

Staff report.—The prehearing staff report in the review will be placed in the nonpublic record on March 11, 2020, and a public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to section 207.64 of the Commission's rules.

Hearing.—The Commission will hold a hearing in connection with the review beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 31, 2020, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. Requests to appear at the hearing should be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission on or before March 23, 2020. A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the hearing. All parties and nonparties desiring to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations should participate in a prehearing conference to be held on March 30, 2020, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, if deemed necessary. Oral testimony and written materials to be submitted at the public hearing are governed by sections 201.6(b)(2), 201.13(f), 207.24, and 207.66 of the Commission's rules. Parties must submit any request to present a portion of their hearing testimony in camera no later than 7 business days prior to the date of the hearing.

Written submissions.—Each party to the review may submit a prehearing brief to the Commission. Prehearing briefs must conform with the provisions of section 207.65 of the Commission's rules; the deadline for filing is March 20, 2020. Parties may also file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the hearing, as provided in section 207.24 of the Commission's rules, and posthearing briefs, which must conform with the provisions of section 207.67 of the Commission's rules. The deadline for filing posthearing briefs is April 8, 2020. In addition, any person who has not entered an appearance as a party to the review may submit a written statement of information pertinent to the subject of the review on or before April 8, 2020. On April 30, 2020, the Commission will make available to parties all information on which they have not had an opportunity to comment. Parties may submit final comments on this information on or before May 4, 2020, but such final comments must not contain new factual information and must otherwise comply with section 207.68 of the Commission's rules. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6,

207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's *Handbook on Filing Procedures*, available on the Commission's website at https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf, elaborates upon the Commission's procedures with respect to filings.

Additional written submissions to the Commission, including requests pursuant to section 201.12 of the Commission's rules, shall not be accepted unless good cause is shown for accepting such submissions, or unless the submission is pursuant to a specific request by a Commissioner or Commission staff.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to the review must be served on all other parties to the review (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Authority: This review is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 5, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–26532 Filed 12–9–19; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1438 and 1440 (Final)]

Acetone From Singapore and Spain Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United 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 acetone from Singapore and Spain, provided for in subheadings 2914.11.10 and 2914.11.50 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”).^{2 3}

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Acetone from Singapore: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, 84 FR 56171, October 21, 2019.

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), instituted these investigations effective February 19, 2019, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by the Coalition for Acetone Fair Trade, consisting of AdvanSix Inc., Parsippany, New Jersey, Altivia Petrochemicals, LLC, Haverhill, Ohio, and Olin Corporation, Clayton, Missouri. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigations following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of acetone from Singapore and Spain were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations 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** on August 26, 2019 (84 FR 44635). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on October 21, 2019, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d (b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on December 5, 2019. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4997 (December 2019), entitled *Acetone from Singapore and Spain: Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1438 and 1440 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 5, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–26546 Filed 12–9–19; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1444 (Final)]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From Thailand; Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigation, the United

³ Acetone from Spain: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Determination of No Shipments, 84 FR 56166, October 21, 2019.

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

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”).^{2,3}

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 Thailand⁴ 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.

² 84 FR 56162 (October 21, 2019) (final determination).

³ 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.

⁴ 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]

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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.

[FR Doc. 2019–26490 Filed 12–9–19; 8:45 am]

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.

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