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2200 Camp Branch Road
Waynesville, NC 28786
October 24, 2022

Subject: Transcribe CC Meeting - Tommy Long is an Idiot. Public Comments and Long's Response.

This is a transcription of a portion of the Haywood County Commission meeting held on Monday, October 17, 2022. The video of the meeting is posted on the Haywood County website -

<https://www.haywoodcountync.gov/712/Agendas-Minutes-Videos> , and specifically at -

https://haywoodcountync.granicus.com/player/clip/229?view_id=1&redirect=true&h=1531b139e9338dc d87ded961f904f349

[Editor's Note: I hate doing transcripts, it is such a pain in the [expletive deleted]. However, afterwards, I am always so glad I did, as the effort usually pays off with dividends.]

4:44 (Times are referenced to the video recording.)
Joyan Hearn

My name is Joy Hearn, live at 42 Fireside Drive, Maggie Valley, and I'm here to discuss NHIL, Noise Induced Hearing Loss, and two years ago in October 2020, I participated in a couple of hearings, the October and one in November, on hearing loss, what happens, with some of these, particularly with live music. I'd like to read the Sheriff's report from then, because I don't think anything has changed.

"October 27, 2020, at 19:58 hours, I, Corporal Hemmingway of the Haywood County Sheriff's Office, was dispatched to a noise complaint at 81 Corbin Shady Lane by EOC, I arrived at 20:09 hours and could hear booming music from the Smoky Mountain Event Center, I called down to Deputy Kilby, and asked if he could request the event coordinator to turn down - turn the music down as the neighbors were complaining. He advised the county commissioner was down there, and was okay with the level. I informed him my caller was not happy with the level of music, I called Ms. Sexton, and she requested I come inside the residence to hear for myself, the loudness of the music. I tried to explain to her that was on the outside, and I understood, but she insisted that I come in. I did so. The level inside with a decibel meter was approximately 57, and on the outside, on the rear deck, was 85. The music was loud inside, and the house vibrated from the intensity coming from the speakers set up at the Event Center. I explained the county noise ordinance to her, and she told me she requested deputies in the past, but they didn't come out. I explained how I to contact the Sargent, and get a copy of the report. I cleared the scene at 20:39 hours."

I was in the house with her, and I actually made a recording of what was going on, and I had something similar - two weekends ago in Maggie, and I called the Town Manager, who is a pretty gutsy lady, I'll tell you, and the Police Chief, and they went and took care of it. It was obnoxious with these guys with speakers in the back of the trucks. I wrote you a cover letter, this is a county wide thing, that's why I'm here. It's my opinion that needs to be narrowed to decibel levels so it can be enforced. Otherwise, it's just somebodies opinion. Okay, Allens Creek was one letter, another one was the guy who called the event center in July 30th, called it sounds like mashing cats, that's Sam Morgan I think it was, Linda Sexton was actually down on site, and I have a picture of her phone, when she recorded at 109.6 at maybe 50 - 100 feet back from the stage. The problem with this hearing loss thing is, sound is like a hurricane, okay. A 75 mph wind, when you double it to 150, does not double the damage, it does 268 times, around - damage type of thing. It's much worse. It's the same way with sound. So, I just like you all to take a look at it, and get back to us, if you would. Prove me wrong. I know you deal with facts, and I got all facts. Okay? And all the history on it.

8:33

8:46

DeeAnn Wilmot

Hi, I'm DeeAnn Wilmot, I live at 243 Walnut Ford Road. And, I wrote the commissioners, all of you, a letter, I signed each one of them, I sent it to you, on August the 20th 2022, by mail, to make sure you could get it. I got no response. I'd like to read that letter now. because obviously you didn't. So I'll give it a try.

Dear Fellow Commissioners and Mr. Ensley, The Southern Rock Woodstock Concert at the Smoky Mountain Event Center on July 30th 2022 was once again extremely loud and disturbing to the surrounding communities. Those of us who were exposed to the raucous and extremely loud presentation were disgusted that you, as our representatives, are continuing to ignore our concerns. I know that you are cognizant of the problem that is causing your constituents anxiety, consternation and possibly hearing damage. Your duties designate that you establish service levels for mental health and public health. You're supposed to represent and protect those persons whose effected by this blasting of unwanted sound. There are definite steps that you can take to protect those of us that and communities that are adversely affected. We requested that you would write a reasonable noise ordinance for Haywood County almost two years ago, and I want to know what you have done towards that. The decibel levels beside the arena were 79.1 to 85.9. At my home, the decibel levels were 69 to 74. I do not live in Regina Park, I live above Regina Park, and that what it was on my deck. Anyway, as we asked before, we request you devise an ordinance in Haywood County designating a maximal reasonable decibel level to be adhered to with consequences for breaking that regulation. I've been told that Haywood County deputies now have decibel meters so they can check it out, and I want to know what will you do to properly adjust this regulations so that the sound levels are not so bad.

I'm not saying it happens with every concert, that's the whole problem. And so, with this one, that Woodstock Concert, that was really bad. The whole community was disturbed. And, it just, I have heard someone from the commission said, that has been addressed before, and some regulations were made. The problem is that you need to us know what regulations were put together by the committee or the Fair Board, or whoever did it, so that we can know what those guidelines are. Okay? I'm just asking that you respond to us, reasonably, as a constituent. Thank you for listening.

11:57

12:31

Tommy Long [M]

Yes, I do serve on the Fairground Board ... (issues with sound equipment) ... Yes, I am on the Fairgrounds Board, and we heard from the neighbors a couple of years ago and we formulated a community group where the homeowners presidents, the Foxfire I and Foxfire II and Regina Park, we also had a sound expert that ran sound at Harrah's event Center in Asheville, and we had a board member whose brother is a sound engineer from Ohio, and we put together a very comprehensive board, we had several meetings, we had a Sheriff's Deputy there, and as a Fairgrounds committee, we came up and basically we had one homeowners present, I think Mr. Adderholt (sp), he was the main driver that brought the proposed noise parameters to us, and we were glad he did that, and I think the board unanimously adopted that since he was a homeowners president. So, I will try to forward you that information, Ms. Wilmont, and If you have some type of a format or some kind of templet that you suggest to us, I'd appreciate that. Maybe from another county or state possibly you live in, or another county's noise ordinance we can compare and see where the people are, so we can look at that as a Fair board. So, and again, I speaking as a member of the Fairgrounds Board, on this topic.

14:25

[Best speaks on another matter.]

And I understand you are not a member of Regina Park, so we'll try to get that to you. Those were the immediate people that were invited, so your not a member of Regina Park, so you probably did not get that information. I'll forward you his email, and maybe he can put you on that email list and we can address concerns as they come up.

15:03

You know, this thing is very complicated. I know I sat in on several hours of meetings, and there's a time weight average, there's, there's things that cords, some peoples voices, are even nocuously loud, sometimes, there's spikes, so, you know, its complicated. I know when I was looking at this, (puts on glasses), I just pulled up some notes while you were talking, the regular hair dryer, a woman's hair dryer, is 9100 decibels. A vacuum cleaner is 85 to 90 decibels, an average vacuum cleaner. The average motorcycle is 100 to 110, and a chain saw is 100 to 130, and an airplane is 130+. So there's ...

16:03

My wife bought a new hair dryer. Gets up very early. It just blows me out of the bed. I told my wife, I said, Honey, you need to get some earplugs. You know, you really need to get some ear plugs, you're going to have permanent hearing loss, from the hair dryer. And so, I think she's taking my advice, but yeah, I'll get with you on that. Thank you.

Where do I start?

I attended the county commission meeting on 10/17/2022, and I was fuming at **Tommy Long's** [M] response to these two elderly women making a public comment. I walked out when he finished.

[**Editor's Note:** [M] stands for [Manikin].]

This was reminiscent of **Tommy Long** calling Deannie Brooks a liar at the August 15, 2022 county commission meeting. See:

August 24, 2022 - the day Cory Vaillancourt, SMN, went bold. 8/24/2022...
(<https://www.haywoodtp.net/pubII/220824TheDayCoryWentBold.pdf>)

My impression from **Tommy Long's** dress-down of these two elderly women was that he tried to:

- Humiliate
- Discredit
- Disparage
- Demean
- Ridicule
- Embarrass
- Shame
- Condescension
- The list does not stop.

One of the gals felt afterwards that she felt small and totally insignificant.

Tommy Long's response relating to SPL (Sound Pressure Level) requires at least a minimum knowledge of basic engineering and facts. In engineering terms, **Tommy Long's** response was a cluster [expletive deleted] and he used a technique known as "Baffle with Bull Shit". A second grader, in a debate with **Tommy Long** on this topic, would win.

Background.

This is not the first time residents surrounding the Smoky Mountain Event Center have complained about noise from rock concerts. Yet, the county points to the current noise ordinance (CHAPTER 95: NOISE CONTROL), throws up their hands, and says there is nothing we can do.

<https://www.haywoodcountync.gov/DocumentCenter/View/328/Chapter-95-Noise-Control>

Tommy Long hastily looked up in his notes (just like he did with Deannie Brooks) while DeeAnn Wilmot and Joyan Hearn were speaking, and started spewing half-facts, in an attempt to discredit these two elderly women.

One of those "facts" was "... **I just pulled up some notes while you were talking, the regular hair dryer, a woman's hair dryer, is 9100 decibels. ...**".

WTF?

In order to measure 9100 decibels, one would have to be at ground zero of a nuclear blast, at which time -

- The SPL meter would be vaporized,
- The person making the measurement would be vaporized,
- Air - the medium which SPL is measured would be vaporized.

A good primer on SPL can be found at -

<https://www.omnicalculator.com/physics/distance-attenuation>

which not only contains a simplified explanation of SPL, but includes a handy distance calculator for computing SPL at different distances. Excepts include:

- we use dedicated sound pressure units called decibels. The decibel (dB) scale is logarithmic, meaning that an increase of roughly 3 dB is equivalent to doubling the pressure, expressed in Pascals. When SPL is given in decibels, we can estimate the pressure of everyday sounds, usually in the 20-100 dB range. 120 or 130 dB is the pain threshold – for example, a jet aircraft taking off in your immediate neighborhood will emit this level of sound.
- Sound attenuation formula. Sound attenuation describes how the SPL changes with increasing distance from the sound source. For example, you can imagine two houses standing close to a highway. If you measure the distance from each of the buildings to the road and the SPL of one of them, you will be able to calculate the sound level in the other house.

The sound attenuation formula is as follows:

$$\text{SPL2}=\text{SPL1}-20\log (R2/R1)$$

where:

SPL1 – Sound pressure level at point 1;

SPL2 – Sound pressure level at point 2;

R1 – Distance from the sound source to point 1; and

R2 – Distance from the sound source to point 2.

- Each time you reduce the distance to the source by a factor of 2, the SPL increases by a factor of 4. This rule is known as the inverse square law. You can use it to roughly estimate the change in SPL without actually doing any real calculations.

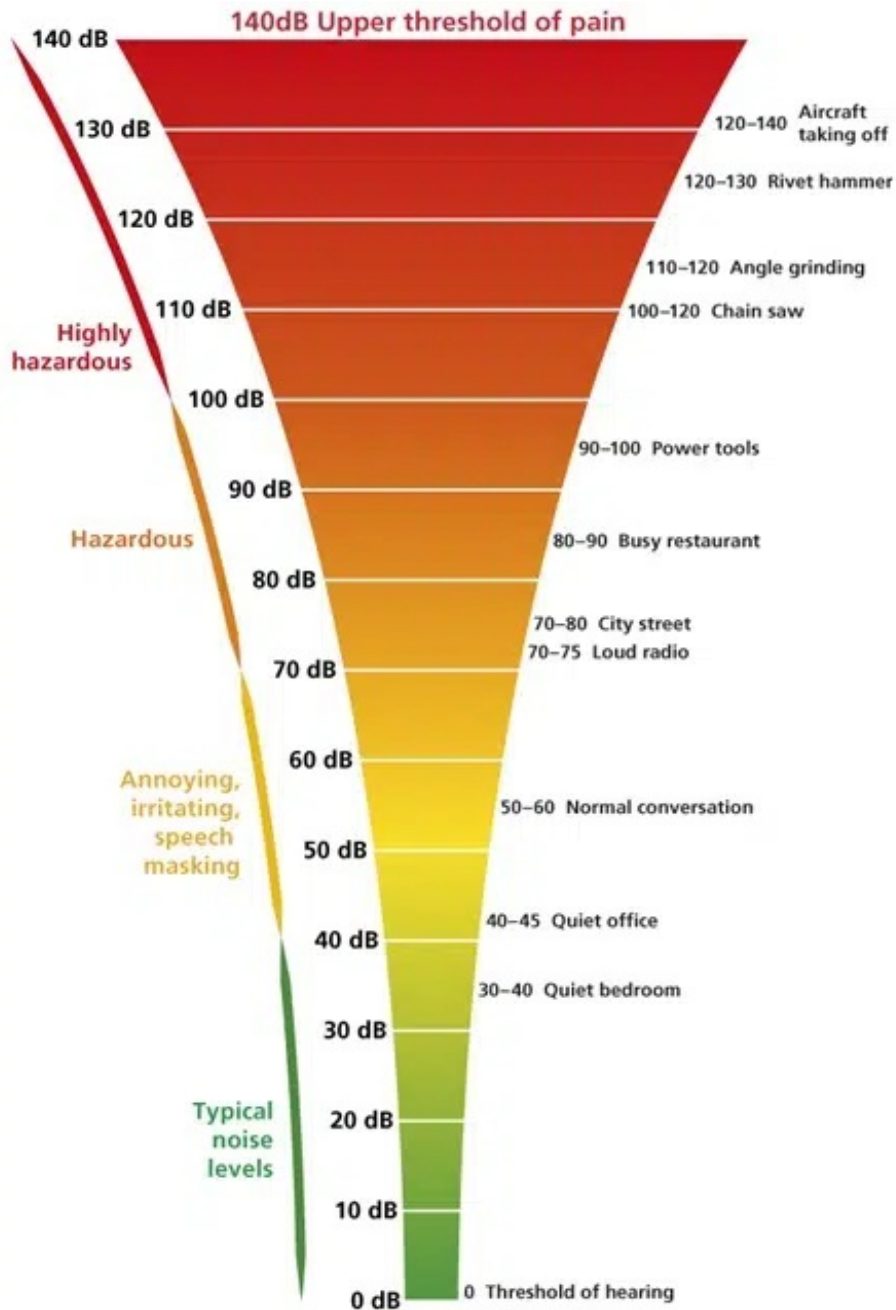
Of course, I don't expect anyone who spews out a "fact" that a hair dryer is 9100 decibels to understand any of this.

The following is a representation of relative noise level from everyday objects -

<https://boomspeaker.com/noise-level-chart-db-level-chart/>

Noise Level Chart 2: Decibel Levels Of Everyday Sounds

This noise level chart shows the noise effects of sound within the range 0 – 140 dB. The important thing here is that it shows the effects of noises within different ranges from typical noise levels to irritating noise to hazardous noise to highly hazardous noise.



This is probably the type of data **Tommy Long** was looking at when he was disparaging Ms. Hearn and Ms. Wilmot, but this chart does not contain any reference to distance. It is only relative. For example, with **Tommy Long's** reference to an aircraft - "...The average motorcycle is 100 to 110, and a chain saw is 100 to 130, and an airplane is 130+. ...", where does **Tommy Long** mention that when the airplane is flying overhead at 35,000 feet, the SPL is below the threshold of hearing, i.e., you can't hear it?

Both Ms. Hearn and Ms. Wilmot referenced actual SPL levels during their public comment, both inside and outside respective residences. The distance of 243 Walnut Ford Road is 1,500 feet to the center of the Fairgrounds Arena Building, and the distance from 81 Corbin Shady Lane is 1,000 feet. Using the handy SPL distance calculator on www.omnicalculator.com, we can have a contest to see who can calculate the SPL level inside the Fairgrounds Arena building 50 feet from the speakers:

- **Tommy Long,**
- The second grader.

The noise these folks are experiencing can be explained with a simple analogy.

The sun is approximately 93 Million miles from the earth, and can be considered a point source (of light). Therefore, when brightness is measured anywhere in DeeAnn Wilmot's yard, it is expected to be uniform, i.e. the same. When a brightness measurement is made inside her house, the light level is less because it is shaded by the house, but still light comes through the windows, etc.

The same analogy can be applied to noise coming from the Fairgrounds arena building. The speakers inside the arena are considered a point source again, as the distance to DeeAnn Wilmot's yard is about 1,500 feet. Therefore, SPL is approximately uniform anywhere in her yard (except due to sound reflective path variance). Also, the house affords attenuation of the sound when a measurement is made within the house.

Both speakers reported SPL levels both inside and outside the respective residences. SPL in DeeAnn Wilmot's yard was measured with a BFX Digital Sound Level Meter (Model BAFX 3370).

Ms. Hearn reported that Sheriff Deputies now have SPL meters in their vehicles, as evidenced by Corporal Hemmingway making measurements inside and outside the residence.

WTF?

What good is that, I wonder, when deputies are powerless to enforce anything. (Another waste of money?)

I have a SPER Scientific SPL meter, Model 840029. **Tommy Long** indicated -

“... You know, this thing is very complicated. I know I sat in on several hours of meetings, and there's a time weight average, there's, there's things that cords, some peoples voices, are even nocuously loud, sometimes, there's spikes, so, you know, its complicated. ...”

Well, **Tommy Long**, let me uncomplicate this for you a little bit. The following is from the Instruction Manual of the 840029.

A. MEASURING PROCEDURE

- Slide the WEIGHTING selector to the "A" or "C" position. The "A" frequency weighting simulates human ear response. During an environmental sound level measurement, select the "A" weighting. The "C" weighting approximates a flat response. Typically, "C" is used to check the noise of machinery where the target sound level is already known. (See Frequency Weighting Characteristics, page 7.)
- Slide the RESPONSE selector to the FAST or SLOW position. For general applications, select FAST, which simulates the human ear's response time. The SLOW setting is used to obtain an average of vibrating sound levels.
- Find the appropriate measuring range using the RANGE selector. If the OVERLOAD INDICATOR (a triangle shape) appears in the upper-left display, slide the RANGE selector to another setting. Point the microphone at the sound source, the sound level will be displayed in decibels (dB).

Our second grader would be able to get through this.

Tommy Long asked of the two public speakers -

“ ... If you have some type of a format or some kind of templet that you suggest to us, I'd appreciate that. Maybe from another county or state possibly you live in, or another county's noise ordinance we can compare and see where the people are, so we can look at that as a Fair board. ...”

Well, after about 1 minute of research on the web, I located the following for the City of Charlotte.

<https://www.nonoise.org/lawlib/cities/charlott.htm>

CODE City of CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA Final Legislation Ord. No. 844, adopted May 20, 1997. (Supplement No. 45)

PART II CODE OF THE CITY

Chapter 15 OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS*

ARTICLE III. NOISE

Sec. 15-66. Loud, disturbing noises prohibited, generally.

It shall be unlawful for any person to create or assist in creating any unreasonably loud and disturbing noise in the city.

(Code 1961, § 13-52; Ord. No. 1401, § 1, 8-8-83)

Sec. 15-67. Noise measurement.

For the purpose of determining db(A)'s as referred to in this article, the noise shall be measured on the A-weighting scale on a sound level meter of standard design and quality having characteristics established by the American National Standards Institute.

(Code 1961, § 13-53.1; Ord. No. 1401, § 1, 8-8-83; Ord. No. 3273, § 1, 12-9-91)

Sec. 15-68. Sounds impacting residential life.

(a) It shall be unlawful to carry on the following activities in any residentially zoned area of the city or within three hundred (300) feet of any residentially occupied structure in any zone of the city:

(1) Operate a front-end loader for refuse collection between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

(2) Operate construction machinery between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

(3) Operate garage machinery between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

(4) Operate lawn mowers and other domestic tools out-of-doors between 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

(5) Any mechanical noise which registers more than sixty (60) db(A) at the nearest complainant's property line will be probable cause for a violation.

(b) This section shall not apply to operations which are carried on in such a manner or in such a location as not to create sounds exceeding sixty (60) db(A) and shall not apply to emergency operations designed to protect the public health and safety.

(Code 1961, § 13-53.2; Ord. No. 1401, § 1, 8-8-83; Ord. No. 3273 § 2, 12-9-91)

Sec. 15-69. Amplified sound.

(a) It shall be unlawful to:

(1) Operate or allow the operation of any sound amplification equipment so as to create sounds registering fifty-five (55) db(A) between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. or fifty (50) db(A) between 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m., as measured anywhere within the boundary line of the nearest residentially occupied property, except in accordance with a permit obtained from the noise control officer.

(2) As to multifamily structures including apartments condominiums, or other residential arrangements where boundary lines can not readily be determined, it shall be unlawful to operate or allow the operation of any sound amplification equipment so as to create sounds registering fifty-five (55) db(A) between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. or fifty (50) db(A) between 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m., as measured from any point within the interior of another residential unit in the same complex or within the boundary line of the nearest residentially occupied property, except in accordance with a permit obtained from the noise control officer.

(3) As to places of public entertainment having a capacity of one thousand (1,000) or more persons, operate or allow the operation of any sound amplification equipment so as to create sounds registering more than sixty-five (65) db(A) between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., or fifty (50) db(A) between 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m., as measured anywhere within the boundary line of the nearest residentially occupied property, except in accordance with a permit obtained from the noise control officer.

(4) Operate or allow the operation of any sound amplification equipment for advertising purposes or otherwise to attract customers so as to cast sounds which are unreasonably loud and disturbing or which register more than sixty (60) db(A) at or on the boundary of the nearest public right-of-way or park.

(5) Operate or allow the operation for personal use of any sound amplification equipment on the public right-of-way, including streets or sidewalks, or in the public parks so as to produce sounds registering more than sixty (60) db(A) fifty (50) feet or more from any electromechanical speaker between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., or fifty (50) db(A) fifty (50) feet or more from any electromechanical speaker between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.

(b) The foregoing limitations on the operation of sound amplification equipment shall not apply to the operation of horns, sirens, or other emergency warning devices actually being used in emergency circumstances.

(Code 1961, § 13-53.3; Ord. No. 1401, § 1, 8-8-83; Ord. No. 2243, § 1, 7-27-87; Ord. No. 3273, § 3, 12-9-91)

Sec. 15-70. Permits for additional amplification.

(a) Application. The application for a permit for additional amplification under section 15-69 shall be submitted to the noise control officer at least fifteen (15) working days in advance of the planned use except in case of emergency. The application shall designate an individual person or persons who shall be in control of the sound amplification equipment and assure that its use complies with the terms of the permit.

(b) Notice of tentative approval. Upon tentative approval, the applicant for a permit shall be responsible for mailing or otherwise delivering to the occupants of each property within a one-thousand-foot radius of the facility for which the permit has been granted, as shown on the tax maps of the county, a notice

stating the date and hours of the event. The notice shall be delivered at least seventy-two (72) hours in advance of the event. The permit shall not be actually granted and issued until the applicant submits an affidavit to the noise control officer that such notices have actually been mailed or otherwise delivered.

© Number of hours. No permits shall be issued which shall have the effect of allowing more than twenty (20) hours of excess amplification per year at any place of public entertainment having a capacity of one thousand (1,000) or more persons or ten (10) hours of excess amplification at any other location. Permits shall be tentatively approved and subsequently granted by the noise control officer in the order of receipt unless permits for twenty (20) or more hours have previously been issued for the same or other locations within a one-thousand-foot radius of the facility in the same calendar year, in which event the applicant shall elect whether to limit his request so as to keep the year's accumulated hours of excess amplification in that location below twenty (20) hours or select another location.

(d) Not permitted in residentially occupied boundaries. In no event shall a permit be granted which allows the creation of sounds registering more than seventy (70) db(A) anywhere within the boundary line of the nearest residentially occupied property.

(e) Denial; exceptional permit. If an applicant has been denied a permit under this section and believes the denial is illegal by virtue of applicable state or federal law, he shall promptly submit a copy of the denied permit application together with a short statement of the reasons he believes he is entitled to a permit to the city manager. The city manager shall have the discretion to grant an exceptional permit waiving locational, time, and/or db(A) requirements, upon his determination that the applicant has made a substantial showing of legal entitlement. Any such exceptional permit shall be promptly reported to city council.

(Code 1961, § 3-53.4; Ord. No. 1401, § 1, 8-8-83; Ord. No. 2243, §§ 2--4, 7-27-87; Ord. No. 3273, 4, 12-9-91)

Cross reference(s)--Licenses generally, Ch. 13.

Sec. 15-71. Animals.

It shall be unlawful for any person to own, keep or have in his possession, or harbor, any dog, other animal or bird(s) which, by frequent or habitually howling, yelping, barking or otherwise, cause loud noises, and produce seriously annoying disturbance to any person or to the neighborhood.

(Code 1961, § 13-53.5; Ord. No. 1401, § 1, 8-8-83)

Sec. 15-72. Motor vehicles.

It shall be unlawful to operate or allow the operation of any motor vehicle in the city:

(1) Which has had its muffler-exhausts- and/or other noise-control equipment removed, altered or maintained in such disrepair as to create unreasonably loud and disturbing noises.

(2) By engaging in jackrabbit starts, spinning tires, racing engines, or other operations which create unreasonably loud and disturbing noises.

(3) Off the boundaries of a public street for racing or other operations which create unreasonably loud and disturbing noises.

(Code 1961, § 13-53.6; Ord. No. 1401, § 1, 8-8-83; Ord. No. 3273, § 5, 12-9-91)

Sec. 15-73. Enforcement and penalties.

Where there is a violation of any provision of this article, the city, at its discretion, may take one (1) or more of the following enforcement actions.

(1) A police officer, noise control officer, or animal control officer may issue a citation as provided in Code section 1-7© subjecting the violator to a one hundred-dollar civil penalty, which penalty may provide for a fifteen-dollar delinquency charge upon nonpayment, and which penalty and delinquency charge may be recovered by the city in a civil action.

(2) A misdemeanor warrant may be issued either immediately or upon the issuance of a citation and the violator's failure to pay the same. Misdemeanors shall be punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and/or imprisonment for up to thirty(30) days.

(3) A civil action seeking a penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per day of violation plus injunction and order of abatement may be directed toward any person creating or allowing the creation of any unlawful noise, including the owner or person otherwise having legal or actual control of the premises from which it emanates.

(4) A police officer or noise control officer may issue a citation, as provided in Code section 1-7©, subjecting the violator of section 1568(a)(1) to a two hundred-dollar civil penalty, which penalty may provide for a fifteen-dollar delinquency charge upon nonpayment and which penalty and delinquency charge may be recovered by the city in a civil action.

For the purposes of this section, violator means either the operator of the front end loader, the employer of the operator, or the company, partnership, corporation or other person or entity which owns, possesses or controls the front end loader utilized by the operator.

(Code 1961, § 13-18; Ord. No. 1033, § 1, 9-14-81; Ord. No. 3273, § 6, 12-9-91)

Secs. 15-74--15-85. Reserved.

So, **Tommy Long**, why don't you and your Fairgrounds Board constipate over this, and then share it with your fellow commissioners and County Attorney, **Frank Queen**, to see if he can slip this into his busy schedule of going through the current county ordinances for woke correctness.

The one person who I have sympathy for is **Tommy Long's** wife, when he said:

“ ... My wife bought a new hair dryer. Gets up very early. It just blows me out of the bed. I told my wife, I said, Honey, you need to get some earplugs. You know, you really need to get some ear plugs, you're going to have permanent hearing loss, from the hair dryer. And so, I think she's taking my advice, but yeah, I'll get with you on that. Thank you. ...”

I feel sorry for someone that has to put up with that. **Tommy Long's** wife has a greater chance of having the earplugs she uses with the hair dryer melting in her ears, and have to have them surgically removed at our local hospital, then ever having hearing damage. You would think **Tommy Long** would have more sympathy for DeeAnn Wilmot and Joyan Hearn.

Monroe A. Miller, Jr.
Haywood County Taxpayer