By Senator Garcia

36-00570-26 2026188

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to medical examiners' duties; amending s. 406.11, F.S.; defining terms; specifying autopsy requirements for certain cases involving sudden and unexpected deaths; requiring medical examiners to document certain information in the autopsy reports for such cases; requiring medical examiners to report specified cases to the national Sudden Unexpected Infant Death and Sudden Death in the Young Case Registry in accordance with protocols established by the Department of Health and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; requiring the department to impose certain administrative penalties against medical examiners for failure to report such cases in a specified timeframe; providing that compliance with specified provisions is deemed a permissible disclosure for purposes of state and federal medical privacy laws; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention operates the Sudden Unexpected Infant Death and Sudden Death in the Young Case Registry, a national surveillance program coordinated with the National Institutes of Health to establish a valuable repository of information for researchers studying the characteristics of sudden deaths in young individuals, and

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WHEREAS, district medical examiners in this state are currently not required to report to the registry, resulting in

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inconsistent data collection, and

WHEREAS, uniform reporting and the inclusion of relevant medical information, including recent immunizations and emergency countermeasures, are essential to strengthen public health research, identify risk factors, and improve prevention strategies, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (3) is added to section 406.11, Florida Statutes, to read:

406.11 Examinations, investigations, and autopsies.-

(3) (a) As used in this subsection, the term:

- 1. "Sudden Arrhythmic Death Syndrome (SADS)" means the sudden and unexpected death due to cardiac arrhythmia, as determined by performance of an autopsy or a clinical investigation, of a young, apparently healthy individual with no previously diagnosed structural heart disease.
- 2. "Sudden Death in the Young (SDY)" means the sudden and unexpected death of an individual younger than 20 years of age due to natural causes, including, but not limited to, sudden cardiac death or sudden unexpected death in epilepsy, which death remains unexplained after initial investigation.
- 3. "Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)" means the sudden death of an infant younger than 1 year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of an autopsy, scene investigations, and a review of clinical history.
  - 4. "Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID)" means the sudden

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and unexpected death of an infant younger than 1 year of age,
whether explained or unexplained, including, but not limited to,
death caused by SIDS, accidental suffocation, and other
potential causes.

- 5. "Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) and Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) Case Registry" means the national surveillance system coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health which collects standardized data on sudden and unexpected deaths in individuals younger than 20 years of age.
- (b) In the case of an infant or child who dies suddenly and unexpectedly, including cases of SIDS, SUID, or SDY, the autopsy must include microscopic and toxicology studies and a review of the child's immunization and medical records, as available through the state's immunization registry established pursuant to s. 381.003, from the child's pediatrician or primary care practitioner, or from other sources. The medical examiner shall document in the autopsy report any immunizations or emergency countermeasures administered to the child within 90 days before the child's death and report the case to the SUID and SDY Case Registry in accordance with protocols established by the Department of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- (c) In the case of a sudden death suspected to be caused by SADS in an individual of any age, the autopsy must include microscopic and toxicology studies and a review of the individual's immunization and medical records, as available through state health databases or other sources. The medical examiner shall document in the autopsy report any immunizations

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or emergency countermeasures administered to the individual within 90 days before his or her death and report the case to the SUID and SDY Case Registry if the individual was younger than 20 years of age at the time of death, in accordance with protocols established by the Department of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- (d) The Department of Health shall impose the following administrative penalties against a district medical examiner who fails to report a case of SIDS, SUID, SDY, or SADS, for individuals younger than 20 years of age, to the SUID and SDY Case Registry within 30 days after completing the autopsy report:
  - 1. For the first unreported case, a fine of up to \$1,000.
  - 2. For the second unreported case, a fine of up to \$5,000.
- 3. For repeated noncompliance, referral to the Medical Examiners Commission for disciplinary action, which may include suspension or removal pursuant to s. 406.075.
- (e) Compliance with the reporting and documentation requirements of this section is deemed a permissible disclosure under state and federal medical privacy laws, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.
  - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.