owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The applications also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at *www.ffiec.gov/nic/*.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than June 6, 2008.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (Michael E. Collins, Senior Vice President) 100 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105–1521:

1. Landmark Bancorp Inc.; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Landmark Community Bank, both of Pittston, Pennsylvania.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Steve Foley, Vice President) 1000 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309:

1. The Southern Banc Company, Inc.; to become a bank holding company and thereby retain control of The Southern Bank Company, both of Gadsden, Alabama (Bank), upon the Bank's conversion from a federal savings bank to an Alabama state–chartered commercial bank.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 8, 2008.

Margaret McCloskey Shanks,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.E8–10639 Filed 5–12–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[GSA Bulletin FMR G–01]

Federal Management Regulation; Conversion to Commercial Payment Processes for Postage

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice of a bulletin.

SUMMARY: The attached bulletin provides updated information to Federal agencies regarding the initiative to convert to commercial payment processes for postage. GSA Bulletin FMR G–01 may also be found at *www.gsa.gov/fmrbulletin*.

DATES: This bulletin announced is effective from April 11, 2008 until April 13, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Derrick Miliner, Program Director, Mail Management Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405, at (202) 273–3564 or *derrick.miliner@gsa.gov*. Please cite Bulletin FMR G–01.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Section 102–192.50(c) of the Federal Management Regulation (FMR) (41 CFR 102–192.50(c)) states that ''beginning December 31, 2003, all payments to the United States Postal Service must be made using commercial payment processes, not OMAS'' (Official Mail Accounting System). If agencies did not convert by that date, they were required to submit a deviation request for an extension. If granted, the deviations could last for no longer than a two-year period, at which time agencies had to request another deviation.

Dated: April 11, 2008.

KEVIN MESSNER,

Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA BULLETIN FMR G–01

MAIL MANAGEMENT

TO: Heads of Federal agencies

SUBJECT: Conversion to Commercial Payment Processes for Postage

1. *What is the purpose of this bulletin*? This bulletin provides updated information to Federal agencies regarding the initiative to convert to commercial payment processes for postage.

2. *What is the effective date of this bulletin*? April 11, 2008.

3. *When does this bulletin expire*? This bulletin will expire April 13, 2009.

4. *What is the background of this bulletin*? Section 102–192.50(c) of the Federal Management Regulation (FMR) (41 CFR 102–192.50(c)) states that ''beginning December 31, 2003, all payments to the United States Postal Service must be made using commercial payment processes, not OMAS'' (Official Mail Accounting System). If agencies did not convert by that date, they were required to submit a deviation request for an extension. If granted, the deviations could last for no longer than a two-year period, at which time agencies had to request another deviation.

5. *What is the current status of agencies in regards to conversion to commercial payment*?

While many agencies have successfully converted to commercial payment, several have not yet done so, or have only partially done so.

Some agencies state that they can show accountability for postage using OMAS and have asked the General Services Administration (GSA) to review the goals of the commercial payment initiative. GSA has agreed to do so.

6. *What should agencies do if they need to submit an updated deviation request while GSA reviews the goals of the commercial payment initiative*?

Agencies that have outstanding deviation requests, or that need to submit a deviation request soon, do not need to submit a formal updated deviation request during the time period covered by this bulletin. GSA is granting these agencies an automatic 12-month deviation. Agencies that have current unexpired deviations on file that last beyond the 12-month period do not need to take any additional action.

7. *When should agencies expect to hear the results of the review*?

Before the 12-month period is complete, GSA will issue additional guidance if in fact there are new options for showing accountability for postage costs besides converting to commercial payment. If, after review, GSA determines there are no additional options, agencies will be expected to proceed toward conversion.

8. *Whom should I contact for further information*? Derrick Miliner, Program Manager, Mail Management Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405,

derrick.miliner@gsa.gov, (202) 273–3564.

[FR Doc. E8–10654 Filed 5?–12–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–14–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally-funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to the indicated licensing contact at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852–3804; telephone: 301/496–7057; fax: 301/402–0220. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Multicolored Fluorescent Cell Lines for High-Throughput Angiogenesis and Cytotoxicity Screening

Description of Technology: Understanding the biological processes that underlie cellular organization and communication has become a vital element in the discovery of new therapeutics, and in evaluating the efficiency of existing therapeutic approaches. One frequently-studied example of a system in which multiple cell types function together and influence each other is angiogenesis, which is fundamentally important in tissue development, vascular disease, and cancer. The availability of high-throughput, simple assays for the study of multiple-cell biological processes, such as angiogenesis, is essential for the development of therapeutics and diagnostics for disorders governed by these complex processes.

The inventors have developed a series of immortalized cell lines, selected to represent the different cell types found in angiogenesis *in vivo*, that constitutively express different fluorescent proteins. Based on these cell lines, the inventors have developed several *in vitro* angiogenesis assays and a software application that can be used to investigate the relationships between different cells involved in angiogenesis, to develop new combinatorial approaches to boost the efficiency of existing therapeutics, and to facilitate the discovery of new potential single or combination drugs. These assays have several advantages over currently-available kits, such as the capability for real-time monitoring of cellular interaction and activity, shortened and simplified protocols, and no added detection reagents to disrupt assay results. The inventors have also developed a cytotoxicity assay using these cells that would be suitable for screening libraries of potential new drugs.

Applications: This technology could potentially be used to develop a high-throughput screening assay for angiogenesis or anti-angiogenesis drugs, or to screen compounds for cytotoxicity. A diagnostic test based on this technology could be used to monitor levels of angiogenic factors in the blood, to aid in personalized therapies for cancer and other angiogenesis-dependent diseases.

Development Status: The inventors have already demonstrated proof of concept for this technology by developing a high-throughput screen for potential angiogenic drugs, and they have also recently developed a cytotoxicity assay. They are in the process of identifying further uses for this technology, and have also developed a software application for analysis of tube formation assays.

Inventors: Enrique Zudaire and Frank Cuttitta (NCI).

Patent Status: U.S. Patent Application No. 12/060,752 filed 01 Apr 2008 (HHS Reference No. E–281–2007/0–US–02)

Licensing Status: Available for non-exclusive licensing.

Licensing Contact: Tara L. Kirby, PhD; 301–435–4426; *tarak@mail.nih.gov.*

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Cancer Institute Angiogenesis Core Facility is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize multicolored fluorescent cell lines for high-throughput angiogenesis and cytotoxicity screening. Please contact John D. Hewes, PhD at 301–435–3121 or *hewesj@mail.nih.gov* for more information.

A Novel Growth Factor and Anti-Apoptotic Agent for Promoting Lung Development and Treating Lung Disease

Description of Technology: This invention discloses the novel use of the uteroglobin-related protein 1 (UGRP1), also known as secretoglobin family 3A member 2 (SCGB3A2), as a cell proliferative and anti-apoptotic agent that can be used to promote lung development and treat lung disease. SCGB3A2 is a member of the uteroglobin/Clara cell secretory protein or Secretoglobin gene superfamily of secretory proteins that is normally expressed in the epithelial cells of the trachea, bronchus, and bronchioles, and is known for its anti-inflammatory activity. NIH scientists have, however, recently discovered the surprising growth factor and anti-apoptotic activities of SCGB3A2. These activities allow SCGB3A2 to be used to prevent the development of neonatal respiratory distress, promote lung development, and inhibit the lung damage that results from treatment with certain anti-cancer agents such as bleomycin.

SCGB3A2 administration *ex vivo* and *in vivo* was shown to enhance cell proliferation and branching morphogenesis. SCGB3A2 was also shown to suppress or repair bleomycin induced DNA damage/fibrosis when given before, or together with bleomycin treatment in *in vitro* organ culture, and in an *in vivo* mouse model of pulmonary fibrosis. These cell proliferative and morphogenic effects of SCGB3A2 make it an attractive candidate for therapeutic use in the treatment of several lung diseases that involve tissue injury or inflammation, such as, pulmonary fibrosis, interstitial pneumonia, emphysema and cancer. SCGB3A2 therapy is also envisioned for use as a lung development agent in premature newborn infants born with underdeveloped lungs.

Applications: Repair of damaged lung tissue; Lung development in premature newborn infants.

Development Status: Ex vivo and *in vivo* mouse studies conducted.

Inventors: Shioko Kimura and Reiko Kurotani (NCI).

Publication: Y Chiba, R Kurotani, T Kusakabe, T Miura, BW Link, M Misawa, S Kimura. Uteroglobin-related protein 1 expression suppresses allergic airway inflammation in mice. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2006 May 1;173(9):958–964.

Patent Status: U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/847,747 filed 27 Sep 2006 (HHS Reference No. E–286–2006/0–US–01); PCT Application No. PCT/