

Woodlake Property Owners Association Neighborhood Watch Newsletter Christmas Issue

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.

Now you can stay better informed on the most current local crime by visiting: <http://raidsonline.com/>

The Editor and Staff would like to wish you all a Very Merry Christmas and hope that the season has brought you mirth.

1. Bell County Sheriff Tip Line: Wanted as of: October, 2012:

[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) (No Change, Attached)

If you have any information regarding those individuals, please call the Bell County Sheriff's Office at 254-933-5400, your local law enforcement, or **CRIMESTOPPERS AT 1-800-729-TIPS** (Local 526-TIPS)

Austin: TxDPS has raised the reward for information leading to the apprehension of **Jimmy Ray McMillan** up to \$13,000. If you have any information on the whereabouts of Reyna, call Texas Crime Stoppers at 1-800-252-TIPS (8477) or text, "DPS plus your tip" to 274437 (Crimes) - anytime, day or night.



Rey is a 33 y/o, white male that is 5'10" tall and weighs 155 lbs. AKA: Jimmy Ray Hedgecock; Benjamin McCoy, Jr. SMT: Tattoos: "Tex" on right arm, "J+V" on left arm. Scars on abdomen and right forearm. **Wanted For:** Failure to Comply with sexual predator registration law. CCH: Sexual Assault, Burglary, Evading Arrest or Detention, DWI LKA: 8923 Highway 259, #10 LKC:

DETAILS: Jimmy Ray MCMILLAN was born in Dallas, Texas.

In 1988, he twice sexually assaulted a nine-year-old female whom he was babysitting. He was arrested on June 29, 1990, by the Dallas Police Department and was paroled in 1994. In June 2011, MCMILLAN made arrangements, as a registered sex offender, to relocate from Nacogdoches to Fort Worth, but did not complete the move.

On March 28, 2012, the Nacogdoches County Sheriff's Office listed McMillan as having absconded and issued a warrant for his arrest for Failure to Comply with Sex Offender Registration.

MCMILLAN has had previous employment in construction and roofing jobs and with carnivals.

CAUTION: Subject should be considered ARMED and DANGEROUS!
<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/texas10mostwanted/>

2. Crime Update:

Waco - Sixty-year-old, Dennis Keith Padgett, was charged with sexual assault following an incident that occurred Wednesday night at a west Waco apartment at about 11 p.m. The female victim was transported to a local hospital.

Killeen - At large is the suspect of an armed robbery that occurred about 8:30 a.m. on Friday at the Family Dollar store in the 4600 block of East Veterans Memorial Blvd. The suspect was described as wearing a black hooded sweatshirt and dark jeans.

3. **Take a Lesson from the Victims of Hurricane Sandy Who Didn't Pay Attention to Hurricane Katrina. I know this is not the most pleasant way to hail-in the Christmas Season but, what if.... ?**

Even if you're not a news junkie like me, you couldn't have missed the destruction hurricane Sandy has done to the northeast, New Jersey, New York, and the extreme weather that followed hampering recovery.

One would think, with all the finger-pointing, news coverage, and media hype before, during and after Hurricane Katrina and the death and destruction from the storm surge and flooding and, despite in each case, with more than ample prior warning and resources to minimize the toll in human suffrage, anyone with a ounce of common sense should have been able to assess the situation and had been better prepared to evacuate.

There is more than enough blame to go around - from FEMA to the Governor(s) to the Mayor(s) but, mostly on the public whose dependency has been so deeply institutionalized even their instinct for self preservation is compromised.

And, you should realize by now that when the worst occurs, the last agency you can depend on to keep your family safe and secure is the U.S. Government!

Of all the stuff I was taught in my years of service, the most practical and adaptable to everyday life is how to manage risk. You'd be perfectly correct in the thinking "certainly, no one can ever manage risk when there are so many unknowns and events beyond our control". That's why I say "manage" risk and didn't say "control" risk.

The techniques vary but the basic principles are the same. In order to manage risk, first you must know what the final objective is, what risk factors need to be taken into account, and what resources are available to either eliminate, avoid, or to mitigate the risk and have a back-up plan when and if something gets overlooked or under evaluated.

Military planners have numerous issues to take into consideration. Among those are not only the enemy's location, strength and composition, capabilities and vulnerabilities but your own, support and Allies' unit strength and capabilities, morale and preparedness, and the effect of the environment: the type of terrain and vegetation, climate, the weather and forecast, illumination and visibility, and the time of day.

Similar in a Commander's battlefield intent (or the general overall intermediate and long-term goals or military objectives) we each have a general plan for going about our daily lives. But, what if that trip to the mall, dentist, or Grandma's house is suddenly interrupted by flash flood, tornado, or an earthquake?

Would you have an emergency reaction plan for locating your loved ones, finding shelter, an alternate route, or means of transportation? Probably not but these, along with risk management comprise a minute part of the whole Emergency Reaction Plan.

Risk management is a learned skill that, knowingly or not, is done automatically with more-or-less some degree of conscientiousness. Therefore, my goal this issue it not to teach you how to manage risk but more so to introduce one technique of identifying risk, evaluating or assessing the risk, and assigning quantitative values that help put it all in perspective. Don't make the mistake often attributed to young, inexperienced line-unit commanders in thinking that by ignoring or assigning an arbitrary lower value to a risk factor that that is "management" - it IS NOT - the risk factor still exists.

I've based my assessment on what I believe to be possible events and assigned my own values to the risk factors. Your assessment may differ or you may have a different method - at least you should have a method. Your definitions may also differ, but here is what I use to define risk values:

- Zero (0) risk, or negligible doesn't mean that risk factor isn't relevant. It simply means that its existence is more a nuisance and not likely to

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cause injury or property damage. However, risk is transformative; a negligible risk can quickly turn into a medium or high risk in a rapidly changing environment.

- One (1) – very low or not likely – is risk that is foreseeable and easily dealt with but not likely to occur.
- Two (2) – Medium or possible risk is foreseeable and likely under certain conditions. Left un-dealt with could result in minor injury and/or property damage like cuts and bruises, broken windows and dislodged shingles.
- Three (3) – High or probable is risk that is foreseeable and if not dealt with will cause injury, possibly requiring medical attention and certain damage to property or destruction of or rendering part of the dwelling unusable, (an isolated fire, gaping holes in part of the roof and windows blown out from one whole side or section of the house that will require major repairs.

- Four (4) – Very high or expected – Under situations where the danger is imminent (i.e. a local weather Warning for tornadoes to take immediate cover), if protective measures aren't exercised it will result in serious injury or death and extensive irreparable damage or destruction.
- And, five (5) – Extreme or occurring – The catastrophic event is taking place and if you are caught up in the maelstrom and haven't taken the appropriate measures it will result in you or your loved ones serious injury or death and total loss and destruction of property (i.e. getting caught in a sudden downburst with flash flooding and trying to cross a low-level water crossing or trying to "out-run" a tornado, ignoring the storm-warning alarms while exposed to lightning strike on the links to hole that last putt or neglecting to evacuate before a wild fire consumes your property or a mud-slide engulfs your home).

4. On The Horizon - Local Crime Data, Statistics, Analysis and Probabilities and Preventive Measures.

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| Event (From Most to Least Likely to Occur) | Risk = Negligible Very low, not likely Medium, possible High, probable Very high, expected Extreme, occurring | 0 1 2 3 4 5 | Conditional? | Counter Measure: Avoid Eliminate Mitigate |
| Wild Fire | Wind Draught Terrain Smoke Inhalation Obscured Visibility Explosive Fuel Tanks | 3 5 4 3 3 3 | Seasonal | Periods of lengthy rainy spells mitigate the risk however, just short periods of high wind and dry conditions increase risk. When conditions warrant be prepared to evacuate. Remain a far upwind as possible; a wet towel can be used around the mouth and nose as a filter, old swim goggles may be used to protect the eyes from smoke irritation. |
| Tornado | Extreme Wind Flying Debris Heavy Rain | 5 5 5 | Seasonal but have Been reported as early as January and as late as October. | Tornados are spontaneous events but in recent years have been more predictable. Be aware of worsening conditions and keep weather radio tuned to receive latest reports and know the meaning of "Watch" and "Warning". Don't hesitate to take cover immediately whatever your location. |
| Flooding | Sudden Heavy Rain Persistent Moderate Rain Rushing Water Wash-Outs | 3 2 4 3 | No, except away from home with heavy or sudden thunderstorms are forecast. | Highly unlikely for local flooding to effect homes however, if you're traveling in the local area stay alert to conditions that warrant changing route to avoid low-lying areas and low-water overpasses. Avoid crossing where water stands or is rushing over street without verifying depth and stable road surface. |
| Ice storms or Sudden Freezing Temperatures | Medium Periods of Power Outage Black ice Busting pipes Slipping/falling Frost Bite Exposure Carbon Monoxide Poison | 3 3 1 2 3 4 5 | Seasonal | Downed power lines from fallen overweighed tree limbs or shorting transformers may cause localized power outages frequently for up to several days. Having food on hand that needs little or no preparation is advisable and/or alternate means for cooking, heating and lighting. Dress appropriately, observe wind-chill, use only approved heating devices and keep the enclosure vented. |
| Pandemic | Avian Flu Swine Flu TB Leprosy | 3 2 1 1 | None. | Avoid crowds and areas that are "contagious zones". Get the flu shot, wash hands often and avoid touching your face, eyes or mouth. |
| Terrorism | Suicide/Hidden Bomb Contaminants, Biological or Chemical, Dirty bomb Panic/Mass Hysteria | 5 3 3 5 | None. | Stay aware of the situation and the political atmosphere. Consider what, where and when a target will produce the greatest impact or statement. Sophisticated weapons of mass destruction are expensive and difficult to obtain therefore high density population centers most likely target. Stay calm, assess the situation - mass panic and over reaction, which is their goal, has resulted in more injury and death than the terrorist event. |
| Solar Flares | Medium Periods of Power Outage Loss of Emergency Response, Fire and Police Theft & Burglary | 2 4 2 | Period of active solar Flair through 2013 | Unless electrical generation plants are disabled, the danger is not having periods of limited power-outage but the limited availability of emergency response, fire and law enforcement to respond timely or respond at all. Criminals taking advantage of the limited or loss of security measures. |
| Hurricane | High Wind Storm Surge And Flooding Mass Evacuation Panic/Mass Hysteria | 3 4 3 5 | Seasonal | Not normally a local event. Assessment based on presence in a hurricane effected location and decision to evacuate at the last minute. Otherwise, seek shelter in a structure designed to withstand force wind and surge. |
| Earth Quake | Tremors Medium Intensity High Intensity Power Outage Falling/Sliding Debris Disruption to Lines Of Communication And Streets Explosive Fuel/Gas Pipe | 2 4 5 3 4 3 3 5 | Unknown. Can occur anywhere, anytime, with varying intensity and frequency. | Geologists have been better able to predict where earthquakes may occur, but not intensity or when. Tremors and level 3 intensity quakes have been recorded frequently as near as Dallas. Remain clear of tall structures, towers that may collapse. Indoors, find the safest location - brace against door frame interior. Extreme danger exists from exploding fuel tanks and fires from fractured gas lines. Extinguish all sources of ignition and turn gas off at the source. |