Vol 5, Issue 24

December 15, 2015

Woodlake Neighborhood Watch Newsletter
Christmas Issue

XMAS LIGHTS CONTRIBUTE TO HOME FIRES

Holiday decorations may be visually appealing, but they also increase your risk for a home fire. According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), electrical problems cause 38 percent of home Christmas tree fires.

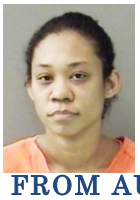
As you deck the halls of your home this season, follow these tips from NFPA and the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) to prevent serious electrical and fire hazards:

- Check light sets for frayed or damaged wiring before using;
- Connect no more than three mini light sets for decorating;
- Keep your tree at least three feet away from heat sources like fireplaces, radiators, candles or heat vents;
- If you have a live tree, remember to add water to the tree stand daily; and
- Always turn off holiday lights before leaving home or going to bed.

Give the gift of safety this season. For more holiday safety tips, download and share USFA's "Put a Freeze on Winter Holiday Fires" info-graphic with family and friends. (Source: https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/holiday_infographic.pdf

COUNTY SHERIFF TIP LINE: WANTED AS OF DECEMBER15 TH, 2015

http://71.6.170.26/revize/ bellcounty/ departments/ cscd(adult_probation/most wanted.php , and/or; http://bellcountycrimestoppers.com;



Wanted For: Burglary of a Habitation is 26 y/o Denise Lee, from Killeen.

Lee is a 5'9", 130 lbs, W/F with Brown Eyes and Black Hair.

FROM AUSTIN: Mark Anthony Breaux, added to the Texas 10 Most Wanted Sex Offender List on October 19, 2015, was captured on the evening of November 4, 2015.

In 1991, Breaux was convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault of a Child after an incident in Jefferson County involving a 9 y/o female.

On August 10, 2015, the Chambers County Sheriff's Office issued a warrant for Breaux's arrest for Failure to Register as a Sex Offender.

On August 11, 2015, when deputies attempted to serve the warrant, but Breaux escaped from the back of his residence. Than on September 22, 2015, a vehicle reportedly stolen by Breaux was recovered at a truck stop along I-45 north of Houston. Texas DPS Criminal Investigations Division (CID) Special Agents located and arrested Breaux without incident near a gas station in Humble, Texas. The arrest was the result of tip information received and a reward will be paid.

Six Most Vulnerable Terrorists' Targets:

Military Bases - In 2007, the FBI arrested six radical Islamists who plotted to enter Fort Dix, N.J. to kill soldiers with machine guns.

Since 9/11, gates at military bases, once manned by unarmed or lightly armed guards and wooden swing gates, have been up-graded to include retractable bollards capable of stopping a large truck at up to speeds of 50 mph.

Unfortunately, that didn't stop the execution of 13 soldiers and seriously injuring 30 others by Maj. Hassan on November 5, 2009. Thus, despite the improved physical security measures, military bases, like Fort Hood, continue to remain a temping target of Jhadists.

Railway Stations - In 2004, 10 bombs killing 191 and injuring 1500 people exploded near Madrid. A year later, 3 subway trains in London were bombed killing 56 and wounding 700.

Terrorists do not attack on the more defensible fronts; they strike at the weak margins.

The Metro and rail stations security in New York City has improved thought countless vulnerabilities still remain.

Chemical Plants - have long been a concern for the Department of Homeland Security where tens of millions of Americans live surrounded by what are, from a terrorist perspective, giant, prepositioned chemical weapons. Since they already exist in mass quantities, there is no need to construct a weapon and design some mechanism for bringing it onto our soil.

A toxic gas leak in Bhopal, India in 1984 killed between 16,000 and 30,000 people and injured 500,000 others. That substance, methyl-isocyanate, is manufactured in several locations here, most in proximity to large urban areas.

Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) – Increased demand on this clean-burning fuel means more LNG facilities near population centers. In 1944, 130 were killed when a LNG tank began to leak then exploded, destroying 1 square mile of Cleavland, OH. Thus the potential exists of using LNG tanks by terrorist in an attack.

Dams – There are more than 10,000 dams identified as being "high hazard"; there is a city less than 1 mile downstream, which means that a break in the dam would likely be quite deadly.

In 2009, Indian authorities reported that Islamic terrorists had planned operations against as many as 6 dams specifically, the Bhakra Dam in Punjab.

Biotech Labs - The number of laboratories working with dangerous pathogens has exploded and has out-paced updates to security.

Pathogens like rift valley fever, Japanese encephalitis, foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, anthrax and the nipah virus are being placing in facilities everywhere, including major population centers.

In 2001, letters with anthrax were sent to numerous news organizations and congressional offices resulting in 5 deaths of 22 people infected.

12/10/15 TERROISTIC THREAT ON BELTON BUISINESS

The variety of means and methods terrorists use for weapons are as multiple as their motives and objectives. Some presented here, are based on historical patterns and what has been discovered from captured documents. Others are pure speculation of what could be on the basis of a consensus of expert analysts.

Past attacks and disrupted plots demonstrate terrorists' interests in using **Aviation As An Attack Method**. The challenge is the difficulty to provide adequate countermeasures at the critical infrastructure/key resources sites.

Cargo aircraft, gliders, helicopters, large or small commercial passenger aircraft, privately owned aircraft of any size, or unconventional airborne vehicles, such as lighter-than-air vehicles could be used to attack targets.

The 9-11-01 attacks demonstrated the destructiveness, lethality, and catastrophic consequences of use of aircraft as a weapon.

Despite enhanced security measures and heightened passenger sensitivity they will continue to seek innovative ways to conduct large-scale attacks using aircraft.

Unlike a chemical, conventional, or nuclear, a **Biological Attack**, designed to cause disease intentionally through dissemination of bacteria, biological toxins, or viruses, may go undetected for hours, days, or weeks until victims begin to show symptoms of disease by local health care workers.

Early warning systems monitoring for airborne pathogens may provide early indications of an attack. However, identifying the point of release of a biological attack is much more difficult than identifying the source of a conventional terrorist attack.

Biological agents can be spread through the air, by direct contact, and in food and water.

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Here is a short list of some types of biological attacks:

• A biological weapon is considered Contagious Human Disease when a disease-producing microorganism (pathogen) is transmitted from person-to-person to others by direct or indirect contact. Two categories of pathogens are bacteria - single-celled microorganisms like the plague that live in the bodies of plants and animals, organic matter, soil, or water and viruses - submicroscopic infective agents capable of growth and multiplication only in living cells.

Pathogenic bacteria damage surrounding host tissues with toxins.

Use of a human vector would require a terrorist to infect one of his own operatives or an unwitting victim with a contagious disease and then deploy that person to infect others. Prolonged, close contact with individuals—and contact with inanimate objects such as doorknobs, handrails, or light switches—is known to spread some infectious agents, although mass casualties likely would not result from this method.

• Noncontagious Human Disease Viruses are Variola (smallpox), and filoviruses (Marburg and Ebola), are viruses that could theoretically be used in bioterrorism attacks. Some agents like influenza virus, are easily transmissible through the air. Others, such as hemorrhagic fever viruses, are not.

• Pathogens Are Disease-Producing Microorganisms that can infect livestock and crops such as: Foot and mouth disease, hog cholera, rinderpest, and swine fever. In plants: fungi, to include anthracnose, blight, damping-off, leaf spot, root and crown rots, smut, vascular wilts, and rust, to include soybean and wheat rust and, except for those causing zoonoses, livestock and crop pathogens are harmless to humans.

Zoonotic diseases: Anthrax, avian influenza, brucellosis, hantavirus, and plague have the potential to harm animals and humans. But, to execute an attack on crops or livestock, terrorists must have the ability to obtain a pathogen and a means to disperse it to the intended target like an aerosol dispersed by a spray mechanism or air currents, human application, or an infected animal.

Auctions provide terrorists the opportunity to infect many livestock that subsequently would be transported elsewhere, where they could infect other animals.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) had affected 57 countries across the globe and claimed the lives of 167 out of 273 affected persons. The danger zoonotic pathogens pose to humans has serious consequences, however; zoonoses is more difficult because reported cases are monitored closely.

Two of the main crop diseases identified as potential biological weapons are rice blast and wheat stem rust.

The continued interest in chemical attacks is demonstrated by the attempts to acquire chemical agents by militants, and the high-profile terrorist attacks in Iraq using chlorine-based improvised explosive devices.

Although Iraqi insurgents have tried repeatedly since October 2006 to enhance the effects of vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) with chlorine, a variety of chemicals could be used in a terrorist attack. The chemical could be used in various forms or states—such as gas, liquid, or solid.

The toxicity of chemicals varies greatly; some are acutely toxic (causing immediate symptoms) in small doses, others are not toxic at all. Chemicals in liquid or vapor form generally create greater exposure than chemicals in solid form.

The increasing reliance on cyber infrastructure makes **Cyber Attacks** potentially attractive for adversaries (terrorists, criminals, foreign intelligence services, or corporate competitors) who wish to harm U.S. interests and cause mass disruption.

A "bot," for example, is an automated software program that can execute certain commands. A botnet is an aggregation of compromised computers or bots that are connected to a central controller. Botnet operators typically offer a variety of malicious services, including anonymous proxy services, Distributed Denial-of- Service (DDoS) attacks, spam-for-hire, and others by issuing instructions to one or more botnets under their control.

The availability of open source information on **Drinking Water Systems**, and the potentially significant economic and public health consequences of a contamination attack make drinking water systems a possible terrorist target. Except for closed water systems or systems serving small communities (such as buildings or neighborhoods), dilution and chlorination can limit the effectiveness of water contamination as a terrorist tactic.

Chemical, Biological, Or Radiological Agents may be used to contaminate food or drinking water systems with the intent to cause economic disruption, generate public anxiety, or injure or kill people.

Although the radiation from **High-Level Radioactive Waste From The Reprocessing Of Spent Nuclear Fuel** materials would be sufficient to kill within a relatively short time but, like with Chemical and Biological agents, handlers would require specialized robotic equipment, shielding or protection to produce or manage it in sufficient quantities.

At the distribution stage, however, most food products are in consumer-ready or individual serving-size packages, making it difficult to effectively contaminate large amounts of food.

Hostage Taking is the seizure or detention of a person with the threat to injure, kill, or continue to detain to compel a third person or governmental organization to do, or to abstain from doing, an act as a condition for the person's release, is a means of achieving ideological, monetary, or political gain. Also, it could be used to gain access to critical infrastructure operations and use the access to launch additional attacks.

Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Attacks are the favored method terrorists continue to pursue and exploit to maximize the effects.

Attacks against mass transit systems in London, Madrid, and Mumbai have demonstrated the lethality of IEDs.

Possible targets include: attraction and entertainment venues; channels, chokepoints, dams, and locks; military targets; nuclear power plants; chemical and oil facilities; transportation targets; water treatment facilities; and vessels (anchored, moored, or under way).

Terrorist may carry an EID in something as simple as an athletic bag or attempt to conceal it in a belt or vest making it difficult to detect and prevent. This attack method can employ a single bomber or multiple operatives working simultaneously or in a staggered pattern with the potential to inflict harm on a large number and greater psychological impact.

The detonation of a **Nuclear Yield Producing Device** would cause mass fatalities and infrastructure damage from the heat and blast of the explosion and significant consequences from both the initial nuclear radiation and the subsequent radioactive fallout. Their most likely target would be a population center that includes banking, finance, or commercial districts, government facilities, or national icons and monuments resulting in significant economic and psychological impact.

Explosive Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDDs) or dirty bombs use the explosive force of detonation to disperse radioactive material in powder or aerosolized forms.

Most dirty bombs and other RDDs would have very localized effects, ranging from less than a city block to several square kilometers. The degree of contamination would depend on factors such as the area covered by the dispersal, the amount and type of radiological material used, and meteorological conditions.