

States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of carbon and alloy steel threaded rod (“threaded rod”) from Thailand, provided for in subheadings 7318.15.50, 7318.15.20, and 7318.19.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).<sup>2,3</sup>

### Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), instituted this investigation effective February 21, 2019, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Vulcan Threaded Products Inc. (“Vulcan”), Pelham, Alabama. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of threaded rod from Thailand<sup>4</sup> were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of August 27, 2019 (84 FR 44916). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on October 15, 2019, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made this determination pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on December 5, 2019. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4998 (December 2019), entitled *Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from Thailand: Investigation No. 731-TA-1444 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

<sup>2</sup> 84 FR 56162 (October 21, 2019) (final determination).

<sup>3</sup> The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on Thailand.

<sup>4</sup> 84 FR 38597 (August 7, 2019) (preliminary determination).

Issued: December 5, 2019.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2019–26581 Filed 12–9–19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020–02–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Notice of Lodging Proposed Consent Decree

In accordance with Departmental Policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed Consent Decree in *United States v. Nelson Farms, Inc., et al.*, Civil Action No. 2:16–cv–00319, was lodged with the United States District Court for the District of Vermont on December 4, 2019.

This proposed Consent Decree concerns a complaint filed by the United States against Nelson Farms, Inc. and Douglas Nelson, Sr., pursuant to Sections 301, 309, and 404 of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1319, and 1344, to obtain injunctive relief from and impose civil penalties against the Defendants for violating the Clean Water Act by discharging pollutants without a permit into waters of the United States. The proposed Consent Decree resolves these allegations by requiring the Defendants to restore the impacted areas and/or perform mitigation and to pay a civil penalty.

The Department of Justice will accept written comments relating to this proposed Consent Decree for thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this Notice. Please address comments to Perry Rosen, Senior Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Environmental Defense Section, Post Office Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611, and refer to *United States v. Nelson Farms, Inc., et al.*, DJ # 90–5–1–1–19989.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Clerk’s Office, United States District Court for the District of Vermont, 11 Elmwood Avenue, Room 240, Burlington, VT 05041. In addition, the proposed Consent Decree may be examined electronically at <http://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>.

**Cherie Rogers,**

*Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Defense Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.*

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**BILLING CODE 4410–15–P**

## LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

### Pro Bono Innovation Fund Request for Letters of Intent To Apply for 2020 Grant Funding

**AGENCY:** Legal Services Corporation

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) issues this Notice describing the conditions for submitting Letters of Intent to Apply for 2020 Pro Bono Innovation Fund grants.

**DATES:** Letters of Intent must be submitted by 11:59 p.m. EST on Monday, February 10, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Letters of Intent must be submitted electronically at <http://lscgrants.lsc.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mytrang Nguyen, Program Counsel, Office of Program Performance, Legal Services Corporation, 3333 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 295–1564 or [nguyenm@lsc.gov](mailto:nguyenm@lsc.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. General Information

Since 2014, Congress has provided an annual appropriation to LSC “for a Pro Bono Innovation Fund.” *See, e.g.*, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, Public Law 115–31, 131 Stat. 135 (2017). LSC requested these funds for grants to “develop, test, and replicate innovative pro bono efforts that can enable LSC grantees to expand clients’ access to high quality legal assistance.” LSC Budget Request, Fiscal Year 2014 at 26 (2013). The grants must involve innovations that are either “new ideas” or “new applications of existing best practices.” *Id.* Each grant would “either serve as a model for other legal services providers to follow or effectively replicate a prior innovation. *Id.* The Senate Appropriations Committee explained that these funds “will support innovative projects that promote and enhance pro bono initiatives throughout the Nation,” and the House Appropriations Committee directed LSC “to increase the involvement of private attorneys in the delivery of legal services to [LSC-eligible] clients.” Senate Report 114–239 at 123 (2016), House Report 113–448 at 85 (2014).

Since its inception, the Pro Bono Innovation Fund has advanced LSC’s goal of increasing the quantity and quality of legal services by funding projects that more efficiently and effectively involve pro bono volunteers in serving the critical unmet legal needs of LSC-eligible clients. In 2017, LSC built on these successes by creating three funding categories to better focus