

Oral History Interview with Brian Austin and Steve Pennington  
November 9, 2006  
Reviewed by Brian Austin

Putney: This is an oral history interview with Brian Austin, Radeon Corporation, and Steve Pennington, Chesapeake Marketing Associates. The interviewer is Diane Putney, and the interview is taking place in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Historical Office at 1777 N. Kent Street, Arlington, VA. It is November 9, 2006.

We can begin with Brian. Who was your employer on 9/11, and what title and job did you hold at that time?

Austin: My employer was Radian Inc, now changed to DRS Radian, and my job was maintenance team chief.

Putney: What project were you working on at the Pentagon that September? Did you have a long-range project or individual projects?

Austin: Individual projects, as a maintenance team chief. Basically, we go around fixing all the cameras, AMAG security system and maintain the Loronix video recording system. I was across the street at Federal Office Building (FOB) 2 working on a project in the basement.

Putney: You were at FOB 2 on September 11th? Can you explain what you were doing before the plane hit?

Austin: We were in FOB 2 doing a project in the basement for PFPA, which is the Pentagon police department. We were doing maintenance work over there. I can't elaborate exactly. We heard a big thump, and after that the announcement came on the intercom to evacuate the building, that the Pentagon had been hit. Pentagon Police ask everybody to move away from the building. Move to the other side of the street close to Arlington Cemetery.

Putney: Steve, who was your employer and what was your title and job at that time?

Pennington: Same employer, Chesapeake Marketing Associates; I am one of the two partners that own Chesapeake. My capacity then was the same as now, more or less as a consultant to Radeon and the Pentagon Force Protection people, mainly for security cameras and some of the infrastructure for some of their systems.

Putney: In terms of these images before us, from the Moussaoui trial showing the impact of Flight 77, what was Chesapeake Marketing and your connection with the cameras that produced these images?

Pennington: I was the one that made these images to begin with.

Putney: Did Chesapeake install the cameras?

Pennington: No, mainly I design systems. We work with Radeon as well as the Pentagon Force Protection people for the application of cameras around the building and throughout the complex and the campus; we design the connectivity of the systems.

Putney: You were working on the project on September 11th?

Pennington: I was not at the building on September 11th. I was at a meeting in Philadelphia.

Putney: But your company was involved with updating and installing the cameras?

Pennington: I don't do any installation, I do design work, Radeon does all the installation and maintenance work. I have been involved since the first cameras were put on the building years ago. So most all of the cameras that are on the building now are related to projects that I have been involved with prior to Radeon even being involved at the Pentagon.

Putney: After the plane hit, Brian, what did you do for the next few hours?

Austin: Basically we sat out in the parking lot at FOB 2 for the next few hours. Our van was inside the compound at the time. When we got the all clear we were able to go in and get our

van. That was about 2:00 o'clock. After that we weren't allowed to go back to the Pentagon at all, so we basically went back to our shop, in Newington, Virginia.

Putney: Did you have any involvement with installing the cameras, or do you know anything about the installation of the cameras that produced these videos?

Austin: These cameras were installed before I started working for Radian Inc., but we did the maintenance on them.

Putney: What would that involve?

Austin: This is a stanchion camera. If something happened to this camera we would either pull the camera and change it or make sure it is in working condition. We clean the stanchion and make sure the camera is up and running.

Putney: Had you actually worked on this particular camera? Were there two cameras that produced these images?

Austin: Yes.

Putney: Had you worked on either?

Austin: Not that day.

Putney: Prior to the crash?

Austin: A camera like this, yes. This is a fixed camera, in a stanchion.

Putney: When you look at the videos, there are two different viewpoints. This is the view on the DoD Web link as "Video 2." [Shows images.]

Pennington: On this piece of paper . . . [see sketch on 5" by 8" sheet.] This is an island. When you pull in off of the road on this side . . . . This is obviously taken with a fixed camera; somebody with a digital camera took this picture. It has been changed now, but when you pulled in off of the road that led up to the Pentagon, there was a ramp that came around, essentially

there were two lanes and an island on both of those lanes. The driver would pull up to the stanchion, swipe a card, or, if you are a visitor and don't have an ID badge, you would push a button and speak to the guard in one of the security booths, and he would decide to let you in or not. The two views you see are one coming from this stanchion and the other from another stanchion one lane away. They are staggered, and they are there to look at the driver of the vehicle. They're not meant to do anything other than focus on someone who is within three feet or arms length of this stanchion. They were not focused on the building, but on the driver of the vehicle as it drove up.

Putney: I heard references that they were meant to take photos of license plates.

Pennington: Not these cameras. There are cameras that do that. When you pull up in the car and you open the window there's a card swipe, or if not a swipe there's an intercom and you push the button on the intercom and this just captures the person's face who's either swiping the card or pushing the intercom button on the DVR system.

Putney: Now we are looking at an image from the Moussaoui trial, showing the date September 12, 2001, 1737 and 19 seconds. This is the gate arm stanchion, and this would be the swipe.

Pennington: Correct.

Putney: The camera was installed in this one.

Pennington: Those two islands are staggered.

Austin: You say September 12, this is wrong.

Pennington: This is the date we made these images. Not the date . . .

Putney: I identified which image we're looking at.

Pennington: This is the furthest stanchion away from the building.

Putney: Now if we could look at this image. There are two arms, two stanchions. Are we looking at the same view, looking at image M-CSP-617, compared with the image I previously described?

Pennington: This device here is that one there.

Putney: This might be a better image. There were three orange traffic cones. Then the panoramic view shows two cones.

Pennington: The other one is back behind the building. I would say that device there, the second arm over, is this device.

Putney: The guard would be in this guard house?

Pennington: The security officer, yes. There.

Putney: If I only had an invitation to park at the Mall and did not have a swipe card I would come to that guard house; I would be stopped because the gate is down; I would push the button and my picture would be taken.

Austin: The first lane here is for people with badges. The second lane would be for VIPs, people who can automatically go in. . . . There are two lanes there.

Pennington: The secretary, under secretary, visiting dignitaries, anyone with a chain of vehicles could come in and the gate would open and stay open.

Putney: They had something on their car that would automatically trigger it?

Austin: Their building pass could be swiped and open up the barrier. This is for people that have user rights for that particular gate.

Putney: So they would still have to swipe.

Austin: Yes.

Putney: So, VIPs to the right, and other visitors to the left.

Pennington: Right.

Putney: Each of these stanchions which had the swipe device would have been where the camera was located.

Pennington: Directly next to the swipe device. So that as you reached out it was looking at the person's face.

Putney: So we can clarify that; it was not meant to take pictures of license plates.

Pennington: No, it was not.

Putney: Were you going to install additional cameras to take license plate photos?

Pennington: There are cameras there to do that, but they would not give you a field of view, because in the picture they would be in line with the car. Here's a reference to one of these islands. When you pull up, there is a device we are talking about and in front of that there's another device where the gate arm goes across. There is a camera on a pole behind you; and there is a camera on another pole that basically typically looks at generally the field view around it. This camera is meant to capture the tag of the vehicle as it pulls up to the gate. This camera is looking out, to capture the driver. There may be more cameras back here, depending on what kind of an entrance it is, because if it's an entrance where a long truck can come in, there has to be a camera further back because of the length of the truck, or whatever. Depending on the entrance there could be multiple cameras located on the island to capture license plates and drivers' faces. You may have a stanchion that is taller that has a swipe card or an intercom station above it with a camera and one that is lower, so that if a truck pulls up you can still capture the driver. So depending on where it is around the facility you may have lots of examples. Those cameras didn't give us a field of view of what was important at the time, so there was no need to capture that data off of them.

Putney: On September 11 were those cameras operating to capture license plates?

Pennington: All the cameras were recording at the same time.

Austin: These are the only cameras that you had at this gate at the time. There were no license plate cameras that day.

Putney: It was going to be installed, but was not yet installed

Pennington: This whole area has changed completely. As construction occurs, changes are made. Based on that, that's when cameras were installed at different entrances as construction projects were progressing.

Putney: So this area may never have gotten the license photo camera. Why install cameras that will have to be taken out? There is a lot of confusion. I've heard that the cameras that took these images that are so famous were meant to take photos of license plates.

Pennington: They weren't. They were in no way, shape, or form able to record license plates.

Austin: When you look at this, you see cars passing by the camera.

Pennington: There was a police car that actually drove by within 30 or 15 seconds before . . . The police weren't even passed the building. There was a little road down where the Heliport used to be; he pulled over there and parked.

Putney: That's what tipped me off when I was watching the video. You wouldn't have aimed the camera that way if you were trying to get license plates. It was perfectly aimed to see a face, and if a car's not there, it's perfectly aimed to catch the crash. I thought it might have been "mis-angled" somehow if it was supposed to photo license plates. But it was doing exactly what it was meant to do.

How did it happen that people went out there and retrieved the images? What's the story about realizing that someone should take a look at these?

Pennington: Assuming we can speak freely of the system that's there. There is a centralized digital video recording system that was installed literally weeks before this occurred. The system was not even government property at the time that the images were running. We basically were turning the system on. As we were turning the system on—it's a pretty elaborate system—we decided we were going to start running the system and capture data for testing purposes. Currently they are recorded at either 3.75 or 7 1/2 images a second depending on where they are and what they do. At that time they were being recorded at one image a second. That's why there wasn't a lot of information and big gaps in the data. It was a miracle that it was even being recorded because we had decided only days before to actually start recording data, since the system was a new system and wasn't even government property. It was installed at the facility but it had not yet been tested and turned over. That's why the images were being captured at a slower than normal rate.

Putney: Did they record date/time at that time?

Pennington: Yes, the system records date and time, and we actually searched the event by date and time when we were looking at the event and capturing information. Unfortunately the software had a bug in it and when a still image was saved it captured the time on the computer at the time you were capturing the image or saving the image from the video to becoming a still picture. It actually took the time that you were doing that and stamped that on the picture instead of the time that the video is actually being captured in its original format. That has long since been corrected, but that is the reason that the time and date are wrong.

Putney: This will cause endless confusion, because the image is on the Internet with the September 12th date on it. Are you saying you actually created the stills from the moving images?



Pennington: Yes. I took the data off, we created the images, we made a couple copies which were documented and accounted for at the time. One copy of the images and the video went to the command post at Fort Myer. We hand carried that CD up. We also gave a copy of that information to the secretary's office and a copy of it to the FBI. The FBI also took possession of the actual computer capturing device that created these images and had the original information on them. Obviously it was a significant event and a significant crime, and so that there were no points of contention where the information was captured on one device and transferred to another, they actually took everything that had that group of images on them. They took the actual recording device that changed the image from analog video to digital video, and the information stored on the hard drive within the box as well as the digital data tapes that captured the images as well at the same time. The FBI took possession of all that stuff and literally took it away from the building. We did that on the 12th.

Putney: You came to the Pentagon on the 12th specifically to work on this project?

Pennington: Yes.

Putney: Did someone ask you to do that? What made you come over to look at those?

Pennington: At the time of the incident I was at a meeting in Philadelphia; when we were made aware of the situation, because of the relationship I have with the people at the Pentagon I left the meeting and immediately contacted several points of contact here, who asked me to come to the Pentagon. While en route I was told that there was no way I could get to the Pentagon because of traffic, cars were abandoned—don't come. There was an offer to send a police vehicle to meet me and get me in, but it was determined that nobody was in the building in the area because of the problems so I was told to stay away until the next morning. The next day I came to start working with different groups of people within the organization to try to get things

going, make sure the system was working and functional. At that point there were pieces of the system down because of power failures and other issues with the fire as well as issues related to securing a small perimeter for emergency workers as well as paying more attention to other facilities perhaps impacted—by collection of evidence, housing of people, setting up facilities for other incoming resources that had deployed to mitigate the event. It's kind of a blur but there were a lot of things going on. Mainly I was asked to come to help get the system up and running as well as start to deploy other systems that needed to be deployed.

Putney: We were now at Force Protection Condition Delta, and your main focus was from that point on to make sure security was tightened, to help insure nothing else happened.

Pennington: And to implement new systems that weren't in place to handle incoming resources as well. It wasn't just this facility that was involved at the time; with all the resources coming in and involvement of other law enforcement agencies there became a need for more facilities that were temporary, per se, that needed to have cameras put up on them, card access put in, alarm systems put in, etc. We all worked together to do that; during that time, every time the fire extended to a different place, there were issues—get a generator into the building, get the main room up and running, make sure different parts of the system are running. As the fire progressed through the building it caused failures that weren't planned for. When we were fixing one, we weren't thinking of the fire burning all the way over there and causing another. We were trying to keep ahead of that, and before something failed try to figure a plan to make sure it didn't, or to prepare for a failure and reroute the information if necessary.

Putney: Who thought to look at these particular cameras because they might contain information pertinent to the crash itself? Whose idea—how did that come about?

Austin: It was on that side of the building. If you look, there is a camera here, which would be no good to you because it's on the roof.

Putney: I marked an "X" on the roof on the image as Brian Austin pointed to it. Would it have been damaged?

Austin: It was damaged, yes.

Putney: The FBI and DPS were thinking of ways that a camera might have caught it?

Pennington: There are a lot of cameras within the facility at any one time because of all the construction and the projects that are going on, whether they are new construction, or maintenance projects or destruction projects. The reason he chose these cameras is because he knew they were the only ones on that side of the building and would have a field of view of the damage of the impact. There was a camera on the building pretty much at the point of impact which was destroyed immediately. It was viewing an exterior door. There was a camera on the Heliport that was destroyed right away as well. Those cameras weren't able to give us any information; we looked and there was nothing there. The two cameras on these two stanchions were the ones with the plain field of view of what was going on at the time. There were cameras on poles at the other end along the roadway but they were down for construction projects or being changed out during the process. Other cameras would normally look at that area, but because that area was being renovated, a lot of the connectivity of those cameras and the infrastructure that allowed those cameras to be connected back to the building had been removed or destroyed so they weren't capturing images and offering fields of view. This was the occupied side of the building and this was an active entrance, so the cameras happened to be working at the time.

Putney: Did you go to those cameras and get the component piece that might have taken the images?

Austin: It's inside the building.

Pennington: All the information was captured in the building.

Putney: What did you do then? Did somebody tell you to do that, or did you do it on your own?

Austin: I wasn't allowed in the room. Mr. Pennington and Mr. Greg Goff were in the room. I wasn't allowed in the room once we came back. It was Room 1B7&8. It's gone now; that was the centralized storage area.

Putney: Steve, you went to that room. Were you going with the intent that these captured something? And what time of day was it?

Pennington: Yes, absolutely. We had been in there several times. As soon as I arrived that was the first place we went and looked at the video. There were several FBI agents with us at the time. The images were there; we were told not to do anything with the images. Leave them as they were. Do not make copies. Do not do anything with them. Later on that day the DPS people were instructed that the secretary as well as people at the command center wanted to see the images. We were told to go back down, escorted by the same FBI agents, to get the images off and get them to the secretary and the JOC—Joint Operations Center—command post—so that they could be shown at the JOC or to the secretary. Greg Goff and I as well as the FBI agents went down and started to capture the video and make copies of the video onto CDs to be handed to the appropriate people.

Putney: As you were doing that, could you see, did you have to scan through it very long?

Pennington: No. We had identified that morning the time frame involved in the incident. You search by time and date down to the second, so it was pretty well documented what time it was.

Traditionally, if there was a problem with the system and the times might not be correct, I typically would search a few minutes prior to the incident to see what events led up to it. The system is able to search to the second.

Putney: To backtrack, you went in earlier. Did you actually go to that room, with Greg Goff and FBI agents the first time, and see that the system was working?

Pennington: That was the first question. Is the system working? It was a chuckle because Greg, Brian, and I and a couple of other people working had decided to turn it on a few days before the incident, not knowing that something was going to occur. We were just merely turning the system on to make sure that it worked. The only way to do that was to turn it on and let it run. By chance it was running, and by chance we were able to capture the images.

Putney: It runs 24 hours a day, in all kinds of weather; you saw it was running but the FBI told you—

Pennington: They just wanted to watch it.

Putney: The first time?

Pennington: Yes. We found the incident and watched it several times, but were instructed under the penalty of law not to make copies of it.

Putney: So the FBI knew that it existed, and DPS also knew.

Pennington: Yes.

Putney: About how long after that were you told to go back?

Pennington: Later that afternoon we went back—obviously 5:37—[looks at image with time stamp]—but it was later that day we went back down there and did what we were instructed to do and made still images as well as capturing the complete clip of the video.

Putney: Was Greg Goff with you again the second time?

Pennington: Yes.

Putney: Were any other DPS people with you?

Pennington: I don't think so. Greg was the person in charge of that room per se, the system administrator for that part of the system at the time. There were several FBI people but Greg and I, I think, were the only other two people there.

Putney: At that point you made a few copies. Could you go over those again?

Pennington: We made one for the secretary's office, for one of the military people in his office to give to him; one to the FBI, and one to the command post.

Putney: At Fort Myer?

Pennington: Yes, one of the little buildings over there.

Putney: The rec center?

Pennington: Yes.

Putney: They set up the JOC over there.

Pennington: It moved a couple of times.

Putney: You were basically giving them a CD with the images on it?

Pennington: Yes.

Putney: The images from the two cameras?

Pennington: Yes, what images were usable.

Putney: When you made stills, that's when this date automatically appeared?

Pennington: Yes. It's supposed to be the date and time of the actual image, but again there was a bug in the software and it overlaid the current time and date of when we were actually making the still image. [Looking at the image with date/time stamp and partial word "impa" for "impact."] I typed that information in a little block here. [Referring to the word "impact."] The

sequence of images on one was cut off, but this one said it was the first time you could see the plane. There was an impact #1 and an impact #2. They were on a frame by frame basis, and it was only capturing one image per second, so that's why there was such a large difference in the images.

Putney: So this was automatically typed out [pointing to the date and time].

Pennington: That was automatically stamped.

Putney: And you typed this where there was a blank there.

Pennington: There is an identifying label that you could put on a picture.

Putney: That's good information. You gave the sets of stills to the same people you gave the CDs to.

Pennington: The CDs had the still pictures as well as the video clip on them.

Putney: Was there more being recorded after the impact? I thought it might be helpful for us to see the full hour after the impact, with the other activities going on.

Pennington: At the time the only interest was in what was there. When the recorder went to the FBI it had the data on it for that time, the same cameras were continuing to record. That information was given to the FBI and they had the recorder for 2 1/2 or 3 years. They finally returned it, and it was put back in service and information was recorded over it. At the time no one was interested in that. We did set up recorders that were recording videos from other angles afterward as some of the work was being done, cranes at work, but that has been over recorded as well. We had put a recorder up at FOB 2, and I may or may not have some of that data lying around as well.

Putney: You mention electricity being cut off—were these cameras powered by electricity from within the building?

Austin: No, they were powered by the booth.

Putney: So even though the fire was creeping down toward the north and many electrical lines were being destroyed, it wouldn't affect those cameras.

Austin: No. As long as this booth has power, those cameras should have power.

Pennington: I don't know where the booth gets its power.

Putney: You know that the camera continued recording well after the incident.

Pennington: The system didn't stop working even when we gave them the recorder. We switched the input to another recorder so that we continued to record data in case of another incident. The original information from the time it occurred until the following day when we took that recorder out of service, was on that one that went to the FBI at the time. At no time were the cameras not recording until the fire finally burned through the electrical panel, it was well after a day later that the power was lost to the room. Once it was lost they brought a generator in and powered the system up again with the generator.

Putney: Presumably, then, when the FBI got the whole apparatus and everything, those images were still on it and they kept it for years.

Pennington: The original information. For anyone who questioned it that was the original device that made the picture, recorded the picture, and the information was on the hard drive, so no one could question that.

Putney: I obtained these Moussaoui trial images from the Internet at the Eastern District of Virginia U.S. Court site. They used the stills that you had made at 1700 hours or so on the 12th, but never created their own?

Pennington: Yes, those are the ones that I made. I was the one that typed those words on there. I was given copies of the information later once it was considered to be non-confidential.



Putney: So that's your work that's out there, and it will always be part of that court record. So the FBI had that, and after the trial they gave it back to DPS. Presumably the other images were still on it, and they were just recorded over?

Austin: There was a hard drive in there, and we just put it back in service.

Putney: So we don't have anything to go looking for.

Pennington: Correct. The information on the hard drive was stored short term on the recorder as well as long term on a very large data storage device, what's called DAT tape library. That information was the first in, first out. It keeps the information for 48 hours on the hard drive, and once it has been transferred from the hard drive to the DAT tape, it then electronically tells itself it's OK to record over the information. It stores short term and then for a longer term on the other device.

Putney: We can call off the search for the rest of that imagery.

Pennington: Unless the FBI kept any actual tape that they took, that information is still there. They took the entire set of tapes from the tape library.

Putney: They didn't return those.

Pennington: No.

Putney: There are actual tapes.

Pennington: They are DAT tapes, small digital data tapes. They took all of the DAT tapes from National Airport and Dulles Airport, as well as the tapes from the Pentagon.

Putney: DAT is an acronym?

Pennington: Digital "something" tape. You can go to the Sony website and get it.

Putney: They have been very cooperative. I met with one of the FBI agents, and they gave us quite a bit of material. We are trying to pinpoint when the collapse occurred.

Austin: Did you try to get the tapes from VDOT? They had a camera on one of the light poles.

Putney: No, we didn't.

Pennington: It knocked light poles down, but they had a camera.

Putney: You said you could go right to the point on the video. Do you remember what time the plane hit?

Pennington: No, I'm sorry. When you play that back it will have the original time on it. I think the only software bug related to the still images.

Putney: I hope you can interpret some information for me [shows material].

On the bottom of these it says Flight 77 and this identifier for each of the videos. Is this some date/time notation?

Austin: Yes, this is the date and time right here.

Pennington: That is not original information, but something that somebody added to it.

Putney: Steve is pointing to the whole identifier.

Pennington: There was no reference to Flight 77 on the original data.

Putney: Could this number have been on it?

Pennington: That may be like an indexing number or an evidence number.

Austin: This is on the clip.

Pennington: Maybe it is a frame or clip number. In other words, that may be one of the indexing files numbers that the computer creates. If you can see it on there, most likely that's what that is.

Putney: I was thinking it was something like 9:41 and 45 seconds. That's a misinterpretation, you say. The system was not designed to produce that?

Pennington: No.

Putney: But it is not connected to the date and time.

Pennington: I would say that because it is merged with information I know was not there. It may be some file index number.

Putney: But it's a number that you don't recognize as the designer of the system.

Pennington: I don't write the software; I just pick the parts out and put them together.

Putney: This has been extremely helpful, to get this down for the record of where these images came from. I think we've covered just about everything. Is there something that you would like to add that would be worthwhile for the record?

Austin: No, not really. I was there, but across the street at another building.

Putney: The imagery would have gone to the guard in the booth?

Pennington: It goes several places.

Putney: Would it have gone into Lt. Nesbitt's communication center, where he had all the TV monitors?

Pennington: Not the one you see now, but the original one. There was nothing to prompt it to be called up there. Do they have access to it, yes; would they have been looking at that, typically no, because police officers are typically watching and looking at other things within the system.

Putney: Chief Jester ran down and told them to pull up the cameras; they couldn't get some images because cameras had been wiped out. No one asked about that.

Pennington: No one thought about that, because why would you think that that camera would possibly have an angle. Somebody wouldn't know about it other than him [Austin], because they wouldn't think of something like that as giving them the field of view that they want.

Putney: It was your idea then, Brian, that this would be the best source to capture the image and that's why Steve went down and looked at it?

Austin: Yes.

Pennington: We were trying to identify where we could possibly get an image, and he's the one that typically knows whether something is on or off. Every day he does a check of all the cameras, and he knows which ones are working and which ones aren't, on the building.

Putney: Did someone ask you if you knew of any cameras that might have the image, and did you volunteer that? When did it occur to you that those cameras might be very useful?

Austin: That's the only cameras on that side of the building.

Putney: Did someone ask you because the FBI and DPS were looking for imagery?

Pennington: If they were asking for information, my immediate reaction would be to go to him, because he is the only one who on a daily basis knows what's working and what's not.

Putney: When did you tell Steve that those cameras might be valuable, how did that come about?

Austin: I don't remember.

Pennington: We just work together, so it would be putting two and two together, because those two cameras look in the general direction. It's a happenstance that these two cameras caught it, because every camera on that side of the building was disconnected during the construction project and it was purely happenstance that the system happened to be running, because it wasn't supposed to be running for another month.

Putney: It was turned on but there was a bug in it.

Pennington: The software had a bug in it, that when you captured a still image off of the video, it referenced the time and date of when you captured the image, not the time and date the image was originally captured by the camera.

Putney: You only got date/time when you produced stills, it didn't show date/time moving as a clip?

Austin: You would see it on the video, you would see the time, not the date.

Pennington: The system is smart enough to know when you want a still image they are going to strip that off of there.

Putney: Do you have a sense that this was the correct time, for when you did this? Is it off by a few minutes?

Pennington: I couldn't tell you. I do know that this was a known bug at the time, because I had to explain that to everybody who wanted to know why it didn't have the right date on it. It was a documented issue at the time.

Putney: Did the FBI come back and ask you about that?

Pennington: Yes, I had several conversations with them. Again, I worked with them as well from the Dulles Airport and National Airport standpoint while they were doing investigations there. The same equipment is over there, and I was the only person who had used that equipment and had access to it at the time.

Putney: Anything else? If not, I appreciate your helping us. Thank you.

Tape off.

Tape on.

Putney: This is Steve again, we are back in my office looking at the videos on the computer. Steve is going to explain that file number on the top right of the video imaging.

Pennington: The file is made up of a bunch of different numbers. The first several numbers are the day and the month. The way the system works is to create successive files, and gives them ascending numerical values. Looking at the playback of the video in comparison to the document you showed us, the number is 11-09-29-08, and if you look at the CD there is a succession of those numbers that would be prior to that and after that. The file index number is

created by the visual video recording system, that's how the index is filed and how it knows how to go back and find them. [Looking at video clip.]

Pennington: That's a police car.

Putney: That's not out on the Internet at all.

Pennington: It doesn't have anything to do with the incident, it's the time leading up to the incident.

Austin: She was talking to the officers; that's what we call the VIP lane and the bus lane, where they can just go in.

Putney: Just swipe and go in.

Pennington: The officer is letting them go in.

Putney: This camera is from this type of stanchion, but from the second row, the lane closest to the booth. Which meant that this one was up further?

Pennington: Right, that's why the glare of the sun is so much different there. One of the cameras didn't have a very good field view, and the lens was dirty. The sun coming up reflected off the lens.

Austin: You can look at it like this, or I'll create a file for you. We call this camera no. 1074. This is camera 1075.

Pennington: That's the front stanchion, notice how much the sun glares on it.

Putney: It's interesting that in this one you can see the debris flying around.

Fifty years from now when people want to look back on this, will we have the equipment?

Pennington: You should save that information on to a more current medium. If you put it on the hard drive it would be accessible.

Putney: OK. Thank you.