

# ARSA Regulatory Compliance Training—Questions

Part **11**: General Rulemaking Procedures

Level 1: For anyone working in aviation

## § 11.1 To what does this part apply?

This part applies to the issuance, amendment, and repeal of any regulation for which FAA (“we”) follows public rulemaking procedures under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) ([5 U.S.C. 553](#)).

## § 11.3 What is an advance notice of proposed rulemaking?

An advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) tells the public that FAA is considering an area for rulemaking and requests written comments on the appropriate scope of the rulemaking or on specific topics. An advance notice of proposed rulemaking may or may not include the text of potential changes to a regulation.

## § 11.5 What is a notice of proposed rulemaking?

A notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) proposes FAA’s specific regulatory changes for public comment and contains supporting information. It includes proposed regulatory text.

## § 11.7 What is a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking?

On occasion, FAA may decide that it needs more information on an issue, or that we should take a different approach than we proposed. Also, we may want to follow a commenter’s suggestion that goes beyond the scope of the original proposed rule. In these cases, FAA may issue a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM) to give the public an opportunity to comment further or to give us more information.

**Question 1:** [14 CFR](#) part [11](#) is one of the FAA’s “plain language” rules.

- A: True.
- B: False.

**Question 2:** An ANPRM may or may not include the text of potential changes to a regulation.

- A: True.
- B: False.

**Question 3:** [14 CFR](#) part [11](#) applies to all FAA changes made to any regulation or guidance material.

- A: True.
- B: False.

**Question 4:** An SNPRM provides the public with the exact language of a final rule while the agency works through administrative procedures for releasing the final rule.

- A: True.
- B: False.

Name and/or Identification \_\_\_\_\_

Clearly Print the Name and/or Identification of the Person Taking the Test

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date Test was Completed

Score \_\_\_\_\_

Enter as x (number correct) of y (number of questions)

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# ARSA Regulatory Compliance Training—Answers

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Level 1: For anyone working in aviation

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**Question 1:** [14 CFR](#) part [11](#) is one of the FAA's “plain language” rules.

A: True. Both part [11](#) and part [39](#) (Airworthiness Directives) are written according to the standards of [Plain Writing Act of 2010](#), which requires government agencies use clear communication the public can understand. Learn more at [www.faa.gov/about/initiatives/plain\\_language](http://www.faa.gov/about/initiatives/plain_language).

B: False.

**Question 3:** [14 CFR](#) part [11](#) applies to all FAA changes made to any regulation or guidance material.

A: True.

B: False. Under § [11.1](#), the part applies to the issuance, amendment, or repeal of any regulation under which the agency follows the rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedures Act. The requirements of that Act do not extend to “guidance”. Guidance documents may require similar procedures under the Department of Transportation rulemaking requirements found in [49 CFR](#) part [5](#).

**Question 2:** An ANPRM may or may not include the text of potential changes to a regulation.

A: True. Under § [11.3](#), an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking tells the public the FAA is considering an area for rulemaking and requests comments on scope and topic.; the text of potential changes is not required by the rule.

B: False.

**Question 4:** An SNPRM provides the public with the exact language of a final rule while the agency works through administrative procedures for releasing the final rule.

A: True.

B: False. Under § [11.7](#), the FAA uses supplemental notices of proposed rulemaking to seek more information or request comments on an approach or scope different from what was presented earlier in the rulemaking process.