

REVISED October 6, 2009

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

September 21, 2009

Charles R. Fulbruge III
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

MATIAS MAURICIO STRACKE PULLIRO, also known as Mauricio Matias Stracke, also known as Matias Mauricio Stracks, also known as Matias Mauricio Stracke-Pulliro,

Defendant-Appellant

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Southern District of Texas
USDC No. 4:08-CR-567-ALL

Before HIGGINBOTHAM, CLEMENT, and SOUTHWICK, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

Matias Mauricio Stracke Pulliro pled guilty to having been found unlawfully present in the United States subsequent to a prior conviction. He was sentenced to 70 months of imprisonment and a three-year term of supervised release.

* Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

In his sole issue on appeal, Pulliro argues that the district court erred in finding that his 2005 Texas conviction for arson was a crime of violence for purposes of the 16-level enhancement provided for by U.S.S.G. § 2L1.2(b)(1)(A)(ii). He maintains that because the Texas statute (TEX. PENAL CODE ANN. § 28.02 (Vernon 2003)) does not require intended harm to a person for a conviction, it is broader than the common-law definition of arson. This court recently rejected this same argument in *United States v. Velez-Alderete*, 569 F.3d 541, 544-46 (5th Cir. 2009). In light of our holding in *Velez-Alderete*, the district court did not err in applying Section 2L1.2's 16-level enhancement based on Pulliro's prior Texas arson conviction.

AFFIRMED.