

There are seven housing trust funds that are devoted entirely to addressing the needs of homeless:

State of Georgia (combination of state and federal sources)

State of Nebraska (revenue from real estate transfer tax)

State of Wisconsin (real estate escrow interest, amounts to about \$450,000 annually)

Jackson County, St. Charles County, and St. Louis County, Missouri (each county instituted a \$3.00 per document recording fee after the state passed legislation enabling such a fee, amounts to about \$850,000 annually for all three)

Dade County, Florida (local food and beverage tax levied, amounts to \$6.5 million annually and has leveraged an additional \$25 million in private funding)

Revenue Sources of existing Housing Trust Funds

City housing trust funds:

- transit occupancy tax (hotel/motel tax),
- business license tax,
- property tax,
- sales tax,
- real estate transfer tax,
- use tax (modification of a sales tax),
- housing excise tax,
- redevelopment tax increment,
- sale of city owned land,
- city-owned parking revenues,
- settlement funds,
- UDAG repayments,
- CDBG loan repayments,
- bond revenues
- interest from accounts held,
- general fund or city corporate funds,
- housing fees,
- linkage (non-residential developer impact) fees,
- inclusionary zoning in-lieu fees,
- developer proffers,
- density bonuses,
- condominium conversion fees

County housing trust funds:

- document recording fees,
- sale of county owned land,

- real estate transfer tax,
- developer fees,
- fees from condominium conversions,
- sales tax,
- food and beverage tax,
- non-residential impact fees,
- loan repayments
- general funds.

Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Trust Funds:

- CDBG
- General Fund
- Developer Fees
- Loan Repayments
- Hotel/Motel Tax
- Linkage Impact Fees