

Woodlake Property Owners Association Neighborhood Watch Newsletter  
Thanksgiving 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.

Our gratitude and blessings go-out to all you Veterans out there whose day of recognition was the 11<sup>th</sup>. Just letting you know, we haven't forgotten the sacrifices you've all made to keep us free.

**1. Bell County Sheriff Tip Line: Wanted as of October 30<sup>th</sup>, 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); Stacy Antee, CCH: Forgery of a Financial Instrument, and Felicia Martinez, CCH: Assault with a Deadly Weapon, both women from Temple, have been arrested.

Two fugitives are last known to have lived in Harker Heights: Curtis Cross, 55, is a 5'6" 180 lbs, W/M wanted for Theft of Property, and Trevon Pilgram is a 31 y/o B/M that is 6'3" weighing 200 lbs and wanted for Possession of a Controlled Substance.

From Killeen is 20 y/o Carla Sanchez, W/F that is 5'2", 160 lbs, wanted for Burglary of a Habitation, and Joshua Naputi, 22, is a 305 lb, 6'2" W/M from Holland, wanted for Credit/Debit Card Abuse.

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)

**From Austin:** The reward for Josue M. Reyna is increased to \$17,500 for this fugitive, during the month of November 2013.



**RACE:** White, **SEX:** Male, **DOB:** 2/2/1990, **HEIGHT:** 5'9", **WEIGHT:** 145 lbs., **AKA:** Josh Reyna, Josue Marquez Reyna, Josue Josh Reyna, **WANTED FOR:** Aggravated Assault with a Deadly Weapon, Retaliation, **CCH:** Aggravated Robbery, Unlawful possession of a Firearm by a Felon, Theft of Firearm, Burglary of a Vehicle, Tampering with Government Records,

Manufacture/Delivery of Controlled Substance, Possession of Controlled Substance, **LKA:** 509 East Tulane, **LKC:** Lubbock, Texas.

**DETAILS:** Reyna was born in Lubbock, Texas, and has a lengthy criminal history. On November 21, 2011, he was identified as the suspect responsible for firing several shots at an occupied residence. On the following day, the Lubbock County Sheriff's Office issued a warrant for his arrest for Aggravated Assault with a Deadly Weapon.

The sheriff's office issued a second warrant for his arrest on March 14, 2012, for Retaliation.

Reyna has no known work history. He has family throughout West and Southwest Texas, including Lubbock, Seminole, Brownfield, Austin, San Antonio, Fabens and Eagle Pass. He may be in Coahuila, Mexico. **Caution:** Subject should be considered ARMED and DANGEROUS! Some family members have suspected ties to a Mexican drug cartel.

## 2. Crime Update:

**Morgan's Point Resort** – A possible murder-suicide occurred after 3 a.m. Wednesday the 6<sup>th</sup>, at 13 Buttercup Loop.

Brian Cecil, 41, reportedly called his ex-wife to say he had just shot his girlfriend, Tabitha Sazama, 41, who had been trying to stab him.

The ex-wife then called 911 and gave deputies Cecil's cell phone number enabling them to determine Cecil's address.

After arriving at the house on Buttercup Loop, deputies found

and called the Bell County SWAT team to the scene.

Once forcefully entering the smoke-filled, fire-damaged single story home, Cecil and Tabitha Sazama, were found dead of apparent gunshot wounds in the master bedroom, where the fire had been started. The remains of two dogs were also found on the premises.

Sazama and Cecil both worked at the Temple Post Office, where she was a full-time rural carrier and he was a part-time city carrier.

Deputies found a pistol and knife near the bodies, could tell that Cecil had a single gunshot wound to his head, but couldn't immediately determine Sazama's cause of death because of the burns on her body.

The couples' bodies have been sent to Southwest Institute of Forensic Science in Dallas for autopsies.

Since the deputies opened the house, by the time the Morgan's Point Resort Fire Department arrived the fire had burned itself out.

Morgan's Point Resort Police Department reported having to respond to several domestic disturbances between the couple in the previous few weeks.

Cecil had been jailed earlier on three separate occasions, arrested twice in October for criminal trespass and simple assault, and was released on a \$5000 bond on Oct. 23. Investigation is ongoing.

## 3. Community Emergency Response Training (CERT), Part 1 -

In 1994, the Federal Emergency Management Agency began promoting CERT training promotes a partnering effort between emergency services and the people that they serve. The goal is for emergency personnel to train members of neighborhoods, community organizations, or workplaces in basic response skills. CERT members are then integrated into the emergency response capability for their area. If a disastrous event overwhelms or delays the community's professional response, CERT members can assist others by applying the basic response and organizational skills that they learned during training. These skills can help save and sustain lives following a disaster until help arrives. CERT skills also apply to daily emergencies.

CERT members maintain and refine their skills by participating in exercises and activities. They can attend supplemental training opportunities offered by the sponsoring agency and others that further their skills base. Finally, CERT members can volunteer for projects that improve community emergency preparedness.

CERT Training will teach participants to:

- (1). Describe the types of hazards most likely to affect their homes and communities.
  - (2). Describe the function of CERT and their roles in immediate response.
  - (3). Take steps to prepare themselves for a disaster.
  - (4). Identify and reduce potential fire hazards in their homes and workplaces.
  - (5). Work as a team to apply basic fire suppression strategies, resources, and safety measures to extinguish a burning liquid.
  - (6). Apply techniques for opening airways, controlling bleeding, and treating shock.
  - (7). Conduct triage under simulated conditions.
  - (8). Perform head-to-toe assessments.
  - (9). Select and set up a treatment area.
  - (10). Employ basic treatments for various wounds.
  - (11). Identify planning and size-up requirements for potential search and rescue situations.
  - (12). Describe the most common techniques for searching a structure.
  - (13). Use safe techniques for debris removal and victim extrication.
  - (14). Describe ways to protect rescuers during search and rescue.
- Target Audience  
. Neighborhoods

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- . Scouting Organizations
  - . School Staff/Students
  - . Clubs/Organizations
  - . Amateur Radio Emergency Services
- Training sessions require about 20 hours to complete and cover the following:
- . Disaster Preparedness
  - . Fire Safety
  - . Disaster Medical Operations-Triage and Treating Life Threatening Injuries
- Disaster Medical Operations-
- . Assessment, Treatment, and Hygiene
  - . Light Search and Rescue
  - . Team Organization
  - . Disaster Psychology
  - . Terrorism and CERT
  - . Final Exercise

Most communities may be impacted by several types of hazards during a lifetime. Americans also travel more than ever before; to areas impacted by hazards they may not be at risk of near their homes. Knowing what to do before, during and after an emergency is a critical part of being prepared and may make all the difference when seconds count.

Some of the basic protective actions are similar for multiple hazards. For example, safety is necessary when experiencing all hazards, whether this means sheltering or evacuating depends on the specific emergency. Developing a family communications plan or making an emergency supply kit are the same for accidental emergencies, natural disasters and also terrorism. However, there are important differences among potential emergencies that should impact the decisions you make and the actions you take. Before a disaster, learn how you will know there is an impending hazardous event. Familiarize yourself with the signs of events that come without warning and know the local advance alerts and warnings and how you will receive them. Learning what to do in different situations and developing and customizing your plans for your local hazards, the locations frequented by members of your household and the specific needs of household members including animals will help you reduce the impact of disasters and may save lives and prevent injuries.

Knowing about the local emergency plans for shelter and evacuation and local emergency contacts will help you develop your household plan and will also aid you during a crisis.

Each year more than 2,500 people die and 12,600 are injured in home fires in the United States, with direct property loss due to home fires estimated at \$7.3 billion annually. Home fires can be prevented! To protect yourself, it is important to understand the basic characteristics of fire. Fire spreads quickly; there is no time to gather valuables or make a phone call. In just two minutes, a fire can become life-threatening. In five minutes, a residence can be engulfed in flames.

Heat and smoke from fire can be more dangerous than the flames. Inhaling the super-hot air can sear your lungs. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you disoriented and drowsy. Instead of being awakened by a fire, you may fall into a deeper sleep. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.

Most disasters are relatively unexpected, endanger lives and health, and overwhelm existing emergency resources. These elements lead to some basic assumptions about disaster medical operations:

- The number of victims will exceed local capacity for treatment.
- Survivors will assist others. They will do whatever they know how

The American College of Surgeons has described three phases of death due to trauma:

- **Phase 1.** Death within minutes due to overwhelming and irreversible damage to vital organs.
- **Phase 2.** Death within several hours due to excessive bleeding.
- **Phase 3.** Death in several days or weeks due to infection or multiple-system failure (i.e., not from the injury per se).

Experts agree that over 40 percent of disaster victims in the second and third phases of death could be saved by providing simple medical care. CERT disaster medical operations personnel are trained to provide treatment for life-threatening conditions – airway obstruction, bleeding, and shock – and treatment for other less urgent conditions. They are also trained to provide the greatest good for the greatest number of victims through principles of triage. Given the overwhelming nature of disasters, the CERT members' training in medical operations can play a critical role in disaster response.

Specifically:

- Recognize and treat life-threatening conditions (i.e., open the airway, control bleeding, treat for shock).
- Conduct triage evaluations.

Remember that the goal of disaster medical operations is to do the greatest good for the greatest number.

(Next Issue: Life Threatening Conditions...)

#### **4. On The Horizon: Thanksgiving is all about food and family -**

Turkey, stuffing, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie and family time is a recipe for disaster - the kitchen is the setting of more fires than any other room in the house, and cooking is the leading cause of fires in the home. The American Red Cross has safety steps to use while preparing the Thanksgiving feast.

The cooks should start by not wearing loose clothing or dangling sleeves while cooking. Never leave cooking food unattended – stay in the kitchen when frying, grilling or broiling food. If someone must leave the kitchen for even a short period of time, they should turn off the stove. Other safety steps include:

- Check food regularly while cooking and remain in the home while cooking. Use a timer as a reminder that the stove or oven is on.
- Keep the kids away from the cooking area. Enforce a “kid-free zone” and make them stay at least three feet away from the stove.
- Keep anything that can catch fire - pot holders, oven mitts, wooden utensils, paper or plastic bags, food packaging, and towels or curtains – away from the stove, oven or any other appliance in the kitchen that generates heat.
- Clean cooking surfaces on a regular basis to prevent grease buildup.
- Purchase a fire extinguisher to keep in the kitchen. Contact the local fire department to take training on the proper use of extinguishers.
- Always check the kitchen before going to bed or leaving the home to make sure all stoves, ovens, and small appliances are turned off.
- Install a smoke alarm near the kitchen, on each level of the home, near sleeping areas, and inside and outside bedrooms. Use the test button to check it each month. Replace all batteries at least once a year.

Another helpful step is to download the Red Cross First Aid app which puts expert advice for everyday emergencies in someone's hand. Available for iPhone and Android devices, the official Red Cross First Aid app gives instant access to the information needed to handle the most common first aid emergencies. With videos, interactive quizzes and simple step-by-step advice it's never been easier to know first aid.

House fires are the worst disaster threat to families in the United States. To learn how to prevent a fire in the home and how to keep members of the household safe, people can take our Fire Safety Quiz and download The Red Cross Fire Prevention and Safety