

## 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 Aug 15, 2013 -

[http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/departments/cscd\(adult\\_probati on\)/most\\_wanted.php](http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/departments/cscd(adult_probati on)/most_wanted.php). Four of this week's fugitives from justice are known to have recent addresses in Temple: Justin Bryant, 23, is a 5'9", 201 lb., white male that is wanted for Assault on a Public Servant; 20 y/o Braxton Severson is a 6', 160 lb, W/M wanted for Criminal Mischief; 5'11", 120 lbs; Anthony Tame is a 25 y/o W/M wanted for Aggravated Assault; and Amber Guthrie, is a 32 y/o, W/F, that is 5'2" and 170 lbs., wanted for Drug Possession.

These two: Eugene Michael, 22 y/o, 5'10", 150 lbs, is a W/M wanted for Debt and Credit Card Abuse; Mathew Scott is 35, 6'0", 190 lbs is wanted for Aggravated Assault w/Deadly Weapon are from Killeen.

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](http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/citizen_online_reporting_system/index.php)

**Austin:** A reward of \$13,000 is being offered for information leading to the arrest of Michael Enard for Parole Violation on original charges of: Aggravated Sexual Assault and Failure to Comply with Civil Commitment Requirements. Enard is a 155 lb, 6' tall black male,



DOB: 3/17/1954, AKA: Enard Michael SMT: Scar on forehead, face and left knee. CCH: Aggravated Rape-Sexual Assault, Burglary of habitation with intent to Rape and Burglary LKA: 10950 Beaumont Hwy, Houston, Texas. Caution: Subject should be considered ARMED and DANGEROUS!

Details: On January 19, 2013, John Michael Enard, removed his GPS tracking device and climbed over a fence and left the Southeast Texas Transitional Treatment Center in Houston, Harris County, TX.

Enard was adjudicated as a Sexually Violent Predator paroled to the location on December 11, 2012 on a conviction of Burglary w/intent to rape on four counts and sentenced in 1982 for 10 years.

He was serving a 75 year sentence since 1986 for Aggravated Kidnapping and Aggravated Sexual Assault when paroled from TDCJ last month; he is known to have family in Houston and Lafayette, Louisiana.

Enard, has made the comment that he will re-offend before he goes back to prison. (Source: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/texas10mostwanted/>)

### 2. Crime Update:

**Temple** - Rickey Lee Moore, 18, was arrested Tuesday and has been charged with two counts of robbery for an incident on July 13.

The victim was walking in the 900 block of W. Avenue M, when two men got out of a car and approached him. The victim identified one of the men as Lee Moore.

Moore assaulted the victim taking his phone and some money that fell out of the victim's pocket. Both suspects fled the scene before officers arrived.

### 3. Vector Control - What it is, when and how to employ it and why.

Vectors are the transmitters of disease-causing organisms that carry the pathogens from one host to another. Commonly, vectors are considered to be invertebrate animals, usually arthropods which account for over 85% of all known animal species, and can affect human

health either directly by bites, stings, or infestation of tissues, or indirectly through disease transmission. Several genera of arthropods play a role in human disease, but mosquitoes and ticks are the most notable disease vectors. Furthermore, the majority of vector-borne diseases survive in nature by utilizing a variety of animals as their vertebrate hosts, foxes, raccoons, and skunks, that transmit the rabies virus to you or your pet, are therefore zoonoses - diseases transmitted between species.

For a small number of zoonoses, such as West Nile virus, dengue (still no effective cure) and malaria, humans are the major host with no significant animal reservoirs.

The vector receives the pathogen from an infected host and transmits it either to an intermediary host or directly to the human host.

There has been a worldwide resurgence of vector-borne diseases since the 1970s, notably: Lyme disease, malaria, encephalitis, and hemorrhagic fever. Reasons for the resurgence of vector-borne diseases include: insecticide and drug resistance; decline in surveillance, prevention and control of vector-borne diseases; deterioration of the public health infrastructure required to deal with these diseases; unprecedented population growth, uncontrolled urbanization, changes in agricultural practices, deforestation and increased travel.

The yellow fever mosquito, *Aedes aegypti* has reestablished in parts of the Americas where it had been presumed to have been eradicated; the Asian tiger mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*, was introduced into the Americas in the 1980s and has spread to Central and South America; and the blacklegged tick, *Ixodes scapularis*, an important transmitter of Lyme disease and other pathogens, has gradually expanded its range in parts of eastern and central North America.

Even slight shifts in climate could create outbreaks of diseases generally prevalent in the tropics and subtropics to occur in temperate regions.

There are different patterns of vector-borne disease occurrence. Parasitic and bacterial diseases, such as malaria and Lyme disease, tend to produce a high disease incidence but do not cause major epidemics.

An exception to this rule is plague, a bacterial disease that does cause outbreaks. In contrast, many vector viral diseases, such as Yellow fever, dengue, and Japanese encephalitis, commonly cause major epidemics.

None-the-less, the most significant mode of vector-borne disease transmission is biological transmission by blood-feeding arthropods.

The pathogen multiplies within the vector, and then is transmitted when the arthropod takes a blood meal.

Mechanical transmission of disease agents may also occur when arthropods physically carry pathogens from one place or host to another, usually on body parts.

The transmission of vector-borne diseases to humans depends on three different factors: the pathologic agent; the arthropod vector; and the human host.

Diseases that you can get from infected ticks include: Babesiosis, Colorado Tick Fever, Anaplasmosis, Omsk Hemorrhagic Fever, Lyme disease, Powassan Encephalitis, Arboviral Encephalitides, Relapsing Fever and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.

You can get California Serogroup Viruses and Western Equine Encephalitis if an infected mosquito bites you.

Flea, mites and lice are vectors for diseases carried by their host rodent (mice, rats, rabbits or squirrels) like Murine Typhus Scrub Typhus, Rickettsialpox or Sylvatic Typhus. All of which can be transmitted to humans if bitten by an infected flea or mite if broken skin or a wound on your body contacts an infected flea, mite, louse or their droppings, or if you inhale their aerosolized feces.

Rats and mice can both carry and spread *Streptobacillus moniliformis*, the Rat-bite fever bacteria. Rodents can invade homes

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anytime, cause extensive damage and be a health hazard through both direct and indirect disease transmission.

Diseases from mice and/or rats that are found in North America: Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome, Leptospirosis, Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis (LCM), Lymphocytic Chorio-meningitis Plague.

Plague and Tularemia are diseases carried and spread by wild rodents of the Western U.S: rock, fox and ground squirrels, prairie dogs, wood rats and chipmunks, muskrats, and beavers.

It is clear that people will always have to live with vector-borne diseases. Vector control is any method to limit or eradicate the mammals, birds, insects or other arthropods which transmit disease pathogens by utilizing preventative methods to control or eliminate vector populations.

Maintenance of a strong public health infrastructure and undertaking research activities directed at improved means of control possibly utilizing biological and genetic-based strategies, combined with the development of new or improved vaccines for diseases such as malaria, dengue and Lyme disease should lessen the threat to human health.

Effectively controlling mosquito populations (the most common vectors), for example, may require a variety of strategies.

However, with effective treatments the high cost remains a barrier to developing world populations. Despite being treatable, malaria has by far the greatest impact on human health; in Africa, a child dies every 45 seconds of malaria.

The most common preventative measures are: Habitat control, reducing contact, chemical and biological control. In addition, reduction of host reservoirs, such as rodents and birds, from areas of human habitation may lessen the risk for contracting certain vector borne diseases such as plague and St. Louis encephalitis.

Both prevention and treatment are needed to protect populations, so control methods should target the arthropod vector. These include personal protective measures with physical barriers (house screens and bed nets; clothing: boots, overlapping upper garments, head nets, etc.; and using repellents). Eliminating specific breeding areas, chemical biological control measures to kill arthropod larvae or adults, and monitoring ports and airports to that prevent entry of disease vectors are also effective control measures.

Removing stagnant water, ridding and destroying old tires and cans which serve as mosquito breeding environments and good management of used water can reduce areas of excessive vector incidence.

Insecticides, larvicides, rodenticides and repellents can be used to control vectors. Larvicides can be used in mosquito breeding zones; insecticides can be applied to house walls or bed nets, and use of personal repellents can reduce incidence of insect bites and thus infection.

The use of natural vector predators, such as bacterial toxins or botanical compounds, can help control vector populations. Using fish that eat mosquito larvae has been shown to control vector populations and reduce infection risks.

Some efforts to control vector borne diseases focus on the pathogen. Vaccines are available for diseases such as Yellow fever, tick-borne encephalitis, tularemia, and plague. Or, the vertebrate host and/or reservoir may also be the target for control measures. Vaccinating foxes against rabies in Europe and Canada has been shown effective in reducing the threat of rabies.

The best control of any rodent is prevention focused on sanitation and exclusion. In most cases, the reason a rat will enter a home is because it is looking for food, water, or shelter. Because rats are nocturnal and are most active at night, an infestation can develop before a rodent is ever seen. For this reason, it is best to keep an eye - and an ear - out for signs of rodent presence. These include: live or dead rats, droppings, especially around human or pet food or in or around trash areas, noises in the dark, such as scratching sounds from the attic, nests or piled nesting materials in hidden areas, evidence of gnawing of wires or structural wood, burrows around the yard; under the home or outbuildings; or gnawed fruits in trees, smudge marks along walls or rodent hairs along paths, in nests, or near food.

Raccoons, Skunks, and Foxes are the most common carriers of rabies! It's best to leave them alone unless there is an obvious problem and **NEVER** provide wild animals a food source. They'll become accustomed to the easy access and less cautious of human presence. Their babies often play in the woods under their mothers care. Before disturbing them, observe from a distance to see if the mother is indeed watching over them. Adults are very dangerous and should only be handled by professionals. If the mother has been killed, the babies may wander out of the den because they are hungry. They may be crying, look weak or sickly. In this case, the babies need attention.

Bat pups are usually found in July and early August. Many times bat pups will fall out of trees or housing during a storm. Also, bat pups are found in buildings when they have wandered from the colony. Babies that are furred look very much like the adults except they are smaller, and do not fly well. These babies need assistance however; bats are known carriers of rabies! Do not pick these animals up with your bare hands.

To be effective this requires education and promotion of methods amongst the population to raise the awareness of vector threats.

**4. On The Horizon - "Belton Celebrates National Night Out on 1 October, 2013!" - It's official!** Our National Neighborhood Night Out will take place at the tennis courts, between 6 & 8 P.M. on Tuesday, October 1, 2013.

This year we're proud to be supported by our very own Sparta Volunteer Fire Department. With their help, your generous donations, participants from Section II and Denmans Loop, the Sparta Volunteer Fire Department (SVFD) promises to make this year's Annual National Night Out event even greater success.

We've invited Mike & Angela Mahr of *Wildhorses* to entertain us and a deputy sheriff will be available to answer your questions about crime and home security.

There will be a display and demonstration of a wireless surveillance system and on-going demonstrations of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and emergency First Aid.

Expect to receive an invite to attend a Neighborhood Watch Leadership Conference in the next few weeks.

Our local Woodlake Crime Watch Video Network is up-and-running but we're always interested in motivating new participants and welcome to ideas for improvement.

Also, RaidsOnLine.com has added a Sexual Predator feature to the daily crime updates.

Looking forward to seeing you soon. *The WPOA NW Coordinator.*