

State	Scoring that discourages development in distressed neighborhoods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlimited loss of points for selecting a site with negative neighborhood services. 5 points deducted for each junkyard, railroad, liquor store, utility station, etc. that is adjacent to the project site (nearby, but not necessarily touching); 2 points deducted for each of the same incompatible uses if within 1/2 mile of the project site (QAP 2008, p. 29-30). • 2 points deducted when the condition of the streets and sidewalks are unsatisfactory; the width of the streets is taken into consideration (QAP 2008, p. 30).
Alabama	• No.
Alaska	• 15 points awarded if the "chief executive officer" of a local jurisdiction certifies that a project is located in "an area that is blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating..." (QAP 2008, p. 23).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AZ seems to have greater concern for overwhelming rural areas. For places with populations of less than 50,000, "an Allocation will not be made to more than one family, one senior, and one Special Needs Project in any year." (QAP 2008, p.18). Also, where one set-aside has provided development in one rural region, "no additional development shall be provided by this set-aside." (QAP 2008, p. 18).
Arizona	• Up to 10 points awarded for site location. Site suitability concerning topography and proximity to nuisances (railroad tracks, manufacturing plants, etc.) is considered in awarded the amount of points (QAP 2008, p. 18).
Arkansas	• No.
California	• Colorado considers, but does not award points, for site suitability. The site is evaluated for suitability as to slope, environmental hazards, railroad tracks, freeways, etc (QAP 2008, p. 5, 9).
Colorado	• No.
Connecticut	• No.
Delaware	• No.
Florida	• No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoring for desirable and undesirable characteristics: up to 10 points awarded to projects with desirable characteristics. Points are lost for undesirable site location and characteristics within one-half mile such as junkyards, odors, noise, deteriorated houses and buildings, etc. 1 point is deducted per characteristic (QAP 2008 Draft , Appendix II p. 3-4).
Georgia	• No.
Hawaii	• No.
Idaho	• No.
Illinois	• No.
Indiana	• No.
Iowa	• No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low scoring for sites in adverse utility locations, such as a highline going through the site or a site that is close to a sub station or sewer treatment plant (QAP 2008, p. 27); cited in 2006 Best Practices report ("Report"): no change. • Low scoring for irregular and awkward sites, sites in the flood plain, sites with poor drainage, and sites with slopes or rocky areas (QAP 2008, p. 27).
Kansas	

Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [ADD TO A4] Awards points to developers who prove that their projects are not located in a flood zone or waterway (Guidelines, p. 18).
Louisiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 points each deducted if any of the following incompatible uses are adjacent to the site: junk yards, wastewater treatments, airports, processing plants, and etc. (QAP 2007-2008, p. 59). • 2 points each deducted if any of the following incompatible uses are within ½ mile of the site: junk yards, wastewater treatments, airports, processing plants, and etc. (QAP 2007-2008, p. 59).
Maine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Maryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Eight points for locating in areas where poverty rate is below 15%. MA 2008 QAP 37.
Michigan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the selection criteria, projects are evaluated based on the suitability of the site regarding slope, noise, flood plain, or wetland issues (QAP 2008, p. 8).
Montana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Nebraska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Nevada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Three points (out of 140) for projects located in a Qualified Census Tract. NV 2008 QAP 40.
New Hampshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Ten points (out of 262) for projects in "designated blighted areas." NH 2008 QAP 15.
New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Fifteen points (out of) for projects located in qualified census tracts. NJ 2008 QAP 36.
New Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Five points (out of 283) for projects in Difficult Development Areas or Qualified Census Tracts. NM 2008 QAP 18. Also, an additional five points for projects in a Metropolitan Redevelopment District. NM 2008 QAP 18.
New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Five points (out of 100) for fostering "geographic dispersion" of low income housing. NY 2001 QAP 9. But ten points (out of 100) for locating project in qualified census tract. NY 2001 QAP 11.
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, although "extent that the location is isolated" is a consideration. NC 2008 QAP 10.
North Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, although rural development is a priority: Fifteen points (out of) are awarded to properties in rural areas. ND 2008 QAP 22.
Ohio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 30 points will be awarded to developments where a Community Revitalization Plan is in place which has the capability of changing fundamentally the character of that neighborhood or enhancing lives and amenities available to residents of the community. Pa. 2008 QAP 22.

Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects located in difficult-to-develop areas ("DDA") may be eligible for additional tax credits (increasing eligible basis by up to 30%). A DDA is any area that has high construction, land, and utility costs relative to the AMGI. R.I. 2008 QAP 11 • No. Projects located in qualified census tracts ("QCTs") may be eligible for additional tax credits (increasing eligible basis by up to 30%). QCTs are defined as any census tract in which at least 50% of the households have incomes of less than 60% of the AMGI or which have a poverty rate at or above 25%. R.I. 2008 QAP 11
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two points will be awarded if the site is relatively flat with entrances at or above access road grade with negligible water runoff from adjacent properties. S.C. 2008 QAP 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three points will be <i>deducted</i> for sites within 500 feet of an easement containing an electric substation; where a portion of any building is located within the fall distance of any electrical pole, tower, or satellite dish; where this site is within 500 feet of any junkyard or other eyesore; for sites near an active railroad that causes excessive noise; sites where the slope/terrain is not acceptable for development; sites where existing wetlands or man-made attributes could have a negative impact; sites within 500 feet of a pipeline; sites within 1/2 mile of a waste facility; sites within 1 mile of an operating hog/chicken/turkey farm or processing plant; sites within 1/2 mile of any prison; sites within 1/4 mile of adult video/entertainment clubs; sites within 1/4 mile of bars/night clubs; sites within 1/2 mile of operating industrial plant that may have a negative impact. S.C. 2008 QAP 3-4.
South Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects may be rejected if detrimental site characteristics exist on or adjacent to the site. Such characteristics may include: location within one-half mile of pipeline, storage area for hazardous or noxious materials, sewage treatment plant, or sanitary landfill; location within 500 feet of airport runway clear zone, railroad tracks, commercial property or military operations; physical barriers; unsuitable slope or terrain; location within 1,000 feet of an historic property; or location in flood hazard area. S.D. 2008 QAP 22.
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Up to 28% of the tax credits will be set-aside for developments located completely and wholly within a Qualified Census Tract. No more than 50% of the tax credits will be allocated to developments located completely and wholly within a Qualified Census Tract. Tenn. 2008 QAP 2. • Up to 5 points may be awarded for developments located completely and entirely in a Qualified Census Tract, the development of which contributes to an approved concerted community revitalization plan. Tenn. 2008 QAP 17.

Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Developments that have one of many "negative features" will have one point deducted from their score. Negative features include, among other things, being adjacent to a junkyard, industrial plants, and solid waste plants. Tex. 2008 QAP 56. • If the development is built within the 100 year floodplain, the ground level must at least one foot above the flood plain and parking and drive areas are no lower than six inches below the floodplain. Tex. 2008 QAP 17. • No. Applications may receive up to seven points if, at the time the Application is submitted or at any time in the two-year period preceding that date, the proposed Development site is located in a Disaster Area. Tex. 2008 QAP 52. • No. An application may receive up to four points if the development is to be built in an Economically Distressed Area; a Colonia; or a Difficult Development Area. Tex. 2008 QAP 53.
Utah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Projects may receive up to ten points if it is located in a "Difficult to Develop" or "Rural Targeted" area. Utah 2008 QAP 51.
Vermont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No.
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Five points may be awarded for developments located in Qualified Census Tracts. Va. 2008 QAP 11.
Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Five points will eb awarded for developments in a difficult development area, qualified census tract where 50% or more of households have an income that is less than 60% of the area median gross income, or for an area that is targeted for low-income housing serving households at 80% of the area median gross income or below. Wash. 2008 LIHTC Policies 67.
West Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Twenty points may be awarded to properties in a Difficult Development Area. W.V. 2008 QAP 17. • No. Points will be awarded on an increasing basis for property with a lower median income (i.e. 5 points for property where the median income between \$59,000-64,000 and 40 points for a property where the median income is between \$25,000-30,000). W.V. 2008 QAP 17-19. • No. However, the state reserves the right to reject any property that is located next to any naturally occurring or man-made hazards posing health or safety risks to tenants. W. VA. 2008 QAP 32.
Wisconsin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. Fifteen points will be awarded for developments that are located within a Qualified Census Tract. Wis. 2008 QAP 6.
Wyoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 200 points deducted for projects located near inappropriate locations, such as: flood areas, noise areas, and hazardous site areas (QAP 2008, p. 21); cited in 2006 Best Practices report ("Report"): provision modified.