

based upon a conversion factor for butadiene of 1.16.

The rate of tax prescribed for adiponitrile, under section 4671(b)(3), is \$5.72 per ton. This is based upon a conversion factor for methane of 0.52, a conversion factor for ammonia of 0.42, and a conversion factor for butadiene of 0.58.

The petitioner is E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, a manufacturer and exporter of these substances. No material comments were received on these petitions. The following information is the basis for the determinations.

Cyclododecanol

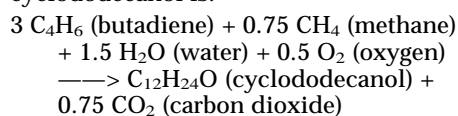
HTS number: 2906.19.00

CAS number: 1724-39-6

Cyclododecanol is derived from the taxable chemicals butadiene and methane. Cyclododecanol is a solid produced predominantly by air oxidation of cyclododecane.

Cyclododecane is produced by hydrogenation of 1,5,9-cyclododecatriene which is produced by the trimerization of butadiene.

The stoichiometric material consumption formula for cyclododecanol is:



Cyclododecanol has been determined to be a taxable substance because a review of its stoichiometric material consumption formula shows that, based on the predominant method of production, taxable chemicals constitute 80.18 percent by weight of the materials used in its production.

1,5,9-cyclododecatriene

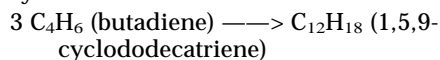
HTS number: 2906.19.00

CAS number: 4904-61-4

1,5,9-cyclododecatriene is derived from the taxable chemical butadiene.

1,5,9-cyclododecatriene is a solid produced predominantly by trimerization of butadiene in the presence of a coordination-type catalyst.

The stoichiometric material consumption formula for 1,5,9-cyclododecatriene is:



1,5,9-cyclododecatriene has been determined to be a taxable substance because a review of its stoichiometric material consumption formula shows that, based on the predominant method of production, taxable chemicals constitute 100 percent by weight of the materials used in its production.

Adiponitrile

HTS number: 2926.90.50

CAS number: 111-69-3

Adiponitrile is derived from the taxable chemicals methane, ammonia, and butadiene. Adiponitrile is a liquid produced predominantly by the reaction of butadiene with hydrogen cyanide (derived from ammonia and from methane in natural gas).

The stoichiometric material consumption formula for adiponitrile is:

$$2 \text{ CH}_4 \text{ (methane)} + 2 \text{ NH}_3 \text{ (ammonia)} + \text{C}_4\text{H}_6 \text{ (butadiene)} + 3 \text{ O}_2 \text{ (oxygen)} \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2 \text{ (adiponitrile)} + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O} \text{ (water)}$$

Adiponitrile has been determined to be a taxable substance because a review of its stoichiometric material consumption formula shows that, based on the predominant method of production, taxable chemicals constitute 55.55 percent by weight of the materials used in its production.

Dale D. Goode,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Assistant Chief Counsel (Corporate).

[FR Doc. 95-4441 Filed 2-22-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

Tax on Certain Imported Substances (Hexabromocyclododecane, et al.); Filing of Petitions

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the acceptance, under Notice 89-61, 1989-1 C.B. 717, of petitions requesting that hexabromocyclododecane and ethylenebistetrabromophthalimide be added to the list of taxable substances in section 4672(a)(3). Publication of this notice is in compliance with Notice 89-61. This is not a determination that the list of taxable substances should be modified.

DATES: Submissions must be received by April 24, 1995. Any modification of the list of taxable substances based upon these petitions would be effective October 1, 1993.

ADDRESSES: Send submissions to: CC:DOM:CORP:T:R (Petition), room 5228, Internal Revenue Service, POB 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. In the alternative, submissions may be hand delivered between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. to: CC:DOM:CORP:T:R (Petition), Courier's Desk, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tyrone J. Montague, Office of Assistant

Chief Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries), (202) 622-3130 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The petitions were received on December 30, 1992 (hexabromocyclododecane) and December 23, 1992

(ethylenebistetrabromophthalimide). The petitioner is Ethyl Corporation, a manufacturer and exporter of these substances. The following is a summary of the information contained in the petitions. The complete petitions are available in the Internal Revenue Service Freedom of Information Reading Room.

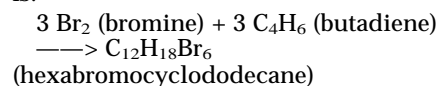
Hexabromocyclododecane

HTS number: 2903.59.00.00

CAS number: 3194-55-6

This substance is derived from the taxable chemicals bromine and butadiene. Hexabromocyclododecane is a solid produced predominantly by reacting cyclododecatriene with bromine in a solvent system, followed by a neutralization, a centrifugation, a strip, a wash, drying, and grinding (as required).

The stoichiometric material consumption formula for this substance is:



According to the petition, taxable chemicals constitute 100 percent by weight of the materials used to produce this substance. The rate of tax for this substance would be \$4.55 per ton. This is based upon a conversion factor for bromine of 0.747 and a conversion factor for butadiene of 0.253.

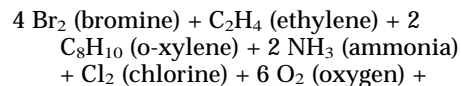
Ethylenebistetrabromophthalimide

HTS number: 2925.19.10.00

CAS number: 32588-76-4

This substance is derived from the taxable chemicals bromine, ethylene, xylene, ammonia, and chlorine. Ethylenebistetrabromophthalimide is a solid produced predominantly by sulfonating and brominating phthalic anhydride in the presence of oleum and then hydrolyzing the resulting tetrabromophthalic anhydride in the presence of a solvent system and reacting it with ethylene diamine. The resulting ethylenebistetrabromophthalimide is centrifuged, washed, dried/converted, milled, and packaged.

The stoichiometric material consumption formula for this substance is:



8 SO₃ (sulfur trioxide) —>
 C₁₈H₄O₄N₂Br₈
 (ethylenebistetra-bromophthalimide)
 + 8 H₂O (water) + 4 SO₂ (sulfur
 dioxide) + 4 H₂SO₄ (sulfuric acid) +
 2 HCl (hydrochloric acid)

According to the petition, taxable chemicals constitute 54.18 percent by weight of the materials used to produce this substance. The rate of tax for this substance would be \$4.51 per ton. This is based upon a conversion factor for bromine of 0.672, a conversion factor for ethylene of 0.029, a conversion factor for xylene of 0.223, a conversion factor for ammonia of 0.036, and a conversion factor for chlorine of 0.075.

Comments and Requests for a Public Hearing

Before a determination is made, consideration will be given to any written comments (a signed original and eight (8) copies) that are submitted timely to the IRS. All comments will be available for public inspection and copying. A public hearing may be scheduled if requested in writing by a person that timely submits written comments. If a public hearing is scheduled, notice of the date, time, and place for the hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dale D. Goode,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Assistant Chief Counsel (Corporate).

[FR Doc. 95-4442 Filed 2-22-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Professional Development of South African Radio Station Owners and Managers

ACTION: Notice—Request for Proposals.

SUMMARY: The Office of Citizen Exchanges of the United States Information Agency's Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs announces an open competition for an assistance award. Public or private non-profit organizations meeting the provisions described in IRS regulation 501 (c)(3) may apply to develop a two-way exchange project for South African radio station owners and managers. The project should be designed to enhance participations' skills in managing their broadcasting operations and assist them to develop strategies to operate their stations as successful business enterprises. The project should provide U.S.-based activities for approximately 9-12 South African radio station owners and managers. The project also should

provide in-country workshops or consultancies to assist participating broadcasters implement appropriate business management strategies. The program should be in summer/fall 1995. Consultation with the U.S. Information Service (USIS) posts in South Africa in the development of the project proposal is encouraged.

Overall grant making authority for this program is contained in the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Pub. L. 87-256, as amended, also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The purpose of the Act is "to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries * * *; to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interest, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations * * * and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world."

Programs and projects must conform with Agency requirements and guidelines outlined in the Solicitation Package. USIA projects and programs are subject to the availability of funds.

ANNOUNCEMENT NAME AND NUMBER: All communications with USIA concerning this announcement should refer to the above title and reference number E/P-95-49.

DATES: Deadline for proposals: All copies must be received at the U.S. Information Agency by 5 p.m. Washington, DC. time on Friday, April 14, 1995. Faxed documents will not be accepted, nor will documents postmarked on April 14, 1995 but received at a later date. It is the responsibility of each applicant to ensure that proposals are received by the above deadline.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Africa/Near East/South Asia Division of the Office of Citizen Exchanges, U.S. Information Agency, 301 4th Street, S.W., Room 220, Washington, D.C. 20547, tel. 202-619-5319, fax 202-619-4350, Internet address STAYLOR@USIA.GOV, to request a Solicitation Package, which includes more detailed award criteria; all application forms; and guidelines for preparing proposals, including specific criteria for preparation of the proposal budget. Please specify USIA Program Officer Stephen Taylor on all inquiries and correspondences. Interested applicants should read the complete **Federal Register** announcement before

addressing inquiries to the Office of Citizen Exchanges or submitting their proposals. Once the RFP deadline has passed, the Office of Citizen Exchanges may not discuss this competition in any way with applicants until the Bureau proposal review process has been completed.

ADDRESSES: Applicants must follow all instructions provided in the Solicitation Package and send fully completed applications. Send the original and 14 copies to:

U.S. Information Agency, Ref.: E/P-95-49, Office of Grants Management, E/EX, Room 336, 301 4th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20547

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Bureau's authorizing legislation, programs must maintain a non-political character and should be balanced and representative of the diversity of American political, social, and cultural life. "Diversity" should be interpreted in the broadest sense and encompass differences including but not limited to race, gender, religion, geographic location, socio-economic status, and physical challenges. Applicants are strongly encouraged to adhere to the advancement of this principle.

Overview

Background: The transition to nonracial democracy in South Africa is providing greater access to the nation's radio and television broadcasting airways, opening new opportunities for independent broadcasters. The government-owned South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) has been the country's dominant broadcaster, with three television services and 23 radio stations. These outlets include commercial as well as public service stations. The SABC and a small number of other broadcasters have been the major source of broadcasting management expertise. South Africa's Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), created in 1994 to shield the broadcast media from direct political controls, is responsible for regulating the airwaves and granting commercial, public service and community broadcasting licenses. During the next several months, the IBA will be issuing licenses that will enable a wide range of independent radio stations to begin broadcasting for the first time. While many of these new licensees may have some on-air experience, they may lack backgrounds in radio management. These owners and other new managers could benefit from a project focused on fundamental broadcasting management practices to