

Page 903

568 So.2d 903
15 Fla. L. Weekly S477
AETNA CASUALTY AND SURETY
COMPANY, Petitioner,
v.
Jack GRISS, Respondent.
No. 75195.
Supreme Court of Florida.
Sept. 20, 1990.
Rehearing Denied Nov. 9, 1990.

SHAW, C.J., and OVERTON, McDONALD,
EHRlich, BARKETT, GRIMES and KOGAN, JJ.,
concur.

Page 904

David R. Howland of the Law Offices of
Howland & Krieger, Coral Gables, for petitioner.

Andrew J. Anthony of the Law Offices of
Andrew J. Anthony, P.A., Coral Gables, for
respondent.

PER CURIAM.

We review Griss v. Aetna Casualty & Surety
Co., 554 So.2d 556 (Fla. 3d DCA 1989), in which
the district court certified the following question
as one of great public importance:

[W]hether the use of deadly force in self-defense
constitutes intentional conduct causing harm to
another within the exclusion-from-coverage
provision of a homeowner's insurance policy.

Id. at 557. We have jurisdiction. Art. V, §
3(b)(4), Fla. Const.

We recently addressed this question in State
Farm Fire & Casualty Co. v. Marshall, 554 So.2d
504 (Fla.1989), where we aligned ourselves with
the majority of jurisdictions, holding that self-
defense is not an exception to an insurance
policy's intentional-acts exclusion.

Accordingly, we answer the certified question
in the affirmative and quash the decision of the
district court below.

It is so ordered.