

# 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 Jan. 31<sup>st</sup>, 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>; No Changes.**

**b. From Austin - A Tip and a \$7500 Reward Resulted In The Arrest Of: Alfredo Rangel.**



Race: W, Sex: M, DOB: 12/29/76, HT: 5'9", WT: 200 lbs, AKA: Alfredo Angel, SMT: Scars above right eye and on stomach. Mole above right eye. Wanted For: Parole Violation, Aggravated

Assault of Public Servant, Larceny, Engaging in Organized Criminal Activity. CCH: Aggravated Kidnapping, Aggravated Robbery, Theft of Property, Theft of Property Grave/Human Corpse.

Details: In 2000, Rangel got 15 years in prison when he and two other accomplices assaulted DPS state trooper during a traffic stop near Cotulla, Texas. The trooper's service weapon was taken and was seriously injured. In August 2014, Rangel and two accomplices were involved in an armed robbery at a local casino in Laredo, Texas.

Rangel was captured November 20, 2014, in Nuevo Laredo, by the Mexico Capturing Agency and turned over to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) at the Gateway to the Americas Bridge in Laredo, TX.

**2. Crime Update : On Saturday, the 24<sup>th</sup>, at approximately 9:34 PM Temple Police Officers responded to a home invasion in progress in the 1200 block of W. Avenue E. -** Responding officers were advised that three (3) armed suspects had forced entry into the residence through the front door.

One of 2 suspects fleeing the scene was seen throwing something into an adjacent field where officers recovered a 12-gauge shotgun.

A 9-millimeter handgun was also recovered from some bushes in the 1300 block of W. Ave E where the suspects ran into an alley between 25th and 27th Streets.

While entering the alleyway, the second suspect collided with a became trapped under another patrol car called to the scene. That suspect was apprehended and transported to

Scott & White after Temple Fire and Rescue lifted the patrol vehicle.

During this, the first suspect returned to the scene and was taken into custody. A canine unit located the third suspect near S. 25th Street and W. Central Avenue; he too was arrested.

All suspects were identified as juveniles. Two were transported to the juvenile detention facility in Killeen. The injured suspect was transported to a hospital in San Antonio for treatment for burns caused by contact with the engine.

### 3. The Cost Of Illegal Immigration: The Costs of Illegal Immigration to Texas

The Census Bureau estimates the population of the United States to be 459 million by the year 2050. -

That's more than a 33% increase over the next 35 years equaling an average of 1 acre of farmland to produce the food to sustain each American. Despite the nearly 2 billion acres, much of the land (i.e. Alaska with 300 million acres under ice) cannot be farmed. So, unless we can control our population growth by reducing immigration numbers, our sustainability will soon be threatened.

Based on the current rate of illegal immigration, even those estimates are suspect. Moreover, the socio-economic impact only compounds the dilemma.

Legalization will not change the low education levels of illegal aliens or the fact that the American labor market offers very limited opportunities to such workers, whatever their legal status. Legalized unskilled illegal immigrants become unskilled legal immigrants and create much larger fiscal costs than unskilled illegal aliens.

*"Granting illegal aliens amnesty would dramatically increase tax revenue... However, costs would rise because illegals would be able to access many programs that are currently off limits."* T. WILLARD FAIR,

President of the Urban League of Greater Miami, FL.

Nor will it change the basic fact that the U.S. has a well-developed welfare state that provides assistance to low-income workers. Large fiscal costs are simply an unavoidable outcome of unskilled immigration.

Black Americans, already feeling the brunt of failed domestic policies, as a group, suffer unemployment rates 5 to 6% higher than the national average of 7-8%. The inevitable "domino effect" will adversely impact all minority, low-skilled workers' political empowerment, and the long-term effect on the job market is an economic disaster in the offing.

Even though amnesty would increase tax revenue, costs would rise dramatically because

illegals would be able to access many programs that are currently off limits to them.

In addition, direct costs for programs like the Earned Income Tax Credit would also grow dramatically with legalization. Amnesty would raise retirement costs by making unlawful immigrants eligible for Social Security and Medicare, resulting in a net fiscal deficit of around \$22,700 per retired amnesty recipient per year.

The Social Security spends about \$100 million a year correcting about 2% of returns that have fraudulent or duplicated Social Security numbers, miss-matched names, or the person of record is too old, young, dead etc.

In 2013, The Heritage Foundation released a study concluding that at the current time, the average unlawful immigrant household has a net deficit (benefits received minus taxes paid) of \$14,387 per household. During the interim phase immediately after amnesty, tax payments would increase more than government benefits, and the average fiscal deficit for former unlawful immigrant households would fall to \$11,455.

At the end of the interim period, unlawful immigrants would become eligible for means-tested welfare and medical subsidies under Obamacare. Average benefits would rise to \$43,900 per household; tax payments would remain around \$16,000; the average fiscal deficit (benefits minus taxes) would be about \$28,000 per household.

*"Illegal immigrants actually contribute more to public coffers in taxes than they cost in social services..."* Francine

Lipman, Professor of Law

Some assert that illegal immigrants contribute more to public coffers in taxes than they cost in social services and contribute to the U.S. economy through their investments and consumption of goods and services; filling of millions of essential worker positions resulting in subsidiary job creation, increased productivity and lower costs of goods and services; and unrequited contributions to Social Security, Medicare and unemployment insurance programs.

Nearly every dollar earned by illegal immigrants is spent immediately, and the average wage for US citizens is \$10.25/hour with an average of 34 hours per week. This means approximately 8 million US jobs are dependent upon economic activity produced by illegal immigrant activities within the US.

But the issue is much larger and more complex than that: The minimum wage, often argued from both sides, is linked to immigration. This effect is generally explained in terms of reduced labor market experience, lower job-related skills, or just outright employer discrimination. If the minimum wage were higher, more U.S. natives would be willing to

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take the riskier jobs that are held by many immigrants or, because the U.S. has a minimum wage an illegal market for jobs is created for work that pays below the minimum wage, fuels migration to the U.S., are competing opinions.

In February 2011, the Federation for American Immigration Reform estimated the annual costs of illegal immigration at the federal, state and local level to be about \$113 billion; nearly \$29 billion at the federal level and \$84 billion at the state and local level. The study also estimates tax collections from illegal alien workers, both those in the above-ground economy and those in the underground reported receipts of approximately \$13 billion; not even close to the level of expenditures. Federal aid for the programs does not fully cover these costs.

*"Unfortunately, low-skill immigrants don't pay enough taxes to cover the cost of the benefits they receive."*

*Paul Krugman, Nobel Prize Recipient/Economist*

The impact of illegal immigration on the US economy is small. Lower labor costs result in higher gains and more employers' productivity using their land, capital, and technology.

However, in 2008, when the national unemployment rate was at 4.8%, the unemployment rate for adults over 25 without a high school diploma was 7.3%.

A 1980 - 2000 study found that the influx of immigrants (both legal and illegal) from Mexico and Central America, accounted for a 3.7% wage loss for American workers (4.5% for black Americans and 5% for Hispanic Americans).

The average household in the bottom quintile received \$29,015 in benefits and paid \$4,251 in Federal, state and local taxes. In the second quintile the average household received \$24,709 in benefits and paid \$9,524 in Federal, state and local taxes. In the top quintile, the average household received \$21,515 in benefits and services and paid \$69,704 in Federal, state and local taxes (Heritage Foundation). It is unclear how much benefit the average unauthorized immigrant household is eligible for in:

- Food Stamps and Cash Assistance.
- The Earned Income Tax Credit.
- Free School Lunch program.
- Primary and Secondary Education. Estimates indicate that about 4% of the school age population is made up of children who are illegal immigrants. Many require remedial assistance in language skills, which increases costs to the public schools. A 2006 analysts estimated that local school districts educate 1.8 million illegal children at an average annual cost of \$7,500 (averages vary by jurisdiction) per student, totaling, as of 2009, about \$30 billion.
- Uninsured/Health care. Illegal immigrants, or legal immigrants in the country less than five

years, can only get Medicaid coverage for health emergencies if they are in a category of people otherwise eligible, such as children, pregnant women (accounting for 80% of the costs), families with dependent children, elderly or disabled individuals, and meet other requirements. Illegal immigrants can now get emergency care through Medicaid, the federal-state program for the poor and people with disabilities. The total federal cost of providing medical expenses for the 78% illegal immigrants without health insurance coverage was \$1.1 billion, with immigrants paying \$321 million of health care costs out-of-pocket. The study found that illegal immigrants tend to visit physicians less frequently than U.S. citizens because they are younger and because people with chronic health problems are less likely to migrate.

Editorialist Robert Samuelson points out that poor immigrants strain public services such as local schools and health care. He points out that "from 2000 to 2006, 41% of the increase in people without health insurance occurred among Hispanics", although he makes clear that these facts are true of legal as well as illegal immigrants.

- INS, Federal Prisons, and Courts.
- Incremental legal expenses. U.S. Customs' estimates total \$32 million for 1 detention facility; nearly \$52,632 per bed. Annual costs to run each of these facilities are estimated to exceed \$15 million per year. About 75,000 those are quick turn-backs that are released in less than 12 hours under bonds because of lack of space in detention centers. As of 2010, 715,000 of these failed to appear for their hearings in court or who have ignored orders to depart.

A 2007-2008 report showed that spending on border and interior enforcement, cost far more than the tax savings they generated from reduced illegals.

- All Other Expenditures. If the estimated net fiscal drain of \$2,736 a year that each illegal household imposes on the federal treasury is multiplied by the nearly three million illegal households, the total cost comes to \$10.4 billion a year. These figures are only for the federal government and do not include any costs at the state or local level, where the impact is likely to be more significant.

It should be noted that illegal households are 17% larger than the average household, which tends to underestimate allocation of costs equally.

Pro illegal immigration arguments tend to rely on anecdotal evidence, opinion and speculation. Anti illegal immigration poses numbers and cost (albeit, historical) but the evidence is assigned by net costs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (expenditures minus fees the service collected), by household based on the distribution of immigrants (legal or illegal) who

indicated they arrived after 1980, and the census.

To avoid the fiscal costs of illegal immigration, the only real option is to enforce the law and reduce the number of illegal aliens in the country. First, this would entail much greater efforts to police the nation's land and sea borders. At present, less than 2,000 agents are on duty at any one time on the Mexican and Canadian borders. Second, much greater effort must be made to ensure that those allowed into the country on a temporary basis, such as tourists and guest workers, are not likely to stay in the country permanently. Third, the centerpiece of any enforcement effort would be to enforce the ban on hiring illegal aliens. At present, the law is completely unenforced. Enforcement would require using existing databases to ensure that all new hires are authorized to work in the United States and levying heavy fines on businesses that knowingly employ illegal aliens. Finally, a clear message from policymakers, especially senior members of the administration, that enforcement of the law is valued and vitally important to the nation, would dramatically increase the extremely low morale of those who enforce immigration laws.

Policing the border, enforcing the ban on hiring illegal aliens, denying temporary visas to those likely to remain permanently, and all the other things necessary to reduce illegal immigration will take time and cost money. However, since the cost of illegal immigration to the federal government alone is estimated at over \$10 billion a year, significant resources could be devoted to enforcement efforts and still leave taxpayers with significant net savings. Enforcement not only has the advantage of reducing the costs of illegal immigration, it also is very popular with the general public.

Nonetheless, policymakers can expect strong opposition from special interest groups, especially ethnic advocacy groups and those elements of the business community that do not want to invest in labor-saving devices and techniques or pay better salaries, but instead want access to large numbers of cheap, unskilled workers. If we choose to continue to not enforce the law or to grant illegals amnesty, both the public and policymakers have to understand that there will be significant long-term costs for taxpayers. (Source: Steven A. Camarota, Director of Research at the Center for Immigration Studies in Washington, D.C. Heritage Foundation Study.)

**4. On The Horizon: In the Past 12 Months There Have Been 500 Cases of Fraud or Forgery; 85 Of These Have Occurred In The Past Month -** Identity theft, credit card fraud, forgery, spam and telephone fraud are all crimes that are increasingly problematic. Learn more about telephone fraud, how to detect and avoid being a victim.