Supreme Court of Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Petitioner,

VS.

DIANA WOODLEY,

Respondent.

No. 88,116

[April 3, 1997]

HARDING, J.

We have for review a decision passing on the following question certified to be of great public importance:

SHOULD STATE V. GRAY, 654
So.2d 552 (Fla. 1995), HOLDING
THAT ATTEMPTED FELONY
MURDER IS NOT A CRIME, BE
APPLIED RETROACTIVELY TO
OVERTURN THE CONVICTION
OF A PERSON CONVICTED OF
THAT CRIME, AFTER THE CASE
HAS BECOME FINAL ON
APPEAL?

Woodley v. State, 673 So. 2d 127, 129 (Fla. 3d DCA 1996). We have jurisdiction. Art. V, § 3(b)(4), Fla. Const.

In <u>Gray</u> we abolished the crime of attempted felony murder in this state. We expressly defined the scope of application in that decision: "This decision must be applied to all cases pending on direct review or not yet final." <u>Gray</u>, 654 So. 2d at 554. Woodley argues that because <u>Gray</u> held that the offense

of attempted felony murder was nonexistent in Florida, the decision must also be applied retroactively. In <u>State v. Wilson</u>, 680 So. 2d 411 (Fla. 1996), we dealt with the issue of whether attempted felony murder was a "nonexistent" offense in the traditional sense. There we wrote:

In the earlier cases, "nonexistent" had a slightly different connotation. There, the offenses in question were never valid statutory offenses in Florida; they were simply the product of erroneous instruction. Here, attempted felony murder was a valid offense, with enumerated elements and identifiable lesser offenses, for approximately It only became eleven years. "nonexistent" when we decided Gray. Because it was a valid offense before Gray, and because it had ascertainable lesser offenses, retrial on any lesser offense which was instructed on at trial is appropriate.

Wilson, 680 So. 2d at 412-13. Consistent with this rationale, and with our statement in Gray itself that the decision "must be applied to all cases pending on direct review or not yet final," we hold that Gray does not apply retroactively to those cases where the convictions had already become final before the issuance of the opinion.

Accordingly, we answer the question in the negative, quash the decision of the district court, and remand for proceedings consistent with this opinion.

It is so ordered.

KOGAN, C.J., and OVERTON, SHAW, GRIMES, WELLS and ANSTEAD, JJ., concur.

NOT FINAL UNTIL TIME EXPIRES TO FILE REHEARING MOTION AND, IF FILED, DETERMINED.

Application for Review of the Decision of the District Court of Appeal - Certified Great Public Importance

Third District - Case No. 95-2749

(Dade County)

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