

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. Bell County Sheriff Tip Line: Wanted as of March 30th, 2014 -

[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://www.golfkilleen.com/crimestoppers/wanted.htm>; Two featured Bell County fugitives from justice have been apprehended: Joanna Gupth, wanted for Forgery from Troy, and James Martinez from Temple, warranted an arrest for Failing to Register as a Sex Offender

Another Templeite, Anthony Tame, 25, a 5'11", 120 lbs, W/M with HAZ Eyes and red hair is wanted for Aggravated Assault.

Five of this weeks outlaws' last known addresses are Killeen: Taniqua Davis, 31, B/F wanted for Aggravated Assault With A Deadly Weapon, Ashley Wiggins, 27, W/F, for Cause - Robbery, Nathaniel Rice, 28, W/M, Cause - Assault of Family Member, Matthew Scott, 38, B/M, - Aggravated Assault With A Deadly Weapon, and Ronald Harris, 36, B/M, - Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm.

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

From Austin: The reward for information leading to the arrest of: Raul Ambrosio Jimenez, Jr.; wanted for: Sexual Assault of a Child, Traffic of Person under 18 - Prostitution and Probation Violation (Original Offense: Manufacture/Delivery of Heroin) has been increased to \$20,000!

Details: Jimenez, is identified as a member of the Texas Syndicate gang from the San Antonio area and has relatives in the Bexar County vicinity. He has a lengthy criminal history dating back to 1987, with arrests for Prostitution, Burglary, Vehicle Theft, Counterfeiting, Possession of Marijuana, Resisting Officer, and traffic violations.

In 2006, Jimenez was convicted of Manufacture/Delivery of Heroin, was

sentenced to federal prison but was released with supervision 2011.



Race: Hispanic, Sex: M, DOB: 07/24/67, Ht: 5'9" WT: 210 lbs. AKA: Rail Ambrosio Jimenez, Junior Jimenez, SMT: Tattoos: Female Figure/ Dragon on upper right arm; scar left eyebrow.

On December 12, 2012, the Bexar County Sheriff's Office issued a warrant for his arrest for Sexual Assault of a Child.

On February 6, 2013, the US Marshals issued a warrant for JIMENEZ's arrest for Probation Violation (Original Offense: Manufacture/Delivery of Heroin). On February 19, 2013, the Bexar County Sheriff's Office issued an additional warrant for his arrest, charging him with Traffic of Person Under 18--Prostitution.

Caution: Subject should be considered Armed and Dangerous!

Contact: **Texas Crime Stoppers** Text "DPS plus your tip" to 274637 (CRIMES) or call 1-800-252-TIPS (8477) - 24 hours a day.

2. Crime Update: (Bell County, March 24, 2014) -

Christian Charlene Bohannon, 25, of Killeen, was arrested on Monday, for beating to death with a golf club, Jack B. Ray, 83, at his home on FM 439 east of Killeen.

Bohannon was arrested without incident last weekend, and charged with murdering the elderly Bell County Man when he caught her attempting to burglarize his home on October 12, 2013.

In the affidavit Bohannon admitted to planning the burglary ("hit-a-lick") of Ray's house and said that during the course of the theft, she hit Ray with the golf club.

Ray was a lifelong Killeen resident who worked for many years as a civil engineer at Fort Hood and also operated his own ranch.

3. "The Tornado Is One Of The Most Powerful, Yet Elusive, Forces On Earth. -

Despite decades of research, we are still not able to predict the actual path of a tornado," says John Hart, a senior forecaster at the Storm Prediction Center in Norman, Oklahoma.

The most destructive twister ever occurred on March 18, 1925, when the "Tri-State Tornado" hit Missouri without warning and "lived" for 5 hours, carving a 300-mile path of destruction. Back then, folks hadn't yet thought of using the newfangled radio as a way to warn of storms, so no one knew it was coming. The tornado killed 689, injured 3,000, and left 15,000 homeless.

At best, meteorologists can be alert to the potential for tornadoes. Tornado-conductive

conditions include warm air, humidity near ground level, and fast-moving winds (70 knots) about 2 miles above ground level, traveling in different directions from mile-high winds moving at about half that speed.

A tornado forms when warm air rises, cooling as it moves upward and thereby causing moisture to condense, creating a cloud. The spinning air keeps rising, forming a violently rotating column of air with extremely low pressure under the cloud base. A special type of thunderstorm called a "supercell," which spins, twists, and turns at its core creates the strongest tornadoes.

Doppler radar uses light and sound waves to determine wind direction, looking for intensifying rotation—a clue that a tornado is about to form.

Mounted on 150 ninety-foot towers set up around the country, the very early version of this technology worked well but was limited to a range of 50 miles. Development beyond the 50-mile range often went undetected before maturing into a classic Midwest tornado.

A new and more sensitive radar network, WSR88D (Weather Surveillance Radar 1988 Dopplers), was put into use in 1998, which now covers virtually all the United States. It excels in detecting severe weather events since it allows time for early notification of damaging winds, and it significantly increases warning time, because tornadoes can be predicted before actually reaching the ground.

Even this system is not without its faults: they're designed to look for upper-level disturbances. Thus, it is unable to detect small tornadoes that occur close to the ground that are know to be just as destructive.



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The “fill-the-gap” aid in detecting tornadoes as they are forming, five satellites orbiting 22,000 miles over the Earth take snapshots of cloud formations every few minutes. Meteorologists analyze the images for cloud structures known to be associated with tornadoes.

Once suspicious thunderstorms have been identified, radar keeps a close watch for rotation deep inside them, and local weather spotters are alerted. Then, if either the radar or the spotters indicate a strong threat of a tornado, a warning is issued. Unfortunately, those warnings rarely give those in the tornado's path more than 10 or 20 minutes' notice.

Whether 2013 was a bad year for tornadoes depends on one's perspective. Late May brought a multi-day barrage of violent storms to central Oklahoma, with tornadoes on May 19, 20, and 31 that killed at least 33 people. The EF5 twister that struck Moore, Oklahoma, on May 20 destroyed or damaged thousands of structures and delivered an estimated \$2 billion in damage, making it one of the costliest tornadoes in U.S. history.

Yet outside of those few devastating days, it was an unusually tranquil year for U.S. tornadoes. As of July 21, the tally of tornadoes for 2013 was 664, which puts it near the lowest values for any year since records began in 1950. Weak tornadoes are spotted much more frequently now than in past decades, so NOAA's inflation-adjustment analysis removes this linear upward trend.

Even when looking at raw tornado counts for the last nine years to date, 2013 fell well below 2005 with 817 tornadoes, and well below 2008 totals when 1773 twisters were recorded.

For seasonal prediction, it turns out that the number of days with tornadoes in a given year may be easier to predict than the total number of tornadoes.

An innovative model could help serve as a bridge between large-scale seasonal forecasts and potential tornado outlooks. The Model

for Prediction Across Scales (MPAS), whose development is based at Los Alamos National Laboratory and NCAR, includes atmosphere and ocean components.

MPAS is one of the first weather and climate models that tiles the globe not with latitude-longitude boxes but using a Voronoi mesh—a honeycomb-like array of hexagons whose resolution can be tightened in areas of keen interest. MPAS include moisture-related processes and dynamics that allow it to explicitly simulate convection (showers and thunderstorms) at higher resolutions while capturing circulation patterns across the globe at the same time.

MPAS was tested last fall in one of 11 Accelerated Scientific Discovery projects that got the first allocation of time on NCAR's new Yellowstone supercomputer. The model successfully produced isolated severe thunderstorms akin to those actually observed ahead of a cold front in the Tennessee Valley.

Despite knowing how tornadoes form, and the evolution of technology to detect atmospheric disturbances, it remains virtually impossible to predict when one will develop. To predict a tornado at a specific spot and time, there would have to be sensors not only on the ground but also extending to the upper atmosphere a mile or two above the Earth, placed every 10 miles; not only unrealistic but unaffordable.

Accurate long-range predictions of the intensity of upcoming hurricane and tornado seasons have eluded forecasters for many decades. These types of storms, by their very nature, are raw chaos unfolding. So, what is the relationship between hurricane activity and the development of tornadoes?

In 2006, a relationship between major Atlantic hurricanes and major tornadoes was studied. A strong natural short-term cycle was observed overlaying the long-term multi-decadal cycles of hurricane and tornado activity.

From this research, a forecasting tool was developed called the storminess model.

A forecasting tool is only as good as its ability to generate accurate predictions. The best way to test the tool's accuracy was to generate a forecast.

To illustrate the difficulty to forecast and predict weather patterns, the storminess tool made a total of three forecasts with varying results.

The tool was used for the 2010/2011 and 2012/2013 seasons to forecast this year's (2014) “storminess”.

The years 2010/2011 were a double-peak producing a total of 8 major Atlantic hurricanes and 36 major U. S. tornadoes. Because that was a double-peak, storminess levels were predicted to fall very dramatically and not produce an extreme in either the number of major Atlantic hurricanes (Category 3 or greater) or in the number of major U. S. tornadoes (EF4 or EF5). The forecast was that the year 2012 would produce a maximum of 2 major Atlantic hurricanes and a maximum of 10 major U. S. tornadoes.

However, to the dismay of the “Global Warmists”, with a total of 19 named storms, the 2012 Atlantic hurricane season was very active making it only the seventh hurricane season in the last 162 years with 19 or more named storms.

Then, instead of having above-average storm activity as the seasonal hurricane outlooks unanimously called for, not one hurricane made land-fall the 2013 season.

4. On The Horizon: When it comes to preventing vehicle theft, most precautions are just common sense - Nonetheless, Killeen saw a rise in the number of vehicle thefts during 2013, according to statistics released by the Killeen Police Department earlier this year.

Raw data submitted to state and federal officials for the annual Uniform Crime Report showed the number of vehicle thefts increased from 192 in 2012 to 202 in 2013. The WPOA NW Coordinator.