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My name on this broadcast may be on it, but that's our plan. Just like this nation, the Wells Report belongs to us; We are the people. ~ John-David always gives and supports others. Here he is with the Alliance for the Brave Men. They have a show on Saturday morning. The program outlines programs for veterans. His favorite charity is the Special Operations Warrior Foundation. The Wells Report was the number one show in the DFW area and now it will be going national across the US network, and many streaming services. John-David Wells is available as a spokesperson for events in the North Texas area. It can also speak at your far-right event via SKYPE. He has a variety of issues for conservative groups across the country. I got the role of general manager of a new radio station, news/talk/sports in Dallas/Worth Texas. But there's more... I also received 14:00-17:00 (the main time) on the U.S. Radio Network. After 16 years, the Wells Report; America's best conservative news/talk broadcast will be heard from coast to coast and internationally on America's fastest growing radio networks. Also, details about when you can tell your friends across the nation that there is a new voice for the United States. God bless you for listening to this broadcast all these years. Now, onwards... Here we go, here we go, here we go, here we go, John-David Wells, Moderator: Wells Report - U.S. Radio Network. John-David John David Wells is a constitutional conservative who does not discriminate against stupidity. He is open to anyone's opinion and is able to provide immediate intellectual feedback as to why someone's opinion is either good, or not so good for America. It's a pleasure to hear a radio host who can tell the good and the bad of what's going on in America, regardless of who's on duty. You rarely get that from mainstream media. Way to go, J.D.! Rob Woodmansy by John-David Wells | March 15, 2020That according to the latest data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has a total of 1629 cases of COVID-19 in the United States. Of those cases, 46 of us succumbed to it. 46.\* Of these 1629 cases... 1362 are under investigation. In other words, in a country of 327 million... By Manager | December 31, 2019 Our recovery places are filled with those who provide assistance and comfort to the injured or injured. We choose to leave them defenseless in favor of targeted healing art. August 5, 2019 As it happens to be on interactive social media sites related to the Wells Report, think Americans are gathering to discuss today's big issues. Note: I didn't say thinking conservative Americans, or thinking liberal Americans. We're all gathering here. To.... By John-David Wells | March 15, 2020That according to the latest data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has a total of 1629 cases of COVID-19 in the United States. Of these cases, 46 of us I succumbed to it. 46.\* Of these 1629 cases... 1362 are under investigation. In other words, in a country of 327 million... By Manager | December 31, 2019 Our recovery places are filled with those who provide assistance and comfort to the injured. We choose to leave them defenseless in favor of targeted medicinal arts. The conclusions of the Wells Report are, at best, incomplete, wrong and out of context. The report dismisses the scientific explanation for PSI's natural loss of Patriots football, although none of them relate to any such scheme. There is no evidence that Tom Brady preferred a football that was below 12.5 PSI and there is no evidence that insoverts how the texts are interpreted by the researchers is simply dismissed as unacceptable. Inconsistencies in logic and evidence are ignored. These points, and others, are addressed in more detail in subsequent annotations to the management summary of the Wells Report by Daniel L. Goldberg, a senior partner in morgan lewis' Boston office and who represented the Patriots and was present during all patriots interviews conducted at Gylet Stadium. Our intention is to provide further context for balance and consideration. Annotations are bold. Text in blue links to relevant documents. Executive recap on January 18, 2015, the New England Patriots and Indianapolis Colts played in the AFC championship game at Gylett Stadium in Foxborough, Massachusetts, to determine which team would advance to Super Bowl XLIX. During the first half of the game, a guestion was raised by the Colts about the level of football inflation used by the Patriots. As he later admitted in the report (pgs. 44-45. References to current pages are to the pages of the original version of the Wells Report, not to the management summary and in these light), the Colts actually raised their concerns with league officials David Gardy and Mike Kensil the day before the game. Mr. Kanzil conveyed the Colts' concerns to James Daniel, the NFL's operations manager, and Dean Blandino and Alberto Riberton, senior members of the NFL department. They, in turn, passed the concerns along to Walt Anderson, the referee assigned to the game. The league, as well as its right, chose not to convey that concern to the Patriots. In pregame preparations, the league also didn't decide to record in writing the pregame measurements. The Colts, B. Their concerns, never sought any such extra vigilance before the game, instead suggest that: it would be great if someone could check the air in the football game as the game continues.... (p. 45). As a result, at halftime, members of the team in charge assigned to the game, overseen by a senior supervisor from the National Football League (NFL or League), examined the air pressure level of 12.5 pounds per square inch (psi) allowed under Rule 2 of the NFL's official rules of play (rules of the game) in the two air pressure metrics used to test the balls. The four Colts pills tested each measurements used for testing. This statement has not been completed. Halftime measurements are on pg. 8. The reality is that in the second dimension, 3 out of 4 Colts footballs were below regulation. A more accurate and heated statement regarding Colts football was: Using two different metrics (one of which was used for pregame PSI measurements), the league tested only four Colts footballs at halftime. Three of those footballs were measured below regulation on the so-called no Med logo. Four were measured in regulation or above on the so-called Med logo. Colts football averages one below regulation when taking into account both measurements. Once fourth Colts football evaluation. Relying on the higher measurements of the Colts' football logo index, league officials decided not to add air to any of the Colts' footballs. Additional measurements using the same two metrics were made after the game, each of the four Colts' footballs measured was well above the required level of 12.5 psi in both metrics (including one that was over-inflated at 13.65 times the Logo meter). Three of the four Colts' footballs were measured below 12.5 psi in a non-logo meter (a violation), and three Colts footballs measured above 12.5 in the Logo index. The most fundamental issue in this regard is: Does science explain the loss of PSI in Patriots football? This issue addresses what PSI numbers are used for PSI levels before the game and at half-time. These numbers will show the lost amount of PSI. Given the varied metrics from each other, the only relevant halftime measurements are those shown by the gauge used before the gauge used before the gauge. Known as a Logo meter, was consistently .3 to 0.45 psi higher in its measurements than a non-logo gauge. Judge Walt Anderson, who was alerted Psi issues before the game, there is a detailed memory of the unregistered PSI levels before the game. the game is one of the foundations of this report. Mr. Anderson explicitly remembers that he used the logo meter for these measurements before the symbol gauge numbers are the correct numbers to use for half psi. Investigators relied on the logo's PSI numbers in dealing with Colts football. Using this football, investigators reject Anderson's best memory because he used the logo gauge before the game, and instead look at a larger PSI drop shown by the lower psi, not the Med logo. What's the result of Anderson's rejection of the statement that he used the logo gauge, 8 object the game? The Ideal Gas Act, according to league consultants, states that the Patriots' PSI at halftime was between 11.32 and 11.52 due to the impact of temperature on footballs. (p. 113). With the logo gauge, 8 object he game? the Patriots' 11 footballs are within the ideal and proposed gas law range of all 11 Patriots footballers was 11.49 - fully in line with the ideal gas law's prediction as to what exactly PSI would be. All this, relying on Mr. Anderson's best memories, basic science fully explains the patriots' football PSI decline during the first half. Mr. Anderson's memoirs are adopted by investigators for pregame PSI numbers. His recollection that he used the logo uniform before the game is the premise of investigators' justification for league officials not to re-stretch the Colts football at halftime. But his memory of what footage he used before the game was rejected when he assessed PSI's descent into Patriots football. There is no rationale for this memories at this point, pushed the subject to indicate that despite his best memory, it was possible that he used the second uniform. (p. 52). The report is buryed in Comment 5 of the Advisor's Report (p. 65 of the Exponent's report, which is Appendix 1 of the wells Report) and on pg. 116 of the report, the apparent rationale for rejecting Mr. Anderson's memory as to the metric he used. It's convoluted and hard to understand at best. Even during his May 12 conversation with the media, Mr. Wells didn't even try to explain it, and his colleague's explanation didn't make that clear. Maybe Drafts of the consultant's report, and all communication between investigators and their opinions, will shed further light on this so that the public can receive all relevant information. On January 23, 2015, the NFL publicly announced that it had hired Theodore W. Wells Jr. and law firm Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison (Paul, Weiss) to conduct an investigation, along with NFL Vice President Jeff Pash, about the footballs used by the Patriots during the AFC championship game. Mr Wells' employment and office followed the written announcement to the Patriots (the day after the AFC championship game) that the league had already made a preliminary finding that the Patriots may have tampered with the pressure of football. See the January 18, 2015 letter from D. Gardi. League personnel, so, without foundation or misunderstood the effect of temperature on the PSI, had already judged the issues in advance. Colts linebackers also lost PSI, but no similar preliminary finding was made regarding the Colts. Wells investigators, therefore, were hired by the league to investigate an issue the league had already pre-adjoened. The report nowhere casts doubt on the league roster after making it a preliminary finding or any other prior judgment by league officials. The January 18 letter to the Patriots also contained two significant errors that set the tone for this investigation and were an apparent source of misrepresentation in the media: 1) that one patriots footballer measured 10.1 psi at halftime, a clear misconception; 2) That all Colts football is measured within the regulatory framework - another misinterpretation. The league content to have the Patriots deal with this investigation for months based on inaccurate information? Investigators were unconcerned about any of these obvious mistakes or the league's failure to correct them. Inaccuracies in this letter, combined with subsequent leaks to the media that were never corrected by the league [HYPERLINK added 7/31/15 10:00AM] placed the investigation on the basis of misinformation, patriots a significant disadvantage. The report treats these inaccuracies as important (see page 101), where the opposite is true; They fueled misinformation in the integrity policy and the enforcement of competitive rules. The commissioner's policy on the integrity of the game requires that there be an evidentiary basis for any decision that was a violation of the evidence. It weighs more or more convincingly than the evidence offered in contrast. A finding of a violation cannot be based on speculation or speculation. To be considered evidence, there are detailed requirements relating to culing. This report circumvents the scientific issues and states that (1) all text references to deflation probably referred to the wrong deflation of football after the referee's examination, and (2) because Brady preferred the football to be at 12.5 he probably wanted them even lower, and (c) Tom Brady probably had a general awareness of the seemingly wrong deflation of game footballs. Beyond speculation about the significance of joking texts, the report relies not on evidence of any wrongdoing, but on the normal behaviour of those involved. For example: (1) The report relies on the increased level of communication between Mr Brady and Mr Jastremski in the days after the AFC championship game, although this media shows no knowledge of football tampering. As fully explained to investigators, there were some understandable reasons for increased communication between Mr Brady and Mr Jastremski in the days after the AFC championship game. First, the media frenzy over inflated football started the day after the AFC championship game. Mr. Jastremski is not since Mr. Jastremski is not since Mr. Jastremski made the football, it made sense to expect that media attention to focus on him. It was also reasonable to expect that (as happened) Mr Jastremski's boss would question Mr Jastremski to see what, if anything, he knew. Mr Brady reaches out to Mr Jastremski to see how he holds up in these circumstances is not only understandable, but commendable. Second, the team had just won the AFC championship and was headed to the Super Bowl. Football had to be ready for the Super Bowl. Since this was Mr. Jastremski's first Super Bowl experience since taking the job as a football preparation in the days after the AFC championship game. Topics they had to discuss included: how football would be prepared (there were a number of different ways used to prepare during the season, sometimes depending on the weather); How much more than the required number of footballs ready; When, if anything, football will be available in Foxborough for coaching: When were they sent to Arizona: Etc. All these topics of discussion were triggered by winning the AFC Championship and had to be dealt with in days This victory. Investigators could find out the former Patriots employee, whose aftermath involved making game balls whether his communications with Mr. Brady had grown during the period leading up to the previous Super Bowls. They didn't. In short, increased Brady-Jastremski media in the days after the AFC championship game doesn't make it more likely than there was no wrongdoing or knowledge of wrongdoing. They're totally consistent with total innocence. It's just speculation to conclude otherwise. However, it forms part of the report's stated rationale for its findings against Mr Brady. (2) Mr Brady expressed faith that no one would tamper with football without his knowledge and his approval was also relied upon, but he was barely proven that he really had that knowledge. It's an objectively reasonable belief, but if the preoccupation actually happened, the belief is not evidence that Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady signed for Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. (3) The report relies on three signatures Mr. Brady knew about it. 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As for Mr. McNally's signatures, Mr. Brady explained that he didn't remember signing them, but he may have done so routinely when asked. Such requests are made several times almost every day in the team's locker room or equipment room, even on game day. Mr Brady believes he has never rejected such a request. If getting an autograph from Mr Brady is evidence that you are rewarded for being compensated for despicable behaviour, then hundreds or even thousands of people must be part of a plot of wrongdoing. What is not controversial is that Mr Brady, apart from signing three items mr. McNally handed over to him, never granted anything to Mr. McNally. This cuts against the existence of the program the report speculates. As for gifts for Mr. Jastremski, as Mr. Brady explained, Mr. Jastremski, as Mr. Brady explained, Mr. Jastremski is one of 15 non-actor staffers to whom he gives holiday gifts annually in addition to what they receive from the players' holiday gift pool. 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(4) Mr. Brady's agency explained to investigators why, from the perspective of precedent for other players and the player Jastremski's phone was given to the league within about 48 hours of notification from the investigation. They also had Mr McNally's phone records don't show any messages with Mr. Brady, even about asking for or receiving the three signatures. Lack of text messages between Mr. Brady McNally was further confirmed by the insipid testimony of each of them that they never spoke to each other, and never even had a substantive face-to-face conversation with each other. Investigators didn't find until he contradicted those statements even though they had access to countless people who were in the Patriots locker room area or the player's bench area, where, on game day, Mr. Brady and Mr. McNally were in the same environment. The absence of one witness who watched any substantive conversation, and the lack of texts during what investigators felt was a critical period, corroborated their statements that they had never had such communication. If any information about texts on Mr Brady's phone was really a problem, they could have asked Mr Brady's agent (who suggested at the end of Brady's interview to respond to further enmity) to confirm there were no texts with Mr McNally. Given that Mr. Jastremski and Mr. McNally both turned in their phone records, no adverse conclusions should be drawn from the fact that Mr. Brady did not make his phone or its contents available. As for the texts, which are discussed later, there is not a single text referring to a football tirade program after reviewing the referee, to do so, to any instructions on Brady to do so, or to any knowledge by Mr. Brady of such conduct. It's pure conjecture and speculation that any reference to deflation of football after the referee has examined them. In short, there is simply no evidentiary support for concluding that Mr Brady was aware of any actual effort or even attempted to release air from football incorrectly. All the evidence — as well as logic — is the other way around. This report is the product of this investigation. It was prepared entirely by Paul's investigative team, Weiss and presents the independent views of Mr Wells and his colleagues. Any judge sitting on a case should disclose any financial relationship he or she may have with either party. This is not an attack on the integrity of the judge to expect him or her to do so. Mr. Wells began every Patriots interview and explained that his role was the same as a judge's. It's no surprise that there have been calls for Paul Weiss' law firm (acting as a prosecutor, judge and jury) to disclose in its report the extent of its financial relationship with the NFL, especially since the conduct of league personnel was part of what was being investigated. The investigation included an assessment of how the league handled the matter (p. 21) and concluded that there was no bias or unfairness in anything done by anyone Team Adam). The report was buryed in a 78 footnote on pg. 138 that the league employee who took the football kicker out of the game was fired by the league shortly after the AFC Championship Game for a pattern of selling memorabilia intended for the NFL auction site. The Patriots certainly preferred that a lawyer like Mr. Wells, with an esteemed reputation, investigate these issues instead of league employees doing it. The issue raised in the media is whether the public recognition and disclosure of this extensive relationship with the league was appropriate. Such disclosures will help the public better assess the findings regarding the league's conduct, which do not have a single critical comment or suggestion for improving the Patriots' use of inflated footballs at air pressure levels below regulation during the AFC Championship Game, including whether patriots personnel were involved in deliberate efforts to circumvent the rules of the game. The investigation also included an assessment of the circumstances surrounding a possible attempt by the Patriots to present an unauthorized kicking ball to the field during the AFC championship game. The Patriots, from the outset, sought to have additional issues regarding the conduct of certain league personnel included in the scope of this investigation, including not only failures to take appropriate actions to protect the integrity of the game following the Colts expressing concern, but also leaks of selective and misinformation, failures to correct reported misinformation [HYPERLINK added 7/31/15 9:50], and harm to wrongdoing. The report does not address these issues. For the reasons described in this report, and after extensive investigation, we have concluded that, in connection with the

AFC championship game, it is more likely than not that the New England Patriots participated in violations of the rules. In particular, we concluded that it was more likely than not that Jim McNally (the locker room attendant officials for the Patriots) and John Jastremski (equipment assistant for the Patriots) participated in a deliberate effort to release air and Patriots game balls after the balls were checked by the referee. This conclusion ignores the scientific explanation for the decline of PSI, ignores clear issues concerning inconsistencies in the index, and is based on negative conclusions from circumstantial evidence, most notably texts sent in October after the Patriots-Jets game (in which football was overly steered by game officials to cheat in violation of league rules). These indeguacies are ignored. Testimony given by the author and receives various attempts at humor that were not spoken in the texts at all. No witnesses gave the texts the meaning the report attaches to them. No independent evidence has confirmed how the report interprets the texts. The report attaches to them, although no text mentions such a thing. Based on the evidence, our view is also that it is more likely than not that Tom Brady (the Patriots game ball air. The wording of this conclusion reflects the reach of it. Unable to conclude that Mr. Brady knew, let alone intentionally, any improper activity, the best the report comes up with is the generally conscious phrase. As we said before, there is simply no evidentiary basis for this conclusion, let alone the conclusion that there were basic inappropriate activities. The texts forming the heart of the report show two people with a fairly uninhibited text message history - and vet no text refers to disconnecting football to a level below regulation, to disconnecting football after referee review, or to any guidelines from Mr. Brady would prefer to use below regulatory football. Based on the evidence, the investigation concluded that there was no deliberate attempt by the Patriots to present the field with an unauthorized kicking ball during the AFC championship game. Although the Patriots provided a kicking ball to the match officials who didn't have the referee's unique check mark, we found that the Patriots provided a kicking ball to the match officials who didn't have the referee's unique check mark, we found that the Patriots involved believed the ball was authentic and appropriate. The explanation for why there was no particular sign in the kicking football in guestion was the outspoken recognition of referee Walt Anderson that despite his practice of putting his initials on such a football, he may have forgotten to do so on this occasion. It's not to criticize Mr. Anderson or his behavior. It simply reflects the reality of the usually casual manner of pre-match football testing. Although match officials were advised before the game of concerns about football's inflation levels, they did not keep any record of which gauge was used, or PSI levels of 48 footballs measured (plus 8 K-footballs). The referee did his examination in the shower area of the clerks' locker room (p. 51). The testing and return of football to the files was so informal that the officials appeared to put 13 footballs, not the 12 set in Law 2, in the Patriots' football case. You're the... The psi numbers that are used in this setting are then used as the basis for which the report evaluates the margin differences in measured psi. We don't believe there was an attempt by patriots, including Patriots kicker Stephen Gostkowski, to deliberately circumvent the rules by offering the kicking ball to the game. We do not believe the evidence establishes that any other Patriots participated in or had knowledge of the violation of the rules of the game or the deliberate effort to circumvent the rules outlined in this report. In particular, we don't believe there was any wrongdoing or knowledge of wrongdoing by the ownership of the Patriots coach on issues being investigated. Nor do we believe there was any wrongdoing or knowledge of wrongdoing by Patriots head equipment manager Dave Schoenfeld. In reaching these conclusions, we considered, among other things, the following facts that we believe were determined by the evidence for the reasons listed in this report: 1. Rule 2 of the NFL's official rules of play requires that footballs used during NFL games must be inflated between 12.5 and 13.5 psi. In particular, the rule states that [t]he ball will be composed of inflated (121/2 to 131/2 kg) bladder urethane surrounded by stone granule, skin case (natural tanning color) without undulations of any kind. Rule 2 continues to give and rule that football will remain under the referee's supervision until they are transferred to the football stewards just before the start of the game. (p. 32). The report concludes that Dale Football refers to the ball boys. However, nowhere in the report was there a discussion about whether judge or other league officials failed to properly maintain that oversight, which was expected to be particularly vigilant in the wake of the Colts expressing concerns. The report acknowledges that officials at the game specifically allowed Mr. McNally to take the football matches from the locker room (p. 55). No one told Mr. McNally he couldn't continue on the field with the football. When the NFC championship game ended suddenly in overtime and Mr. McNally started from the back of the sitting room toward the door to the hallway, he walked past a large number of league officials in the living room. As the report states (p. 55), the living room was filled with NFL personnel, game officials and others gathered there to watch the end of the NFC championship game on television. Mr. McNally had to steer this crowd of clerks to get past the living room with two big bags of football and trees All these league officials and puts the door of the officials' locker room. As is clear from the report, no one objected; No one told him to stop. No one told him to stop. No one told him to stop. No one told him to stop asked that he wait to be accompanied by a league official; No one told him to stop. No one told him a league official; No one told him to stop. one of the men alerted to colts' concerns before the game (p. 45). Mr Daniel, as seen in the security video, looked at Mr McNally carrying the sacks of football towards the pitch unaccompanied by any league or official, and did not object to Mr McNally continuing unaccompanied to the pitch. In short, if officials lost track of the location of game football, it wasn't because Mr. McNally secretly removed them. (Omitted from the investigation were interviews with all those league officials mr. McNally secretly removed them. (Omitted from the investigation were interviews with all those league officials, who took over the football at half-time, security video shows Mr McNally's removal from the official's dressing room back to the pitch unaccompanied by any league or official from the official's dressing room back to the pitch unaccompanied by any league or official from the official's dressing room back to the pitch unaccompanied by any league or official from the official's dressing room back to the pitch unaccompanied by any league or official from the official's dressing room back to the pitch unaccompanied by any league or official from the official's dressing room back to the pitch unaccompanied by any league or official from the official's dressing room back to the pitch unaccompanied by any league or official from the unusual, or a breach of certain protocol or instruction. The report nonetheless describes Mr. McNally's departure from the officials' locker room before the AFC championship game, Jim McNally, the Patriots employee in charge of handing over Patriots game balls to game officials for pregame testing, brought the balls to the officials' locker room at Gylett Stadium. At that time or about, McNally told the referee, Walt Anderson, that Tom Brady, the Patriots guarterback, wanted the game balls inflated by 12.5 points. McNally has been employed by the Patriots as a seasonal or parttime employee for the past 32 years. His work for the Patriots during the 2014-15 NFL season took place only on a partial/hourly basis on the days when the Patriots had home games. His legitimate responsibilities as a flight attendant in the locker room did not include the preparation, inflation or inflation of the Patriots' game balls. 3. During pregame testing, Anderson determined that all but two of the Patriots' balls delivered by McNally were properly inflated. Most were measured 12.5 psi. The league officials never considered the inevitable impact of the colder temperatures outside, which inevitably dropped from football set at 12.5 psi before the under-regulation game shortly after moving onto the field. The Wells Report (pg.113) validates the science behind this conclusion. The league should have been aware that it came into play, but the league never seemed to consider the impact of the weather on PSI or the enforcement of Rule 2 in this game or every game. Using ideal calculations of gas law, football set before the game at indoor temperatures 71° at the high end of rule range 2 - 13.5 psi - will drop below 12.5 when the outside temperature is or below 52°. It's safe to assume that countless NFL games have therefore used football under regulation - and no one has even noticed. The league, however, is generally aware of the effect of heat and cold on football's psi, having adopted a protocol that prevents football from being placed in front of level field furnaces. There was a violation of that protocol that arose during the Carolina game in Minnesota during the 2014 season, when NFL officials told the BALL Boys for both teams not to keep putting footballs in front of furnaces - a clear attempt to sabotage footballs against the rules. It only led to a
warning to the teams. Two were tested below 12.5 psi and Anderson directed another match official to further inflate those two game balls, which Anderson adjusted to 12.5 psi using a pressure gauge. Most of the Colts' game balls tested by Anderson before the game balls recorded 12.8 or 12.9 psi, it was clear to Anderson that the Colts' inflationary target" for the game balls was 13.0 psi. No air was added or 4 released from the Colts game balls before the game because they were all within the permitted range. As noted, Mr. Anderson's best memory is that he used the logo meter to test the football before the game (p. 52). The logo gauge displays higher PSI numbers than the non-logo gauge. To Mr. Anderson's credit, he used the logo gauge to measure Patriots football before the game, the Patriots' halftime football on that gauge is consistent with the calculations of the ideal gas law of what would happen naturally. (p. 113). 4. As Anderson and other members of the ceremony prepared to leave the officials' locker room to take the field for the start of the game, the game balls could not be located. It was the first time in Anderson's 19 years as an NFL official that he was unable to locate the game balls early in the game. Unknown to Anderson, and without Anderson's permission or the permission of any other member of the ceremony staff, McNally took the pills from the officials' locker room ahead of the game According to Anderson and other members of the AFC championship team's ceremonial team, the removal of the game balls from the official in the game was a violation of standard operating procedure before the game. According to Anderson other members of the AFC championship team and other match officials with recent experience at Gylett Stadium, McNally had not previously removed game balls from the officials or being escorted by one or more officials. When the NFC championship game ended suddenly in overtime, someone in the officials' locker room said we were back. Mr. McNally then stood up, placed the two football bags on his shoulders, and proceeded to pass all NEL personnel and game personnel (see pgs, 54-55) to the door of the officials' locker room (described in the report as a large living room — p. 54). It wasn't a sudden departure - it was clear of all those league officials. Once the football is taken to the replay chamber. The external security camera shows that's exactly what Mr. McNally did. Anyone concerned about the location of football games could have just checked that location. Security video shows Mr. Anderson going out into the field and walking there. Unsurprisingly, he found that Mr. McNally for taking the pills without permission or accompaniment, although the report would now have been believed that officials thought Mr McNally had done something wrong by taking the ball himself. No official tormented him. No one has retested football's PSI; No official has offered to use the character football. Mr. McNally's departure from the living room in the clerks' locker room, and his walk away toward the field, all on security video. His walk was in no hurry in any way either secretive or secretive. Nothing about his activities supports the conclusion that he carried out a secret football bland program. 5. Based on videotape evidence and witness interviews, it was determined that McNally removed the game balls from the officials locker room around 6:30 a.m. .m. After leaving the officials' locker room carrying two large bags of game balls (Patriots balls and Colts balls), McNally turned left and then turned left again to walk down a corridor referred to by Patriots personnel as the central tunnel toward the field. At the end of the main tunnel on the left, about a meter from the doors leading to the lot, there is a bathroom. Mcnally The bathroom with the game balls, locked the door, and stayed in the bathroom with the game balls for about a minute and forty seconds. He then left the bathroom and took the game balls for about a minute and forty seconds. himself, wash his hands and leave. Actually, it is. Also, the report is inconsiderate or acknowledges that with the start of the game has been delayed, there was no reason for Mr McNally to hasten efforts to turn off football in the toilet if that was the task at hand. Mr McNally has already been told the start of the game has been delayed (from 6.40am to 6.50pm). He went into the bathroom with almost 20 minutes until game time. There was simply no need to rush if he was involved in releasing air from football - a process that should have been suspected of having to be done very carefully so as not to release too much air from any football. The minute and 40 seconds in the bathroom were far more likely for the reason Mr. McNally gave. The league consultant's report on whether it is really possible to carry out the deflation of 13 footballs in 100 seconds is a little curious. (Appendix 2 of the Wells Report).) It was found in an unsigned letter dated May 6, the date the report was issued. As the exponent's report dated similarly, there was of course some form of letter that was previously available to investigators. The stated purpose of the experiment was to release air in as little time as possible — which, as noted, was not a concern on game day given the delay in the start of the AFC Championship game. Less than 1 psi of air was released from each of the footballs in this experiment. Less than 1 psi of loose air is not even noticeable, but the experiment nevertheless laid out a plan to release an insignificant amount of air. There is no indication in the report of the size, agility or age of those who complete the task as quickly as possible — so there is no real assessment if a person of Mr McNally's age and physical characteristics could have performed this task, which would involve taking the football out of the bag, putting them on the floor (which happens to be sloping and raising the level of difficulty if football was placed on the floor), carefully controlling them to be sure not to eject any football twice You put them back in the bag, open the door and leave. In all the incidents, there was good reason for Mr McNally to stop in the bathroom as his side duties require that he be on the pitch for the entire first half. 6. In the weeks and months before the AFC championship game, McNally periodically exchanged text messages with the Patriots' assistant equipment primarily responsible for making Patriots game balls, John In a number of these text messages, McNally and Jastremski discussed the air pressure of the Patriots' game balls, Tom Brady's unhappiness with the Patriots' level of game balls, John In a number of these text messages, McNally and Jastremski discussed the air pressure of the Patriots' level of game balls, Tom Brady's unhappiness with the Patriots' level of game ball McNally to use, and McNally's requests for cash and sneakers along with the needle provided by Jastremski. A sports ball inflation needle is a device that can be used to inflate a football (if attached to an air pump) or release air from a football (if inserted alone into a ball). For example, on October 17, 2014, after a Thursday night game between the Patriots and The New York Jets, during which Tom Brady angrily complained about the level of inflation of the game balls, McNally and Jastremski exchanged the following text messages: The report bases its conclusions on a relative handful of text strings. There may seem to be more than a handful just because the report repeats the same texts many times. For example, the text string of October 17, 2014 between Mr. Jastremski and Mr. McNally (referring to Mr. McNally Jastremski and Mr. McNally were undoubtedly uninhibited text messages, and sent thoughtless messages that anyone else would ever see the light of day. Perhaps the most revealing, then, is that no text states that: (i) Brady wanted a football set below 12.5 psi; (2) there was a plan to start a football after the referee examined them; Or (3) there was such actual deflation of rising football was a plot to disqualify football after the referee's scrutiny. In reality, there is simply no basis to lay that conclusion. First, the report ignores the information the investigators gathered that Mr. Jastremski's football-preparation duties actually routinely involve the abuse of any football for the game. The Patriots' standard procedures are partly described on PGS. 37-40. Omitted from that description, but as Mr. Jastremski explained, is that the first thing he routinely does when he opens a new box of Wilson football is take some air out
of them. It makes them easier to prepare. The second time he takes air out of football is when he sets them up for criticism and pregame selection of Mr. Brady. (F, C39-40). Before the Jets' game in 2014, Mr. Jastremski scheduled the football games at 12.75-12.85 for Mr. Trump. Pre-match testing and selection, as this is the range used by Mr Jastremski's predecessor. Intriguingly, the report does not receive this statement, although no witnesses or other evidence contradicted it, and apparently no official reported that at games before the Jets game in 2014, Socceroos from the Patriots did not routinely arrive in the statement that it does not support the report's assumption that Mr Brady cares about PSI levels long before the Jets game and overinflation fiasco. The report undermines this information - that it had no reason to lie and could be examined in all incidents - purely because (1) Mr. McNally's May 2014 text reference to himself as a deflator (which had nothing to do with what the footballs were set for Mr. Brady's examination); (2) Mr. Brady's involvement in changing the law in 2006 (which, as explained elsewhere, dealt with tactile feeling and football to the low end of the allowable range (though setting football at 12.75-85 is not much different from putting them at 12.6, which is what Mr. Jastremski did after the first time Mr. Brady focused on actual PSI numbers). In short, not crediting the evidence that football is historically set at 12.75-85 demonstrates mainly how the report allows its interpretation of texts and then control how it sees all the other evidence. At all events, there is no doubt that Mr. Jastremski should have ejected football a second time just before Mr. Brady's election. To bring them to the desired psi air. After midseason in 2014 - that is, after the Jets' playing problems with highly inflated footballs - he put them at 12.6 for mr. Brady's review and selection - again added air and released it to get down to the desired PSI. So it's impossible to assume that football's inflation relates to the balls once they go to the officials' locker room for pregame inspection. There was a second way that Mr. Jastremski and Mr. McNally used the term deflation or deflation that the report ignores. Wells' investigators held the May 9, 2014 deflator/ESPN text string in their possession a few weeks before their full day, four interviews staffed by lawyers with each of Mr. McNally and Mr. Jastremski. They came to interviews with laptops, documentation and of course prepared extensively for each interview. They never asked any of them about this May 9 deflator/ESPN text, and uses it throughout the alias report for Mr. McNally. Is that real objectivity? Furthermore, when they requested another interview of them with Mr McNally back for another interview to ask him about it. They never asked Mr. Jastremski about it in his Updated 6/18/15 9:45 a.m.: The focus of public debate on the one and only text that used the term deflator — and what the term used in this single text refers to - drew attention to the many flaws in the Wells report described in these annotations. That you can't reasonably rely on an uns validated, untested text to conclude that there was incorrect deflation in the ball.] The term deflator is referred to 16 times in the Wells report to suggest that it was a common nickname by Mr McNally. There is simply no basis for such misuse of facts. The fact is that in the hundreds of texts between Mr. McNally and Mr. Jastremski, the term was used in only one text and one text. This single text was sent on May 9, 2014, during the finale, when Mr McNally did not even work in the stadium and was not prepared for football in the surrounding texts. There's no mention in the text for football filing, let alone drop them to below regulatory level. However, the Wells Report relies on this text to conclude that Mr. McNally routinely curved on football below regulation. One word from a May text is also the main basis in the report to conclude that abnormal deflation occurred in the AFC championship game eight months later. And then that forms the basis of the findings about Mr. Brady. Investigators had this May 9, 2014 text when they interviewed Mr. McNally for an entire day (Mr. McNally responded to their questions). They never asked him about it. They had the same text when they interviewed Mr. Ystramsky twice (including a full-day interview and then a follow-up interview of several hours - and he never refused to answer questions). They never asked him about it. They simply assumed, without any basis or investigation, what deflator must be, and then relied on their assumption to filter out any other evidence they received. What they did know, but chose to ignore, is that deflate is often used in They have nothing to do with taking air away from football - and that even these two people used the term in their texts in different ways that had nothing to do with football. The word deflate simply means to reduce, and has many possible meanings and applications. A simple internet search reveals frequent use of the word deflate in the context of weight loss. Despite many other options, the report concludes that the only possible meaning of this single word in a string of texts that has nothing to do with football, and to be the balls to a level below regulation (although no evidence at all is supported that everyone had a purpose to have balls below regulation). There is simply no way that the unsupported assumption about this text provides any basis to draw the conclusions reached in the Wells report. [End of 6/18/15 9:45 a.m. update] The reference to ESPN in this merry string of texts was part of their banter and related to the new kicks. Mr. Jastremski made it clear to Mr. McNally. This fact is quite explicit in the number of their texts. (p. 82 - After texting about getting Mr. McNally's sneakers and dressing, Mr. Jastremski writes: Unless Dave [his boss, Dave Schoenfeld] leaves the room tomorrow and then he waits for next week.) Bringing sneakers or apparel to his friend Mr McNally, in short, means Mr Jastremski will have to do so behind his boss's back. They teased each other about whether Mr. Jastremski would get in trouble for giving him sneakers. The May 2014 reference to the McNally text doesn't go to ESPN following his request for new kicks, and there was Mr. McNally text doesn't go to ESPN following his request for new kicks, and there was Mr. McNally text doesn't go to ESPN following his request for new kicks, and there was Mr. McNally text doesn't go to ESPN following his request for new kicks, and there was interviews with Mr. McNally and Mr. Jastremski. If they had asked Mr. McNally or Mr. Jastremski about this text when they interviewed each of them for a full day using four lawyers, they would have learned that. There is no way anyone can establish reasonable conclusions that a program exists and is implemented to properly disrespect football based on these texts, especially when ball tampering in an AFC championship game is matched by science, was illogical in the idea and improbable in practice, and where it would, if anything, have dismantled the quarterback. The evidence was that the Jets' game on October 17, 2014 was the first and only time Mr Brady complained about how heavy or obese football felt. This testimony came from several witnesses, Does not identify until he has identified any previous focus by Mr Brady on PSI Football, including during his involvement in changing the 2006 law. Football measured after the game the Jets showed that they were inflated by nearly 16 psi. (p. 5). They were, in short, nearly 3 PSI above their PSI level when Mr Brady chose them before the game. The match officials apparently seemed to be over-flocking across the football during the pre-match tests. Mr. Brady's side outbursts over football (he readily admitted he was a little over the top of his comments) at the Jets game led both Mr. Jastremski and Mr. McNally to be guite upset. There was nothing they did to eject more than any football and nothing they could do in response to Mr Brady's strong reactions and the sense that he had been unfairly attacked. The content of the texts is undoubtedly jokes, exaggerations and chastity. One thing is not statements of reality. For example, Mr. McNally declares that he will turn the next football into a balloon. Even the researchers don't conclude (or even speculate) that Mr. McNally could or would - or even that he planned to do so or had the means to do so. So, when Mr. McNally talks about over-swelling of football, no rational interpretation will be that he's actually engaged in football disproach - and did so after the referee's examination - although he never even jokingly mentions it. Furthermore, if the match officials' statements are correct that they have always either carried the football to the pitch themselves or accompanied Mr McNally when he did, there will be no opportunity to inflate (or inflate) football. In short, the report attributes [corrected for typo 5/14/15 13:23PM] 3:23pm] 300pm meaning to these texts which ignores their content and clear overstance. The problems relying on text messages to produce meaning are well known. They don't transmit the tone of sound. They don't transmit the tone of sound. They are not understood or evaluated. How many people have sent a joking text that could be misinterpreted if coldly read by a third person? The report does not display any of the cautions that should exist in the meaning summary or reference of text. Although the report identified the texts between Mr. Jastremski and Mr. McNally were filled with exaggeration and attempts at humor, he arbitrarily decided where the joke ended and what the jokes referred to him. Texts and e-mails can be important to any investigation, but relying on texts subject to different meanings without other supporting evidence is a questionable approach.
Here, the other evidence does. Corroborate the interpretation of the report into texts — it actually contradicts that. McNally: Tom sucks... I'm going to make the next ball to Jastremski fucking balloon: talked to him last night. He actually brought you up and said you must have a lot of pressure trying to get them done... That only text and reference to him and he, which the investigators concluded must be addressed by Mr. Brady, are the lynchphine of the investigator's conclusion that Mr. Brady was probably generally aware of the plot to release air from football. (p. 78). There are two levels of speculation Mr. Jastremski had with Mr. Brady and not with someone else. The second is speculation that even if it relates to a conversation with Mr Brady, any expression of concern about Mr McNally's level of stress has to do with Mr McNally's inappropriate deflation in football. Both the sender nor the recipient of this text supported the interpretation of the report. Neier is the language of the text. Also, there is no other supporting evidence. The reference to Mr. Brady is inconsistent with mr. Brady's explicit testimony that he never had any reason - or did so - to express concern over any pressure Mr. McNally had. Mr. Ystramsky often sent messages that did not refer to previous text he had sent or the previous text he received - investigators have extensive texts from him to various people on many subjects and this pattern was clear. Many examples have been called to their attention. This pattern of Mr. Jastremski's friend, as investigators were told, and the conversation included issues related to Mr. McNally's stress concerning family cards. As Mr. McNally explained, his sister is in charge of the family's long season cards, and has developing health problems. Tracking what was getting stressful. Using the team's ticket exchange program doesn't provide an opportunity for re-tickets at a profit but using services like StubHub can cause season tickets to be canceled. These issues were discussed by Mr. McNally with Mr. Jastremski's house the night of the Jets game and knew about Mr. McNally's family problems with his tickets. In a conversation that evening, he expressed concern for Mr. Jastremski about Mr. McNally's condition and shared information about another friend who had similar pressure on ticket sales. That was the conversation Mr. Jastremski explained that the text refers to. After the conversation with mr. Explained by Mr. Jastremski, investigators did not ask for the opportunity to interview Mr. Jastremski's boyfriend to determine if such a conversation had actually occurred. The Patriots tracked down Mr. Jastremski's friend, who is a professional fraud investigator and whose livelihood depends on his sincerity. They arranged a telephone interview with investigators in which the individual explained in great detail the timing (the night of the Jets game), the place (Mr. Jastremski's house) and the conversation (dealing with Mr. McNally's sister, who suffered early memory loss, in an attempt to sell the family game tickets). The researchers, instead of taking additional steps to test this information, simply chose not to believe input that did not align the opposite with their conclusions. Mr. Brady, when asked about that text, said that not only had he never had such a conversation with Mr. Jastremski, but at the time, he didn't even know how the football came from the officials' locker room on the field - whether the match officials took them, whether league officials took them. etc. It's iust not a matter he has to focus on when the game's about to start. In conclusion, the keystone context that researchers rely on to implicate Mr. Brady is that he is the person referred to in this text as he and is although all four people in any way involved or related to this text have refuted this interpretation. Investigators decided that he and he treated Mr. Brady, treating all the evidence that was inconceivable. Speculation about what all the texts refer to is also based on unsupported speculation that because Mr. Brady preferred football at 12.5, he really wanted them to be even less pessimistic. There is no evidence that Mr Brady wanted football below 12.5 psi. To assume that a desire for football to set at the low end of the permitted range really reflects a desire for them to be even lower is just speculation. There is no evidence that Mr Brady wanted football below 12.5 psi - and the researchers clearly said that too soft football doesn't roll out of his hands as you wish. Even so, they assumed that Mr. Brady really wanted football to be below 12.5, that Mr. Jastremski and Mr. McNally knew that, and the weather would do naturally. I told him it was. But he was right... I checked some of the eggs this morning... The judges screwed us over... Some then had almost 16 Jastremski: they didn't ret look back then after they put air in them mcnally: Tom... 16 is nothing... Wait until next Sunday in Ystramsky: Omg! Spaz on October 21, 2014, McNally and Jastremski exchanged the following text messages: McNally: Make sure you blow up The ball will look like a rugby ball so Tom can get used to it before Sunday Jastremski: Omg on October 23, 2014, three days before Sunday's game against the Chicago Bears, Jastremski and McNally exchanged the following messages: Jastremski: Can't wait to give you your needle this week :) As has also been fully explained to investigators, another issue that Mr. Jastremski and Mr. McNally often pinched each other about dealt with mr. McNally's duties as a stewardess in the clerks' locker room. It was customary for Mr. McNally to provide a gauge and pump from the equipment room to the officials' locker room for their use in their pregame inspection. Sometimes, Mr. McNally was provided with a gauge and a pump with only one of them having a needle in it. That would lead to officials relying on Patriots gear for testing before their game should take out the needle and move it back and forth between the pump gauge during. (p. 80). Officials would, on these occasions, often send Mr. McNally back to the equipment room to get a second needle they could use. Mr. McNally should have asked Mr. Jastremski for needles requested by an officials and were held in the officials' locker room and then returned to the equipment room after the game. No smulder of evidence in the report shows that Mr. McNally is using a needle or even passing a needle other than to the clerks' locker room. No witness saw Mr. McNally handle the footballs when he carried them onto the field in two large bags, not to mention handling football with a needle in his hand. There is simply no basis to conclude as the report does, that any reference to the needle refers to a needle that will be used to monitor football after the referee is examined. To hell with Tom. He is his passing ranking the next day, October 24, 2014, Jastremski and McNally exchanged the following posts: Jastremski: I have a big needle for you this week mcNally: You better be surrounded by cash newkicks...... In 2014, McNally and Jastramsky exchanged the following messages: Jastramsky: Size 11? Jastremski: 2 or 3X? Tom must be really on you McNally: 11 0r 11 half..... 2x unless its tight fitting Jastremski: No. Didn't even mention it, thought you should get something since he gives you nothing on January 7, 2015, 11 days before the AFC championship game, McNally and Jastremski discussed how McNally would be a big signing And get items signed by Brady the following weekend, before a playoff game against the Baltimore Ravens. McNally and Jastremski exchanged the following text messages: McNally: Remember to put some sweet pig skins ready for Tom to sign Jastremski: U have that kid... Big signing day for you McNally: 11 or 11 1/2 boy on January 10, 2015, just before the Patriots-Ravens game, in the Patriots' equipment room with Brady and Jastremski in attendance, McNally received two footballs signed by Brady and also asked Brady to sign a Patriots jersey previously worn by McNally. In addition to the messages described above, before the start of the 2014/15 season, McNally called himself the desalinationist and declared that he was not going to ESPN..... On May 9, 2014, McNally and Jastremski exchanged the following text messages: McNally: You're working on Jastremski: Jupp McNally: Nice guy.... Jimmy needs some kicks... During the second quarter of the AFC championship game, a ball thrown by Tom Brady was stopped by a player for the Colts and the ball was taken to the Colts sideline. On the sideline, the Colts' equipment team used a pressure meter to measure the ball's inflation level, determined it was below the minimum level of 12.5 psi and notified a game official and other NFL personnel. Once the game starts, no team is allowed to gauge the football, pump it, or anything like that. It's strictly the judge's district, which is to be the only referee of a football mother to comply. The Colts, with advance concerns about PSI, did not take the issue to a judge. They took the matter into their own hands and was an intern to gauge the ball. (p. 63) This behavior violated Rule 2. Nowhere does the report recognize this behavior as a violation of the rule. Before the game, Colts officials informed the NFL that they suspected the Patriots might defuse game balls below the minimum level allowed under the rules of the game, though they did not support their suspicions with specific factual information. In response to concerns before the colts' game, the NFL's operations team notified NFL Chief Dean Blandino and senior supervisor to attend the game, Alberto Riveron. During a pregame conversation regarding various game-day issues, Riveron told referee Walt Anderson told Nibron that he would be safe to follow his usual ball-checking procedure to ensure that Were properly inflated. If the league was concerned about this issue, and wanted to be sure that football meets
the requirement of 12.5 to 13.5 psi, you'd think they'd put protocols to record PSI levels before the game and on a PSI test once football was on the field. It was easy enough to adopt such protocols that ensured that all football throughout the game would be within PSI regulation. 9. After announcing during the second quarter of the AFC championship game that the Colts measured a Patriots game ball and found it unfroated, and after previously being notified of the Colts' suspicions, Riveron decided that both teams' playing balls should be examined at halftime by the game officials. Two other nfl executives present at the game, Troy Vincent and Mike Kensil, came to the same conclusion independently. It appears to have been the first time in NFL history that football has been measured during halftime. There were no protocols for such a measure. NFL Rule 2 (p. 32) stated that it was the referee who would be the only referee on whether football stood at all. However, the league didn't have the referee (who faced the pregame waiting) to do the thles at halftime. 10. At halftime, under Riveron's supervision, two alternate game officials (Clete Blakeman and Dyrol Prioleau) tested 11 Patriots game balls and four Colts game balls. The Patriots' ball stopped by the Colts was not among the Patriots' 11 balls tested. Each official used a separate air pressure bar provided by referee Anderson for pregame testing. Each of the Patriots' 11 balls tested at halftime measured below the minimum 12.5 PSI level set by the rules of the game in both metrics. Each of the four colt pellets tested measurements. The measurements were recorded in writing by Richard Farrelly, an NFL security guard who was stationed at Patriots Stadium and Gylett for about 12 years. Only four Colt balls were tested because the officials' time had run out before the start of the second half. Interception football was individually tested three times - and each of the three measurements (probably using one gauge) showed a different PSI number — 11.45, 11.35 and 11.75 (p. 70). These significant differences illustrate how much the metrics vary (indeed, the Colts measured this football at 11.00 psi - see 63) and that even one gauge used multiple times in the same football makes for different reading. This inaccuracy is hardly the basis on which precise conclusions can be based. Farley recorded the half-time pressure measurements taken by Officials as follows: The average of prioleau measurements (logo meter) — and using a sensible average given the non-return of even one gauge — is 11.49 psi, exactly what was expected by the Ideal Gas Act. According to league consultants, the Ideal Gas Act predicted that Patriots footballs, which began at 12.5, measured between 11.32 and 11.52 psi at the end of the first half (113). The average of these 11 footballs is in this range or above, as is the actual psi of 8 out of 11 footballs. If the air had been deliberately released from any football before the game, those numbers would have been significantly lower. What's more, note that the differences between the two metrics vary from 0.3 to 0.45 - if the measurements were repetitionable, the difference between the two measurements would remain the same in any football you measure. Mr. Blakeman and Mr. Priulo apparently changed the uniforms they used when they replaced the team's balls that they had clipped. Investigators never think Mr. Anderson did the same in his pregame measurements. If Mr. Anderson, before the game, used the patriots' football, it helps explain the difference in the PSI brace between Patriots football and Colts football. Click here for nobel laureate Roderick McKinnon's scientific conclusion. Football Colts' halftime measurements in the table above also undoubtedly prove that factors in addition to temperature naturally affect PSI levels. Before the game, all colts football was 0.2 points apart. If the only effect on PSI was temperature, then in half they would again be within .2 psi of each other. In fact, the spread of the PSI in the Colts' football battle has doubled. No more tight consistency of PSI. Why? No, no, no. Different times held in the range of side ovens? Different ovation of the skin or bladder? How many different times is crushed under the weight of players being tackled? Different scope of prior use before the game? It is not necessary to determine exactly which factors and/or gameplay other than just a temperature that affected football's PSI in the first half. There were some significant differences between the game and the handling of football by both teams in the first half. The Patriots had a lot more offensive plays than the Colts, so used Patriots football more. The Patriots took control of the ball on offense in the first half (except for the last nine seconds andrew lak knelt) - that is, just before football reached the halftime measurements, Patriots football Used while Colts football was kept in garbage bags. The Patriots' ball boys didn't use bags, exposing the footballs were measured at halftime after Patriots footballs were measured and swelled, giving them an extra 10 minutes in the hot officials' locker room for their PSI to bear. In short, there are many explanations for Colts football showing less PSI loss than Patriots football has nothing to do with sabotage. While league advisers could not accurately explain all the difference in PSI prolapse to scientific certainness, even they acknowledge that non-sabotage factors could have led to a difference in levels o PSI drops. Before the end of the half, all 11 of the Patriots' balls were inflated and set to a permitted level of pressure. Colts' four tested balls were not inflated because they were measured within the permitted range on at least one of the sliders used at halftime. were returned to the field for use in the second half. The pressure of the Patriots' ball intercepted by the Colts was individually tested three times, and the measurements, all of which were under 12.5 psi, were written on athletic tape placed on the ball for identification. The stopped ball was saved by the NFL and was not returned to the field for use in the second half. 11. After the game, before leaving the statium, McNally was interviewed by NFL Security members. During the interview, McNally didn't mention that he took the game balls to the bathroom. Instead, he stated that he went directly to the field and that nothing out of the ordinary happened during the walk from the locker room to the field. In subsequent interviews, McNally provided various explanations for the bathroom station and his decision not to take advantage of the bathroom facilities available in the formal locker room and the adjacent Chain Gang locker room. Unannounced to patriots management, league security actually began investigating during the second half of the game when they began investigating the Patriots' ball boys. It was accurate for him to say that nothing out of the ordinary happened during the walk from the dressing room to the pitch, since, as he later explained, stopping his bathroom was not unusual. When asked later why he didn't use the variables in the clerks' locker room or the chain's gang room, he explained why - and his reasons are supported by the report's conclusions as to how crowded the officials' locker room area was (pgs. 54-55). A person cannot draw negative conclusions from a flight attendant who decides not to use the overcrowded facilities. If They found one witness who saw Mr. McNally routinely use the variables in the officials' locker room before other games, when the officials made their final pregame preparations, they would put it in the report. Similarly, no one instructed Mr. McNally not to use the bathroom he used, which is on its way directly from the officials' locker room to the field. As part of the investigation, there were scientific advisors who assisted the investigation, there were scientific advisors who assisted the investigation team. Marlowe, Evans Crawford of 1911, a professor of physics at Princeton University and a former chairman of princeton university's physics department, who served as a special scientific advisor, coordinated with Exponent on his testing and analytical work, and advised the investigation team. Among the topics discussed with our expert advisors was the magnitude of the Patriots' drop in air pressure and the seemingly large drop in the Patriots' ball air pressure compared to the Colts' balls when tested at halftime. Note the use of the word ostensibly. This is significant because any so-called big psi drop depends on which of the slides was used on which football before the game. All game balls tested at halftime were measured at lower pressure levels compared to the pressure levels measured before the game. Our consultants have confirmed that a drop in air pressure levels measured before the game. playground. According to our scientific advisors, however, the decrease in pressure of patriots game balls cannot be entirely explained by basic scientific principles, such as the ideal gas law, based on the circumstances and conditions likely present on the day of the AFC championship game. No report nor consultants address the manufacturers' own footage of disclosures about the expected accuracy range of measurements even though it was offered to them. As determined by the information provided to the researchers, relatively inexpensive air meters purchased at sporting goods stores (which all the metrics in question appear to have been - pgs. 37 and 51) generally identified variance of accuracy. The manufacturers of these metrics typically identify a range above and below the measurement shown that reflects its expected deviation from accuracy. At best, what exists in this situation is to look at how relatively inexpensive air pressure indices compare to each other and compare themselves to repeated uses. The changing differences between the two
measurements used at half-time in post-match pointing, and in interception football, all reflect how Yes, they are. In addition, an average decrease in pressure from the Patriots' playing balls exceeded the average pressure drop of Colts balls by 0.45 to 1.02 psi, depending on various possible assumptions about the metrics used, and lying on initial pressure of 12.5 psi for the Patriots' balls and 13.0 psi for colts. We asked an exponent to evaluate, among other things, the data collected in half and consider whether the data provided a basis to reach any conclusions about the likelihood that Patriots personnel tampered with or did not tamper with the game balls. In particular, we asked Exponent to consider the reliability of the uniforms used by game officials, the potential impact of environmental factors that were present on the day of the AFC Championship Game. As part of his assessment and evaluation: (1) conducted an in-depth statistical analysis of the data recorded in half of the AFC championship game; (2) Conducted a comprehensive examination, both physically and statistically, of the measurements used to measure football's air pressure before the game and at half-time and (3) assessed the effects of use, various physical and environmental factors that existed on game day on the measured pressure of football. According to Exponent, regardless of the assumptions made with respect to metrics used before and at halftime, the measurements recorded for the Patriots' playing balls at halftime cannot be entirely explained by the ideal gas law (or variations of it) when applied to the most likely playing conditions and Colts football based on halftime measurements is statistically significant. Dr. Marlowe agreed with Exponent's conclusions. Why isn't there a written letter or report published may 6, dated May 6? How many draft Exponent reports were sent to investigators for input and response before the final may 6 reports? What comments were made about these drafts? How do drafts change over time? What notes are there on discussions with the consultants? In addition, Exponent found that the measurements used on the day of the AFC championship game appear to have worked reliably and consistently. The exponent further concluded that the difference in pressure drops between the teams was not caused by a gauge malfunction or by human factors (i.e., variance caused by the particular person who used the meter). Based on extensive testing, an evaluater determined that the measurements were read consistently and with good repetition capability when using the range Temperatures to which they were exposed in the officials' locker room and when used to measure a range of pressures that includes those measured on game day. Based on tests designed to assess the impact of a variety of physical factors on football's air pressure, Exponent ruled out factors that affected the levels of stress measured in half variations in how football was used (that is, the amount of impact football sustained) and differences in ball preparation - including vigorous rubbing described by Coach Belichick during a January 24 press conference in 2015. Among other things, Exponent also ruled out as factors influencing air pressure levels and the repeated income of needle inflation or gauge, the natural leak rate of properly functioning football and the relative humidity of the air in rooms where football was inflated. None of the physical factors examined by Exponent, at applicable levels on the day of the AFC Championship Game, were found to contribute in any substantive way to changes in the internal pressure of football or the difference in pressure drops observed between the Patriots and Colts balls when measured at halftime. An exponent also conducted a series of experiments to assess the impact of environmental conditions on football's air pressure. Among other things, these experiments attempted to replicate the reasonable conditions and circumstances on game day and the results recorded by the game officials at halftime. During the game officials at halftime. During the game - where the Patriots had a lot more offensive plays than the Colts, Patriots football was subject to more use, crushing more times under hundreds of player weight, more rain exposure, etc. Also, the consultants didn't use footballs in their simulations that were exposed to the actual preparation type of football game like the balls on the table - the Patriots people were never asked to replicate that process, the Patriots facilities were never used in the simulation, and actual use of the game was not replicated. The well-worn football used in simulations was already subjected to a spirited match-day game and were no longer in the same state as the football used in the first half of the AFC championship game. When fractions of psi are critical for surgery, greater accuracy should be expected. In those experiments, the Colts and Colts footballs served as a dominating team because there was no reasonable basis to believe there was sabotage of the Colts' balls. According to Exponent, the environmental conditions with the most significant impact on the pressure measurements recorded at halftime were the temperature in the locker room officials when the game balls were tested before the game and at halftime, the temperature on During the first half of the game, the amount of time elapsed between when they were tested, and whether the game balls were wet or dry when tested at halftime. Based on these experiments, Exponent concluded that the average pressures recorded for the Patriots' playing balls during halftime of the AFC championship game were lower than the lowest average pressures achieved by the simulations. In other words, when the tests were conducted using the most likely game-day conditions and circumstances, the Patriots' halftime measurements could not be replicated, and the pressures observed for patriots football by Exponent during the trials were all higher. Finally, Exponent during the trials were all higher. performing this task. Based on a series of simulations, Exponent determined that air pressure in thirteen footballs could be easily released using a needle in well under a minute and forty seconds. Our scientific advisors informed us that the data alone did not provide them with grounds to determine with absolute certainty whether or not there was sabotage, as the analysis of such data ultimately depends on assumptions and information that is unsafe. Based on the tests and analysis, however, Exponent concluded that, in the range of reasonable playing conditions and circumstances studied, they could not identify a set of reliable environmental or physical factors that completely explained the Patriots' halftime measurements or the additional loss in air pressure presented by the Patriots' game balls. Dr. Marlowe agreed with that and all of Exponent's conclusions. The lack of a credible scientific explanation for the Patriots' halftime measurements tends to support a finding that human intervention might explain the added loss of pressure shown by patriots balls. Note how soft the conclusion — not that human intervention (that is, disruption) was a loss of stress — only that it could explain the loss of stress. Again, this soft conclusion rests on Anderson's best memory rejection of using the logo pedestal before the game. In reaching the conclusions set out in this report, we are aware that the differences in applicable assumptions can materially influence final conclusions. So we were careful not to give undue weight to the results of the experimental results, we believe that our conclusions are supported by the evidence in their entirety. If scientific evidence explains the decline in PSI of Patriots football, it's absolute that there was no tinkering. Instead of engaging in this analysis, this investigation made certain assumptions about the use of the med and fully supportive scientific explanation for the PSI decline and instead builds a negative conclusion on a negative conclusion from speculative and circadiasic evidence in order to develop even the soft conclusions it reaches. Our conclusion that it is more likely than not that McNally and Jastremski participated in a deliberate effort to release air from the Patriots' playing balls after the balls were tested by game officials significantly affected by a significant number of media and incidents consistent with such a finding, including that person (Jim McNally) referred to himself as a deflator and declared that he was not going to ESPN.... Was involved in a series of communications about his impact on the inflation level of Patriots playing balls and the use of a needle surrounded by

cash and sneakers (when his legitimate responsibilities as a locker room usher did not include the preparation, inflation or deflation of football), violated the standard pregame procedure by removing the game balls from the locker room officials without the permission of the game balls from the locker room before the game (for a period long enough to decipher them), and received a particularly important autograph from Brady at the beginning of the season., In addition, Jastremski spoke to McNally almost immediately when first suspicions arose (he spoke on the phone three times in the hours after the game for 37 minutes and 11 seconds) and communicated with Brady by phone or text message significantly frequently in the following days, as described below. The convergence of the media and events weighed included: the text messages between McNally and Leistermsky Danot: patriots football's inflation level and McNally's impact on the inflation level of the balls (I'll turn the next ball into an armed balloon; be sure to blow the ball up to look A rugby ball so Tom could get used to it before Sunday; 16 is nothing... wait until next Sunday); Jastremski's plan to provide McNally with a needle to use mcnally (can't wait to give you your needle this week :); to hell with Tom. McNally's request that the needle be surrounded by money and new sneakers and other valuable items that will be accepted by McNally (better to be surrounded by money and new ones.... Or it's rugby Sunday; You might have some nice size 11s in your locker; Remember to put some sweet pork skins ready for Tom to sign; You got it, kid. Big signing day for you; Nice to throw some kicks in and make it really special); McNally's references to Brady as a catalyst for Jameskey''s offerings of sneakers and clothes (Tom must really be working hard this week; Tom must be right on you); And the game balls for Sunday's game weren't inflated because of anger at Brady (the only thing that neutralizes the sun. is his passing ranking). Text messages most reasonably read as describing a conversation between Jastremski and Brady during which Brady mentioned McNally must have a lot of pressure trying to get the football done (I spoke to him last night. he actually brought you up and said you must have a lot of pressure trying to do them...). Text messages from McKinley refer to himself as a deflator and suggest he contact the media (Jimmy needs some kicking...... Relax, buddy, I'm not going to ESPN..... In fact, as noted above, there is only one such reference to the text and its meaning is described in a previous annotation. McNally's knowledge that Brady prefers inflated footballs at the low end of the permitted range and his explicit request that the referee set the balls at 12.5 psi level. Mr. McNally knew, after the inflation situation of the Jets game, that Mr. Brady wanted the football to be 12.5. That knowledge will hardly make him incite football to another level. The researchers assume that favoring 12.5 psi - though there is no text, statement, or any supporting evidence that Brady wanted a PSI level below 12.5 psi. Referee Walt Anderson's inability to locate the game balls early in the game (for the first time in 19 years) and the violation in standard pregame procedure when McNally removed the game. McNally brings the game balls to the bathroom during his walk from the officials' locker room to the field, locks the door and stays inside With the game balls for about a minute and forty seconds, an amount of time is enough to decipher 13 footballs using a needle. McNally's failure to mention taking the pills to the bathroom in his initial interview with NFL Security and his next various explanations about the bathroom break and the decision not to take advantage of the bathroom facilities available in the official locker room and the chain gang room next door. McNally's reception on January 10, 2015, in the Patriots' equipment room with Brady and Jastremski in attendance, of two footballs signed by Brady and Brady's signature on a worn jersey, and Jastremski's earlierseason acceptance of a particularly expensive signing from Brady. The timing and frequency of telephone communications between Jastremski and Brady, immediately after suspicions of ball sabotage were raised by NFL Security and media reports. Indeed, to our conclusion, a reverse conclusion requires acceptance of an unreasonable number of communications and events as a benign coincidence. While we believe that the number of communications between Jastremski and McNally were attempts at humour, based on the evidence and the media in their entirety, we believe that McNally and Jastremski joked about events where they were actually attending which included deflation of football contrary to the rules of the game. In the interview, McNally argued, among other things, that he usually doesn't get a pass or notifies the match officials before leaving the officials' locker room and taking game balls to the field and that he often took game balls to the bathroom of the tunnel near the entrance to the field. What Mr. McNally actually described was exactly what the report stated happened before the AFC championship game - that he was getting permission from the match officials to remove the football from where they reside in the locker room of the officials' locker room. As the report confirms (p. 55), Mr. McNally received just that approval: Anderson also remembers that Mr. McNally in Anderson's possession, moved the locker room area toward the living room shortly after the officials returned from the player's conception. Therefore, Mr. McNally had the referee's permission to remove the balls from the locker room where the match officials gather before the game. He sat with the football in the living room and out of the hallway in full view of a large number of league officials and a game. Even after halftime, when PSI measurements became a problem, Mr. Murphy. It seems on the field unaccompanied by every game or official in the league, but obviously with their full knowledge - even more than general awareness - that he does. Again, no one told him to wait, stop, or he was doing anything wrong in taking the balls from the officials' locker room onto the field. We did not find these claims plausible and they were contradicted by other evidence developed during the investigation. The Patriots' general counsel also argued that the text messages between McNally and Listremski relating to football inflation levels and related issues were not serious and should be viewed as nothing more than attempts at humor and parasiasis was not only made by the Patriots' counsel, but by the witnesses themselves, and was confirmed by a broader examination of text messages sent to Mr. Ystramsky and Meme. Mr. Jastremski's usual approach to texting is attempts at humor and overstry. Anyone who looks not only at his extensive texts with Mr. McNally, but also with others (all of whom were provided to investigators for their review) would conclude that there is very little connection between reality and the story of his texts. Nowhere does the report address what their motivation will be to decipher football after Mr Brady ever expressed a desire for football below 12.5, ever asked to practice with a football set below 12.5, or ever felt he would be overpowered in any way by using football set below 12.5. On the contrary, what Mr. Brady explained to investigators is that the consistency of football and their tactile sense is parity to him, and he can't even tell the difference if football is within regulation or PSI or so above or below regulation. His performance, simple, is not affected by where PSI's football is in this very wide range. It's confirmed by the AFC championship game itself. Not only did the Patriots score 28 points in the second half, with footballers significantly tormented above 12.5, but no official player or player noticed that football was used below regulation in the first half. Who handled football the most during the first half of the AFC championship game? The match officials. They put them on the ground. They twisted them. They got them. They got them to the Colts football they've also dealt with. No one playing official notices anything. About the football handling may not know if they are in or PSI or two below regulation. Football remains stable and difficult. What Mr. Brady does know is how football feels when he picks them for the game. As explained to the researchers, making football is a very complex process. (p. 49). After preparation and setup in the same PSI (12.75-85 before the Jets game), football rests on a trunk for Mr. Brady's selection. He picks up every football, checks how it feels, and decides who will be used in the game. He wants to know that the football he uses in the game is the same as the one he's used in other games. He doesn't want this football adjusted after his selections. To have someone, especially someone who will be it randomly, release air from football after they are set at 12.5 can only cause football inconsistencies. Speculation that Mr Brady wanted football to be perceived by sabotage is also illogical. Cold weather naturally neutralizes football. If there was some PSI lower than the 12.5 psi that Mr. Brady wanted, everyone involved in this hypothesis plan would have to have detailed knowledge of the ideal gas law, what the game time temperature would be, and exactly how much air to release so that the game time PSI would be exactly what Mr. Brady wanted. Of course, there's no evidence of any of this. Moreover, as Mr. Brady further explained to investigators, a football that is too soft is actually harder to move with than a football that is solid. The only time PSI became a problem for Mr Brady was after the Jets game when, as stated, football was significantly over-inflated. (p. 5). We also find these claims unacceptable. As noted, and described more fully in the report, we believe that although a number of seamstresses between McNally and Jastremski were attempts at humor. McNally and Jastremski ioked based on real events, Our conclusions regarding Tom Brady are also based on real events, Our conclusions regarding Tom Brady are also based on real events. efforts to release air from the Patriots' game heart on game day (though McNally called himself the indulging before the start of the 2014-15 season), exactly how often they occurred, how the idea was created or the full extent of communication related to those efforts. We'll also note that there's less direct evidence linking Brady to sabotage activities than McNally or Jastremski. We still believe, based on the totality of the evidence, that it's more likely than not that Brady was at least normally Of McNally and Jastremski's inappropriate activities that included releasing air out of the Patriots' game balls. Evidence of Brady's awareness appears in text communications between McNally and Listermski. For example, in text messages exchanged with McNally in October 2014 and discussing Brady's unhappiness with the Patriots' game ball inflation level, Jastremski told McNally that [h]e actually brought you up and said you must have a lot of pressure trying to do them. In the relevant section, the text message exchange states: McNally: Tom sucks... I'm going to make the next ball to Jastremski fucking balloon: talked to him last night. He actually brought you up and said you must have a lot of pressure trying to get them done... I told him it was. But he was right... I checked some of the eggs this morning... The judges screwed us over... How many of them were at 16 almost we believe the most plausible reading of this substitution, based on context and evidence, is that Brady brought up McNally, told Leistermsky that McNally must have a lot of pressure trying to get the football done and that Jastremski told Brady it was stressful for McNally. Ystramsky's text message attributes Brady's knowledge of McNally's efforts to do the football and the pressure involved. We reject as unreasonable the call offered by Jastremski, McNally and counsel to the Patriots that certain parts of this exchange relate to someone other than Brady. Furthermore, taking the text messages as a whole, Brady is a regular reference point in discussions between McNally and Jastremski about inflation, needles and items to be accepted by McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a catalyst for those suggestions of sneakers and clothes, for example, McNally identifies Brady as a c Tom must be right on you). And joy with Brady is mentioned by McNally as the reason for using a needle to inflation and deflation in the text messages. There is nothing in these texts that identifies Mr Brady as a catalyst for providing anything of value to Mr McNally, let alone that something was actually provided to Mr McNally - or that Mr McNally was to be compensated for improper deflation. Texts interpreted in this way is another demonstration that all information has been filtered through the assumption that there is wrongdoing. Explicit texts to match the conclusion. They're not coming to a conclusion. Further evidence of Brady's awareness includes a substantial increase in the frequency of phone and text communication between Brady Stramsky shortly after suspicions of ball disruption became public on January 19. After not communicating by phone or text message for more than six months (based on data retrieved from Ystramsky's mobile phone), Brady Wisseremski spoke by phone at least twice on January 19 (calls for 9 minutes and 55 seconds) and twice on January 21 (calls for 20 minutes and 52 seconds) before Ystermski handed over his cell phone to the Patriots later that day for forensic imaging. These calls included relatively early calls on the mornings of January 19 (7:26 a.m.m for 6 minutes and 4 seconds), January 20 (8:22 a.m.m for 6 minutes and 21 seconds) and January 21 (7:38 A.m for 13 minutes and 47 seconds). Brady is also an unprecedented way of inviting Jastremski to the quarterback room (essentially Brady's office) at Gylet Stadium on January 19 for the first time and you were the only one Jastremski text messages ostensibly designed to calm Jastremski (a good Johnny boy?; are you doing well?). Jastremski, for his part, sent Brady text messages confirming that he was fine (still nervous; so far so good) and warning Brady against questioning (for your information... Dave's going to go through your brain later. He doesn't blame me, or anyone... Trying to get to the bottom of it. He knows it's unrealistic that you did it yourself...) In addition, we believe it is unlikely that an equipment assistant and a flight attendant in the locker room will decipher game balls without Brady's knowledge and approval. Based on our interviews and assessments of McNally and Jastremski, nor do we believe they will engage personally and unilaterally in such behavior in the absence of Brady's awareness and consent. Brady also publicly admitted that he likes inflated playing balls at the low end of the allowable range. The inflated at an unwanted level. Brady was also personally involved in changing the law in 2006, which allowed visiting teams to make game balls according to their quarterbacks' preferences. During the process of supporting this rule change, it is reasonable to conclude that Brady was likely to be (or be) familiar with NFL rules regarding playing balls, including the minimum 12.5 psi inflation level, although Brady denies being aware of Rule 2 or the minimum inflation level until 2014 (despite about 14 years as an NFL quarterback). The change in the 2006 law focused not on PSI, but on the consistency of the tactile sense of football used at home and abroad. The key for There was a tactile sense of football, as under the existing rule the head of the home team prepared all football. That's why quarterbacks will have to use significantly different footballs in every away game. That was the important issue that motivated Tom Brady, Peyton Manning and many other quarterbacks (each of the 20-plus quarterbacks approached to sign the willingly agreed petition) [added to the 5/14/15 brightness 1:28pm] to sign a petition to change the law so that football would be consistent in feeling whether at home or on the road. Nothing in the petition to see if PSI was the focus of Mr. Brady's attention, investigators simply assumed (contrary to what Mr. Brady told them) that PSI was an important issue and therefore Mr. Brady's focus on PSI dated 2006 (rather than the 2014 Jets game, as Mr. Brady explained to them). This is another example of looking to conform the evidence to its conclusion rather than take some simple investigative steps to see if there was independent verification of what witnesses said (that PSI was not Mr Brady's focus in connection with the 2006 law change). During his interview, Brady denied any knowledge or involvement in any efforts to decipher game balls after pregame testing by game officials. He claimed that before the events surrounding the AFC championship game, he didn't know McNally's name or anything about McNally's responsibilities on game balls or match officials. We found these claims unacceptable and withering other evidence. In fact, during his interview, Jastremski admitted that Brady knew McNally and McNally's role as a flight attendant in the locker room. Mr. Jastremski told those who thought Mr. Brady's complaints, so unsurprisingly he included both himself and Mr. McNally as Mr. Brady intended them. No witnesses have noticed any substantive conversation between Mr Brady and Mr McNally is in the stadium. There are thousands of employees on game day at Gylett Stadium, hundreds who have debts in the areas where the players are. Players see hundreds of game day, but without substantive interaction or knowledge of who they are. Mr. McNally was one of them. His main duties included handling the clerks' dressing room (putting soap, towels, razors, etc.) and cleaning glasses and the like around the Patriots bench Game. They're obviously not matters that Mr. Brady focuses on on game day. Mr Brady said that until the stories broke after the AFC championship game, he did not know if officials at the game or league had carried the football onto the field. When asked about Mr McNally's nickname, Mr Brady insisted it was Brett rather than Bird - it was how little he knew about him even at the time of his interview. Aside from the banishes that might have been exchanged along the way in the locker room or the equipment room (Mr. Brady exchanges those banishes with most of the people he came into contact with, as he could easily have been approved by investigators) and Mr. McNally's memories of asking Mr. Brady to sign several autographs, there isn't a single communication between them - orally - written oral, text, e-mail, etc. - that exists or which one witness recognized. Indeed, Mr. McNally felt he had to ask permission to get the autographs on the day he thought could be Mr. Brady's last game of the season -- so much so that there was a no-existent relationship with Mr. Brady. Similarly, McNally told NFL Security that Brady personally told him about Brady's inflation level preference. The evidence was that after overinflation problems arose of the Jets game, Dave Schoenfeld showed Mr. Brady a copy of Rule 2. Mr Brady did not again want football PSI left for his examination were set. He was told they were in the range of 12.75-85. Mr Brady then told Mr Schoenfeld he wanted a preference of 12.5 psi to be handed over to the judge. He even wanted the clerks to be shown a copy of Rule 2 — with a range of 12.5 to 13.5 — since he no longer wanted to Mr McNally. Mr McNally tells the judge that Mr Brady's 12.5 was 12.5 is rare evidence showing Mr Brady knew what Mr McNally's role was on game day. Mr. Brady would often repeat this request in connection with the selection of football players in the equipment room at the time, within earshot of Mr. Brady. In conclusion, with all our conclusions regarding the Patriots, McNally, Jastremski and Brady, we believe that the totality of the evidence, including the text communication, the violation of the pregame procedure, McNally's disappearance to a locked bathroom with the game balls for a sufficient period of time to eiect the Patriots' game balls with a needle, the postgame communication between Jastremski and McNally, the increase in the frequency of text and telephone communication between Jastremski and Brady after the game. An air pressure reduction in Patriots balls compared to the Colts' game balls, which our scientific advisors inform us is statistically significant, along with other facts developed during the investigation and determined in this report support our conclusions. \* The Patriots have provided cooperation throughout the investigation, including by making personnel and information available to us upon request. The Patriots have provided remarkable cooperation throughout the investigation. Among other things, they provided 17 witnesses, access to the relevant stadium bags (e.g., equipment room, clerks' locker room, hallway bathroom) on several occasions, game football and football bags, information from game day, equipment room pump, email searches, phone access, etc. Because the Patriots were the target of that investigation, and because information that came directly from league officials was critical -- and it was the league that also employed the investigators -- the Patriots' attorney also asked in the first place for him to be provided with actual halftime PSI measurements. This information was not provided until March 23, for two months after the investigation. It was then provided only on condition that it would not be disclosed to the media until the final report was published. This situation was imposed on the grounds of widely reported misinformation about the half in football that the league refused to correct. One can only speculate as to why it was so important to the league that the exact information about the half would be withered from the public until it was ultimately part of a report that downplayed science and instead relied on selective texts. The Patriots' counsel, however, declined to make Jim McNally available for a follow-up interview requested by our investigative team about what we believe are important issues, despite our offer to meet at any time and location that would be convenient for McNally. The Patriots' attorney apparently refused to even notify McNally of our request. By the time Mr. Wells was retained by the league, the league had all of Mr. Jastremski's messages, Mr. McNally's interviewed three times, and Mr. Jastremski had been interviewed twice. The first of Mr McNally's interviews took place on the eve of the AFC Championship, when Mr McNally volunteered to stay in the stadium for an interview as he would not return to his responsibilities on game day until August. Patriots management has not vet announced that an investigation has begun, but Mr. McNally, who has nothing to hide, spoke freely with the league Not even asking if anyone on the team should be there with him. The second and third interviews were wondering in the coming days. Again, Mr. McNally gave those interviews without any patriots representative with him. In his third interview with league security officials, he was subjected to a very aggressive investigation and derogatory allegations that he lied when he denied any knowledge of improper football deflation. This approach to issues by league officials was consistent with their flaws of wrongdoing by the Patriots. Although he had already been interviewed three times, when Mr. Wells asked to interview him again, the Patriots agreed to facilitate the fourth interview. This agreement was based on an explicit understanding reached with Wells investigators: with the exception of unforeseen circumstances, people would only be interviewed once by Wells investigators. [Another revised document with additional information, 5/16/15 8:47 a.m.] Based on this understanding, the Patriots asked Mr. McNally, a match-day-only employee with whom the team did not have an ongoing employment relationship, to leave his full-time job out of the country to be available for an interview at the stadium. Before the interview, the Patriots overpowered Mr. McNally to allow his personal phone to be checked for any relevant information, all of Mr. Jastremski's texts (delivered three weeks before Mr. McNally was interviewed) as well as Mr. McNally's phone records. Wells investigators brought in four lawyers for an interview with McNally. They spent the whole day with him. He gave more than seven hours of testimony. He answered every question. Among other things, Wells researchers greeted text messages with Mr. Jastremski at length. After taking the day off work, he was willing to stay as long as it took to finish. The interview wasn't over until the investigation team exhausted every issue and question they had. So when asked afterwards what would have been a fifth interview by Mr. McNally, the Patriots adviser wanted to understand what unforeseen circumstances warranted it, including whether the interview would be limited to matters that simply were not available to investigators during Mr. McNally's previous interview. The Patriots advised investigators on their reluctance to welcome Mr. McNally back again, especially given the media harassment he and his family suffered as a result of previous leaks of Mr. McNally's name. The distress to him and his family caused by the resulting media attention was described in detail to investigators. Against this backdrop, there was a high hurdle before the Patriots asked Mr. McNally to reappear for what would be his fifth interview, and a certain desire to be sure that the standard for another interview — unforeseen circumstances would be met. While the report states that some of Mr. Jastramsky's messages were not discovered until after this interview (p. 75, Footnote 47), there is no doubt that investigators had all of these texts in their possession and would be available for questioning. They probably just ignored them, identified them now as a matter they wanted to cover up in another interview. (p. 75) Although asked many times for the reason for their request for another interview with Mr. McNally, Wells scholars never cited the reason that now seems clear from the report: They ignored text messages in their previous interviews and saw the opportunity to ask about them. This information would have clarified what is now clear. The request was inconsistent with the interview protocol agreed upon in the first place. Although he received no assurances that Mr. McNally's additional interview would provide the agreed-upon interview minutes, the Patriots adviser nonetheless suggested that there might be other ways than another face-to-face interview to get any further information requested. The patriotic adviser offered to be of assistance in this respect. There was no surveillance from the investigators. Now the Patriots appear to be severely punished because Wells' investigative team apparently ignored materials they had long before their interview with Mr. McNally - hardly any unforeseen circumstances calling for another interview - and refused to reveal the reason for another interview. The Patriots and his advisor to produce McNally for the requested follow-up interview violated the club's obligations to cooperate with the investigation under the game integrity policy and enforcement of league rules, and was inconsistent with public statements made by the Patriots in a commitment to full cooperation with the investigation. Similarly, although Tom Brady showed up for a wanted interview and answered questions voluntarily, he refused to allow documents or electronic information (including text messages and emails) that we requested, although those requests were limited to the preparation of game balls, ball air pressure, ball inflation or bullet deflation) and we suggested allowing Brady's advisor to filter and control Manufacturing so that it is limited solely to responsive materials and does not include the taking of Brady's phone or other electronic devices. Our inability to review the media simultaneously and other documents in Brady's possession and control relating to perceived matters limited the discovery of relevant evidence and did not help the investigation. At various points in the investigation, the Patriots' counsel questioned the integrity and objectivity of the game officials, various NFL executives and certain NFL security representatives who attended the AFC championship game or were otherwise involved in the investigation process. We found no evidence to establish the questions raised by the barrister. Specifically, we have identified no evidence of bias or unfairness. We believe that the game officials, NFL executives, NFL security representatives and other NFL team members who participated in the football inspections and subsequent investigative process acted fairly, correctly and res. Footnotes 1 Under the policy, the standard of proof required to find that a violation of the competitive rules occurred is the tendency of evidence, meaning that as a rule, the fact that it sought to be proven is more likely than not.

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