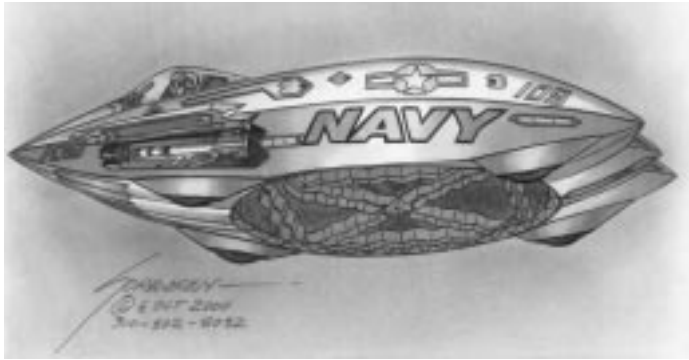




Navy CRADA to Develop Flying Car

The Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCWD) Point Mugu, CA has entered into a CRADA with Roadable Aircraft International, Inc. (RAI) for the development of a flying car. RAI is developing

RAI's Flying Cars are VTOL rotor-wing type vehicles and do not need any assembling time when switching from ground to air mode. The company states they are combining what has been proven before with today's technology in design, control technology, material and with modern engines. Today, advances in computer technology and material engineering have turned the potential of FLYING CARS into reality.



a roadable Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL) vehicle. The vehicle prototypes under development will allow vertical take off and flight with out a transition period from driving to flying. Testing capabilities at Point Mugu facilities will be used during the development of the prototypes including flight testing and engineering.

The Navy is interested in these vehicles and RAI is working closely with the Navy to be responsive to military applications needs. These vehicles will look and drive like cars and fly like helicopters. In addition to the Navy CRADA, RAI has formed strategic alliances by partnering with Weststart/Calstart, an advanced transportation technology consortium, a cooperative partnership of private companies, organizations and public agencies. Weststart strives to turn environmental transportation challenges into economic and business opportunities. RAI occupies an incubator space in the Weststart environment.

RAI believes the time and environment are right for the acceptance of flying cars that will have varied applications – personal transportation, military, emergency response, police surveillance, air shuttles, etc...

Contact: Dr. Mike Sullivan (805) 989-9208

From the Regional Coordinator's Desk



The 2001 FLC National Meeting is the setting for "A Global Technology Transfer Forum." The forum will represent a joint meeting between the FLC and the TransAtlantic Technology Forum

(TTF). This joint meeting will include technology professionals from both U.S. and Europe. This is a positive step in fulfilling the FLC's Vision of transferring federal technologies into the global marketplace. Of special interest are the concurrent "Pace of Change" and "One World Economy" workshops that will help the FLC Vision become a reality.

A variety of training opportunities will be offered to the meeting attendees in addition to hot topic concurrent sessions, and the naming and spotlighting the winners of the FLC Awards for Excellence in Technology Transfer. An important feature will be Internet technology transfer organizations displaying and demonstrating their capabilities. I would like all FW attendees to explore the capabilities of these companies because the FW will be getting electronic data based Internet support for all ORTAs in the Region. I need your input to select the best services of the ORTAs in the Region.

There will also be a short Regional Meeting at the National Meeting. Unfortunately, because of the Joint Meeting with TTF, and International Concurrent sessions we have limited

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NASA "Traffic Light" Accelerates Computers

A new "traffic light" for computers, originally developed by NASA scientists, offers the potential to increase their speed and efficiency by prioritizing computer programs.

Known as the Portable Batch System (PBS), the software enables system administrators to specify the order in which individual programs should be processed. The Information Power Grid (IPG) program, led by NASA Ames Research Center in California's Silicon Valley, is collaborating with Veridian Systems, Inc. to enhance this unique computer batch processing system.

"When you start a computer program, it competes with all other programs running in your system for resources such as memory," said David Tweten, former project lead for PBS at Ames. "This often makes your computer slow and inefficient. The Portable Batch System, by contrast, prioritizes the programs and keeps them from starting until the resources they need become available."

The highlight of the software is its flexibility. "The system administrator can use various categories to prioritize the programs and express any batch processing policy he or she wants," explained Tweten. In addition, PBS operates in multi-platform UNIX environments, allowing all systems, regardless of size or configuration, to utilize this software.

"PBS was originally designed by NASA because existing resource management systems were inadequate for modern parallel/distributed computers and clusters," said James Patton Jones, business director for Veridian's PBS products department. "It takes a new approach to resource management and job scheduling, such as the extraction of scheduling policy into a single separable, completely customizable module. The new commercial version includes many new features, as well as greatly improved support for workstation clusters."

The Veridian PBS products department developed the original version of PBS for NASA and received permission from NASA Ames to assert copyright several years ago. Last year, Veridian released an enhanced commercial version of the software called PBS Pro. Ames' IPG team and Veridian now are collaborating in the area of computational grid technology and trying to identify and implement additional computational grid features in PBS Pro.

In addition to working with IPG, Veridian is expanding the use of the commercial version of PBS with new features and enhancements, including versions for Windows 2000 and Mac OS/X; a new web-based user interface; and providing tighter integration with various other computer systems.

Contact: Betsy Robinson (650) 604-3360

Small fuel processor powers light-weight soldiers' system

When 21st century soldiers suit up for the battlefield in helmets featuring image displays and laser range finders, one of their most important accessories may be a new power generator so lightweight a soldier can carry it with him. The "man-portable generator" is being developed at the Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory for the U.S. Army's Communications-Electronics Command.

The Army faces an increased demand for power as it pursues futuristic cyber systems for soldiers, such as heads-up displays and global-positioning systems. The man-portable generator would supply the power needed for these advanced technologies by generating 15 to 25 watts of power inside a system weighing 10 times less than batteries soldiers currently carry. The increased power density would

allow soldiers to either reduce their load or greatly extend their missions.

In March, PNNL engineers reached the first major milestone in development when they demonstrated a full-size, advanced design fuel processor that converts methanol into hydrogen. Because hydrogen wouldn't need to be stored or carried, the fuel processor would reduce the weight and risk associated with portable power systems.

Based on the encouraging results of the breadboard-stage development, PNNL engineers are designing a prototype fuel processor and hope to have it tested within the next year. Then, they will face the challenge of integrating it with other components of a complete power system, including a micro-scale fuel cell, a fuel storage and a delivery unit, and a battery for peak power. They hope to have

the complete power system ready for testing by 2003.

"By then, we expect infantry soldiers to use a variety of electronic gear, such as heads-up displays, global positioning systems, laser range finders and thermal weapons sights," said James Stephens, team leader for fuel cell technology with the Army. "Integrated computer and communications devices will allow the soldier to be aware of their location, as well as that of fellow soldiers. The net result will be a significant improvement in their capabilities.

"It all takes power, but we can't ask these soldiers to carry any more weight."

Weight would be reduced dramatically—the man-portable generator would weigh as little as two pounds.

Continued on page 7

Laboratory Profile

NASA Ames Research Center

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Background

Founded in 1939 as an aircraft research laboratory by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), Ames became a part of NASA in 1958 along with other NACA installations. Ames is recognized for technical excellence in life sciences, human factors and man-machine interactions, fluid dynamics and heat transfer, aerodynamics and flight dynamics, flight stability and control, and technical project management.

Mission

The Ames Research Center, a field installation of NASA, provides vital research and technology for the US Space program, aeronautics industry, and national security.

Office of Commercial Technology Charter

1. Facilitate the timely transition of NASA-developed technology to the U.S. economy.
2. Facilitate the effective infusion of appropriate commercially-developed technology into NASA projects and programs.
3. Promote the formation of partnerships for joint development of technology for the mutual benefit of NASA and the U.S. economy.
4. In support of these goals, provide a database of technology under development which is suitable for transfer and commercialization.

Areas of Expertise

Ames Research Center is preeminent in the conduct of aeronautical flight research and technology projects, including joint and/or cooperative activities with other NASA centers, government agencies, and industry. Some current areas of research emphasis are:

- Computational and experimental fluid dynamics
- High-speed aerodynamics
- Full-scale aerodynamics research
- Transatmospheric research and technology
- Numerical aerodynamic simulation

- Computer systems and research
- Automation sciences
- Aerospace human factors
- Flight systems and simulation research
- Rotorcraft technology
- Powered-lift technology
- Vehicle conceptual analysis
- Flight-test techniques and instrumentation
- High-performance aircraft flight research
- Infrared astronomy and astrophysics
- Earth system science
- Planetary research
- Airborne research and applications
- Origin and evolution of life
- Biomedical research
- Advanced life support
- Space and life sciences flight projects

Facilities and Resources

More than 30 of the Nation's principal technological facilities reside at Ames, including the world's most sophisticated wind tunnel complex and most advanced supercomputing system. Ames Research Center is located in Silicon Valley, at the southern end of San Francisco Bay, close to important academic institutions, large aerospace corporations, and many high technology companies.

Staffed by more than 2000 civil service employees and a comparable number of support service contractor employees, Ames is the largest research facility in Silicon Valley and the largest non-DoD federal employer in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Center occupies about 422 acres of land adjacent to Moffett.

Ames Technology Commercialization Center

The ATCC is a physical and virtual small business incubator, located in San Jose, California, and provides opportunities for start-up companies to utilize NASA technologies. The center uses a lab-to-market approach that takes the technological output of Ames' labs and pairs that technology with appropriate markets to create and foster new industry and jobs. The incubator helps businesses and entrepreneurs find NASA technology with commercial potential, then provides access to a network of business experts in marketing, sales, high-tech management and operations, financing, and patent and corporate law. The ATCC also offers low-cost office space and other start-up services.

Got Interim Management?

"There is no shortage of venture capital or of bright ideas, but there is a shortage of people with the ability to execute the ideas. Those start-up enterprises that get the right people will succeed. Those that do not will likely fail."

Robert Gottlieb, co-founder of GTM

For the past several years, high tech start-up companies have attracted top-level executive talent with little more than the promise of stock, options, and a quick IPO. The last year has made many executives realize the true challenge of leading a start-up enterprise. Many of those executives are deciding to remain in the more secure corporate sector. However, the need for experienced management in technology start-ups is, if anything, more critical in today's economy. These companies need a new solution. An alternative solution is "Interim Management."

Interim Management is the use of experienced executives during the initial period of a company's growth when specific leadership and management skills are required and when the cash resources are not available to hire full time professional management. The concept of contract financial management (rent a CFO) has been around for a number of years. Comprehensive Interim Management applies the same principal as the "Rent a CFO" but includes other services such as business development, capital acquisition (funding), operations oversight, strategic/business planning, human resource management, and legal services coordination (including intellectual property protection). A typical goal of an interim management company is transitioning a start-up enterprise from the final stage of product development to product commercialization.

Interim Management has many advantages for a start-up company. Firms such as San Diego's Gottlieb Technolo-

gies Management - GTM (Website www.gotttechman.com) contracts with a client company on a monthly basis and offers a variety of skills that can be drawn on as needed. They can supply a COO for several hours a week, then replace those skills with a CFO or CEO for the balance of the time allotted. In other words the client can vary the skills they draw on from week to week or even from day to day while only paying for the time needed during any period. At the same time a management coordinator ensures that all services are coordinated and working in concert toward the client's goals. Most interim management companies bill on an hourly basis, some like GTM charge for their services based on a balance of modest fees and fractional equity participation

Interim executives can help set milestones for the development of the company and provide direction to owners and employees. This allows the founders to maintain focus and spend their time on the critical elements of the development that only they can accomplish. The start-up company gets the benefit of input from a number of experienced executives without the expense of any full-time payroll, thus conserving resources for growth.

Interim management companies fill the critical management void, thereby allowing the startup to compete more successfully with companies funded at much higher levels. Interim management may become a concept that not only receives wide acceptance with start-up enterprises but also within the more traditional corporate sector.

Contact: Robert Gottlieb (619) 231-1827

Portable Buoy Charters Promising Voyage

Buoys-permanent, single-purpose moorings, right? Not so, if it's part of a promising new buoy developed by researchers at the Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory at its Marine Sciences Laboratory in Sequim, Washington.

The Aquatic Bio-optical and Environmental Assessment Monitoring Buoy is designed to validate satellite signals recorded and relayed from space, while simultaneously monitoring water quality parameters in coastal, estuarine and inland waters. The portable, lightweight buoy provides quick-response data gathering for natural resource assessment in these waters.

During its fall 2000 maiden voyage, the prototype buoy was towed into Sequim Bay. Equipped with cell-phone technology and a multi-sensor platform, the buoy demonstrated it could communicate with researchers in near real-time and provide customized data. This new generation of buoy also shows promise for saving money by providing a remote platform for data collection, rather than manning labor-intensive and expensive shipboard platforms.

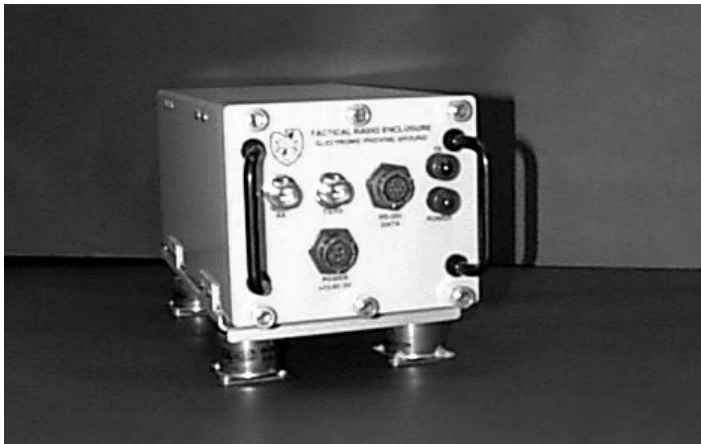
Contact: Marv Clement (509) 375-2789

GPS Tracker Aids Mobile Testing of Army C4I Systems

White Sands Missile Range Electronic Proving Ground (EPG) engineers developed a device which gives test officers increased visibility of test operations. The Global Positioning System Tracker/Tactical Radio Enclosure (GTT) enables real time position tracking of mobile platforms during field test exercises. The GTT provides a visual indication, i.e., an icon on a map, of each installed GTT. This information is updated as platforms move, and is logged for future reference.

The development cost of the GTT was greatly reduced by the use of existing test technology. The GTT uses the Tactical Radio Enclosure (TRE), a commercial off the shelf (COTS) GPS receiver, and the Starship.

EPG engineers developed the TRE (figure 1) to support real-time data communications from a test control station to mobile platforms in the test environment. The TRE is a ruggedized, weather proof, and electromagnetic interference (EMI) filtered enclosure suitable for use in severe military environments. It is mounted on the exterior of tanks, armored vehicles and HUMVEEs and runs off of vehicle power. The TRE supports various COTS UHF data radios.



The GTT uses a low cost COTS GPS receiver to provide accurate time and position information. This receiver, developed by Garmin Ltd. contains an antenna, 12 channel GPS receiver, and controller all housed in a small plastic "hockey puck" enclosure which is secured to the vehicle via a convenient magnetic mount.

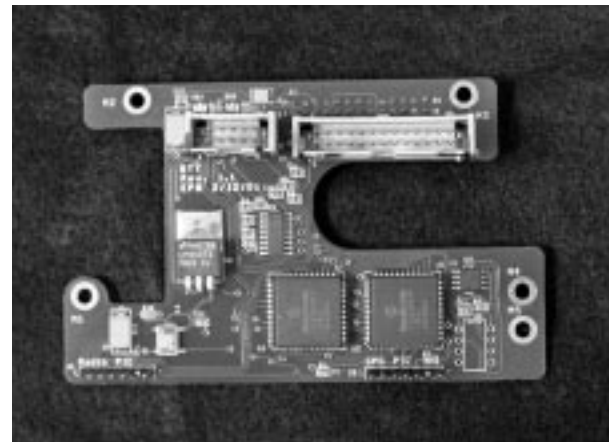
Starship is a Windows program used to command, control, and display status of any thing (e.g., instrument, control, live battlefield system, simulated battlefield entity) that has a communications interface, can be controlled, and reports status. It is used by test officers to provide control and status of real and virtual players in test exercises spread out over wide geographical areas. The starship displays information on a map with icons representing the location and status of various players. The GTT provides the Starship with real-time position location information so that real test entities, such as "rovers" (test support personnel vehicles) can be shown on the map.

The physical instantiation of the GTT is a small printed circuit board (figure 2) that plugs into the existing TRE. The TRE houses a digital radio which gives the test officer wireless command and control of test instrumentation installed on mobile test platforms. This enables effective distributed testing of modern military communications systems. The TRE is shock proof, weather proof, and contains EMI filtering to prevent contamination of the test environment by the test instrumentation.

Each rover vehicle contains a TRE outfitted with a GTT and a Garmin GPS receiver. The GTT and the GPS run off of vehicle power and require minimal current. Every GTT contains a unique unit identification number enabling the simultaneous tracking of up to 999 different platforms.

The location of each GTT is presented to the Test Officer by Starship, an existing test tool that manages and displays the status of distributed test assets. The GTT operates as an autonomous agent enabling automated insertion of each tracker into the Starship test scenario. Upon power up, the GTT announces itself to the world. Starship receives this message and inserts the GTT icon on the map without user intervention.

In summary the GTT gives the test of-



ficer real time visibility into test operations. It was developed using COTS and existing government owned test technology, thus reducing its lifecycle cost. The plug and play nature of the GTT Autonomous Agent reduces test preparation cost while increasing test readiness.

Contact: Mark Hynes (520) 538-4929

Transferring Science into Business

On March 14, 2001 a new program was launched at the *Technology Transfer Event 2001* in San Diego, California. The program will focus on assisting business in the commercialization of technology and the transfer of federally developed technology into commercial markets.

Dr. Mike Sullivan, FLC FW Regional Coordinator gave a compelling and energetic presentation at the conference. Attendees went away with a greater understanding of FLC contract vehicles and available FLC opportunities.

The Technology Transfer Event created a buzz for T2 aficionados who believe in the inherent commercial opportunities available in technology transfer. The San Diego Defense and Space Technology Consortium partnered with the San Diego Economic Development Council, the San Diego Regional Technology Alliance, UCSD Connect and the Defense Conversion Center at San Diego State University to sponsor this event.

Conference proceedings included the introduction of David Philips and Associates (DPA) as the firm recently contracted by the San Diego Defense and Space Technology Consortium (SDDSTC) to provide technology assessment and commercialization services to the consortium members. "We are thrilled to finally have a systematic and well-planned program in San Diego that focuses entirely on technology transfer opportunities," says David Philips. "Our approach to providing assistance to companies, whether a start-up or an emerging growth company, is based on years of experience, dealing with industry, venture capitalists, scientists and engineers.

Founded in 1991, DPA employs a network of scientists, engineers, and business and marketing specialists to conceive innovative and practical solutions, which are efficient and cost-effective. The primary goal of DPA is to help companies shorten the time in bringing new technologies, products and processes to the marketplace. DPA provides technology problem solving and business support services in an effort to assist companies in all phases of technology development, technology commercialization and technology transfer. "We are committed to maintaining communication with all parties on each project and serving each client's specific needs," emphasizes Philips.

In a strategic move to provide a wider scope of services and opportunities to clients, DPA has contracted with another technology commercialization firm based in San Diego, Harrington International. Carey Harrington, President of Harrington International, will serve as Director of Business Development for DPA. Harrington has considerable experience navigating the government contracting territory and developing technology assessments. "We are fully aware of what clients are requesting in terms of commercialization services, and by forming this alliance

we are able to more fully assist companies that are interested in transferring and commercializing technologies." Stated Harrington. "The Technology Transfer Program at the SDDSTC allows us to facilitate technology transfer in a systematic, practical and innovative manner."

Contact: David Philips & Associates (858) 453-8932

Polymer Gel Holds Promise

Researchers at PNNL are developing new stimuli sensitive polymers to deliver therapeutic agents directly to a cancer tumor site. Polymers turn from liquid form to a solid gel under various stimuli such as body heat. While initial research was funded by DOE, PNNL now is applying National Institutes of Health funding to optimize the material's performance and investigate potential long-term toxic effects of leaving the material in the body, though preliminary studies show the gel to be benign. In related research, PNNL is collaborating with the Medical University of South Carolina to test a biodegradable version of the polymer gel to support repair of articular cartilage - the durable type of cartilage that provides cushion between joints.

Contact: Erik Stenehjelm (509) 372-4212

continued from page 1: From the Regional Coordinator's Desk

space and time. I was unable to change the program to accommodate the Regional needs.

We are in the process of gathering technology data, intellectual property information, key FLC documents, public relations information, and other outreach material to input to a CD card for marketing efforts for the Far West (FW) Region. Please contact me if you have ideas on what should be included on the card or would like to know more about the project.

The new Federal Resource Access Partnership (FRAP) questionnaire is ready for printing. The effort has been coordinated with the FLC (FW) Region, DOC Office of Strategic Industries and Economic Security, and Export Small Business Development Centers. The mail out sample will be received from Dunn & Bradstreet. The greater metropolitan area for the survey includes: Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Tucson, and Phoenix. ORTAs that have mailing list of companies that they would like to receive the FRAP, please provide the lists of companies to DelaBarre & Associates, Inc. (DBA). The FRAP questionnaire is available for review at <http://www.zyn.com/flcfw>. ORTAs should contact DBA to emphasize what assets in the following areas they would like to stress: Technologies, Intellectual Property, Facilities and Resources (unique to their location).

New Class of Hydrofoil Watercraft

Joining the push for faster smaller more fuel efficient watercraft, Dr. Mike Sullivan has brought together the Surface Targets Laboratory at the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCWD), Point Magu, California, and American Hydrofoil (AH), Santa Barbara, California, to test the HydroPod A3000, which represents a new and separate class of hydrofoil technology. Unlike existing hydrofoil technologies, "Sub-Surface" and "Surface Piercing", it is believed AH's technology will enable watercraft to operate safely in heavy seas at high rates of speed over great distances.

Working as a team, Dave Purdy (Point Magu) and Glenn Nesbitt (American Hydrofoil) will test the low and high-end performance characteristics of the HydroPod A300 at speeds ranging between 17 and 90 knots, and in sea states from 0 to 7. These tests will be monitored by onboard electronic sensors, video documentation, and GPS gathering technologies. The resulting data will be evaluated to help determine the potential usefulness of AH's technology in the public, commercial, and military watercraft markets.

The differentiable elements of AH's patented technology are Vertical Dampeningä, Surface Skimmingä, Wave Piercingä, Wave Spanningä, fuel efficiency, and ride comfort engineering.

Vertical Dampeningä is the incorporation of coil spring and shock dampers, with moment arm and tie rod engineering. This combination results in higher craft speeds in higher sea states, delivering greater ride comfort and passenger safety.

Surface Skimmingä and Wave Piercingä describe the hydrofoil's ability to operate on the surface of the water (surface Planing), above the surface of the water (in the air), as-well-as below the surface of the water (fully wetted); in-effect, Surface Skimmingä and Wave Piercingä combine to describe the hydrofoil's ability to vibrate among the three vastly different liquids, with the property of seeking the surface of the water (surface planing) at high rates of speed (upward if sub-surface, or downward if airborne) proportional to the craft's forward velocity and displacement.

Wave Spanningä technology gives AH watercraft heavy sea stability by spanning multiple wave periods, and thus minimizing local surface variations. This is somewhat unlike traditional smaller displacement watercraft, wherein designers build-in the capability to "ride-out" such conditions.

The most popular concepts for AH models range from pleasure fishing boats, to high-speed transoceanic cargo and car ferrying models, with displacements ranging from 1 to 500 tons.

The HydroPod A300 will be approximately 70 feet in length, 8.5 feet wide, and 7 feet high.

During testing, the HydroPod A300 will be equipped with two of NAWCWD's 150 BHP outboard engines. AH will finance the construction of the A300 after close collaboration with NAWCWD's Naval and Marine Engineering personnel, during the design and pre-construction stages.

HydroPod A300 testing will take place in or near the Testing Range and Port of NAWCWD, Point Magu, California.

Contact: Dr. Mike Sullivan (805) 989-9208

continued from page 2: Small Fuel Processor

The best lithium batteries currently available would have to weigh as much as 20 pounds to provide equivalent power for one week. And, the generator's fuel processor allows the system to be refueled so it can be used again. In addition to the reduction in weight, engineers at the Army and the laboratory expect the portable generator to be less expensive than batteries.

PNNL engineers based the fuel processor design on 1- to 10-kilowatt prototypes they have built for use in automobile power systems. The processor being developed for the man-portable generator consists of four micro-technologies: a combustor, vaporizer, primary conversion reactor and a gas cleanup device. It uses a proprietary catalyst to produce hydrogen from hydrocarbon fuels. Reactions take place within small channels of a catalytic converter. These micro-channels enhance heat and mass transfer rates and significantly speed up chemical reactions, which reduces the device's size.

The laboratory's microtechnology group is well recognized for its efforts to miniaturize chemical and thermal systems, and it won two R&D 100 awards in 1999.

"Our scientists are pioneers in the microtechnology field," said Terry Doherty, who manages the laboratory's Army-funded research. "The man-portable generator is a natural next step as we apply this expertise to portable power issues."

Contact: Staci Maloof (509) 372-6313

New Research to Drool Over

Having the ability to determine within minutes whether a person has been exposed to harmful chemicals would be an important medical breakthrough, particularly in emergency situations. Typically, the most effective method for assessing exposure requires analysis of blood or urine. However, this often is time consuming and expensive.

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory researchers are developing a new monitoring technology structured around the collection and analysis of saliva samples. PNNL's non-invasive saliva monitoring approach, currently undergoing bench-scale laboratory testing, offers several new promising features. The technology is designed to be portable, highly reliable and quick in providing results. It would be cost-effective for home and workplace monitoring of trace metals and organics.

For example, exposures to high lead concentrations in aging homes are a critical health concern, particularly when children are exposed. Saliva concentrations have been shown to correlate with blood lead levels based upon analysis of a "spot" saliva specimen. This system also may be applicable to a broad range of drugs and environmental contaminants.

Contact: Andrea McMakin (509) 372-6013

Upcoming Events

May 9-11, 2001

American Intellectual Property Law Assn. Spring Meeting (AIPLA)

San Francisco, CA
(703) 415-0780

May 19-22, 2001

15th Int'l Conference on Business Incubation

San Jose, CA
(847) 384-7657 * www.pacificincubation.org

June 4-7, 2001

In Situ and On-Site Bioremediation 6th Int'l Symposium

San Diego, CA
(800) 783-6338 * www.battelle.org/biosymp

June 24-27, 2001

BIO 2001 International Convention and Exhibition

San Diego, CA
(301) 694-5243 * bio01reg@expoexchange.com

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Send material for consideration to the FLC Far West Support Office at the above address. If you would like this publication sent to any of your local or State organizations/agencies, please send the names and mailing addresses of their points of contact to the Regional Support Office.

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