## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #17219 and #17220; Arizona Disaster Number AZ–00076]

# Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of Arizona

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration. ACTION: Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This is a notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the State of Arizona dated 10/13/2021.

*Incident:* Severe Storms, Flooding and Flash Flooding.

*Incident Period:* 08/13/2021 through 08/14/2021.

**DATES:** Issued on 10/13/2021.

*Physical Loan Application Deadline Date:* 12/13/2021.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: 07/13/2022. ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan

applications to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Processing and Disbursement Center, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A. Escobar, Office of Disaster Assistance, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby given that as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration, applications for disaster loans may be filed at the address listed above or other locally announced locations.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Maricopa.

Contiguous Counties:

Arizona: Gila, La Paz, Pima, Pinal, Yavapai, Yuma.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Avail-	
able Elsewhere	3.125
Homeowners without Credit	
Available Elsewhere	1.563
Businesses with Credit Avail-	
able Elsewhere	5.710
Businesses without Credit	
Available Elsewhere	2.855
Non-Profit Organizations with	
Credit Available Elsewhere	2.000
Non-Profit Organizations with-	
out Credit Available Else-	
where	2.000
For Economic Injury:	
Businesses & Small Agricultural	
Cooperatives without Credit	
Available Elsewhere	2.855

	Percent
Non-Profit Organizations with- out Credit Available Else-	
where	2.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 17219 6 and for economic injury is 17220 0. The State which received an EIDL

Declaration # is Arizona.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

#### Isabella Guzman,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2021–23174 Filed 10–22–21; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 8026–03–P

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 11569]

# Public Hearing on ISRSB's Report on Managing Water Supply and Flood Control in the Souris River Basin

**ACTION:** Notice of public hearing.

The International Joint Commission (IJC) is inviting public comment on recommendations made by the International Souris River Study Board (ISRSB) in a report that reviews the 1989 International Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America for Water Supply and Flood Control in the Souris River Basin (the 1989 Agreement). Comments will be accepted at a public hearing to be held virtually on November 3, 2021, and by mail, email (commission@ijc.org) and online at ijc.org/en/srsb-flood-drought until November 15, 2021. The ISRSB's full report can be found on the Study Board's website at ijc.org/en/srsb.

# Public Hearing on ISRSB's Report on Managing Water Supply and Flood Control in the Souris River Basin

Date: November 3, 2021. *Time:* 12–1:30 p.m. CDT (11 a.m.– 12:30 p.m. MDT, 1:00–2:30 p.m. EDT).

Location: Virtual, register online at ijc.org/en/srsb-flood-drought. The International Souris River Study

Board was established by the IJC in 2017
to assist in responding to a reference by the governments of Canada and the
United States under Article IX of the *Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.* The
reference was precipitated by an unprecedented 2011 flood in the Souris
River basin. The basin is part of the Prairie Pothole Region and stretches across Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Canada and extends into North Dakota
in the United States.

The governments asked the IJC to coordinate the full completion of the 2013 IJC Plan of Study. As part of this, the IJC was asked to evaluate and make recommendations regarding the Operating Plan contained in Annex A to the 1989 Agreement. Among other items, the agreement coordinates the operation of certain dams and reservoirs in the basin.

IJC recommendations to the two federal governments under Article IX of the *Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909* are not binding and not to be considered decisions of the two federal governments.

The Study Board findings and recommendations cover five themes:

- Reviewing the performance of the operating plan in the 1989 Agreement
- Strengthening water supply and flood control benefits
- Improving data collection and management
- Addressing other water management challenges in the basin
- Building on the study's engagement and outreach, including initiating a new approach to engaging with Indigenous peoples in both countries

The public hearing and comment period concern potential recommendations the IJC may make to the Governments of Canada and the United States. The Study Board findings include that the 1989 Agreement is functioning well and is effective at achieving its intended objectives of flood protection and water supply benefits, and they identify marginal or incremental benefits in five alternative measures recommended for further investigation. The recommendations being considered include the following:

1. Modify the Winter Drawdown Elevation Targets to build greater flexibility into reservoir operations by varying reservoir elevation targets according to antecedent moisture conditions in the basin;

2. Extend the Winter Drawdown Date from February 1 to March 1 to provide additional river flow for improved environmental benefits during February;

3. Lower the Spring Maximum Flow Limits to reduce flood peaks and agricultural flood risk during small to moderate floods in riverine reaches in North Dakota (*i.e.*, floods under 57–85 m<sup>3</sup>/s or 2 000 to 3 000 ft<sup>3</sup>/s;

4. Establish a Summer Operating Plan to provide more guidance to reservoir operators to better manage summer reservoir operations under all conditions;

5. Shift the Apportionment rule calculations to a Water Year (November to October) from the current Calendar Year (January to December) to ensure flood protection releases in November and December are credited toward apportionment.

<sup>1</sup>The full Study Board report and recommendations can be found by visiting *ijc.org/en/srsb.* 

Commissioners will be present to hear comments on the Study Board's report recommendations at the above referenced virtual public hearing on November 3, 2021. A public comment period on the ISRSB's report will also be open through November 15, 2021. Public input is essential to the Commission's consideration of a recommendation to the governments of the United States and Canada.

The International Joint Commission was established under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 to help the United States and Canada prevent and resolve disputes over the use of the waters the two countries share. The Commission's responsibilities include investigating and reporting on issues of concern when asked by the governments of the two countries. For more information, visit the IJC website at ijc.org.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christina Chiasson (Ottawa) (613) 293– 1031 at *christina.chiasson@ijc.org* or Jeff Kart (Washington, DC) (989) 372–1229 at *jeff.kart@ijc.org* 

# Susan E. Daniel,

Acting Secretary, U.S. Section, International Joint Commission, Department of State. [FR Doc. 2021–23146 Filed 10–22–21; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4710–14–P

#### STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

#### Grant Guideline; Notice

**AGENCY:** State Justice Institute. **ACTION:** Grant Guideline for FY 2022.

**SUMMARY:** This guideline sets forth the administrative, programmatic, and financial requirements attendant to Fiscal Year 2022 State Justice Institute grants.

**DATES:** October 25, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jonathan Mattiello, Executive Director, State Justice Institute, 12700 Fair Lakes Circle, Suite 340, Fairfax, VA 22033, 703–660–4979, *jonathan.mattiello*@ *sji.gov.* 

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to the State Justice Institute Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 *et seq.*), the State Justice Institute is authorized to award grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to State and local courts, nonprofit organizations, and others for the purpose of improving the quality of

justice in the state courts of the United States.

The following Grant Guideline is adopted by the State Justice Institute for FY 2022.

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# I. Eligibility

Pursuant to the State Justice Institute Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 *et seq.*), the State Justice Institute (SJI) is authorized to award grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to State and local courts, national nonprofit organizations, and others for the purpose of improving the quality of justice in the State courts of the United States.

SJI is authorized by Congress to award grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to the following entities and types of organizations:

• State and local courts and their agencies (42 U.S.C. 10705(b)(1)(A)).

• National nonprofit organizations controlled by, operating in conjunction with, and serving the judicial branches of State governments (42 U.S.C. 10705(b)(1)(B)).

• National nonprofit organizations for the education and training of judges and support personnel of the judicial branch of State governments (42 U.S.C. 10705(b)(1)(C)). An applicant is considered a national education and training applicant under section 10705(b)(1)(C) if:

• The principal purpose or activity of the applicant is to provide education and training to State and local judges and court personnel; and

• The applicant demonstrates a record of substantial experience in the field of judicial education and training.

• Other eligible grant recipients (42 U.S.C. 10705 (b)(2)(A) through (D)).

• Provided that the objectives of the project can be served better, SJI is also authorized to make awards to:

• Nonprofit organizations with expertise in judicial administration

Institutions of higher education
 Individuals, partnerships, firms, corporations (for-profit organizations must waive their fees)

 Private agencies with expertise in judicial administration

• SJI may also make awards to State or local agencies and institutions other than courts for services that cannot be adequately provided through nongovernmental arrangements (42 U.S.C. 10705(b)(3)).

SJI is prohibited from awarding grants to Federal, tribal, and international courts.

# **II. Grant Application Deadlines**

The SJI Board of Directors makes awards on a Federal fiscal year quarterly basis. Applications may be submitted at any time but will be considered for award based only on the timetable below.

# TABLE 1—APPLICATION DEADLINES BY FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR QUARTER

Federal fiscal year quarter	Application due date
1	November 1.
2	February 1.
3	May 1.
4	August 1.

To be considered timely, an application must be submitted by the application deadline noted above. Applicants must use the SJI Grants Management System (GMS) to submit all applications and post-award documents. The SJI GMS is accessible at *https://gms.sji.gov.* The SJI urges applicants to submit applications at least 72 hours prior to the application due date to allow time for the applicant to receive an application acceptance message and to correct in a timely fashion any problems that may arise, such as missing or incomplete forms.

Questions related to the SJI Grant Program or the SJI GMS should be directed to *contact@sji.gov*.

# III. The Mission of the State Justice Institute

The State Justice Institute Authorization Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 *et seq.*) established SJI to improve the administration of justice in the State courts of the United States. Incorporated in the State of Virginia as a private, nonprofit corporation, SJI is charged, by statute, with the responsibility to:

• Direct a national program of financial assistance designed to ensure that each citizen of the United States is provided ready access to a fair and effective system of justice;

• Foster coordination and cooperation with the Federal judiciary;

• Promote recognition of the importance of the separation of powers doctrine to an independent judiciary; and

• Encourage education for judges and support personnel of State court systems