

State	Scoring that promotes units designed for persons with disabilities
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. • Up to 10 points awarded if projects provide more units than the minimum number required by federal or state law for disabled persons (QAP 2008, p. 16-7). cited in 2006 Best Practices report ("Report"): no change.
Alaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 points awarded to projects that principally (50% of units or more) serve special needs populations such as disabled persons (QAP 2008, p. 17-8).
Arizona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 points awarded to projects devoting at least 15% of the project to special needs populations (QAP 2008, p. 25). Set-Asides for 2008 include: "A total of \$1,000,000 is available for projects allocating 100% of their units to Special Needs Populations," but with "[no more than \$1,000,000 shall be allocated to Special Needs Populations Projects per Tax Credit Round." (QAP 2008, p. 18).
Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 13 points awarded if projects provide supportive housing for disabled persons or assisted living based on the percentage of units (QAP 2008, p. 16).
California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 points awarded to Special Needs projects such as projects for disabled persons (Regulations 2008, p. 23). • 2 to 3 points awarded to Special Needs projects if the site is located within 1/2 mile to a facility that offers services appropriate to the population living in the development (Regulations 2008, p. 24).
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 8 points awarded if projects set-aside at least 33% of units for populations with special needs such as disabilities (QAP 2008, p. 30).
Connecticut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires sponsors of the project to undertake strong affirmative measures to ensure the activity funded promotes regional, economic, social and racial integration and the integration of persons with disabilities (QAP 2008, p. 6); cited in 2006 Report on p. 15 and 24: no change.
Delaware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 points awarded to projects providing housing for special needs, which include mental and physical disabilities. (QAP 2008, p. 38).
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. • 3 points awarded to projects that set aside 3 units or 5%, whichever is greater, for disabled persons for two years; projects are not required to provide on site supportive services, but must partner with an experienced local service provider (QAP 2008 Draft, Appendix II p. 12). • 10 points awarded to projects that set aside 51% or more of the total units to tenants with disabilities; projects are required to provide on site supportive services (QAP 2008 Draft, Appendix II p.13).
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 2 points awarded to projects providing housing for special needs populations including those with disabilities; the number of points depends on the services provided for the tenants (QAP 2008, p. 9).
Hawaii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 points awarded to projects designed for special needs populations (including disabilities) and/or which provide continuing supportive services to assist families in becoming more self-sufficient. (ID 2008 QAP, p. 17); cited in 2006 Best practices report ("Report"): no change. • Requires sponsors to provide a supportive services plan from a supportive services provider, and documentation as to their background and experience. The services to be provided must be offered on an on-going and regular basis." (ID 2008 QAP, p. 18); cited in Report: no change.
Idaho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 points awarded if projects set aside a minimum of 10% of units for supportive housing populations including those with disabilities, and if the project has support services available (QAP 2008 & 2009 Draft, p. 38). • 1 point awarded if projects set aside 50% or more of units for supportive housing populations with supportive services (QAP 2008 & 2009 Draft, p. 38). • 2 points awarded to projects that have enhanced mobility impairments exceeding the requirements under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (QAP 2008 & 2009 Draft, p. 39).
Illinois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 points awarded to applicants who set aside a percentage of the units for the disabled (QAP 2007-2008, p. 21).

Iowa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires developers who seek a service enriched set-aside to reserve certain percentages of units for people with disabilities (QAP 2008, p. 2); cited in 2006 Report: provision modified. • Requires developers who seek a service enriched set-aside to implement a comprehensive supportive service plan if they build units for disabled people (QAP 2008, p. 2). • Graded scale of points awarded for projects that develop supportive services for residents with special needs (QAP 2008, p. 19). • 5 points awarded if 100% of the low-income units are handicapped accessible (QAP 2008, p. 21).
Kansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 20 points awarded to applicants who provide 100% of units for tenants 55 and older and/or tenants with special needs (QAP 2008, p. 14). • 15 points awarded to projects that address priority housing needs, which include developments for special needs populations such as disabled persons (QAP 2008, p. 2 and 14).
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awards points to projects that set aside a certain percentage of units for one of the special needs populations, which includes people with mental and developmental disabilities (Guidelines, p. 6). • [ADD TO E] Awards points to projects with targeted supportive services, including: therapy, case management, drug counseling, transportation, job coaching, child care, and etc. (Guidelines, p. 7).
Louisiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graded scale of points awarded for a project that contains accessible units in excess of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (QAP 2007-2008, p. 62).
Maine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 points awarded to projects that give preference in at least 20% of the units to people with mental or developmental disabilities and offers services appropriate to the needs of such people (QAP 2008-2009, p. 15). • Provision cited in Report has been deleted.
Maryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires all developers to ensure that individuals with physical disabilities have priority for occupancy of any units qualified under the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (Program Guide, p. 20). • Up to 5 points awarded to projects that provide integrated housing opportunities for people with disabilities; the units must be made available only to individuals with disabilities (Program Guide, p. 38).
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Eight points (out of possible 182). MA 2008 QAP 33.
Michigan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires developers to reserve a percentage of the units for people with serious and persistent mental illnesses, developmental disabilities, or permanent physical disabilities (2008 QAP, p. 7). • 3-10 points awarded if a percentage of the units are rented to people with serious and persistent mental illnesses, developmental disabilities, or permanent physical disabilities (Worksheet, p. 4).
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 points awarded to projects that have 100% of its units accessible for handicap people who meet the requirements for elderly housing (QAP 2007-2008, p. 37).
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the selection criteria, projects are evaluated to identify the number of units accessible to people with physical disabilities (QAP 2008, p. 8). • Under the selection criteria, projects that provide units for people with physical or developmental disabilities will be given extra consideration (QAP 2008, p. 8). • Requires all projects with 12 or more units to have at least 5% of the units accessible to wheelchair users (QAP 2008, p. 9).
Montana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Accessible doors, handles, outlets, and faucets, however, required. MT 2008 QAP 18.
Nebraska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. The "Crane Program" mentions special needs populations. NE 2008 QAP 12.
Nevada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, because there are seven categories of eligible projects, including special needs housing. NV 2008 QAP 11.
New Hampshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Senior projects that that set aside 20% of the units for the "frail elderly" receive one point (out of). NJ 2008 QAP 44.
New Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Up to 15 points (out of 283) for projects that reserve at least 25% of all units for "special needs households." NM 2008 QAP 15.

New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Ten points (out of 100) for "handicapped adaptable units" beyond the minimum required by the Americans with Disabilities Act and other applicable statutes or regulations. NY 2001 QAP 10.
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
North Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Twelve points (out of) are awarded for projects that set aside 15% or more of the units for residents who have mental illness, drug dependency, developmental disabilities, physical disabilities (accessible units), homeless, frail elderly. • Also, one additional point is awarded for each "physically accessible unit" that is has two bedrooms or more, up to a maximum of three points. ND 2008 QAP 20. Additional points are awarded for buildings with an elevator. ND 2008 QAP 21.
Ohio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory requirement in all units of some universal design elements, including no-step entrances, wide doors, and bathroom or half bath on main floor with open space. OH 2008 QAP 23.
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, ten points (out of) for facilities that are 100% dedicated to special needs populations. OK 2008 QAP 34.
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A special Set-Aside of Tax Credits, in the amount of 5% of the state per capita allocation available, will be established for developments that meet the Agency's requirement for Supportive Housing. To qualify, the development must: provide at least 25% of the total units to eligible populations with mental, physical, sensory, or developmental disabilities. Pa. 2008 QAP 6. • Up to 15 points may be awarded for developments that provide service-enriched housing for populations with special needs where the development delivers and coordinates services that stabilize occupancy by improving residents' ability to uphold their lease obligations and enhance their quality of life through improved access to services. Pa. 2008 QAP 23-4.
Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax credit projects must comply with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations regarding the operation of adaptable and accessible housing for the handicapped. R.I. 2008 QAP 13 • Priority will be given to developments that provide housing for special needs groups. R.I. 2008 QAP 21 • Priority will be given to those projects that are responsive to housing needs in a particular community including tenant populations with special needs and families. R.I. 2008 QAP 22.
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Points will be given to developments where 80% of the units are designed for person(s) fifty-five years of age or older and the remaining 20% of units are designed for person(s) with special needs. S.C. 2008 QAP 7. • Points will be given to developments where, at a minimum 10% of the total units are set-aside for disabled and special needs tenants.
South Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects involving more than four units must include 5% of the total units or one unit minimum for individuals with mobility impairments and 2% of the total units or one unit minimum setup for individuals with sensory impairments. S.D. 2008 QAP 22.
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 15 points may be awarded for developments that have the greater of one unit or at least 5% of the total number of units in the development are fully equipped for persons with disabilities in accordance with the ADA and FHA. Tenn. 2008 QAP 20.
Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications may receive four points where the development sets aside at least 10% of the Units for persons with special needs. Tex. 2008 QAP 55.
Utah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to ten points may be awarded for projects that provide housing for persons with special needs and/or senior citizens. Utah 2008 QAP 57-8.
Vermont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the "top tier evaluation criteria" is: "f. Any project that incorporates a majority of Special Needs populations and provides service-enriched housing." The 2008-2009 QAP defines an individual who has "special needs" to include, among other things, "persons with physical, sensory, cognitive, developmental and/or mental disabilities." Vt. 2008 QAP 22.
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. However, from one to three points may be awarded for the provision of certain amenities to tenants who are physically disabled or elderly. Va. 2008 QAP 13.
Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Points will be awarded based on the Applicant's commitment to provide a minimum of 20% (10 points) or 10% (5 points) to Large Households. Wash. 2008 LIHTC Policies 63.

West Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Wisconsin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-five points will be awarded to developments that provide units for special needs residents. Wis. 2008 QAP 7.
Wyoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 points awarded to projects that restrict occupancy of all units to a special needs population, including: people who are mentally ill, physically disabled, and developmentally disabled (QAP 2008, p. 24).