

county jails with inmates with serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI) across the state. In addition to SSA, CJCC partnered with the following: (1) Applied Research Services (ARS); (2) the Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD); and (3) four county jails to implement the program. For this intervention, investigators hypothesized that untreated mental illness and repeated psychiatric crises may be a factor in jail recidivism. Connection to SSI/SSDI and attendant insurance benefits may help a person with SPMI obtain treatment and interrupt criminogenic behavior. This intervention connects respondents in four county jails identified as having SPMI to Medicaid Eligibility Specialists (MES) hired and trained by the Georgia DBHDD, who help them apply for SSI and SSDI. Respondents in two of the four counties (Fulton County Jail and Cobb County Jail) also have the option of working with a Forensic Peer Mentor (FPM), a formerly incarcerated individual who is familiar with

resources that may help participants increase their quality-of-life post incarceration and avoid recidivism. SSA works with the two DBHDD MESs who are serving 90 participants over the total life of the project. To maximize the likelihood of the SSI/SSDI application approval, the MES employs the SOAR method, which uses in-depth medical and personal summaries of disability to facilitate the SSI/SSDI application process. Researchers collect data from participant surveys to evaluate and study the impact of the intervention. Through the data collected through these surveys, along with administrative data from SSA, the State of Georgia, participating counties, and DBHDD hope to address the following research questions:

- Does connection to a SOAR-trained specialist increase the likelihood that a person with SPMI in jail will be approved for SSI/SSDI benefits?
- If a person with SPMI receives SSI/SSDI benefits, are they able to connect to treatment resources that they may not have been able to obtain before?

- If a person with SPMI connects to treatment resources and successfully engages with them, are they able to achieve mental health recovery and stay out of jail?

Over the past three years, we began the initial enrollment and informed consent phase of this intervention, and we are currently completing this stage. We also began the Follow-up survey stage for the first set of enrollees in the intervention, and we will continue to administer the Follow-up survey as needed through 2027 until we complete this phase with all 90 of the respondents.

The respondents are individuals with serious and persistent mental illness incarcerated in county jails in the state of Georgia.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB approved information collection.

The following chart shows the current burden information for the remaining information collections associated with this intervention:

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
Initial Enrollment Survey (Paper)	+ 40	1	19	13	* \$14.27	*** \$181
Informed Consent (Paper)	+ 40	1	10	7	* 14.27	*** 100
Follow-up Survey (Internet or Telephone)	+ 85	2	23	65	* 14.27	*** 928
Totals	+ 165			85		*** 1,209

* These figures reflect the remaining respondents for these information collections from the 90 total respondents who are taking part in this intervention.

* We based this figure on the average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2026 data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits).

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on individuals; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the information collection. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the information collection.*

Mark Steffensen,

General Counsel, Chief of Law, Policy and Legislative Affairs, Social Security Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 13108]

Notice of Determinations; Culturally Significant Objects Being Imported for Exhibition—Determinations: “Roberto Gil de Montes: Water Drops on Burning Rocks” Exhibition

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: I hereby determine that certain objects being imported from abroad pursuant to agreements with their foreign owners or custodians for temporary display in the exhibition “Roberto Gil de Montes: Water Drops on Burning Rocks” at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los

Angeles, California; the Denver Art Museum, Denver, Colorado; and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, are of cultural significance, and, further, that their temporary exhibition or display within the United States as aforementioned is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Reed Liriano, Program Coordinator, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202-632-6471; email: section2459@state.gov). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, L/DPD, 2200 C Street NW (SA-5), Suite 5H03, Washington, DC 20522-0505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The foregoing determinations were made pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order

12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236-3 of August 28, 2000, and Delegation of Authority No. 523 of December 22, 2021.

Sherry C. Keneson-Hall,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

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