

Woodlake Neighborhood Watch Newsletter

The publication of this newsletter is unofficial and does not reflect any opinion, directive, or policy of the Woodlake Property Owners Association members or Board of Directors.

The primary purpose of the newsletter is to convey information designed to assist us to reduce or prevent crime in our community.

The information presented is available through various public access sources, personal interview, or observation. Your comments as to how we can improve this effort are welcome.

1. a. Bell County Sheriff Tip Line: Wanted as of May 15th, 2015 - [http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/departments/cscd\(adult_probation/most_wanted.php](http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/departments/cscd(adult_probation/most_wanted.php) , and/or; <http://bellcounty.crimestoppers.com;>



gentile Ahia Brown is this issue's featured fugitive from justice. Brown is a 5'6" tall, 120 lbs, B/F, with Black Hair and Brown Eyes. The 28 y/o Brown is Wanted For: Assault on a Public Servant. Her last known address was in Killeen.

b. From Austin - The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) Has Upped the Reward of \$5,000 to \$10,000 For: Iris Iliana Rodriguez!



Race: W, Sex: F, DOB: 08/18/89
Ht: 5'2", Wt: 150 lbs., AKA: Iris Rodriguez, SMT: Scars on leg and shoulder. Wanted For: Indecency With a Child (3 Counts), Unlawful Restraint, Harassment (3 Counts). CCH: Driving While Intoxicated.

LKA: 4606 Retama Drive, Laredo, TX. Subject should be considered Armed and Dangerous!

Details: Rodriguez is wanted for having had improper contact with a juvenile victim on multiple occasions. The initial contact is believed to have occurred while she was working as a counselor for a CAPS (Child, Adolescent and Parent Services) program in Laredo. She later became employed at the Border Region Behavioral Health Center in Laredo as a CAPS Counselor, which allowed her to visit the victim at school under the pretext of offering guidance and support for the child's behavioral issues.

On January 22, 2015, the Webb County Sheriff's Office issued warrants for Rodriguez's arrest for Indecency with a Child (3 counts), Unlawful Restraint (1 count), and Harassment (3 counts). When law enforcement officials arrived at her residence to arrest her, they discovered she had absconded. It is believed that she fled in order to avoid prosecution.

Rodriguez has ties to Laredo, Texas and to Mexico.

For more information or updates in the event of his capture, please view his wanted bulletin: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/Texas10MostWanted/SexOffenderDetails.aspx?id=280>.

2. Health & Safety Update (Part 2): Chagas Disease; Is It The "New AIDS"? - The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) believes nearly 300,000 people may be infected with the parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi* in the United States.

Triatomine bugs (also called reduviid bugs, kissing bugs, assassin bugs, cone-nosed bugs, and blood suckers) have been found in the Southern U. S., Mexico and Central America.

The bugs can transfer Chagas disease to humans via the parasite that causes the disease in the bug feces. The bug generally defecates on or near a person while it is feeding on his or her blood, generally when the person is sleeping. Transmission occurs when fecal material gets rubbed into the bite wound or into a mucous membrane (for example, the eye or mouth), and the parasite enters the body.

Since many people infected with the disease are asymptomatic and undiagnosed, they may not feel sick and not seek care. Almost 30% of those who get infected will develop heart disease. Physicians should consider Chagas when patients have swelling and enlargement of the heart not caused by high blood pressure, diabetes or other causes, even if they do not have a history of travel.

Many times these infections cause other serious illnesses, including seizures, blindness, heart failure and, though rare, death.

Although minorities, immigrants, and people living in poor or disadvantaged communities appear to be most at risk, anyone can be a victim. The good news is that, if diagnosed early, most of these infections can be prevented, and many are treatable.

The CDC has classified Chagas Disease as well as cysticercosis, toxocarriasis, toxoplasmosis, and trichomoniasis the five Neglected Parasitic Infections (NPI) in the U. S. (Source: snopes.com/critters/lurkers/kissingbugs.asp#yKhiwvljSvfhp5cO.99 Read more at <http://redhotchacha.com/video-killer-bug-spreads-across-u-s-experts-call-this-the-new-aids/>)

3. Summer Fun: Safety Tips We Can All Use When we think of summer, thoughts of vacations, barbecues and swimming pools may come to mind - Injuries usually aren't high on the list, but summertime is when they happen most.

For many, the season's warmer temperatures and extra daylight mean beach trips, boat rides, outdoors sports, cross-country trips and gardening. While all are fun, it's important we pay attention to recommended safety precautions for each activity for our own health and for those around us.

But, what are the risks and how can you be better prepared to stay safe this summer.

- Sun safety: We're all at risk for skin damage from the sun. Shaded areas are good places to be especially during midday hours. Apply and re-apply sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or higher—and if you are using lotion

from last year, check the expiration date as most only protect for about three years. Need help choosing a sunscreen that's right for you? The Mayo Clinic offers some great tips for making a good choice. Be sure to wear appropriate clothing and hats to protect exposed skin, including sunglasses to protect your eyes.

- Stay hydrated: As the weather heats up, drink plenty of water before, during and after exercise or any outdoor activity. Avoid extraneous activity during the sun's peak hours.
- Pool safety: Follow rules and lifeguard instructions, and wear a life jacket when boating. Avoid alcohol use when boating, swimming or supervising children in water. Get trained in CPR and take swimming lessons to minimize the risk of drowning – the second most common cause of accidental death for those under age 14.
- Staying cool: Avoid your risk for overheating and heatstroke, a potential life-threatening condition, by monitoring the daily weather forecast; staying in a cool, air-conditioned environment; and dressing appropriately. Drink plenty of liquids, but avoid alcohol and caffeine.
- Beat the bugs: Mosquitoes, bees, ants and ticks come out during the heat. Avoid their pesky bites and stings by properly applying insect and tick repellent. Wear appropriate clothing and check yourself daily for ticks.

Spring and summer are wonderful times of the year for people to be outdoors and enjoy the warm weather. They are also times when people should be alert and pay attention to rapidly changing weather conditions. Severe thunderstorms with lightning, heavy rain, hail, high winds and even tornadoes are possible during this time of the year.

All thunderstorms produce lightning and all have the potential for danger. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes - nature's most violent storms. They can appear suddenly without warning and can be invisible until dust and debris are picked up or a funnel cloud appears.

A Watch Is Issued When The Possibility of a Severe Weather Condition is Possible in Your Area. Stay Alert; The Situation Can Change Rapidly.

In the U. S., lightning kills 300 people and injures 80 on average, each year. Lightning's risk to individuals and property is increased because of its unpredictability, which emphasizes the importance of preparedness. It often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles ahead of or after the arrival of the storm. Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors during the afternoon and evening.

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Damage from these events can be severe including damaged/destroyed buildings, massive tree damage, downed wires, closed roads and sudden flooding. The aftermath of severe weather can have an impact on a community or the entire region for days, weeks Before spring and summer severe weather Threatens:

- Excessive Heat Watch/Warning – Conditions are favorable for an excessive heat event in the next 24 to 72 hours. A Warning is used for conditions posing a threat to life. Stay hydrated and remain indoors under air conditioning; avoid direct sunlight for extended periods of time.
- Heat Index – The apparent temperature when relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature. The National Weather Service will initiate alert procedures when the Heat Index is expected to exceed 105°- 110°F.

Flash Flood – A flood is caused by heavy or excessive rainfall in a short period of time, generally less than 6 hours. A dam failure can also cause a flash flood, depending on the type of dam and time period during which the break occurs.

- Flash Flood Watch – Flash flooding is possible in and close to the watch area, but the occurrence is neither certain or imminent. Listen to the National Weather Service, radio or television for information.
- Flash Flood Warning – Flash flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely. Seek higher ground immediately or evacuate if directed to do so. If it has been raining hard for several hours, or steadily raining for several days, be alert to the possibility of a flood information.
- Do not walk through flowing water. Drowning is the number one cause of flood deaths. Six inches of swiftly moving water can knock you off your feet.

Severe Thunderstorm – A thunderstorm that produces a tornado, winds of at least 58 mph (50 knots), and/ or hail at least 3/4" in diameter. Structural wind damage may imply the occurrence of a severe thunderstorm. A thunderstorm wind equal to or greater than 40 mph (35 knots) and/or hail of at least 1/2" is defined as approaching severe.

- Severe Thunderstorm Watch – Tells you there is a possibility of severe thunderstorms in your area likely to occur. Watch the sky and stay tuned to know when warnings are issued.
- Severe Thunderstorm Warning – A severe thunderstorm is occurring or will likely occur soon in your area. Warnings are for imminent danger to life and property to those in the path of the storm. Seek shelter immediately.
- Tornado Watch – Tornadoes are possible in

your area. Remain alert for approaching storms. Listen to the media for updates

- Tornado Warning – A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.

Develop a Family Emergency Communication Plan in case family members are separated from one another during severe weather (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), and have a plan for getting back together. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the 'family contact'. After a disaster, it is often easier to call out long distance.

- Make sure everyone knows the name, address and telephone number of the contact person.
- Plan a place where your family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighborhood.
- Notify caregiver and babysitter about your emergency plan.
- Have an Emergency Supply Kit(s) prepared with non-perishable food, bottled water, flashlights and extra batteries, a portable radio in case of power outages and a first aid kit to survive for at least three days.

A Warning Is Issued When a Severe Weather Condition Has Been Reported In The Area By an Observer or by Radar.

Seek Shelter Immediately.

- Keep fire extinguishers on hand and make sure everyone knows how to use them. Know how to shut off power, water, and gas to your home. Have proper tools (ie: wrench) ready and nearby.
- Plan long trips carefully, listening to the radio or television for the latest weather forecasts and road conditions. If bad weather is forecast, drive only if absolutely necessary.
- Auto Safety Steps: Keep your gas tank full in case evacuation is needed. Keep your vehicle maintained and in good working order.
- Assemble an Emergency Car Kit including: flashlight with extra batteries, basic first-aid kit, necessary medications, pocket knife, booster cables, blanket/sleeping bag, extra clothes (including rain gear, gloves and socks), non-perishable foods, non-electric can opener, basic tool kit (pliers, wrench, screwdriver), tow rope, container of water and a brightly colored cloth to serve as a flag.
- If in a car during a tornado, get out immediately and lay flat in a ditch or low lying area. Do not get under an overpass or bridge. Never try to outrun a tornado.

• Do not drive through a flooded area. Six inches of water can cause a vehicle to lose control and possibly stall. A foot of water will float many vehicles. Cars, SUVs and pickup trucks can be swept away in just 2 feet of moving water. Do not drive around road barriers – they are there for a reason.

• Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.

After Severe Weather:

- Stay off roads to allow emergency crews to clear roads and provide emergency assistance.
- Help injured or trapped persons. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of death or further injury.
- Use the telephone only for emergencies.
- Use care around downed power lines. Assume a downed wire is a live wire. Report it to emergency authorities.
- Watch out for overhead hazards such as broken tree limbs, wires and other debris. Be cautious walking around.
- Avoid walking into floodwaters. The water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline or raw sewerage, contain downed power lines or animals.
- Look for hazards such as broken/leaking gas lines, damaged sewage systems, flooded electrical circuits, submerged appliances and structural damage. Leave the area if you smell gas or chemical fumes. Watch out for overhead hazards such as broken tree limbs, wires and other debris. Be cautious walking around.
- Clean everything that gets wet. For food, medicines and cosmetics; when in doubt, throw it out.
- Make sure backup generators are well ventilated. Never use grills, generators or camping stoves indoors.
- Listen to media reports and/or local authorities about whether your community water supply is safe to drink and other instructions.

4. On The Horizon: Child Predators Are Master Manipulators With Skills That Can Cripple Any Child's Sense Of Awareness – Children that are emotionally vulnerable, which can be related to personal issues derived from problems at school or home, are easy targets for pseudo friendship and misguided trust in a stranger they may meet in a chat room, on social media or other on-line medium.

In the next issue, we will explore this shadowy world and what you can do as a parent to protect your child from a potential on-line predator.