United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

## FILED

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

**April 16, 2003** 

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 02-11035 Summary Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

YOUNAS SAYED NADURATH

Defendant - Appellant

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas USDC No. 4:02-CR-32-1-A

\_\_\_\_\_

Before KING, Chief Judge, and DeMOSS and BENAVIDES, Circuit Judges.

## PER CURIAM:\*

Younas Sayed Nadurath pleaded guilty to a one-count indictment charging him with sending a bomb threat by mail to Lamar High School ("Lamar") in Arlington, Texas. The district court sentenced Nadurath to 18 months of imprisonment, \$28,711 in restitution, a three-year term of supervised release, and a \$100 special assessment. Nadurath now appeals his sentence.

 $<sup>^{*}</sup>$  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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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.

The letter Nadurath sent to Lamar threatened to kill, injure, and intimidate students and staff by means of explosives. The letter made specific reference to the school shootings at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, in which 15 students were killed and 23 students were wounded. The letter stated that Columbine would seem like a picnic in comparison. Nadurath admitted that he had chosen Lamar at random and that he sent the letter so that he could observe, on television and in the newspapers, the pandemonium caused by the letter.

On appeal Nadurath argues that the district court erred in increasing his offense level by four under U.S.S.G.
§§ 3A1.1(b)(1) and (b)(2). The district court's finding that the 2500 students at Lamar were victims of the offense and that they were particularly susceptible to the threats contained in Nadurath's letter was not clearly erroneous because it is plausible in light of the record as a whole. See United States v. Robinson, 119 F.3d 1205, 1218 (5th Cir. 1997); United States v. Somner, 127 F.3d 405, 408 (5th Cir. 1997).

AFFIRMED.