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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Minimum of $50,000 per year of wrongful incarceration. Committee on Compensation can recommend discretionary amounts in addition to base, but legislature must appropriate funds.</td>
<td>Effective since 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maximum of $140 per day of wrongful incarceration, including any time spent in custody prior to incarceration.</td>
<td>Passed 1941, amended last in 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Yes- State-funded coverage.</td>
<td>$70,000 per each year spent wrongfully incarcerated, an additional $50,000 per year spent on death row if applicable. Tuition waivers</td>
<td>Effective since 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Yes- Counseling and “any other services need to facilitate reintegration into the community” (includes healthcare costs)</td>
<td>Compensation is determined on a case-by-case basis.</td>
<td>Effective since 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Compensation is provided on a case-by-case basis</td>
<td>Effective since 1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$50,000 annually with a cap at $2 million, 120 hours of tuition and fees at any state-funded post-secondary program, and any fines or costs imposed at the time of the sentence.</td>
<td>Passed 2008, amended last in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$50,000 per year of wrongful confinement. The law also provides for additional compensation of up to $100,000 if the court finds ‘extraordinary circumstances’ and up to $10,000 in attorney’s fees.</td>
<td>Effective since 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Unclear- statute provides for “reentry services” but doesn’t specify if healthcare is included.</td>
<td>$85,350 for those who served up to five years, $170,000 for those who served between five and 14 years, $199,150 for those who served more than 14 years. Reimburses attorney's fees up to 25 percent of the compensation award, provides job search and placement services.</td>
<td>Effective since 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$50 per day of wrongful incarceration plus lost wages up to $25,000 a year, plus attorney's fees.</td>
<td>Effective since 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Yes- 6 years of state-funded medical and counseling services</td>
<td>$25,000 year for each year of wrongful incarceration, with a cap of $250,000. Costs of job or skill training for three years, tuition expenses at a community college or unit of the state university system.</td>
<td>Passed 2005, amended last 2011</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Up to $300,000</td>
<td>Effective since 1993</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Yes- “appropriate counseling for the individual”</td>
<td>Courts may grant compensation packages on a case-by-case basis</td>
<td>Effective since 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Yes- “physical and emotional services”</td>
<td>Maximum of $500,000, as well as the potential for educational services at any state or community college.</td>
<td>Effective since 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Yes- Reimbursement for medical and dental expenses, personal physical injuries or sickness, and any nonphysical injuries or sickness.</td>
<td>Reimbursement for all restitution, assessments, fees, and court costs. $50,000 for each year of incarceration, $25,000 for each year spent on supervised release or as a registered offender. Tuition and fees at any state post-secondary program. Child support payments.</td>
<td>Effective since 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$50,000 for each year of wrongful incarceration with a maximum of $500,000</td>
<td>Effective since 2009</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$50 per day of post-conviction confinement</td>
<td>Effective since 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>“Educational aid” only</td>
<td>Effective since 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Maximum of $50,000</td>
<td>Effective since 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$20,000 for the entirety of their wrongful incarceration.</td>
<td>Passed 1977, amended last 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Yes- State-funded health insurance coverage including counseling</td>
<td>Compensation for twice the amount of their income in the year prior to incarceration or $50,000 per year of incarceration, whichever is greater. An individual may also be awarded non-monetary relief including: vocational training, tuition and housing assistance,</td>
<td>Effective 1997, amended most recently 2013</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>&quot;Damages in such sum of money as the court determines will fairly and reasonably compensate them.&quot;</td>
<td>Passed 1984, amended most recently 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$50,000 for each year of wrongful incarceration with a maximum of $750,000. Also includes provision of job skills training and education tuition waivers.</td>
<td>Passed 1947, amended last 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$40,330 per year (or amount determined by state auditor) in addition to lost wages, costs, and attorney's fees</td>
<td>Passed 1989, amended last 2010</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$175,000 for the entirety of their wrongful incarceration</td>
<td>Passed 1978, amended last 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Total of $1,000,000 for the entirety of a wrongful incarceration.</td>
<td>Passed 1984, amended last 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Yes- Reentry and reintegration services, and the opportunity to buy into the Texas State Employee Health Plan.</td>
<td>$80,000 per year of wrongful incarceration, an annuity, as well as $25,000 per year spent on parole or as a registered sex offender. The wrongfully convicted person is also entitled to compensation for child support payments, and tuition for up to 120 hours at a career center or public institution of higher learning.</td>
<td>Passed 2001, amended last 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>For each year or portion of a year he was incarcerated, up to a maximum of 15 years, the monetary equivalent of the average annual non-agricultural payroll wage in Utah.</td>
<td>Passed 2008, amended last 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Yes- up to 10 years of state-funded health care and mental and physical health care costs incurred by the claimant for the time period between his or her release and the date of award.</td>
<td>The court can award damages between $30,000 and $60,000 per year the person was incarcerated. The exoneree is also eligible for economic damages (which may include lost wages), reimbursement for attorney fees, as well as “reasonable reintegration services”. The judgment amount is not subject to state income taxes.</td>
<td>Passed 2007, amended last 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>90% of the VA per capita personal income for each year of incarceration plus a tuition award worth $10,000 in the VA community college system.</td>
<td>Passed 2004, amended last 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$50,000 for each year of imprisonment and time spent waiting for trial; an additional $50,000 for each year on death row; and $25,000 for each year spent on parole, community custody or on a sex offender registry. The state would also pay for child support and attorney fees up to $75,000.</td>
<td>Effective since 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Damages that the court deems will &quot;fairly and reasonably compensate them.&quot;</td>
<td>Passed 1987, amended last 2013</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Maximum of $25,000, including attorney fees. The Claims Board may petition legislature for additional funds.</td>
<td>Passed 1913, amended last 1987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Innocence Project Public Policy Dept. Compiled by the Office of Rep. Scott Kawasaki*