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STI BULLETIN
STI



January 2002

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...From the NASA S T I Program's Principal Center



Thanks from the NASA STI Program

Roland Ridgeway, long-time director of the NASA STI Program, will be retiring Feb. 1, 2002. The STI Program Office (Principal Center for the NASA STI Program), the STI Programs at the Centers, and the NASA Center for AeroSpace Information would like to take this opportunity to thank Roland for his many years of hard work, dedication, and support of the STI Program. We sincerely hope that you will enjoy your well-earned retirement!

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STI Website Complies with Agency's New Website Guidelines

NASA issued new guidelines on Nov. 16, 2001, for website registration and publishing content on all NASA web pages in light of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. These guidelines were consistent with actions taken by other Federal agencies. All NASA websites were reviewed for content and registered prior to reactivation for public access. All STI web pages including various links that are hosted by STI were reviewed for compliance. We know that in some cases, data, text, or images were temporarily unavailable for users, and we apologize for this inconvenience; however, NASA policy deemed this review prudent to safeguard NASA's employees and infrastructure.



...S T I Program Plan



In part, the NASA S T I Program Plan states, "The NASA Scientific and Technical Information Program is an integral part of NASA's future. The program supports the Agency's missions to communicate scientific knowledge and understanding to help transfer NASA's research and development to the aerospace and academic communities. By ensuring a fast, two-way process of internal and external information exchange, the S T I Program helps NASA avoid duplication of research, time, and cost and to make its wealth of information available to benefit its customers. Each Center is responsible for acquiring, tracking, and producing, or having produced, NASA S T I related to their Center mission; and for ensuring that Center S T I reaches the S T I Database [at the NASA Center for AeroSpace Information]."

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To that end, each NASA Center executes the S T I Program mission and objectives by way of a team of individuals that applies professional publishing standards to all scientific and technical information passing through its doors. Whether the information will result in a document to be distributed through the traditional print and mail process or an electronic document available on the Internet-or both-the team is responsible for making it happen, going through the process step-by-step with each customer. For information about the S T I Program at any NASA Center, visit <http://www.sti.nasa.gov>.



...The NASA Commercial Technology Program

An Overview



The NASA Commercial Technology Program encompasses a national network of specialized centers and organizations that assist U.S. businesses and industry in accessing, utilizing and commercializing NASA-funded research and technology. The organizations work closely with each other to provide a full range of technology transfer and commercialization services and assistance. The NASA Commercial Technology Network (NCTN) consists of the Commercial Technology Organizations at each of the NASA field centers, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the National Technology Transfer Center (NTTC), the six Regional Technology Transfer Centers (RTTCs), NASA Tech Briefs, UNISPHERE, and other specialized organizations and services. All are dedicated to fostering dual-use technology partnerships and the transfer and commercialization of NASA-sponsored research and technology.

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The NCTN provides access to a wide variety of information resources that can be searched and consulted for research and technology, patents, technical expertise, and R&D facilities, as well as for technology partnering, licensing, and commercialization opportunities. In addition to serving as an integrated information resource, the NCTN is developing into an electronic marketplace for NASA-sponsored technology, facilitating communications, transactions, and partnerships between NASA and the U.S. private sector.

Visit the NCTN website at <http://nctn.hq.nasa.gov> for more information on the NASA Commercial Technology Program and the members of its network.



...From the NASA History Office



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We are pleased to announce the publication of Shuttle-Mir: The U.S. and Russia Share History's Highest Stage (NASA SP-2001-4225, 2001), an attractive illustrated history by Clay Morgan. This multimedia history details the first major Russian/American space partnership after the fall of the Soviet Union, combining the America Space Shuttle's ready access to space with Russia's long-duration space station, Mir. This engagingly written book presents the human side of the Shuttle-Mir story, beginning by setting the historical stage. It then alternates between efforts of the team members on the ground, the missions of the Space Shuttle to and from Mir, and the tales of the seven American astronauts who, with their Russian crewmates, worked for months in Earth orbit, sometimes under challenging conditions. A CD-ROM accompanies the book with electronic versions of the text and pictures. The CD also contains extensive program documentation, full transcripts of more than 70 interviews, extensive imagery, video, and full text search capability. The NASA History Office plans to re-issue the CD-ROM separately at a later date. How to order: For sale for \$93.00 (domestic postpaid), \$116.25 (non-U.S.). By Phone: GPO Order Desk at (202) 512-1800 (DC Metro area) or 1-866-512-1800 (Toll-free) or fax (202) 512-2250. This book also may be ordered at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/index.html> on the Web, order stock number 033-000-01239-0.

Forthcoming NASA History Publications

Forthcoming in the NASA History Series is Uplink/Downlink: A History of the Deep Space Network (NASA SP2001-4225, 2001), by Douglas J. Mudgway. The book will describe and analyze the complex history of the Deep Space Network (DSN) from its origins, as a result of the early years of the planetary science program in the late 1950s, through its current role as the most capable communications system in the world. It will assess the role of this critical communications method for both providing control to planetary probes and a means of obtaining the scientific data collected. Stay tuned for more information about this work.

In early 2002, we will publish Asif A. Siddiqi's Deep Space Chronicle: Robotic Exploration Missions to the Planets (NASA SP-2002-4524) as one of our "Monographs in Aerospace History." This monograph provides an overview of the missions, conducted by the United States, the Soviet Union/Russia, and the other spacefaring nations of the world, to the planets of the Solar System.

New NASA Historical Information On-Line

We are pleased to announce that a history of Shuttle-Mir Phase I web page is now on-line at <http://spaceflight.nasa.gov/history/shuttle-mir>. Produced in conjunction with the newly released NASA book authored by Clay Morgan entitled Shuttle-Mir: The United States and Russia Share History's Highest Stage (NASA SP-2001-4225), the fully searchable web page offers additional resources that exploit the full capabilities of the World Wide Web. These include on-line documents, text, videos, animation, interviews and audio that collectively chronicles the history of this unique program.

2002-2003 Fellowship in Aerospace History Competition Announced

The American Historical Association has announced the annual competition for the 2002-2003 Fellowship in Aerospace History. Supported by the NASA, this fellowship will fund at least one Fellow, for one academic year, to undertake a research project related to aerospace history. It will provide a Fellow with an opportunity to engage in significant and sustained advanced research in all aspects of the history of aerospace from the earliest human interest in flight to the present, including cultural and intellectual history, economic history, history of law and public policy, and the history of science, engineering, and management.

Eligibility: Applicants must possess a doctorate degree in history or in a closely related field, or be enrolled as a student (having completed all coursework) in a doctoral degree-granting program.

Term and Residency: The Fellowship term is for a period of at least six months, but not more than one year. The Fellow will be expected to devote the term entirely to the proposed research project. The Fellow will have (and be encouraged to take advantage of) the opportunities to use the documentary resources of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and may also spend the Fellowship in residence at the NASA headquarters or one of the NASA centers.

Other Requirements: The applicant must complete an application form and offer a specific and detailed research proposal that will be the basis of the Fellow's research during the term. At the term's conclusion, the Fellow will be expected to write a report, and to present a paper or a public lecture on the Fellowship experience.

Stipend: The stipend is \$20,000 for a 6-9 month fellowship. This amount is adjustable to the length of the fellowship term. Funds may not be used to support tuition or fees. A Fellow may not hold other major fellowships or grants during the fellowship term, except sabbatical and supplemental grants from their own institutions, and small grants from other sources for specific research expenses. Sources of anticipated support must be listed in the application form.

Deadline, Submission Information, and Notification Applications and letters of recommendation must be postmarked by 1 March 2002. Submit to: Fellowship in Aerospace History, American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S.E.,

Washington, D.C. 20003. Additional information is available at
<http://www.theaha.org/prizes/NASA.htm>.

Notification: Names of the winner and alternate will be announced in May 2002.



...From NASA's *Spinoff* Magazine



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NASA's premier publication, *Spinoff*, annually features over 40 companies that have successfully utilized NASA technology in commercial products and processes. Each year NASA distributes tens of thousands of *Spinoffs* through trade shows, conferences, and special requests. The *Spinoff* web site, located at <http://www.sti.nasa.gov/tto>, contains a searchable database, which includes an entry for every article ever featured. If you are familiar with companies that have successfully commercialized NASA technology and may be interested in this unique opportunity, please contact the *Spinoff* editors, Ms. Michelle Birdsall, (mbirdsall@sti.nasa.gov or (301) 621-0244) or Mr. James Janvier, (jjanvier@sti.nasa.gov or (301) 621-0242).

To receive a printed copy of *Spinoff*, please contact the National Technology Transfer Center (NTTC) at (800) 678-6882, or visit the NTTC web site at <http://www.nttc.edu>.

Benefits and Awards to NASA Innovators

Each NASA Center has an Award Liaison Office which will provide information to NASA innovators concerning benefits and awards for their innovations. Also, refer to the NASA Invention & Contribution Board's web site. URL: <http://icb.nasa.gov/alos.html>.

Patents offer many benefits to the inventors and to NASA. Those benefits include:

- Provides a symbol of prestige and professional stature.
- Provides monetary awards.
- Enhances Technology and Commercialization.
- Patent protection provides the exclusivity required for licensing the technology to industry.
- Royalties obtained from licensing patents and patent applications are shared with the inventors.

The Space Act Awards Program is designed to:

- Reward individuals (both NASA and Contractor employees) for scientific and technical achievements
- Stimulate the identification and documentation of innovations
- Enhance technology commercialization
- Publicize innovations that broaden the boundaries of technology
- Provide peer recognition
- Increase exposure for new ideas that should be developed
- Improve productivity and efficiency
- Strengthen Centers of Excellence in government laboratories

Innovators are eligible for one or more monetary Space Act award:

- Upon filing of a patent application
\$500 to a sole inventor; or
\$250 to each of two or more inventors
- Upon acceptance of software by your Center's Software Releasing Agent or authority:
\$500 to a sole inventor/author; or
\$250 to each of two or more inventors/authors
- When published in NASA Tech Briefs:
\$150 to each innovator

Government innovators are eligible to share in royalties as described in the section on Licensing and Distribution of Royalties.

Innovators are eligible for NASA Inventor of the Year Award or Software of the Year Award

Recipients of the above awards are honored with:

- Award check and certificate
- Ceremony

Innovators are eligible for additional Space Act awards:

You can obtain supplemental awards for new technology innovations based upon the significance of future benefits or savings to NASA. Supplemental awards can be made UP to \$100,000.

NASA Employees and Contractors Shared in the Numerous Space Act Awards (ranging from \$2,000 to \$45,000 per team).

Over the last five years NASA employees have shared awards of approximately \$800,000 per year for the development of various technologies.

Approximately 2,500 NASA Employees and Contractors have received Space Act Award checks each year:

40% received by NASA Employees and 60% by Contractors.