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### **Welcome to the Research and Creative Activity Update!**

To share information quickly rather than through multiple emails, we will be providing weekly updates for researchers, scholars and staff to keep up-to-date on grant program changes, deadlines, notices and training, with links to expand the information you may be interested in.

Thank you for your contributions to research and creative activity at NDSU.

These weekly email updates are archived on the [RCA Website](#).

### **FUNDING OPPORTUNITY**

- [NDSU Bioinformatics Seed Grant Program](#)

### **EVENTS**

- [Life Cycle of the Award Series - Award Monitoring/Award Management](#)

### **NOTICES**

- [Unmanned Aircraft Systems](#)

### **OF INTEREST**

- [Public Disclosure Could Result in Loss of Patent Rights – Part II](#)

### **NDSU Bioinformatics Seed Grant Program**

The Office of Research and Creative Activity has announced a third round of competitive funding for the NDSU Bioinformatics Seed Grant Program. The [program guidelines](#) and [cover sheet](#) are posted on the Research Development [Funding Opportunities](#) webpage. Note that those who plan to apply for funding are required to send a Notice of Intent to Apply to [ndsu.researchdev@ndsu.edu](mailto:ndsu.researchdev@ndsu.edu) by March 30, 2016. The final application deadline is April 15, 2016.

### **Life Cycle of the Award Series - Award Monitoring/Award Management**

*April 12, 2016 | 11:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m. | Research 1, Room 148/154*

From the [NCURA](#) website: The fifth offering in the Life Cycle of the Award Series focuses on award management strategies and techniques for both the central and departmental research administrator tasked with financial oversight of sponsored awards. This three-hour workshop will focus on what to look for during award initiation and award close out, as well as discuss strategies for how the research administrator can best support the PI during the period of performance to maximize award spending, while effectively managing risk. Furthermore, this online workshop will review some perennial hot topics such as cost transfers, subaward monitoring, cost sharing and effective and efficient award close outs.

You are welcome to bring your lunch to this session. If you are interested in information from any of the webinars in this training series, the Life Cycle of Awards videos and training materials are available through Moodle Learning Systems

<https://community.ndsu.edu/login/index.php>. When signing in, please use your NDUS username and password. If you have questions please contact SPA, 231-8045. For more information on this series, click [here](#).

## **Unmanned Aircraft Systems**

If you have interest in using Unmanned Aircraft Systems (drones) and were unable to attend the Unmanned Aircraft Systems workshop earlier this month, please contact Aaron Reinholz for information ([aaron.reinholz@ndsu.edu](mailto:aaron.reinholz@ndsu.edu) or 1-5338). There is also some information available on the webpage:

[https://www.ndsu.edu/research/unmanned\\_aerial\\_vehicles/](https://www.ndsu.edu/research/unmanned_aerial_vehicles/).

## **Public Disclosure Could Result in Loss of Patent Rights – Part II**

For a public disclosure to defeat the lack of novelty for a subsequently filed patent application, the disclosure must be “enabling.” Enabling means the disclosure explicitly or inherently teaches the audience how to make and use the invention for its intended purpose. An explicit disclosure must provide a level of detail so one could recreate the invention - even if some minor details are missing - but could be filled in by an expert in the field. A famous example of an inherent disclosure happened when color television was first being introduced. A television set was offered for sale in an appliance store and an attempt to later patent the television set was rejected, because anyone – for example, a television maker - could buy the TV and essentially reverse engineer the set to produce the invention, before the patent application was filed. The America Invents Act, which was signed into law September 16, 2011, made significant changes to U.S. patent law, including the removal of a grace period for inventors to file a patent application after they publically disclose their invention, except in special circumstances.

Another way a public disclosure can defeat patentability is to make a subsequently filed patent application “obvious.” If the public disclosure provides details about the invention that is less than enabling, but the public disclosure, when combined with other prior art teaches how to make and use the invention, the invention becomes obvious. In other words, the inventor’s public disclosure added a missing piece to the prior art that makes the invention enabled before the patent application is filed, even though the inventor’s public disclosure by itself did not give all the enabling details.

If you have some novel work and are thinking of doing any type of public disclosure before this work is protected, please contact Henry Nowak in the Technology Transfer Office ([henry.nowak@ndsu.edu](mailto:henry.nowak@ndsu.edu) or 1-8173). Henry is a registered patent attorney.

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