

A Reporting and Assessment of Project Firefly

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In October 2014, the Applied Precognition Project (APP) began Project Firefly, a yearlong effort to “create wealth aggressively” using Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) and the Kelly wagering method (Kelly, J.L., 1956).

To be successful, the Kelly wagering method required performance significantly above the 50 percent random rate. APP had reported a successful prediction rate—or hit rate—of 62 percent in 2014 and a 60 percent rate over 259 trials in the preceding twenty-two months (Tables 1 and 2).

Instead of holding steady or rising, however, Firefly's hit rate plunged to 48 percent. When the project halted in December 2015—177 trades and fourteen months after it began—only \$4,900 remained of \$56,300 invested by 62 members.

Although Project Firefly was unsuccessful on a financial level, it offers a window into the unique activities of a large group of dedicated people spread across the globe who worked hard to achieve a common goal by applying intuition, logic, mathematics, and science. What lessons can be learned?

Applied Precognition Project

According to its website, APP's mission is “to publicly explore, research and apply logic and intuition/emotion to predict future event outcomes, enabling participants to evolve personally while contributing to the elevation of global consciousness.” To this end, Associative Remote Viewing and other precognitive strategies are used to make predictions about outcomes of events, which can be privately wagered on by its individual members.

APP consists of a variety of self-organizing groups overseen by independent managers who determine their own protocols and choose which events to predict. They report their statistics (hit/miss/pass rates) to APP's co-founder, Marty Rosenblatt, who oversees operations, keeps statistics, manages an active discussion list, and plans yearly conferences, where he presents the statistics.

Wagering is usually an individual and private affair that is not tracked either by the smaller groups or APP. Exceptions to this were Firefly and the Applied Precognition Project Institute (APPI), a new nonprofit “sister” organization to APP. Some APP members rarely or never wager, but participate to practice remote viewing and learn about precognition.

METHOD: THE BIRTH OF PROJECT FIREFLY

Carlos Mena, a Brazilian businessman and long-time remote viewing enthusiast, conceived Project Firefly. In the initial webinar to APP members in August 2014, Mena's PowerPoint slides stated:

Firefly is not a new group, it is a metagroup. That is, a group of groups. It is the most ambitious project ever undertaken in the history of Associative Remote Viewing for profit. It is aimed at creating wealth aggressively.

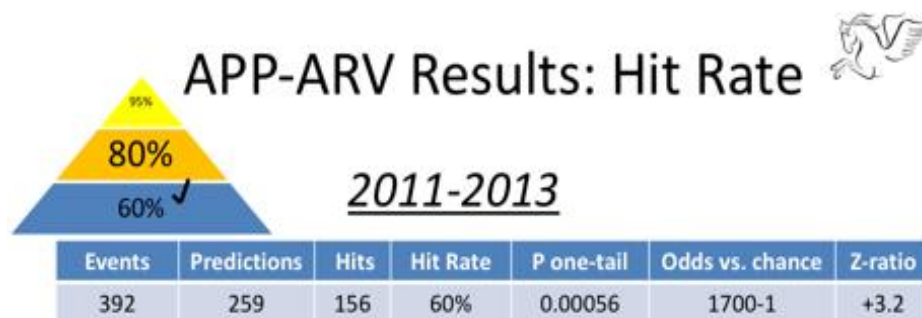
Firefly will operate in the Financial Markets as a private investment club, to create wealth for its viewing crew members. Firefly is programmed to last 12 months, and will assume a 60 percent base hit rate....We will be betting 20 percent of total assets in each trial in order to maximize our growth rate. If we reach 60 percent total hit rate after 240 trials, we should expect \$125,527 on our Excel sheet for each \$1,000 invested...If we manage to improve on our base hit rate and reach 65 percent, we may expect around \$16,000,000 on our Excel sheet for each \$1,000 invested after 20 trials."

The slides that followed included a disclaimer that "of course, the project could fail."

At the heart of the plan was the Kelly wagering method--a system used most often in sports betting with binary outcomes. Based on the odds, the Kelly calculator determined what percentage of the overall balance to wager per trial. At the beginning of the project, the traders wagered 20 percent of the total Firefly account balance on each trade (full Kelly). As the balance depleted, they lowered the amount to 16 percent per trade, and later to 10 percent per trade (half Kelly).

APP's statistics for the previous year reflected a 62 percent hit rate, including all independent groups making predictions under the APP umbrella. The groups focused on various types of events--sporting events like basketball, baseball, football and horseracing, and financial trades like FOREX (currency exchange) and stocks. The project would be a success if the participating groups had an overall hit rate of 60 percent, which seemed a realistic expectation based on previous years' statistically significant results (see Table 1).

TABLE 1: APP hit rates 2011-2013 with odds vs. chance 1700-1



- Two-choice events
 - Sports (primarily NBA, NFL, MLB – Over/Under)
 - Stocks (Options – Up/Down)
- 22 months of data; includes heritage P-I-A events
- ~1/3 of Events judged 'Pass'
 - Cannot distinguish between two sides
 - No prediction

P one-tail = binomial probability of this # of hits or more for this # of predictions
 Odds vs. chance = 1 / (P one-tail)
 Z-ratio = Binomial z-ratio, ~ # standard deviations above the average

Slide Created by M. Rosenblatt, shown June 2014 at APP conference in Henderson, NV., and on Rosenblatt's P-I-A.com website (the precursor to the appliedprecog.com website).

FOREX

The trading took place on the Foreign Exchange Securities system (FOREX) via Interactive Brokers, an online broker and trading platform. FOREX traders hope to generate a profit by speculating on the value of one currency compared to another.

Although sports betting tended to be more popular and better understood by its group members, APP chose FOREX because--unlike sports betting--its legality in the United States is unquestioned. The FOREX system also has no limits on how many trades can be placed or when they can be placed. All that is required is to state the time the market will reach a certain number of "pips," and then the wager becomes a binary task of will it go above or below that number. A "pip" is the smallest price move a given exchange rate makes. Most APP groups were familiar with over/under sports wagers, so FOREX trades were similar in that respect.

Project Initiation

After the introductory webinar, the APP discussion list buzzed with a mixture of extreme enthusiasm laced with cautious optimism. The beauty of Project Firefly, as one member stated, was that it drew on existing resources. To achieve the proposed 240 trades, each group had to contribute only one session a week. They did not have to deviate from their normal behaviors, except the Firefly trading team assigned each group manager an event and date.


Most APP group managers already provided their predictions to the APP predictions list for members to make use of however they wanted. The Firefly trading team used the predictions to place trades with money from investors. Each investor participated in at least one group as a remote viewer.

Another important aspect of the plan was its egalitarianism. All groups and all remote viewers were seen as equal contributors. APP had already demonstrated it could achieve a long-term hit rate of 62 percent with some groups performing at chance or even lower, as shown in Table 2. As long as these dynamics remained consistent, and despite some groups under performing, millions could still be made using Kelly wagering. Since no one was excluded, the project had plenty of viewers and groups providing predictions. Not all felt it was prudent to use under-performing viewers and groups, but it remained an integral aspect of Firefly's initial design.

TABLE 2: ARV Hit Rate Summary from June 2013-June 2014
Hit Rate = 62.4%; P-onetail = .000509; Znormal = 3.3; Odds vs. Chance = 1964

ARV Hit Rate Summary

(post APP-2013)



Group	Protocol	Hit Rate (%)	Hits	Misses	Passes
WebinarWorkshops	WE	100.0	4	0	1
CAS-OAK A	CAS	100.0	4	0	16
Vampires*	1ARV	100.0	1	0	1
PASR	PASR	80.0	8	2	0
Solo	Binary	71.2	52	21	30
Sublime	Binary	69.2	9	4	7
Omega*	WE	60.0	6	4	7
Pegasus*	WE	58.3	7	5	9
WWCdinner*	WE	58.3	7	5	4
Financial*	WE	53.8	7	6	6
Croatorium*	CAS	50.0	1	1	6
Sage*	WE	42.9	3	4	13
First Groove*	WE	27.3	3	8	7
Poised	WE	14.3	1	6	3
CAS-OAK C	CAS	0.0	0	2	6
Totals		62.4	113	68	116
ZuluTrade Forex*	WE/1ARV	68.4	13	6	-

Slide Created by M. Rosenblatt, shown June 2014 at APP conference in Henderson, NV.

Planning and Implementation

APP members and their personal contacts signed up as investors for Phase One between early August when the plan was introduced and early October 2014. After receiving inquiries from

some members on fixed income, and even one disabled man who was struggling with the decision of whether to pay his mortgage for the month or invest, Firefly management decided it was vital to communicate that--regardless of the favorable odds--this was an extremely high-risk venture. APP advised potential investors to only contribute monies they could afford to lose. This message was clearly articulated in emails and in all investor materials, including a Risk Disclosure Statement all Firefly investors signed.

To decrease financial stress on anyone who wanted to participate, the minimum investment amount was \$100. Shares in the club were based on \$100 increments (e.g. a \$100 investment was one unit of the total, for purposes of profit disbursement). Participants could not withdraw funds after the main phase began until the yearlong project was complete. Table 3 describes the number of investors and monies collected for each phase of the project.

TABLE 3: Financial Summary from Firefly Administrative Officer, Chris Georges

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total	Largest	Smallest	Average
Members	54	62	62			
Collected	\$43,200	\$18,000*	\$61,200			
Invested	\$38,500	\$17,800	\$56,300			
Retained			\$4,900			
Investment amounts				\$10,000	\$100	\$987

***Includes funds from 8 new investors and additional funds from Phase 1 members**

APP co-founder Chris Georges set up the project as a legal financial business entity, according to U.S. tax law. This included meeting with an accountant and legal adviser, and creating numerous documents required by law to protect investors and the overall organization. Additionally, Georges collected and tracked all monies invested.

Controls ensured no single person had access to the funds. Those placing trades via the FOREX system had authority to move money around within the system, but could not make withdrawals. As an additional safeguard, two traders were to be involved in making every trade.

Only a few of APP's members understood how to place trades online in FOREX. Those who the skill and time to devote to the project as unpaid volunteers--Mena, Rosenblatt and another APP group manager, Igor Grgic--comprised the Firefly trading team. Jon Knowles, a less-experienced trader, stood-in for Rosenblatt when he went on vacation at the start of Phase Two. Knowles also served as a consultant for the trading team.

Concerns expressed about the proposed management structure focused on the need for an independent oversight committee that excluded members of the trading team. In particular, traders needed to have clear parameters around how to make decisions regarding aggregate predictions. On any given day, from one to three managers provided their groups' predictions

for the same event, per a set schedule. It was unclear whether the trading team was mandated to follow a group manager's prediction or what happened if managers submitted conflicting predictions. Also, no procedures were in place in the event of early losses.

These issues were to be addressed in the "Firefly Investors Manual." It was emailed to the APP Discussion Group on October 7, two weeks prior to the start of Phase One and after most of the investors had made their financial contributions. The manual made no mention of how decisions would be made regarding predictions or what would happen if early losses occurred. It listed oversight committee members as Georges and trading team members Mena, Rosenblatt [committee chairperson], and Knowles.

The manual gave the oversight committee power to adjust protocols as needed: "At any point in time, Firefly may make adjustments for accepting predictions in order to strengthen our predictive capabilities. If made at all, these adjustments will be based on data gathered as the project advances and will be made by the Committee."

RESULTS:

To work out kinks in the plan and to avoid the extra work and expense of filing taxes for just one month, Georges and some others proposed making only simulated trades in Phase One. Firefly management, however, rejected those recommendations on the premise that the trial phase wouldn't be representative of the project as a whole without wagering.

Following a rigorous trading schedule, they wagered 20 percent of the investment in each of the 33 trades between October 20, 2014, and December 19, 2014. After a series of misses, funds dwindled after the first several weeks. Phase One began with 54 investors and \$43,200 collected. Of the \$38,500 invested, \$21,014 remained at the end of Phase One, which had an overall 54 percent hit rate, as shown in Table 4. The solo groups (those with only one viewer) had a 59 percent hit rate.

TABLE 4: Firefly Phase 1, Run 1 hit rate 54%

FIREFLY Phase 1 Run 1 **54% Hit Rate, 18 Hits/15 Misses**

FIREFLY: PHASE 1 RUN 1 schedule: Oct 20 2014 to Dec 19 2014

WEEK 1-9	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
GROUP 1	FIRST GROOVE	P7B	FINANCIAL	SAGE	PSICHISENSI SOLO
GROUP 2	MWHITE SOLO	CROATORUM	SUBLIME	PEGASUS	JFK SOLO
GROUP 3		OMEGA	TRANSCENDENT		SHARP SOLO
Week 9	MISS			MISS	HIT
Week 8		MISS	HIT	HIT	MISS
Week 7	HIT	MISS	HIT	HIT	
Week 6	HIT	MISS	HIT		MISS
Week 5	MISS	HIT		HIT	
Week 4	HIT	HIT	HIT	MISS	
Week 3	MISS	HIT	HIT	MISS	MISS
Week 2			MISS		
Week 1	HIT	MISS	MISS	HIT	HIT

- Predictions based on majority vote of several entities per day

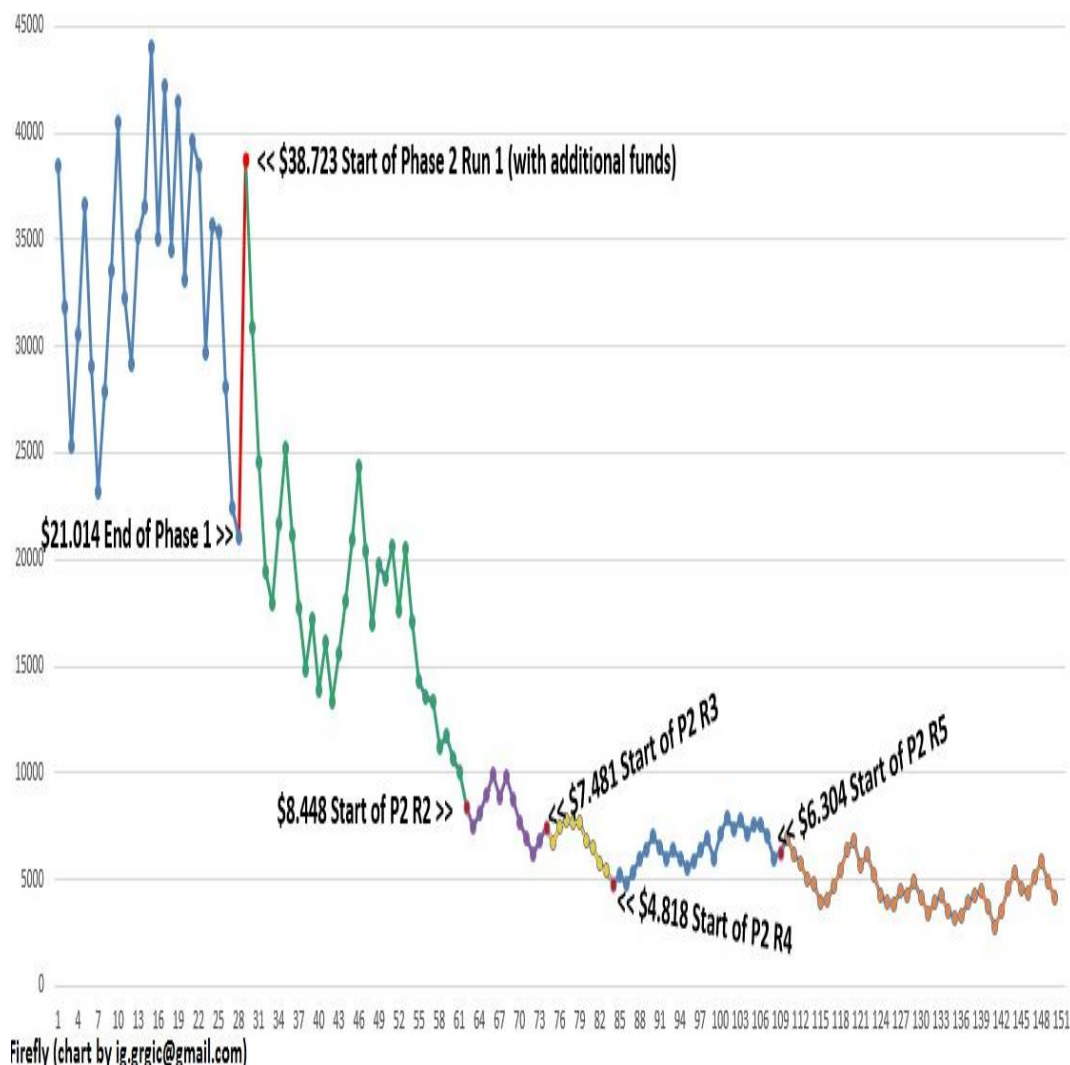
Investors could cash out at the end of Phase One or contribute more money, and managers could revise their plans, if necessary. Eight new investors joined Firefly for Phase Two, and seven added more funds, bringing the total funds available to \$38,723.

Phase Two

After the Phase One losses, the Firefly trading team decided Phase Two would be organized in a series of short “runs” so adjustments to the protocol could be made, as needed. Chart 1 indicates the amount lost in Phase Two and outlines the different approaches taken and their results.

Chart 1: Investment balance showing Runs in Phase 2

As this chart reflects, Run 4 was the only period showing an increase – starting with \$4,818 and ending with a \$6,304 balance in the Firefly trading account.



Run 1 began on January 26, 2015 (Week 11). Daily trades were based on a majority vote of the traders on predictions from aggregate groups.

Around this time, the trading team debated whether to tell the membership at large of the losses or even to disband the project. Each member of the trading team later indicated they were under a huge amount of stress as the money continued to dwindle and misses continued. During the last two weeks of Phase Two, Run 1, they made only simulated trades. Run 1 ended after 38 trades with a 36 percent hit rate.

In Run 1, a new precognitive tool that had shown a 64.7 percent hit rate in 25 trials prior to December 21, 2014, was added as a “group.” Instead of remote viewing, the Survey relied on a participant’s instant response to a nonsensical pair of words, which was then associated with a particular undisclosed outcome. Mena sent the Survey weekly to all APP members until February, when he moved to Spain and stepped down from the Firefly trading team.

Run 2 began on March 30, 2015, (Week 19) with a new approach that relied on predictions by the four best viewers, who had hit rates of 70 to 75 percent. Trades on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays were based on predictions by a single entity (group or viewer). Traders placed simulated trades based on aggregate predictions from the other groups on Wednesdays and Fridays. Run 2 ended after 12 trades with a 50 percent hit rate. Including the 13 simulated trades, the hit rate was 52 percent.

Run 3 began May 25, 2015, (Week 27) with a return to trading each weekday using the prediction provided by each group's general manager. Trading was aborted in Week 30 due to six misses in a row. By the end of Run 3, the accuracy of the four best viewers had dropped to between 50 percent and 54 percent. Run 3 ended after only eight trades with a 25 percent hit rate.

Run 4 began July 6, 2015, (Week 31) with one group--not the best individual viewers any more--providing predictions and with trading each weekday. This run showed the only increase in the hit rate, ending after 25 trades with a 60 percent hit rate.

Run 5 began August 31, 2015, (Week 39) with one group providing predictions and with trading each weekday. Starting in Week 45, traders used predictions from APPI entities (solo viewers with high hit rates). Run 5 ended after 48 trades with a 48 percent hit rate.

Wrapping up Firefly

Once the end date arrived, Chris Georges hosted a webinar with Firefly investors. While some questioned what went wrong and suggested improvements for future projects, many expressed pride at having engaged in such a grand experiment.

During a January 2016 webinar, Grgic gave a breakdown of the phases with their various protocols, stats for all Firefly groups, and an explanation of decisions made.

In a subsequent presentation entitled "Proposal for Phase 3," Grgic listed the following "key words" to guide any future endeavor:

- Eliminate complexity
- Keep it SIMPLE
- Focus on INDIVIDUAL calls
- Groups of TWO / Duos for best PSI efficiency

He suggested operating Firefly with only one tasker (for financials/FOREX) and trader, with the help/cooperation of group managers and solos. If needed, the trader could report to an oversight committee. "I think that a team of two or three Firefly GMs/traders is not good for functioning of psi and psi efficiency," he stated.

Grgic proposed two options for viewers: using only existing groups/solos with hit rates of 60 percent or greater, or creating several new entities/groups, each comprised of two top viewers.

Only one duo would be active at a time. Runs would be short, with breaks between runs. A side would be called only if BOTH viewers agreed; if one passed, the prediction would be a pass.

Rick D. was one Firefly's highest-contributing investors. Despite his losses, he continued to be enthusiastic, with an attitude of "let's understand what happened so we can make use of that knowledge and perhaps move on to Phase Three or a new large-group endeavor." He also performed some independent inquiries of the trading team, which left him satisfied all had dealt with the monies and wagering in an ethical manner.

While a few others also expressed interest in continuing on to Phase Three or a new project, no one volunteered to manage it, all citing a lack of time. In early January 2016, Georges mailed investors their remaining funds, along with a final report and tax documents, and Project Firefly closed as an official entity.

DISCUSSION: SO WHAT WENT WRONG?

Project Firefly was based on the premise that the past is a strong predictor of the future. But the hit rate reached 60 percent only during Phase Two, Run 4. What was different about that period? Grgic speculated on two possible causes:

- A new-to-APP trading protocol used only during Run 4 had neither a trade entry time nor preselected currency pair for the trade. Instead, when the Trader got the group manager's prediction, he searched FOREX charts of different currency pairs for the best trade opportunity. For instance, if the group manager submitted an UP prediction, the Trader would search (with intention) for the best UP move opportunity.
- A prediction from only one entity per day.

Group data analysis – financial vs. sports-related predictions

After Firefly ended, Grgic and APP member, Mark Samuelson, completed an assessment of APP data for groups that had switched to FOREX or other financial events during the year prior to Firefly's start. All APP groups involved in FOREX predictions had a 51 percent accuracy rate, as opposed to the 62 percent overall rate that included groups making sports-related predictions. Seven of the nine groups offered predictions for Project Firefly.

Grgic and Samuelson also reviewed the data for Winning Entanglements (W.E.) groups, which use an online system Rosenblatt developed that automates the Associative Remote Viewing process. Viewers see their coordinates in the system, upload their transcripts, and self-judge them against photosites.

From late January to April 27, 2014, W.E. groups' price-movement predictions on stock options fared better than FOREX predictions, with a 55 percent hit rate: 11 hits, 9 misses, 15 passes.

In the seven months leading up to Firefly, the same W.E. FOREX groups that provided half of all predictions throughout FIREFLY had a 48.89 percent hit rate on 88 pre-Firefly trials, as shown

on Table 5.

In the six weeks prior to Firefly's start, the hit rate for all five FOREX W.E. groups dropped to 35-38 percent, well below the 50 percent “chance” rate.

These same groups comprised 96 percent of APP's pre-Firefly financial groups' data, as shown in Table 5. In other words, most groups involved in FOREX were not even operating at chance levels for seven months prior to the start of Firefly. For a whole year prior to the project's start, they operated at slightly above chance levels, and significantly below what the Kelly wagering method required to be effective.

TABLE 5: Pre-Firefly trials by Firefly W.E. FOREX Groups show 48.89% hit rate

April 28, 2014, to October 17, 2014

Firefly W.E. Forex Groups (88 Pre-Firefly trials)

First Groove:	8 hits	6 misses	3 passes
Omega:	2 hits	5 misses	10 passes
Financials:	2 hits	1 miss 1	2 passes
Pegasus:	7 hits	7 misses	4 passes
Sage:	3 hits	4 misses	4 passes
Totals	22 hits	23 misses	33 passes

Results through 88 total Pre-Firefly trials: 48.89%

When asked about these new findings, Rosenblatt indicated he had never assessed the data in that way before. He wrote: “I believe the FF [Firefly] low hit rate is due to internal money issues, plus the intensity/stress unwittingly placed on the project at the beginning.”

Hit rates: Food for thought

Even among APP groups that predict sports events, however, the methodologies and results varied widely. A closer look at the top-ranked APP groups shows they used various methods to make sports predictions. One used a mixture of logic and remote viewing with self-judging. Another group viewed “live,” and its members include some of the top-ranked APPI viewers. Other high-performing groups based their predictions on dreams or tuning-in to emotions.

Displacement

Another factor affecting Firefly's results was displacement, a common and troubling phenomenon when remote viewers accurately describe something other than the intended target. It occurs in both Associative Remote Viewing and other experimental parapsychology projects that use sets of photos as a judging method. According to parapsychologist Dr. Patrizio

Tressoldi, it's one of the most perplexing issues he and other researchers continue to witness. At face value, it makes it appear as if psi was not present, when in actuality, psi may have been operating in full force but toward the wrong subject matter.

This happened six times between October 2014 and July 2015. All groups submitting predictions on a specific Firefly trade day were in agreement (no Passes), but they predicted the unactualized side. (See Example 1 below.) After July 2015, the trading team abandoned the approach of having more than one group make a prediction for the same trade. Afterward, predictions from only one Firefly entity (group or solo) per trade day were used.

Other examples address possible displacement within a single group. Thirty-nine instances of strong consensus predictions occurred at this level, resulting in a 48 percent hit rate. Strong consensus means predictions based on a three-point spread difference or advantage for one side. For instance, three sessions for one side and zero sessions for other side, or five sessions for one side and two for other, etc.

"I see these strong predictions with a poor hit rate as another observation that psi (in general) was lost or was not present in the structure and environment of the Firefly project," Grgic said

Self-judging

The effect of self-judging on the outcome, if any, was inconclusive. At one point, a self-judging solo viewer had nine hits in a row with only one pass. Most, but not all, W.E. groups used self-judging. The overall hit rates for those groups ranged from FirstGroove's 59.5 percent to Pegasus' 44.4 percent. Non-W.E. groups that used independent judging had hit rates ranging from P7B's 50 percent to Transcendent's 14.3 percent, as shown on Table 6.

TABLE 6: Firefly hit rates by group for Oct. 20, 2014, to Dec. 18, 2015

FIREFLY

Hit/Miss/Pass and Hit Rate by Firefly entities October 20 2014 - Dec 18 2015				
GROUP:	##HIT	##MISS	##PASS	Hit Rate:
FirstGroove	22	15	13	59,5%
Mvsolo	8	5	5	61,5%
P7B	9	9	15	50,0%
Omega	8	12	9	40,0%
Sublime	9	4	12	69,2%
Financial	19	17	11	52,8%
Pegasus	12	15	21	44,4%
Sage	5	6	14	45,5%
PSI-SOLO	9	8	8	52,9%
JFK	4	10	3	28,6%
SHARP	9	4	3	69,2%
Alpha Omega	0	2	0	0,0%
Mark S	2	0	0	100,0%
Transcendent	1	6	6	14,3%
SURVEY	3	4	22	42,9%
SuperBinary	0	1	0	0,0%
SuperWE	0	1	0	0,0%
SuperSolos	1	0	0	100,0%
Live	0	1	0	0,0%
APPI/other	5	6	1	45,5%
TOTAL:	126	126	143	50,0%

Firefly predictions October 20 2014 - Dec 18 2015				
FIREFLY:	##HIT	##MISS	##PASS	Hit Rate:
	85	92	72	48,0%

Kelly Wagering

After the project concluded, Alexis Poquiz, an active APP member and Firefly investor, posted the following to the Firefly Investment Club (FIC) Google page:

To blame our failure ... to the adoption of the Kelly wagering strategy would be a mistake . . . The bottom-line is that our project was a disaster because we failed spectacularly to achieve our expected hit rate.

Going forward, I would make two adjustments. The first adjustment would be to use a Kelly factor that is based on a lower hit rate than 60 percent. The second adjustment would be to change how the project ends. Originally we ended the project based on a set date. Instead of a set date, I would end the project based

on a set number of wagerable predictions. This will alleviate the tension of having to produce a prediction week in and week out. I wholeheartedly believe that we can achieve success using the Kelly wagering strategy.

In a similar vein, Jon Knowles, who served as Firefly Meta-Group Manager and an “Apprentice Trader” from October 2014 through March 2015, posted:

The mandate to have 240 or so trades in the course of 15 months placed a heavy burden on the project in a variety of ways. Making so many trades means lots of taskings each week, lots of sessions, and lots of analysis.

Too many trials

In support of Knowles’ observation, studies have shown that fewer trials seem to be more effective than too many close together. In 1984, Russell Targ and Keith Harary completed two ARV studies (Targ and Harary, 1985). The first, featured in the Wall Street Journal, yielded \$120,000. On a second, unsuccessful attempt, they shortened the intervals between trials and viewers sometimes started a new trial before receiving feedback on an earlier one (Targ, 2012). In 1995, Targ repeated the study with the earlier protocol’s less-frequent trials and results were highly significant (Targ, Kantra, Brown & Weigand, 1995).

PROJECT FIREFLY SUMMARY

- Predictions based on aggregate groups on a single trade day did not fare as well as single entities (groups or solos). Instead, the data generally supports using the best viewers and teams and keeping it simple. An exception to this was seen in Phase Two, Runs 2-3, when the top solo viewers’ hit rates dropped from around 70 percent to roughly 50 percent.
- The goal of having 240 trades in a single year placed a great deal of stress on the trading team. Of 249 predictions, 72 were passes. This may be an example of too many predictions in too short a timespan, as seen in the Targ/Harary study (Targ, 2012).
- Written procedures or an oversight committee could provide a valuable support for the trading team by serving as a check and balance on trading activity, monitoring protocol, and implementing a process to make changes with greater transparency for the viewer/investors. This could be critical if an aggressive wagering method is being used and early losses are incurred.
- The Kelly wagering method should only be used after verifying the hit rate for the specific viewers and a specific protocol (e.g. financial vs. sports). In this instance, subsequent examination of the data showed many of the entities used in Firefly had hit rates below chance for financial predictions. Further study on the hit rates of sports events vs. financial ones is needed.

CONCLUSION

Since the conclusion of Project Firefly, APP has continued to gain members and flourish. At APP's annual conference in June 2016, Rosenblatt often repeated two of his favorite sayings: "Wager wisely, if you wager" and "Get rich slowly."

"What seems most important is to use what we believe we have learned to improve our personal ARV/RV skills and group applications," he said.

In a Feb. 5, 2015, post to the Firefly Investment Club Google list, Georges said: "[The] project was not a financial success. In terms of organization and coordination involving many people throughout the world with varying tasks, it was a monumental achievement in the ARV community. Surely something to be proud and part of. The knowledge obtained and the experiences realized will continue leading us in paths of discovery."

In a similar vein, APP member Poquiz posted: "Financial success is but a mere step in our journey of elevating global consciousness to the reality of precognition. We must not allow this temporary failure to weaken our resolve. Albert Einstein once said, 'Failure is success in progress.' And on that account, we have made very good progress toward success. We need only continue our efforts."

Acknowledgement: Slides, information and contributions made by Jon Knowles , Mark Samuelson, Chris Georges & Marty Rosenblatt

TABLES, CHARTS & EXAMPLES

TABLE 1: APP hit rates 2011-2013 with odds vs. chance 1700-1

TABLE 2: ARV Hit Rate Summary from June 2013-June 2014

TABLE 3: Financial Summary from Firefly Administrative Officer, Chris Georges

Chart 1: Investment balance showing Runs in Phase 2

TABLE 4: Pre-Firefly trials by Firefly W.E. FOREX Groups show 48.89% hit rate

TABLE 5: Hit rate summary for all APP trials 2003-2013 with Odds v. Chance

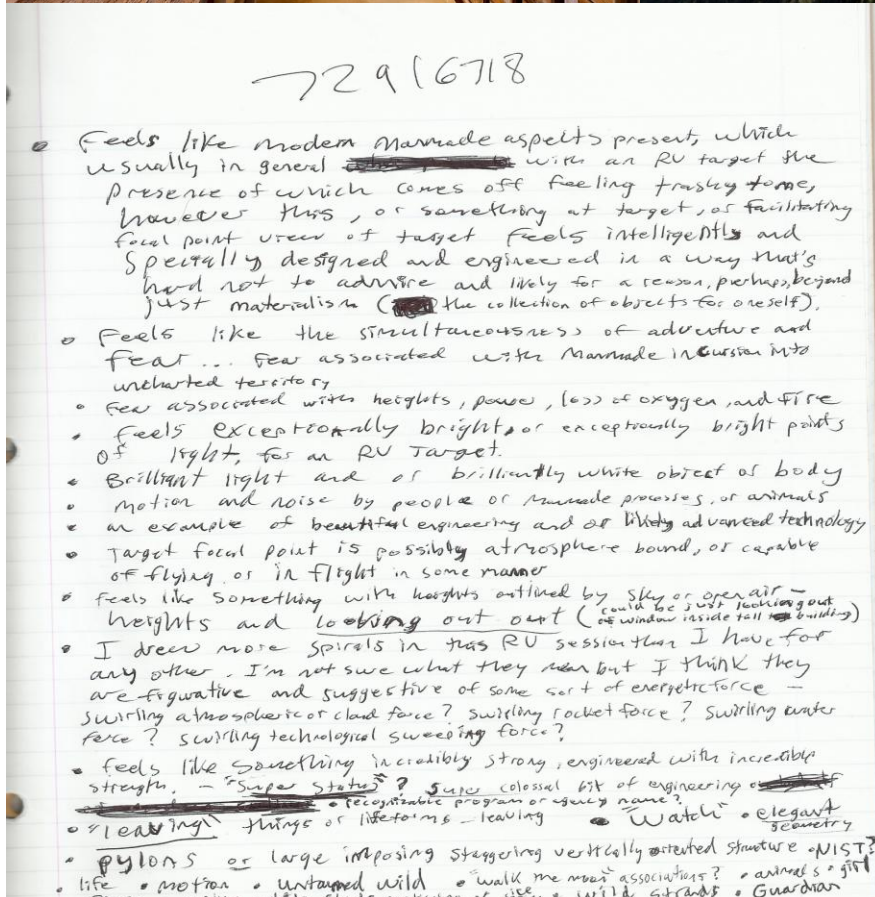
TABLE 6: Firefly hit rates by group for Oct. 20, 2014, to Dec. 18, 2015

Example 1: Group Displacement

Example 2: Firefly sessions resulting in hits

Example 1: Group Displacement

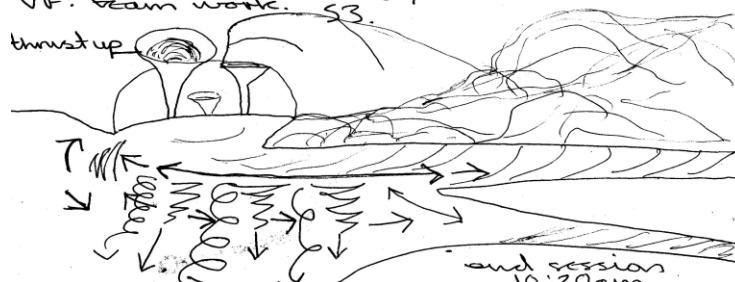
Three sessions for wrong/unactualized target resulting in a MISS



Mark Samuelson's Session

72916718 9 June 2015 9:55am UK.

from pg1 - soft, natural (mudslide) still
 - moving (intricate sequence of 'scurrying' by
 S.2. 1. organics) (along P2
 small channels fanning out)
 B: live organic
 A: running water, small talk - excitement / chat,
 people (tourists with cameras) (straps across
 bodies) T: cool, fresh, sultry, indented,
 ribbed, dotted surface - beads protruding
 from smooth curved surface, embossed
 ('braille' pattern) V: greens, yellow, tan,
 black, violet, dark purple, white, grey,
 dark teal. G: cleaning products (polished) O:
 water vapour, chemicals (chlorine?)
 Te: mild O: secluded niche - CTS visible
 only from one point, long, thin (trails)
 along ahead. PP: active, expanding,
 under construction, complex, custom
 built. EP: movement, rotation, rolling,
 pulling, items change / swap positions.
 VF: team work.



Lorraine Connon's Session



A.M: cliff-like
 steep

Image from "Shutter" (sketch
 film)

break

Resets 5:42pm

Jon Knowles' Session

Example 2: Firefly sessions resulting in hits

(From Grgic's P7B Group)



Mark Samuelson's Session:

Session 98423584 November 18, 2014

- feels like ornate detail on display ✓
- feels like activity and active movement present (would be surprised if not)
- feels like procession or progression ✓
- feels like lifeforms present ✓
- feels like hairs or fur present ✓
- feels like lifeform with a hood or hat ✓
- feel movement ✓
- white ✓
- yellow ✓
- feels like something that opens or shuts like a lid or mouth or garage door kind of action ✓
- feels like lifeform that is spooky to look at it, or something like it.. ✓
- lifeform that is spooky because of its outside parts ✓
- parts sticking out ✓
- ripples ripples or repeating ripple stripe lines ✓
- feels soft ✓
- rock structure or some pointy like pointy parts ✓
- feel like lifeforms that look unusual or people dressed weird or different even? ✓
- feels like antique or something unchanged by a long long period of time but yet is pretty ✓
- flowy weepy ✓
- feels like lifeforms in conjunction , ceremony progression ✓
- softness ✓
- rings ✓
- round parts ✓

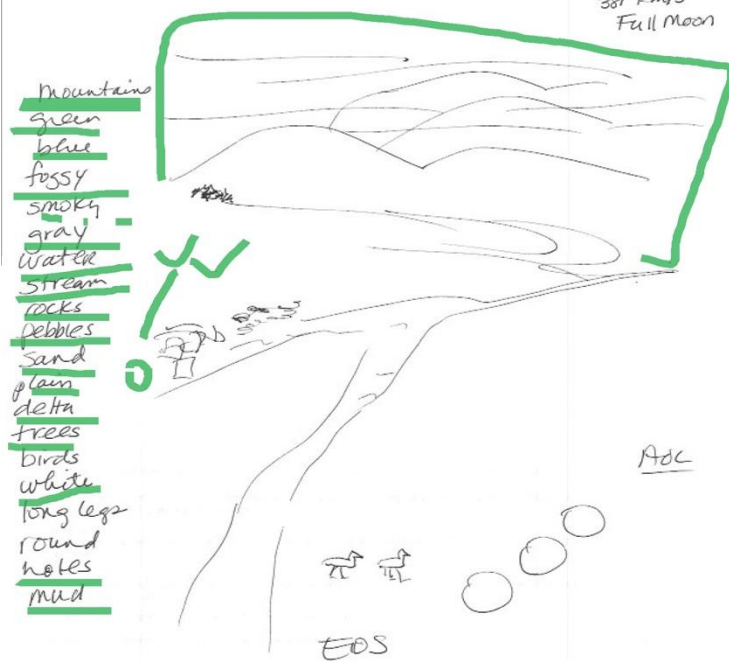


P7B

60499949
60499949
60499949

Describe + sketch
target.

Star Girl
6-29-15
6:22 am
6:26 pm
COT
ST LOUIS MO
Solarwind
381 km/s
Full Moon



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