

Victims frequently report that the pain or physical effects become less intense when they leave the primary attack area.

The **primary attack area** may be:

- A residence.
- A bedroom.
- An apartment building.

- A neighborhood.
- A workplace.
- Another location where the reported connection and attacks are strongest.

This pattern should be investigated by comparing the victim's symptoms at different locations.

Investigators should ask:

- Where are the attacks strongest?
- Where are they weakest?
- Does the victim feel relief after leaving the residence?
- How far must the victim travel before symptoms decrease?
- Do symptoms return after the victim comes back?
- Does sleeping in another room change the intensity?
- Does sleeping at another address reduce the symptoms?
- Are incidents strongest in one part of the bedroom?
- Did the attacks begin after moving to a particular address?

A detailed location and symptom log can help identify repeating patterns.

VII. REPORTED WEAPONS METHODS

A. Pulsing Short Bursts

Victims have reported the use of quick, repeated energy bursts rather than one continuous beam.

The repeated pulses may be intended to:

- Shock a target.
- Produce sudden pain.
- Interrupt sleep.
- Damage or weaken materials.
- Test protective barriers.

- Create repeated sensations that are difficult to record.
- Avoid a continuous or easily detectable signal.

The timing, duration, frequency, and physical location of each reported burst should be documented.

B. Layer-by-Layer Penetration

Another reported method involves penetrating protective material one layer at a time.

The reported process includes:

1. Directing energy toward the barrier.
2. Heating, burning, melting, or weakening the first layer.
3. Continuing until the first protective layer fails.
4. Repeating the process against each remaining layer.
5. Reaching the victim or protected area after the defense has been weakened.

Any alleged damage to walls, shielding, furniture, devices, bedding, or other materials should be photographed and preserved for examination.

VIII. SAFER SLEEPING ENVIRONMENTS

The investigative findings demonstrate a need to study and develop safer sleeping environments.

Bedrooms, temporary shelters, sleeping tents, and travel accommodations may require protective construction or materials designed to reduce unauthorized remote access and overnight exposure.

Possible protective concepts include:

- Faraday-cage construction materials.
- Shielded sleeping enclosures.
- Protective sleeping bags.
- Shielded tents.
- Moveable protective panels.
- Safer-room designs.

- Detection and monitoring equipment.
- Protected sleeping areas for high-risk personnel.

Any enclosure must also include proper ventilation, fire safety, emergency access, and safe use around electrical and medical equipment.

Protection for Government and Military Personnel

Safer sleeping environments should be considered for:

- The President of the United States.
- Military personnel.
- Intelligence personnel.
- Diplomats.
- Government officials.
- Law-enforcement personnel.
- Other individuals traveling in foreign countries or sensitive locations.

Portable Faraday-type sleeping bags, tents, room enclosures, and shielding systems should be researched for use in foreign hotels, government residences, palaces, military locations, and temporary accommodations.

The goal is to lessen the chance of a person being remotely connected to or physically affected while sleeping without knowledge or consent.

IX. IMMEDIATE BEDROOM SAFETY STRATEGY

Victims who repeatedly experience attacks in one area of a bedroom may periodically move the bed to another side of the room.

This practice is referred to as **getting off the X mark**.

Moving the bed may help the victim determine whether the attacks are repeatedly directed toward one specific location.

The victim should document:

- The original location of the bed.
- The date the bed was moved.

- The new location.
- Whether the intensity changed.
- Whether the attacks followed the new position.
- How long relief lasted.
- Whether another room or address produced different results.

Moving the bed is a temporary strategy while the victim documents the pattern, identifies the suspected direction of the energy, develops protective measures, or prepares to relocate.

When the victim is unable to identify who is responsible or where the energy is being directed from, moving from the primary attack area may become necessary.

X. INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS

The reviewed pattern indicates a coordinated division of activity between daytime and overnight participants.

The daytime team reportedly focuses on:

- Gang stalking.
- Proximity-based harassment.
- Home entry.
- Theft.
- Moving property.
- Damaging belongings.
- Directing the victim's attention.
- Psychological harassment.
- Financial interference.
- Employment interference.
- Missed medical care.
- Family separation.

- Social isolation.

The evening and overnight primary team reportedly focuses on:

- Maintaining or reinforcing the remote connection.
- Communicating with the victim.
- Interfering with sleep.
- Inflicting pain.
- Producing electrical sensations.
- Producing radiation-type sensations.
- Producing vibrations.
- Conducting repeated short-burst attacks.
- Attempting to penetrate barriers.
- Physically and psychologically disabling the victim overnight.

Together, these activities create a continuous pattern in which the victim is affected during both daytime and sleeping hours.

XI. CONCLUSION

The investigative pattern shows two operational periods with separate but related functions.

Daytime attackers focus on the victim's environment, property, finances, employment, medical care, relationships, attention, and emotional condition.

The evening and overnight human hackers serve as the primary team responsible for reinforcing the reported connection to the victim's mind and body and conducting painful attacks while the victim is awake and asleep.

The overall effect is continuous captivity and interference that can progressively damage the victim's health, finances, credit, employment, relationships, housing stability, independence, and quality of life.

Future investigations should focus on:

- Identifying the address where the changes began.

- Establishing a complete timeline.
- Tracking who entered or moved into the area.
- Comparing symptoms inside and outside the primary attack area.
- Documenting property interference.
- Reviewing financial and employment changes.
- Recording overnight symptoms and sleeping locations.
- Examining repeated patterns across multiple civilian reports.
- Researching and developing safer sleeping environments.