

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
NASHVILLE DIVISION**

<b>CHRIS CHIPMAN,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Petitioner,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>v.</b>	)	<b>NO. 3:16-cv-01459</b>
	)	<b>CHIEF JUDGE CRENSHAW</b>
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Respondent.</b>	)	

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

Before the Court is Chris Chipman’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (“the Petition”). (Doc. No. 9.) Chipman seeks to vacate his sentence in case number 3:10-cr-92, in which he received a 130 month sentence under a binding plea agreement. (Case No. 3:10-cr-92, Doc. No. 21.) For the following reasons, the Petition is denied.

**I. Background**

On August 11, 2010, Chipman pleaded guilty to (1) armed robbery of a credit union, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) and (d), and (2) knowingly brandishing a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1). (Case No. 3:10-cr-92, Doc. No. 16.) For the § 924(c) conviction, a “crime of violence” is defined in § 924(c)(3), which has two clauses: the “use of force” clause and the “residual” clause. Chipman argues that his armed robbery of a credit union was a crime of violence under the “residual” clause. (Doc. No. 9 at 6.)

At the change of plea hearing, the Honorable John T. Nixon accepted the parties’ Plea Agreement, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c)(1)(C). (Case No. 3:10-cr-92, Doc. No. 16.) Under the Plea Agreement, Chipman agreed to serve 130 months of imprisonment and pay \$16,650.00 in restitution. (Id. at 13-14.) The Plea Agreement specified that the “crime of

violence” was the credit union robbery, but did not specify whether that was under the “use of force” or “residual” clause. (Id. at 8.)

The Plea Agreement also contained a detailed waiver of appellate and post-conviction rights. (Id. at 15-16.) Importantly, Chipman waived “the right to challenge the sentence imposed in any collateral attack, including, but not limited to, a motion brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255” except in certain situations not relevant here. (Id.) Chipman certified that he had read the Plea Agreement, carefully reviewed every part of it with his attorney, understood it, and voluntarily agreed to it. (Id. at 17.) Furthermore, Chipman’s counsel certified that he had discussed the Plea Agreement with Chipman and that he believed Chipman’s decision to sign the Plea Agreement was informed and voluntary. (Id. at 18.)

Chipman filed a pro se § 2255 Motion on June 20, 2016. (Doc. No. 1.) Judge Nixon appointed counsel and ordered briefing. (Doc. No. 2.) Appointed counsel subsequently filed the Petition on November 14, 2016. (Doc. No. 9.) Upon Judge Nixon’s retirement, this matter was transferred to the undersigned. (Doc. No. 11.)

## II. Analysis

The Petition seeks relief on Chipman’s § 924(c) offense, which “mandatorily increased his sentence by ten years.” (Doc. No. 9 at 3.) Chipman argues that the conviction was based on the residual clause of § 924(c)(3), which defines a “crime of violence” as one “that by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.” (Id. (citing 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(B)). Chipman argues that the residual clause should be held unconstitutional in the wake of Johnson v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), and its progeny, and his sentence under § 924(c) vacated. (Id. at 13.)

A. Waiver

It is well-settled that a knowing and voluntary waiver of a collateral attack is enforceable. Watson v. United States, 165 F.3d 486, 489 (6th Cir. 1999). Furthermore, the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has consistently held that plea agreement waivers of § 2255 rights are enforceable. Davila v. United States, 258 F.3d 448, 450 (6th Cir. 2001); Cox v. United States, 695 F. App'x 851, 853 (6th Cir. 2017). The court recently reiterated its “previous holdings that a Johnson-based collateral attack on an illegal sentence does not undermine the knowing and voluntary waiver of ‘any right, even a constitutional right, by means of a plea agreement.’” Slusser v. United States, - -- F.3d ---, 2018 WL 3359112, at \*2 (6th Cir. July 10, 2018) (quoting Cox, 695 F. App'x at 853); see also United States v. Morrison, 852 F.3d 488, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017) (“[A]fter the Supreme Court voided for vagueness the ‘residual clause’ in the ACCA’s definition of ‘violent felony,’ courts routinely enforced the appeal waivers of prisoners who stood to benefit.” (internal citation omitted)); Cox, 695 F. App'x at 853 (enforcing waiver even though “Cox may not have known at the time of his plea that the Supreme Court would change the law in the way it did in Johnson”); In re Garner, 664 F. App'x 441, 443-44 (6th Cir. 2016) (denying petitioner authorization to file a successive § 2255 petition raising a Johnson-based challenge to the analogous provision in the U.S.S.G. because petitioner had waived his right to pursue such a § 2255 claim in his plea agreement). As the court explained, “[a] voluntary plea agreement ‘allocates risk,’ and ‘[t]he possibility of a favorable change in the law after a plea is simply one of the risks that accompanies pleas and plea agreements.’” Slusser, 2018 WL 3359112, at \*2 (quoting Morrison, 852 F.3d at 490). “By waiving the right to appeal, a defendant assumes the risk that a shift in the legal landscape may engender buyer’s remorse.” Morrison, 852 F.3d at 490 (citing Bradley, 400 F.3d at 464). “The subsequent developments in this area of the law ‘do[ ] not suddenly make [his] plea

involuntary or unknowing or otherwise undo its binding nature.’’ Slusser, 2018 WL 3359112, at \*2 (quoting Bradley, 400 F.3d at 463).<sup>1</sup>

Chipman does not challenge that his Plea Agreement, including his waiver of his right to collaterally attack his conviction under § 2255, was entered into knowingly and voluntarily. Although Chipman may not have known of the future Johnson jurisprudence at the time of his plea, he knew that § 2255 afforded him an avenue to subsequently challenge his sentence as unlawful and he knowingly chose to waive his right to seek § 2255 relief except on very limited bases not at issue here. The Court, therefore, enforces Chipman’s waiver and does not reach the merits of the Petition.


#### B. Certificate of Appealability

The Court “must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant.” Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Cases in the United States District Courts. A certificate of appealability may issue “only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). “A petitioner satisfies this standard by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court’s resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003) (citing Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)). Chipman has not satisfied this standard and thus a certificate of appealability is denied.

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<sup>1</sup> The Government raised Chipman’s post-conviction waiver for the first time in its supplemental response brief, filed on May 22, 2018. (Doc. No. 16 at 2 n.3.) The Court gave Petitioner an opportunity to file a reply brief by May 29, 2018. (Doc. No. 15.) Chipman did not file a reply brief.

An appropriate order will enter.

  
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WAVERLY D. CRENSHAW, JR.  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE