

through cable ownership, an indefeasible right of use (IRU), or an inter-carrier lease (ICL).

The Commission uses the circuit capacity data for such purposes as analyzing international transport markets in merger reviews. More importantly, these data are essential for our national security and public safety responsibilities in regulating communications, an important linchpin of the Commission's statutory authority. Submarine cables are critical infrastructure and the circuit capacity data are important for the Commission's contributions to the national security and defense of the United States. The Commission uses the data, for example, to have a complete understanding of the ownership and use of submarine cable capacity and to assist in the protection, restoration, and resiliency of the infrastructure during national security or public safety emergencies, such as hurricanes. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) filed comments stating that it also finds this information to be critical to its national and homeland security functions, and states that this information, when combined with other data sources, is used to protect and preserve national security and for its emergency response purposes. There are no alternative reliable third party commercial sources for the reported data. Although some sources collect general capacity information from cable owners, neither the FCC nor DHS has found any alternative sources for capacity holder data. Commercial source data may include capacity information, but the data are not verified by company officials and do not include capacity holder data. Although the Commission obtains the ownership and location of individual cables through the licensing process, distribution of a cable's capacity among providers is not required to be reported under our current submarine cable licensing rules and is provided only annually through the Circuit Capacity Reports. Further, the Commission's licensing rules do not require an applicant to include the entities that have acquired capacity on the cable through an IRU or ICL.

(b) Registration Form [Section 43.82 (b)]

The Registration Form provides basic information about the filing and about the entity itself—such as address, phone number, email address, and the international Section 214 authorizations and cable landing licenses held by the filer. This information will assist in keeping track of who holds international circuit capacity and how to contact them. The Registration Form also

includes a certification by the filing entity to certify the accuracy and completeness of its report. The Registration Form provides the means by which the filing entity may request confidential treatment of the data filed in the report.

(c) Filing Manual [Section 43.82(c)]

The Filing Manual sets forth instructions on how to file the reports.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018-02691 Filed 2-9-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

[NOTICE 2018-03]

Price Index Adjustments for Expenditure Limitations and Lobbyist Bundling Disclosure Threshold

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Notice of adjustments to expenditure limitations and lobbyist bundling disclosure threshold.

SUMMARY: As mandated by provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act (“the Act”), the Federal Election Commission (“the Commission”) is adjusting certain expenditure limitations and the lobbyist bundling disclosure threshold set forth in the Act, to index the amounts for inflation. Additional details appear in the supplemental information that follows.

DATES: These adjustments are applicable January 1, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Elizabeth S. Kurland, Information Division, 999 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20463; (202) 694-1100 or (800) 424-9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Federal Election Campaign Act, 52 U.S.C. 30101-46, coordinated party expenditure limits (52 U.S.C. 30116(d)(3)) and the disclosure threshold for contributions bundled by lobbyists (52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(3)(A)) are adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the consumer price index. *See* 52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(3), 30116(c); 11 CFR 109.32, 110.17(a), (f). The Commission is publishing this notice to announce the adjusted limits and disclosure threshold for 2018.

Coordinated Party Expenditure Limits for 2018

Under 52 U.S.C. 30116(c), the Commission must adjust the expenditure limitations established by

52 U.S.C. 30116(d) (the limits on expenditures by national party committees, state party committees, or their subordinate committees in connection with the general election campaign of candidates for Federal office) annually to account for inflation. This expenditure limitation is increased by the percent difference between the price index, as certified to the Commission by the Secretary of Labor, for the 12 months preceding the beginning of the calendar year and the price index for the base period (calendar year 1974). 52 U.S.C. 30116(c).

1. Expenditure Limitation for House of Representatives in States With More Than One Congressional District

Both the national and state party committees have an expenditure limitation for each general election held to fill a seat in the House of Representatives in states with more than one congressional district. *See* 52 U.S.C. 30116(d)(3)(B). This limitation also applies to the District of Columbia and territories that elect individuals to the office of Delegate or Resident Commissioner.¹ *Id.* The formula used to calculate the expenditure limitation in such states and territories multiplies the base figure of \$10,000 by the difference in the price index (4.97135), rounding to the nearest \$100. *See* 52 U.S.C. 30116(c)(1)(B), (d)(3)(B); 11 CFR 109.32(b), 110.17. Based upon this formula, the expenditure limitation for 2018 general elections for House candidates in these states, districts, and territories is \$49,700.

2. Expenditure Limitation for Senate and for House of Representatives in States With Only One Congressional District

Both the national and state party committees have an expenditure limitation for a general election held to fill a seat in the Senate or in the House of Representatives in states with only one congressional district. *See* 52 U.S.C. 30116(d)(3)(A). The formula used to calculate this expenditure limitation considers not only the price index but also the voting age population (“VAP”) of the state. *Id.* The VAP figures used to calculate the expenditure limitations were certified by the U.S. Census Bureau. The VAP of each state is also published annually in the **Federal Register** by the U.S. Department of Commerce. 11 CFR 110.18. The general election expenditure limitation is the

¹ Currently, these are the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands. *See* <http://www.house.gov/representatives>.

greater of: The base figure (\$20,000) multiplied by the difference in the price index, 4.97135 (which totals \$99,400); or \$0.02 multiplied by the VAP of the state, multiplied by 4.97135. Amounts

are rounded to the nearest \$100. See 52 U.S.C. 30116(c)(1)(B), (d)(3)(A); 11 CFR 109.32(b), 110.17. The chart below provides the state-by-state breakdown of the 2018 general election expenditure

limitation for Senate elections. The expenditure limitation for 2018 House elections in states with only one congressional district² is \$99,400.

SENATE GENERAL ELECTION COORDINATED EXPENDITURE LIMITS—2018 ELECTIONS³

State	Voting age population (VAP)	VAP × .02 × the price index (4.97135)	Senate expenditure limit (the greater of the amount in column 3 or \$99,400)
Alabama	3,779,274	\$375,800	\$375,800
Alaska	554,867	55,200	99,400
Arizona	5,382,780	535,200	535,200
Arkansas	2,298,739	228,600	228,600
California	30,476,517	3,030,200	3,030,200
Colorado	4,345,321	432,000	432,000
Connecticut	2,844,358	282,800	282,800
Delaware	757,455	75,300	99,400
Florida	16,782,417	1,668,600	1,668,600
Georgia	7,914,681	786,900	786,900
Hawaii	1,121,794	111,500	111,500
Idaho	1,273,151	126,600	126,600
Illinois	9,904,838	984,800	984,800
Indiana	5,093,409	506,400	506,400
Iowa	2,413,764	240,000	240,000
Kansas	2,200,585	218,800	218,800
Kentucky	3,443,650	342,400	342,400
Louisiana	3,575,930	355,500	355,500
Maine	1,083,273	107,700	107,700
Maryland	4,704,671	467,800	467,800
Massachusetts	5,489,864	545,800	545,800
Michigan	7,785,662	774,100	774,100
Minnesota	4,277,949	425,300	425,300
Mississippi	2,270,533	225,800	225,800
Missouri	4,730,561	470,300	470,300
Montana	821,604	81,700	99,400
Nebraska	1,444,343	143,600	143,600
Nevada	2,312,576	229,900	229,900
New Hampshire	1,084,022	107,800	107,800
New Jersey	7,026,626	698,600	698,600
New Mexico	1,599,980	159,100	159,100
New York	15,694,902	1,560,500	1,560,500
North Carolina	7,971,073	792,500	792,500
North Dakota	579,621	57,600	99,400
Ohio	9,053,374	900,100	900,100
Oklahoma	2,971,579	295,500	295,500
Oregon	3,269,157	325,000	325,000
Pennsylvania	10,141,022	1,008,300	1,008,300
Rhode Island	852,307	84,700	99,400
South Carolina	3,919,695	389,700	389,700
South Dakota	654,810	65,100	99,400
Tennessee	5,208,482	517,900	517,900
Texas	20,938,557	2,081,900	2,081,900
Utah	2,175,134	216,300	216,300
Vermont	506,832	50,400	99,400
Virginia	6,600,844	656,300	656,300
Washington	5,759,927	572,700	572,700
West Virginia	1,446,139	143,800	143,800
Wisconsin	4,512,839	448,700	448,700
Wyoming	442,832	44,000	99,400

² Currently, these states are: Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming. See <http://www.house.gov/representatives/>.

³ This expenditure limit does not apply to the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Northern

Mariana Islands. See 52 U.S.C. 30116(d)(3)(A); 11 CFR 109.32(b)(2)(i).

Limitations on Contributions by Individuals, Non-Multicandidate Committees and Certain Political Party Committees Giving to U.S. Senate Candidates for the 2017–2018 Election Cycle

For the convenience of the readers, the Commission is also republishing the

contribution limitations for individuals, non-multicandidate committees and for certain political party committees giving to U.S. Senate candidates and national party committees for the 2017–2018 election cycle:

Statutory provision	Statutory amount	2017–2018 limit
52 U.S.C. 30116(a)(1)(A)	\$2,000	\$2,700
52 U.S.C. 30116(a)(1)(B)	25,000	33,900
52 U.S.C. 30116(h)	35,000	47,400

Lobbyist Bundling Disclosure Threshold for 2018

The Act requires certain political committees to disclose contributions bundled by lobbyists/registrants and lobbyist/registrant political action committees once the contributions exceed a specified threshold amount. 52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(1), (3)(A). The Commission must adjust this threshold amount annually to account for inflation. 52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(1). The disclosure threshold is increased by multiplying the \$15,000 statutory disclosure threshold by 1.21588, the difference between the price index, as certified to the Commission by the Secretary of Labor, for the 12 months preceding the beginning of the calendar year and the price index for the base period (calendar year 2006). The resulting amount is rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100. See 52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(3), 30116(c)(1)(B); 11 CFR 104.22(g). Based upon this formula (\$15,000 × 1.21588), the lobbyist bundling disclosure threshold for calendar year 2018 is \$18,200.

On behalf of the Commission.

Dated: January 29, 2018.

Caroline C. Hunter,

Chair, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–02163 Filed 2–9–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–P

CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Laura E. Sinram,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–02945 Filed 2–8–18; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–P

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, February 7, 2018.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2018–02819 Filed 2–9–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board’s Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than March 5, 2018.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (David L. Hubbard, Senior Manager) P.O. Box 442, St. Louis, Missouri 63166–2034. Comments can also be sent electronically to Comments.applications@stls.frb.org:

1. Allen D. Soffer, as Trustee of the Donald G. Soffer 1995 Decanted Family Trust dated January 29, 2018, St. Louis, Missouri; to acquire shares of St. Louis Bancshares, Inc., Town & Country, Missouri, and thereby indirectly acquire shares of Saint Louis Bank, Town and Country, Missouri.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than March 9, 2018.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION NOTICE OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 83 FR 4657.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 at 10:00 a.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: This meeting was continued on Thursday, February 8, 2018.

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