

Form Number: FCC Form 2100, Schedule 387 (Transition Progress Report Form).

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities; not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 4 respondents; 12 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 hours (1 hour to complete the form, 1 hour to respond to technical questions).

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 24 hours.

Total Annual Costs: No costs.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection is contained in Public Law 112–96, 6402 (codified at 47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(G)), 6403 (codified at 47 U.S.C. 1452), 126 Stat. 156 (2012) (Spectrum Act).

Needs and Uses: By Public Notice released January 10, 2017, The Incentive Auction Task Force and Media Bureau Release Transition Progress Report Form and Filing Requirements for Stations Eligible for Reimbursement from the TV Broadcast Relocation Fund and Seek Comment on the Filing of the Report by Non-Reimbursable Stations, MB Docket No. 16–306, Public Notice, 32 FCC Rcd 256 (IATF/Med. Bur. 2017). The Incentive Auction Task Force and Media Bureau described the information that must be provided in the adopted FCC Form 2100, Schedule 387 (Transition Progress Report Form) to be filed by Reimbursable Stations and when and how the Transition Progress Reports must be filed. We also proposed to require broadcast television stations that are not eligible to receive reimbursement of associated expenses from the Reimbursement Fund (Non-Reimbursable Stations), but must transition to new channels as part of the Commission’s channel reassignment plan, to file progress reports in the same manner and on the same schedule as Reimbursable Stations, and sought comment on that proposal. By Public Notice released May 18, 2017, The Incentive Auction Task Force and Media Bureau Adopt Filing Requirements for the Transition Progress Report Form by Stations That Are Not Eligible for Reimbursement from the TV Broadcast Relocation Fund, MB Docket No. 16–306, Public Notice, DA 17–484 (rel. May 18, 2017) (referred to collectively with Public Notice cited above as Transition Progress Report Public Notices). We concluded that Non-Reimbursable Stations will be required to file Transition Progress Reports following the filing procedures adopted for Reimbursable Stations.

The Commission is seeking a three-year extension for this information collection from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for FCC Form 2100, Schedule 387 (Transition Progress Report).

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–04201 Filed 3–2–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

[NOTICE 2026–01]

Price Index Adjustments for Contribution and Expenditure Limitations and Lobbyist Bundling Disclosure Threshold

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Adjustments to Coordinated Party Expenditure Limits 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 the coordinated party expenditure limits¹ 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: The new limitations at 52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(3)(A) and 30116(d) apply beginning on January 1, 2026.

ADDRESSES: 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20463.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Gregory J. Scott, Information Division, (202) 694–1100 or (800) 424–9530, info@fec.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Federal Election Campaign Act, 52 U.S.C. 30101–46, the coordinated party expenditure limits (52 U.S.C. 30116(d)(2)–(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)(B), 30116(c)(1)(B); 11 CFR 104.22(g), 109.32(a)(2), (b)(3), 110.17(a), (f). The Commission is publishing this notice to announce the

¹ The United States Supreme Court is currently considering the constitutionality of the coordinated party expenditure limits in the case *NRSC v. FEC*, No. 24–621 (U.S. oral argument Dec. 9, 2025). Unless and until the Supreme Court decides otherwise, however, the coordinated expenditure limits remain in force and thus this notice states what they are for 2026.

adjusted limits and disclosure threshold.

Coordinated Party Expenditure Limits for 2026

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 percentage 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)(B)(i), (2)(B)(i).

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.² *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 (6.52944), 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 2026 general elections for House candidates in these states, districts, and territories is \$65,300.

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”)

² Currently, these are Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands. *See* <https://www.house.gov/representatives>.

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

greater of: The base figure (\$20,000 multiplied by the difference in the price index 6.52944 (which rounds to \$130,600); or \$0.02 multiplied by the VAP of the state, multiplied by 6.52944. See 52 U.S.C. 30116(c)(1)(B), (d)(3)(A); 11 CFR 109.32(b), 110.17. Amounts are rounded to the nearest \$100. 52 U.S.C.

30116(c)(1)(B)(iii); 11 CFR 109.32(b)(3), 110.17(c). The chart below provides the state-by-state breakdown of the 2026 general election expenditure limitations for Senate elections. The expenditure limitation for 2026 House elections in states with only one congressional district³ is \$130,600.

SENATE GENERAL ELECTION COORDINATED EXPENDITURE LIMITS—2026 ELECTIONS⁴

State	Voting age population (VAP)	VAP x .02 x the price index (6.52944)	Senate expenditure limit (the greater of the amount in column 3 or \$130,600)
Alabama	4,075,161	\$532,200	\$532,200
Alaska	565,570	73,900	130,600
Arizona	6,026,503	787,000	787,000
Arkansas	2,416,023	315,500	315,500
California	31,180,511	4,071,800	4,071,800
Colorado	4,792,358	625,800	625,800
Connecticut	2,970,201	387,900	387,900
Delaware	849,963	111,000	130,600
Florida	19,019,796	2,483,800	2,483,800
Georgia	8,796,778	1,148,800	1,148,800
Hawaii	1,151,103	150,300	150,300
Idaho	1,557,631	203,400	203,400
Illinois	10,100,540	1,319,000	1,319,000
Indiana	5,397,168	704,800	704,800
Iowa	2,518,739	328,900	328,900
Kansas	2,294,452	299,600	299,600
Kentucky	3,590,081	468,800	468,800
Louisiana	3,568,234	466,000	466,000
Maine	1,170,629	152,900	152,900
Maryland	4,928,480	643,600	643,600
Massachusetts	5,826,510	760,900	760,900
Michigan	8,065,114	1,053,200	1,053,200
Minnesota	4,547,092	593,800	593,800
Mississippi	2,295,720	299,800	299,800
Missouri	4,910,413	641,200	641,200
Montana	913,041	119,200	130,600
Nebraska	1,538,757	200,900	200,900
Nevada	2,603,663	340,000	340,000
New Hampshire	1,170,277	152,800	152,800
New Jersey	7,557,289	986,900	986,900
New Mexico	1,686,046	220,200	220,200
New York	16,097,036	2,102,100	2,102,100
North Carolina	8,838,026	1,154,100	1,154,100
North Dakota	616,388	80,500	130,600
Ohio	9,368,603	1,223,400	1,223,400
Oklahoma	3,165,587	413,400	413,400
Oregon	3,461,772	452,100	452,100
Pennsylvania	10,488,801	1,369,700	1,369,700
Rhode Island	916,867	119,700	130,600
South Carolina	4,421,834	577,400	577,400
South Dakota	714,952	93,400	130,600
Tennessee	5,739,349	749,500	749,500
Texas	24,109,307	3,148,400	3,148,400
Utah	2,616,637	341,700	341,700
Vermont	535,049	69,900	130,600
Virginia	7,019,802	916,700	916,700
Washington	6,366,184	831,400	831,400
West Virginia	1,421,798	185,700	185,700
Wisconsin	4,750,680	620,400	620,400
Wyoming	461,419	60,300	130,600

³ Currently, these states are: Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming. See <https://www.house.gov/representatives/>.

⁴ This expenditure limit does not apply to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands because those

jurisdictions do not elect Senators. See 52 U.S.C. 30116(d)(3)(A); 11 CFR 109.32(b)(2)(i).

Lobbyist Bundling Disclosure Threshold for 2026

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), (i)(3)(A). The Commission must adjust this threshold amount annually to account for inflation. 52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(3)(B). The disclosure threshold is increased by multiplying the \$15,000 statutory disclosure threshold by 1.59695, 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). See 52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(3), 30116(c)(1)(B); 11 CFR 104.22(g). The resulting amount is rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100. 52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(3)(B), 30116(c)(1)(B)(iii); 11 CFR 104.22(g)(4). Based upon this formula ($\$15,000 \times 1.59695$), the lobbyist bundling disclosure threshold for calendar year 2026 is \$24,000.

Dated: February 26, 2026.

On behalf of the Commission,

Shana M. Broussard,

Chair, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-04137 Filed 3-2-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-26-0824]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled “National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP)” to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a “Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations” notice on Dec 5, 2025, to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received two comments related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including, through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639-7570. Comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) (OMB Control No. 0920-0824, Exp. 3/31/2026)—Revision—Office of Public Health Data, Surveillance, and Technology (OPHDST), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Syndromic surveillance uses syndromic data and statistical tools to detect, monitor, and characterize unusual activity for further public health investigation or response. Syndromic data include electronic extracts of electronic health records (EHRs) from patient encounter data from emergency departments, urgent care,

ambulatory care, and inpatient healthcare settings, as well as laboratory data. Though these data are being captured for different purposes, they are monitored in near real-time as potential indicators of an event, a disease, or an outbreak of public health significance. On the national level, these data are used to improve nationwide situational awareness and enhance responsiveness to hazardous events and disease outbreaks to protect America’s health, safety, and security.

The BioSense Program was created by congressional mandate as part of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 and was launched by the CDC in 2003. The BioSense Program has since been expanded into the National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) which promotes and advances development of a syndromic surveillance system for the timely exchange of syndromic data. CDC requests a three-year approval for a Revision for NSSP (OMB Control No. 0920-0824, Exp. 3/31/2026). This Revision includes a request for approval to continue to receive onboarding data from state, local and territorial public health departments about healthcare facilities in their jurisdiction; registration data needed to allow users access to the BioSense Platform tools and services; and data sharing permissions so that state, local and territorial health departments can share data with other state, local and territorial health departments and CDC.

NSSP features the BioSense Platform and a collaborative Community of Practice. The BioSense Platform is a secure integrated electronic health information system that CDC provides, primarily for use by state, local and territorial public health departments. It includes standardized analytic tools and processes that enable users to rapidly collect, evaluate, share, and store syndromic surveillance data. NSSP promotes a Community of Practice in which participants collaborate to advance the science and practice of syndromic surveillance. Health departments use the BioSense Platform to receive healthcare data from facilities in their jurisdiction, conduct syndromic surveillance, and share the data with other jurisdictions and CDC.

The BioSense Platform provides the ability to analyze healthcare encounter data from EHRs, as well as laboratory data. All EHR and laboratory data reside in a cloud-enabled, web-based platform that has Authorization to Operate from CDC. The BioSense Platform sits in the secure, private Government Cloud which is simply used as a storage and processing mechanism, as opposed to