

T² INSIDE



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T² FACT

Frenchman Jean Pierre Blanchard (1753-1809) is reported to be the first person to use a parachute for an emergency. In 1785, he successfully dropped a dog in a basket, to which a parachute was attached, from a balloon high in the air. In 1793, Blanchard claims to have escaped from an exploded hot air balloon with a parachute. Blanchard also developed the first foldable parachute made from silk; until that point, all parachutes were made from rigid frames.

-Mary Bellis, About.com



T² EVENTS

The Capitol Hill BioDefense Showcase
Washington, D.C.
July 11, 2005

Naval-Industry R&D Partnership Conference 2005
Enabling Naval Innovations to Win the Global War on Terrorism
Washington, D.C.
July 26-29, 2005

FLC Midwest Regional Meeting
Chicago, Ill.
August 9-11, 2005

2005 Space and Missile Defense Conference
Huntsville, Ala.
August 15-18, 2005

FLC Mid-Continent/Far West Regional Meeting
Monterey, Calif.
September 13-16, 2005

2005 Technology Transfer Society Meeting
Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 28-30, 2005

FLC MEMBERSHIP MEETS FOR FLC 2005 IN ORLANDO



Bob Morelli of the National Security Agency meets NASA astronaut and moonwalker Captain Alan Bean during the FLC national meeting in Orlando, Fla., May 2, 2005.

meeting included an expanded T² training program, a keynote address by NASA astronaut and moonwalker Captain Alan Bean, a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Bayh-Dole and Stevenson-Wydler Acts, and the FLC awards ceremony and banquet.

Nearly 300 members from the technology transfer (T²) community met May 1-6 in Orlando, Fla., for the FLC's 2005 national meeting.

With the goal of exploring advanced methods for developing mission-driven partnerships, the

For those looking to expand their knowledge of T² processes, the FLC national meeting was the place to be.

The meeting's T² Fundamentals training course provided a foundation in the background, concepts, and practical knowl-

NASA GODDARD HONORS ITS OWN

by Nancy Pekar

For the past 13 years, the Office of Technology Transfer (OTT) at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center has hosted its annual New Technology Reporting (NTR) Program to honor the technology transfer achievements of Goddard scientists and researchers.

The 2005 event was held April 7 at the Newton White Mansion in Mitchellville, Md.

"The NTR Program is just one part of our effort to stay connected with Goddard's innovators," explained OTT Chief Nona Cheeks. "This event, like our other 'carrot' incentives, helps to remind them in a positive way how important it is that they submit their new technologies.

Without their NTRs, OTT can't be successful. So we use the NTR

Program to encourage them to keep participating and ask them to encourage their colleagues to do likewise."

To show its gratitude to the more than 100 innovators in attendance, OTT provided breakfast and bestowed several awards, including 15 patent awards and its prestigious Kerley Award.

Named after the late Dr. James Kerley, a Goddard researcher who was a prolific inventor as well as a champion of technology transfer for the good of humanity, the Kerley Award is presented annually to a Goddard innovator who demonstrates exceptional commitment to technology transfer. The 2005 recipient of the Kerley Award

See NASA Honorees, page 4

DC ON T²

by Dave Appler
FLC Washington, DC Representative



This time of year in Washington, Congress likes to get into the details of agency budget and program proposals for the upcoming fiscal year.

Through a series of congressional committee hearings, they begin formulating the authorization and appropriation bills for each agency.

The cost of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan is having a major impact on the rest of the budget. In order to provide additional funds for an existing program or to start a new initiative, Congress is being forced

See DC on T², page 5

RESOLVING HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS

by Gail Keirn
NWRC Public Affairs Specialist

Red beams sweep through a vulture roost, causing the big birds within to stir and take wing.

Flashing lights and sirens, triggered by a stealthy predator, send the animal fleeing into the night. A wild raccoon becomes inoculated for rabies by nibbling on a bait containing a new oral rabies vaccine.

A scientist identifies the specific animal responsible for killing a lamb by collecting and analyzing DNA samples found on the carcass.



NWRC research aids in developing and testing new oral rabies baits and vaccines for skunks and raccoons.

Lasers, automated hazing systems, vaccines, and genetic analysis are just a few of the tools and techniques developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) in its multidisciplinary, integrated



NWRC researchers investigate the impact of cormorants (a fish-eating bird) on aquaculture.

management approach to resolving human-wildlife conflicts.

No wild animal is undesirable. Yet almost any wild animal can cause damage

to crops or property, be hazardous to aviation, or become a threat to human safety. As part of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) Wildlife Services program, NWRC is a world leader in providing science-based solutions to the complex issues of wildlife damage management as related to agriculture, human health and safety, invasive species, and threatened and endangered species. NWRC employs more than 160 scientists, technicians and support staff at its headquarters in Fort Collins, Colo., and at nine field stations throughout the United States. NWRC's scientists have expertise in a wide range of disciplines, including animal behavior, wildlife biology, wildlife sensory biology, chemistry,

See NWRC Resolves, page 4

LOS ALAMOS ENHANCES INTEL'S SERVER

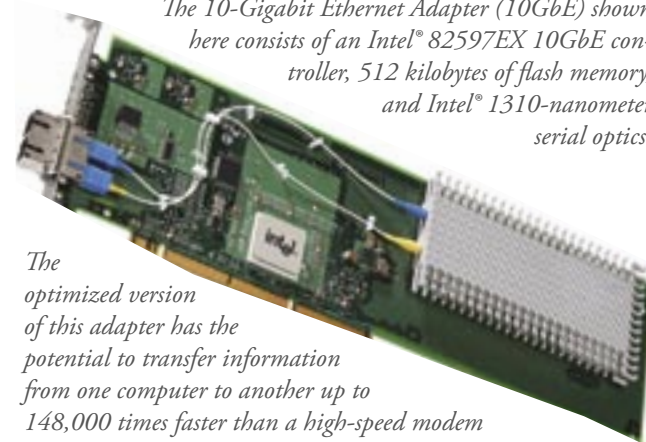
Remember the last time you tried to download a high-resolution graphic, movie, or video game from the Internet? It probably took hours and, if you were lucky, your computer did not lock up and the download came through successfully.

Now imagine that by installing a simple adapter into your computer, you could transfer information up to 148,000 times faster than a high-speed modem connection or up to 23,000 times faster than a DSL connection. This "super-adapter's" plug-and-play installation, reliability, and unprecedented speed will revolutionize how computers and the Internet have a positive impact on our lives.

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) computational scientist Dr. Wu-chun Feng and his team optimized Intel's® PRO/10GbE LR Server Adapter and its associated subsystems, thereby enhancing its performance by 300%.

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet Adapter (10GbE) consists of an Intel® 82597EX 10GbE control-

The 10-Gigabit Ethernet Adapter (10GbE) shown here consists of an Intel® 82597EX 10GbE controller, 512 kilobytes of flash memory, and Intel® 1310-nanometer serial optics.



The optimized version of this adapter has the potential to transfer information from one computer to another up to 148,000 times faster than a high-speed modem connection.

ler, 512 kilobytes of flash memory, and Intel® 1310-nanometer serial optics. Such enhanced speed benefits numerous markets:

- Entertainment markets, which include video editing and animation (10GbE networks and adapters were used in the making of the 2003 blockbuster movie "Hulk"),

See LANL Enhances Intel's Server, page 4

FED LABS FLASH | TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER NOTES

FERMILAB MOVES TOWARD NEUTRINO FACTORY

by Eric Bland

The Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) will soon be testing specially designed radio frequency (RF) cavities and liquid hydrogen absorbers at the MUCOOL Testing Area, an earthen berm recently constructed at the end of the Linac, that are critical for the Muon Ionization Cooling Experiment (MICE). MICE is a big step toward a full-scale neutrino factory that produces both electron and muon neutrinos. A neutrino factory could lead to possible discoveries of charge-parity (CP) violation that go beyond the Standard Model of physics. "The number of steps needed before making a neutrino factory is now limited," MICE Executive Board Member Steve Geer said. "It's pretty exciting."

Research and development work for MICE has been happening for years, but it was only in March that the United Kingdom, home of Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, where the MICE will be built, guaranteed funding. "It now feels like a real experiment, not just a hope," Geer said. MICE will control the muon beam line with a series of energy absorbers and RF cavities that slow down, position, and accelerate individual muons repeatedly. Imagine trying to find a house with just an address. Every now and then you veer off course and must slow down to be pointed in the right direction again. MICE will put the particles back on course toward a future neutrino factory.

The parts have been developed by the Neutrino Factory and Muon Collider Collaboration, which includes nearby local universities and institutions such as the Illinois Institute of Technology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Northern Illinois University, and Argonne National Laboratory.



A diagram of the MICE experiment

FOREST SERVICE APPOINTS STOUDEUR

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth has appointed Dr. Deanna J. Stouder as the national director of wildlife, fish, watershed and air research.

The wildlife, fish, watershed and air research staff, which is part of the agency's research and development deputy area, enhances understanding of organisms, populations, ecosystems, and ecological processes. Information provided by this research is crucial to helping the agency comply with the requirements of key environmental statutes, including the National Forest Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act.

"The Forest Service's research into the field of wildlife, fish, watersheds and air significantly contributes to the health and sustainability of forest, rangeland and aquatic ecosystems," said Bosworth. "Deanna not only brings a great deal of talent and professionalism to this position, but also an enormous amount of enthusiasm and commitment to research in these important areas."

Since 2003, Stouder has been serving as assistant director for the agency's watershed, fish, wildlife, air and rare plants staff within the national forest system deputy area.

She joined the Forest Service in 1998 as the program manager of the aquatic and land interactions research and development program at the Pacific Northwest Research Station in Portland, Ore.

Before that she was a unit leader in the U.S. Geological Survey's cooperative fish and wildlife research program in Ohio. She has also been a professor at The Ohio State University and the University of Washington.

"I am delighted to accept this new challenge and look forward to working with such a high-caliber staff," said Stouder. "The research being conducted in this field is so vital to helping to keep our nation's forests strong and healthy."

Stouder received her doctorate in ecology from the University of Georgia, Athens, in 1990. She also holds a master's in biology and a bachelor's in aquat-

ic biology from the University of California at Santa Barbara. She is an active member of many professional societies, including the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, American Fisheries Society, and Ecological Society of America. Stouder also serves on the Editorial Board for "Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries."

IEEE HONORS PPPL SCIENTIST

In recognition of his important contributions to beam physics, Ronald C. Davidson, a researcher at the U.S. Department of Energy's Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL), has been selected to receive the Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers' (IEEE) Particle Accelerator Science and Technology (PAST) Award for 2005.

Davidson is cited for "pioneering contributions to the theory of charged particle beams with intense self fields, including fundamental studies of nonlinear dynamics and collective processes." This work relates to the behavior of the charged particles making up the beam, including interactions among the particles themselves. Such intense beams have applications in several areas of science and technology, including particle physics and nuclear physics, ion-beam-driven fusion, and high-energy density physics.

"Ron Davidson is truly a 'Renaissance' scientist. It is a pleasure that his excellent work has been acknowledged now by the IEEE through this very important award," said PPPL Director Rob Goldston.



Ronald C. Davidson

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY MOTIVATES NEW ROTARY HANDPUMP

Pumping water in campgrounds doesn't have to require strong arms and a long reach now that an "accessible" handpump has been developed. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service's Technology and Development Center in Missoula, Mont., developed the new rotary handpump.

The standard handpump requires a long reach and strong arms to raise and lower the pump handle.

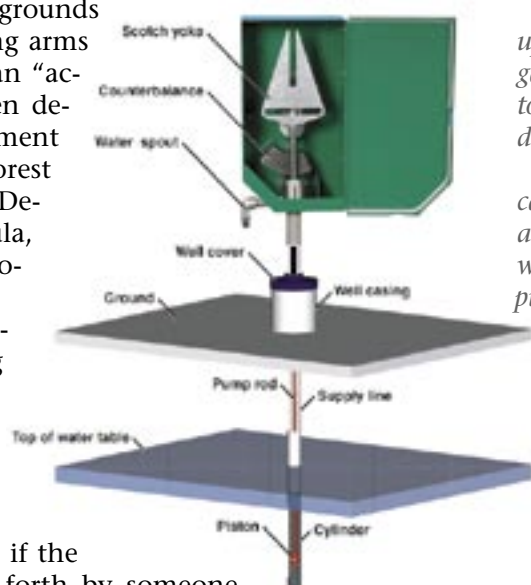
The new rotary pump takes just 5 pounds of force to operate, can be used with a closed fist, and works even if the handle is pushed back and forth by someone who can't rotate it.

Although the pump was developed for use in campgrounds, it could be used at other remote locations or in countries where water routinely is pumped by hand or drawn from shallow wells. The new pump will raise water 60 feet and can pump about 1½ gallons of water per minute.

The patented pump is being manufactured by the Simple Pump Co. in Gardnerville, Nev., as the ADA 100 Rotary Handpump. A single pump sells for \$2,250.

When the Forest Service's Technology and Development Program was asked to find or produce a hand-operated water pump, project leader Bob Beckley searched for a commercially available handpump that met Americans with Disabilities Act standards and Architectural Barriers Act accessibility guidelines.

When he was unable to find such a pump, Beckley sought the help of mechanical engineer Tyler Kuhn



The new rotary handpump can lift water up to 60 feet with a flow rate of about 1½ gallons per minute. The pump is designed to transfer rotary motion to the up-and-down motion for pumping.

Unlike the standard handpump for campgrounds, which requires a long reach and strong arms to operate, someone in a wheelchair can use the new rotary handpump even if they can't grip the handle.



and engineering technician Chuck Harding.

They designed a prototype that was produced in the center's metal fabrication shop and tested at Forest Service campgrounds.

The Technology and Development Program solves problems identified by USDA Forest Service employees who suggest ways they might manage the nation's natural resources more safely, easily, or economically.

Two centers, one in San Dimas, Calif., and the other in Missoula, Mont., find solutions that can be used by the USDA Forest Service and other natural resource agencies.

Additional information about the Technology and Development Program can be found at www.fs.fed.us/t-d (username: t-d, password: t-d).

More info: Bert Lindler, Missoula Technology and Development Center, blindler@fs.fed.us

FLC NEWSLINK

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TECH WATCH | LABORATORY TECHS READY FOR TRANSFER

CRADA OPPORTUNITY FOR TREATMENT OF COCAINE DEPENDENCE

The National Institute on Drug Abuse, a component of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, seeks an agreement with a pharmaceutical or biotechnology company to test the hypothesis that vigabatrin may be a safe and effective medication for the treatment of cocaine and methamphetamine dependence.

A body of literature relevant to preclinical studies of vigabatrin as a potential treatment agent for various types of substance dependence (including cocaine and methamphetamine) and a more limited body of literature concerning clinical results exists.

As there are currently no medications approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of cocaine and/or methamphetamine dependence, and since cocaine and methamphetamine dependence have substantial negative public health impacts, the National Institute on Drug Abuse is interested in evaluating the safety and efficacy of vigabatrin for the treatment of cocaine and methamphetamine dependence.

Please direct questions about this notice to Frank Vocci, Ph.D., (301) 443-2711, fv6k@nih.gov.



Technology Assessment of the U.S. Assistive Technology Industry

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GENE THERAPY TARGET FOR INVASIVE BREAST CANCER

Researchers at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) and the California Pacific Medical Center Research Institute (CPMCRI) have discovered a promising gene therapy target for suppressing aggressive and metastatic breast cancer cells.

The same product can also serve as a reliable marker for breast cancer progression, invasion, and metastasis, allowing for accurate diagnoses and prognoses, and therefore more appropriate therapies.

Based on previous collaborative research with Judith Campisi of LBNL, Pierre-Yves Desprez and colleagues at CPMCRI have shown in pre-clinical studies that human metastatic breast cancer cells become significantly less invasive in culture and less metastatic in vivo when the Id-1 protein is down-regulated by antisense RNA directed against the Id-1 gene.

In a highly successful proof-of-concept experiment, these investigators targeted Id-1 expression systemically in tumor-bearing mice with a nonviral approach using liposomes, significantly reducing Id-1 levels and, simultaneously, the spread of breast cancer cells. These results point to the Id-1 gene as an extremely promising target for developing therapies to reduce breast cancer metastasis.

Immunochemistry analysis of Id-1 levels in 4T1 breast tumor cells harvested from the lungs of a control mouse and an Id-1 antisense-treated mouse

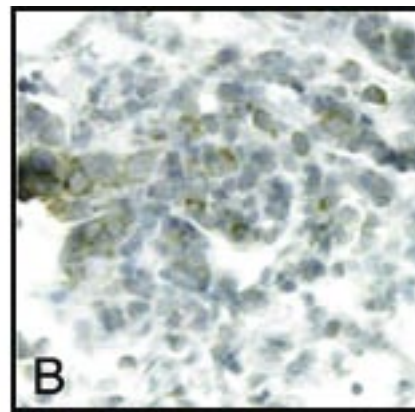
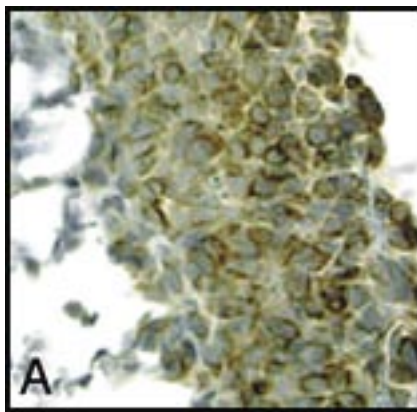
showed that Id-1 antisense was successful in reducing Id-1 levels.

Campisi and Desprez earlier determined that ectopic expression of Id-1 in murine mammary epithelial cells results in loss of differentiation and gain of invasive and proliferative abilities.

Using immunohistochemistry, they found high levels of expression of the Id-1 protein in breast tumor biopsies from patients with aggressive cancer and low levels in ductal carcinomas, which are known to be noninvasive. In addition, ectopic expression of Id-1 in a noninvasive human breast cancer cell line rendered it invasive.

A highly accurate method or kit for predicting the likelihood of invasion and metastasis could be developed based on determining the ratio between Id-1 and Id-2 in breast cancer cells.

For more information on this technology, contact LBNL's Technology Transfer Department, (510) 486-6467, or TTD@lbl.gov.



Immunochemistry analysis of Id-1 levels in 4T1 breast tumor cells harvested from the lungs of a control mouse (A) and an Id-1 antisense-treated mouse (B). Minimal staining in the breast tumor cells of the antisense-treated mouse shows that Id-1 antisense was successful in reducing Id-1 levels.

COMBINED REFRIGERATION SYSTEM WITH LIQUID PRE-COOLING HEAT EXCHANGER

A compressor-pump unit for use in a vapor-compression refrigeration system has been developed by Christopher Gaul of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).

The compressor-pump unit comprises a driving device, including a rotatable shaft. A compressor is coupled with a first portion of the shaft for compressing gaseous refrigerant within the vapor-compression refrigeration system.

A liquid pump is coupled with a second portion of the shaft for receiving liquid refrigerant having a first pressure and for discharging the received liquid refrigerant at a second pressure, with the second pressure being higher than the first by a predetermined amount such that the discharged liquid refrigerant is subcooled.

A pre-cooling circuit is connected to the liquid pump with the pre-cooling circuit being exposed to the gaseous refrigerant, whereby the gaseous refrigerant absorbs heat from the liquid refrigerant prior to the liquid refrigerant entering the liquid pump.

NREL is looking for an organization to develop and commercialize this innovative technology. Interested organizations may consider developing/commercializing this technology through a license agreement, Cooperative Research and Development Agreement, or Work for Others agreement. Contact Richard Bolin at (303) 275-3028.



Tools For Innovative Partnering: Technology Transfer Techniques

Prepared by the Mid-Continent Region of the FLC

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FLC 2005



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MAY 1-4, 2006

The FLC Would Like to Thank the Supporters of FLC 2005



NASA Honorees, from page 1

was Dr. Peter Shirron, for his work transferring his refrigerator technology (used for cooling sensors and detectors on space instruments such as telescopes), which also could be used in medical diagnostics, protein analysis, nondestructive evaluation, quantum computing, and physics research. (Another technology transfer effort by Dr. Shirron was presented in "Partnership to Advance Cryogenic Motors," which appeared in the March 2005 *FLC NewsLink*.)

The annual event also gives OTT the opportunity to present details of a technology transfer success story.

This year's story focused on the partnership between Goddard's Laboratory for Terrestrial Physics and AdvR, Inc. of Bozeman, Mont., to improve lasers used in space exploration. AdvR's Dr. Gregg Switzer presented its new seed laser, which pro-

vides a stable, single-frequency, low-power source that greatly improves NASA's overall laser system's lifetime and specifications.

With funding provided by NASA Goddard as well as the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program, AdvR and Goddard researchers led by Dr. D. Barry Coyle have been working together to develop a space-qualified seed laser that is smaller and more efficient, uses fewer components, and costs significantly less than what is currently available.

Such a laser could be enormously beneficial to rovers or in lidar systems used to image the surface of the moon or Mars.

More info: Contact Dale Hithon at (301) 286-2691 or Dale.L.Hithon@nasa.gov.



37 Model Technology Assessment and Partnership Opportunities

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NWRC Resolves, from page 1

immunology, reproductive physiology, statistics, population modeling, toxicology, wildlife genetic forensics, and veterinary medicine.

NWRC's Research Focus

The focus of NWRC's research has changed throughout the years to better meet society's needs and views of wildlife damage management.

In the early 1900s, efforts focused primarily on developing lethal methods to manage wildlife damage. Today, however, 75% of NWRC's research efforts are directed toward the development of nonlethal management tools and techniques. "NWRC works to protect wildlife from adverse effects of human activities while also reducing the damage and hazards that wildlife can cause," noted Center Director Richard Bruggers.

NWRC's research is organized under four programs: the Bird Research Program, the Mammal Research Program, the Wildlife Disease Research Program and the Product Development Research Program.

Scientists from several programs often work together to address the Center's research needs.

Bird Research—The Bird Research Program focuses on reducing bird damage to agricultural crops and aquaculture facilities; reducing bird-aircraft collisions; developing new repellents; and reducing predation losses and property damage caused by vultures.

Recent research includes publishing a National Wildlife Strike database in conjunction with the Federal



Aerial view of the USDA National Wildlife Research Center's Animal Research Building (foreground) and Wildlife Science Building.

Aviation Administration and identifying airport landscape management techniques for bird hazard reduction, developing anthraquinone as a blackbird repellent, demonstrating the usefulness of effigies and lasers for moving birds and working with private companies to make these tools commercially available, and documenting cormorant impacts on the catfish industry.

Mammal Research—Scientists in the Mammal Research Program examine the ecology, behavior, and management of mammalian predators in relation to livestock, game animals, and threatened and endangered species.

They also develop effective methods for reducing invasive species damage on islands and provide feasible solutions to problems associated with foraging wildlife.

Research undertaken to resolve mammal damage problems includes developing surgical sterilization techniques for adult coyotes, designing

and evaluating electronic training collars and surveillance technologies to prevent wolf predation, testing the efficacy of toxicants to reduce rat predation on nesting seabirds in the Aleutian Islands, and exploring the effects of forage nutritional quality on deer.

Wildlife Disease Research—Current research in the Wildlife Disease Research Program explores ways to reduce the spread and transmission of diseases from wildlife to humans and domestic animals.

Research includes developing new color/taste attractants and synthetic odor lures to enhance rabies vaccine-delivery devices, determining the role of Canada geese as carriers of disease, identifying and testing surveillance systems for West Nile virus, developing barriers and other devices to prevent the spread of chronic wasting disease and bovine tuberculosis in deer and elk, and assessing the role of birds in transmitting diseases between feedlots and dairy farms.

Product Development Research—The Product Development Research Program has expertise in basic and applied chemistry, biotechnology, reproductive physiology, mammalian sensory biology, statistics, and economics.

Research encompasses studies needed for pesticide registration, formulation chemistry, chemical analysis, and benefit-cost analysis. Recent work includes developing and testing repellents to reduce cable gnaw-

ing by rodents, developing analytical methods and data required for EPA registration of acetaminophen as a toxicant for the invasive brown treesnake, developing benefit-cost ratios for a feral swine removal program in Florida, and developing and testing a single-shot immunocontraceptive for overabundant wildlife populations.

The Product Development Program works closely with the other NWRC research programs to coordinate data collection required for the registration of APHIS vertebrate control products and to ensure that studies conducted for regulatory purposes meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Food and Drug Administration guidelines.

Looking to the Future

As the human population continues to grow and land-use patterns change, conflicts between humans and wildlife will inevitably increase. More than ever, maintaining a balance between humans and wildlife requires a strong understanding of not only wildlife and the environment, but also the sociocultural and economic factors that influence wildlife management.

NWRC collaborates with numerous federal, state, academic and private partners to develop wildlife damage management strategies that are biologically sound, environmentally safe and socially acceptable.

For more information about NWRC and partnership opportunities, contact Gail Keirn, NWRC Public Affairs Specialist, (970) 266-6007 or gail.m.keirn@aphis.usda.gov.

LANL Enhances Intel's Server, from page 1

video- and music-on-demand, video games, and file-sharing applications such as iTunes, Kazaa, Napster, and Gnutella.

- Worldwide modeling and simulation markets, which include modeling global weather prediction and the spread of wildfires, simulating the communicability of contagious diseases, studying galaxy formations and supernova explosions, modeling and forecasting financial markets, and sequencing the human genome.

- Data acquisition and data mining markets such as military intelligence and reconnaissance, basic science research (fusion, bioinformatics, and aerospace), and data warehousing.

- Medical applications, which include interactive distance education (both for patients and medical personnel), expedited patient care, and enhanced diagnostic imaging.

LANL's Dr. Feng was able to grab a coveted spot on a world record-breaking Internet2 Land Speed Record Team, along with CERN, Stanford, and Caltech. 10GbE may revolutionize the impact of computers and the In-

ternet on our lives by allowing compute and storage nodes around the world to be interconnected and serve as the basis for tomorrow's virtual worldwide supercomputer.

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FLC ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

On May 1, 2005, the FLC general membership elected 11 officers during its national meeting in Orlando, Fla. The elected officers began their terms June 3, 2005.

Below is a list of the officers, their positions, and their laboratory affiliations.



Ed Linsenmeyer
FLC Chair
Naval Surface Warfare Center



Susan Sprake
FLC Vice-Chair
Los Alamos National Laboratory



Krishna Balakrishnan
Member-at-Large
National Institutes of Health



Robert Morelli
Member-at-Large
National Security Agency



Terry Lynch
Member-at-Large
National Institute of
Standards and Technology



Patrick Rodriguez
Mid-Continent Regional
Coordinator
Air Force Research Laboratory



Deb Covey
Mid-Continent Deputy
Regional Coordinator
Ames Laboratory



Hans Kohler
Northeast Regional
Coordinator
Naval Service Warfare Center
Aircraft Division



Lewis Meixler
Northeast Deputy
Regional Coordinator
Princeton Plasma
Physics Laboratory



Marc Reeves
Southeast Regional
Coordinator
Oak Ridge
National Laboratory



Eric Frickey
Southeast Deputy
Regional Coordinator
Savannah River
National Laboratory

FLC national meeting, from page 1
edge required to transfer federally funded technology from the laboratory to the marketplace.

The newly added Intermediate training course was designed for those who already have a basic knowledge of the T² process but want to learn more about how to manage the process and alternative T² opportunities.

The Advanced session addressed international patenting, the anatomy of a license, and intellectual property rights.

On Tuesday, May 2, Captain Alan Bean took attendees on the flight of Apollo 12 via a spectacular multimedia presentation. His speech included thoughts and ideas to help each individual stride successfully toward their goals. Bean asked attendees to "achieve your

impossible dreams" through effort and passion.

He reminded attendees that it is this passion and effort that ensures that federally developed technology continues to better our lives—just as it helped take man to the moon.

Other Tuesday sessions included the *Legal Issues Roundtable*, led by FLC Legal Issues Committee Chair Bob Charles, and an energized *Venture Capital Roundtable* led by Bob Quinn of UT-Battelle's Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Wednesday's schedule was highlighted by *Federal Lab T² in Support of Homeland Security*, moderated by Susan Sprake of Los Alamos National Laboratory, and *Secrets to Success*, led by

Vic Chavez of Sandia National Laboratories.

The T² momentum continued on Thursday as *Changes and Solutions in Biomedical T²*, led by Laurie Arrants of the National Institutes of Health; *Commercial Assessment Process*, moderated by Ken Dozier of the Far West Regional Technology Transfer Center; and *Successfully Using Partnership Intermediary Agreements*, led by Scott Deiter of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, sparked spirited discussions.

Stay tuned to <www.federal-labs.org> for information on FLC 2006, scheduled for May 1-4, 2006, in Minneapolis, Minn.

FLC Midwest Regional Meeting
August 9-11, 2005
Chicago, Illinois
Doubletree Guest Suites

- Tour of Argonne National Laboratory
- Regional Lab Expo & Poster Session
Stories of Success: Technologies Transferred
Meet Lab Representatives from the Midwest Region to discuss laboratory capabilities and upcoming T² opportunities.
- Technology Transfer Training
The T² Process: What You Need to Know
This year's training provides an overview of information that both federal and non-federal partners should know and details methods to protect your intellectual property throughout the T² process.
- Midwest Region Awards Ceremony
- Laboratory Representatives' Meeting
Thursday, August 11

To register, visit
www.federal-labs.org/midwest
Registration fee: \$175

For more information,
contact Ken Wright at
856-667-7287 or
kwright@tamimail.com

Federal Technology Transfer 2005

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DC on T², from page 1

to look at what other programs can be cut or eliminated.

Of course, every program has its advocates, so cutting something is extremely difficult. As a result, it does not appear that very many program changes or funding increases are being discussed or considered by Congress.

On another front, one of the major topics of discussion is the DOD Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendations released May 13. It has been said that the collective impact of past BRAC rounds on the DOD research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) community were relatively minor. Budget and personnel reductions in the late 1980s and early 1990s outside of BRAC probably had a far greater impact. The same could probably be said of this set of recommendations.

Those people in jobs slated to be eliminated probably don't feel that way, but the amount of geographic relocation and consolidation is fairly small in the RDT&E community.

The detailed recommendations of the DOD BRAC can be found at <www.defenselink.mil/brac/vol_I_parts_1_and_2.html>.

A large number of the activities and technical areas impacted can be found in the section entitled "Technical Joint Cross Service Group."

It calls for the elimination of about 2100 positions spread across a dozen or so Army, Navy, and Air Force activities. In addition, many others will be realigned (i.e., moved from one location to another). Other impacts reflected in the report include the relocation of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Defense Information Systems

Agency, and the Missile Defense Agency. The DOD medical community in Washington, D.C. has been affected by the closing of Walter Reed Army Hospital and the medical R&D activities located there.

Another major impact is the decision to move all DOD personnel who are currently located in leased space onto a military installation. It appears that there are no exceptions to that decision.

For those of you who come to Washington to meet with your colleagues, be prepared to go to Ft. Belvoir, Va., and Ft. Meade, Md., for the most part.

To reflect the overall impact of the BRAC recommendations on people, over 218,000 military and civilian personnel are affected, with over 29,000 military and civilian positions proposed to be eliminated.

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