

From: [John Dunbar](#)
To: [Public Comment](#)
Subject: Water Rate Increase
Date: Wednesday, December 2, 2020 5:34:19 PM

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We have higher water rates then the surrounding counties. Stop building housing if water is so rare or make the new construction housing pay the premium since they are fueling the demand.

Don't you think it is ironic that you are raising rates at the same time adding a subsidy for people you will price out?

STOP TAXING US TO DEATH!

John Dunbar

From: [Tawny Barker](#)
To: [Public Comment](#)
Subject: RE: 22B 12/17/2020 Agenda
Date: Monday, December 14, 2020 5:23:05 PM

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Good Day,

My name is Tawny Barker, and I am the owner of Nobility Trauma Clean-Up, LLC located at 2701 Conestoga Drive #123 Carson City, NV. 89706. **Nobility Trauma Clean-Up LLC's primary duties include the meticulous work of removing or cleaning biohazards from a given area. New diseases are being discovered all the time, and a person's blood could contain diseases that may not be discovered for years to come. It is our top priority to prevent transference of airborne and blood borne diseases.**

I am here today to offer my extended services in removing the deceased in biohazardous cases. My proposed method of safely removing and transporting decedents while preventing cross contamination will protect individuals, communities and the environment from further spread, or potential spread of disease. I propose that my team of highly trained biohazard remediation specialists go to any and all scenes where bodily fluids are present, remove the deceased with the proper equipment and PPE preventing unnecessary cross contamination, then store the deceased in my cooler until cleared for transport to the Medical Examiner's Office. From that point the decedent will be released to the mortuary on rotation or the funeral home of the families choosing. It is not my want nor intention to take any business away from the funeral homes. It is my priority to keep the communities I love safe. Mortuaries are currently understaffed and overworked. The removal technicians aren't able to arrive at every scene where law enforcement has requested their presence, which also causes the coroners to fall behind on emergency cases. Carson City's Coroner's Office has had to call Nobility before to remove a decedent. This service is detrimental on several levels. It is time to focus on the health of the individuals in our communities, and make necessary steps to serve and protect them on a whole new and necessary level.

Under normal circumstances, dead bodies are safe and offer no reasonable danger to the public health. A dead body offers no more danger than it did when it was living.

When moving a decedent in biohazardous circumstances such as, but not limited to decomposition, suicide or homicide which bodily fluids are now openly exposed to surrounding surfaces and air; there is now risk of exposure, both airborne and bloodborne pathogens. For example, say there is a decedent that has committed suicide with a gun. Those particles of blood after the firearm had been discharged are now airborne. They then land on surfaces and dry. Once someone enters the scene and the dry blood is disturbed, it will again become airborne. Airborne particles can be contracted through your eyes, nose, mouth, inhalation, open wounds, etc. Same principle with a decomposed human.

Cross contamination is also a huge factor to take into consideration when moving a decedent. You must take into consideration not only your health and safety, but of those individuals who may have to enter later. Lets say the decedent was found in the master bedroom. He is approximately two to three weeks into the decomposition. His body is releasing gasses and is bloated. You can visibly see the stretched skin, and bodily fluids built up underneath. As soon as you move the decedent, the skin will tear, and gasses and fluids will expel everywhere. This process is unavoidable. To someone untrained in cross contamination, those fluids will leak where the body lies, and will continue to drip bodily fluids anywhere you may try to shift the body to get a grip on their slipping skin. The body would be slid over or lifted onto a body bag- which would be covered in fluids by the time the decedent is successfully placed. From there the bag would be zipped tied, in other words "sealed" shut. The standard bags are not equipped to seal in the bodily fluids (biohazards), so there will be leaking through the zipper. The outside of the bag would not be decontaminated on the outside to

prevent spread of disease. The decedent would then be transported to a mortuary cooler and stored until ready for transport to the Medical Examiner's Office. Again, cross contaminating the gurney's, transport van and cooler.

To educate you a little further on decomposition, it starts almost immediately after death. It takes approximately four minutes from the moment a person has breathed their last for the shortage of oxygen in their body to kick off a series of events happening at the microscopic level: The levels of carbon dioxide and acidity rise in the bloodstream, and toxic wastes build up, poisoning the cells. Then, enzymes within cells begin to eat away at them. Organs with high concentrations of enzymes and water, such as the liver and the brain, are ground zero for this process.

One of the first visible signs of death is when the eyes cloud over, a result of fluids and oxygen no longer flowing to the corneas. That can begin within 10 minutes of death.

There are five phases of decomposition. The first phase is called fresh. It's characterized by cell autolysis, "or self-digestion": The cells burst open due to the work of enzymes, and fluids leak out. Fluid-filled blisters emerge on the skin, which slips easily off the body in large sheets.

Meanwhile, resident anaerobic bacteria in the gut begin to break down cells, beginning the second phase of decomposition: bloat. As these microbes work away, gases begin to accumulate in the intestines, and the surrounding tissues expand. The gases react with hemoglobin, a protein found in red blood cells, producing a green pigment in the veins ("marbling"), and the skin turns green, then black.

During active decomposition, the third phase, tissues begin to liquify and decomposition fluids seep out through orifices. According to Dawnie Wolfe Steadman, director of the Forensic Anthropology Center at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, the loss of tissue mass is the chiefly the work of fly maggots—which feast on tissues—and bacteria.

Advanced decomposition is when most soft tissues are gone, whatever skin is left has turned dry and leathery, and the skeleton is visible, thanks to the handiwork of yet more bugs. "While the fly maggots no longer have much to feed on, other insects such as beetles come," Steadman says. "They are capable of breaking down the tougher soft tissues, like tendons, ligaments, and even cartilage."

Skeletal decay is the end of the decomposition process. A variety of factors result in the breakdown or fragmentation of bones. Acidic soil, for example, dissolves an inorganic mineral compound called hydroxyapatite—a mix of calcium and phosphate—that accounts for 70 percent of our bone material. Bones can also disintegrate when they are subjected to a variety of physical forces, including being gnawed on by scavengers or being slowly eroded by the flow of water.

Now, even after these phases of decomposition, there are viruses that remain a risk to public health. For example, unlike many pathogens, the Ebola virus lives for an unknown period of time after a victim's death. Unfortunately, the assumption that the virus dies along with the deceased has been a major cause of its spread in parts of Africa where touching and handling the body is a common practice for the deceased's living family members. Some have claimed that Up to 50% of victims catch Ebola at funerals. Funeral homes don't embalm Ebola cases- they cremate them.

AIDS will live approximately 24 hours in a dead body, unless that body has been embalmed, in which case the embalming fluid will presumably kill it. The hepatitis C virus (HCV) can live outside of your body for up to four days. Hepatitis B and hepatitis C, enteric intestinal pathogens, tuberculosis, cholera, smallpox are all diseases a dead body can still harbor and transfer to a healthy, living human being. Unless you really know the person (or are using protective gear), it's not smart to touch the body fluids (blood, spit, etc.) of living bodies and neither is it smart to touch the body fluids of the dead.

Please allow me to close with saying I have been in the "death industry" for many years. I began my career working for the mortuary doing transport. So, I don't present myself to you without

knowledge and experience. In fact, it was my journey with the funeral home that inspired me to start my company. I care about people. It is my top priority to protect the people in my communities from not only disease, but the psychological trauma associated with the loss of a loved one. Day or night, we are here to help. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Tanny Barker - Owner
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