

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-822-806, A-821-824, A-520-808]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, the Russian Federation, and the United Arab Emirates: Notice of Correction to Antidumping Duty Orders

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rebecca Janz at (202) 482-2972 (Belarus), Kaitlin Wojnar at (202) 482-3857 (Russia), or Carrie Bethea at (202) 482-1491 (the UAE), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On January 24, 2018, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) published the antidumping duty orders on carbon and alloy steel wire rod from Belarus, the Russian Federation, and the United Arab Emirates.¹ Commerce made a typographical error in the Appendix to the *Orders*. Specifically, in the scope description, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 7213.91.3015 was incorrectly published as HTSUS subheading 213.91.3015.²

Correction

Commerce is correcting the *Orders* to clarify that subject merchandise is currently classifiable under, *inter alia*, HTSUS subheading 7213.91.3015. The complete scope of the *Orders*, as it should have appeared in the *Orders*, is included as an Appendix to this notice.

This correction to the *Orders* is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Dated: February 2, 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 merchandise covered by these orders is 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 subject to 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 this proceeding is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-502, A-549-502, A-489-501, C-489-502, A-351-809, A-201-805, A-580-809, A-583-814, and A-583-008]

Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From India, Thailand, and Turkey; Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe From Brazil, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan, and Certain Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From Taiwan: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (pipes and tubes) from India, Thailand, and Turkey; certain circular welded non-alloy steel pipe (non-alloy steel pipe) from Brazil, Mexico, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Taiwan; and certain circular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (circular pipes and tubes) from Taiwan would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD orders. Additionally, as a result of the determination by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Turkey would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of this CVD order.

DATES: Applicable February 7, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joshua Poole at (202) 482-1293 or Jacqueline Arrowsmith at (202) 482-5255, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On June 2, 2017, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the fourth sunset review of the AD orders on pipes and tubes from India, Thailand and Turkey; non-alloy steel pipe from Brazil, Mexico, Korea and Taiwan; and circular

¹ See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, the Russian Federation, and the United Arab Emirates: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 83 FR 3297 (January 24, 2018) (the *Orders*).

² *Id.* at Appendix.

pipes and tubes from Taiwan (collectively, AD Orders), and the CVD order on pipes and tubes from Turkey (CVD Order) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).¹ On June 01, 2017, the ITC instituted its reviews of the AD Orders and the CVD Order.² Commerce conducted expedited sunset reviews of the AD Orders and the CVD Order.

Commerce determined that revocation of the AD orders on pipes and tubes from India, Thailand, and Turkey would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the orders be revoked.³ Commerce also determined that revocation of the AD orders on non-alloy steel pipe from Brazil, Mexico, Korea, and Taiwan as well as the AD order on circular pipes and tubes from Taiwan would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the ITC of the magnitude of margins of dumping likely to prevail should the orders be revoked.⁴ Additionally, Commerce determined that revocation of the CVD order on pipes and tubes from Turkey would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies and notified the ITC of the net countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail should the CVD order be revoked.⁵

On January 24, 2018, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the AD orders on pipes and tubes from India, Thailand, and Turkey; the CVD order on pipes and tubes from Turkey; the AD orders on non-alloy steel pipe from Brazil, Mexico, Korea, and Taiwan; and the AD order on circular pipes and tubes from Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United

States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁶

Scope of the Orders

See the Appendix to this notice.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the AD Orders and the CVD Order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the AD orders on: (1) Pipes and tubes from India, Thailand, and Turkey; (2) non-alloy steel pipe from Brazil, Mexico, Korea, and Taiwan; (3) circular pipes and tubes from Taiwan; and (4) the CVD order on pipes and tubes from Turkey.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of continuation of these orders will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year review of the orders not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

These five-year sunset reviews and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: January 31, 2018.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Order

India—Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes (A-533–502)

The products covered by the order include certain welded carbon steel standard pipes and tubes with an outside diameter of 0.375 inch or more but not over 16 inches. These products are commonly referred to in the industry as standard pipes and tubes produced to various American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) specifications, most notably A-53, A-120, or A-135.

⁶ See *Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Brazil, India, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey*; Determination 83 FR 3366 (January 24, 2018), and ITC Publication titled *Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Brazil, India, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey*; Investigation No. 731-TA-253 and 731-TA-132, 252, 271, 273, 532–534, and 536 (*Fourth Review*) (January 2018).

The antidumping duty order on certain welded carbon steel standard pipes and tubes from India, published on May 12, 1986, included standard scope language which used the import classification system as defined by Tariff Schedules of the United States, Annotated (TSUSA). The United States developed a system of tariff classification based on the international harmonized system of customs nomenclature. On January 1, 1989, the U.S. tariff schedules were fully converted from the TSUSA to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). See, e.g., *Certain Welded Carbon Steel Standard Pipes and Tubes from India; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews*, 56 FR 26650, 26651 (June 10, 1991). As a result of this transition, the scope language we used in the 1991 **Federal Register** notice is slightly different from the scope language of the original final determination and antidumping duty order.

Until January 1, 1989, such merchandise was classifiable under item numbers 610.3231, 610.3234, 610.3241, 610.3242, 610.3243, 610.3252, 610.3254, 610.3256, 610.3258, and 610.4925 of the TSUSA. This merchandise is currently classifiable under HTS item numbers 7306.30.1000, 7306.30.5025, 7306.30.5032, 7306.30.5040, 7306.30.5055, 7306.30.5085, 7306.30.5090. As with the TSUSA numbers, the HTS numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written product description remains dispositive.⁷

Thailand—Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes (A-549–502)

The products covered by this order are certain circular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Thailand. The subject merchandise has an outside diameter of 0.375 inches or more, but not exceeding 16 inches. These products, which are commonly referred to in the industry as “standard pipe” or “structural tubing” are hereinafter designated as “pipes and tubes.” The merchandise is classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) item numbers 7306.30.1000, 7306.30.5025, 7306.30.5032, 7306.30.5040, 7306.30.5055, 7306.30.5085 and 7306.30.5090. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and purposes of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the written description of the merchandise subject to the order is dispositive.^{8,9}

Turkey—Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes (A-489–501)

The products covered by this order are welded carbon steel standard pipe and tube

⁷ *Certain Welded Carbon Steel Standard Pipes and Tubes from India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 69626, 69627 (November 15, 2010).

⁸ There was one scope ruling in which British Standard light pipe 387/67, Class A-1 was found to be within the scope of the order per remand. See *Scope Rulings*, 58 FR 27542, (May 10, 1993).

⁹ *Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2015–2016* 82 FR 46961 (October 10, 2017).

¹ See *Initiation of Five-Year (“Sunset”) Reviews*, 82 FR 25599 (June 2, 2017) (*Initiation*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year Reviews*, 82 FR 25328 (June 1, 2017).

³ See *Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from India, Thailand, and Turkey: Final Results of the Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 82 FR 46485 (October 5, 2017).

⁴ See *Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Brazil, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan and Certain Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Taiwan: Final Results of Expedited Fourth Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 82 FR 46761 (October 6, 2017).

⁵ See *Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Turkey: Final Results of Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of Countervailing Duty Order*, 82 FR 46768 (October 6, 2017).

products with an outside diameter of 0.375 inch or more but not over 16 inches of any wall thickness, and are currently classified under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings: 7306.30.1000, 7306.30.5025, 7306.30.5032, 7306.30.5040, 7306.30.5055, 7306.30.5085, and 7306.30.5090.¹⁰ Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive. These products, commonly referred to in the industry as standard pipe or tube, are produced to various ASTM specifications, most notably A-120, A-53 or A-135.

Turkey—Certain Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes (C-489-502)

The products covered by this order are certain welded carbon steel pipe and tube with an outside diameter of 0.375 inch or more, but not over 16 inches, of any wall thickness (pipe and tube) from Turkey. These products are currently provided for under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as item numbers 7306.30.10, 7306.30.50, and 7306.90.10. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Brazil—Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe (A-351-809)

The products covered by this order are circular welded non-alloy steel pipes and tubes, of circular cross-section, not more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in outside diameter, regardless of wall thickness, surface finish (black, galvanized, or painted), or end finish (plain end, beveled end, threaded, or threaded and coupled). These pipes and tubes are generally known as standard pipes and tubes are intended for the low pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, and other liquids and gases in plumbing and heating systems, air conditioning units, automatic sprinkler systems, and other related uses, and generally meet ASTM A-53 specifications. Standard pipe may also be used for light load-bearing applications, such as for fence tubing, and as structural pipe tubing used for framing and support members for reconstruction or load-bearing purposes in the construction, shipbuilding, trucking, farm equipment, and related industries. Unfinished conduit pipe is also included in this order. All carbon steel pipes and tubes within the physical description outlined above are included within the scope of this order, except line pipe, oil country tubular goods, boiler tubing, mechanical tubing, pipe and tube hollows for redraws, finished scaffolding, and finished conduit. Standard pipe that is dual or triple certified/stenciled that enters the U.S. as line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines is also not included in this order. Imports of the products covered by this order are currently

classifiable under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheadings: 7306.30.10.00, 7306.30.50.25, 7306.30.50.32, 7306.30.50.40, 7306.30.50.55, 7306.30.50.85, and 7306.30.50.90. Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Mexico—Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe (A-351-809)

The products covered by this order are circular welded non-alloy steel pipes and tubes, of circular cross-section, not more than 406.4 millimeters (16 inches) in outside diameter, regardless of wall thickness, surface finish (black, galvanized, or painted), or end finish (plain end, beveled end, threaded, or threaded and coupled). These pipes and tubes are generally known as standard pipes and tubes and are intended for the low pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, and other liquids and gases in plumbing and heating systems, air conditioning units, automatic sprinkler systems, and other related uses, and generally meet ASTM A-53 specifications. Standard pipe may also be used for light load-bearing applications, such as for fence tubing, and as structural pipe tubing used for framing and support members for reconstruction or load-bearing purposes in the construction, shipbuilding, trucking, farm equipment, and related industries. Unfinished conduit pipe is also included in these orders. All carbon steel pipes and tubes within the physical description outlined above are included within the scope of this order, except line pipe, oil country tubular goods, boiler tubing, mechanical tubing, pipe and tube hollows for redraws, finished scaffolding, and finished conduit. Standard pipe that is dual or triple certified/stenciled that enters the U.S. as line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines is also not included in this order. Imports of the products covered by this order are currently classifiable under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheadings: 7306.30.10.00, 7306.30.50.25, 7306.30.50.32, 7306.30.50.40, 7306.30.50.55, 7306.30.50.85, and 7306.30.50.90. Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of these proceedings is dispositive.

Korea—Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe (A-580-809)

The merchandise subject to this order is circular welded non-alloy steel pipe and tube, of circular cross-section, not more than 406.4mm (16 inches) in outside diameter, regardless of wall thickness, surface finish (black, galvanized, or painted), or end finish (plain end, beveled end, threaded, or threaded and coupled). These pipes and tubes are generally known as standard pipes and tubes and are intended for the low-pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, air, and other liquids and gases in plumbing and heating systems, air-conditioning units, automatic sprinkler systems, and other related uses. Standard pipe may also be used for light load-bearing

applications, such as for fence tubing, and as structural pipe tubing used for framing and as support members for reconstruction or load-bearing purposes in the construction, shipbuilding, trucking, farm equipment, and other related industries. unfinished conduit pipe is also included in this order. All carbon-steel pipes and tubes within the physical description outlined above are included within the scope of this review except line pipe, oil-country tubular goods, boiler tubing, mechanical tubing, pipe and tube hollows for redraws, finished scaffolding, and finished conduit. In accordance with the Department's Final Negative Determination of Scope Inquiry on Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe and Tube from Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Venezuela (61 FR 11608, March 21, 1996), pipe certified to the API 5L line-pipe specification and pipe certified to both the API 5L line-pipe specifications and the less-stringent ASTM A-53 standard-pipe specifications, which falls within the physical parameters as outlined above, and entered as line pipe of a kind used for oil and gas pipelines is outside of the scope of the antidumping duty order. Imports of these products are currently classifiable under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheadings: 7306.30.10.00, 7306.30.50.25, 7306.30.50.32, 7306.30.50.40, 7306.30.50.55, 7306.30.50.85, and 7306.30.50.90.

Taiwan—Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe (A-583-814)

The products covered by this order are (1) circular welded non-alloy steel pipes and tubes, of circular cross section over 114.3 millimeters (4.5 inches), but not over 406.4 millimeters (16 inches) in outside diameter, with a wall thickness of 1.65 millimeters (0.065 inches) or more, regardless of surface finish (black, galvanized, or painted), or end-finish (plain end, beveled end, threaded, or threaded and coupled); and (2) circular welded non-alloy steel pipes and tubes, of circular cross-section less than 406.4 millimeters (16 inches), with a wall thickness of less than 1.65 millimeters (0.065 inches), regardless of surface finish (black, galvanized, or painted) or end-finish (plain end, beveled end, threaded, or threaded and coupled). These pipes and tubes are generally known as standard pipes and tubes and are intended for the low pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, air, and other liquids and gases in plumbing and heating systems, air conditioning units, automatic sprinkling systems, and other related uses, and generally meet ASTM A-53 specifications. Standard pipe may also be used for light load-bearing applications, such as for fence-tubing and as structural pipe tubing used for framing and support members for construction, or load-bearing purposes in the construction, shipbuilding, trucking, farm-equipment, and related industries. Unfinished conduit pipe is also included in this order.

All carbon steel pipes and tubes within the physical description outlined above are included within the scope of this order, except line pipe, oil country tubular goods, boiler tubing, mechanical tubing, pipe and tube hollows for redraws, finished

¹⁰ See *Antidumping Duty Order; Welded Carbon Steel Standard Pipe and Tube Products from Turkey*, 51 FR 17784 (May 15, 1986). Note that the HTSUS did not exist at the time the order went into effect, so the references to the HTSUS numbers did not appear in the scope contained in the order.

scaffolding, and finished conduit. Standard pipe that is dual or triple certified/stenciled that enters the U.S. as line pipe of a kind or used for oil and gas pipelines is also not included in this investigation.

Imports of products covered by this order are currently classifiable under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheadings, 7306.30.10.00, 7306.30.50.25, 7306.30.50.32, 7306.30.50.40, 7306.30.50.55, 7306.30.50.85, 7306.30.50.90. Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Imports of the products covered by this order are currently classifiable under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheadings, 7306.30.10.00, 7306.30.50.25, 7306.30.50.32, 7306.30.50.40, 7306.30.50.55, 7306.30.50.85, 7306.30.50.90. Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Taiwan—Certain Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes (A-583-008)

The merchandise covered by this order is certain circular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Taiwan, which are defined as: Welded carbon steel pipes and tubes, of circular cross section, with walls not thinner than 0.065 inch, and 0.375 inch or more but not over 4.5 inches in outside diameter, currently classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) item numbers 7306.30.5025, 7306.30.5032, 7306.30.5040, and 7306.30.5055. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.¹¹

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-830]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Mexico: Initiation of Anti-Circumvention Inquiry of Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: In response to a request from Nucor Corporation (Nucor), the Department of Commerce (Commerce) is initiating an anti-circumvention inquiry to determine whether certain imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Mexico with actual diameters that are less than 4.75 millimeters (mm) produced and/or exported to the United

States by Deacero S.A.P.I. de C.V. (Deacero) is circumventing the antidumping duty (AD) order on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Mexico.

DATES: Applicable February 7, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jolanta Lawska or Eric B. Greynolds, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-8362 and (202) 482-6071, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 27, 2017, Nucor, a domestic interested party, requested that Commerce initiate an anti-circumvention inquiry with regard to carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Mexico with actual diameters that are less than 4.75 mm (hereinafter referred to as narrow-gauge wire rod) that are produced and/or exported to the United States by Deacero.¹ Nucor alleges that such narrow-gauge wire rod constitutes merchandise altered in form or appearance in such minor respects that it should be included within the scope of the order on wire rod from Mexico pursuant to 781(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.225(i) and, thus, falls within the scope of the Order.² In its November 30, 2017, submission, Deacero opposed Nucor's request for an initiation of an anti-circumvention proceeding.³ On December 6, 2017, Nucor submitted a rebuttal to Deacero's Rebuttal Comments.⁴ On December 13, 2017, Commerce determined that it required additional time beyond the regulatory 45-day time limit to initiate a circumvention inquiry and, therefore, Commerce extended the time-period for issuing the initiation decision until

¹ See Nucor's Letter, "Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Request for Circumvention Ruling," dated October 27, 2017 (Circumvention Allegation). The request was not filed in its entirety until after close of business on October 27, 2017. Thus, the date of acceptance of this request was October 30, 2017.

² See Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, 67 FR 65945 (October 29, 2002) (Order).

³ See Deacero's Letter, "Carbon and Certain Wire Rod from Mexico—Opposition to Circumvention Inquiry," dated November 30, 2017 (Deacero's Rebuttal Comments).

⁴ See Nucor's Letter, "Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Response to Deacero's Opposition to Circumvention Inquiry," dated December 6, 2017 (Nucor's Rebuttal Comments).

January 29, 2018.⁵ On December 15, 2017, Commerce officials discussed via telephone Nucor's request that the Department initiate a minor alteration anti-circumvention inquiry on wire rod produced and/or exported by Deacero regardless of minimum diameter. During the conversation, counsel indicated that Nucor would consider supplementing its allegation with a discussion of how wire rod with diameters that are less than 4.4 mm constitute circumvention via minor alteration.⁶ On January 23, 2018, Nucor submitted supplemental information regarding the Circumvention Allegation.⁷ Also, on January 23, 2018, Commerce uniformly tolled all Enforcement and Compliance deadlines to account for the three-day closure of the Federal Government that occurred from January 20 through January 22, 2018.⁸ As a result, the deadline for Commerce to determine whether to initiate on Nucor's circumvention allegation was extended to January 31, 2018. On January 30, 2018, Deacero objected to Nucor's request for Commerce to include wire rod produced and/or exported by Deacero with actual diameters less than 4.4 mm in the parameters of its circumvention inquiry and requested that Commerce exercise its discretion to extend the deadline to determine whether to initiate a circumvention inquiry to afford interested parties sufficient time to file comments regarding Nucor's allegations of circumvention.⁹

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to this order is certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, 5.00 mm or more, but less than 19.00 mm, in 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

⁵ See Memorandum to the File, "Extension of Time to Determine Whether to Initiate," dated December 13, 2017.

⁶ See Memorandum to the File, "Telephone Discussion with Counsel to Nucor Corporation (Nucor)," dated December 18, 2017.

⁷ See Nucor's Letter, "Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Supplemental Information for Anti-Circumvention Ruling Request," dated January 23, 2018 (Supplemental Circumvention Allegation).

⁸ See Memorandum to the File, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated January 23, 2018.

⁹ See Deacero's Letter, "Carbon and Certain Wire Rod from Mexico—Request Regarding Nucor's Request for Anti-Circumvention Inquiry," dated January 30, 2018.

¹¹ The original order predated the HTSUS, and was accompanied by the following TSUSA numbers: 610.3231, 610.3232, 610.3241, and 610.3244.