

The Structure of the CFR

The general provisions of laws enacted by Congress are interpreted and implemented by regulations issued by various agencies. These regulations apply the law to daily situations. After regulations are published in the Federal Register, they are collected and published in the Code of Federal Regulations, commonly referred to as the CFR.

The chart below explains the organization of the CFR.

CFR Structure	Explanation of Structure	Example
Title	A title represents the broad area that is subject to Federal regulations. The CFR is divided into 50 titles. The title is numbered in Arabic and can be broken down into subtitles.	Title 7 is “Agriculture” and Title 31 is “Money and Finance: Treasury.”
Chapter	A title is divided into chapters that are assigned to one agency, which may be an entire department or one of its units. Chapters are numbered in Roman capitals (i.e., I, II, III, etc.)	Prior to the streamlining, most FLP regulations were in Title 7, Chapter XVIII, which was formerly assigned to FmHA. After streamlining, FLP regulations will be in Title 7, Chapter VII, which was formerly assigned to ASCS, now assigned only to FSA.
Part	Chapters are divided into parts which are normally limited to a specific subject matter. Parts are numbered in Arabic and may be further divided into subparts, which are identified by capital letters.	Title 7, Chapter XVIII, Part 1941 is titled, “Operating Loans.” Subpart A is titled “Operating Loan Policies, Procedures, and Authorizations.”
Section	Parts or subparts are further divided into sections. The section number includes the number of the part, followed by a period and a sequential number.	The first section of Title 7, Chapter XVIII, Part 1941, Subpart A, is 1941.1, “Introduction.”

Note: References to specific CFR sections are often abbreviated, such as 7 CFR 1941.1, which is the title, part, and section.