

Grant Program *

TexTreasures Original 2025

Name

Prairie View A&M University

Legal Entity

Prairie View A&M University

Project Title *

Preventing the Erasure of Black History in Texas

Project Manager *

Tyler DeWayne Moore

Submit Date

—

Program Partners

The Digital PV Panther Project
The John B. Coleman Library
The Waller County Historical Commission

Program Abstract

To build upon the success of a previous TexTreasures grant, the Digital PV Panther Project (DPPP) will collaborate with the John B. Coleman Library and Waller County Historical Commission to hire four undergraduates at PVAMU to finish processing, digitizing, and creating finding aids for the Cooperative Extension & Home Demonstration Collection. The team will submit the finding aids to TARO and publish digital finding aids on our websites. The team will also digitize the remaining manuscript collections of former PVAMU professors and administrators, which were processed for a previous 2021-22 TexTreasures grant. Moreover, the team will procure archival supplies, process, and create finding aids for the George Ruble Woolfolk Collection, the PV Educational Conference Collection, and the TAMU System Board of Regents Collection—all of which have processing plans created during previous NEH grant projects.

Criterion 01

Significance of the Collection (35 points):

- Applicant describes how the materials will be useful to users regionally or throughout the state.
 - Applicant will describe audience demographics and the fields or topics covered by the project.
 - Applicant will justify the significance of the collection for Texas.
 - Applicant must identify the objects to be made accessible and include the criteria used to select the items.
- (7500 character limit)

Answer

This project centers on some of the rarest unprocessed manuscripts and photographs about the history of Texas—several of which have been improperly stored for almost a century. These collections are so unique because they document the lived experiences of African Americans living in rural Texas during the Jim Crow era. Such artifacts and records have long been systematically marginalized and disregarded as insignificant. Historical archives—the same as water fountains and public schools—were once racially segregated. Supported by state governments or private institutions, archivists collected a range of personal, organizational, and government documents, and they set out to preserve materials that they thought future historians would find most important. Since they did not believe that the Black experience was worth studying, archivists often gathered only the photographs, ledgers, diaries, and letters produced by wealthy, white citizens. Most of them did not believe that anyone would ever want to study the lives of African Americans. Due to racial segregation (or resource hoarding), moreover, HBCUs often lacked the financial, technical, and human resources to devote to historic preservation.

The history of African Americans living in rural Texas has not been well-reported in newspapers. Many newspapers in the Jim Crow South did not mention African Americans unless they were arrested or killed. Sure, there were occasional features on church functions or sporting events, but in general Black communities received far less coverage than their white counterparts. Black southerners in Houston and elsewhere responded by starting their own newspapers, but many of those papers have been lost—because no archivist considered them important enough to preserve. Indeed, when it comes to traditional sources, the historical record of Prairie View and many other rural Black communities is severely lacking. The Cooperative Extension & Home Demonstration (CE&HD) Collection contains almost a hundred linear feet of correspondence, annual reports, monthly reports, work plans, and photographs related to the efforts of African American male and female agents working in more than sixty counties in East Texas, and it promises to shine much-needed light on the Black experience from the 1920s to the 1970s.

With an estimated 1,000 professional educators, the Texas Cooperative Extension Service (CES) remains the largest state extension service in America today. It provides educational programs in almost every Texas county, and it works with TAMU AgriLife agencies to address the societal challenges of global hunger, protecting the environment, improving our health, enriching the lives of youth, and growing the economy.

The US Congress instituted the CES on May 8, 1914. Texas joined the service in June 1914, and it established headquarters at TAMU and PVAMU. In this racially segregated organization, the most important person was the county agent, who worked with people to identify their problems, motivated them, made information available to them, and helped them use it. The county agent's primary responsibility was teaching. The goal was to help people achieve a higher standard of living and more enjoyable life. At PVAMU, Robert Lloyd Smith became the first director. He was assisted by Mary Hunter, the first Black home-demonstration agent, and J. H. Ford, the first Black district farm demonstration agent. Before leaving Prairie View in 1931, Hunter built a program of twenty-three home-demonstration agents and a club organization of 29,800 women. During the Great Depression, agents encouraged Texans to embrace technology and produce food as efficiently as possible. Agents promoted marketing associations and used New Deal funds to expand the CES. During WWII, the CES designed a program for food conservation, nutrition, and storage, and it expanded into almost 70 counties at its height.

The CE&HD Collection ends in the 1970s, when the reach of the organization diminished due to racial integration and Black land loss, which remains a serious problem still today. It will prove extremely useful to researchers, particularly the students and scholars involved in the Texas Freedom Colonies Project, which hopes to prevent the erasure, destruction, and decay of cultural properties within Black communities. From 1865-1930, according to the TFCP website, African Americans accumulated land and founded 557 historic black settlements or freedom colonies, but hundreds of settlements' status and locations are unknown. The CE&HD Collection contains hand-drawn maps and information about the locations of rural Black communities in over 60 counties. Such information could prove transformational for not only the TFCP, but also students and scholars of geography, history, African American Studies, sociology, agriculture, community development, and historical archaeology.

This project is a significant "advancement of knowledge." Though the PVAMU archives has a substantial processing backlog—and these collections fall squarely within it—this project is aimed at increasing access to some of our most significant collections. With more than 90 percent of its manuscript collections unprocessed—and only eighteen of those digitized—PVAMU remains many years away from ever attempting to exhaustively catalogue or digitize its collections.

In 2021, PVAMU had no finding aids or processed collections, and the 2021 TexTreasures project focused on the manuscript collections of former faculty members who taught at PVAMU, such as Calvin Hoffman Waller, Eula W. Rowan, Eugenia Woods, Henry Estelle, and Myrtle Garrett—all of whom served as teachers and leaders in the CES. Since most of them directly related to the work of the CES, the processing of the CE&HD Collection serves as a necessary complement to the previous TexTreasures grant.

In 2021, the archives also received two NEH grants to hire consultants and create processing plans for several important collections.

1) The Texas A&M University System Board of Regents Collection contains correspondence, minutes, and other documents from a significant period when HBCUs engaged the governing bodies for TAMU and the UT-Austin to equalize funding through the Permanent University Funds.

2) The Prairie View Annual Educational Conference Collection contains programs, lectures, and other documents related to the annual conference held on campus from 1930-1966. Events focused on domestic service, vocational training, mental health, community organizations, healthcare, social disadvantage, delinquency, and birth rates, among others.

Criterion 02

Project Design (25 Points):

-Applicant should demonstrate that they have done the necessary planning to carry out the project effectively. Applicant should identify all the resources needed and demonstrate a clear sense of workflow within the project.

-The proposal outlines a realistic timeline and measurable results during the grant period and beyond. Applicant should indicate local contributions as evidence of institutional support and project sustainability. Applicant should reference commonly accepted standards and practices in the project design.

(7500 character limit)

Answer

The 2021 TexTreasuries grant opportunity proved transformational at PVAMU. In 2021, the archives received a grant from TSLAC to process, rehouse, and create finding aids for more than 30 collections of former professors and administrators at PVAMU. Until that time, PVAMU had no processed collections or finding aids. Today, the archives has processed and created finding aids for almost 100 collections as well as submitted the original 30+ collections from the TexTreasuries grant to TARO. The DPPP digitized 18 of the collections and created interactive finding aids with hyperlinks on the project website, which allow researchers to examine the manuscript collections from the comfort of their homes.

<https://pvpantherproject.com/project/john-henley-williams-papers/>

[For example, the John Henley Williams Collection documents his activities as a CES agent in Texas from 1932 to 1947. While it's mostly correspondence with other agents, the collection also contains certificates, annual reports, and meeting minutes from the U.S. War and Food Administration.]

What TSLAC does not know about the 2021 TexTreasuries project is that the overwhelming majority of rehousing, processing, and digitizing work for the first 30+ collections in the archives was done by undergraduates working for the DPPP. Since June 2022, the DPPP not only completed the work that remained to be done on the TexTreasuries grant, but they also rehoused and processed over 60 linear feet of documents in the CE&HD Collection. The DPPP also created 63 finding aids for each of the counties served by the CES. The CE&HD Collection is massive, however, and an estimated 20 linear feet of administrative records and photographs remain unprocessed.

Digital Preservation

The DPPP and PVAMU archives carefully prepared the 2024 TexTreasuries project. First, two NEH grants funded the production of processing plans for the target manuscript collections, and these plans are important to guide the work as well as identify the archival supplies needed to process and create the finding aids. The grants also funded the purchase of equipment needed to produce high-quality digital surrogates of the manuscript collections—a \$33,000 CopiBook OS2 scanner, an Epson 12000XL flatbed scanner, an Epson V850 Flatbed scanner, a CZUR Book scanner, and five brand new Dell desktop computers.

The DPPP still needs to acquire one important element of its digital preservation plan—redundant hard drive storage space. Currently, the DPPP and library use a series of external hard drives and Microsoft Teams cloud storage to maintain digital surrogates, but this grant will allow us to acquire a more professional solution—a QNAP TR-004 4 Bay USB Type-C Direct Attached Storage (DAS) with Hardware Raid as well as several replaceable 8-Terabyte disks. The DPPP will setup the QNAP to redundantly store the digital surrogates to ensure long-term digital preservation. Using a 32 TB package, the DPPP will setup the QNAP with a RAID 1/10 level—Half of the total storage capacity is used to store data, and the other half keeps a copy of the data.

Archival Supplies

The DPPP already procured enough archival supplies to finish processing the CE&HD Collection, but additional archival supplies are required to move forward the other processing projects. According to the processing plans, we will need 65 legal-size records storage boxes, 650 legal sized acid free folders, and 100 photo envelopes, or mylar sleeves.

Collaboration with the Waller County Historical Commission

This project is collaborative, and the Waller County Historical Commission (WCHC) will substantively share in the work and the results of the project. WCHC Board members Pamela Shepard and Cindy Schild have a significant amount of experience in digital preservation. In 2022 and 2023, they worked with Family Search, a genealogy and historical research company that has gained recognition in the past decade for its professional commitment to the digital imaging of historical records, to digitize the records in the Waller County Courthouse in Hempstead, Texas. Dr. Moore has worked with them to re-establish the relationship between the PVAMU History department and the WCHC. Ms. Shepard and Ms. Schild are passionate about this project and will devote at least 10 hours each week (20 total) to the digitization of the collections.

Institutional Support

Access to the collections will be sustainable beyond the grant period. We have not committed matching funds to the project, but Dr. Moore will help Ms. Davis, Ms. Francis, and Mr. Koshy supervise the work of the students in Room 111 of John B. Coleman Library—the digital preservation headquarters where all the work will take place. We currently use a digital content management system, bepress, to provide access to archival materials on the Digital Commons. Our primary contributions thus far have been over 100 years of student newspapers and master's theses, but we plan to have the first 18 digitized manuscript collections from the 2021-22 TexTreasuries grant available for researchers in 2024. The finding aids are currently available on the DPPP website.

Consultant 1: Evelyn Davis – Processing Archivist/Digital Humanities Librarian at PVAMU

Consultant 2: Henry Koshy – Digital Scholarship Librarian at PVAMU

Consultant 3: Sabrina Francis – Digital Preservation Librarian at PVAMU

Consultant 4: Dr. DeWayne Moore is an Assistant Professor of History at PVAMU

August 2024 – Dr. Moore and Ms. Davis will use the processing plan created for the CE&HD Collection to guide student processing. Dr. Moore will create the positions with HR, interview students, and hire them.

September 2024 – Ms. Davis will work with students to implement in-house preservation measures, including inspection for pests and mold, surface cleaning, removal of metal objects, and rehousing into archival-quality folders and boxes. Ms. Davis will routinely review the work of students for quality and accuracy. The digital team will work with students to begin digitizing the CE&HD Collection. Students will also curate regular social media posts using Adobe Express recognizing the support of TSLAC as well as promoting research.

Criterion 03

Availability (20 Points):

- Applicant should describe how the materials will be accessed by the users (in digital and/or physical format) and will list methods for providing statewide access.
- Applicant will include information on how they will build awareness of the project in their community and statewide.
- Applicant must certify all applicable activities related to the grant will follow the Copyright Law.
- Applicant must specify what portion of the collection copyright clearance has already been obtained and the nature of that clearance. (7500 character limit)

Answer

This project will create digital surrogates of materials that do not exist as copies at any other location in the state. The CE&HD Collection is a truly unique collection. Though this project will organize, catalog, and index local holdings, we also plan to make digital surrogates widely available on the project website. We plan to publish the finding aids on our website and add hyperlinks to the digital surrogates. We also plan to publish the finding aids with Texas Archival Resources Online (TARO).

All the finding aids created for the 2021 TexTreasuries grant were submitted to TARO, and several of them are already published on the TARO website. All the finding aids are also available on the John B. Coleman Library website, and 18 of the finding aids with hyperlinks are available on the DPPP website. The 16 remaining collections will be digitized during this project, and the DPPP will publish finding aids on its website with hyperlinks. [Dr. Moore has consulted with TARO about creating digital finding aids that contain hyperlinks for the TARO website, but it's outside the scope of this project.]

The Copibook OS2 focuses on the capture of digital surrogates. The LensCapture software captures uncompressed TIFF images of each item or page, and it creates an .METS file for each individual project. We capture documents at 400 dpi to increase the quality of optical character recognition. We create digital folders for each physical folder in the collection, and we name the digital folders after the box and folder numbers. Each folder contains all uncompressed TIFF files, the .METS project file, and a combined PDF of the entire folder. We save the folders initially to an external hard drive, and we copy the folder to the cloud in Microsoft Teams, which serves as the preservation copy of the files and is not processed further.

Once digital surrogates are stored in both places, the archivist begins post-processing on the files stored on the external hard drive. They open the combined PDF in Adobe Acrobat Pro, which the university owns and provides full license to faculty and staff, and examine the document for issues with the captures. Adobe Acrobat allows us to edit the scans if necessary as well as perform optical character recognition, which rotates the individual pages, if necessary, makes the document searchable, and reduces the total size of the file. File size reduction is important; it makes the files more accessible online. A PDF of uncompressed TIFFs can be as large as 20 gigabytes, which makes the documents very slow to download from a cloud server. Thus, post-processing is crucial to accessibility.

The collections also contain an estimated 1,000 print photographs, and the Epson 12000XL flatbed scanner will create uncompressed TIFFs of the images at 1200 dpi. The DPPP created an Excel spreadsheet to capture metadata. Below is a list of column titles in the spreadsheet and instructions for the students. Metadata is key to sharing media on the Digital Commons.

1. Asset Name: The exact name of the asset as stored on the hard drive. [MUST include the file format]
2. Headline: Image title. (63 character field limit and should be capitalized in sentence case.)
3. Date: The date the image was taken--NOT the date we scanned or processed it--in the MM/DD/YYYY format. If only the year is unknown (or if applying a "best guess"), use 01/01/YYYY
4. Caption: This should be a summary of the image in the first sentence (basic who, what, how, where, and when)--Do NOT use the period punctuation mark in first sentence, aside from designating end of sentence (this mean no periods in abbreviations or initials). Any additional information (if *necessary* to understanding the image) can be included in subsequent sentences. At the end, add your byline in the following format: (Photo by [enter byline]/Digital PV Panther Project)
5. Personalities: List the names of all people depicted in the image. Separate names with a comma.
6. City - Place: leave blank if unknown.
7. Country - Place: if unknown, use Unspecified
8. Byline - Name of the photographer. Leave blank if unknown.
9. Keywords

Access to the physical collection will remain possible in the Special Collections and Archives Department in the John B. Coleman Library. Researchers can always visit the archives reading room, request specific boxes from the collections, and examine the original documents, but this project diminishes the need to handle manuscripts, which, in some cases, are over 100 years old.

Moreover, the DPPP promotes the availability of collections and finding aids on its website and social media pages. Since 2022, the DPPP has established a solid presence on X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, Facebook, and LinkedIn, and it has proven transformative regarding community engagement and academic research. Whereas previously few people were aware of PVAMU's vast archival holdings, now several scholars, alumni, and student organizations work with the DPPP to use collections as well as establish new ones.

The DPPP promotes the use of archival collections for 1) Research, 2) Digital Storytelling, and 3) Public Programming. Students from various disciplines used the collections for research since the 2021 TexTreasuries grant. Dr. Hoston and Dr. Guzman are publishing a series of edited volumes about the history of PVAMU, and the DPPP has worked closely with their contributors to provide photographs for the first volume. Dr. Crawford's students in HIST 3301: Intro to Historical Methods have used the

Criterion 04

Cost Effectiveness (15 Points):

- Applicant should provide a complete budget for the project and justify it by describing how budgeted items will contribute to the project.
 - Applicant will identify sources for all costs and show that costs are reasonable within the scope of the project.
 - Applicant should describe the methodology for any equipment chosen and include any vendor information and/or vendor websites.
 - Applicant should explain how the project makes effective use of grant funds and leverages local resources.
- (7500 character limit)

Answer 04

The students at PVAMU are eager to prevent the erasure of African American history in Texas. In June 2022, the DPPP hired several upper-level students to move forward the processing plans created during the 2021 TexTreasuries grant, and they not only succeeded in processing all the collections for that project, but they also processed over sixty linear feet of the CE&HD Collection. The hiring of undergraduate students to move forward the project proved extremely efficient in terms of costs, and the DPPP made much more progress than anyone ever thought possible. The students were determined to preserve institutional history at PVAMU, and they came to work each day with an unmatched sense of purpose. Indeed, such determination is rare, particularly for team leaders Lindsay Boknight and Noah Jackson, who directed their efforts to promote the collections. Even though both team leaders will have graduated before we begin this project, the DPPP is eager to train a new cohort of student archivists. We could never have made so many of our collections available to researchers in such a short time without student workers.

The 2021 TexTreasuries grant served as a crucial stepping stone towards greater accessibility, and the 2024 TexTreasuries Grant will not only increase the availability of collections pertaining to African American History in Texas, but it will also play an important role in the expansion of the PVAMU History program—which approved the creation of a new minor in Digital Storytelling and plans to establish a new MA program next year in Public History—and re-establish its connection to the Waller County Historical Commission.

This project will help TSLAC achieve its goal “to make collections of unique or special collections materials, which generally are available for use only at the holding institution, more widely available in digital or physical form,” and the investment in the DPPP will provide much-needed employment opportunities for students who will graduate and work in history-related fields.

All the goals were accomplished on the 2021 TexTreasuries Grant. More than 30 manuscript collections were processed, and the finding aids served as an initial contribution to TARO. The DPPP also digitized 18 of the collections, and TSLAC can once again help to preserve African American history at PVAMU.

These collections have long been inaccessible. While researchers have been able to examine parts of the collections in the past, the lack of organization and improper storage in different locations has diminished the usefulness of the collections. Moving forward the processing plans will provide centralized storage, long-term sustainable preservation and housing, and easier physical access for users. The creation of finding aids will increase the ability of researchers to examine and analyze the material. Publishing the digital finding aids with TARO will increase awareness about their existence, and publishing the digital finding aids with hyperlinks will increase the possibility that scholars include these materials in their research projects.

Budget**Personnel Costs:**

4 Student Archivists - \$29,756

Institutional Support:

Evelyn Davis - In-kind

DeWayne Moore - In-kind

Sabrina Francis - In-kind

Henry Koshy - In-kind

Pamela Shepard - In-kind

Cindy Schild - In-kind

Total Consultant Fees – 0

Digital Preservation:

QNAP TR-004 4 Bay USB Type-C Direct Attached Storage (DAS) with Hardware Raid

32 TB Package - \$2,240

Archival Supplies:

Document Boxes (65 boxes) = \$663

Folders (6 boxes) \$246

Photo Envelopes (100) \$150

Criterion 05

Evaluation (5 Points):

- Applicants design and describe the methodology to evaluate the project and the estimated level of usage.
 - They will demonstrate increased or more cost-effective services to Texans and will determine which kinds of local materials are most useful to users.
 - Applicants document the increased usage of the materials and, if possible, the importance of the research facilitated.
- (7500 character limit)

Answer 05

The DPPP must overcome numerous obstacles to the successful administration of any grant project at PVAMU. In 2023, the incoming president decided to close the PVAMU Office of Sponsored Projects (OSP). It was opened around 2016, and it grew slowly over the past seven years to a staff of 16 people. Until it opened, however, grants awarded to PVAMU were not administered through PVAMU. Instead, the Sponsored Research Services office on the campus of Texas A&M University was responsible for administering grants at PVAMU. This is important due to the indirect costs of grant administration. Since PVAMU had no office of sponsored research prior to 2016, all the indirect costs went to general operation at TAMU, and indirect costs could sometimes be as high as 50% of the grant. Over time, indirect costs from grants exacerbated the legacy of resource hoarding (racial segregation) in the TAMU system. Despite working tirelessly over the past seven years, PVAMU decided to close its OSP, and we are only beginning to understand the impact of this development.

Turnover in administrative positions is also a unique problem at PVAMU, but it has provided an opportunity for faculty members to enhance their administrative skills regarding human resources and procurement. Yet, PVAMU no longer has an OSP on campus, and unforeseen issues might arise in 2024. Thus, the DPPP will first measure the success of this project in very simple terms. Did the project begin on time? Did the business accounts get created? Did the paperwork to hire students get submitted promptly? Did the vendor receive and process the order for archival supplies? It might seem strange to reviewers unfamiliar with administration at an HBCU, but the high amount of turnover can negatively impact even the most simple of tasks. The DPPP plans to overcome this potential obstacle through collaboration with multiple stakeholders--the PVAMU History department, the John B. Coleman Library, the College of Arts & Sciences, the Procurement Office, and the Human Resources Department. The DPPP has developed relationships with multiple people in each department to ensure that turnover has a negligible impact on this project.

Success on this project will also be measured by production. How many linear feet got processed? How many finding aids got submitted to TARO? How many finding aids got curated on the project website? How many folders of archival material got digitized and stored redundantly? Did the digital storage system get setup properly? Have we stored both working and preservation copies of each file?

In addition, the primary goal is increasing the amount of access and use of the collections. How many users visited the website? How many users viewed the finding aids? What documents did visitors examine? Currently, the DPPP uses the Jetpack Analytics plug-in for Wordpress to keep track of each time a user visits each page on the DPPP website. In the past year, over 1,000 people have visited the most popular posts. Most of the visits are the direct result of social media posts about our content, and the DPPP will continue using this method of promotion to increase awareness about our collections.

Because of the nature of this project, it may not be possible to evaluate it fully during the period of the grant, but the DPPP is committed to sharing the evaluation results with TSLAC after the close of the grant period. In addition, the team plans to submit a subsequent proposal to continue this project for subsequent grant periods.

Criterion 06

Copyright Statement - I hereby certify that all applicable activities related to TexTreasures Grants will be in compliance with the Copyright Law of the United States (Title 17, U.S. Code). Please indicate Yes or No.

Answer 06

YES

Criterion 07

Copyright Clearance - Please describe the steps taken to ensure copyright compliance and the documentation to support the claim. (7500 characters)

Answer 07

All the collections of focus on this project are the property of PVAMU, and they have been in possession of archives since the 1990s. The papers range from the 1920s to the 1990s. The DPPP will publicly announce its intentions at the beginning of the project as well as reach out to descendant communities to inform them that we intend to make the collections available to the public for research purposes. The DPPP has several reasons for working with descendant communities: 1) to offer them the first opportunity to view the collections post-processing; 2) to help us get a better understanding of our ancestors and their relationship to the collections; and 3) to give them a chance to donate any other media to the collection, sign a deed of gift form for the additional materials, and make arrangements to pick them up or have them delivered to us. Though the university holds copyrights to all the collections, we will work with descendant communities and give them the respect they deserve as members of the PVAMU family.

Capitalization Level

—

Max Grant Amount

\$50,000.00

Salaries/Wages/Benefits

\$26,880

\$2,876

\$29,756

Salaries/Wages/Benefits Description

Personnel Costs:

4 Student Archivists - \$29,756

Consultant Fees

\$0

Consultant Fees Other Funds

\$0

Total Consultant Fees

\$0

Consultant Fees Description

Institutional Support:

Evelyn Davis - In-kind

DeWayne Moore - In-kind

Sabrina Francis - In-kind

Henry Koshy - In-kind

Pamela Shepard - In-kind

Cindy Schild - In-kind

Total Consultant Fees – 0

Travel

\$0

Travel Other Funds

\$0

Total Travel

\$0

Travel Description

—

Supplies/Materials

\$2,240

Supplies/Materials Other Funds

\$1,059

Total Supplies/Materials

\$3,299

Supplies/Material Description

Digital Preservation:

QNAP TR-004 4 Bay USB Type-C Direct Attached Storage (DAS) with Hardware Raid
32 TB Package - \$2,240

Archival Supplies:

Document Boxes (65 boxes)	=	\$663
Folders (6 boxes)		\$246
Photo Envelopes (100)		\$150
Total Supplies		\$1059

Equipment

\$0

Equipment Other Funds

\$0

Total Equipment

\$0

Equipment Description

—

Services

\$0

Services Other Funds

\$0

Total Services

\$0

—

Total Direct Costs

\$29,120

Base

\$33,055

Indirect Rate (0-1)

0.5050

Total Direct Other Funds

\$3,935

Total Direct Total Costs

\$33,055

Indirect Costs

\$16,693

Indirect Costs Total Cost

\$16,693

Indirect Costs Description

—

Total Grant Fund

\$45,813

Total Other Funds

\$3,935

Total Costs

\$49,748

Expected Program Income

—