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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

DARRYL ANGELO WILSON,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 14CR2625/16CV1116-LAB

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
VACATE SENTENCE**

Darryl Angelo Wilson pled guilty to conspiracy to distribute cocaine in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1), and was sentenced to 120 months in custody in July 2015. His sentence was enhanced because he had previously been convicted of two “controlled substance offenses,” which denominated him a Career Offender under the Sentencing Guidelines. See United States Sentencing Guidelines (“USSG”), § 4B1.1(a) and § 4B1.2 (defining the term). Wilson waived his right to appeal in exchange for sentencing concessions from the government, so his sentence became final when the Court signed the Judgment on July 13, 2015.

Wilson has now filed a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, contending that the Supreme Court’s recent ruling in *Johnson v. United States*, ___ U.S. ___, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015) requires that his sentence be vacated. In *Johnson*, the Court held that part of the Armed Career Criminal Act, 18 U.S.C. § 924(e) – in particular, language in the so-called “residual clause” that authorized a sentence enhancement based on a finding that a defendant’s prior

1 conviction “present[ed] a serious potential risk of physical injury to another” – was
2 unconstitutionally vague and could not be relied on to support a sentence enhancement.

3 But the holding in *Johnson* doesn’t implicate the definition of “controlled substance
4 offense” in section 4B1.1(a) of the Sentencing Guidelines because that definition does not
5 include the forbidden residual clause language. Instead, section 4B1.2(b) says a “controlled
6 substance offense” is one that prohibits manufacturing, importing, exporting, distributing,
7 dispersing, or offering to sell a controlled substance or possessing a controlled substance
8 with the intent to do the same. Enhancing a defendant’s sentence because he has been
9 convicted of a prior controlled substance offense is proper when the elements of the prior
10 conviction match the generic definition of “controlled substance offense” under the section
11 4B1.2(b) definition. *Taylor v. United States*, 495 U.S. 575, 602 (1990).

12 Before he was sentenced in this case, Wilson was convicted of selling cocaine in
13 violation of California Health & Safety Code § 11352(a), and of conspiring to distribute
14 cocaine in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A). PSR¹ at 10. This Court previously found
15 that both offenses matched the generic federal definition of a “controlled substance offense”
16 – the federal offense categorically and the state offense under the modified categorical test
17 of *Taylor*. See *United States v. Lee*, 704 F.3d 785, 790 (9th Cir. 2012) (violation of H&S
18 §11352(a) by selling cocaine base falls squarely within the definition of “controlled substance
19 offense”); *United States v. Stewart*, 761 F.3d 993, 996 (9th Cir. 2014) (treating 21 U.S.C.
20 § 841(a)(1) as a “controlled substance offense”); *United States v. Carr*, 56 F.3d 38 (9th Cir.
21 1995) (same). See also *United States v. Shumate*, 329 F.3d 1026, 1029 (9th Cir. 2003)
22 (“controlled substance offense” includes conspiring to commit the offense; § 4B1.2,
23 comment (n.1)).

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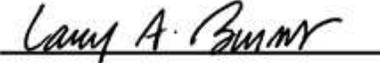
27 _____
28 ¹ “PSR refers to the Presentence Report filed in Wilson’s case on February 19, 2015.

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Johnson is inapposite to Wilson’s case – the Court didn’t rely on any version of any “residual clause” in imposing his sentence. His motion is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: October 27, 2016


HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS
United States District Judge