

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p.389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11H, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 11, 2023, and effective September 15, 2023, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

ASW TX E5 Utopia, TX [Establish]

Brushy Creek Ranch Airport, TX
(Lat 29°42'49" N, long 99°32'44" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 10-mile radius of the Brushy Creek Ranch Airport.

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Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on August 6, 2024.

Steven Phillips,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2024–19026 Filed 8–27–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 124

[Public Notice: 12506; Docket No. 2024–0024]

RIN 1400–AF84

International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Exemption for Defense Trade and Cooperation Among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States; Correction

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Interim final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of State (the Department) is correcting an interim final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on August 20, 2024 creating an exemption for defense trade and cooperation among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States and related amendments.

DATES: Effective on September 1, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Engda Wubneh, Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy,

U.S. Department of State, telephone (771) 205–9566; email DDTCCustomerService@state.gov, ATTN: Regulatory Change, ITR Section 126.7 Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States Exemption.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 2024–18043, beginning on page 67270 in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, August 20, 2024, the following correction is made:

§ 124.8 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 67290, in the second column, in part 124, in amendment 4, the instruction “Amend § 124.8 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:” is corrected to read “Amend § 124.8 by revising paragraph (a)(5) to read as follows:”

Stanley L. Brown,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2024–19262 Filed 8–27–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 150

[Public Notice: 12475]

RIN 1400–AF85

Diplomatic Agent-Level Immunity

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations defines “diplomatic agent” and the level of immunity enjoyed by a diplomatic agent. However, because some other individuals who are not themselves “diplomatic agents” as defined in the VCDR also enjoy what is known as “diplomatic agent-level immunity,” the Department of State is promulgating this regulation to clearly and correctly define which foreign persons enjoy diplomatic agent-level immunity within the United States and clarify that the determination of who enjoys diplomatic agent-level immunity and lesser status-based immunity, which is both legal and factual in nature, is made by the Department of State.

DATES: This rule is effective on August 28, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clifton M. Johnson, Diplomatic Law and Litigation, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, (202) 647–1075, or johnsoncm5@state.gov (for information regarding this

final rule); Office of Foreign Missions, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, or OFM-Policy@state.gov (for information regarding diplomatic status and immunities in specific instances).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Article II of the Constitution which provides the President with the right to receive ambassadors and other public ministers, the Secretary of State’s role to execute the foreign policy of the United States, specific provisions of the U.S. Code discussed below, and well established case law as noted below, the U.S. Department of State is uniquely positioned as the sole United States government agency that accepts the accreditation of foreign diplomats, and is authorized to determine and certify the diplomatic status of a foreign individual and the immunity enjoyed by that individual.

This regulation defines who enjoys diplomatic agent-level immunity and clarifies the comprehensive scope of diplomatic agents’ immunity for the non-exclusive purpose of facilitating judicial and administrative proceedings in the United States. The regulation also clarifies that the determination of who enjoys diplomatic agent-level immunity and lesser status-based immunity is one that requires application of law to facts and is made by the Department of State—not any other federal agency or by any foreign mission in the United States. Individuals enjoying diplomatic agent-level immunity are not subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the United States, and are immune from the civil or administrative jurisdiction of the United States, with limited exceptions. Such immunity is enjoyed by diplomatic agents at bilateral diplomatic missions pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR, 23 U.S.T. 3227; see Articles 29 and 31 in particular); certain senior officials of the United Nations pursuant to Article V, Section 19 of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1970 (21 U.S.T. 1418) (“UN Convention”); diplomatic staff at Permanent Missions of Member States to the United Nations pursuant to Article V, Section 15 of the United Nations Headquarters Agreement of 1947 (1947 U.S.T. 529) and Article IV, Section 11 of the UN Convention; consular officers assigned to consulates of countries with which the United States has an enhanced immunities agreement that “enhances” their immunity to diplomatic agent-level; certain senior officials of and representatives to some international organizations (see, e.g., Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the