

Woodlake Property Owners Association 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. Bell County Sheriff Tip Line: Wanted as of March, 2013:

[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) Four of this issue's six fugitives hail from Temple with warrants for: Theft, Burglary, Possession, and Assault. Please review the attached flyer; if you have any information regarding those individuals; 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) There is now an "on-line" crime reporting system for your convenience at: http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/citizen_online_reporting_system/index.php

Austin: The reward on the whereabouts of Troy James Allison who is wanted for Parole Violation and Failure to Register as a Sex Offender is posted at \$2,000. **RACE:** White **SEX:** Male.



DOB: 05/27/53 **HEIGHT:** 6'00" **WEIGHT:** 210 lbs. **AKA:** Troy Allison, Troy J. Allison **SMT:** Tattoos: heart with scroll and words "ZAN & USMC" on outside of upper right arm. Open scar on side of abdomen and small scar on side of right leg. **CCH:** Assault-Threat to take life, Sexual Assault, Aggravated Rape, Sex Offense Against a Child - Fondling.

LKA: 407 East Jodie **LKC:** Lufkin, Texas **CAUTION:** Subject should be considered ARMED and DANGEROUS!

DETAILS: Troy James ALLISON was born in 1953 in Houston, Texas, and has an extensive criminal history, including convictions for Assault-Threat to Take Life in 1973 and Sex Offense Against Child-Fondling in 1976. In 1977, ALLISON confronted a 22-year-old female at a Houston apartment complex, struck her in the head with a revolver, and abducted her to another location where he raped her at gunpoint. He was subsequently arrested for Aggravated Rape and received a 77-year sentence. While in prison, he was punished several times for laziness, fighting, and failure to obey orders. He was paroled in 2003 and has been on the run from authorities since 2004. He was last seen in the Lufkin, Texas area and has family in the Houston and Conroe areas. Authorities have reason to believe he was recently in the Laredo area. <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/texas10mostwanted/>

2. Crime Update:

Killeen - The investigation leading to the arrest of five people believed to be involved with a 2012 murder, began after a body was found in the yard of a home. After hearing gunshots police were called to the block of East Avenue G on July 17, 2012, where they found a 29-year-old Ricky Dewayne Brandon lying in a front yard of a home he didn't live in. Brandon had suffered a wound to the chest.

The suspects: 31-year-old Kevin Lee Stafford was arrested in Lubbock; the others, 32-year-old Fred Lee Williams, 30-year old Larry Donnell Boswell Jr. and 27-year-old Daniel Carruth were arrested in various locations across Central Texas on Friday.

The final suspect, Stephon Mitchell Lewis, was arrested Tuesday in Benton Harbor, Michigan. The case is being handled as gang related incident.

Temple - On January 21, 42-year-old Reginald Renault Robinson was arrested from a complaint on January 12, 2013, on charges of indecency with a child by contact. The investigation revealed that the victim, 16 at the time of the incident, had known Robinson since before the time of the offense. Police believe that the incident had occurred at an address in Temple from approximately 2005 until 2009.

Early on Sunday the 10th, officers responded to a domestic disturbance at a home in the 500 block of W. Avenue V around 1 a.m. When they arrived, they met with the victim who said that Michael Deshun Cooke, 41, had shown a knife and threatened to harm the victim during the dispute. Cooke was arrested at the scene, and the knife was found near the suspect. Cooke has been charged with aggravated assault with a deadly weapon.

3. The Time of Year for Wildfires Is Upon Us. Don't Get Caught Unprepared -

Following the 1998 fire seasons, the Texas Forestry Service (TFS) established the Predictive Services Department as a permanently staffed unit to provide short and long-term forecasts and analysis. The program produces information and products (daily fire danger, drought indices, fuel dryness) as automated, online and publically available resources through a partnership with the Texas A&M (TAMU) AgriLife Spatial Sciences Laboratory.

Assessment and Monitoring TAMU Forest service continually analyzes current and predicted weather conditions, wildfire occurrence, and the presence and availability of vegetative fuels throughout the year to maintain a continual assessment of wildfire risk at the state, regional and local level. Utilizing this information, agency staff develop daily and seasonal forecasts to assist the state and local government entities in preparing for and responding to periods of elevated fire danger or fire seasons.

Latest Seasonal Assessment - Climatologically, spring (March - May) brings changing precipitation patterns to much of the country.

In the Southeast, there has been a trend toward heavier rainfall and improving drought to the north and west of the Florida Peninsula, and this is expected to continue, at least in the near-term. Between 10 and 20 inches of rain fell on this region between early February and early March. One- and three-month outlooks lean dry, but given the amounts of rain observed and the additional precipitation expected around mid-March, drought is expected to be less intense by the end of May than it is currently. However, it will take time for any increased rainfall to chip away at the large moisture deficits that have accumulated over the course of this multi-year drought.

In California and the Far West, the wet season is winding down during March, and by May precipitation is sparse. In contrast, precipitation normals increase across the northern and central Plains, the southern High Plains, and northern and eastern parts of the Rockies.

Historically, these areas receive 3 to 7 percent of their annual precipitation during March while 11 to 19 percent falls in May. Because patterns are in flux, few locations are markedly wet or dry for March - May as a whole compared to other times of the year. Distributed evenly, 25 percent of annual precipitation would fall during a 3-month period. In the north-central Rockies and central Plains, 30 to 40 percent of yearly precipitation falls on average during spring, mainly due to the wet May.

Meanwhile, spring historically delivers less than 20 percent of the annual total to the Florida peninsula and the southern Rockies. Southern sections of Arizona and New Mexico receive only about 2 percent of their annual total during spring. These factors weighed heavily on the updated Drought Outlook for March - May 2013, as they had in the initial outlook released in mid-February.

Regarding the large area of extreme to exceptional drought in the Nation's midsection, precipitation normals increase significantly later in



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the forecast period, and precipitation then will be the primary driving factor behind the Drought Monitor depiction for the end of May.

Still, with significant precipitation forecast in parts of the central and upper Plains through mid-March - on top of the rain and snow observed in late February - it seems likely that at least some surface moisture increases will be observed. Therefore, some improvement was forecast for much of the northern half of the Plains.

However, with only one month of the wet season included in this forecast period, more substantial, longer-term improvement is unlikely.

Additionally, the 3-month outlook favors below-median precipitation across roughly the southwest half of the extreme to exceptional drought area. There are equal chances for wetness and dryness in the rest of the area. <http://texasforestservice.tamu.edu/main/article.aspx?id=12296Forecaster>

Coryell and Bell Counties have already experienced their first destructive (near) firestorm that consumed 502 acres. What started as a campfire at Iron Bridge Park on Sunday the 2nd, and due to the strong wind and dry conditions, spread rapidly taking Gatesville, Morgan's Point, and our own Sparta Volunteer fire departments to finally contain the brush fire on Friday. The fire was not completely under control until 5 P.M. Sunday evening, the 10th.

Several homeowners that evacuated were able to return early on Friday afternoon.

Much like a hurricane or tornado, a firestorm is a true force of nature that requires a perfect mix of weather conditions:

- Strong upper level low north of the impact area.
- Low level thermal ridge intersected with the strong mid level jet.
- Dry west-southwest winds across an area with low relative humidity.
- Strong downsloping effect aided by mid level jet and surface low.
- Above average surface temperatures.
- Unstable atmosphere.

When these conditions occur at the same time, the weather is truly in control. Aggressive firefighting techniques don't work, it can't be stopped, and all you can do is to GET OUT OF THE WAY.

In just the past seven years, 19 firestorms have been documented. Those storms resulted in 1,075 fires that burned 3.5 million acres, destroyed 1,388 structures and killed 24 people.

The best protection is to be prepared for these potentially devastating firestorms, also known by the National Weather Service as Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreaks. Texas Forest Service, working together with the National Weather Service, can help you get ready before the storm.

Protect your family and home by learning about Ready, Set, Go! & Firewise Communities programs.

Make a plan, build a disaster supply kit and stay informed. Those are the three key components to staying safe under any hazardous conditions.

FEMA and TDEM suggest taking proactive, preventative measures to protect a home against wildfire destruction, such as creating defensible space and hardening the home.

Texans face severe danger of wildfire this year.

Wildfire Danger And Outdoor Activities: Be extremely cautious about any outdoor activities that might cause sparks or fires. Sparks can easily escape from burning trash. Avoid use of welding or grinding equipment near dead weeds and grass. Avoid parking vehicles in tall, dry grass and

weeds that could be ignited by hot catalytic converters. When in your vehicle, crush smoking materials in your ashtray and make sure they are really out.

Don't Drive Into Smoke On The Road: Monitor TV and radio broadcasts before you travel and be aware of fire and weather conditions. Watch for highway signs, traffic control personnel and fire fighters. Slow down and be prepared to stop if they signal you to do so. If you see dense smoke on the road, do not drive into it. Slow down, prepare to stop and turn around. Activate your emergency flashers to warn vehicles behind you. Check for oncoming traffic and make sure you can turn around safely.

Wildfire Danger To Rural Homes And Suburbs: Whether you live in a rural or suburban area, you can protect your home from the dangers of wildfire. Protect your property by clearing brush and grass away from your home and buildings. Clear brush from areas between the trees. Prune lower branches. Make sure areas beneath utility lines are clear of brush, tall grass and trees so that utility service will continue. Create a fire break by clearing vegetation from areas between your house and nearby fields or wildland areas.

Wildfires And Evacuations: Fire propelled by strong winds can move as fast as 60 miles per hour. When told to evacuate - leave the area immediately. Choose a route that leads away from the fire. Stay alert to changes in the speed and direction of fire and smoke. If you have time to get prepared, shut gas off at the meter and turn off propane tanks. Wet down your roof and shrubbery within 15 feet of your residence. Park your vehicle facing in the direction of escape.

Find out if your county has a burn ban prohibiting fires out of doors. Consider postponing outdoor burning as long as brush and foliage remain dry. Keep a fire extinguisher and water handy when working outdoors with equipment that gets hot. If possible, wet down outdoor work areas in advance. Keep mufflers and spark arresters on agricultural equipment in good working order. When baling hay, check for hot bearings or hay caught in rollers.

FEMA's resource, the "Home Builder's Guide to Construction in Wildfire Zones at: www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3646, www.wildlandfirersg.org/index.cfm.

Other sources of information at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4MOvy_jeAU&list=PL8FA2FEB15F1A674F, and, <http://texasforestservice.tamu.edu/main/default.aspx> <http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com/map>

4. On The Horizon - Two Items: P.O.C. Educational Packets & Planning for This Years National Neighborhood Night Out Event.

Despite some vandalism and cars being broken into, contrary to Denmans Loop denizens, our little community has remained, relatively, crime free. But, that fact in no way should mean that we take anything for granted or dismiss crime prevention and awareness as a constant 24/7 endeavor. Starting next month and for the following 6 months community cell POC's will receive educational packets that are intended to promote a broader knowledge base and a better emergency/catastrophic readiness.

My objective for the next National Night Out celebration is to enlist the SVFD to prepare and serve the pay-as-you-go BBQ and invite (selected) homeowners from the Denmans Loop community.