

Remembering

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9-11



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A timeline of the morning of September 11, 2001

On the morning of September 11, 2001, 19 terrorists hijacked four commercial airplanes bound for California. The planes departed from airports in Boston; Newark, NJ; and Washington, D.C. September 11 would become an infamous date in American and world history, and the events of that day would forever change the world. As the world commemorates the 20th anniversary of 9/11, the following timeline, courtesy of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum, can help people fully understand how events unfolded on that late-summer morning two decades ago.

- **5:45 a.m.:** Two of the hijackers pass through security at Portland International Airport in Maine. The men will take a short flight to Boston Logan International Airport, where they will join three other hijackers and board American Airlines Flight 11.
- **6:00 a.m.:** Two of the hijacked planes, American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175, will eventually crash into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Center complex in New York City. The day was a significant one on the New York City political calendar, as polling stations opened at 6 a.m. for primary elections.
- **7:59 a.m.:** American Airlines Flight 11 takes off from Boston with 11 crew members, 76 passengers and five hijackers on board. The plane, which will eventually crash into the North tower at the World Trade Center, is filled with more than 76,000 pounds of fuel.
- **8:15 a.m.:** United Airlines Flight 175 takes off from Boston with nine crew members, 51 passengers, and five hijackers on board. This flight also is loaded with 76,000 pounds of fuel.
- **8:19 a.m.:** American Airlines ground personnel are alerted by flight attendant Betty Ann Ong that Flight 11 is being hijacked. This call lasts roughly 25 minutes and Ong reports that the cockpit is unreachable. In the moments before Ong's call, one of the hijackers stabbed Daniel M. Lewin, who was sitting in front of him in first class. Lewin is likely the first person killed in the 9/11 attacks.
- **8:20 a.m.:** American Airlines Flight 77 takes off from Washington Dulles International Airport. The flight has 49,900 pounds of fuel and is carrying six crew members, 53 passengers and five hijackers.
- **8:21 a.m.:** The transponder on Flight 11 is turned off. This device is meant to allow air traffic controllers to identify and monitor the flight path of a plane.
- **8:24 a.m.:** One of the hijackers of Flight 11 unwittingly broadcasts a message to air traffic controllers alerting them to the attacks. The hijacker was attempting to communicate with passengers and crew within the cabin.
- **8:30 a.m.:** Around this time, roughly 80 people have already begun gathering on the 106th floor of the North Tower of the World Trade Center for a financial technology conference. The conference is one of many events on the Trade Center schedule that day.
- **8:37 a.m.:** The Boston Air Traffic Control Center alerts the military that a hijacking is under way.
- **8:42 a.m.:** United Airlines Flight 93 takes off from Newark International Airport. The flight was due to take off at roughly the same time as the other hijacked planes, but was delayed due to routine traffic. Seven crew members, 33 passengers and four hijackers are on board. The flight is filled with 48,700 pounds of fuel.
- **8:46 a.m.:** Five hijackers crash Flight 11 into floors 93 through 99 of the North Tower of the World Trade Center. Hundreds, including everyone on board the flight, are killed instantly. The crash severs all three emergency stairwells, trapping hundreds of people above the 91st floor.
- **8:46 a.m.:** Police, paramedics and firefighters are sent to the North Tower.
- **8:50 a.m.:** While visiting an elementary school in Florida, U.S. President George W. Bush is notified that a small plane has hit the North Tower.
- **8:52 a.m.:** A flight attendant aboard Flight 175 reaches a United Airlines operator in San Francisco and reports the flight is being hijacked. By 9 a.m., various passengers on Flight 175 have called family members.
- **8:55 a.m.:** The Port Authority informs people inside the South Tower via a public address system that the building is secure and there is no need to evacuate.
- **8:59 a.m.:** The Port Authority Police Department orders both towers evacuated. One minute later Captain Anthony Whitaker expands the order to include all civilians in the entire World Trade Center complex.
- **9:02 a.m.:** An evacuation order is broadcast in the South Tower.
- **9:03 a.m.:** Five hijackers crash Flight 175 into floors 77 through 85 of the South Tower. All onboard the flight are killed, as are an unknown number of people inside the building. Two of the three emergency stairwells are impassable and most elevator cables are severed, trapping many people above the impact zone and inside elevator cars.
- **9:03 a.m.:** A second call for mobilization brings the total number of New York City Police Department officers responding to the scene to roughly 2,000. In addition, the FDNY issues a fifth alarm and deploys several hundred additional firefighters to the scene.
- **9:05 a.m.:** President Bush is informed that a second plane has crashed into the World Trade Center.
- **9:12 a.m.:** Flight attendant Renée A. May calls her mother and tells her that hijackers have seized control of Flight 77. When May's call is disconnected, she calls American Airlines.
- **9:30 a.m.:** Amidst reports of additional hijacked planes, the Mayor's Office of Emergency Management at 7 World Trade Center is evacuated.
- **9:37 a.m.:** Hijackers crash Flight 77 into the Pentagon. All 53 passengers and six crew members perish, and 125 military and civilian personnel on the ground are killed in the fire caused by the crash.
- **9:42 a.m.:** The Federal Aviation Administration grounds all flights, ordering all civilian planes in United States airspace to land. Departures also are prohibited.
- **9:45 a.m.:** Evacuations at the White House and the U.S. Capitol begin. Both the House of Representatives and Senate are in session at the time the evacuation begins.
- **9:58 a.m.:** Flight 93 is flying so low to the ground that passenger Edward P. Felt is able to reach an emergency 911 operator in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.
- **9:59 a.m.:** The South Tower collapses after burning for 56 minutes. The tower collapses in just 10 seconds.
- **9:59 a.m.:** Continuity-of-government procedures are implemented for the first known time in American history.
- **10:03 a.m.:** Four hijackers crash Flight 93 into a field near the town of Shanksville, Pennsylvania. All 33 passengers and seven crew members on board perish. Passengers and crew had stormed the cockpit, and the plane ultimately crashes just 20 minutes' flying time from Washington, D.C.
- **10:15 a.m.:** The E Ring of the Pentagon collapses.
- **10:28 a.m.:** The North Tower collapses after burning for 102 minutes. More than 1,600 people are killed as a result of the attack on the North Tower.
- **11:02 a.m.:** New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani urges the evacuation of lower Manhattan.
- **12:16 p.m.:** The last flight still in the air above the continental United States lands. Within two and a half hours, U.S. airspace has been cleared of roughly 4,500 commercial and general aviation planes.



The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 were perpetrated on American soil and in American airspace, but the tragedy that unfolded on 9/11 affected countries across the globe. The attacks on 9/11 claimed the lives of citizens of 78 countries. People around the world mourned those who perished in the attacks, and various world leaders made comments that reflected the global impact of the senseless acts of violence that were perpetrated on 9/11. The comments from then-German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder reflect how shaken the world was in the aftermath of the attacks. "They were not only attacks on the people in the United States, our friends in America," Schroeder said, "but also against the entire civilized world, against our own freedom, against our own values, values which we share with the American people."

How the U.S. has changed

The fact that the U.S. changed forever on Sept. 11, 2001 is undeniable. Anyone who lived through the day's events and the aftermath sensed the changes.

Twenty years later, much of life has returned to its routines, but the marks left by the terrorist attacks remain.

Wars

The United States has been at war constantly since Sept. 11, 2001. Within a month of the attacks, U.S. forces invaded Afghanistan in pursuit of al-Qaeda, which claimed responsibility for the attacks. In 2003, the U.S. invaded Iraq as part of the War on Terror. The war in Afghanistan, which drew to a close in mid-2021 as the U.S. finally pulled all of its troops out of the country, is the longest-running war in the country's history.

Brown University's Watson Institute of International and Public Affairs lists the following effects of the post-9/11 wars.

- More than 801,000 people have died due to direct war violence, and several times as many due to the reverberating effects of war.
- More than 335,000 civilians have been killed as a result of the fighting.
- About 37 million war refugees and other people have been displaced.
- The costs to the U.S. for these wars has been over \$6.4 trillion.

Flying

The effects on air travel were intense immediately following Sept. 11. Commercial flights in the U.S. were grounded for days, and when they did resume, security was tight. Travelers have seen long lines, full body scans and other screening measures, and restrictions on items they can carry onto airplanes. The Transportation Security Administration grew to a massive size as it took over security duties that had previously been performed by private companies. The changes have made air travel more



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burdensome for travelers and at times infringed on their privacy.

Surveillance

Americans also have seen their privacy encroached upon by surveillance measures related to the War on Terror. According to PBS, audits have shown the National Security Agency annually had read "56,000 emails and other communications by Americans with no connection to terrorism, and in doing so, had violated privacy laws thousands of times per year." The scope of the problem came

into focus in 2013, when CIA contractor Edward Snowden released classified documents regarding surveillance NSA programs.

Immigration and Anti-Immigrant Violence

Sept. 11, 2001 had major impacts on immigration in the U.S. The creation of the Department of Homeland Security saw immigration agencies shuffled and strengthened. The number of annual deportations of immigrants doubled between 2001 and 2013, when it peaked,

and while the numbers have declined, they remain much higher today than they were 20 years ago.

The aftermath of 9/11 also brought an increase in anti-immigrant violence, especially against Muslims. Although the 9/11 attacks were carried out by Muslim extremists, innocent Muslims in the U.S. found themselves the target of attacks. In 2000, the FBI reported that it had handled 12 cases of anti-Muslim assault. In 2001, that number was 93. Another spike — 127 cases — occurred in 2016.

Marking 20 years

As the grim 20-year anniversary of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks approaches, the memorials set up at each site prepare to mark the significance of the day.

The 9/11 Memorial and Museum's activities are designed to "share the history and lessons learned with a new generation, teach them about the ongoing repercussions of the 9/11 attacks, and inspire the world with memories of our fortitude, strength and resilience," according to its website. "Despite our shared grief in the aftermath of 9/11, hope, resilience, and unity lifted us up as a nation. Twenty years later, these lessons are more important than ever."

Here's a roundup of some of the planned events.

The 9/11 Memorial and Museum

Annual commemoration. The memorial will continue its annual practice of reading the names of the victims aloud and observing six moments of silence marking major events of the day.

Tribute in Light. This year, the memorial will expand its annual Tribute in Light, during which the sky above the city is illuminated from dusk on Sept. 11 until dawn on Sept. 12. This year's event will be citywide, when buildings across the city will be lit up in blue.

The Never Forget Fund. The 9/11 Memorial & Museum also has launched the Never Forget Fund in advance for the anniversary. The initiative is intended to support the organization's educational programs "and preserve its significance as a sacred place of remembrance, reflection and education."

Anniversary in the Schools Webinar. A free webinar for schools will include a film highlighting first-person accounts of the attacks, and allow viewers to interact with museum staff via live chat. It will be available on-demand beginning Sept. 10.



Flight 93 National Memorial
The Memorial will hold its annual September 11 observance at Memorial

Plaza. The names of the passengers and crew members will be read, the Bells of Remembrance will be rung, and a wreath will be placed at the Wall of

Names. The ceremonial gate to the crash site will be opened and family members will walk out to the crash site.

Recovery continues

Long after the debris from the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks was cleared, families of those who lived and worked in Downtown Manhattan are still grappling with the very real long-term consequences of that day.

Two major federal programs provide help to the victims, their families and others affected by the disasters that took place that day.

September 11th Victim Compensation Fund

The September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, according to its website, provides compensation to “individuals (or a personal representative of a deceased individual) who were present at the World Trade Center or the surrounding New York City Exposure Zone; the Pentagon crash site; and the Shanksville, PA, crash site, at some point between September 11, 2001, and May 30, 2002, and who have since been diagnosed with a 9/11-related illness.”

The fund extends to those who helped clean up the disaster site in roles such as construction, clean-up, and debris removal, as well as people who lived, worked, or went to school in the affected areas.

In 2019, President Donald Trump signed a bill that permanently extended and funded the program. The Congressional Budget Office said the extension would provide more than \$10 billion over a decade. It extended the deadline to file a claim to October 1, 2020.

To learn more, visit www.vcf.gov.

World Trade Center Health Fund

The World Trade Center Health Program is a limited federal health program administered by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and



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Health, part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The program pays for certain health care services to first responders who helped with rescue, recovery, debris cleanup and related support services between Sept. 11, 2001 and July 31, 2002, as well as people who worked, lived or attended school or daycare in the World Trade Center area. The program, which has no co-pays, deductibles or out-of-pocket expenses

for covered treatments is authorized to operate through 2020.

Services are offered at clinics in the New York metropolitan area, and at a nationwide network of health care providers. According to the CDC, people who were exposed to the conditions in the area on and after 9/11 might have a related health condition and not know it. Common issues include chronic cough, heartburn and anxiety. Health

care providers who participate in the program are experts at diagnosing and treating related health conditions.

Treatment data gained through the program is used to help identify related conditions and help health researchers understand the full effects of 9/11 on public health.

To learn more, visit www.cdc.gov/wtc.



NAMES OF THOSE LOST IN OUR AREA

Name	Age	Employer	City	State	Location
Carl Asaro	39	FDNY	Middletown	NY	World Trade Center
Michael Edward Asher	53	Cantor Fitzgerald	Monroe	NY	World Trade Center
Lt. Gregg Arthur Atlas	45	FDNY	Howells	NY	World Trade Center
Matthew Barnes		FDNY	Monroe	NY	World Trade Center
Michael Cammarata	22	FDNY	Huguenot	NY	World Trade Center
Daniel Michael Coffey	54	Guy Carpenter	Newburgh	NY	World Trade Center
Jason Matthew Coffey	25	Marsh & McLennan Cos. Inc.	Newburgh	NY	World Trade Center
Dennis Lawrence Devlin	51	FDNY	Washingtonville	NY	World Trade Center
Thomas Dowd	37	Cantor Fitzgerald	Monroe	NY	World Trade Center
Francis J. (Frank) Feely	41	Marsh & McLennan Cos. Inc.	Middletown	NY	World Trade Center
Lt. Michael N. Fodor	53	FDNY	Warwick	NY	World Trade Center
Lt. Peter L. Freund	45	FDNY	Westtown	NY	World Trade Center
Denis Germain	33	FDNY	Tuxedo Park	NY	World Trade Center
James Giberson	43	FDNY	Huguenot	NY	World Trade Center
Lt. John F. Ginley	37	FDNY	Warwick	NY	World Trade Center
John Giordano	46	FDNY	Newburgh	NY	World Trade Center
Linda Gronlund	46	BMW	Greenwood Lake	NY	UA Flight 93
Peter Gyulavary	44	Washington Group International	Warwick	NY	World Trade Center
Robert Hamilton	43	FDNY	Washingtonville	NY	World Trade Center
Lt. Stephen Gary Harrell	44	FDNY	Warwick	NY	World Trade Center
Ronnie Lee Henderson	52	FDNY	Newburgh	NY	World Trade Center
Kenneth Kumpel	42	FDNY	Cornwall	NY	World Trade Center
Thomas P. Holohan Jr.	36	FDNY	Chester	NY	World Trade Center
Kenneth Joseph Marino	40	FDNY	Monroe	NY	World Trade Center
Edward Mazzella Jr.	62	Cantor Fitzgerald	Monroe	NY	World Trade Center
Douglas C. Miller	34	FDNY	Port Jervis	NY	World Trade Center
Michael Montesi	39	FDNY	Highland Mills	NY	World Trade Center
Lynne Irene Morris	22	Cantor Fitzgerald	Monroe	NY	World Trade Center
Gerard Terence Nevins	46	FDNY	Campbell Hall	NY	World Trade Center
Lt. Glenn C. Perry	41	FDNY	Monroe	NY	World Trade Center
Donald J. Regan	47	FDNY	Wallkill	NY	World Trade Center
Carmen A. Rivera	33	Fiduciary Trust International	Westtown	NY	World Trade Center
Paul G. Ruback	50	FDNY	Newburgh	NY	World Trade Center
Donald Joseph Tuzio	51	Bear Stearns	Goshen	NY	World Trade Center
David M. Weiss	41	FDNY	Maybrook	NY	World Trade Center
Mark Whitford	31	FDNY	Salisbury Mills	NY	World Trade Center
Lt. John Williamson	46	FDNY	Warwick	NY	World Trade Center

Welles Crowther: A 9/11 Hero



Welles Crowther was a 24-year-old equities trader at Sandler O'Neil and Partners on the 104th floor when United Airlines Flight 175 hit the South Tower of the World Trade Center. He called his mother and left a voicemail: "Mom, this is Welles. I want you to know that I'm OK."

Helping many to safety

After that call, however, Crowther's instinct as a former volunteer firefighter as a teen kicked in. He made his way down to the 78th floor sky lobby and became a hero to strangers known only as "the man in the red bandana."

According to Mic: "Amid the smoke, chaos and debris, Crowther helped injured and disoriented office workers to safety, risking his own life in the process. Though they couldn't see much through the haze, those he

saved recalled a tall figure wearing a red bandana to shield his lungs and mouth."

"He had come down to the 78th-floor sky lobby, an alcove in the building with express elevators meant to speed up trips to the ground floor. In what's been described as a 'strong, authoritative voice,' Crowther directed survivors to the stairway and encouraged them to help others while he carried an injured woman on his back. After bringing her 15 floors down to safety, he made his way back up to help others."

'He's definitely my guardian angel'

"Everyone who can stand, stand now," Crowther told survivors while directing them to the stairway exit. "If you can help others, do so."

Crowther was credited with saving at least a dozen people that day.

Crowther's body was later recovered alongside firefighters in a stairwell heading back up the tower with the "jaws of life" rescue tool, according to Mic.

"He's definitely my guardian angel — no ifs, ands or buts — because without him, we would be sitting there, waiting [until] the building came down," survivor Ling Young told CNN.



How to honor first responders

This fall marks the 20th anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The attacks on September 11, 2001 remain the deadliest terror attacks in world history, claiming more than 2,900 lives and causing countless injuries and long-term health problems for tens of thousands of civilians and first responders.

The 20th anniversary of 9/11 will no doubt evoke responses that span the emotional spectrum. Sadness may dominate such responses, but the anniversary of 9/11 also is a great time to reflect on the efforts of first responders. First responders played a vital role on 9/11, and many lost their lives and/or suffered long-term health consequences resulting from their selfless efforts to save innocent victims of the attacks.

In the two decades since the 9/11 attacks, first responders have continued to make countless sacrifices to ensure their communities are safe and peaceful places to call home. The 20th anniversary of 9/11 is a great time to recognize the efforts of first responders and honor them for all they do.

Donate to local fire departments.

According to the U.S. Fire Administration, 54 percent of active firefighting personnel are volunteers. Many of those volunteer firefighters work for underfunded departments that are in need of financial support. Donating to such departments is a great way to show first responders how much their efforts are appreciated. Donations may be used to purchase new equipment, upgrade existing facilities, provide vital training, and/or improve response times, the latter of which can increase the likelihood that firefighters make it through calls safe and sound.

Back legislation to support wounded first responders.

Many first responders suffer significant mental and physical injuries while on the job. Various nonprofit organizations help wounded first responders who may need to make modifications to their homes or purchase costly equipment to get through their daily lives. But nonprofit organizations cannot go it alone in support of wounded first responders. Citizens can do their part by promoting and voting for local, state and national legislation that makes it easy for wounded first responders to get the help they need, when they need it. In addition to urging local politicians to support such legislation, private citizens can utilize social media to promote proposals and other efforts to support wounded first responders. Many 9/11 first responders are still fighting for government-backed support to treat injuries suffered 20 years ago, and a vocal citizenry can be a strong asset in their fight and the fight of countless others in need of help.

Commit to support year-round

The 20th anniversary of 9/11 will call attention to the efforts of first responders on that day 20 years ago as well as the countless times since then that these brave men and women have served their communities. But first responders deserve vocal, year-round support. Make a concerted effort to thank policemen, firefighters, EMTs, nurses, and doctors in your community whenever you interact with them, and urge others to follow suit.

First responders play a vital role in communities across the globe. The 20th anniversary of 9/11 can serve as a catalyst for communities to express their support for first responders.



In Tribute to Those Lost

Two decades later, and every day, we honor and remember those lost on September 11, 2001.

We also remember the families – including so many in our Hudson Valley – whose lives were forever changed.

We share our deepest gratitude for the courageous members of our military and first responders for your selfless service to our great nation.

Your sacrifices are forever in our hearts.

Your humanity is forever in our minds.

Thank you. And Never Forget.



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