

review. The petitioners withdrew their request for review within the 90-day deadline. Because Commerce received no other requests for review of the above-referenced companies, and no other requests were made for a review of the AD order on honey from China with respect to other companies, we are rescinding the administrative review covering the period December 1, 2016, through November 30, 2017, in full, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of honey from China during the POR at rates equal to the cash deposit rate for estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as the only reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: May 15, 2018.

James Maeder,

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2018–10778 Filed 5–18–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–475–836, A–580–891, A–469–816, A–489–831, A–412–826]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Kingdom: Antidumping Duty Orders and Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determinations for Spain and the Republic of Turkey

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing antidumping duty orders on carbon and alloy steel wire rod (wire rod) from Italy, the Republic of Korea (Korea), Spain, the Republic of Turkey (Turkey), and the United Kingdom. In addition, Commerce is amending its affirmative final determinations for Spain and Turkey to correct ministerial errors.

DATES: Applicable May 21, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Flessner at (202) 482–6312 (Italy), Lingjun Wang at (202) 482–2316 (Korea), Chelsey Simonovich or Davina Friedmann at (202) 482–1979 or (202) 482–0698 (Spain), Ryan Mullen or Ian Hamilton at (202) 482–5260 and (202) 482–4798, respectively (Turkey), and Alice Maldonado at (202) 482–4682 (United Kingdom), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(a), 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on March 28, 2018, Commerce published its affirmative final determinations in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of wire

rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.¹

On March 27, 2018, Nucor Corporation, a petitioner in these investigations (the petitioner), alleged that Commerce made a ministerial error in the *Turkey Final Determination* with regard to programming language identifying the U.S. date of sale for respondent Habas Sinai ve Tibbi Gazlar Istihsal Endustrisi A.S. (Habas).² On April 13, 2018, Commerce issued a ministerial error memorandum agreeing that it made a ministerial error, but found that revisions to the programming language had no impact on the final margin for Habas.³ On April 17, 2018, the petitioner commented on Commerce's ministerial error memorandum and alleged that Commerce misplaced the revised programming language used to correct Habas' U.S. date of sale, which incorrectly resulted in no change to the calculated margin.⁴ Habas did not comment on either allegation.

On April 3, 2018, Global Steel Wire S.A., CELSA Atlantic S.A., and Compañía Española de Laminación (collectively, CELSA) alleged that Commerce made ministerial errors by mischaracterizing the destination codes in the final margin program in the *Spain Final Determination*. Additionally, CELSA alleges that Commerce failed to deduct all applicable U.S. constructed

¹ See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 83 FR 13230 (March 28, 2018); *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Korea: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 83 FR 13228 (March 28, 2018) and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Spain: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 83 FR 13233 (March 28, 2018) (*Spain Final Determination*) and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Turkey: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 83 FR 13249 (March 28, 2018) (*Turkey Final Determination*) and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the United Kingdom: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 83 FR 13252 (March 28, 2018) and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

² See Petitioner's Letter, "Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Turkey: Ministerial Error Allegation," dated March 27, 2018.

³ See Memorandum, "Antidumping Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Turkey: Allegation of Ministerial Error in the Final Determination," dated April 13, 2018.

⁴ See Petitioner's Letter, "Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Turkey: Comments on the Department's Ministerial Error Memorandum," dated April 17, 2018.

export price (CEP) expenses in the margin calculation program.⁵

On May 11, 2018, the ITC notified Commerce of its affirmative final determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 705(d) of the Act, by reason of LTFV imports of subject merchandise from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and its determinations that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of wire rod from Spain and the United Kingdom that are subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances findings.⁶

Scope of the Orders

The product covered by these orders is wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, see the Appendix to this notice.

Amendments to Final Determinations

With respect to the *Turkey Final Determination*, Commerce reviewed the record and agrees that the error identified by the petitioner with respect to the placement of the revised programming language constitutes a ministerial error within the meaning of section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).⁷ Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending the *Turkey Final Determination* to reflect the correction of this ministerial error in the calculation of the final margin assigned to Habas, which changes from 4.74 percent to 4.93 percent.⁸ In addition, because the “all-others” rate is based on the margins for Habas and the other mandatory

respondent, Icdas Celik Enerji Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayi A.S. (Icdas),⁹ we are revising the “all-others” rate, which changes from 6.34 percent *ad valorem* to 6.44 percent *ad valorem*, consistent with section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, as stated in the *Turkey Final Determination*.¹⁰

With respect to the *Spain Final Determination*, Commerce reviewed the record and agrees that the errors identified by CELSA constitute ministerial errors within the meaning of section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f) and that it unintentionally incorrectly defined CELSA’s U.S. destination codes in the final margin calculation program.¹¹ Commerce also finds that it unintentionally failed to deduct one of CELSA’s CEP expenses in the final margin calculation program.¹²

Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending the *Spain Final Determination* to reflect the correction of ministerial errors made in the margin calculation for CELSA, which changes the final margin from 11.08 percent to 10.11 percent. In addition, because the “all-others” rate in the *Spain Final Determination* was based on the estimated weighted-average dumping margin calculated for CELSA,¹³ Commerce, consistent with section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, is also amending the “all-others” rate, which changes from 11.08 percent *ad valorem* to 10.11 percent *ad valorem*, as stated in the *Spain Final Determination*.

Antidumping Duty Orders

In accordance with sections 735(b)(1)(A)(i) and 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final

determinations in these investigations, in which it found that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.¹⁴ Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act, we are issuing these antidumping duty orders. Because the ITC determined that imports of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 31, 2017, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*.¹⁵

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margin percentages and cash deposit rates are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margins
Italy:	
Ferriere Nord S.p.A./Acciaierie di Verona S.p.A ¹⁶	12.41
Ferriera Valsider S.p.A	18.89
All-Others	12.41
Korea:	
POSCO	41.10

⁵ See CELSA’s Letter, “Antidumping Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Spain: Ministerial Errors Contained in the Final Determination,” dated April 3, 2018.

⁶ See Letter from the ITC to the Honorable Gary Teverman, May 11, 2018 (Notification of ITC Final Determinations); see also *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom*, Investigation Nos. 701–TA–573–574 and 731–TA–1350, 1351, 1354, 1355, and 1358 (Final) (May 2018).

⁷ See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Turkey: Allegation of Ministerial Error Memorandum for the Amended Final Determination,” dated May 16, 2018.

⁸ *Id.* at 3–4.

⁹ Icdas’ final margin remains unchanged; see *Turkey Final Determination*, 83 FR at 13250.

¹⁰ See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Turkey: Calculation of All-Others’ Rate in Amended Final Determination,” dated May 16, 2018.

¹¹ See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Spain: Ministerial Error Memorandum,” dated May 15, 2018.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ See *Spain Final Determination*.

¹⁴ See Notification of ITC Final Determinations.

¹⁵ See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 50381 (October 31, 2017); *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than*

Fair Value, and Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, 82 FR 50386 (October 31, 2017); *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Spain: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 82 FR 50389 (October 31, 2017); *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 50377 (October 31, 2017); *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the United Kingdom: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 50394 (October 31, 2017) (collectively, *Preliminary Determinations*).

Exporter/producer		
All-Others	41.10	
Spain:		
Global Steel Wire S.A./CELSA Atlantic S.A./Compañía Española de Laminación	10.11	
ArcelorMittal Espana S.A	32.64	
All-Others	10.11	
	Weighted-average dumping margins (percent)	Cash-deposit rate (adjusted for export subsidies) (percent)
Turkey:		
Habas Sinai ve Tibbi Gazlar Istihsal Endustrisi A.S	4.93	1.05
Icdas Celik Enerji Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayi A.S	7.94	4.15
All-Others	6.44	2.59
	Weighted-average dumping margins	
United Kingdom:		
British Steel Limited	147.63	
Longs Steel UK Limited	147.63	
All-Others	147.63	

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation of all relevant entries of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, effective the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final determinations in the **Federal Register**. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Commerce will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the amounts as indicated below, which are adjusted for certain countervailable export subsidies, where appropriate. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determinations in the **Federal Register**, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on the subject merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the weighted-average dumping margins, adjusted for countervailable export subsidies, where appropriate, listed below.¹⁷ The relevant "all-others" rates apply to all producers or exporters not specifically listed below.

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that the suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except

¹⁶ Ferriere Nord S.p.A. and Acciaierie di Verona S.p.A. were treated as a single entity for the final determination.

¹⁷ See section 736(a)(3) of the Act.

where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request that Commerce extend the four-month period to no more than six months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, Commerce extended the four-month period to six months in each case.¹⁸ Commerce published the *Preliminary Determinations* for all five underlying investigations on October 31, 2017. Therefore, the extended period, beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*, ended on April 28, 2018. Furthermore, section 737(b) of the Act states that the collection of final, estimated cash deposits will begin on the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determinations.

Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act and our practice, Commerce will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after April 28, 2018, the final day on which the provisional measures were in effect in these proceedings, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determinations in the

¹⁸ See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Italy, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom: Postponement of Final Determinations of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 82 FR 51613 (November 7, 2017).

Federal Register. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determinations in the **Federal Register**.

Critical Circumstances

The ITC notified Commerce of its determinations that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of wire rod from Spain and the United Kingdom subject to Commerce's critical circumstances finding.¹⁹ With regard to the ITC's negative critical circumstances determinations on imports of subject merchandise from Spain and the United Kingdom, Commerce will instruct CBP to lift suspension and to refund any cash deposits made to secure the payment of estimated antidumping duties with respect to entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 2, 2017 (*i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*), but before October 31, 2017, (*i.e.*, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*).

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the antidumping orders with respect to wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

¹⁹ Notification of ITC Final Determinations.

These amended final determinations and orders are issued and published in accordance with sections 735(e) and 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b) and 351.224(e) and (f).

Dated: May 16, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these orders are certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, less than 19.00 mm in actual solid cross-sectional diameter. Specifically excluded are steel products possessing the above-noted physical characteristics and meeting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) definitions for (a) stainless steel; (b) tool steel; (c) high-nickel steel; (d) ball bearing steel; or (e) concrete reinforcing bars and rods. Also excluded are free cutting steel (also known as free machining steel) products (*i.e.*, products that contain by weight one or more of the following elements: 0.1 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04 percent of phosphorous, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium). All products meeting the physical description of subject merchandise that are not specifically excluded are included in this scope.

The products under these orders are currently classifiable under subheadings 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093; 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035 of the HTSUS. Products entered under subheadings 7213.99.0090 and 7227.90.6090 of the HTSUS also may be included in this scope if they meet the physical description of subject merchandise above. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these proceedings is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2018–10879 Filed 5–18–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–475–837; C–489–832]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy and the Republic of Turkey: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination for the Republic of Turkey and Countervailing Duty Orders for Italy and the Republic of Turkey

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing the countervailing duty (CVD) orders on carbon and alloy steel wire rod (wire rod) from Italy and the Republic of Turkey (Turkey). Also, as explained in this notice, Commerce is amending its final affirmative determination with respect to Turkey to correct the rates assigned to Habas Sinai Ve Tibbi Gazlar Istih (Habas) and All-Others.

DATES: Applicable May 21, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yasmin Bordas at (202) 482–3813 (Italy), Justin Neuman at (202) 482–0486 (Turkey), or Omar Qureshi at (202) 482–5307 (Turkey), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 705(a), 705(d), and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on March 28, 2018, Commerce published its affirmative final determinations that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of wire rod from Italy and Turkey.¹

On March 27, 2018, Ferriere Nord S.p.A. alleged that Commerce made ministerial errors in the *Wire Rod from Italy Final Determination* with regard to

¹ See *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Italy: Final Affirmative Determination*, 83 FR 13242 (March 28, 2018) (*Wire Rod from Italy Final Determination*) and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Turkey: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part*, 83 FR 13239 (March 28, 2018) (*Wire Rod from Turkey Final Determination*) and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Commerce's calculation of the final *ad valorem* subsidy rate pertaining to Ferriere Nord S.p.A.² One of the petitioners, Nucor Corporation (Nucor), filed rebuttal comments regarding Ferriere Nord S.p.A.'s allegation on April 2, 2018.³

Also on March 27, 2018, Nucor alleged that Commerce made a ministerial error in the *Wire Rod from Turkey Final Determination*.⁴ In addition, on that same date, the Government of Turkey (GOT) alleged that Commerce made a ministerial error in the *Wire Rod from Turkey Final Determination*.⁵ Nucor filed rebuttal comments regarding the GOT's allegation on April 2, 2018.⁶

We reviewed the allegations and determined that we did not make ministerial errors, within the meaning of section 705(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f), with respect to the *Wire Rod from Italy Final Determination*; however, we did make a ministerial error in the *Wire Rod from Turkey Final Determination*. See "Amendment to the Final Determination" section below for further discussion.

On May 11, 2018, the ITC notified Commerce of its affirmative determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 705(d) of the Act, by reason of subsidized imports of subject merchandise from Italy and Turkey, and its determination that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of wire rod from Turkey that are subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances finding.⁷

² See Letter from Ferriere Nord, S.p.A., "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Italy: Ferriere Nord Request to Correct Ministerial Errors in the Final Determination," dated March 27, 2018.

³ See Letter from Nucor, "Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Italy: Rebuttal Ministerial Error Comments," dated April 2, 2018.

⁴ See Letter from Nucor, "Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Turkey: Ministerial Error Allegation," dated March 27, 2018 (Nucor Ministerial Error Allegation).

⁵ See Letter from the GOT, "Request of Government of Turkey for Correction of Ministerial Error on Final Determination in CVD Proceeding on Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Turkey," dated March 27, 2018 (GOT Ministerial Error Allegation).

⁶ See Letter from Nucor, "Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Turkey: Rebuttal Ministerial Error Comments," dated April 2, 2018 (Nucor Rebuttal Comments).

⁷ See Letters to Gary Taverman, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Enforcement and Compliance, from Rhonda K. Schmidlein, Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, regarding carbon and alloy steel wire rod from Italy and the Republic of Turkey (May 11, 2018) (ITC Letter).