



December 7, 2020

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**Re: Supplemental Data Related to the Request for Correction to NIST's Final Report on the Collapse of World Trade Center Building 7 (Information Quality #20-01)**

Dear Dr. Olthoff:

This letter provides important supplemental data related to the request for correction (the "Request") submitted on April 15, 2020, and the Appeal submitted on September 28, 2020, by 10 family members of people killed on September 11, 2001, by 88 architects and structural engineers, and by the organization Architects & Engineers for 9/11 Truth, Inc. (referred to herein collectively as "Requesters"), which you are currently reviewing under the procedure set forth in NIST's "Guidelines, Information Quality Standards, and Administrative Mechanism" (the "NIST IQS"). This letter is being submitted jointly by every Requester who jointly submitted the Request and the Appeal.

The information that was the subject of the Request and the Appeal was NIST's *Final Report on the Collapse of the World Trade Center Building 7* (NCSTAR 1A) and NIST's *Fire Response and Probable Collapse Sequence of World Trade Center Building 7* (NCSTAR 1-9), collectively referred to herein as the "NIST WTC 7 Report." Secondly, NIST's webpage titled *FAQs – NIST WTC 7 Investigation* (referred to herein as the "NIST WTC 7 FAQs") was also the subject of the Request and the Appeal.

The data provided in this letter are to be added to the data already presented in **Section G of the Request, entitled "Eyewitness and Audio Evidence of Explosions."** This letter and the data provided herein are not intended to constitute a new claim or request under the NIST IQS.

The two central claims in Section G are that NIST (1) ignored and distorted eyewitness reports and audio recordings indicative of explosions at the onset of and during the collapse of WTC 7 and (2) distorted eyewitness reports of an explosion occurring inside WTC 7 on the morning of 9/11, thus violating OMB Guidelines and NIST IQS. The corrections requested in Section G were for NIST to (1) revise the NIST WTC 7 Report to reflect that there are eyewitness reports and audio recordings indicative of explosions at the onset of and during the collapse of WTC 7, (2) revise Section 6.5.2 of NCSTAR 1-9 to faithfully reflect the account of Barry Jennings, according to which there was a big explosion inside WTC 7 before 10:28 AM that caused the 6<sup>th</sup> floor landing he and Michael Hess were standing on to give way, and (3) discard its Probable Collapse Sequence and develop a new Probable Collapse Sequence that is consistent with the occurrence of an explosion at the onset of the east penthouse collapse as well as explosions later in the collapse sequence and explosions earlier in the day.

The data provided in this letter relate to both of the central claims in Section G as well as to all three requested corrections in Section G. Given the direct relevance of this data to the claims contained in the Request and to the NIST WTC 7 Report, this data must be included in the revisions NIST makes to the NIST WTC 7 Report and in NIST's response to the Appeal.

1. **Supplemental Data Related to the Claim that NIST Ignored and Distorted Eyewitness Reports and Audio Recordings Indicative of Explosions at the Onset of and During the Collapse of WTC 7, Thus Violating OMB Guidelines and NIST IQS**

Following the submission of the Appeal, Requesters were made aware of three additional news clips containing eyewitness reports indicative of an explosion at the onset of the collapse of WTC 7. The first clip features NY1 reporter Annika Pergament at 5:30 PM. The second clip appears to feature Annika Pergament at 6:30 PM. The third clip features WABC reporter Jeff Rossen at an unknown time shortly after the collapse of WTC 7. Partial transcriptions of each report are provided below, and links to all three clips are provided in the footnotes.

In addition, Requesters are providing an eyewitness report from Daily News reporter Peter DeMarco because of its consistency with Pergament's and Rossen's eyewitness reports.

a) **Annika Pergament, NY1**

First Report (at 5:30 PM)<sup>1</sup>



“But a horrifying sight of just smoke. **I mean, it was a rumble. You could feel the ground rumble.** We just knew something was happening — we weren't sure where. And then all of a sudden, we looked. And that Building 7 — I believe is what it was — was no longer.”

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<sup>1</sup> <https://youtu.be/-TYIypeLq9o>

Second Report (at 6:30 PM) <sup>2</sup>



“...possibility that the fire was going to get worse. **All of a sudden, a loud, incredibly loud explosion.** And we have the video to show you. Now, what happened was the police started screaming, everyone started screaming. It was a very foul odor. We were covered in smoke. And everyone started running. I started running as well. My photographer Basche Warner did not run, and he was there filming all of the clouds, filming the billowing smoke. And it was just an incredibly frightening scene. Hundreds of policemen running away from the scene, and just anyone that was in the area.”

In the first clip presented above, at 5:30 PM, Pergament describes feeling the ground rumble around the time that WTC 7 collapsed (which was at 5:20 PM). We know the reporter speaking on the telephone is Pergament because the copyright holder of the clip, Conus Archives, confirmed to Requesters that her name (along with the time of 5:30 PM) was displayed on the screen behind the super-imposed time code, and because the reporter is addressed as “Annika” toward the end of the video.

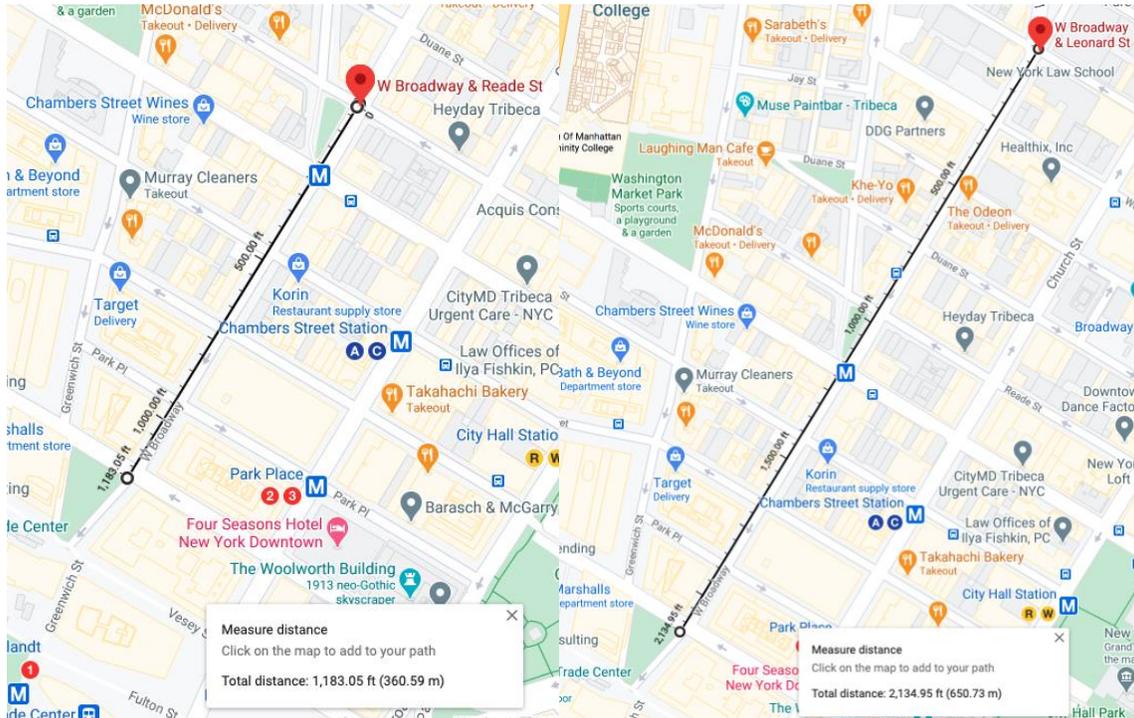
In the second clip, at 6:30 PM, a reporter who appears to be Pergament gives a second account of WTC 7’s collapse, stating “**All of a sudden, a loud, incredibly loud explosion.**” (Pergament did not respond to a request to confirm whether she is the reporter featured in the clip. The reporter’s appearance and certain speech patterns similar to Pergament’s speech patterns in the first clip suggest the reporter is Pergament.)

Careful review of the footage played in the 6:30 PM clip reveals that it was shot at the intersection of West Broadway and Reade St., which is roughly 360 meters (~1,180 ft) from WTC 7. This distance is roughly 290 meters closer than the intersection of West Broadway and Leonard St. (which is roughly 650 meters from WTC 7), where MSNBC reporter Ashleigh Banfield was positioned. (See the Request, p. 57.) It therefore makes sense that the loud sound that caused Banfield to quickly and involuntarily turn toward WTC 7, 650 meters away, would

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<sup>2</sup> <https://youtu.be/NOEh7ApzKHM>

be perceived by Pergament, who was almost twice as close to WTC 7, as a “rumble” and **“a loud, incredibly loud explosion.”**



Left: The distance between Reade St. and WTC 7. Right: The distance between Leonard St. and WTC 7.

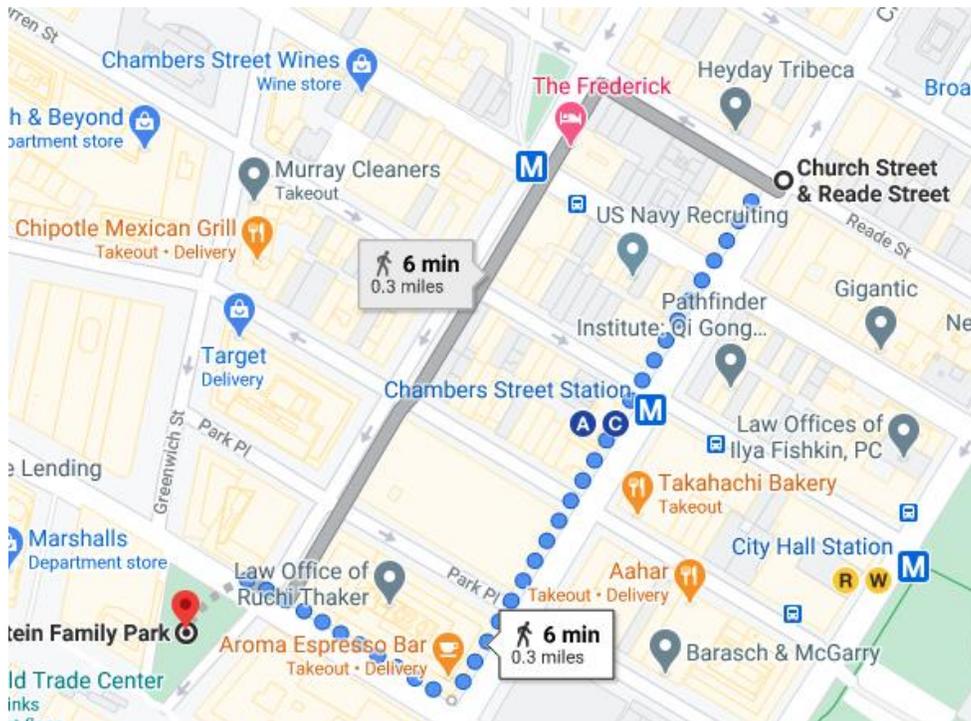
b) **Jeff Rossen, WABC**<sup>3</sup>



“Last time we spoke, there was a collapse, a building collapse. We understand now it was World Trade Center Building #7. . . . **But when that building collapsed, you heard another tremble**, kind of like this morning when those two planes went into it, and then the subsequent building collapses.”

<sup>3</sup> <https://youtu.be/gAHz2SQifEM>

Based on Rossen’s reporting, he was at the intersection of Church St. and Reade St. when WTC 7 collapsed. He was then pushed one block north to Duane St. Church St., which runs north-south, is one block east of West Broadway (where Pergament and Banfield were) and does not lead directly to WTC 7 like West Broadway does, which may have reduced amount of sound that traveled up Church St. compared to West Broadway. Nevertheless, Rossen “heard another tremble” when WTC 7 collapsed.



The path from the intersection of Church St. and Reade St. to WTC 7.

c) **Peter DeMarco**<sup>4</sup>

**“[T]here was a rumble. The building’s top row of windows popped out. Then all the windows on the thirty-ninth floor popped out. Then the thirty-eighth floor. Pop! Pop! Pop! was all you heard until the building sunk into a rising cloud of gray.”** (Emphasis added.)

It is unclear where DeMarco was when he witnessed the collapse of WTC 7. In any case, his account is consistent with Pergament’s and Rossen’s in that he described a rumble. Pergament also described a rumble. Rossen described a tremble.

DeMarco’s description also suggests that the rumble/tremble he, Pergament, and Rossen perceived occurred at the onset of the collapse, which is consistent with the eyewitness report of the NYU medical student named Darrell, who heard a “sound that sounded like a clap of

<sup>4</sup> Chris Bull and Sam Erman, Editors, “At Ground Zero: Young Reporters Who Were There Tell Their Stories,” New York, NY: Thunder’s Mouth Press, 2002, p. 97.

thunder” around the onset of the collapse. (*See* the Request, p. 56.) This would rule out the possibility that the rumble was caused by the top of the building impacting the lower structure or the ground — especially since the top of the building descended in free fall for the first 2.5 seconds of the collapse and was therefore not impacting any structural elements below it.

Taking all three eyewitness reports together, Pergament described a “rumble” and later (assuming it was her) “a loud, incredibly loud explosion.” Rossen and DeMarco also described a tremble and a rumble, respectively. And DeMarco described consecutive rows of windows near the top of the building popping out, and hearing “Pop! Pop! Pop!” as the building collapsed.

These eyewitness reports supplement and corroborate the eyewitness reports and eyewitness behavior presented in Section G of the Request, which are as follows:

**d) NYU medical student named Darrell (Request, p. 56)**

First Interview<sup>5</sup>

“And, you know, **we heard this sound that sounded like a clap of thunder.** Turned around. We were shocked to see that the building was — well, **it looked like there was a shockwave ripping through the building, and the windows all busted out.** It was horrifying. Then, you know, **about a second later the bottom floor caved out. And the building followed after.** We saw the building crash down all the way to the ground.”

Second Interview<sup>6</sup>

“We were just standing there. **All of a sudden, out of nowhere, you hear this clap, sounds like thunder. The building had shockwaves going through it. You could see a shockwave go up the — the windows blast out.** You know, I thought I was watching a movie. I mean, I can’t believe this is happening. It’s really ridiculous. But, you know, **it came down floor by floor. The structure stayed intact until it all hit the ground.**”

**e) MSNBC’s Ashleigh Banfield interviewing a Lower Manhattan resident at the onset of WTC 7’s collapse (Request, p. 57)**

As noted in the Request, this video clip was the third clip reviewed by NIST in its study of the audio signature associated with the collapse of WTC 7.<sup>7</sup> The NIST WTC 7 Report describes this clip as follows (*see* NCSTAR 1-9, p. 289):

The third video clip reviewed was a second street interview being conducted at West Broadway and Leonard Street. This camera was located . . . **roughly 650 m (2100 ft) from WTC 7.** . . . Review of the interview clip showed that people in

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<sup>5</sup> <https://youtu.be/Iz-xGZ6apLY>

<sup>6</sup> <https://youtu.be/K3rzOLac7zI>

<sup>7</sup> <https://youtu.be/cocmNAfjC7I>

the video responded to the WTC 7 collapse . . . 1.3 s after the east penthouse began to descend into the building. **Allowing 2 s for sound to reach the camera location, this is very close to the time that the east penthouse began to descend. People at this location were able to hear the collapse of the east penthouse**, while observers on West Street did not hear loud noises until the global collapse started. (Emphasis added.)



Ashleigh Banfield and Lower Manhattan resident turn toward WTC 7 roughly 650 meters to the south.

As noted by NIST, the people at this location — namely, MSNBC’s Ashleigh Banfield, the woman she was interviewing, and a crowd of people near them — heard a noise that was created “very close to the time that the east penthouse began to descend,” although **NIST’s observations and estimate actually place the creation of this noise at .7 seconds before the east penthouse began to descend**, which was noted in the Request. As noted in the Appeal, NIST’s Initial Decision ignored this relevant data quality argument and actually went further than NIST’s original claim that “this is very close to the time that the east penthouse began to descend,” claiming instead that “none of the camera operators, interviewers, or interviewees heard any sound that attracted their attention before the east penthouse started to descend.” (Underlining added.) Objective review of this claim and the related facts reveals it to be false. Based on the available evidence, the sharp noise that MSNBC’s Ashleigh Banfield, the woman she was interviewing, and the crowd of people around them heard from 650 meters away (approximately 7 football fields) that caused them to quickly and involuntarily turn toward WTC 7 was created before the east penthouse began to descend. As noted in the Request, it appears highly doubtful that the cascade of floor failures alleged by NIST or structural failures and debris impact higher up in the building — all of which would have taken place inside the building — could have caused the noise heard by Banfield and others.

**f) Other Facts Supporting the Interpretation that the Noise Banfield and Others Heard Was Indeed an Explosion (Request, p. 58)**

- Just 20 seconds before Banfield heard the noise from WTC 7, she had the following exchange with MSNBC’s Brian Williams:

*Williams: “Monica, I have to go to Ashleigh Banfield. We might have had something on the ground. Ashleigh?”*

*Banfield: “Well, at first we had thought, Brian, **that we’d heard another explosion**, but I think it was just another truck that was headed down to the south [the direction of WTC 7].”*

- Banfield’s initial suspicion of another explosion going off shortly before the collapse of WTC 7 (before she dismissed it as a truck) is corroborated by CBS’s Scotty Pelley. Reporting the collapse of WTC 7 minutes after it occurred, Pelley said to CBS’s Dan Rather: “When you’re down there, Dan, you hear smaller **secondary explosions going off every 15 or 20 minutes.**”<sup>8</sup>
- In addition, in a CNN video that appears to have been shot from Greenwich Street and Warren Street, approximately 700 feet from WTC 7, a noise is heard in the distance. Workers in the foreground hear the noise and turn in the direction of WTC 7, while a person off camera says, “**You hear that? Keep your eye on that building. It’ll be coming down soon.**” The cameraman for CNN then says, “**The building is about to blow up.** Move it back.”<sup>9</sup>
- In addition to the eyewitness evidence contained in the MSNBC clip, physicist and researcher David Chandler has analyzed the audio track from the clip and concluded that **nine blasts were captured**. An excerpt from Chandler’s video *WTC 7: Sound Evidence for Explosions* is contained on pages 59 and 60 of the Request. **Therefore, the MSNBC clip contains both eyewitness evidence and audio evidence indicating explosions at the onset of WTC 7’s collapse.**

**g) NYPD officer Craig Bartmer (Request, p. 62)**

In September 2006, former NYPD officer Craig Bartmer gave a video interview to filmmaker Dylan Avery in which he described witnessing what he perceived as explosions going off during the collapse of WTC 7. Bartmer’s eyewitness account of the collapse of WTC 7 was as follows:<sup>10</sup>

“I was real close to Building 7 when it fell down. . . . All of a sudden, the radios exploded and everybody started screaming, “Get away, get away, get away from it!” And, I was like a deer in the headlights. And I look up, and I think I remember pretty clearly two guys that I knew were on the transit radio. I don’t know if those tapes are out there, but I can try and look for them and show you exactly what I’m talking about. But it was that moment, “Get away.” And I looked up, and it was nothing I would ever imagine seeing in my life. You know, the thing started peeling in on itself and, I mean, there was an umbrella of crap seven feet

<sup>8</sup> <https://youtu.be/uno40piMWH8>

<sup>9</sup> <https://youtu.be/3LUC2QaZ9kQ>

<sup>10</sup> Part 1: <https://youtu.be/6O3E9Upe8e0>, Part 2: <https://youtu.be/2MnyABqkqtU>

over my head that I just stared at. Somebody grabbed my shoulder and I started running, and the shit's hitting the ground behind me. **And the whole time you're hearing, 'THOOM! THOOM! THOOM! THOOM! THOOM!' So, I, I think I know an explosion when I hear it, you know?'**

In summary, as stated in the Request and the Appeal, NIST's claim that "there were no witness reports of such a loud noise [130 to 140 decibels]" fails to comply with the OMB Guidelines and NIST IQS because it lacks objectivity. Using the strawman premise that a noise of 130 to 140 decibels would need to have been emitted from WTC 7 if the building had been destroyed with explosives, NIST ignored and distorted eyewitness reports and audio recordings indicative of explosions occurring at the onset of and during WTC 7's collapse. NIST's claim that there were no witness reports of a loud noise lacks objectivity because it contradicts the accounts of Annika Pergament (who described "**a loud, incredibly loud explosion**"), Jeff Rossen, Peter DeMarco, the NYU medical student named Darrell, and Craig Bartmer, as well as the eyewitness behavior of Ashleigh Banfield and others around her.

To comply with the DQA, the OMB Guidelines, and the NIST IQS, NIST must revise the NIST WTC 7 Report to reflect that there are eyewitness reports and audio recordings indicative of explosions at the onset of and during the collapse of WTC 7. As part of this requested correction, NIST should attempt to interview the witnesses discussed herein and should commission a more in-depth audio analysis of the three videos cited in Section G of the Request.

## **2. Supplemental Data Related to the Claim that NIST Distorted Eyewitness Reports of an Explosion Occurring Inside WTC 7 on the Morning of 9/11, Thus Violating OMB Guidelines and NIST IQS**

Following the submission of the Appeal, Requesters discovered information relevant to the Request and the Appeal in the World Trade Center Task Force Interview of FDNY Lieutenant Brian Becker. In the interview, Becker describes how his team began to evacuate World Trade Center 1 (WTC 1) from the 30<sup>th</sup> or 31<sup>st</sup> floor one minute after the collapse of World Trade Center 2 (WTC 2), which occurred at 9:59 AM, and made it 50 yards away from WTC 1 when it collapsed at 10:28 AM. Becker and his team also made a number of stops between the start of their evacuation and the collapse of WTC 1, including "checking floors intermittently on the way down." Becker's interview is attached hereto as Exhibit A, and the relevant excerpts are shown further below.

Becker's interview is directly relevant to NIST's account of Michael Hess and Barry Jennings' attempted evacuation from WTC 7 because NIST claims that it took Hess and Jennings from about 9:59 AM (the collapse of WTC 2) to 10:28 AM (the collapse of WTC 1) to go from the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor to the 6<sup>th</sup> floor. This amounts to 29 minutes to descend 17 floors, or 1 minute and 42 seconds per floor. This would be inconceivable even descending a staircase at a normal speed. However, as noted in the Request, Jennings said in his 2008 interview with the BBC, "I wanted to get out of that building in a hurry. So I started, instead of taking one step at a time, I'm jumping landings." (See the Request, p. 68.) Given the speed at which Hess and Jennings were probably descending the staircase, even a conservative estimate of 20 seconds per floor means

that it would have taken them about 6 minutes to reach the 6<sup>th</sup> floor. Nevertheless, NIST states in Section 6.5.2 of NCSTAR 1-9 (*see* NCSTAR 1-9, p. 298):

As all of the emergency responder restructuring operations were underway, three people became temporarily trapped inside WTC 7. Two New York City employees had gone to the OEM Center on the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor and found no one there. **As they went to get into an elevator to go downstairs, the lights inside WTC 7 flickered as WTC 2 collapsed. At that point, the elevator they were attempting to catch no longer worked, so they started down the staircase. When they got to the 6<sup>th</sup> floor, WTC 1 collapsed, the lights went out in the staircase, the sprinklers (at an unspecified location) came on briefly, and the staircase filled with smoke and debris.**

Also, as noted in the Request, it is virtually impossible that their departure from the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor was any later than the 9:59 AM time given by NIST, because, according to NIST, the third and final evacuation order was issued at 9:44 AM. Thus, it is unlikely that police and security would have escorted them to the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor much later than 9:44 AM.

Therefore, as stated in the Request, it is inconceivable that the phenomena Hess and Jennings witnessed on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor of the stairwell — which each man independently described as an explosion on the day of 9/11<sup>11 12</sup> and which Jennings maintained was an explosion until his death in 2008<sup>13</sup> — was caused by the collapse of WTC 1 at 10:28 AM. This conclusion is supported by a number of other points made in Section G, in addition to the obvious fact that Hess and Jennings must have reached the 6<sup>th</sup> floor long before 10:28 AM, if not before the South Tower's collapse 9:59 AM, which Jennings claimed.

The correction requested in this part of Section G was for NIST to revise Section 6.5.2 of NCSTAR 1-9 to faithfully reflect the account of Barry Jennings, according to which there was a big explosion inside WTC 7 before 10:28 AM that caused the 6<sup>th</sup> floor landing he and Michael Hess were standing on to give way. Section G also requested in the alternative that if NIST still maintains that the event Hess and Jennings witnessed was caused by the collapse of WTC 1 at 10:28 AM, it must publish its interviews with Hess and Jennings in a new appendix to the NIST WTC 7 Report, and it must explain how, based on documented or experimental evidence, it took Hess and Jennings approximately 29 minutes to descend 17 floors.

However, now that Brian Becker's interview effectively serves as that experimental evidence, demonstrating clearly that it was possible to descend 30 floors in WTC 1 in far less than 29 minutes, **NIST has no option but to revise its account and discard its explanation that the event witnessed by Hess and Jennings was caused by the collapse of WTC 1 at 10:28 AM** — unless NIST can produce specific evidence from Hess' or Jennings' interviews explaining why it took them 29 minutes to descend 17 floors.

The relevant excerpts from Becker's interview are shown below:

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<sup>11</sup> <https://youtu.be/CMr9y3PtBng>

<sup>12</sup> <https://youtu.be/OQctq0UkCQU>

<sup>13</sup> [https://youtu.be/Z\\_v6pDb1CnU](https://youtu.be/Z_v6pDb1CnU)

Becker: “After that, I think we made another push after that, but that is not as accurate in my mind, that **I’d say we were in the 30th or 31st, 32nd Floor**, or something like that, and a few of the guys were lying wiped out on the floor, you know, taking a break with their masks off and lying in the hallway when there was a very loud roaring sound and a very loud explosion, and the -- it felt like there was an explosion above us, and I had a momentary concern that our building was collapsing.”

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Becker: “It really felt like our building was coming down, and then the chief, who was out of sight for a few minutes, then came running up the stairs, and that’s my impression, and he was saying - - ‘All right—’ everybody was very adamant and loud, and he said, ‘Everybody, we are - - all Fire Department personnel are out of the building. We are getting out. Leave all your equipment,’ he was yelling, ‘Leave your equipment, and just get up and go, go, go,’ like that.

So I presume that he got the word that the other building had fallen.”

Interviewer: “What floor were you guys on?”

Becker: “**I would say 30th or 31st, something like that.**”

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Interviewer: “Did you have an idea of what time you guys started to descend down?”

Becker: “**I would say it was like one minute after the first building collapsed, the first collapse of the other building.**”

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Becker: “**We were checking floors intermittently on the way down occasionally, make sure there were no firemen and stuff.** We were trying to do a dignified retreat.

We didn’t really realize the extent of what was ahead or what had already happened, and we got to the -- **then we got to the lobby.**

I have no more recollection of Engine 4. We gathered Engine 28, me and the four firefighters. **We gathered by the edge of the lobby**, the northwest corner of the lobby by the broken glass, and I made a move towards going out, and then I was worried that we were going to be hit by bodies or falling debris, and then I said – ‘I don’t know, you know, what --’ this is the truth, this is what happened actually in that moment.

I said, 'I don't know. Maybe we should stay here for -- maybe we are safer here at the edge of the lobby.' And one of the senior guys said, 'Let's get the F out of here.' So we said, 'Okay, let's go, let's -- Ready, here we go. Let's head for our overpass.'

**So we just ran as a unit to the overpass again, and we took a look up,** and it was like one -- it was like, holy shit. It was like -- because it was like -- I guess the building was kind of -- I don't remember specifically, but I remember it was, like, we got to get out of here. So I think that the building was really kind of starting to melt. We were -- like, the melt down was beginning. **The collapse hadn't begun,** but it was not a fire any more up there. It was like -- it was like that -- like smoke explosion on a tremendous scale going on up there.

I said to the guys -- I said, 'We are in the collapse zone.' I mean, that sounds like a joke, but I said, 'We got to -- we can't stay here.' **So we started running up West Street, and I'd say within 50 yards or so the building was collapsing behind us,** and then it was like everybody was, like, oh shit, you know. This is it. Every man for himself, running up West Street."

## CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, we, the undersigned Requesters, ask you to include this supplemental data in the revisions NIST makes to the NIST WTC 7 Report and in your response to the Appeal.

As before, we pray that you will objectively investigate and analyze the relevant material contained in the Request, the Appeal, and this letter, and direct the responsible NIST personnel to take the requested corrective actions.

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<u>/s/ Robert Calhoun</u> Robert Calhoun Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Thomas L. Chamberlain</u> Thomas L. Chamberlain Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Charles Chichester, AIA</u> Charles Chichester, AIA Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ James E. Chilton</u> James E. Chilton Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Kevin Connors</u> Kevin Connors Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ David Cornes</u> David Cornes Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information

<u>/s/ Norbert David</u> Norbert David Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Kevin Davidson, PE</u> Kevin Davidson, PE Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Robert D. Diericks, AIA</u> Robert D. Diericks, AIA Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ David Dorau</u> David Dorau Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Steven Dusterwald, CE/SE</u> Steven Dusterwald, CE/SE Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Merle L. Easton</u> Merle L. Easton Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Gerald G. Erbach</u> Gerald G. Erbach Architect, AIA Member Emeritus	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Peter L. Gang</u> Peter L. Gang Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Scott A. Hatfield</u> Scott A. Hatfield Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Kevin Haub, AIA</u> Kevin Haub, AIA Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information

<u>/s/ Charles Henry</u> Charles Henry Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Dennis R. Holloway</u> Dennis R. Holloway Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ James P. Horne</u> James P. Horne Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Cynthia O. Howard</u> Cynthia O. Howard Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Nathaniel P. Jacques</u> Nathaniel P. Jacques Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Peter Jamtgaard</u> Peter Jamtgaard Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Ugljesa Janjic</u> Ugljesa Janjic Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Kenneth Jones</u> Kenneth Jones Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Peter Kosmoski, PE</u> Peter Kosmoski, PE Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ J. L. Langworthy</u> J. L. Langworthy Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information

<u>/s/ Esteban Llop</u> Esteban Llop Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Nathan Lomba</u> Nathan Lomba, P.E., S.E. Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Steve McCormick</u> Steve McCormick Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Kevin M. McDonough</u> Kevin M. McDonough Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Seth McVey</u> Seth McVey Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Justin Myers</u> Justin Myers Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ David H. Noble</u> David H. Noble Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Kamal Obeid, SE</u> Kamal Obeid, SE Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Josh Oqueli</u> Josh Oqueli Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Peter Papesch</u> Peter Papesch Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information

<u>/s/ David A. Parker</u> David A. Parker Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ David H. Peabody</u> David H. Peabody Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ Marshall C. Pfeiffer</u> Marshall C. Pfeiffer Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ William Prevatel, AIA</u> William Prevatel, AIA Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ John Pryor, SE</u> John Pryor, SE Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ Ronald J. Ray</u> Ronald J. Ray Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ James Reed</u> James Reed Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ Douglas C. Rhodes</u> Douglas C. Rhodes Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ Jason Rice</u> Jason Rice Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<u>/s/ John P. Riley</u> John P. Riley Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
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<hr/> <u>/s/ Chris Rizzuti</u> Chris Rizzuti Architect	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Leland Roberts</u> Leland Roberts Architect	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Tom Robertson</u> Tom Robertson Structural Engineer	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Philip St. Romain</u> Philip St. Romain Architect	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Richard L. Rosen</u> Richard L. Rosen Architect	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Joe E. Rosensteil, Jr.</u> Joe E. Rosensteil, Jr. Structural Engineer	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Eric Ruston</u> Eric Ruston Structural Engineer	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Cheryl Sanchez</u> Cheryl Sanchez Architect	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Fred Schaejbe, PE</u> Fred Schaejbe, PE Structural Engineer	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<hr/> <u>/s/ Andrew Schaffner</u> Andrew Schaffner Architect	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<hr/> <u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information

<u>/s/ John Schenne, PG, PE</u> John Schenne, PG, PE Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Jane Shull</u> Jane Shull Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Jonathan Smolens</u> Jonathan Smolens Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ George Somers</u> George Somers Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Elizabeth G. Sowell</u> Elizabeth G. Sowell Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Thomas Spendiarian</u> Thomas Spendiarian Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Peter D. Stone</u> Peter D. Stone Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Bernard G. Stroh</u> Bernard G. Stroh Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Alan Stump</u> Alan Stump Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Joseph Testa</u> Joseph Testa Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information

<u>/s/ Richard Wallace</u> Richard Wallace Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Wellington Wells, III</u> Wellington Wells, III Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Michael White</u> Michael White Structural Engineer	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Glenn Williams</u> Glenn Williams Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Mark Wilson</u> Mark Wilson Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Walter Wilson, FAIA</u> Walter Wilson, FAIA Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Alan Zorthian</u> Alan Zorthian Architect	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information
<u>/s/ Richard Gage, AIA</u> Richard Gage, AIA Architect Founder of Architects & Engineers for 9/11 Truth	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Address	<u>[REDACTED]</u> Contact Information

**ENCLOSURES**

**Exhibit A**

World Trade Center Task Force Interview, Lieutenant Brian Becker, October 9, 2001