

Bursary Progress Report

Date: January 28, 2013

Granting Organization: Fundação Bial

Bursary Fellow: Julie Beischel, PhD

Investigation Center: Windbridge Institute, LLC

Research Project Number: 58/10

Research Project Title: “Somatic Psi vs. Survival Psi: A Quantitative Investigation of Mediums’ Phenomenology comparing Psychic Readings and Ostensible Communication with the Deceased”

Project Summary: Skilled mediums can report accurate and specific information about the deceased loved ones (termed discarnates) of living people (termed sitters) using anomalous information reception (AIR); that is, without any prior knowledge about the discarnates or sitters, in the absence of any sensory feedback, and without using deceptive means (e.g., Beischel, Biuso, Boccuzzi, & Rock, 2011). The source of the information obtained using AIR, however, has not been established. The body of proof-focused data collected to date cannot differentiate between the (1) super-psi and (2) psychic reservoir models (collectively “somatic psi,” Beischel & Rock, 2009) in which mediums use clairvoyance, precognition, and/or telepathy with the living to acquire information about discarnates and (3) the survival of consciousness hypothesis in which mediums use “survival psi” (Sudduth, 2009) to communicate telepathically with discarnates. Recent qualitative research, however, indicates that mediums’ subjective experiences during mediumship readings for the deceased are distinguishable from their experiences during psychic readings for the living (Rock, Beischel, & Cott, 2009). In order to further investigate these findings, and thus address the survival psi hypothesis, the process by

which mediums receive and report the information they receive must be examined quantitatively and under double-blinded conditions. The current study employed the Phenomenology of Consciousness Inventory (PCI; Pekala, 1991)—a standard retrospective phenomenological analysis tool that quantitatively measures 26 phenomenological dimensions—to investigate the manner by which mediums experience AIR during blinded mediumship readings as compared to the way they experience obtaining information using somatic psi during blinded psychic readings for the living. A more complete understanding of the mediums' phenomenology during the two conditions will begin to differentiate between the somatic psi and survival psi explanations for successful mediumship readings and in turn address the question at the root of mediumship research: Does consciousness survive bodily death?

Objectives: The aim of this study was to systematically investigate—using the PCI—the experiences of modern-day, mental, certified research mediums during purported communication with discarnates as compared to their experiences during psychic readings for the living. The medium participants each completed the PCI questionnaire following a mediumship reading, a psychic reading, and a control condition.

The primary research question the proposed study addressed is as follows:

Is there a difference between study conditions (e.g., mediumship and psychic readings) with regard to the scores from a quantitative measure of phenomenology?

Two secondary research questions asked:

Which dimensions, if any, of mediums' phenomenology (i.e., experiences) correlate with mediumship ability?

Which dimensions, if any, of mediums' phenomenology (i.e., experiences) correlate with psychic ability?

General Methods: In this study, the phenomenological experiences of mediums were assessed for three randomized, counter-balanced conditions: a control condition, a reading for a living target, and a reading for a deceased target. During each reading, the medium was given the first

name of a target and then asked specific questions about the target (e.g., physical and personality descriptions, hobbies/interests). Both the mediums and the experimenter interacting with the mediums were blinded to which targets were living and which were deceased. After each reading, the medium completed the PCI.

Project Accomplishments

Participants

Mediums. The medium participants in this study were Windbridge Certified Research Mediums (WCRMs) who had been screened, tested, and trained using an eight-step certification procedure (Beischel, 2007). The WCRMs had demonstrated the ability to report accurate and specific information about discarnates under controlled laboratory conditions prior to the study. Many of the larger WCRM population also perform psychic readings for the living as part of the services they offer clients.

Sitters. A pool of potential sitters (i.e., a group of living individuals wanting to receive messages from the deceased through a medium during a reading) had previously been recruited to participate in research in our laboratory and the sitters providing accuracy scores for the mediumship readings in this study were selected from that pool.

Psychic Research Reading Recipients. Specifically for this study, we developed recruitment, screening, interview, consenting, and training materials for a new participant population, Psychic Research Reading Recipients (PRRRs). The PRRRs provided accuracy scores for the psychic readings about themselves that the WCRMs provided as part of this study.

Data Collection

Participants.

WCRMs. A total of 14 WCRMs were consented and trained to participate in this study. For two of those WCRMs, no complete pairs of participants (sitters and PRRRs) finished all the

steps of the screening and training procedures (see below) and so the WCRMs were unable to complete the reading tasks. Additionally, it was determined that one WCRM was unable to effectively distinguish between the acquisition of mediumistic and psychic information after one reading was complete. Also, one WCRM felt unable to perform all the study tasks after consenting. Thus, complete sets of PCI data from 10 WCRMs were collected.

Sitters and PRRRs. A total of 154 sitters and PRRRs were initially contacted to participate in the study. WCRMs provided readings for 21 of them and 18 returned their accuracy scores. Of those 18, 17 were in groups in which the WCRM was able to complete all of the study tasks. Thus, 17 accuracy scores (nine for deceased targets and eight for living targets) related to PCIs were collected.

The remaining 133 participants did not complete the study for a variety of reasons:

- they did not respond to initial contact after having filled out the recruitment form online;
- they did not complete and return the consent forms sent to them;
- after consent, they did not respond to requests to schedule their readings;
- after scheduling, they canceled and/or did not follow up on the scheduled phone interviews; and/or
- they were removed from the study when discrepancies were discovered between their responses in the online survey and their responses to the phone interview questions.

Readings. Each of the 10 WCRMs able to complete all of the study tasks performed one mediumship reading for a deceased person, one psychic reading for a living person, and one control reading in which no psi abilities were used for a total of 30 readings. Readings for deceased and living targets were transcribed and formatted into lists of items which were sent to the respective participants for scoring.

Phenomenology Measures. We collected 40 completed PCIs from the 10 mediums. Each medium completed a baseline PCI plus a PCI after each of the three conditions.

Accuracy Scores. Each participant was asked to provide a Whole Reading Score regarding a reading for a living or a deceased target (by PRRRs and sitters, respectively). The participants used the following scoring system:

- 6: Excellent reading, including strong aspects of psi*, with essentially no incorrect information.
- 5: Good reading with relatively little incorrect information.
- 4: Good reading with some incorrect information.
- 3: Mixture of correct and incorrect information, but enough correct information to indicate that psi occurred.
- 2: Some correct information, but not enough to suggest beyond chance that psi occurred.
- 1: Little correct information.
- 0: No correct information.

*Psi is a general parapsychological term and includes telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition as well as communication with the deceased.

As stated above, out of the 10 readings for deceased targets, nine scores were returned by sitters. For the 10 readings for living targets, eight scores were returned by PRRRs.

Analyses. To address the primary research question regarding differences in phenomenology scores between conditions, a repeated measures univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) was employed to compare the intensity scores of the 12 major and 14 minor PCI dimensions for the baseline condition and the three randomized reading conditions (deceased target, living target, control). To address the secondary research questions regarding correlations between accuracy scores and phenomenological dimensions, Pearson's correlation analyses were used.

PCI data. The PCI provides a quantitative profile from 26 measures centered around the 12 major dimensions (positive affect, negative affect, altered experience, imagery, attention, self-awareness, altered state of awareness, internal dialogue, rationality, volitional control, memory, and arousal). Twenty-one of the 26 dimensions are independent; the other five are averages of subdimensions. Following the model used by Wildman and McNamara (2010), significance in

this study was assessed at $\alpha = 0.05$ (not allowing for multiple comparisons) as well as the more conservative $\alpha = 0.0038$ [allowing for 21 multiple comparisons using $\alpha = 1 - (1 - .05)^{21}$].

Findings

Target determination. During 19 of the 20 readings, the WCRM stated her impressions regarding the status of the named target (living or deceased). In 14 of those cases (74%), the WCRM's impressions accurately reflected the status. This is statistically significant (binomial probability, one-tailed, $p = 0.032$). In addition, six of the WCRMs were able to accurately determine the status of the targets in both of their readings. It should be noted that the WCRMs were instructed that the target for each reading could be living or deceased and *not* that they would be reading one of each type of target.

Primary Research Question: Phenomenology and condition. Table 1 demonstrates the overall model results from the repeated measures ANOVA. Significant differences between conditions were seen regarding the dimensions Altered experience, Time sense, Imagery, Imagery amount, Imagery vividness, Attention, Direction of attention, and Altered state.

Table 2 includes the means and standard deviations for each PCI dimension for each condition. Significant differences were seen between the control condition and the blinded reading for a living target condition with higher scores in the reading condition for the dimensions Altered experience, Body image, Time sense, Perception, Meaning, Imagery, Imagery amount, Imagery vividness, Attention, Direction of attention, and Altered state and lower scores for the reading condition for the dimensions Self-awareness, Rationality, and Volitional control.

Significant differences were seen between the control condition and the blinded reading for a deceased target with higher scores in the reading condition for the dimensions Joy, Altered experience, Body image, Time sense, Perception, Meaning, Imagery, Imagery amount, Imagery vividness, Attention, Direction of attention, and Altered state, and lower scores for the reading condition for the dimension Volitional control.

A significant difference was seen between the living target condition and the deceased target condition with higher scores in the deceased reading condition for the dimension Love (living target: 2.65 ± 1.11 vs. deceased target: 3.55 ± 0.55).

Table 1. Overall Model Results for PCI major (bold) and minor dimensions between conditions. Values in bold showed differences between groups at $\alpha=0.0038$.

Positive affect	F(3,39) = 1.04, p=0.3903
Joy	F(3,39) = 4.18, p=0.0149
Sexual Excitement	F(3,39) = 0.65, p=0.5895
Love	F(3,39) = 1.67, p=0.1979
Negative affect	F(3,39) = 1.45, p=0.2516
Anger	F(3,39) = 1.09, p=0.3709
Sadness	F(3,39) = 1.67, p=0.1973
Fear	F(3,39) = 0.41, p=0.7459
Altered experience	F(3,39) = 8.95, p=0.0003
Body image	F(3,39) = 5.58, p=0.0041
Time sense	F(3,39) = 18.86, p=0.0001
Perception	F(3,39) = 7.78, p=0.0007
Meaning	F(3,39) = 3.40, p=0.0319
Imagery	F(3,39) = 28.44, p=0.0001
Amount	F(3,39) = 43.28, p=0.0001
Vividness	F(3,39) = 10.30, p=0.0001
Attention	F(3,39) = 21.73, p=0.0001
Direction	F(3,39) = 18.55, p=0.0001
Absorption	F(3,39) = 0.80, p=0.5030
Self-awareness	F(3,39) = 4.90, p=0.0076
Altered state	F(3,39) = 8.78, p=0.0003
Internal dialogue	F(3,39) = 2.23, p=0.1080
Rationality	F(3,39) = 1.99, p=0.1393
Volitional control	F(3,39) = 7.47, p=0.0009
Memory	F(3,39) = 0.39, p=0.7576
Arousal	F(3,39) = 0.64, p=0.5941

Table 2. Means, standard deviations (SD), and contrasts for PCI major (bold) and minor dimensions for baseline, control, reading for a living target, and reading for a deceased target conditions. Listed contrasts are significant at $\alpha=0.05$; contrasts in bold are significant at $\alpha=0.0038$.

	1: Baseline		2: Control		3: Living Target		4: Deceased Target		Contrasts
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	
Positive affect	1.80	0.83	1.67	1.11	1.83	0.99	2.25	0.48	none
Joy	1.55	1.14	1.20	1.25	2.30	1.83	2.95	1.21	1,4; 2,4
Sexual Excitement	0.60	0.91	0.75	0.82	0.55	1.01	0.25	0.49	none
Love	3.25	0.79	3.05	1.52	2.65	1.11	3.55	0.55	3,4
Negative affect	0.48	0.77	0.47	0.67	1.03	1.06	0.60	0.84	none
Anger	0.45	0.96	0.20	0.63	0.85	1.51	0.40	0.66	none
Sadness	0.65	0.75	0.95	1.04	1.75	1.80	1.20	1.55	1,3
Fear	0.35	0.94	0.25	0.63	0.50	0.62	0.20	0.42	none
Altered experience	1.59	1.64	1.68	1.64	3.75	0.67	3.65	0.95	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Body image	2.19	1.75	1.90	1.83	4.33	1.13	3.93	1.94	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Time sense	1.33	1.59	1.63	1.38	4.47	1.16	4.67	0.87	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Perception	1.23	1.63	1.63	1.60	3.40	0.77	3.13	1.11	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Meaning	1.60	1.91	1.58	2.03	3.05	1.16	3.08	1.15	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Imagery	2.38	0.58	3.05	1.41	5.18	0.64	5.18	0.69	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Amount	1.55	1.04	2.85	1.68	5.65	0.41	5.50	0.58	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Vividness	3.20	0.35	3.25	1.25	4.70	1.03	4.85	0.97	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Attention	3.12	0.78	3.66	0.86	5.28	0.78	4.92	0.87	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Direction	2.13	1.16	2.87	1.76	5.23	0.86	4.87	1.07	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Absorption	4.60	1.71	4.85	1.16	5.35	0.78	5.00	1.00	none

	1: Baseline		2: Control		3: Living Target		4: Deceased Target		Contrasts
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Self-awareness	4.37	1.05	3.63	1.50	2.40	1.64	2.67	1.53	1,3; 1,4; 2,3
Altered state	1.27	1.65	1.79	1.36	4.00	1.04	3.57	1.31	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Internal dialogue	2.35	1.87	1.95	2.55	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.07	1,3; 1,4
Rationality	4.83	1.18	5.13	1.17	3.90	1.50	4.33	1.38	2,3
Volitional control	4.33	0.99	4.14	1.66	2.07	1.39	2.34	1.41	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Memory	4.63	1.27	5.00	0.65	4.70	1.29	4.90	1.24	none
Arousal	2.05	1.26	2.75	1.93	2.15	1.72	2.15	1.57	none

Secondary Research Questions: Correlations with Accuracy. Correlation analyses revealed that for the reading for a living target condition, there were negative correlations between Accuracy Score and both Imagery and Imagery vividness that approached significance [$r(8) = -0.6100, p = 0.1083$ and $r(8) = -0.6596, p = 0.0751$, respectively]. For the reading for a deceased target condition, positive correlations existed between Accuracy Score and both Positive affect and Joy that approached significance [$r(8) = 0.6606, p = 0.0527$ and $r(8) = 0.5809, p = 0.1010$, respectively]. For both living and deceased target conditions, Accuracy Scores were negatively correlated with Sexual excitement to a degree that approached significance [$r(8) = -0.6953, p = 0.0555$ for living targets and $r(8) = -0.6245, p = 0.0722$ for deceased targets].

Additional Exploratory Findings

As additional exploratory analyses, the data from only the six WCRMs able to accurately determine the status of both targets were examined.

Phenomenology and condition. Tables 3 and 4 display the significant findings for the condition comparisons regarding PCI dimensions.

The most interesting findings can be seen in Table 4. Significantly higher intensity values were seen in this subgroup of mediums for readings for deceased targets (vs. readings for living targets) for the dimensions Positive affect, Joy, and Love.

Table 3. Overall Model Results for PCI major (bold) and minor dimensions between conditions for the subgroup of six WCRMs able to distinguish between targets. Values in bold showed differences between groups at $\alpha=0.0038$.

Positive affect	F(3,23) = 2.22, p=0.1284
Joy	F(3,23) = 4.02, p=0.0276
Love	F(3,23) = 1.62, p=0.2256
Altered experience	F(3,23) = 14.19, p=0.0001
Body image	F(3,23) = 5.53, p=0.0093
Time sense	F(3,23) = 20.21, p<0.0001
Perception	F(3,23) = 12.64, p=0.0002
Meaning	F(3,23) = 5.42, p=0.0100
Imagery	F(3,23) = 22.26, p<0.0001
Amount	F(3,23) = 33.06, p<0.0001
Vividness	F(3,23) = 6.95, p=0.0037
Attention	F(3,23) = 12.67, p=0.0002
Direction	F(3,23) = 13.74, p=0.0001
Self-awareness	F(3,23) = 10.60, p=0.0005
Altered state	F(3,23) = 11.23, p=0.0004
Volitional control	F(3,23) = 5.83, p=0.0076

Table 4. Means, standard deviations (SD), and contrasts for PCI major (bold) and minor dimensions for baseline, control, reading for a living target, and reading for a deceased target conditions for the subgroup of six WCRMs able to distinguish between targets. Listed contrasts are significant at $\alpha=0.05$; contrasts in bold are significant at $\alpha=0.0038$.

	1: Baseline		2: Control		3: Living Target		4: Dead Target		Contrasts
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	
Positive affect*	1.45	0.57	1.64	1.03	1.45	0.87	2.14	0.51	1,4; 3,4
Joy*	1.17	0.98	1.17	1.21	1.42	1.36	2.67	1.40	1,4; 2,4; 3,4
Love*	2.92	0.49	3.08	1.43	2.67	1.44	3.67	0.61	3,4

	1: Baseline		2: Control		3: Living Target		4: Dead Target		Contrasts
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	
Altered experience	0.85	1.00	1.62	1.59	3.56	0.70	3.69	0.77	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Body image	1.78	1.54	1.95	1.90	4.06	1.29	4.17	1.80	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Time sense	0.67	0.92	1.61	1.41	4.56	0.96	4.72	0.77	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Perception	0.45	1.09	1.67	1.61	3.28	0.95	3.28	0.88	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Meaning	0.58	1.08	1.33	1.98	2.67	1.31	2.88	1.08	1,3; 1,4; 2,4
Imagery	2.29	0.64	3.33	1.38	5.25	0.57	5.33	0.65	1,2; 1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Amount	1.33	1.13	3.17	1.54	5.67	0.41	5.58	0.58	1,2; 1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Vividness	3.25	0.27	3.50	1.38	4.83	0.98	5.08	0.92	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Attention	3.57	0.65	3.93	0.81	5.53	0.67	5.23	0.84	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Direction	2.28	1.15	3.56	1.59	5.56	0.66	5.39	0.90	1,2; 1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Self-awareness	4.67	0.97	3.78	1.83	2.00	1.28	1.89	1.28	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Altered state	0.44	0.93	1.78	1.43	3.83	0.96	3.89	1.50	1,3; 1,4; 2,3; 2,4
Volitional control	4.83	0.72	4.00	1.61	2.39	1.53	1.89	1.38	1,3; 1,4; 2,4

*Significant contrasts between conditions 3 and 4

Discussion

The findings demonstrating that mediums' experiences during readings for deceased targets are quantitatively different from their experiences during a control condition are similar to the results from previously published research (Rock & Beischel, 2008) and previously funded projects (34/08). The findings comparing experiences during readings for living and deceased targets are novel to this project. That the WCRMs were able to determine—at a statistically significant proportion—the status of the target (living or deceased) during blinded readings is an

original and quite interesting finding. It speaks directly to the ages-old ‘survival vs. psi’ debate regarding the source of mediums’ information. Taken together with previous research regarding mediums’ reports of differences between their experiences during readings for the living and readings for the deceased (e.g., Rock, Beischel, & Cott, 2009), these novel data demonstrating that they are able to tell the difference under blinded conditions provide strong evidence in favor of the survival explanation.

The higher PCI intensity scores during deceased target readings for Love in the whole group and Positive affect, Joy, and Love in the subgroup are quite in line with the WCRMs’ anecdotal reports regarding their experiences as well as previously published qualitative data. In Rock, Beischel, and Cott (2009), we reported that mediums may experience the emotions of the deceased during mediumship readings. One participant in that study reported: “The feelings of the discarnate may be sensed and felt by the medium such as a deep feeling of love and peace” (p. 81). The positive correlations between Accuracy Scores and both Positive affect and Joy during readings for deceased targets further support these qualitative reports regarding positive emotions being an integral part of the mediumship reading process.

The findings of negative correlations between accuracy scores and imagery dimensions during readings for living targets are puzzling and require further examination.

Conclusions

This project resulted in significant and novel findings that address factors at the heart of mediumship and survival of consciousness research. The collection of these data serves as an important step in this field of scientific inquiry.

The findings have been submitted for presentation at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Scientific Exploration and a paper describing the study and results will be submitted for publication in the *Journal of Scientific Exploration* or the *Journal of Consciousness Studies*. Any and all presentations and publications will acknowledge the Bial Foundation as the funding source.

The investigators would like to thank the Bial Foundation for their support of this project.

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Financial Report

Research Program 58/10 Expense Report Project to Date (January 10, 2011 - December 31, 2012)

The following is a summary of project income and expenses to date.

Supporting documentation and a detailed report for Year 1 has already been filed as part of our 2011 year-end report.

A detailed report for Year 2 along with supporting documentation can be found starting on the next page.

Project Financial Report for Years 1 and 2

Payments

Bursary Payment Year 1	\$27,036.90
<u>Bursary Payment Year 2</u>	<u>\$25,433.10</u>
Total Payments:	\$52,470.00

Expenses

Activity Expenses

Activity Year 1	\$27,315.00
<u>Activity Year 2</u>	<u>\$30,690.00</u>
Total Activity	\$58,005.00

Consultant Expenses

Consultants Year 1	\$ 0.00
<u>Consultants Year 2</u>	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>
Total Consultants	\$ 1,000.00

Other Expenses

Other Expenses Year 1	\$ 731.23
<u>Other Expenses Year 2</u>	<u>\$ 579.49</u>
Total Other Expenses	\$ 1,310.72

Total Expenses **\$60,315.72**

Remaining Funds **(\$ 7,845.72)**

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The Windbridge Institute, LLC

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original document.

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Month 1 Day 25 Year 2013

**Research Program 58/10 Expense Report for Year 2
(January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012)**

This section contains a complete list of expenses charged to the research program in Year 2. The included supporting documentation is provided as copies of original documents. These copies correspond to the original documents and accurately represent program expenses and payments. The original copies have been retained by the institution for US tax reporting purposes.

Research Program Income:

Bursary payment: \$25,433.10
Total Project Funds for Year 2: \$25,433.10

Research Program Expenses:

Activities

Staff	Role	Total Y2 Hrs	Hourly Rate	Total
Julie Beischel, PhD	Project Leader	550	\$45.00	\$24,750.00
Mark Boccuzzi	Research Assistant	250	\$18.00	\$ 4,500.00
Michael Biuso	Research Assistant	80	\$18.00	\$ 1,440.00
Total Activities Year 2:				\$30,690.00

Consultants

Contractor	Role	Total
Adam Rock, PhD	Researcher	\$ 1,000.00
Total Consultants Year 2:		\$ 1,000.00

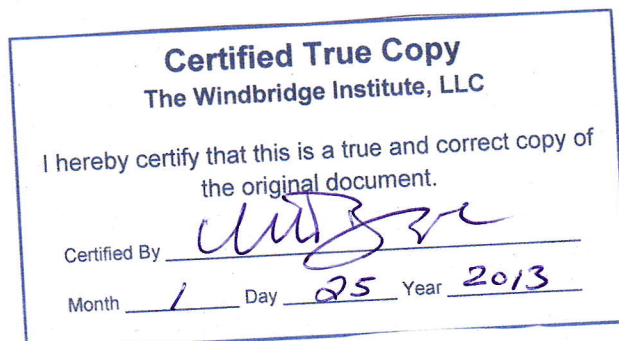
Other Expenses

Item	Total
Cell phones and service	\$ 579.49
Total Other Expenses Year 2:	\$ 579.49

Total Program Expenses Year 2: \$32,269.49

Budget Summary Year 2:

Program Funds Year 2	\$25,433.10
Program Expenses Year 2	
Activities	\$30,690.00
Consultants	\$ 1,000.00
Other Expenses	\$ 579.49
Total Expenses	\$32,269.49
Remaining Project Funds at End of Year 2	(\$ 6,836.39)





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Account Activity

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 Month 1 Day 25 Year 2013

Transactions

Find Transactions
 Description or Keyword
 Dates 10 Date 02/21/12
 Amounts or Check Numbers
 Type

Date ↓	Description	Deposits / Credits	Withdrawals / Debits
Pending Transactions Note: Amounts may change			
No pending transactions meet your criteria above.			
Posted Transactions			
02/21/12	//EUR19800.0000 4301667 03MT120217340804 FUNDACAO BIAL DR. JULIE BEISCHEL GRANT 58/10	\$25,433.10	
Totals		\$25,433.10	\$0.00

THE WINDBRIDGE INSTITUTE, LLC
2462 NORTH VAN BUREN AVE
TUCSON, AZ 85712

** PAYROLL EXPENSE REPORT **

REPORT DATE: 01/04/13
DATE RANGE: 01/01/12 - 12/31/12
PROJECT CODE: BIAL_58-10_Y2

PAYEE	HRLY/RATE	TOT/HRS	AMOUNT
BEISCHEL, JULIE	45.00	550.00	24,750.00
BOCCUZZI, MARK	18.00	250.00	4,500.00
BIUSO, MICHAEL	18.00	80.00	1,440.00
ROCK, ADAM			1,000.00
TOTAL			31,690.00

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