

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Agriculture Committee

BILL: SB 344

INTRODUCER: Senator Rich

SUBJECT: Sexual Activities Involving Animals

DATE: March 8, 2011

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Cellon	Cannon	CJ	<b>Favorable</b>
2.	Looke	Spalla	AG	<b>Favorable</b>
3.			JU	
4.				
5.				
6.				

**I. Summary:**

The bill creates a new section of law which prohibits, as a first degree misdemeanor, intentional sexual conduct or contact with animals. It also prohibits, with the same penalty, intentionally allowing such conduct or contract to occur on one’s premises or intentionally organizing, promoting, advertising, aiding, abetting, or participating as an observer in such contact or conduct. The bill provides a way for law enforcement and prosecutors to more accurately charge and prosecute the deviant behaviors described therein.

Accepted animal husbandry practices, conformation judging practices, and accepted veterinary practices are specifically exempted from prosecution under the bill.

This bill creates section 828.126 of the Florida Statutes.

**II. Present Situation:**

Despite the efforts of prosecutors in the State of Florida, persons who are actually caught in the act of sexual intercourse with an animal cannot generally be charged with or convicted of a sex-related crime. There have been several reported incidents of the abuse of animals in this particular way.

Reported incidents in Florida include:

- In Leon County, in 2005, a man was convicted of a misdemeanor disorderly conduct charge for sexually battering his own Guide Dog.
- In April of 2004 a Marion County man pled no contest to animal cruelty after his fiancé caught him sexually battering her 1-year old female dog. The dog was physically injured in the process. The Sheriff's Office reports indicated that the man told deputies that this type of behavior had been a "life-long problem."<sup>1</sup>
- A West Palm Beach man was caught sexually battering a neighbor's dog in January of 2004. The dog was alleged to have been yelping in pain. The man was charged with animal cruelty and indecent exposure. The perpetrator is a registered sex offender.
- A family's pregnant goat was sexually battered and asphyxiated in January of 2008 in a small panhandle town. Although there was a suspect in the case, prosecutors were unable to charge him in the mistreatment and death of the goat because DNA tests were inconclusive.<sup>2</sup>
- Martin County Sheriff's deputies were called to investigate an animal in distress and found a man sexually battering a four-month old puppy. Reports indicate that when the deputy approached the man, she saw him in the act as the puppy whined and tried to break free.

Since there are no sex crime statutes in existence in Florida that apply to cases like those mentioned above, law enforcement officers and prosecutors must charge defendants with far less serious crimes. Most offenders are charged with crimes such as disorderly conduct or indecent exposure that don't seem to tell the "whole story." Also, because there must be evidence of injury or evidence of excessive or repeated infliction of pain to the animal in order to prove felony animal cruelty, these acts and behaviors cannot always be prosecuted as such.<sup>3</sup>

In other states, situations like those set forth above have resulted in the passage of laws designed to more accurately capture the particularized crimes within the criminal law. Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, Oklahoma, and South Carolina are among the states in the southeast that currently have felony bestiality statutes.

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

**Section 1** creates s. 828.126, F.S., which makes intentional sexual contact or conduct with an animal a first degree misdemeanor. This section also prohibits, with the same penalty, intentionally allowing such conduct or contract to occur on one's premises or intentionally organizing, promoting, advertising, aiding, abetting, or participating as an observer in such contact or conduct. Accepted animal husbandry, conformation judging, and veterinary practices are exempted.

**Section 2** creates an effective date of October 1, 2011.

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<sup>1</sup> Ocala Star Banner, April 15, 2004

<sup>2</sup> Miami Herald, January 4, 2008

<sup>3</sup> Section 828.12, F.S., subsection (2) is the felony animal cruelty statute. It states: "A person who intentionally commits an act to any animal which results in the cruel death, or excessive or repeated infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering, or causes the same to be done, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both."

**IV. Constitutional Issues:**

## A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

## B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

## C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

## A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

## B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

## C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

## A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

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This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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