up that would meet your requirements; and

c. Whether it would pose a problem to your organization if the calibration service was not available at NIST.

2. How NIST calibration results are applied in your organization, including numerical examples of ''leverage'' to assess the economic impact of NIST flow calibration services. For example: ''Three working standard flow meters periodically calibrated by NIST are the source of calibration traceability for 2,000 flow meters manufactured at our facilities,'' or ''Proficiency testing allows ISO 17025 accreditation of our calibration capabilities that are applied to $1M worth of products annually.''

3. Whether flow calibrations in your organization are traceable to NIST, including:

a. Whether you refer to NIST flow publications or research to support your gas flow measurements; and

b. If not directly traceable to NIST, whether you know how your flow measurements compare to NIST flow standards (for example by comparison against a flow meter traceable to a NIST calibration).

4. Feedback on the cost, availability, turn-around time, business systems, and customer service provided by NIST gas flow calibration services.

5. Whether you purchase gas flow calibrations from another National Metrology Institute (NMI) or from another calibration laboratory, and your organization's experience with this approach.

6. Your opinions about the range, uncertainty, quality and cost of the NIST gas flow calibration services, and whether there are specific, new flow calibration capabilities that NIST should consider offering to better serve your needs. Possibilities include calibrations involving toxic semiconductor gases, multiphase flows, gas mixtures, smaller or larger flows, and wider temperature or pressure ranges. Details about flow ranges and uncertainties of interest, expected frequency of use of the service, and maximum price that you might be willing to pay for the service are also useful.

7. Whether you manufacture and sell gas flow meters or sell calibrations of such meters; if so, whether your meter flow values are traceable to NIST; and, if not NIST, whether you use a secondary laboratory, another NMI, or have your own primary standard(s).

8. Whether there are flow measurement research topics that are not presently being studied that you would like NIST to research, and the potential impact of such research on your organization.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 272(b) & (c).

Alicia Chambers,

NIST Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2022–16339 Filed 7–28–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XC209]

Endangered Species; File No. 26268

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; receipt of application.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Kate Mansfield, Ph.D., University of Central Florida, Biology, 4000 Central Florida Blvd., Bldg. 20, Room 301, Orlando, FL 32816–2368, has applied in due form for a permit to take green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Kemp's ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*), leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) sea turtles for purposes of scientific research.

DATES: Written, telefaxed, or email comments must be received on or before August 29, 2022.

ADDRESSES: The application and related documents are available for review by selecting ''Records Open for Public Comment'' from the ''Features'' box on the Applications and Permits for Protected Species (APPS) home page, *https://apps.nmfs.noaa.gov,* and then selecting File No. 26268 from the list of available applications. These documents are also available upon written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.*

Written comments on this application should be submitted via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.* Please include File No. 26268 in the subject line of the email comment.

Those individuals requesting a public hearing should submit a written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.* The request should set forth the specific reasons why a hearing on this application would be appropriate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy Hapeman or Erin Markin, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject permit is requested under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR parts 222–226).

The applicant proposes to continue three long-term projects on juvenile, subadult, and adult sea turtle populations in the central Indian River Lagoon (Project 1); Trident Turning Basin, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station (Project 2); and Gulf of Mexico waters offshore Louisiana to western Florida (Project 3). Researchers would assess sea turtle population structure, abundance, distribution, habitat, sex ratios, physiology, genetics, epidemiology, and foraging ecology. For Project 1, up to 150 green, two hawksbill, three Kemp's ridley, one leatherback, and 100 loggerhead sea turtles would be captured by tangle or dip net, marked, photographed, measured, weighed, have cloacal temperature measured, and biologically sampled (blood; skin, tumor, and scute biopsy; gastric lavage; voided feces; and/or cloacal, oral, skin and ocular swabs) prior to release. A subset of loggerhead and green sea turtles may receive two transmitter types (satellite, acoustic, or radio) at a time. For Project 2, up to 135 green, one hawksbill, one Kemp's ridley, one leatherback, and 10 loggerhead sea turtles would be captured by tangle or dip net, marked, photographed, measured, weighed, have cloacal temperature measured, and biologically sampled (blood; skin, tumor, and scute biopsy; gastric lavage; voided feces; and/or cloacal, oral, skin and ocular swabs) prior to release. A subset of green sea turtles may receive two transmitter types (satellite, acoustic, or radio) at a time. For Project 3, up to 25 green, five hawksbill, 25 Kemp's ridley, and five loggerhead sea turtles would be captured by dip net, marked, photographed, measured, weighed, have cloacal temperature measured, biologically sampled (blood; skin, tumor, and scute biopsy; gastric lavage; voided feces; and cloacal, oral, skin and ocular swabs), and outfitted with up to two transmitters types (satellite, acoustic, or radio) at a time prior to release. The permit would be valid for 10 years.

Dated: July 26, 2022.

Julia M. Harrison,

Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–16294 Filed 7–28–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P