

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE: FEDERAL SURPLUS PROPERTY TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

By Antonia K. Fasanelli, Executive Director, National Homelessness Law Center; Updated by Renee Williams, Senior Advisor for Public Policy, NLIHC

Administering Agencies: HUD, Health and Human Services (HHS), General Services Administration (GSA).

Year Program Started: 1987

Number of Persons/Households Served: More than 2 million each year

Populations Targeted: Unhoused people

Funding: The Title V program does not receive an appropriation

See Also: For further information, reference [Public Property/Public Need: A toolkit for using vacant federal property to end homelessness \(https://tr.ee/OmVYB5\)](https://tr.ee/OmVYB5)

Title V of the “McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987” (Title V) makes HUD responsible for leading a cross-agency effort to identify unneeded federal properties suitable for use by nonprofit agencies and local governments to house and serve homeless people. Once suitable and available properties are identified, homeless service providers have a right of first refusal to acquire the federal property through an application process administered by HHS. Approved applicants can obtain title to the property—or long-term lease of the property at the applicant’s option—**for free**.

Title V has enabled service providers and local government agencies to acquire highly valuable real property to provide housing, emergency shelter, food, job training, medical care, and other critical services to over 2 million homeless people each year. Moreover, Title V saves taxpayer dollars by reducing operations and maintenance costs associated with unused and unneeded federal properties.

To date, over 500 buildings in at least 30 states and the District of Columbia have been transferred to nonprofit organizations and local governments under Title V. Despite this impressive number, Title V is a significantly underutilized program. Bureaucratic obstacles and strict requirements to demonstrate financing for redevelopment and operations lead to frequent application denials. According to a 2023 article in *The Guardian* (<https://tr.ee/84he4K>), since 2016, two out of every three applications for Title V property to serve unhoused persons are denied by the federal government. Yet, simple regulatory changes could ensure the program could be used to streamline the creation of thousands of units of permanent affordable housing (see “Opportunities for Advocacy” below).

History and Purpose

The “McKinney Act” first passed in 1987 and was later renamed the “McKinney-Vento Act.” Title V was included in the original legislation in recognition that homeless service providers working to end homelessness often cannot afford the purchase price of real property in addition to the costs of providing needed services. Meanwhile, the federal government has property that it no longer needs.

In 2016, Title V was amended by the “Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016” (H.R. 4465), which made several critical improvements to the law, including making explicit that Title V properties can be developed into permanent affordable housing, including supportive housing. Nevertheless, as discussed below under *Opportunities for Advocacy*, few units have been developed into affordable housing due to the federal government’s refusal to permit use of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits and other commonly used financing streams to convert Title V property into affordable housing.

Program Summary—How Title V Works

SCREENING

Landholding agencies report the status of their real estate holdings to HUD on a quarterly basis. HUD screens unutilized, underutilized, excess, and surplus properties to determine whether they are suitable for homeless services organizations. HUD publishes a [Title V suitability listing weekly on the agency's website \(https://tr.ee/lpr69w\)](https://tr.ee/lpr69w). Properties that are listed as suitable and available may be conveyed via deed or lease at no charge to nonprofit groups, state agencies, and local governments following successful application to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

When a homeless service provider identifies a property of interest, it has 30 days to submit a written expression of interest to HHS. This is simply a brief letter identifying the group, including whether it is a public agency or private nonprofit entity, the property of interest, and a brief description of the proposed use. Once HHS receives this letter, it provides the nonprofit or public agency with a full application.

APPLICATION

Groups have 75 days to complete an initial application. Unlike the short expression of interest letter, the application is detailed and requires information about the services that will be offered, the need for such services, and the ability of the applicant to offer such services. Once HHS receives the completed initial application, the agency has 10 days to make an approval or disapproval determination. If an initial application is approved by HHS, the applicant has an additional 45 days to submit a **“reasonable plan to finance”** the conditionally approved program. HHS has 15 days after receipt of the full application to make a final determination.

2024 Rulemaking

In 2024, [the federal government finalized the first new regulations for the Title V program \(https://tr.ee/lpr69w\)](https://tr.ee/lpr69w) since 1991. The 2024 rulemaking addressed a number of important inconsistencies in the Title V program and clarified additional provisions. Namely:

- A. Eliminating the Catch 22 - Federal government permits use of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits in Title V properties

As discussed above, Title V was amended in 2016 to clarify that the program could be used to develop permanently affordable housing, including supportive housing. Yet, few units were developed since 2016 due to the federal government's refusal to permit use of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs) or other commonly used financing streams to finance the properties. HHS interpreted its prior regulations to require that all applicants have funding in place before submitting the “reasonable plan to finance” identified above. Only when this funding is in place and the financing plan is approved, would HHS approve the application, enabling title or a long-term lease to be issued. Because the LIHTC program requires some evidence of “site-control” - i.e., a deed or long-term lease—in order to apply for tax credits, the Title V program effectively prohibited applicants from using LIHTCs. A real Catch 22!

The 2024 regulations addressed this issue. The regulations provide that if an applicant intends to apply for LIHTCs or other similar funding sources to finance the project proposed in the application, HHS will submit a letter of commitment that the applicant may use to apply for LIHTCs or other funding.

- B. Federal Government extended time for Affordable Housing Development

The old regulations required a successful applicant to place the acquired property “into use” within 12 to 36 months. HHS interpreted that rule to require that applicants have their proposed program fully operable and use the entirety of the transferred property within three years or the property will be subject to reversion

to the government. This regulatory requirement was nearly impossible to meet for most applicants.

The 2024 final regulations extended the timeframe to bring a property “into use” from 36 to 48 months.

C. Federal Government should allow Title V providers a reasonable opportunity to cure

The prior regulations failed to provide an opportunity to cure for any nonprofit or government operating a program in Title V property. Indeed, Title V was one of the few federal government programs without an opportunity to cure. HHS is responsible for oversight of properties transferred under Title V to ensure those properties are used to house and serve unhoused people. In practice, it was difficult to impossible for Title V applicants and transferees to comply with HHS’ rigid approach to oversight. HHS had sole discretion over whether to seek reversion of the property, even for minor technical violations of program rules. HHS also had unfettered discretion to seek reversion of the property even when forces outside of the transferee’s control caused a temporary interruption in approved services.

The 2024 final regulations require HHS to provide an opportunity to cure before initiating any reversionary steps or other actions.

In December 2025, the General Services Administration (GSA) relocated through rulemaking (<https://tr.ee/mZO4fY>) a portion of the regulations updated in the 2024 rule (discussed above) to a new section of the Code of Federal Regulations. This means that the regulations formerly at 41 C.F.R. 102-75, Subpart H are now located at 41 C.F.R. 102-71, Subpart B; however, those relocated provisions do not appear to have been substantively changed.

What to Say to Legislators

Advocates should meet with their members of Congress with the message that surplus federal property can now be converted into affordable housing through the Title V program using the full array of affordable housing funding streams available.

You can also urge HUD to expand outreach efforts to make local governments and nonprofit agencies aware of the program.

For More Information

For information about how to search and successfully apply for surplus federal properties, contact the National Homelessness Law Center, 202-638-2535, www.homelesslaw.org