

Jerry V. Leaphart #JL4468
Jerry V. Leaphart & Assoc., P.C.
8 West Street, Suite 203
Danbury, CT 06810
(203) 825-6265 – phone
(203) 825-6256 – fax
jsleaphart@cs.com

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

=====x

DR. JUDY WOOD on behalf of the	:	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	:	EFC Case
	:	
Plaintiff/Relator,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
	:	February 29, 2008
APPLIED RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC. et al	:	DOCKET NO.
	:	07 CV 3314 (GBD)
Defendants.	:	

=====x

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
 ss:
COUNTY OF PICKINS)

DR. JUDY WOOD, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am of full age and legal capacity and make this affidavit in support of my opposition to defendants' motions to dismiss in the above-captioned matter.
2. I hereby reaffirm the state of facts and of affairs articulated in paragraphs 1 through and including 70 of my amended complaint in this action that sets forth the factual claims that confirm:
 - A. That per 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(b), I am the original source of information confirming fraud by the defendants in this matter.

B. My direct and independent knowledge of the information upon which my claims are made will be articulated in some detail in this affidavit.

3. I am a former professor of mechanical engineering with research interests in experimental stress analysis, structural mechanics, optical methods, deformation analysis, and the materials characterization of biomaterials and composite materials. I am a member of the Society for Experimental Mechanics (SEM), co-founded SEM's Biological Systems and Materials Division, and I serve on the SEM Composite Materials Technical Division.

4. I received my

* B.S. Civil Engineering, 1981 (Structural Engineering), Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia.

* M.S. Engineering Mechanics (Applied Physics), 1983, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia.

* Ph.D. Materials Engineering Science, 1992, from the Department of Engineering Science and Mechanics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia.

My dissertation involved the development of an experimental method to measure thermal stresses in bimaterial joints. I have taught courses including

- Experimental Stress Analysis,
- Engineering Mechanics,
- Mechanics of Materials (Strength of Materials)
- Strength of Materials Testing

5. From 1999 to 2006 I was an assistant professor in the Mechanical Engineering Department at Clemson University in Clemson, South Carolina. Before moving to Clemson I spent three years as a postdoctoral research associate in the Department of Engineering Science and Mechanics at Virginia Tech. I am currently writing a book with Morgan Reynolds based on the physical evidence for understanding and explaining the events on 9/11/01.

6. One of my research interests is biomimicry, or applying the mechanical structures of biological materials to engineering design using engineering materials. Other recent research has investigated the deformation

behavior of materials and structures with complex geometries and complex material properties, such as fiber-reinforced composite materials and biological materials. I am an expert in the use of moiré interferometry, a full-field optical method that is used in stress analysis, as well as materials characterization and other types of interference. In recent years, I along with students have developed optical systems with various wavelengths and waveguides. I have over 60 technical publications in refereed journals, conference proceedings, and edited monographs and special technical reports.

7. I started to question the events of 9/11/01 on that same day when what I saw and heard on television was contradictory and appeared to violate the laws of physics. Since that day I have used my knowledge of engineering mechanics to demonstrate that the collapse of the World Trade Center twin towers could not have happened as the American public was lead to believe.

8. I provided clear and unequivocal notice of the fraudulent nature of the NCSTAR report to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on March 16, 2007, March 29, 2007 (supplement#1), April 20, 2007 (supplement#2), and on August 22-3, 2007 (Appeal), in writing, and these writings are annexed hereto as Exhibits A, B, C, and E respectively.¹

9. I have direct and independent knowledge and have informed a government agency that its contractors intentionally participated in a blatantly false and misleading project that was to have determined why and how the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center were destroyed. In this project, the defendants herein each had contracts that required them to provide various professional services in furtherance of determining what caused the destruction of the WTC. The importance of that work--to have determined why and how the

¹ Ocio links: http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/PROD01_002619
Request for Correction from Dr. Judy Wood dated March 16, 2007
http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004678
Supplement #1 to Request for Correction dated March 29, 2007
http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004117
Supplement #2 to Request for Correction dated April 20, 2007
http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004156
Appeal by Dr. Wood of NIST Initial Denial dated August 22, 2007
http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004155
Amendment (replacement pages) to Appeal dated August 23, 2007
http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004157

Twin Towers of the World Trade Center were destroyed--and the importance of doing it, absent fraud, cannot be overstated. The evidence I have gathered indicates that exotic weapons systems involving directed energy were used to destroy the WTC on 9/11/01. I refer to these weapons generically as "DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPONS" (DEW), meaning it involves energy that is directed and is used as a weapon. I also consider "energetics" to be part of this definition.

Beam Weapons, High Energy Weapons, and Directed Energy Weapons (DEW):²

10. --ENERGETICS AND DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPONS (DEW'S)³--

The ordinary Soviet name for this type of weapons science is energetics. In the west that term is believed to be associated with conventional directed energy weapons (DEWs) such as particle beam weapons, lasers, radio-frequency (RF) directed energy devices, etc. The Soviets do not limit the term in this way.

Western scientists are familiar only with directed energy weapons where fragments, masses, photons, or particles travel through space and contact the target to deliver their effects. Hence in their thinking they limit the Soviet term "energetics" to the type of weapons they themselves understand -- exotic but normal weapons using energy or mass traveling through space to impact a target.

However, it is possible to focus the potential for the effects of a weapon through spacetime itself, in a manner so that mass and energy do not "travel through space" from the transmitter to the target at all. Instead, ripples and patterns in the fabric of spacetime itself are manipulated to meet and interfere in and at the local spacetime of some distant target. There interference of these ripple patterns creates the desired energetic effect (hence the term energetics) directly in and through the target itself, emerging from the very spacetime (vacuum) in which the target is imbedded at its distant location. As used by the Soviets, energetics refers to these eerie new superweapons, as well as to the more mundane DEWs known to the west.

As a consequence of the Soviet breakthrough and decades of feverish development, monstrous strategic weapons undreamed of in the West are already in Soviet hands. A noose is slowly and steadily being tightened about our throats, and it is already the 11th hour.

11. I have used the terms "beam weapons" and "directed energy weapons" (DEW) to refer to unconventional weapons (exotic weapons) that are energy weapons. The full range of these weapons is classified information, so I make no limits or distinction of categories within the realm of energy weapons. Doing so would imply specific knowledge of all that is available. I have discussed some of the possibilities I am aware of. In their motion to dismiss my case, one of the defendants stated that DEW is only science fiction. However, at a news conference in 2003, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld publicly acknowledged that the

² <http://drjudywood.com/articles/DEW/StarWarsBeam7.html#DEW>

14. As a result of the fraud committed by the defendants herein, the fact that the WTC was destroyed by use of exotic weapons systems, known generically as “DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPONS” (DEW) has been withheld and hidden, such that, to this day, meaning the day and time this affidavit is submitted and filed, there exists, at the site of the WTC, in New York, NY, a clear and present danger to the public in that the after-effects of the use of DEW has not been rectified and is still ongoing, as demonstrated below.

15. The type of DEW used to destroy the WTC had certain characteristics and properties that mandate a certain kind of cleanup process as demonstrated below. In the case of the DEW used to destroy the WTC, the evidence indicates that the cleanup necessitates the use of enormous quantities of dirt over an extended period of time, measured in years, rather than days, weeks or months.

16. Dirt is being trucked into and out of the WTC site to this day, as demonstrated below.

17. The aftereffects of the use of DEW, including, by way of example, the periodic and unpredictable release of “fumes” that appear, on casual observation, to be smoke. In the initial months after the events of 9/11/01, the “smoke,” we were told, was due to lingering “fires.” Until I had more information, I referred to this phenomenon as “fuming,” a non-specific term, in order to keep my observations unbiased. The evidence indicates that this ongoing fuming happens as a result of DEW used on 9/11/01.

18. In recognition of the fact that the aftereffects of the use of DEW are ongoing and have not been controlled or contained, let alone fully remedied, I have caused a copy of this affidavit to be served on the NIST, care of Catherine Fletcher and Therese McAllister, who had been handling this case as and for notification that a clear and present danger continues to exist at the WTC site as a result of and by virtue of the non-disclosure and the continuing fraud of not acknowledging that the WTC was destroyed by DEW.

19. Put it this way: I hereby assert that a 1776 ft structure should not be placed atop or near a location that is still fuming some six-plus (6+) years after the DEW-destructive event was initiated on September 11, 2001.

20. False and fraudulent assertions were made in officially-disseminated information to the public. That officially-disseminated information was a report entitled and designated NCSTAR 1 (“Final Report on the Collapse of the World Trade Center Towers”) issued on or about the month of September 2005, which report

helped to further the false, deceptive and highly misleading claim, without proof and in the face of overwhelming proof to the contrary and/or gaping inconsistencies, that held out as true, the following fallacious proposition:

NCSTAR 1 states the specific objective of the investigation was to

"1. Determine why and how WTC 1 and WTC 2 collapsed following the initial impacts of the aircraft and why and how WTC 7 collapsed."⁶

Yet two pages later, in a footnote, NIST states,

"The focus of the investigation was on the sequence of events from the instance of aircraft impact to the initiation of collapse for each tower. For brevity in this report, this sequence is referred to as the "probable collapse sequence," although it does not actually include the structural behavior of the tower after the conditions for collapse initiation were reached and collapse became inevitable."⁷

21. The title of NCSTAR 1, "Final Report on the Collapse of the World Trade Center Towers," is flawed in that the visual evidence demonstrates that the nomenclature "collapse" as contained in the title and throughout NCSTAR 1 is false, deceptive and misleading. The use of the word "collapse" does not comport with the full range of the evidence from the WTC. The Twin Towers did not collapse.

⁶ E.1 Genesis of this investigation, p. xxxv (p. 37) The source of the said NCSTAR 1, meaning the point at which it can be and has been accessed, is: http://wtc.nist.gov/reports_october05.htm

⁷ E.2 Approach, p. xxxvii (p. 39) footnote (!) http://wtc.nist.gov/reports_october05.htm



Figure 1. This does not look like a collapse to me.
(9/11/01)

Instead, they were quite obviously pulverized from top to bottom. I have coined the term "dustification" to describe the extraordinary destruction of the Twin Towers. While NCSTAR 1 acknowledges that "...the stories below the level of 'collapse' initiation provided little resistance to the tremendous energy released by the falling building mass, the building section above came down essentially in free fall, as seen in videos."

22. NIST cannot make a statement that the World Trade Center towers came down in "free fall" on one hand, and then indicate, on the other, that doing so is a form of collapse. The conditions there involved are not a collapse; and, in any event, NIST acknowledges that it does not analyze that part of the sequence of events; thus, it is utterly incongruent for NIST to describe that which it acknowledges went without analysis on its part.

23. My RFC, Exhibit A, directly challenged the assertion above as fraudulent. In its response to my RFC dated July 27, 2007, annexed hereto as Exhibit **D**, NIST openly acknowledged that it had not determined

what caused the destruction of the WTC. Instead, NIST basically admitted that fraud had taken place in that respect by stating:

"As stated in NCSTAR 1, NIST only investigated the factors leading to the initiation of the collapses of the WTC towers, not the collapses themselves."

24. The defendants that NIST relied on for professional expertise either knew or should have known that the NIST request and the work they were participating in was a fraud. I know that military personnel are prosecuted for following orders which are illegal. Therefore, the fact that these contractors knowingly supported and contributed to this fraudulent report with their professional prestige and credibility amounts to willful blindness. By limiting the investigation of the destruction of the WTC to the time frame before dustification, NIST provided no explanation of the event itself, but instead, produced a cover-up and a fraudulent scheme to disguise the abundant evidence that readily confirms the WTC towers were destroyed by DEW. That is, the contractors willfully partook in the cover up of the biggest crime in history.

25. Not only did they disguise the true nature of the destruction, those who participated in that fraud include those who are most directly involved in the development and manufacture of such weapons, and I was the one who clearly and directly disclosed that information to NIST, to which NIST replied, in substance, that it did not know that, for instance, ARA (and also SAIC) are involved in the manufacture and development of DEW. In its response to my RFC dated July 27, 2007, annexed hereto as Exhibit D, NIST states:

Prior to award, each NIST WTC Investigation Contractor underwent a rigorous organizational conflict of interest analysis. As a result of the analysis, ARA was determined not to have an organizational conflict of interest. In addition, each contract contained a provision requiring the contractor to notify NIST immediately should any organizational conflict of interest arise during the course of the contract, and no such conflicts of interest were reported. You further claim that ARA is a significant manufacturer of directed energy weapons and/or components thereof. Since there is no factual evidence to support this claim, NIST has no basis for accepting your proposed corrections to NCSTAR 1.

26. In the appeal stage with NIST, I fully developed the information necessary to inform NIST about the activities and weapons expertise of SAIC and ARA. These two defendants are the most involved of the defendants in the development and manufacture of DEW. I further developed and provided NIST with ample information on the Directed Energy Professional Society (DEPS) and I also sought answers on the use

of DEW at the WTC from the U.S. Directed Energy Directorate, annexed hereto as Exhibit **G**, which did not deny the relevance of my question, annexed hereto as Exhibit **H**. Juveisttino "Rich" Garcia states:

While on a personal level I may find Dr Wood's investigation interesting and worthy of further consideration, on a professional level we are unable to devote our limited resources to activities outside of our charter, I wish you success in your endeavor and am available to answer whatever directed energy questions may arise.

27. My appeal, Exhibit **E**, dated August 22-3, 2007, I provided the information necessary to inform NIST about the activities and weapons expertise of SAIC and ARA. In its response to my appeal dated January 10, 2008, annexed hereto as Exhibit **F**, NIST openly acknowledged that it had **explicitly stated in their contract with ARA that they were not to report findings of what caused the destruction of the WTC**. NIST basically admitted that fraud had taken place in that respect by stating:

Regarding your assertion that ARA is a significant manufacturer of directed energy weapons and/or components thereof, NIST's original response noted that "each NIST WTC Investigation Contractor underwent a rigorous organizational conflict of interest analysis." ARA was not requested to provide evidence or hypotheses as to what caused the collapses of the WTC towers. The reported findings and conclusions in the NCSTAR reports are NIST's alone; indeed, the contract for ARA working in support of the investigation **explicitly states that "Deliverables shall not include findings, conclusions, and recommendations." (Contract SB1341-03-Z-0022)** [emphasis added]. Because the performance work statement of the contract did not provide an opportunity for ARA to advise NIST on the cause of the failure of the WTC buildings, any expertise in demolitions was not, and is not, relevant.

This statement by NIST indicates the contract with ARA essentially contained a gag order, explicitly requiring ARA to not report what happened to the WTC. The defendants knew or should have known that they were participating in fraud by adhering to a fraudulent contract.

28. By the fact that the defendants willfully and purposefully avoided any investigation at all of the actual event of the destruction at the WTC occurring on 9/11/01, which NIST accomplished by curtailing, narrowing and limiting its investigation to a fraudulently selected point in time that it called "initiation of collapse," NIST and the defendants have participated in and contributed to a fraud that continues to pose a clear and present danger the public.⁸ Instead of an investigation that was "thorough and based on all available evidence" by NIST personnel and the defendants, in fact, it was the opposite of an investigation

since it was a “scientific” cover up, as demonstrated below.⁹ During the course of this lawsuit, the exact details of the willful blindness and indifference to facts and to fact finding will be proven through the discovery process and subsequent trial.

29. Rarely has such an abuse of public trust been so devastating as that which NIST and the defendants perpetrated. That fraud has consequences. Ground Zero, for example, is still contaminated and the effects of DEW continue and are still being hidden. None of us liked what happened on 9/11/01 and we do not want it to ever happen again -- yet it is still happening! The defendants, by their participation in the cover up, are liable for the ongoing molecular dissociation and the consequent damage to people and property.

30. I present evidence in support of the claim that DEW destroyed the WTC and that the effects are still ongoing, as given below.

31. In this affidavit, I articulate the proof that DEW destroyed the WTC and that the contractors relied on by NIST included companies whose primary products and services include either the production of DEW, lethality effects testing of such weapons, and/or other scientific disciplines that could have and should have resulted in the clear and unmistakable recognition that the WTC was destroyed by such weapons. The defendants know that the WTC towers could not have been destroyed by aircraft impact damage, kerosene fires, and/or a gravity-driven collapse. Steel, concrete and rebar were instantaneously "dustified" along with two 110-story towers. Each of the WTC Towers were dustified in about 10 seconds each.

32. The defendants cannot plead ignorance of fraud in the NIST project because among the professional disciplines that the list of defendants entails are listed here, annexed hereto as Exhibit J.

33. How the defendants herein participated in the fraud of withholding from the public the fact that the WTC was destroyed by DEW

⁸ See NIST claims of “thorough, open, independent” here:

http://wtc.nist.gov/pubs/semerjian_remarks_62305.htm

⁹ January 10, 2008, denial of the appeal of Dr. Judy Wood available at

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_005026



Figure 2. Coarse dust quickly settles to the ground. But fine dust can be seen around the feet. This indicates the dust is continuing to break down.
(9/11/01)



Figure 3. Soon, finer and finer dust begins rising from the ground. Dust this fine could not have settled out of the air this quickly. Coarse dust settled to the ground, but continued to break down.
(9/11/01)

34. How the ongoing effects of DEW pose a clear and present danger to the public I visited the WTC site on October 9, 2007, October 12, 2007, and January 17, 2008 and witnessed the ongoing effects and cleanup.



Figure 4. Looking west across the fresh dirtpile near Church and Vesey Streets. On Tuesday, there was a fresh new pile of dirt. It could have been potting soil or topsoil. Dirt is not used to make a new building foundation.
(10/9/07) Source: Wood, Gerst, Reynolds



Figure 5. By three days later (Friday), most of that dirt pile is gone.
(10/12/07) Source: Wood, Gerst, Reynolds

I photographed cleanup operations on the site of WTC on each of these visits. Trucks were transporting dirt in and out of the site.



Figure 6. Digging stirs up fuming.
(1/17/08) Source: Wood, Johnson,



Figure 7. Digging stirs up fuming.
(1/17/08) Source: Wood, Johnson,



Figure 8. Digging stirs up fuming.
(1/17/08) Source: Wood, Johnson,



Figure 9. Steel turns to dust in mid-air. "Alkaseltzer"
(9/11/01) Source: Shannon Stapleton, Reuters

35. Yet NIST reasserts "...the NIST WTC investigation as described in NCSTAR 1 and the supporting reports was thorough and based on all available evidence..." in its January 10, 2008, denial of the appeal by Dr. Judy Wood,¹⁰ annexed hereto as Exhibit **F**. Also see more self-praise by NIST of its investigation as open, thorough and independent here.¹¹

¹⁰ http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_005026

¹¹ http://wtc.nist.gov/pubs/semeljia_remarks_62305.htm

Weird Fires

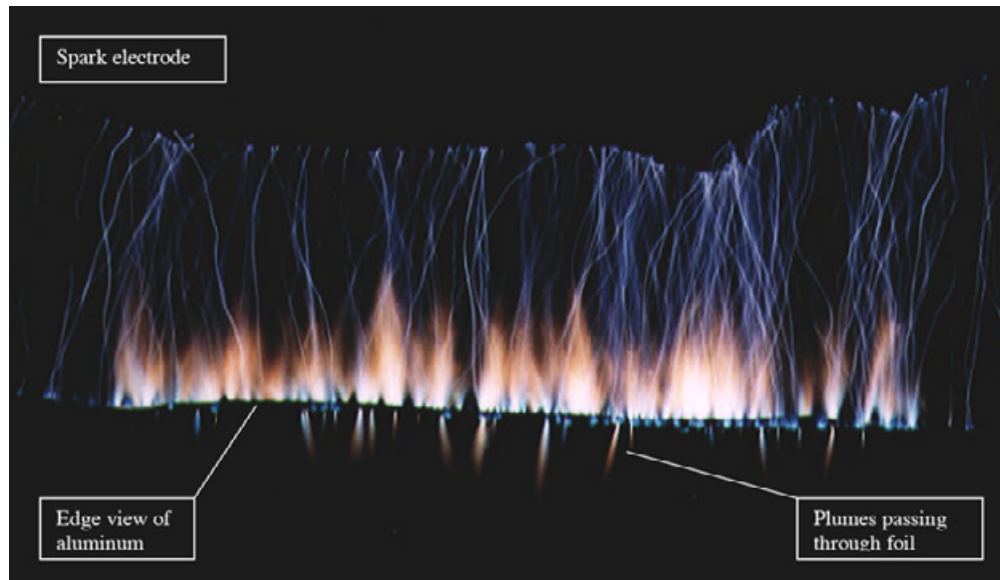


Figure 10. Edge View of Coated Aluminum Foil Being Struck by EVOs (Exotic Vacuum Objects)
(11/29/07?) Source: pdf¹²¹³ ,



Figure 11. Spontaneous fire, with essentially no smoke, due to Hutchison Effects



Figure 12. Spontaneous fire moves, with essentially no smoke, due to Hutchison Effects

¹² <http://blog.hasslberger.com/img/EVO.jpg>

¹³ <http://www.svn.net/krcsfs/EVOs%20and%20Hutchison%20Effect.pdf>



Figure 13. Smokeless Car fire near Liberty St. and West Street, very similar to the above fires from the Hutchison Effect. (9/11/01)



Figure 14. Smokes car fire moved. These anomalous fires occurred before either tower was destroyed. (9/11/01)



Figure 15. Anomalous smokeless fire on Church Street. This firefighter is unafraid of being burned. These fires do not appear to be hot. (9/11/01)



Figure 16. Vehicles burn the paper does not. (9/11/01)

Flipped cars



Figure 17.
(9/12/01)



Figure 18. 02102v_c.jpg (trimmed)
(9/12/01)



Figure 19. Flipped car in front of a damaged SUV, in front of WFC1.
(9/12/01)

ARA is contracted to have comprehensive understanding of all weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including DEW.

Holes in glass.



Figure 20. Round holes through glass, looking out of the One Liberty Plaza Bldg., over the remains of WTC4 and WTC5, with WTC2 in the distance, viewed through the far-left window. There are no large pieces of broken glass visible on the floor.
(?/?/01)



Figure 21. This is the front of the Millennium Hotel. Full foliage on the tree. (9/11/01)



Figure 22. Few windows look damage on the front face of the Millennium Hotel one week after 9/11/01.
(9/18/01)



Figure 23.
(9/21/01) :



Figure 24. Round holes with no evidence they were caused by a projectile. To the contrary, the region noted above is unscarred behind the damaged glass façade. It is as if a big soldering iron made these holes and penetrated no further.
(9/11/01) < ? < (9/21/01)

Rene Daliva took cover in the Millenium Hotel during the destruction of WTC2.

First Responder Statement: RENE DAVILA

File 1. No. 9110075

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW

LIEUTENANT RENE DAVILA

Interview Date: October 12, 2001

[**Emphasis** added.]

A. ...I remember one guy was laying down. He had an open chest wound about the size of my fist in his right chest. I kept on looking. I knew what was coming. I knew he was going to go downhill. He had that look in his eye like -- he wasn't even talking. He was going into shock.

All of a sudden you heard the rumble and people yelling and screaming. You look and you see -- I didn't see the top of the building. I didn't see the top of tower two. The collapse started. You felt like the ground -- it was like a deep sound, rumble; like you're laying on the platform and the D train is coming. You look and you see what -- I best describe it as a wave coming.

I started running in my direction. I started running into the hotel. Something knocked me. I don't know whether it was --

Q. The Millennium?

A. We were in front of the Millennium. I'm talking going in through the lobby.

Q. Okay.

A. Something knocked me down. I don't know if something hit my helmet or whether it was a force.

I got down, and I thought I've got to get up. By the time I got up, it was like [sound] I'm overcome by

black and I'm running in the building in this black, and I'm running and I'm running and I'm running.

The next thing I know, I see a little light, and I follow that light. I run in there, and I find I'm in an office, and I close the door. I close the door and then I start walking, and I'm panicked, I'm panicked. I lost it. I lost it for a few minutes in here.

In this room there's nothing but computers, maybe five, six computers, and phones. **As I'm in there, this force is still coming through the cracks of the door. I see some coats and I saw a water fountain. So I wet them, and I wet them and I stuff them under.** I'm like walking back and forth, "I'm a medic. I'm a medic. I'm not a fucking firefighter. What do you do? What do you do? What do you do?"

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE

http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

RENE DAVILA INTERVIEW, pp. 21-22



Figure 25. Round holes in WFC2
(9/11/01) :



Figure 26.
(9/11/01) :

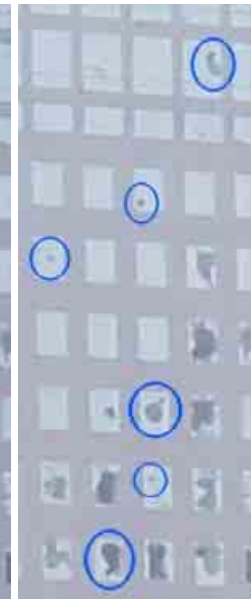


Figure 27.
(9/11/01)

Round holes in windows with no damage to the rest of the façade were common on buildings facing Ground Zero (GZ) on 9/11/01.

Reaction might not be self-quenching

"15. Serious considerations should be given to the idea that exceeding a certain critical mass of any relatively pure material may result in a reaction that is not self-quenching."

Figure 28. by Richard Sparks, Scientific and Technical Intelligence/SBIR, Ottawa. I think I see where this one applies. As of December 2007, they were still changing dirt in New York.
(1996) Source: The Hutchison File, page 69 of 87.

http://drjudywood.com/pdf/HutchisonEffectReport_txt.pdf



Figure 29. The white clouds cannot be steam or smoke because these GZ workers are not cooked and have not been asphyxiated. (10/31/01)



Figure 30. This fuming looks like cotton candy, but it is deadly. (11??/01)



Figure 31. Steam? If this were steam, these workers would have been cooked. If this were as hot as a grill, these people would become something that looked more like a grilled-cheese sandwich. (9/12/01) :



Figure 32. Near the bottom of GZ, it's a swamp, but it is still fuming. :



Figure 33. This "pile" cannot be very hot, because grapplers and people cannot work under such conditions.
(10/13/01)

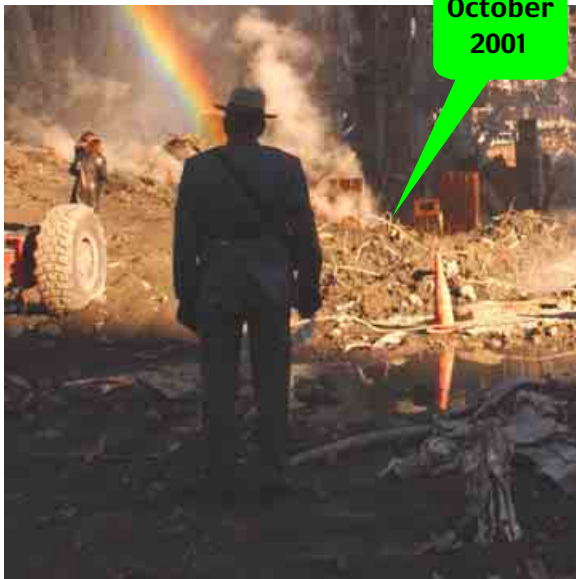


Figure 34. Smoke does not rise from saturated (wet) dirt. This is the "basement" of WTC1.
(10/28/01)



Figure 35. These fumes are coming out of wet soil.
(10/28/01)



Figure 36. New York, NY, March 15, 2002 -- A truck dumps debris into the bucket of a 500-ton floating crane located at FEMA's Pier 25 Loading Site, a few blocks north of Ground Zero. (3/15/02)



Figure 37. June 2006, looking north in the big bathtub. The new WTC7 is in the distance, on the right. Here's why the dirt is needed. This is the same "puff-ball poofing" we saw in October! (6/06)

They officially said all fires were out at the 99-day mark. Figure 36 is at the 6-month mark, yet the truckbed and tailgate are fuming. The stuff is covered with wet dirt. They are hosing it down as they dump it -- and it is still fuming. The tailgate of the truckbed is swung open and is fuming with no water on it. The water appears to cut down on the fuming. If this were steam, we would see the opposite of this.

Also, if it were hot, why didn't they hose it down and cool it off **BEFORE** they operated the hydraulics?
 * If it's hot enough to require hosing down, it's too hot for hydraulics.
 * If it's hot enough to require hosing down, why didn't they cool it off before operating the hydraulics?

The front tires of the truck appear dry as well as the cab. The upper-front of the truckbed appears dry. The lower-right end of the truckbed appears wet. The hose-down appears to be just in one place (note the water path in front of the building on the right, and note the water pattern on the pavement).

In Figure 37 the power shovel is stirring up the fuming in a mud puddle nearly five years after 9/11/01. This is not "smoke." The process that began on 9/11/01 still continues.

PATH World Trade Center Terminal
Tracks and Platforms

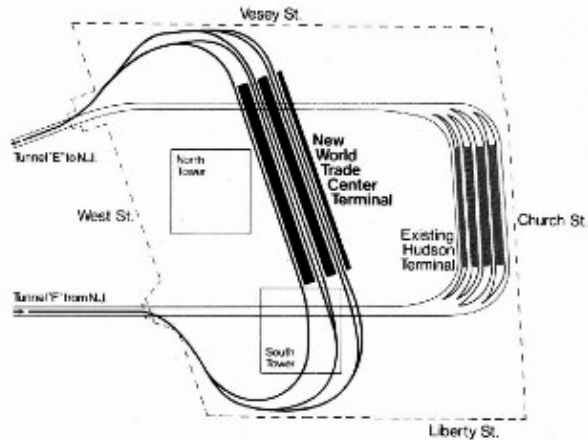


Figure 38. Prior to building the WTC, the PATH trains used to go through the big bathtub into the small (east) bathtub. The figure below comes from a document where they were planning to build the WTC and locate the PATH train station in the big (west) bathtub. They left the old terminal.

(?/?/?)

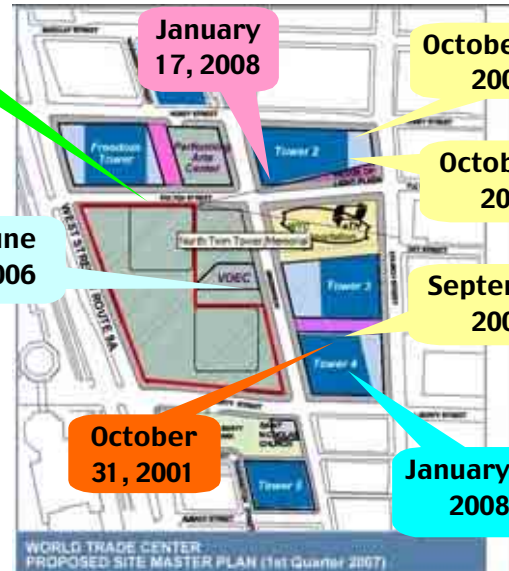


Figure 39. The "bubble dates" locate fuming by date for the photos shown in this affidavit. The old PATH train station was located below the original WTC 4 & 5 and where the new Tower 3 is planned.

(?/?/?)



Figure 40. A view east where the PATH tracks were. Note, this area was not filled with dirt. The water here looks like what is seen in a typical rock quarry, not a muddy construction site.

(4/06)



Figure 41. A view west along where the PATH train tracks were. Stirring the mud triggers fuming. five years after 9/11/01.

(9/06)



Figure 42. Fuming emerges from the wet dirt in the area between where WTC2 and WTC4 once stood. (10/31/01)



Figure 43. In September 2007, they are taking dirt out from the eastern bathtub. Where did the dirt come from? It was trucked in from outside Manhattan. (9/07)

Port Authority Could Owe Larry Silverstein \$12 M.-Plus for Delays¹⁴
 by Eliot Brown | December 31, 2007 Quoted from article: (12/31/07):
"As we got deeper and deeper there was a lot more rock that had to be blasted and broken up," he said. Officials said that the work on the 1,700-foot Freedom Tower is not affected by the problems at the Silverstein tower sites."
 They are not blasting rocks in Figure 43. They are trucking dirt in and out.



Figure 44. Looking south across Ground Zero in October 2007. None of the rich-brown dirt came from the WTC, nor was it dug up out of the bedrock. (10/20/07)

¹⁴ <http://www.observer.com/2007/port-authority-could-owe-larry-silverstein-12m-plus-delays>

The WTC buildings were built on bedrock, so any soft material between the surface and the bedrock was removed when the WTC foundations were built. So, the dirt seen in the above photograph must have been trucked in since 9/11/01. Dirt is used in chemical spills and in the cleanup of toxic sites.



Figure 45. This man is wearing a rubber hazmat suit. It was 75°F that day, October 12, 2007. (10/12/07)



Figure 46. Dump truck being hosed down before leaving the site through the Liberty Street gate. (10/12/07)



Figure 47. Yellow rubber hazmat suit? It's about 75°F, clear blue sky. Observe the mutual hose-down job? (10/12/07)

Defendant SAIC was hired to secure the WTC cleanup.

New York picks SAIC to secure WTC site

New York Gov. George Pataki's office said yesterday that San Diego's **SAIC has been hired to help authorities create a master security plan for the World Trade Center site while it is being rebuilt.** The comprehensive planning effort will coordinate all aspects of security for redevelopment of the World

Trade Center site, from security design through construction, occupancy and operations.
(11/11/05) http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20051111/news_1b11saic.html

36. Here, I also confirm that the effects of DEW are still ongoing by presenting evidence associated with the current cleanup and the effects of DEW on the Bankers Trust building.

Fixing BT before taking it apart, *Bankers Trust (Deutsche Bank)*



Figure 48. From FEMA report:
[Link(pdf)] ([archived](#))



Figure 49.
attachment6.php
(??/0?)



Figure 50.
attachment7.php
(??/0?)



Figure 51.



Figure 53. The structural and cosmetic damage to the building has been rehabilitated.
(07/28/06)



Figure 56. 2007 June - Dismantling has started: *It is being dismantled piece by piece.*

Figure 57. 2007 September: *This was taken a couple of weeks after the fire that killed three firefighters.*



Figure 58. 1164155146_675bf025e7_b.jpg
(?/?/0?)



Figure 59. ire1163301181_358bb9202b_b.jpg
(?/?/0?)



Figure 60. fire1164155736_e0b7316104_b.jpg
(?/?/0?)



Figure 61. Photo from soon after 9/11/01.
(09/?/01) Source:

There seems to be a trend for where the really furry-looking rust is. (WTC2 was across the street, to the right of where the first photo was taken.) That red furry-looking beam in the center of the photo is incredible! How many years at the bottom of the ocean would be required to do that? 17bank_CA07.jpg (01/?/07)

Source:

http://graphics8.nytimes.com/images/2007/08/16/nyregion/17bank_CA07.jpg

http://www.nytimes.com/slideshow/2007/08/16/nyregion/20070817_BANK_SLIDESHOW_6.html



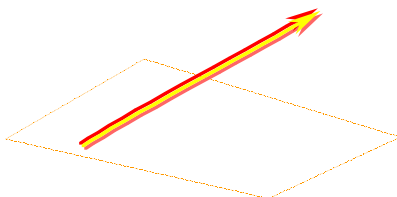
Figure 62. This is Bankers Trust being taken apart.
Recognize any "rustification" out there?



Figure 63. As more and more beams and columns are removed, what was once an enclosed building opens up to the sky.



Figure 64. Once the concrete slab and metal decking are removed, what remains is a steel skeleton of each floor. There is little rust in the southwest corner of the building, even though it is open during the deconstruction from the top down.



It appears that the folks in charge of Bankers Trust were unaware of the non-self-quenching nature of the process of molecular dissociation that was initiated on 9/11/01.

Disintegrating Beams?

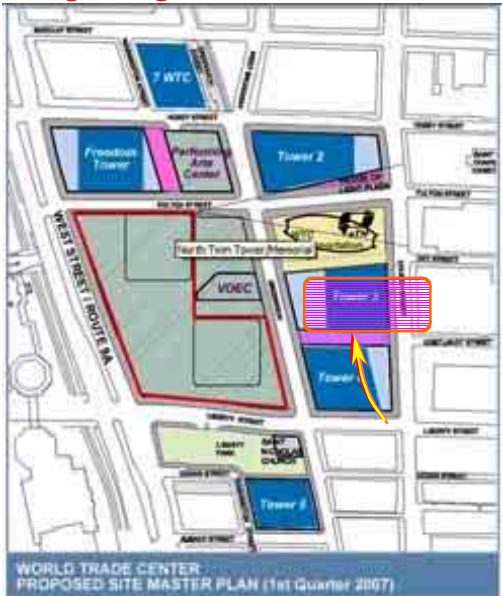


Figure 65. The old PATH train station used to be below the area between the original WTC 4 & 5 and where the new Tower 3 is, including adjacent areas..
wtc_new_map.jpg
(01/?/07)



Figure 66. Why is this inspection being done with white hazmat suits? This is the area where the old PATH terminal was.
061200_HMdemo03.jpg
(01/?/07)

Ongoing Rapid Rusting

Across from WTC7, they are building the forth temporary PATH train station since 9/11/01.



Figure 67. New beams rusted. June 2006
(6/?/06)



Figure 68. Infected beams removed, probably within days.



Figure 69. (06/?/07):



Figure 70. (06/?/07):



Figure 71. (06/?/07):



Figure 72. (06/?/07):



Figure 73. (07/?/07)



Figure 74. (09/?/07):

New beams. Nearly instantaneous rust. This is not normal, especially for treated and painted beams of structural steel. This is the kind of rust you might expect to see in an iron skillet left in standing water.



Figure 75.
(08/?/07)



Figure 76.
(before to 9/11/01?)

**Applied Research Associates, Inc. (ARA)
Knows the effects of DEW**

This is the **second temporary PATH train station** since 9/11/01.



Figure 77.
(04/?/07)



Figure 78.
(04/?/07)



Figure 79.
(04/?/07)

This is the **third temporary PATH train station** since 9/11/01.



Figure 80.
(05/07)



Figure 81.
(05/07)



Figure 82.
(06/?/07)



Figure 83.
(05/?/07)

Extraordinary rusting in only a few months.



Figure 84.
(10/09/07) Source



Figure 85.
(10/09/07) Source



Figure 86. This beam was painted in June 2007.
(10/09/07) Source

**Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates,
Inc.**

Document and Evaluate the Steel
Recovered from the WTC Towers

ARA is contracted to have comprehensive understanding of all weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including DEW.

ARA - Federal Contract Vehicles

<http://www.ara.com/about/contracts.htm>

Quoting ARA:

Weapons of Mass Destruction-Defeat Technology (WMD-DT IDIQ)

Contract: DTRA01-03-D-0014

Scope: Purpose is to support all present and future DTRA Counter WMD Technologies Directorate (CX) activities. These activities include supporting other DTRA directorates and providing operational support to the Combatant Commanders and their staffs. Additionally, the scope also includes supporting other federal, state and local government activities. Orders issued pursuant to this contract may be placed by Federal Agencies other than DTRA. Federal Agencies other than DTRA desiring to place orders under this contract shall contact the DTRA Contracting Officer, Ms. Kathryn Cooper, (703) 767-3503, for prior approval. This approval shall be obtained for each order.

Period of Performance: Active thru May 2008 + 5 year option

Contact: Rob Sues (703) 329-0200

To repeat, "**Weapons of Mass Destruction-Defeat Technology (WMD-DT IDIQ)**" and "Purpose is to support all present and future DTRA Counter WMD Technologies Directorate (CX) activities." Presumably ARA was chosen for this contract because it is a leading firm in WMD technologies. Obviously ARA has expertise in all WMD technologies.

ARA supports DTRA research and development. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)

Fuming Rust and Rapid Rust



Figure 87. Instant rusting into the air? Does fire cause instant dust? I don't think so.

(10/13/01)



Figure 88. Why did so much of this "steel" rust in less than two days? Why did some of the more-exposed pieces not rust much?

(9/13/01 entered) Source

The following two photos are a view east, from West street, and both are probably early afternoon. The two images appear to be taken on days not too far apart, if not back-to-back days, because the "stuff" on the truck is in a similar place. (Note the white buckets as well as the metal "coil" on top.) perhaps 9/12-13/01? The fire truck has dust on it more than dirt. I don't see WTC7, so I don't think it's 9/11/01. In the first photo, the white fluff is on the wheatchex in the foreground. So, it hasn't rained, yet. (First big rain I noted was on 9/14/01.) Road graders have gone through. They've only taken the first pass with the road-grader/street-cleaner, so that also supports it being early. Maybe they aren't on back-to-back days. That's a lot of stuff they'd need to cart away. But, they wouldn't be directing the search dogs for too long.

The flag is not in the above and there are the "day after" flowers on the truck. I've noticed flowers on vehicles that were affected. Perhaps they're for those who died in the vehicle? The rusty coils of stuff looks very rusty in the second photo below.



Figure 89. Rust (9/12-13?/01) Source



Figure 90. More rust (9/13?/01) Source:



Figure 91. Instant rust? But, not all of the exposed steel was rusted. (9/12?/01)



Figure 92. Presumably these cars are finally being towed away from that lot. Those wheels look fairly good which means they probably aren't steel.
 (9/?/01) Source:



Figure 93. Why is this one car rusted and the other is not?
 (9/?/01) Source:

Rusty Beams and Pipes



Figure 94. Original photo. It appears that pipes either rusted a lot or not at all.
 (9/16/01) Source



Figure 95. This is the upper-left quadrant of the previous photo.
 (9/16/01) Source

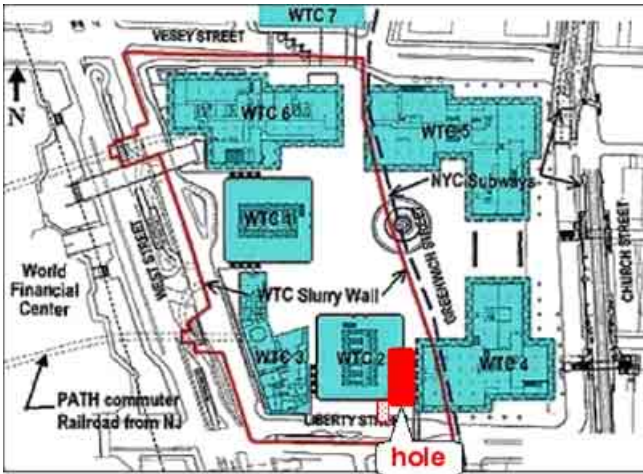


Figure 96. Solid red box locates the location in the figure to the left. This is the same location shown in the figure below.



Figure 97. The basement: of WTC2 (9/18/01):



Figure 98. Outer columns with spandrel plates wrapped around them. Also, fresh dirt has arrived. (9/16/01):

Fire, UL testing

Table 5-5. Times to reach ASTM E 119 end-point criteria and ASTM E 119 hourly ratings.

Test	Description	Times to Reach End-Point Criteria (min)					Test Terminated (min)	Standard Fire Test Rating (hr)		
		Temperature on Unexposed Surface		Steel Temperatures		Failure to Support Load		ASTM E 119-61	ASTM E 119-00	
		Average (Ambient +250°F)	Maximum (Ambient +325°F)	Average (1100°F)	Maximum (1300°F)			Rating	Restrained Rating	Unrestrained Rating
1	35 ft restrained ¾ in SFRM	---	111 (see Fig. 5-6)	66 (see Fig. 5-1)	62 (see Fig. 5-1)	(3)	116 ⁽¹⁾	1½	1½	1
2	35 ft unrestrained ¾ in SFRM	---	---	76 (Fig. 5-20)	62 (Fig. 5-20)	(3)	146 ⁽²⁾	2	---	2
3	17 ft restrained ¾ in SFRM	180 (see Fig. 5-41)	157 (Fig. 5-41)	86 (Fig. 5-36)	76 (Fig. 5-36)	(3)	210 ⁽²⁾	2	2	1
4	17 ft restrained ½ in SFRM	---	58 (Fig. 5-57)	66 (Fig. 5-52)	58 (Fig. 5-52)	(3)	120 ⁽¹⁾	¾	¾	¾

Notes: (1) Test terminated due to imminent collapse
 (2) Test terminated when vertical displacement exceeded capability to measure accurately
 (3) Did not occur

Figure 99. The fire testing done by Underwriters Laboratory (UL) did not demonstrate failure of the structure.

(9/05): NISTNCSTAR 1-6? UL-Table5-5-No failur.jpg

Rolf Jensen & Associates, Inc.
(RJA) (fire alarm)
 (R--Analysis of Active Fire Alarm Systems, WTC 1, 2, and 7)

Underwriters Laboratory, Inc.
 (R -- Fire Endurance Testing of the World Trade Center Floor System (contract modification) *Also relates to SB1341-03-Q-0281 - 7/10/2003*
Fire models, ASTM E119)

Fire, Full-scale testing

<http://www.cooperativeresearch.org/context.jsp?item=a111099wtcfire#a111099wtcfire>

Context of 'November 10, 1999: North WTC Tower Suffers Last 'Significant' Fire Prior to 9/11; Bigger Fire Occurred in 1975'

Context of 'November 10, 1999: North WTC Tower Suffers Last 'Significant' Fire Prior to 9/11; Bigger Fire Occurred in 1975'

This is a scalable context timeline. It contains events related to the event

<http://www.cooperativeresearch.org/context.jsp?item=a111099wtcfire&scale=0#a111099wtcfire>

November 10, 1999: North WTC Tower Suffers Last 'Significant' Fire Prior to 9/11; Bigger Fire Occurred in 1975. You can narrow or broaden the context of this timeline by adjusting the zoom level. The lower the scale, the more relevant the items on average will be, while the higher the scale, the less relevant the items, on average, will be.

<http://www.cooperativeresearch.org/context.jsp?item=a111099wtcfire#a111099wtcfire>

November 10, 1999: North WTC Tower Suffers Last 'Significant' Fire Prior to 9/11; Bigger Fire Occurred in 1975

<http://www.cooperativeresearch.org/eventedit.jsp?oid=1626004942-17511>

The North Tower of the WTC suffers a fire on its 104th floor. This is the 15th and last of what the National Institute of Standards and Technology later describes as “significant fires,” which occurred in the Twin Towers from 1975 onwards, and prior to 9/11. These fires each activate up to three sprinklers but are confined to just one floor.

<http://wtc.nist.gov/oct05NCSTAR1-4index.htm>

Kuligowski, Evans, and Peacock, 9/2005, pp. 7-11] Additionally, on **February 14, 1975** a major fire occurred, the result of arson, which began on the 11th floor of the North Tower during the middle of the night. Spreading through floor openings in the utility closets, it caused damage from the **10th to 19th floors**, though this was generally confined to the utility closets. However, on the **11th floor about 9,000 square feet was damaged**. This was about **21 percent of the floor's total area** (43,200 square feet) and took weeks to repair. Some parts of the steel trusses (floor supports) buckled due to the heat. **132 firefighters** were called to the tower in response, and because the fire was so hot, many got their necks and ears burned. Fire Department Captain Harold Kull described the three-hour effort to extinguish it as “like fighting a blowtorch.”

<http://www.epa.gov/wtc/panel/ATSDRFinal-report-lowermanhattan-02.pdf>

WTC Environmental Assessment Working Group, 9/2002, pp. 10 ;

http://www.mishalov.com/wtc_firetest.html

New York Times, 5/8/2003;

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0805074287/centerforcoop-20>

Glanz and Lipton, 2004, pp. 213, 214, 324;

<http://wtc.nist.gov/oct05NCSTAR1-4index.htm>

Kuligowski, Evans, and Peacock, 9/2005, pp. 1] An article in Fire Engineering magazine will later summarize, “[A]lmost all large buildings will be the location for a major fire in their useful life. No major high-rise building has ever collapsed from fire. The WTC was the location for such a fire in **1975**; however, the building survived with minor damage and was repaired and returned to service.”

http://fe.pennnet.com/Articles/Article_Display.cfm?Section=Archi&Subsection=Display&P=25&ARTICLE_ID=163411

Fire Engineering, 10/2002. Building 7 of the WTC, which completely collapses late in the afternoon on 9/11, has also suffered a ‘significant’ fire in 1988, occurring on its third floor, with multiple sprinklers being activated.

<http://wtc.nist.gov/oct05NCSTAR1-4index.htm>

Kuligowski, Evans, and Peacock, 9/2005, pp. 12

Fixing BT before taking apart



Figure 100. Wood panelling and paper don't burn hot enough to melt steel.



Figure 101. These fires do not melt or significantly weaken steel.

File 2. No. 9110019, 10

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW

LIEUTENANT BRIAN BECKER

Interview Date: October 9, 2001

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.

Figure 102. This first responder indicates he thought it was not a "collapse" due to fire but a disintegration of the building.

(10/9/01) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

File 3. No. 9110041, 32

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW

EMT JARJEAN FELTON

Interview Date: October 10, 2001

"...about that. I wasn't worried about the time. I looked for my partner, they was like "Make sure you have your partner, you two stay together." Cause they was stressing that. "Make sure your partner is with you at all times." So, we were together. After that I don't know what happened. I really don't know what's going on. Really, I'm not really sure what's going on. By that time it was, one was still on fire, that was the last one hit, but that was the first one to come down. I would say like, right when I got back to Vesey and North, that's when one came down. At that time, I just left my vehicle and everybody's just running up North End Avenue. Whatever avenue it is, everyone is running up. I remember seeing we're all running, running like There's a little park here, we're running alongside there. I seen firemen, I seen everybody. I seen all types of equipment laying down on the ground, I seen Scott Packs making that noise.

Q: The alarm?

A: Yeah, the alarm for like say, somebody got knocked out and they're laying motionless. That alarm is going off. I just heard that, you just seen a whole bunch of equipment all over the place."

Figure 103. What happened to the firemen whose Scott Packs had alarms going?

(10/10/01) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

DEW**File 4. No. 9110506**

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW

FIREFIGHTER MICHAEL MACKO

Interview Date: January 25, 2002

"We were making our way down West Street. We got just about south of the north overpass, about 50 feet past that, when the first collapse occurred. I looked up. I was awed by -- I thought it exploded at the top. Everybody I guess at that point started running, and I luckily ran north where I came from to try to run out from under this -- which happened to be a collapse, realized I couldn't. I was going to stay under the overpass.

I realized I couldn't get out from under the collapse. I dove under an ESU truck that was facing north on the west side of West Street. I dove under that and waited for the building to come down. When the building did come down, I actually thought I was trapped, and the truck was blown off me, pushed off me, I guess. It was not there. At that point I was just really shocked and didn't know what was going on at that point. I didn't know -- I was really, really shocked."

Figure 104. Truck blown off = levitation?

(1/25/02) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

DEW-levitation**File 5. File No. 9110145,**

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW

EMS CHIEF ZACHARY GOLDFARB

DEW

Interview Date: October 23, 2001

"So then she tells me or we discover that one of the buildings we think had collapsed. You really couldn't tell because there was just clouds and smoke, but it was like it wasn't there. I can't begin to tell you how weird this thing was and what a strange feeling this was."

...

"So the second tower comes down. Huge clouds, huge -- the same thing. It's like, hey, I've been here already, you know? Just horrible. The strangest thing is **I don't remember noise associated with it**. You would think that would be a very noisy kind of thing, and I just remember quiet. I don't know if like your ears disconnect or something? I don't know. I don't remember ground shaking, noise, any of that stuff, and I was right there. Much too close."

Figure 105. Quiet

(10/9/01) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

File 6. No. 9110192,

disappear

Can't breath

DEW

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW

CAPTAIN KARIN DESHORE

Interview Date: November 7, 2001

"As they are walking now they are tripping on the straps, so I told them -- again, I told them this is not right. You are going to fall and hurt yourself. You won't be able to help anybody and they took the long board and put it on top. My last recollection was of them going towards the building.

I asked at that time -- everybody else was with me still and I kept pushing them back and back and back, because I said what is this, a subway at the end of the overpass, **because there is fire coming out of the ground. I didn't realize that that was a car already on fire over there.**"

...

"I had no clue what was going on. I never turned around because a sound came from somewhere that I never heard before. Some people compared it with an airplane. It was the worst sound of a rolling sound, not a thunder. I can't explain it, what it was. **All I know is -- and a force started to come hit me in my back.** I can't explain it. You had to be there. All I know is I had to run because I thought there was an explosion. I ran about 10, 12 feet up this little grassy **hill and by then this force and this sound caught up with me already.** I threw myself behind the last support column of the pedestrian overpass. It became pitch dark. The sound got worse, **the force just kept passing me. At times I thought it was like an orange light maybe, coming past me.**

I was unaware what was happening. I thought it was just a major explosion. **I didn't know the building was collapsing.** I was sitting with my left side towards the support beam, total darkness, total noise. I felt beyond alone. I felt desolated. I felt like, all I could say was people think about their families and whatever. All I kept saying to myself within me I don't want to die, I don't want to die, I don't want to die.

I can't tell you how long it was before it died down. **I just felt like the darkness the loneliness and being alone was the worst thing I ever experienced in my life and not being able to breathe. There was no air. Whatever this explosion was simply sucked all the oxygen out of the air. You couldn't breathe and the feeling of suffocation, I can't explain no further on that.**

I don't know how long it took. All of a sudden it was all over and the silence set in. Nobody cried, nobody

talked, nobody made a sound. There was nothing. Absolutely nothing. You could open your eyes, it was pitch black. Breathing became a little bit easier but I just sat there. I didn't know what was happening and I just sat there. Again, I can't give you time periods, 5 minutes, 5 seconds or however long it might have been. Somehow over my right shoulder I hear this male voice, "is there anybody out there." I didn't know at first should I answer, should I not answer. Then I just said I'm over here, please don't leave me. The man said I'm over here, I can't see. That's when I opened my eyes. I said I can't see either. He said okay I'm going to talk. I said I'm going to talk and we will find each other. That's exactly what we did. We found each other. We kept talking to each other. We found each other. Nobody else answered, nobody else said a word. I was unaware that there were people from my unit laying all around me. They described it later on where they were.

I had a police van in front of me, about 6 feet that I remember being there. I saw a picture later on, it was totally destroyed. **Two feet to my right there was an overturned car, which I saw later on the pictures also.** I had steel beams all around me.

Like I said I found this gentleman and we held onto each other like little kids. By then we were coughing, vomiting, spitting. It was just -- we were trying to breathe. It was total darkness. We couldn't see anything behind us at all. We found about 5 or 6 more people and we held onto each other. Like little kids, we walked, as I found out later on, towards the water. Since I didn't know any of the location I didn't know there was a marina. We just walked in a direction where we could walk. We held onto each other. **We were all coughing, vomiting.** Some of us fell down. We would pick each other up. There might have been 6, 7, 8 of us by now. There were dead bodies laying everywhere, obvious signs of death."

...

"Again, I didn't see what was happening behind me, but knowing of all the explosions I thought here was another explosion coming **and this sound again and this wave of this force again.** I just jumped on the boat, closed the door with my left hand and just sank down to my knees. **Here whatever it was just came right at us again.** The sergeant is yelling at the one officer. The second officer was in the back with some of the people that had been in the back of the boat. I had no clue what was going on back there. The sergeant is yelling at the second officer, get the fuck out of here, get the fuck out of here. I'm sorry for using that word repeatedly. The poor guy behind the steering wheel is saying I can't go any place, we are tied on. That is about what saved our lives, because **this force came at us and hit us with everything. The boat was attempting to overturn and it kept hitting in the back against the pier.** Again, I was just -- by then I was resigned to die. I didn't mind dying because I was with other people, you know, and the guy behind the steering wheel just sank to his knee and the sergeant just stood at the other door. I have no clue how long that lasted. I was -- my back was towards it and as I'm sitting in this corner there I was just resigned, this is it, it can't happen to me a second time. We were -- this time was a difference. We were capable of breathing and I was with somebody."

Figure 106. This first responder indicates he thought it was not a "collapse" due to fire but a disintegration of the building.

(11/7/01) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

File 7. No. 9110225,

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW
FIREFIGHTER BERTRAM SPRINGSTEAD
Interview Date: December 4, 2001

disappear

I remember somebody said, "You think you're having a bad day? Take a look out this window." We looked out the Trade Center window, and there was the Vista Hotel, I guess it was there. I'm not really sure what building I was looking at, but I'm pretty sure it was the roof of the Vista. There had to be 30, 40 jumpers sprayed out all over the roof. I went, "Oh, Jesus, what the hell is going on here?"

As I was looking out the window, which is a total of five seconds, another jumper comes by, kind of like **clipped the edge of the roof and just vaporized. The guy just disappeared. There was no longer a body, just a big cloud of red.**

Q. Wow.

A. I was like, "I didn't need to see that." A total of five seconds I was looking out that window, total.

Figure 107. This first responder indicates he thought it was not a "collapse" due to fire but a disintegration of the building.

(12/4/01) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

File 8. No. 9110150,

disappear

DEW

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW

CAPTAIN RAY GOLDBACH Interview

Date: October 24, 2001

Before we got back to the command post, somebody told us that the Mayor's group had now gone to 7 World Trade Center to the OEM command post. We went from where we were at that point, it was somewhere around Vesey or Vesey or something like that. We got into 7 World Trade Center, we took the escalator up to the second floor, then we were going to take the elevator. I think it was John Peruggia from operations, but I'm not sure, at that point told us we had to get out of that building. Everybody was evacuated in that building. We walked out of 7 World Trade Center, now following the whole group of people from City Hall who were somewhere ahead of us. I think we were on Washington Street near Greenwich Street, when the north tower started to collapse. I remember running and I think it was down Greenwich Street with John McLaughlin. We lost the Commissioner and the guy that he was with, the marshall. We got caught like in a white out, like a blizzard, and like dust, felt like insulation. Myself and John stayed together. We were trying to get down next to - we got down on the street and on our hands and knees crawled to the curb. I remember thinking to myself I thought we were going to get run over by a car. **We didn't know whether - I thought I saw the building collapsing, but I didn't believe it. I saw it disappearing into a cloud, but I thought maybe a couple of floors had fallen off.**

At that point we made our way about half a block up till we could eventually see. We got ourselves together. I said to him we got to make sure we find the boss. We went back into the cloud again, myself and John, and we walked around in this dust cloud. You couldn't see your hand in front of your face. Probably a couple of minutes, just calling the Commissioner. Eventually he and the marshall he was with called us. They had got across the street from where we were and into a doorway.

At that point I think we walked further up Greenwich Street and somebody brought us into another building where the Mayor's whole staff was. Everybody was tremendously in panic at that point. They decided that they were going to try to stabilize the situation in some way. They had to get away from this. We started working our way, I think it was up Broadway, I believe. Stopping at several places where the Mayor was looking for a place where we might be able to set up some type of - I don't know whether it was a command post or a place just to talk, and he was giving news reports as we were walking on the street. Every couple of minutes he would stop and give an update on whatever he had. Just what was going on as we were walking uptown.

We walked all the way up to 5 truck in a panic and haste situation. We just about forced our way into the fire house and we set up the - I guess the initial operations point from the Mayor's office at 5 truck. We were there for -- prior to getting to 5 truck, the other tower fell down. I remember telling Tom the other tower fell down. **I saw it disappear into a cloud again** and he didn't believe me, because he was continuing to walk, but I remember telling him that, at some point during the walk while we were going uptown.

Q. You were referring to Commissioner Von Essen?

A. Yes, Commissioner Von Essen. We were in 5 truck for what seemed like a long time.

Q. Where is 5 truck?

Figure 108. This first responder indicates he thought it was not a "collapse" due to fire but a disintegration of the building.

(10/24/01) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

File 9. No. 9110318,

disappear

Can't breath

DEW

WORLD TRADE CENTER TASK FORCE INTERVIEW

FIREFIGHTER FERNANDO CAMACHO

Interview Date: December 12, 2001

We went across the lobby of the hotel, going north, and we exited and made a right going towards the second tower, the south tower. We must have walked about 100-200 feet to revolving doors, which led into a hallway to where the mall was. I could see maybe 20, 25 civilians and I believe Ladder 25, which was about another 100 to 150 feet ahead of us.

As we came in through the revolving doors, the lights went out. A second or two later everything started to shake. You could hear explosions. We didn't know what it was. We thought it was just a small collapse.

As I looked straight ahead of me, I saw total darkness. **Everything was coming our way like a wave.** The firefighters that were ahead of us and the civilians that were ahead of us totally disappeared.

We turned around. We were all pretty much within ten feet of each other: lieutenant, chauffeur, roof, OV, can. As we turned around, I ran probably maybe ten feet and that's when the body of the building or body of the collapse hit, and we were flying through the air basically. I must have flown 30, 40 feet through the air.

Then total quiet. **You couldn't breathe.** You couldn't see anything. **None of the equipment worked.** My face piece was gone, flashlight, helmet. There were about maybe five or six civilians around us. We tried to get them out, as we tried to make our way out.

We did a perimeter search. Everything behind us was blocked and to our sides. We came back out basically through the same way we came into the building. We were facing the West Side Highway now, but there was a hole in the side of the building. So that's how we found our way out.

Figure 109. This first responder indicates he thought it was not a "collapse" due to fire but a disintegration of the building. (12/12/01) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

File 10. No. We're going to cut across and go to 2." With that we both got blown in. That was it. It was pitch black and we were being thrown back down, 50 feet down a hallway.

But I recall it was right wall out for me. I tried to go back left for my members and it was not possible. We were now getting groups of civilians coming to the lights and the people were just coming to our light. Which saved the last people that we visually seen.

They observed the explosion and the hallway disappeared. They thought the hallway blew up where I had come from. They **thought** they seen debris coming down and said, "The Lieutenant's dead." My senior guy regroups the company. He yells out, "Regroup." They're under light debris also.

Figure 110. This first responder indicates he thought it was not a "collapse" due to fire but a disintegration of the building. (10/9/01) Source http://www.nytimes.com/packages/html/nyregion/20050812_WTC_GRAPHIC/met_WTC_histories_full_01.html

37. How the use of DEW to destroy the WTC is proven:



Figure 6-10 Area of collapsed floor slab in bays between C-8, E-8, C-7, and E-7, from the 15th floor.

Figure 111. From FEMA report: (Fig6-10.) Why is this beam shriveled up? This seems to be a common theme.



Area 4: Teng & Associates, Inc.

R-Outside Experts for Baseline Structural Performance, Impact Analysis, Structural Response to Fire, Collapse ...

Area 1: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP

R-Outside Experts for Baseline Structural Performance, Impact Analysis, Structural Response to Fire, Collapse ...





Figure 112. Solid molybdenum, Hutchison-Effect beam, now in the possession of Col. John Alexander.
(Solid circular bar, 2.5-inch or 3-inch diameter)

38. How the use of DEW to destroy the WTC is proven:



Figure 113. Solid copper bar bent from the Hutchison Effect. *(Solid circular bar, 2.5-inch or 3-inch diameter)*



Figure 114. I-beams deformed in the wrong direction. This deformation is inconsistent with overload.



Figure 115. WTC core column curled, not buckled. A gravity-driven "collapse" would not do this. The beam above has smooth curves, without kinks.
 (2002)



Figure 116. Buckled beams, characteristic of a gravity-driven collapse, were virtually non-existent at the WTC site. This bend is greater than 180°. (2002)

The contractors conducting structural analysis know the above deformation cannot be the result of a collapse.

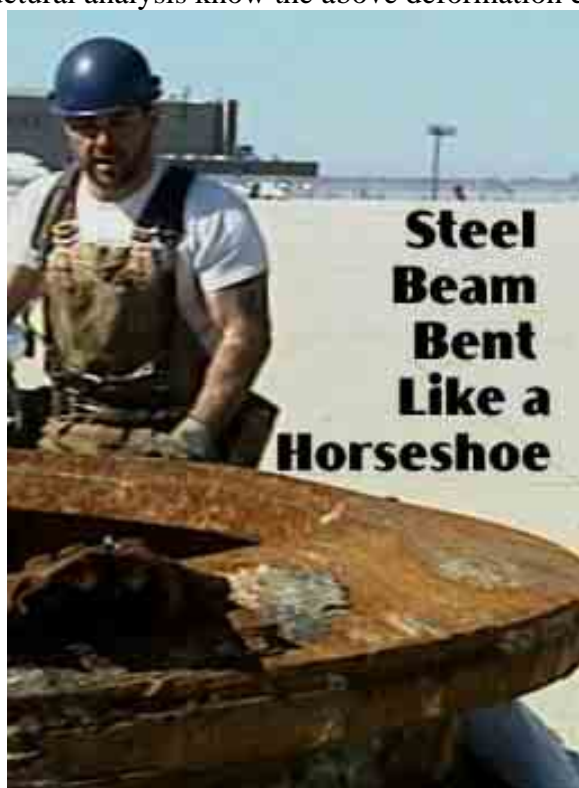


Figure 117. WTC beams
(?/?/02)

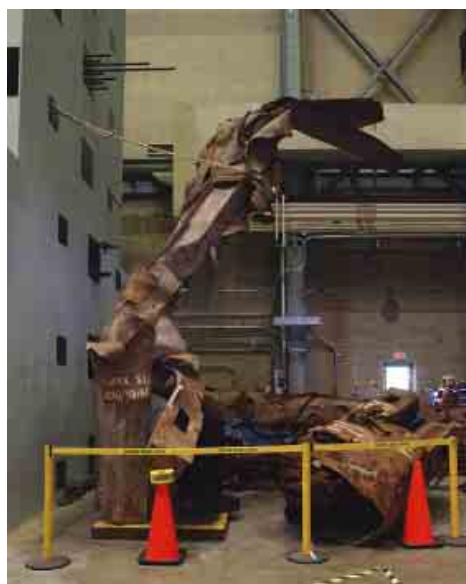


Figure 118. WTC beams. This is not consistent with a gravity collapse or conventional explosion.

Original is on the NIST website:

<http://wtc.nist.gov/media/gallery.htm>

Source:NIST:

http://wtc.nist.gov/images/WTC-007_hires.jpg



Figure 119. WTC beams. This is not consistent with a gravity collapse or conventional explosion.

Original is on the NIST website:

<http://wtc.nist.gov/media/gallery.htm>

Source:NIST:

http://wtc.nist.gov/images/WTC-003_hires.jpg



Figure 120. WTC beams. This is not consistent with a gravity collapse or conventional explosion.

On the NIST website:

<http://wtc.nist.gov/media/gallery.htm>

Source:NIST:

http://wtc.nist.gov/images/steel11_hires.jpg

On the floor is a cluster of beams wrapped with spandrel plates. This looks more like a rolled-up carpet than it does the vertical outer columns of the WTC (wheatchex).

If the WTC was destroyed by a gravity collapse, what would engineers expect to see?

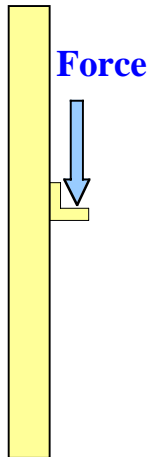


Figure 121.

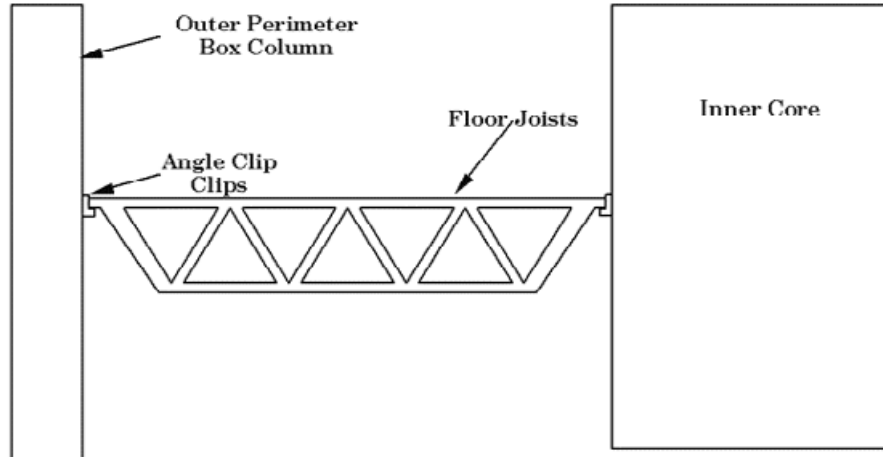


Figure 122.

Either the floors hold or they don't. If there is pancaking, there will not be column failure. If the floors pancake down, the columns will no longer be carrying a significant load.

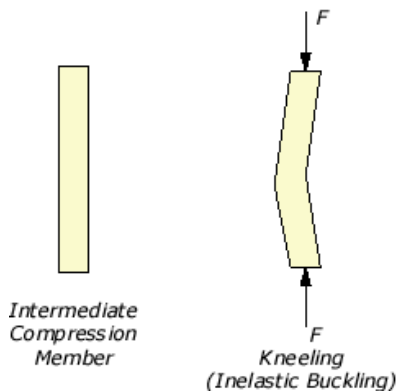


Figure 123.

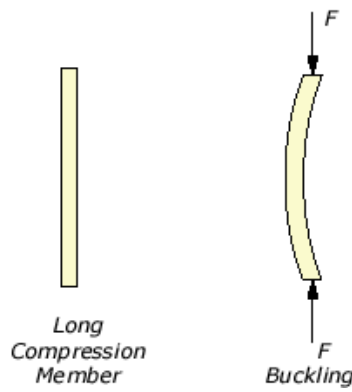


Figure 124.

$$F_{cr} = \frac{EI\pi^2}{L^2}$$

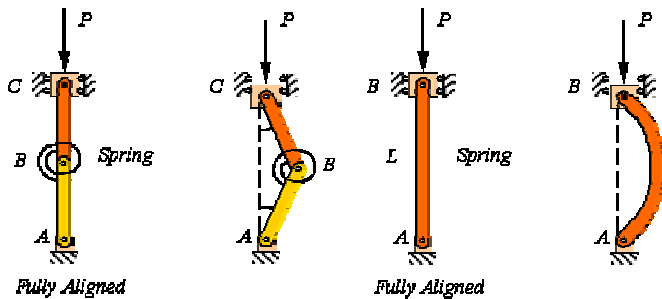


Figure 125.

<http://em-nserver.uni.edu/NEGAHBAN/Em325/21-Buckling%20of%20columns/Buckling%20of%20columns.htm>

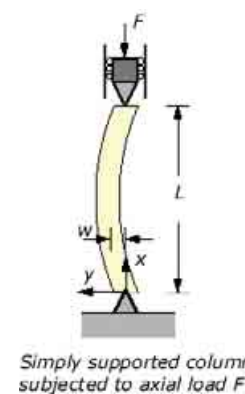


Figure 126.

http://www.efunda.com/formulae/solid_mechanics/columns/images/Column_SS.gif

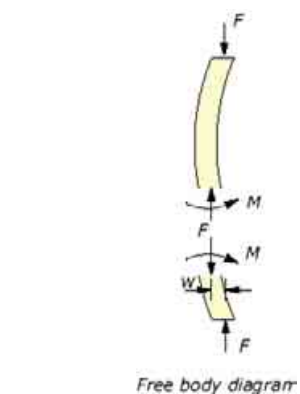


Figure 127.

http://www.efunda.com/formulae/solid_mechanics/columns/images/Column_SS_FBD.gif

If there is more force (overload and/or high temperature) than the column can carry, it will bow outward or inward.

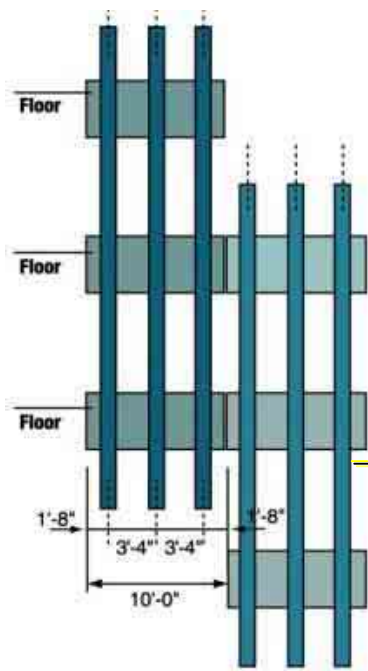


Figure 128. Bending about a horizontal axis (which would be expected for a "collapse" from overload and/or weakening)

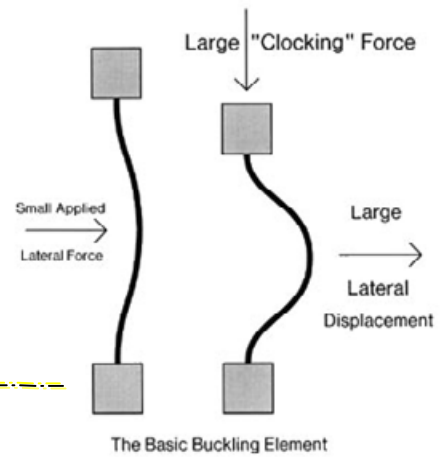


Fig. 9

Figure 129.

<http://www.zyvex.com/nanotech/images/mechano/fig9.jpg>

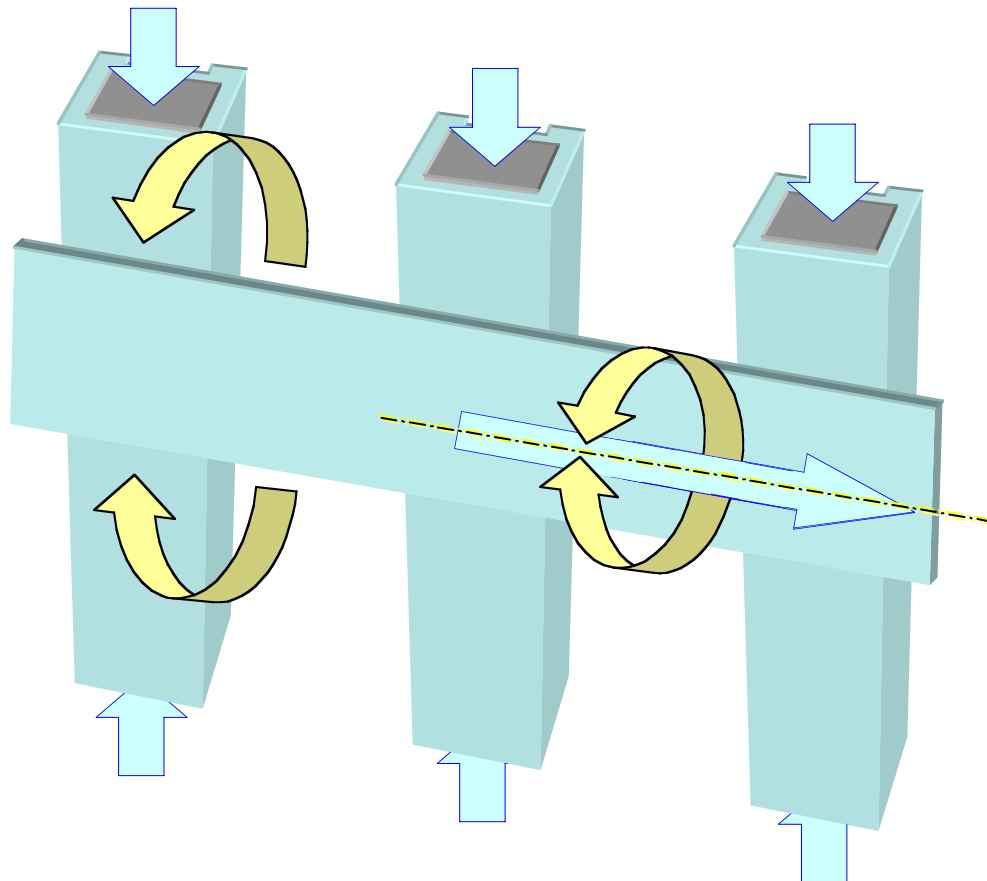


Figure 130. The outer columns are subjected to a vertical axial load. If overloaded, bending in this direction is likely.

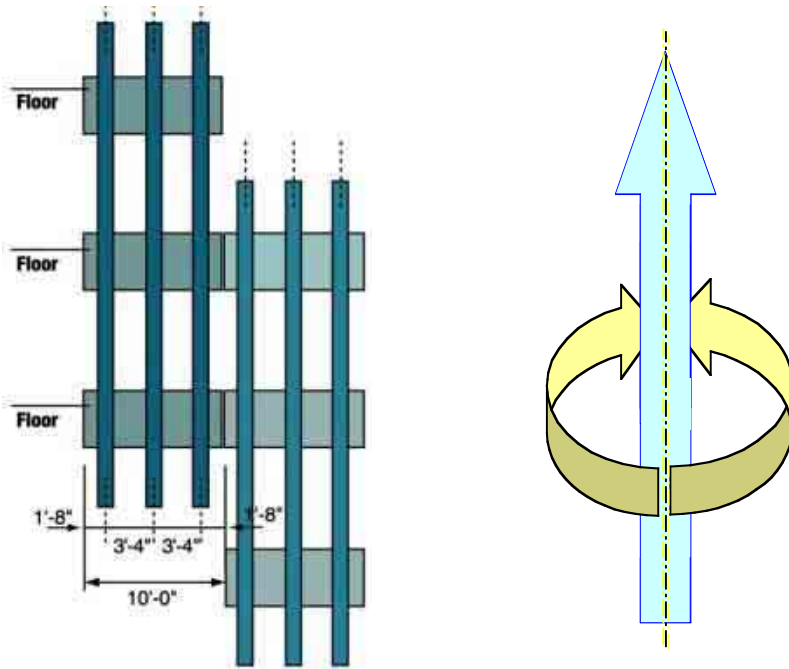


Figure 131. Bending about a vertical axis makes no sense. The building is not loaded in that way.

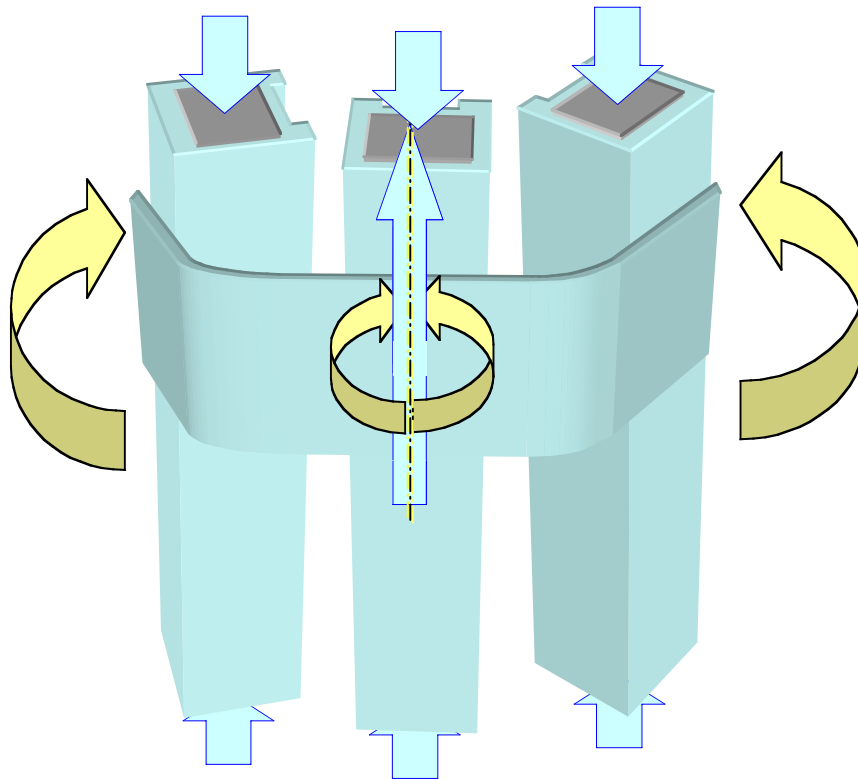


Figure 132. The outer columns are subjected to essentially no loading in this direction.



Figure 133. WTC beams. But, here is phenomenon that needs to be explained. This is not consistent with a gravity collapse or conventional explosion.
(?/?/02) Source

Piece ID Mark: K-1 or K-13		By & Date: CP / JH 31 July 2003	
Bldg: WTC 1	Column: 209	Floors: 97 - 100	Fire effects
 <p>Figure F-A-2a: Piece K-1 (also labeled K-13).</p>		<p>The piece is unique among the recovered steel in that Column 210 (the right-most of the three column, as viewed from inside looking out) has collapsed in compression in an accordion-like manner. No other similarly-collapsed piece is found among the recovered steel that was surveyed. The corresponding upper portions of Columns 208 and 209 are not attached to the recovered piece.</p> <p>While this piece is from floors in WTC 1 that were impacted by the aircraft, this piece is from the east building face (aircraft impact was on the north face). It is therefore unlikely that this piece has been directly impacted by aircraft.</p> <p>The accordion-like collapsed part of Column 210 remains in general concentric axial alignment with the lower portion of the same column, which is relatively undistorted even after salvage and recovery operations.</p>	
 <p>Figure F-A-2b: Piece K-1 (also labeled K-13).</p>		<p>It cannot be readily distinguished whether this failure took place at a high or low rate of loading, whether or not this failure occurred at about the time of collapse initiation; or if the observed condition is a result of impact as the piece fell to the ground. Further study of this piece in detail is needed in order to better understand how this type of collapse occurred.</p> <p>The lower portion of this piece is somewhat intact below the distorted portions of the columns. There are no significant visual indications of fire effects on the lower portion of this piece. However, given the sharp curvature of much of the bent steel in the collapsed portion of Column 3, there is the chance that that portion of Column 3 has been fire affected. Metallurgical examination can be used to determine whether or not the collapsed portion of Column 210 has been fire affected.</p>	
 <p>Figure F-A-2c: Collapsed part of Column 210.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; background-color: #f9e79f; text-align: center;"> <p>Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.</p> <p>Document and Evaluate the Steel Recovered from the WTC Towers</p> </div>	

Figure 134. NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, Page A-497, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (211 of 258), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip>



Figure F-A-2a: Piece K-1 (also labeled K-13).

Figure 135. WTC beams . NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, Page A-497, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (211 of 258), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip>

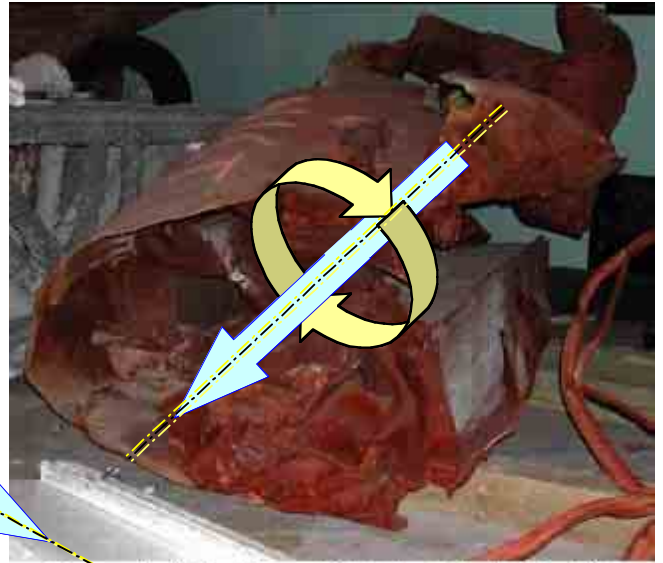


Figure F-A-2b: Piece K-1 (also labeled K-13).

Figure 136. WTC beams . NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, Page A-497, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (211 of 258), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip>



Figure F-A-2c: Collapsed part of Column 210.

Figure 137. WTC beams . NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, , NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (211 of 258), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip>



Figure F-B-9c: Identified Zones Z1 and Z0.

Figure 138. WTC beams . NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment B, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, , NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (234 of 258), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip>

If the WTC was destroyed by a gravity collapse, what would engineers expect to see?



**Wiss, Janney, Elstner
Associates, Inc.**

(Document and Evaluate the Steel
Recovered from the WTC Towers)




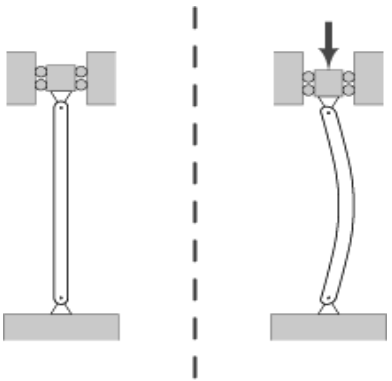
Piece ID Mark: M-4		By & Date: CP & JH / 25 June 2003	
Bldg: WTC 1 or WTC 2	Column: unknown	Floors: unknown	Fire effects
 <p>Figure F-B-9a: Overall view of piece M-4.</p>		<p>This is an unidentified exterior column panel from WTC 1 or WTC 2. The recovered piece is a partial panel, consisting of approximately the upper one-half to two-thirds of the panel.</p> <p>This panel exhibits possible fire effects on the inside faces of all three columns at some window locations, as exhibited by loss of most paint and the presence of local buckling or "dishing" of the inside faces of the columns. The side faces and outside face of the columns exhibit little or none of these fire effects.</p> <p>Zones of interest were identified on the inside faces of two of the columns as follows:</p>	
 <p>Figure F-B-9b: Identified Zone Z2. Possible fire effects on inside faces of column elements at window location.</p>		<p>Z4: At window location just below the middle spandrel element. Loss of paint and severe distortions suggest possible fire effects.</p> <p>Z3: At spandrel section at middle of panel. Little or no visible indication of fire effects.</p> <p>Z2: At window location between middle and upper spandrel elements. Inside face of columns exhibit loss of paint and inward local buckling or dishing, both indicative of possible fire effects.</p> <p>Z1: At upper spandrel section. Little or no visible indication of fire effects.</p> <p>Z0: At window location above upper spandrel element. Little or no indication of fire effects.</p>	
 <p>Figure F-B-9c: Identified Zones Z1 and Z0.</p>			

Figure 139. WTC beams. NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment B, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, Page B-520, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (234 of 258), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip>



Figure 140. The spandrel belt looks like a wet tissue was draped across the beams and spraypainted bright red. Rigid once again.

Source: Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, Page B-520, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page, (234 of 258), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip>



Figure 143. "Jellification" of WTC core columns.

Source: Page 203, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C chaps.pdf, File page, (253 of 336), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip> (9/05); NISTNCSTAR1-3C-chaps P253_c.jpg



Figure 141.

Figure 142

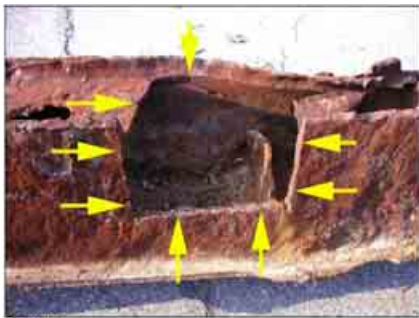
Figure 141. and Figure 142. Another example of jellification: spandrel belts appear to have had the mechanical properties of wet tissue paper before resolidifying.

Source: S14-C1B (WTC2,Col.219, F192) Seat Detail: 2110, Appendix B, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (128 of 258), <http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip> (9/05); S14-C1M (WTC2) Col.219.jpg



Figure 144. WTC beams. These beams did not buckle. The beam on the left is straight with portions missing. Images show deterioration due to erosion/corrosion mechanism.

Figure 145. WTC beams



Source: NIST.
Figure 6-23. Photograph showing the location, size, shape, and orientation of sample removed from panel K-16 prior to its arrival on the NIST campus. Sample was analyzed in FEMA/BPAT study. Yellow areas indicate flame cut edges.

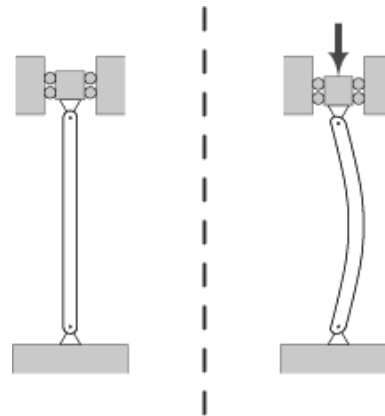


Figure 146. Eroded WTC beams
NIST-NCSTAR1-3C-chaps P317c.jpg

Figure 147 Buckling behavior. Buckling doesn't leave beams straight with missing material, like that shown in Figures 144 and 145.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckling>

What possible explanation is there for this evidence, no matter what hypothetical fire event is posited?

- A gravity collapse (with or without heat) won't cause this type of failure.
- Bombs won't cause this type of failure.
- Nukes won't cause this type of failure.
- Cutting torches won't cause this type of failure.



Figure 148. These columns don't look like 500,000 tons of building landed on them.

Source: hess2.jpg <http://www.amp.com/mediaphoto/2005/05/20/200511.jpg> <http://www.amp.com/mediaphoto/2005/05/20/200511.jpg> <http://www.amp.com/mediaphoto/2005/05/20/200511.jpg>



Figure 149. These WTC beams (wheatchex) stabbed into the street without buckling.

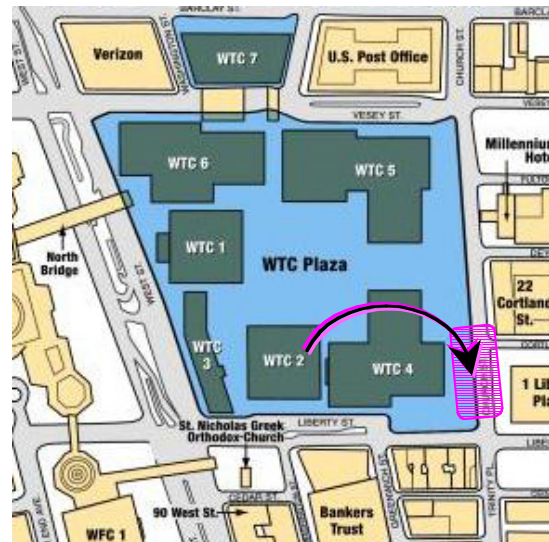


Figure 150. Those wheatchex flew a long way, approximately 500 feet.

http://www.sharppointmedia.com/911_mash/wtc_map.jpg



Figure 151. Hutchison-Effect beams



Figure 152. Hutchison-Effect beams



Figure 153. A Red Bull can, "DEWed" by Hutchison Effects.



Figure 154. Hazmat vehicle on West Street, in front of WTC6, victimized by DEW on 9/11/01. Note similarities to Figure 153.

(9/11/01) 010911_WTC6_911_1328.jpg

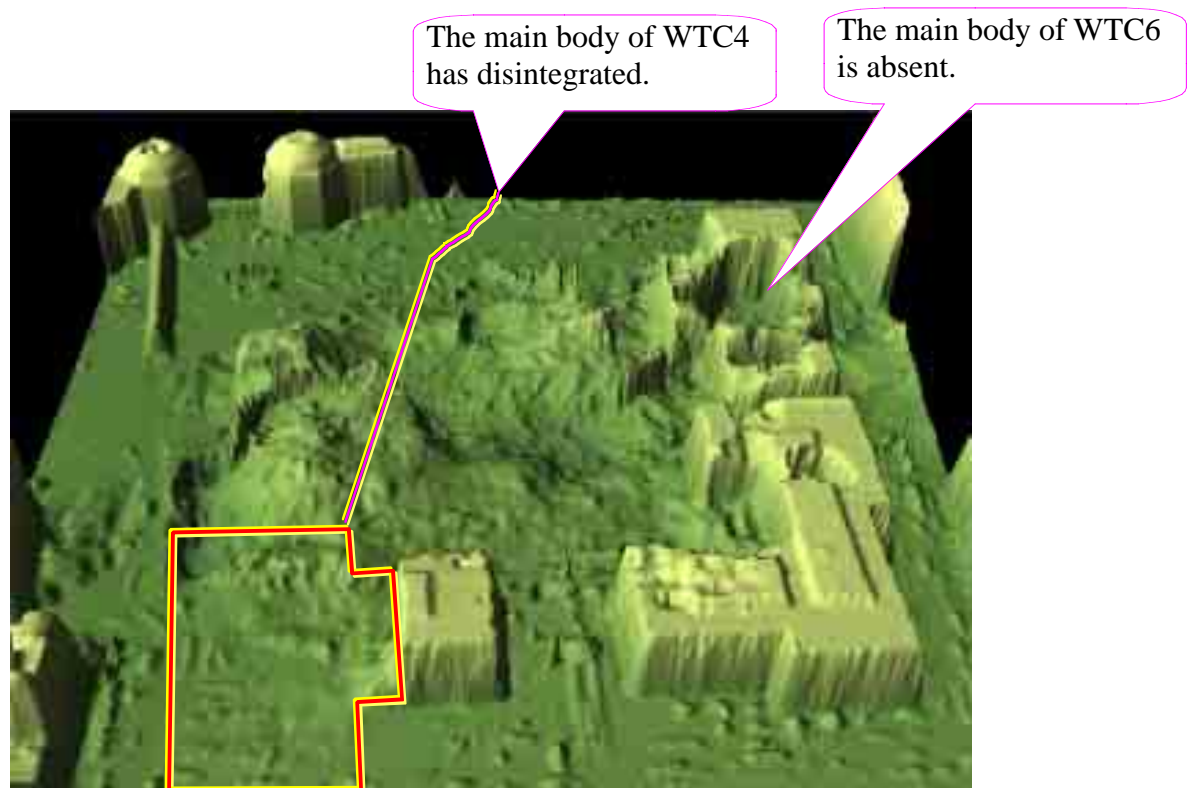


Figure 155. wtc-lidar092701-site.jpg.
 (9/23-26/01) Source: more



Figure 156. WTC4 footprint at the bottom, the remaining WTC4 north wing on the right, and the WTC2 footprint above.
 (9/23/01) Source: USGS/NOAA



Figure 157. Red box outlines the region of Figure 60.



Figure 158. wtc6aerial.jpg
(9/23/01) Source: USGS/NOAA



Figure 159. WTC beams
(9/05): NCSTAR1-3c-P197_cc.jpg



Figure 160. WTC beams with spandrel plates wilted like tissue.
(9/05): NCSTAR1-3c-P187_carpet_c.jpg

If the WTC was destroyed by a gravity collapse, what would engineers expect to see?

Trucking Dirt



Figure 102(a). The four yellow dump trucks are heading south on West Street, toward the WTC complex. Each of the dump trucks carries a uniform load of what appears to be dirt.

(9/27/01)



Figure 103(a). This appears to be dirt being trucked away from the WTC complex. Why is so much dirt coming and going? The four trucks ahead of the green one carry a uniform load of what appears to be dirt.

(10/13/01)

In fighting fires, they may drop loads of dirt on the fire from a chopper. In any case, this will be their cover story. But... we never saw any flames to put out. So, they still have some explaining to do.



Figure 89. Why would there be dirt sprinkled on top of the rubble pile? The dirt arrived quickly. Is this from a landfill?
(9/13/01 entered)



Figure 161. Bringing in dirt.
(9/16/01)

"Experimental evidence is the truth theory must mimic."



Where did the buildings go? Where is all the material for 110 floors of steel and concrete? Poof!

Photo: http://www.september11news.com/JamesNachtweyTime_search2.jpg

/s/ DR. JUDY WOOD
DR. JUDY WOOD

Subscribed and Sworn to before
me this 29th day of February 2008.

/s/ Jerry V. Leaphart

Jerry V. Leaphart #JL4468
Jerry V. Leaphart & Assoc., P.C.
8 West Street, Suite 203
Danbury, CT 06810
(203) 825-6265 – phone
(203) 825-6256 – fax
jsleaphart@cs.com

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit		date	filename	Pages
A	RFC	March 16, 2007	070316_PROD01_002667.pdf	43
B	Supplement#1	March 29, 2007	070329_PROD01_002722.pdf	2
C	Supplement#2	April 20, 2007	070420_PROD01_002899.pdf	28
D	NIST Response to RFC	July 27, 2007	070727_PROD01_003222.pdf	3
E	Appeal by Wood	August 23, 2007		54
F	NIST Response to appeal	January 10, 2008	070727_PROD01_003222.pdf	3
G	Phone call follow-up	May 3, 2007	070503_lettertoGarcia.pdf	18
H	Garcia fax response	May 4, 2007	070504_GarciaFaxMESSAGE.pdf	3
I	NIST Contracts Review (all)	February 28, 2008	NISTContractsReview-JudyCa.pdf	58
J	NIST Contract Participants	February 28, 2008	Participants_NIST_cont.pdf	9
				(221)
	Judy Wood Affirmation	February 29, 2008		~64
	John Hutchison Affirmation	February 27, 2008	AffJHutchison3.pdf	30
	Andrew Johnson Affirmation	February 25, 2008	ADJ JW AFFIDAVIT-Updated.pdf	6

Ocio links: http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/PROD01_002619

A Request for Correction from Dr. Judy Wood dated March 16, 2007

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004678

B Supplement #1 to Request for Correction dated March 29, 2007

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004117

C Supplement #2 to Request for Correction dated April 20, 2007

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004156

D Response to Wood Request for Correction July 27, 2007.

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004161

E Appeal by Dr. Wood of NIST Initial Denial dated August 22, 2007

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004155

Amendment (replacement pages) to Appeal dated August 23, 2007

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_004157

F Response to Wood Amendment to Appeal, January 10, 2008.

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_005026

http://www.ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/Information_Quality/ssLINK/PROD01_005026

http://wtc.nist.gov/pubs/semerjian_remarks_62305.htm

G. Phone call follow-up, May 3, 2007, 070503_lettertoGarcia.pdf

H. Garcia fax response, May 4, 2007, 070504_GarciaFaxMESSAGE.pdf

I. NIST Contracts Review (all), February 28, 2008, NISTContractsReview-JudyCa.pdf

J. NIST Contract Participants, February 28, 2008, Participants_NIST_cont.pdf

EVO

<http://blog.hasslberger.com/img/EVO.jpg>

<http://www.svn.net/krcsfs/EVOs%20and%20Hutchison%20Effect.pdf>

Silverstein

<http://www.observer.com/2007/port-authority-could-owe-larry-silverstein-12m-plus-delays>

Port Authority Could Owe Larry Silverstein \$12 M.-Plus for Delays

by Eliot Brown | December 31, 2007

<http://www.observer.com/2007/author/eliot-brown>