

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

The FAA determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

(1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Would not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Would not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

Airbus Helicopters: Docket No. FAA–2025–5036; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00748–R.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by January 12, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Helicopters EC120B helicopters, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 6700, Rotorcraft Flight Control.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of cyclic flight control restrictions due to the incorrect positioning of the bonding braid on the socket of the pilot cyclic stick, which limited full movement of the pilot cyclic stick during flight. The FAA is issuing this AD to detect and correct the incorrect positioning of the bonding braid on the socket of the pilot cyclic stick. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in a cyclic flight control restriction during flight and consequent loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0243, dated December 13, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0243).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0243

(1) Where EASA AD 2024–0243 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where EASA AD 2024–0243 requires compliance in terms of flight hours, this AD requires using hours time-in-service.

(3) This AD does not adopt the "Remarks" section of EASA AD 2024–0243.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person

identified in paragraph (j) of this AD and email to: AMOC@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Steven Warwick, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (817) 222–5225; email: steven.r.warwick@faa.gov.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of the material listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this material as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0243, dated December 13, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; phone: +49 221 8999 000; email: ADs@easa.europa.eu; website: easa.europa.eu. You may find the EASA material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

(5) You may view this material at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov.

Issued on November 24, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

Acting Deputy Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–21495 Filed 11–26–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 730

[Docket No. FDA–2023–N–4225]

RIN 0910–AI82

Testing Methods for Detecting and Identifying Asbestos in Talc-Containing Cosmetic Products; Withdrawal

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Proposed rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, Agency, or we) is announcing the withdrawal of the proposed rule entitled “Testing Methods for Detecting and Identifying Asbestos in Talc-Containing Cosmetic Products,” which published in the **Federal Register** of December 27, 2024. FDA is taking this action in response to comments received during the comment period for the proposed rule that warrant further consideration and assessment prior to issuing final regulations to establish and require standardized testing methods for detecting and identifying asbestos in talc-containing cosmetic products pursuant to the Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022.

DATES: The proposed rule published December 27, 2024 (89 FR 105490) is withdrawn as of November 28, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Anderson, Senior Policy Analyst, Food and Drug Administration, 240–402–4565, QuestionsAboutMoCRA@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of December 27, 2024 (89 FR 105490), FDA issued the proposed rule entitled “Testing Methods for Detecting and Identifying Asbestos in Talc-Containing Cosmetic Products” as part of its implementation of the Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022 (MoCRA), which requires the promulgation of proposed and final regulations to establish and require standardized testing methods for detecting and identifying asbestos in talc-containing cosmetic products.

The proposed rule, if finalized, would require manufacturers of talc-containing cosmetic products to test their talc-containing cosmetic products or the talc cosmetic ingredient prior to using the talc to manufacture a talc-containing cosmetic for asbestos, and to keep records to demonstrate compliance with the rule. Failure to comply with the rule’s testing or recordkeeping obligations would result in FDA deeming a cosmetic product to be adulterated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), as would the presence of any asbestos in a talc-containing cosmetic product, talc used in a cosmetic product, or talc intended for use in a cosmetic. FDA received 49 comments on the proposed rule.

FDA proposed that the rule would apply to all manufacturers of talc-containing cosmetic products, including cosmetic products that are subject to the requirements of chapter V of the FD&C

Act (Drugs and Devices). Therefore, the proposed rule, if finalized, would apply to cosmetic products that are also drugs. FDA received comments that suggested the proposed rule would have unintended consequences for many consumer products containing talc, including but not limited to talc-containing cosmetic products.

FDA proposed to define “asbestos” to include “amosite, chrysotile, crocidolite; asbestiform tremolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, winchite, and richterite; and other asbestiform amphibole minerals.” FDA received comments that requested consistency with the established definitions or approaches used by other Federal agencies, including the Department of Labor (Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration) and Environmental Protection Agency, to avoid unnecessary confusion.

MoCRA requires FDA to establish and require standardized testing methods for detecting and identifying asbestos in talc-containing cosmetic products. The proposed rule was issued pursuant to MoCRA and sections 601 and 701 of the FD&C Act. FDA received comments regarding the Agency’s statutory authority under law to add a specific adulteration provision relating to talc testing and regarding its authority to consider a cosmetic containing any amount of asbestos to be adulterated.

Good cause exists to withdraw the proposed rule at this time. On the basis of the Make America Healthy Again (MAHA) priorities to ensure safe additives in the American food and drug supply, the highly scientific and technical issues addressed in public comments the Agency has received, and the complexity of asbestos testing and legal considerations under the Administrative Procedure Act, we are withdrawing the proposed rule to reconsider best means of addressing the issues covered by the proposed rule and broader principles to reduce exposure to asbestos, and to ensure that any standardized testing method requirements for detecting asbestos in talc-containing cosmetic products help protect users of talc-containing cosmetic products from harmful exposure to asbestos.

While the Agency is withdrawing the proposed rule, FDA will issue a proposed rule to meet its statutory

obligations under section 3505 of MoCRA.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–21407 Filed 11–25–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG–124791–11]

RIN 1545–BK37

Furnishing Identifying Number of Tax Return Preparer

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Withdrawal of notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document withdraws a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding the eligibility of tax return preparers to obtain a preparer tax identification number (PTIN). The proposed regulations would have affected tax return preparers.

DATES: As of November 28, 2025, the notice of proposed rulemaking that was published in the **Federal Register** on February 15, 2012 (77 FR 8753), is withdrawn.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Shurtliff at (202) 317–6845 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 15, 2012, the Department of the Treasury (Treasury Department) and the IRS published a notice of proposed rulemaking (REG–124791–11) in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 8753) under section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) relating to the identifying number of tax return preparers (proposed regulations). The proposed regulations would have provided for two additional categories of tax return preparers eligible for a PTIN under a regulatory scheme in which the IRS sought to impose minimum qualification requirements on who could be a tax return preparer.

Following publication of the proposed regulations, on February 11, 2014, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued its opinion in *Loving v. Internal Revenue Service*, 742 F.3d 1013 (D.C. Cir. 2014), which upheld an injunction against the IRS from regulating tax return preparers.