OUT OF THE CLEAR BLUE SKY



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Table of Contents

ABOUT THE FILM

Synopsis	3
Q & A with Director, Danielle Gardner	4
The Families in the Film	6
The Cantor Employees in the Film	7
CANTOR FITZGERALD BY THE NUMBERS	8
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Cantor Fitzgerald	9
The Cantor Fitzgerald Relief Fund	11
Key Interviews in Order of Appearance	12
CREDITS	
About the Filmmakers	17
Credits	18

About the Film - Synopsis

Short Synopsis

On September 11, 2001, Cantor Fitzgerald became famous for the worst of all possible reasons; 658 of their employees were missing in the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. Though Cantor suffered more casualties than any other organization, their story was soon pushed aside as the media ambushed CEO Howard Lutnick, who went from face-of-the-tragedy to pariah within weeks. A true stranger-than-fiction account, unfolding over months and years, the film captures what it feels like to be caught in the crosshairs of history.

Long Synopsis

"Out of the Clear Blue Sky" tells the riveting, behind-the-scenes story of Cantor Fitzgerald. It's a story of disaster without precedent. What do you when everything – and almost everyone – is gone?

On September 10, 2001, financial firm Cantor Fitzgerald was headquartered on the top 5 floors of the World Trade Center. With offices soaring 100 stories above downtown Manhattan, the Wall Street powerhouse was unknown to the public until tragedy struck. On September 11, 2001, 658 of their employees were missing - presumed dead - in the nation's worst terrorist attacks. Overnight, Cantor became world famous for the worst of all possible reasons.

One of the few who survived was their notorious CEO Howard Lutnick, who had been taking his son to his first day of kindergarten when the planes hit. On September 13th, Lutnick's emotionally raw, tear-filled interviews transfixed the nation. His distraught television appearances struck a deep personal chord with millions of traumatized Americans reeling and shell-shocked by the unprecedented attacks.

But, within a week, in a move that was to become very controversial, Lutnick stopped the paychecks of his missing employees. It was an act that has been praised by some – as a necessary decision to save the company to help the widows of his fallen friends -- but severely lambasted by more -- as a self-serving, heartless betrayal by a man well known for his ruthlessness. Lutnick's prior reputation as cut-throat - even by Wall Street standards - preceded him.

The media turned on him and Lutnick went from sympathetic face-of-the-tragedy to vilified pariah overnight. Then he completely withdrew from the public eye. Though Cantor suffered almost twice the casualties of the FDNY, the Cantor story soon disappeared.

Directed by a September 11th family member, "Out of the Clear Blue" tells twin stories – not only the saga of the ravaged business and surviving employees, but also an insider's take on the unusual community of families that formed in the aftermath. Cantor's loss was not only the largest loss by a single entity, it also created the largest single group of mourners, over 6000 people bound by their horrific common experience. This was tragedy writ large. People too young to die, all knowing each other, lost on one day. There wasn't one memorial to attend; there were 10 a day for over two months, forcing people to choose whose funeral to go to. It wasn't one dead per family; it was doubles or even triple losses in a family. This wasn't a private loss; this was as public as could be, with television images played and re-played endlessly and inescapably. A true stranger-than-fiction account, from the jittery and stunned first days -- a time unlike any other in American memory -- then unfolding over months and years, the film captures what it's like being caught in the crosshairs of history.

Q & A with Director, Danielle Gardner

What was the genesis of the film?

This film was envisioned shortly after the towers collapsed. I was a documentary filmmaker prior to September 11th, but that day's events changed everything. I was on the street watching when the first plane hit WTC 1. I knew my brother Doug was working on the 105th floor. I watched as the second plane crashed into WTC 2 exploding into the fireball. I turned to everyone around me on the street and they were no longer the same as me. I was involved in this, in the most profound way possible, and that fact would be the defining element of my life from that moment forward.

The film began as a way to document what I was living through. It is an attempt to capture one unbelievable story of September 11th -- Cantor Fitzgerald's huge loss, 658 people lost in a moment. The film was also a reaction to the massive national focus on the firefighters and the rescue effort. The attention was so overwhelming that it threatened to distort what had actually happened here. Thousands of people had died because they had gone to work.

On a personal level, the film allowed me to investigate every angle of September 11th. If I thought about the events as a family member, I couldn't bear it. If I approached it as a filmmaker, I could explore, delve into, uncover, and ask questions. There are no answers but the exploration allowed me to think.

What do you hope the film achieves?

I hope that the film flips the audience's perspective from observer to participant, from outside the buildings to inside the buildings. My aim was to move the audience from the public view to a private one. I hope the film changes the way they look at September 11th.

As a September 11th family member, what do you think most people don't think about?

This film is a journey into what happens when you wake up one day and find yourself at ground zero of Ground Zero. One morning we found ourselves – shocked and grief-stricken -- at the epicenter of the most shocking event in recent American history. The film poses the question, what is it like to be handed an impossible set of circumstances?

Years earlier, I had watched the horror of Oklahoma City but never realized what happens to families whose lives are eviscerated by public tragedy and thrown into history. For the September 11th families and for Cantor Fitzgerald, we literally found ourselves in a new world. We waited for a rule book of what to do next, for an experienced guide, for governmental agencies informing us what to do, some clear path forward. Neither guide nor guidebook ever arrived. So we made it up ourselves.

What were the challenges in editing?

There were a lot of challenges.

We had a lot of material covering a number of topics. There are so many elements to what the family members went through after the attacks and I filmed a lot of them, from the Medical Examiner's to the Fresh Kills search for remains to the frustrations of the rebuilding effort at the site.

So the first challenge was to decide how much we could fit into one film effectively. Cantor's story was so complicated in itself and so unbelievable (taking out a \$70 billion loan one day after the attacks; having to open for business the next day before you know who is alive) that the story of the company and the families needed the full focus of the film. I mourn those other films left on the cutting room floor. As unbelievable as this story is, those stories are as well.

The next challenge was keeping the strict chronological flow that our story demanded. A lot went on in a very short period of time. Our audience had to feel the extreme heightened time pressure as well as understand what the employees had to achieve to keep the company going.

Time passage was a fundamental filmmaking challenge. The film tells the two intertwined stories of the family members and the employees. For the family members, time appears to grind to a halt, as they wait for any news of their loved ones. The exact opposite happens to the employees. For them, time speeds up. They need to achieve a month's worth of work in hours, under horrific circumstances, having just lost their co-workers and friends, with incredibly high stakes. Creating these two time frames - and their accompanying emotional states - was a challenge to edit in a way that the audience would feel both sides.

Lastly, there was the huge and heavily debated question about whether to use footage of the buildings. There was a period after September 11th where the constant replaying of the horrible footage began to seem gratuitous. I could never allow that to happen in our film. I wanted and, as a family member, needed those images to retain their emotional impact. Years later, I realized that, even after countless replays, the burning towers had not lost their power; the horror remained potent. Ultimately, we decided to use carefully chosen images of the buildings. For the film to work, we needed the audience to re-experience the event from the vantage point of someone who had a loved one in those buildings.

Then the problem became that I had pointedly chosen, after being an eye-witness to the attacks, never to watch TV footage or photos of the events.....it was just too painful.

In the end, I watched, because I had to make the film.

In short, the challenges were endless. Sort of like the aftermath of the event itself.

How is this film different because it was made by someone directly involved?

Part of the reason I made the film was because I knew I spoke the same language as the family members. There was no one else who could ever gain real entry into this horrible, but very specific new world. A common language of shared feelings and sentiments and experiences emerged. And you could only be part of it if you were a fellow sufferer and traveler. I had a privileged position here and I could talk to everyone involved in a wholly different way than any outsider ever could. I hope the film captures how open, candid and emotionally honest the interviews were. (The family members were fantastic and truly wonderful people I feel forever bonded with.)

The downside of this access occurred because the subjects spoke in this new language. It was a language long on short-hands, gallows humor and macabre phrasings about memorials, burying pieces of remains, standing on lines for charities, struggles within families, trauma envy, the stares of other people, hysterical therapists, and bizarre coping mechanisms. We had to edit around this language because other people wouldn't be able to understand it. So, comprehension and translation became our next problem.

About the Families in the Film

Howard W. Lutnick

Howard is the Chairman and CEO of Cantor Fitzgerald, the world's leading trader of U.S. government securities. A native Long Islander, Howard started working at Cantor Fitzgerald while still in college. By the time he was 30, he had taken over the company, but not without controversy. His rise set off a series of bitter, internecine power and legal struggles within the firm. Before September 11th, he had earned a reputation on Wall Street as a tough, ruthless and very successful businessman.

He survived the September 11th attacks by chance; when the planes hit, he was taking his son to his first day of school. He lost his younger brother in the attacks, as well as life-long friends amongst the 657 killed Cantor employees.

Edie Lutnick

Before September 11, 2001, Edie worked as a labor lawyer, maintaining her offices in Cantor's WTC offices with brothers Howard and Gary. On September 11, 2001, she had not yet gone into work when the planes hit. Her younger brother Gary was killed in the attacks. Three days after the attacks, on September 14, 2001, she founded the Cantor Relief Fund along with her brother Howard. She continues to run the Relief Fund to this day, representing the interests of the victims' family members as well as providing financial support to over 75 charitable organizations.

Greg Hoffman

Greg's identical twin Stephen was a long-time employee at Cantor. Greg was on the phone with his brother when they both watched the second plane hit, Greg on television, Stephen from his vantage point in WTC 1. He never spoke to his brother again. Greg was one of a handful of family members to lose an identical twin in the attacks. He went on to form a WTC Twins Support Group and join the national support group Twinless Twins.

Jean Colaio

Before September 11, 2001, Jean and her two brothers lived within walking distance of each other and the World Trade Center. That morning, Jean heard the planes hit the buildings and then watched as they fell. She had to immediately evacuate her home, taking her 2 year old son with her. She lost her only two brothers and only returned to her apartment once after the attacks. Her two brothers were one of 27 pairs of siblings working at Cantor who died.

David Egan

David lost his only two daughters in the attacks. They were the only pair of sisters at Cantor who died.

Carolee Grazioso

Carolee lost her only two brothers in the attacks. Her brother Timmy was widely quoted as the man on the speakerphone with the LA office who, when asked what was happening, shouted, "We're f**king dying here!"

Kathy Shea Kathy lost two brothers in the attacks.

About the Cantor Employees in the Film

Dave Kravette

Dave was working in the Cantor offices the morning of September 11^{th.} when his clients showed up at the WTC for an early meeting, without their IDS. Rather than send his pregnant secretary down 105 floors to escort them, he went instead. The first plane hit the building while he was in the lobby, shooting out a fireball that killed those around him but narrowly missed him. He remains with the company today.

Joe Asher

On the morning of September 11, 2001, Joe was a partner at the law firm of Skadden Arps. Upon hearing about the attacks, he went to his missing colleague's house to help. From that day forward, he volunteered to help at Cantor, working with the families and assisting across the board. He ultimately left Skadden Arps to work at Cantor. He left Cantor a few years ago.

Stephen Merkel

Stephen is General Counsel of Cantor Fitzgerald. He joined the firm on February 26, 1993. It was the day of the first terrorist attack – the car bombing — at the World Trade Center. He was late to work on September 11, 2001, because he stopped to give tourists directions. He was one of the few Cantor executives to survive. He remains with the company today.

Ari Schonbrun

Ari is an accountant with Cantor Fitzgerald. Ari was on the 78th floor elevator lobby when the plane struck the building. He famously carried a badly burned colleague down the 78 floors to safety.

Craig Cummings

Craig is a stock trader with Cantor Fitzgerald. He survived the attacks because he was delayed for work that day when his son forgot his homework. Almost every single person in his division was killed.

Cantor Fitzgerald by the Numbers

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Floors occupied by Cantor pre-September 11th Floors 101-105, the top floors Cantor WTC Employees on Sept 10 2001 960 Cantor WTC Employees killed on Sept 11 2001 658 None Cantor Employees who got out on Sept 11 2001 Cantor's percentage of total 9/11 casualties 24% THE LOSS Average number of funerals per day through Sept & Oct 2001 10 per day Percent of Cantor dead whose remains were never found 40% Pairs of siblings killed together at Cantor on 9/11 ("doubles") 27 Number of pregnant wives left behind 38 Number of children who lost a parent at Cantor 955 Number of engaged employees killed on 9/11 46 THE BUSINESS CRISIS \$70 billion dollars Amount of money Cantor had to borrow the day after the attacks to open for business Amount of time Cantor had to re-open for business (Bond Market 2 days trading) Number of days before the stock market re-opened after the attacks 6 days THE FINANCIAL RECOVERY & AID Total Cantor Relief donations to Cantor deceased employees' families \$180 million Number of Cantor Employees ten years after attacks 1700 Number of original surviving Cantor Employees still working there 10 74 years after 2001

BACKGROUND: About Cantor Fitzgerald and the Cantor Fitzgerald Relief Fund

Before September 2001, Wall Street company Cantor Fitzgerald was the premier dealer in US Government Securities. Its world headquarters were the uppermost floors of World Trade Center 1 (known as the North Tower after the attacks). Cantor was a privately held partnership trading exclusively for financial institutions, not for the public.

FIRST WORLD TRADE CENTER BOMBING: World Trade Center 1, where their offices were located, was first the target of terrorism on February 26, 1993. Terrorists detonated a car bomb in the WTC parking lot, forcing an emergency evacuation of the buildings. Cantor employees walked down smoky stairways for over an hour to safety; all Cantor employees were successfully evacuated. 6 people lost their lives in the car bombing.

CEO LUTNICK: Howard Lutnick worked with the firm through his college years, joining full time in 1983. He became CEO Bernie Cantor's protégée and rose rapidly, if somewhat controversially, through the ranks, becoming acting CEO in 1991 at the age of 30. He was one of the youngest CEOs on Wall Street.

In 1995, with his mentor's physical health failing, Howard enacted the succession plan and took over Cantor. This action led to a protracted, internecine battle within the firm, culminating in a very public and contentious legal battle with Iris Cantor, Bernie's wife and later widow. Their fight was featured on the front page of the NY Times Business section and on the cover of Forbes magazine. Ultimately Lutnick won full control of the firm and a reputation as a very hard-nosed businessman.

Emerging from this battle over loyalty, Lutnick promoted a firm-wide practice of enlightened nepotism — a practice of hiring friends and family to instill a very high level of loyalty throughout the company. From janitor to CEO, Cantor employees hired their friends, brothers, sisters, fathers, sons. Lutnick himself hired his brother, his closest friend and many college and grade school friends. This practice led to horrific consequences on September 11th when whole communities of friends were wiped out and families suffered two or three losses within a single family.

By 2001, Cantor Fitzgerald was securely at the top of their field. They traded the majority of all US Bond trades. They had grown significantly to 960 employees in their New York main offices. In June 2001, they celebrated negotiating a lease renewal at very good terms, right before Larry Silverstein took over the WTC. They were going to be in their beautiful 101st thru 105th Floor offices for at least 10 more years. Howard celebrated his 40th birthday in opulent style, flying friends and family to a huge party in England in July 2001. The future looked bright.

On September 11, 2001, everything changed.

Cantor Fitzgerald -- Post September 11th

On September 11th, 2001, the first plane to target the World Trade Center complex hit WTC 1 (the North Tower) between the 93rd and 99th floors at 8:46 am. It was the first plane to hit a target in the September 11th attacks. When the plane hit, no one -- including the people in the building -- knew what was happening. It was originally believed to be a minor incident involving a small plane like a Cessna. Terrorism wasn't something Americans even considered in 2001.

Cantor's offices were on the 101st thru 105th floors. All of their employees at work that morning were above the level of impact. No one was rescued. Everyone in their offices perished.

Cantor's losses were immense. 658 employees out of 960 were killed. News reports from the first days began to realize the size of Cantor's losses; more and more survivors from other companies were coming forward, yet none came from Cantor. Readers of Missing Posters throughout NYC saw the name "CANTOR FITZGERALD" more than any other company. Ultimately, their loss almost doubled the casualties of the FDNY and far surpassed any other single organization's loss. It was almost a complete wipe-out of a community of people. In a time of fear, solidarity and emotion, Cantor's plight came to symbolize the horror of the attacks.

Cantor CEO Howard Lutnick survived because, by a twist of fate, he was taking his son to his first day of kindergarten that morning. His only brother and his best friend were not so lucky; they died in the buildings.

No time of mourning or grief was allowed. It was decided that the Bond Market would re-open two days after the attacks, on the morning of Thursday September 13th. The US Bond Market is run by its participants, who decided to re-open two days after the attacks. There has never been a good reason offered for why this was necessary. Everything else was still shuttered; the stock market – the much more public arm of the financial world that would show the terrorists that America was still working – didn't re-open until the following Monday. It has been alleged that Cantor's main competitor saw Cantor's tragedy as an opportunity to destroy whatever was left of Cantor and pushed for the Thursday Bond Market re-opening, figuring Cantor could not re-open in time and would therefore cease to exist. Emails that came to light months later highlight the morally questionable actions of Cantor's competitors.

Thursday morning, Cantor's surviving employees had worked around the clock since the attacks. Unbelievably, they opened with the opening bell of the Bond Market.

On Thursday evening September 13th, two days after the attacks, Howard did three television interviews, one on each of the main networks, ABC, CBS & NBC. His heartfelt, tear-filled, emotionally wrecked but determined interviews touched the traumatized and still-reeling nation. Howard pledged to work and save the company for one reason only – to help the families of his lost employees. America took him to heart. And responded, sending in donations of teddy bears and money.

A once very notorious CEO was now embraced by the nation in its time of deepest crisis. America and the media reached out to the beleaguered remains of this company. They were invested in helping. What happened next is bewildering even with the passage of time.

Within a few weeks, Cantor widows went on TV complaining that they had not heard from Cantor or

Howard since those interviews. Where was the help he promised? Was he to be believed? Was his TV appearance a performance of lies? Those tears not real, but faked for the cameras?

Or was Howard sincere? Was he – and Cantor – trying to help but couldn't deliver so quickly? Who was Cantor at this point – they had no offices, no phone lines, few employees? Who were their employees – traumatized and upset people who had just survived the worst tragedy on American soil? Were they unable to help or not able to help yet or, worst of all, in it only to save their company? Were they really betraying the friends and families of their fallen colleagues?

Ultimately, Cantor survived as a company. In 2012, it is bigger than it was in 2001. Their offices are now on the lowest floors of their building in NY. Their executive suites on the lowest of their low floors – the 2nd floor. More than 70 surviving employees from pre-September 11th still remain with company.

In the years after the tragedy, Cantor Relief dispersed over \$180 million dollars to victims' families as part of the Cantor Family Plan. They provided 10 years of health care for every family of a lost employee. They have advocated for the families with the Victim Compensation Fund and with the re-development of the site and the memorial presentation of their loved ones' names. September 11th is forever a part of this community.

Cantor Fitzgerald hosts a private memorial service each year on the anniversary of September 11. The community that was created remains strong.

The Cantor Fitzgerald Relief Fund

The Cantor Fitzgerald Relief Fund was created on September 14, 2001 by Howard Lutnick and Cantor Fitzgerald in response to the terrorist attacks and the huge outpouring of support. Howard's sister Edie Lutnick spearheaded the effort, becoming the director of the Fund.

The Fund started with Edie and one volunteer sorting through letters that were pouring in in response to Cantor's enormous losses. The Fund grew to have volunteers from around the world, received thousands of letters and millions of dollars in donations. The Relief Fund's mission was to service and help the extended community of Cantor Families in any way possible including providing emotional assistance, setting up support networks and groups, providing guidance in dealing with the 9/11 charities and funds, and handing out millions of dollars in aid directly to the families. Cantor Relief gave out tens of thousands of teddy bears, quilts and children's toys donated by the public and organized fundraisers, auctions, events, parties, picnics and invaluable support for the families.

In her role as head of Cantor Relief, Edie became an advocate for the Cantor Families in the contentious re-development of the WTC site and the design of the 9/11 memorial. She fought a multi-year battle with the government agencies to have the families' wishes heard regarding the way their loved ones' names would be presented on the memorial walls.

Cantor Relief's efforts continue today. Every year on the anniversary of September 11, Cantor hosts a "Charity Day" to raise money for scores of charities. All profits and employees' salaries for the day are donated to the event.

Key Interviews in Order of Appearance



Howard LutnickCEO of Cantor Fitzgerald
658 employees killed, including his brother

Jimmy Maio Howard's Driver

Jean ColaioLost brothers Mark & Stephen on September 11

Greg HoffmanLost twin brother Stephen on September 11

Kathy SheaLost brothers Joe & Danny on September 11



Holli Silver
Lost husband David
on September 11

Steve Merkel

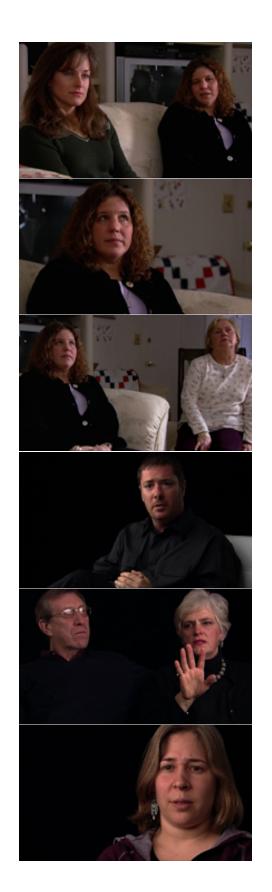
General Counsel, Cantor Fitzgerald He was late to work on September 11, 2001, because he stopped to give tourists directions.

Lee AmaitisHead of London Office, Cantor Fitzgerald

Joe Asher Attorney, Cantor Fitzgerald

Allison Lutnick
Howard's wife

Dave KravetteManaging Director, Cantor Fitzgerald
Survived fireball in WTC lobby



Tina Grazioso (left) Lost husband Johnny

Carolee Grazioso
Lost brothers Timmy & Johnny

Sandra Grazioso (right) Lost sons Timmy & Johnny

Kent KarosenExecutive Assistant, Cantor Fitzgerald

Michael & Eileen McHugh Lost son Michael

Alissa Torres
Lost husband Luis



June Colaio
Lost husband, brother & brother-in-law on
September 11

Bob Talbot, PhDMental Health Counselor for Cantor

Phil MarberHead of Equities, Cantor Fitzgerald
On business trip on Sept 11

Craig CummingsStock Trader, Cantor Fitzgerald
Late due to running errand for son on Sept 11

Ari SchonbrunAccountant, Cantor Fitzgerald
Made it down 78 floors after plane hit

Anne Wodenshek (left) Lost husband on September 11

Lisa Paterson (right) Lost husband on September 11



LaChanzeLost husband Calvin on September 11

David EganLost daughters Lisa & Samantha on September 11

Edie LutnickCantor Relief Executive Director
Lost brother Gary

Cantor Relief Volunteers

Gerard LangLost sister Roseanne & nephew Brendan on
September 11

Alice Greenwald 9/11 Memorial Committee

About the Filmmakers

Danielle Gardner, Director/Producer

Danielle Gardner is a director and producer of documentaries. Her feature documentary, "Soul in the Hole", about street basketball in New York City, won the IFC's Independent Spirit Award in 1998 and was named one of the Top 10 Films of the year by the Village Voice. Gardner has written feature film scripts for Universal and Focus Features and completed documentaries for PBS. Previously based in London, she worked for ITN, Channel 4 and the BBC in both news and documentaries. She holds an M.A. and M.Phil in English Literature from Columbia University. She lost her brother Douglas Gardner, who worked for Cantor Fitzgerald, in the September 11th attacks.

Melissa Neidich, Editor

Melissa Neidich has been an accomplished documentary editor for more than 15 years. Her body of work includes the award-winning documentary "Dark Days" (winner of the Audience Award at the Sundance Film Festival and an Independent Spirit Award), "Soul in the Hole" (winner of the Independent Spirit Award), and "Two Towns of Jasper" which received a 2004 Dupont Award. Other credits include the POV series documentary "A Family Understanding", which aired on PBS, and the AMC doc "Rated R: Republicans In Hollywood."

Genevieve Baker, Producer

Genevieve Baker has worked as a producer and cinematographer for independent documentaries and television for over 10 years. She has done cinematography for numerous documentaries airing on ABC, MTV, VH1 and LOGO, including independent doc "Follow My Voice" (official selection at the 2006 Tribeca Film Festival). Baker has directed and produced projects for non-profit organizations including the World Monuments Fund and the National September 11th Civic Education Program. She lives in Brooklyn with her husband and very young son who keeps her on her toes.

Lydia Snape, Co-Producer

Lydia Snape established and led the Internet Marketing division of Renegade, a guerrilla marketing agency based in New York. In that position, she was the recipient of an Interactive Media Award for Outstanding Achievement for Panasonic Consumer Products and a WMA Internet Advertising Competition Award for "Best Consumer Goods Integrated Ad Campaign" for Panasonic Oxyride batteries. "Out of the Clear Blue Sky" is her first documentary.

Brian Sloan, Associate Producer

Brian Sloan is a writer/director/producer who has worked in film and television for more than 15 years. He has directed two features, "I Think I Do" (Strand Releasing) and "WTC View" (MTV/Logo), created the feature-length series "Boys Life" (Strand Releasing) and was Executive Producer on "Boys Life 4" and on Brian Pera's debut feature, "The Way I See Things" (TLA Releasing).

Credits

Director Danielle Gardner

Editor Melissa Neidich

Producer Genevieve Baker

Co-Producers Lydia Snape, Danielle Gardner

Director of Photography Paul Gibson

Original Music Robert Miller

The Filmmakers Gratefully Acknowledge the Participation of the Family Members

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Judy Bram Robi Kellerman
Leslie Caponigro LaChanze
Patricia Carrington Gerard Lang

Doug Cleary Yolanda Cerda Leonard

Jean Colaio **Edith Lutnick** June Colaio **Howard Lutnick** Bill Doyle Darcy McHugh David Egan Eileen McHugh Craig Esposito Michael McHugh Stevie Esposito Lisa Paterson Susan Esposito Sally Regenhard Mary Fetchet Patricia Riley Anthony Gardner Claudia Ruggiere Carolee Grazioso Kathy Shea Sandra Grazioso Nancy Shea Tina Grazioso Holli Silver Eileen Simon Susan Gurian **Greg Hoffman Emily Terry Diane Horning** Alissa Torres **Kurt Horning** Anne Wodenshek Allan Horwitz Charles Wolf

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The Filmmakers Wish To Thank

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David Pearce Joyce Pierpoline Inspector James Luongo Lee Amaitis Alice Greenwald Phil Marber

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Joseph Asher Detective Daniel Heinz MaryBeth McDonough Elena Barere Amory Houghton Juliet McIntyre

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Excerpts from "WTC: The First 24 Hours"; Direction Etienne Sauret

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MUSIC

"Good Riddance (Time of Your Life)"
Written by Billie Joe Armstrong
Published by Reprise Records
Performed by Green Day
Courtesy of Warner Bros. Records

"America the Beautiful"
Public Domain
Performed by Judy Collins

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