

TABLE E-2
Number of state agencies, FY17

Unique agency codes in 2017 Appropriation Act	187
Codes assigned to DBHDS Facilities & Programs	5
Codes assigned to UVA Academic Division (207) & Medical Center (209)	2
Codes assigned to William & Mary (204) and VIMS (268)	2
Codes assigned to DARS (262), Woodrow Wilson Rehab Center (203), and Department for the Aging (163)	3
Codes assigned to Department for the Blind and Vision Impaired (702) and Rehab Center for the Blind and Vision Impaired (263)	2
Codes assigned to Councils, Commissions and Boards under the Division of Legislative Services	28
Codes assigned to various financial activities ^a :	4
DOA transfer payments (162) ^b	
Central appropriations (995)	
Towing and Recovery operations (507)	
Interstate Organization Contributions (921)	
Total number of state agencies	148

SOURCE: 2017 Appropriation Act (Chapter 836); Department of Planning and Budget.

NOTE: Total number of state agencies is calculated by subtracting the number of codes assigned from the number of unique agency codes, ensuring that the principal agency is correctly counted. (For example, from 187, subtract 5 for DBHDS facilities and programs and add back 1 for the overall agency.)

^aThe four agency codes assigned to various financial activities were not included in the total number of state agencies for FY17.

^bThe Department of Accounts has a separate line item for transfer payments such as the Revenue Stabilization Fund (program 735).

General and non-general funds

State revenues and appropriations are grouped into two categories, depending on their origin: general and non-general funds. The state’s general fund consists primarily of revenue from income and sales taxes that are not restricted in any way and are used for the widely varied purposes of government. Non-general funds derive from many diverse sources and are restricted to certain specified uses.

General and non-general funds comprised 39 and 61 percent, respectively, of the FY17 Virginia budget. The expenditure of non-general funds is controlled by their authorizing statute—thus, more than half the state budget is determined by statute rather than through the appropriation process. This ensures that child support payments, for example, are spent for child support and not some other purpose. It also means that growth in more than half the budget is determined by factors other than the annual appropriation process.