

public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-MRX-2021-03 and should be submitted on or before May 21, 2021.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>27</sup>

**J. Matthew DeLesDernier**,  
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021-09023 Filed 4-29-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8011-01-P**

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### Privacy Act of 1974: Revision of Privacy Act System of Records

**AGENCY:** Small Business Administration (SBA).

**ACTION:** Notice of Revision of Privacy Act Systems of Records.

**SUMMARY:** SBA is amending the Privacy Act Systems of Records for the Loan System, SBA 21 ("SOR 21") to clarify that certain persons who have previously defaulted on a Federal loan or Federally-assisted financing resulting in the Federal government sustaining a loss are included in the records that SBA transfers to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for publication in a government-wide computer information system, the Credit Alert Verification Reporting System (CAIVRS), previously referred to as the Credit Alert Interactive Voice Response System). This notice is in accordance with the Privacy Act requirement that agencies publish their amended Systems of Records in the **Federal Register** when there is a revision, change or addition to the systems.

**DATES:** Written comments on the revisions to the SBA's SOR 21 are due June 1, 2021. The changes to these Systems of Records are effective without further notice on June 14, 2021 unless comments are received that result in

further revision. Based on SBA's review of comments received, if any, SBA will publish a notice if it determines to make changes to the system notices.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments on the revisions to the SBA's SOR 21 should be directed to William Kostoff, Financial Analyst, U. S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Washington, DC 20416, [William.kostoff@sba.gov](mailto:William.kostoff@sba.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Adrienne Grierson, Deputy Director, Office of Financial Program Operations at [adrienne.grierson@sba.gov](mailto:adrienne.grierson@sba.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** SBA is revising its Privacy Act Systems of Records Notice, which was previously published at 74 FR 14890 (April 1, 2009), 77 FR 15835 (March 16, 2012), and 77 FR 61467 (October 9, 2012) to amend System 21 (Loan System) to clarify that persons who have previously defaulted on an SBA loan resulting in SBA sustaining a loss are included in the records that SBA transfers to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for publication in a government-wide computer information system, the Credit Alert Verification Reporting System.

### System 21—Loan System

Under SOR 21, paragraph "o", SBA transfers delinquent debt information to the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") for publication in a government-wide computer information system, the Credit Alert Verification Reporting System (CAIVRS), previously referred to as the Credit Alert Interactive Voice Response System. This transfer of information is authorized pursuant to the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988, as amended, and other applicable law. As a shared database of defaulted Federal debtors, CAIVRS provides the participating Federal agencies and their authorized financial institutions with a means to prescreen applicants for Federal financial assistance to avoid extending such assistance to persons who are credit risks, *e.g.*, persons who have delinquent Federal debt or have had claims paid on direct or guaranteed Federal loans.

Consistent with the purposes of CAIVRS, SBA currently includes in CAIVRS the names of persons (including businesses and guarantors) who have previously defaulted on an SBA loan, resulting in SBA sustaining a loss in any of its programs. These persons who have caused a prior loss to SBA are ineligible for further SBA business loans under 13 CFR 120.110(q), and their listing in CAIVRS assists SBA

and its authorized lenders in ensuring that they do not obtain further SBA financial assistance. For clarity, SBA is amending the routine use provisions of its Privacy Act Systems of Records, Loan System, SBA 21 ("SOR 21"), paragraph "o", to indicate that persons who have caused a prior loss under 13 CFR 120.110(q) are included in this routine use.

**SYSTEM NAME:**

Loan System—SBA 21.

**ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:**

These records and information in the records may be used, disclosed, or referred:

"o—To the Department of Housing and Urban Development or other Federal agency for publication of delinquent debt information of persons (including the names of businesses and individuals) delinquent in paying a debt owed to or guaranteed by the SBA (which includes persons who have caused a prior loss under 13 CFR 120.110(q)) on a system to allow searches by participating Government agencies and approved private lenders, consistent with applicable law."

Dated: April 26, 2021.

**Ji Kim**,

Director, Office of Financial Program Operations, Office of Capital Access.

[FR Doc. 2021-09064 Filed 4-29-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8026-03-P**

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loans Interest Rate for Third Quarter FY 2021

**AGENCY:** U.S. Small Business Administration.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This is a notice of the Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loans interest rate for loans approved on or after April 30, 2021.

**DATES:** Issued on 04/26/2021.

**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:** The Small Business Administration publishes an interest rate for Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loans (13 CFR 123.512) on a quarterly basis. The

<sup>27</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

interest rate will be 2.880 for loans approved on or after April 30, 2021.

**James Rivera,**

*Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 2021-09008 Filed 4-29-21; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

[Public Notice: 11419]

**Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Annual Certification of Shrimp-Harvesting Nations**

**ACTION:** Notice of annual certification.

**SUMMARY:** On April 26, 2021, the Department of State declared that wild-caught shrimp harvested in the following nations, particular fisheries of certain nations, and Hong Kong are eligible to enter the United States: Argentina, Australia (Northern Prawn Fishery, the Queensland East Coast Trawl Fishery, the Spencer Gulf, and the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery), The Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France (French Guiana), Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan (shrimp baskets in Hokkaido), Republic of Korea (mosquito nets), Malaysia (Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, and Johor), the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Russia, Spain (Mediterranean red shrimp), Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. For nations, economies, and fisheries not listed above, only shrimp harvested from aquaculture is eligible to enter the United States. All shrimp imports into the United States must be accompanied by the DS-2031 Shrimp Exporter's/Importer's Declaration.

**DATES:** This certification is effective on 4/30/2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Joseph Fette, Section 609 Program Manager, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State, 2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520-2758; telephone: (202) 647-2335; email: [DS2031@state.gov](mailto:DS2031@state.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 609 of Public Law 101-162 ("Sec. 609") prohibits imports of wild-caught shrimp or products from shrimp harvested with commercial fishing technology unless

the President certifies to the Congress by May 1, 1991, and annually thereafter, that either: (1) The harvesting nation has adopted a regulatory program governing the incidental taking of relevant species of sea turtles in the course of commercial shrimp harvesting that is comparable to that of the United States and that the average rate of that incidental taking by the vessels of the harvesting nation is comparable to the average rate of incidental taking of sea turtles by United States vessels in the course of such harvesting; or (2) the particular fishing environment of the harvesting nation does not pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles in the course of shrimp harvesting. The President has delegated the authority to make this certification to the Secretary of State ("Secretary") who further delegated the authority within the Department of State ("Department"). The Revised Guidelines for the Implementation of Sec. 609 were published in the **Federal Register** on July 8, 1999, at 64 FR 36946.

On April 26, 2021, the Department certified the following nations on the basis that their sea turtle protection programs are comparable to that of the United States: Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, and Suriname. The Department suspended the certification of Mexico because its sea turtle protection program is no longer comparable to that of the United States. The Department also certified several shrimp-harvesting nations and one economy as having fishing environments that do not pose a danger to sea turtles. The following nations have shrimping grounds only in cold waters where the risk of taking sea turtles is negligible: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. Finland voluntarily withdrew its certification for lack of a shrimp fishery. The following nations and Hong Kong only harvest shrimp using small boats with crews of less than five that use manual rather than mechanical means to retrieve nets or catch shrimp using other methods that do not threaten sea turtles: The Bahamas, Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Jamaica, Oman, Peru, and Sri Lanka. Use of such small-scale technology does not adversely affect sea turtles.

A completed DS-2031 Shrimp Exporter's/Importer's Declaration ("DS-2031") must accompany all imports of shrimp and products from shrimp into the United States. Importers of shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in

the certified nations and one economy listed above must either provide the DS-2031 form to Customs and Border Protection at the port of entry or provide the information required by the DS-2031 through the Automated Commercial Environment. DS-2031 forms accompanying all imports of shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in uncertified nations and economies must be originals with Box 7(A)(1), 7(A)(2), or 7(A)(4) checked, consistent with the form's instructions with regard to the method of harvest of the shrimp and based on any relevant prior determinations by the Department, and signed by a responsible government official of the harvesting nation. The Department did not determine that shrimp or products from shrimp harvested in a manner as described in 7(A)(3) in any uncertified nation or economy is eligible to enter the United States.

Shrimp and products of shrimp harvested with turtle excluder devices ("TEDs") in an uncertified nation may, under specific circumstances, be eligible for importation into the United States under the DS-2031 Box 7(A)(2) provision for "shrimp harvested by commercial shrimp trawl vessels using TEDs comparable in effectiveness to those required in the United States." Use of this provision requires that the Secretary or his or her delegate determine in advance that the government of the harvesting nation has put in place adequate procedures to monitor the use of TEDs in the specific fishery in question and to ensure the accurate completion of the DS-2031 forms. At this time, the Department has determined that only shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in the Northern Prawn Fishery, the Queensland East Coast Trawl Fishery, and the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery in Australia, in the French Guiana domestic trawl fishery, and in the fisheries of Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, and Johor, Malaysia, are eligible for entry under this provision. The importation of TED-caught shrimp from any other uncertified nation will not be allowed. A responsible government official of Australia, France, or Malaysia must sign in Block 8 of the DS-2031 form accompanying these imports into the United States.

In addition, the Department has determined that shrimp and products from shrimp harvested in the Spencer Gulf region in Australia, with shrimp baskets in Hokkaido, Japan, with "mosquito" nets in the Republic of Korea, and Mediterranean red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*) and products from that shrimp harvested in the