Professional Construction Estimators Association of America, Inc. (PCEA) was chartered in 1956 with 35 members from various construction disciplines in Charlotte, North Carolina. Some of the Charter members remain active today. During our early years, members rallied together to exchange ideas, promote educational endeavors and high ethical standards, while simultaneously developing new friendships. Under the leadership of Charlotte’s early presidents, the members set forth many goals to promote and support the industry while expanding the voluntary association. As a result of these efforts, a second chapter was formed during 1958 in Greensboro, North Carolina (now called the Triad Chapter). The Raleigh-Durham Chapter (now called the Triangle Chapter) followed behind in 1963. Subsequent chapters were formed in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia and Florida. Vern W. "Bill" Helms of the Charlotte Chapter was elected as our first National President in May 1975 during the first annual convention at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. Since then, PCEA has grown to almost 1,000 members with twelve chapters in five states. Current goals include active expansion to other market areas.

PCEA members have always been active in the promotion of construction education for the betterment of the industry. Each chapter individually coordinates, develops and establishes programs to assist and enhance the educational endeavors in their community while pursuing the educational goals of membership. PCEA Chapters support educational programs ranging from, but not limited to, scholarships to local students, endowed scholarships at several Universities, providing construction instructors, purchasing equipment for use in technical training and introducing construction as a trade to "at risk" students.
PCEA recognizes that one of the greatest problems facing our industry is a shortage of interested and well qualified employees at all levels. To that end, our mission is to extend Scholarships to persons interested in pursuing a career in the construction industry.

The following Scholarships are funded by the PCEA Triangle Chapter fundraisers and events. (Please see a Faculty Representative at these schools to receive an application).

PCEA Triangle Chapter 3 Scholarships:

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PCEA Member Dependent Scholarship
The PCEA Member Dependent Scholarship is available to immediate family members of PCEA members in good standing. The recipient of this Scholarship does not have to be pursuing a degree in the Construction Industry.

North Carolina State University
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
East Carolina University
Wake Technical Community College
Vance Granville Community College

Members Corner
Dedicated to our members and family
Please keep the following members in your thoughts and prayers;

Our Soldiers and Sailors near and far
Holiday Travel:

>Sobriety checkpoints,
> I-40 detours
will slow holiday traffic.

If you are planning to travel this weekend Holiday please be aware;

The N.C. Department of Transportation plans to suspend most road construction on major routes statewide through the holiday weekend, but checkpoints will be in place in all 100 North Carolina counties to catch those who would drive while impaired and to reduce the number of road deaths.

The annual “Booze It & Lose It: Operation Firecracker” campaign runs June 30 through July 9. Construction projects are suspended along N.C. and U.S. highways from 6 a.m. Friday until midnight on Wednesday, July 5 with a few exceptions:

- The flyover ramp from Interstate 40 East at Exit 283 to I-540 East will be closed. There are four short detour routes available. Motorists who take Exit 279 off I-40 onto southbound N.C. 147, then take Exit 1 to I-540 East will be exempt from the Triangle Expressway toll. Motorists who exit that stretch of southbound N.C. 147 at Hopson Road or N.C. 540 South will not be exempt from the toll;

- **U.S. 15-501 will have one lane closed** at a time from Latta Road to the Person County line;

- On I-85 between Henderson and the Virginia state line traffic will flow in a two-lane, two-way pattern over 20 miles, with alternate routes available to get around potential major backups.

- **Bragg Boulevard in Cumberland County** will be closed between Rowan and West Rowan Streets for a sewer line installation;

- In **Catawba County, the eastbound lane of U.S. 70** will be closed from Seventh Street in Hickory to Lenoir Rhyne Boulevard;

- **N.C. 215**, six miles south of the Blue Ridge Parkway, is closed for bridge construction;

- **U.S. 441 Business** between N.C. 28/Highlands Road and Depot Street will be restricted to two lanes in Macon County for replacement of the bridge on the northbound side.
Traffic Tips for your Holiday Travel

NC DOT offered these tips for safe holiday travel:

- Leave early to get a head start on your drive. Travel at non-peak hours when possible;
- Stay alert. Even if work is suspended, you may encounter narrowed lanes and traffic shifts in work zones;
- Be patient and obey the posted speed limit;
- Use alternate routes, when possible, to avoid traffic congestion;
- Don’t drive drowsy. Travel at times when you are normally awake, and take frequent breaks; and
- Avoid distracted driving. When drivers stop focusing on the road ahead, they react more slowly to traffic conditions and are more likely to be involved in an accident.

A record number of travelers are expected in North Carolina and South Carolina over the July 4 holiday.

AAA Carolinas said about 1,250,000 people in North Carolina and 630,000 people in South Carolina are expected to travel more than 50 miles (80 kilometers) between Friday and Tuesday.

Find cheap gas near you
AAA Carolinas President Dave Parsons said in a news release that higher confidence has led to more consumer spending and travel.

The motor club says it expects about a 3 percent increase in the number of people traveling, compared with last year.

The average price of a gallon of gasoline in North Carolina is $2.12.

That's 8 cents a gallon less than last year. South Carolina’s average price for a gallon of gas in $1.94, also a decline of 8 cents a gallon.
If your travel plans include the beach,

Quality Spray On Sunscreen Designed for Athletes

I found this article related to a quality dry spray Sun Screen

SolRx’s Spray Dry spray on sunscreen was specifically designed for athletes in that like most spray sunscreens, which contain SD-40 Petroleum based alcohols, it does not dry the skin. It is made with a naturally derived grain alcohol so it delivers to the skin like an alcohol, but engineered not dry your skin out. You and your skin can stay hydrated while also being protected from the sun’s harsh UVA/UVB rays. Not only does our spray sunscreen keep from drying out your skin, but it is known for your grip on golf clubs and/or tennis rackets by wicking away water and sweat. Spray Dry UVA/UVB protection sunscreen is further boosted by the addition of extended **UVA/UVB protection**, UVA/UVB protection is extremely important because UVB rays cause sunburn and can potentially cause skin cancer. UVA rays cause premature aging, including wrinkling and dark spots. SolRx Spray Dry sunscreen spray has been tested and proven by AMA testing labs with the 8 hour immersion test to withstand sweat and water for 480 minutes. With SolRx spray sunscreen in SPF 30 or SPF 50, athletes, lifeguards, and sunbathers alike can apply, and be protected for 480 minutes. Find out why our Spray Dry by SolRx is one of the leaders in **spray sunscreen** among athletes around the world.

Rip Currents

Rip currents can be worse on days that include high winds or waves, officials said.

"Rip currents do not pull people under, they just pull them out. If you're comfortable, swim parallel to shore. When you're not being pulled out anymore, you can easily swim back towards the shore line," Gill said. "If you're not comfortable with that, just keep floating, raise your arms and yell for help. The lifeguards will come and get you."

Other ways to prevent rip current issues is to be aware of weather conditions before you go to the beach.

"Always check the weather before you head out, especially the rip current forecast," Coast Guard Lt. Amanda Faulkner said.

More safety tips:

- Never swim alone and always use the buddy system
- If kids are in the water, make sure an adult is nearby

Swim at a beach where lifeguards are on duty
On July 4, 1776, the thirteen colonies claimed their independence from England, an event which eventually led to the formation of the United States. Each year on July 4th, also known as Independence Day, Americans celebrate this historic event.

Conflict between the colonies and England was already a year old when the colonies convened a Continental Congress in Philadelphia in the summer of 1776. In a June 7 session in the Pennsylvania State House (later Independence Hall), Richard Henry Lee of Virginia presented a resolution with the famous words: "Resolved: That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Lee's words were the impetus for the drafting of a formal Declaration of Independence, although the resolution was not followed up on immediately. On June 11, consideration of the resolution was postponed by a vote of seven colonies to five, with New York abstaining. However, a Committee of Five was appointed to draft a statement presenting to the world the colonies' case for independence. Members of the Committee included John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Robert R. Livingston of New York and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. The task of drafting the actual document fell on Jefferson.

On July 1, 1776, the Continental Congress reconvened, and on the following day, the Lee Resolution for independence was adopted by 12 of the 13 colonies, New York not voting. Discussions of Jefferson's Declaration of Independence resulted in some minor changes, but the spirit of the document was unchanged. The process of revision continued through all of July 3 and into the late afternoon of July 4, when the Declaration was officially adopted. Of the 13 colonies, nine voted in favor of the Declaration, two -- Pennsylvania and South Carolina -- voted No, Delaware was undecided and New York abstained. John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, signed the Declaration of Independence. It is said that John Hancock's signed his name "with a great flourish" so England's "King George can read that without spectacles!"
July 4th by the Numbers

On this day in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was approved by the Continental Congress, setting the 13 colonies on the road to freedom as a sovereign nation. As always, this most American of holidays will be marked by parades, fireworks and backyard barbecues across the country.

**2.5 million** - In July 1776, the estimated number of people living in the newly independent nation.

*Source: Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*

**311.7 million** - The nation's estimated population on this July Fourth.

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**Flags**

$4.0 million

- In 2013, the dollar value of U.S. imports of American flags. The vast majority of this amount ($3.9 million) was for U.S. flags made in China.
- **$781,222** - Dollar value of U.S. flags exported in 2013. The Dominican Republic was the leading customer, purchasing $160,000 worth.
Forth of July Celebrations

The USA is not the only country celebrating the 4th of July.

China supply's most of the fireworks used in the US to celebrate the fourth of July.

Fireworks

$223.6 million - The value of fireworks imported from China in 2011, representing the bulk of all U.S. fireworks imported ($232.5 million). U.S. exports of fireworks, by comparison, came to just $15.8 million in 2011, with Australia purchasing more than any other country ($4.5 million).

Fourth of July Cookouts

More than 1 in 4 - The chance that the hot dogs and pork sausages consumed on the Fourth of July originated in Iowa. The Hawkeye State was home to 19.0 million hogs and pigs on March 1, 2011. This estimate represents more than one-fourth of the nation's estimated total. North Carolina (8.6 million) and Minnesota (7.6 million) were also homes to large numbers of pigs.

6.8 billion pounds - Total production of cattle and calves in Texas in 2010. Chances are good that the beef hot dogs, steaks and burgers on your backyard grill came from the Lone Star State, which accounted for about one-sixth of the nation's total production. And if the beef did not come from Texas, it very well may have come from Nebraska (4.6 billion pounds) or Kansas (4.1 billion pounds).
More Fun Facts for our Independence Day Festivities

6 - Number of states in which the value of broiler chicken production was $1 billion or greater between December 2009 and November 2010. There is a good chance that one of these states — Georgia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi or Texas — is the source of your barbecued chicken.

Over 1 in 3 - The odds that your side dish of baked beans originated from North Dakota, which produced 36 percent of the nation's dry, edible beans in 2010. Another popular Fourth of July side dish is corn on the cob. Florida, California, Georgia, Washington and New York together accounted for 68 percent of the fresh market sweet corn produced nationally in 2010.

Over 7 in 10 - Of the nation's head lettuce production in 2010 that came from California. This lettuce may end up in your salad or on your burger.

7 in 10 - The chances that the fresh tomatoes in your salad came from Florida or California, which combined accounted for 71 percent of U.S. fresh market tomato production last year.

2.5 Billion Pounds - Florida led the nation in watermelon production last year (750 million pounds). Other leading producers of this popular fruit included California, Georgia and Texas, each had an estimate of more than 600 million pounds.

81 million - Number of Americans who said they have taken part in a barbecue during the previous year. It's probably safe to assume a lot of these events took place on Independence Day.
8,900 home fires are started by grills each year, on average.

July is the peak month for grill fires, followed by May, June and August.

In 2014, 16,600 patients went to the ER because of injuries involving grills, including 8,700 thermal burns.

75% of U.S. households own at least one outdoor BBQ, grill or smoker.

Gas grills contribute to a higher numbers of fires than charcoal grills.

62% of households own a gas grill.

Fireworks by the numbers

- Fireworks start an average of 18,500 fires per year, including 1,300 structure fires, 300 vehicle fires, and 16,900 outside and other fires. These fires caused an average of three deaths, 40 civilian injuries, and an average of $43 million in direct property damage.

In 2015, U.S. hospital emergency rooms treated an estimated 11,900 people for fireworks related injuries; 51% of those injuries were to the extremities and 41% were to the head. Children younger than 15 years of age accounted for one-quarter (26%) of the estimated 2015 injuries. These injury estimates were obtained or derived from the Consumer Product Safety Commission’s 2015 Fireworks Annual Report by Yongling Tu.
Fireworks Safety tips

Fireworks are often used to mark special events and holidays. However, they are not safe in the hands of consumers. Fireworks cause thousands of burns and eye injuries each year. People can enjoy fireworks safely if they follow a few simple safety tips:

**BE CAREFUL!**

- Be safe. If you want to see fireworks, go to a public show put on by experts.
- Do not use consumer fireworks.
- Keep a close eye on children at events where fireworks are used.

**CONSUMER FIREWORKS**

NFPA is opposed to consumer use of fireworks. This includes sparklers and firecrackers. Even sparklers burn hot enough to cause third-degree burns.

**1200 °F — Sparklers**

- Glass melts at 900 °F
- Wood burns at 575 °F
- Cakes bake at 350 °F
- Water boils at 212 °F

**FACTS**

- Fireworks cause an average of almost 18,500 reported fires per year.
- Sparklers account for more than one-quarter of emergency room fireworks injuries.
Construction Industry on the Rebound

CPA Practice Advisor reports all along the eastern Gulf coast, up the eastern seaboard and inland through Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee, home builders and the construction equipment firms that support them are seeing a rebound, according to a report that looked at data in counties across 10 Southeastern U.S. states.

A report produced by the industry research arm of Carter Machinery, using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Association of Homebuilders and the National Association of Realtors, highlights top grossing counties across Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Counties were ranked based on the value of housing permits issued for the second quarter of 2013, listing the top five counties for each state. The trend of the recovering economy, as measured through construction deals, is apparent through the report as states like Florida and North Carolina help lead the way financially.

Among the data points offered in the report, the top five performers for the entire southeast were Hillsborough County, Florida; Fulton County, Georgia; Miami-Dade County, Florida; Wake County, North Carolina; and Orange County, Florida.

Not all counties submitted consistent data for their building permits and units issued or the value of the permits for the second quarter of 2013. West Virginia was the single state that spent the least and had the fewest number of permits issued for the second quarter. West Virginia, however, also had the lowest number of counties report data to the United States
A recent holding by the North Carolina Court of Appeals is threatening to render many long-term express warranties ineffective. In a divided opinion in Christie v. Hartley Construction, Inc., the court held that the six-year North Carolina statute of repose for improvements to real property trumps the bargained-for duration terms of an express warranty. In other words, owners may think recently purchased products are covered by express 20-year warranties, when, in reality, the warranty could effectively expire in only six years.

This is essentially what happened to the plaintiffs in Christie.

The background

In 2004, the Christies contracted to have a house custom built in Chapel Hill. For the exterior, the builder applied a waterproof cladding system manufactured by GrailCoat WorldWide. GrailCoat’s website provided a 20-year express warranty on the product.

In March 2005, construction was completed and the certificate of occupancy was issued. However, after the Christies moved into their new house, the GrailCoat system failed to effectively waterproof the home’s structural components.

In October 2011, the Christies sued the product manufacturer seeking monetary damages for breach of express warranty among other causes of action, alleging that GrailCoat’s waterproof cladding system was defective and caused extensive water damage to their home. Despite GrailCoat’s 20-year express warranty, the suit for monetary damages was dismissed on the grounds that the six-year statute of repose had expired.

A statute of repose and a statute of limitations are similar in that both statutory mechanisms denote a specific time period in which a plaintiff must file suit before the cause of action expires. However, they are very different in regards to what actually triggers the running of the statutory clock. A statute of limitations does not begin running until a person is injured or becomes aware that he has a claim. In contrast, a statute of repose commences as soon as a specific event occurs; for instance, substantial completion of a construction project. This distinction can have a harsh effect on parties that are unable to discover the existence of a claim until after the repose period expires. Absent extenuating circumstances, such as evidence of fraud, the injured party is forever barred from filing suit once the repose period has elapsed.
Although the Christies’ suit for monetary damages was dismissed, the court suggested that the statute of repose would not preclude the Christies from seeking specific performance as a remedy. For this alternative solution, the court uses its equitable powers to compel a party to take specific action in accordance with contractual obligations.

However, this was not a feasible option for this specific case. First, the Christies alleged that GrailCoat’s cladding system was inherently defective and replacing a defective product with the same defective product would hardly solve the problem. Second, GrailCoat’s cladding system is actually prohibited by the North Carolina Building Code. As a result, the Christies were essentially left without any practical remedy.

Prior to Christie, several court decisions indicated that an express long-term warranty permitting damages would be enforceable, regardless of the expiration of the statute of repose. However, the Christie court seems to indicate that its holding is based upon prior “instructive” precedent; namely Roemer v. Preferred Roofing.

In Roemer, the plaintiffs sued for damages arising from breach of a lifetime warranty. Similar to Christie, the court held that the plaintiff’s remedy for breach of warranty after the statute of repose had expired was limited to specific performance. However, it is unclear whether the Roemer court based its holding on a literal interpretation of the phrase “(n)o action to recover damages” in the statute of repose, or whether it was based on the actual language of the warranty at issue. The general consensus among legal scholars as well as the dissent in Christie is that the warranty in Roemer expressly provided that specific performance was the sole available remedy.

If the holding in Roemer was based upon the limiting language of the warranty at issue, rather than the language of the statute of repose, then the Christie court erred in relying on Roemer as “instructive” precedent, because the warranty in Christie expressly included coverage for damages. Whether the Christie court incorrectly expanded Roemer beyond its facts will only be answered, if at all, by the North Carolina Supreme Court, which is currently reviewing Christie.

**The impact on long-term express warranties**

The ambiguity of the holding in Roemer contributes to an equally ambiguous holding in Christie. Although the basis of both holdings is unclear, the immediate legal implications of Christie are readily apparent.

The statute of repose will trump the bargained-for duration terms of an express warranty that deliberately permits recovery of monetary damages after the repose period expires.
Because of the general risks involved in a construction project – and the enormous potential costs of remedying defects – it is always best for parties to enter into carefully drafted contractual agreements that reflect the risk tolerance of each party in the contract.

An express warranty is a common contractual element in many sales agreements. The warranty typically sets forth a number of guarantees concerning performance, longevity, and quality for a specific duration of time. Warranties vary in their scope of coverage – some are confined to mere replacement of a defective product, while others cover the consequential damages that can result if the warranty is breached.

When a manufacturer expressly warrants its product will last 20 years, the warranty is often built into the pricing of the product itself and the long-term coverage becomes an important consideration in the purchaser’s decision to use that specific product.

**Planning considerations for real property improvements**

Although there is always the possibility that the Christie decision could be reversed in the North Carolina Supreme Court (the case is currently under review) or the legislature could amend the statute of repose, companies and individuals are wise to plan accordingly under the assumption that Christie will remain the law.

First, keep an eye on the calendar and don’t let claims lapse. If you purchased an improvement to real property that is covered by a long-term express warranty, understand that the coverage may only be effective for six years.

Pay special attention to the improvement during that six-year timeframe – and remember, the clock starts after the vendor/contractor’s last act or omission, or substantial completion of the improvement. If you think you have a valid breach of warranty claim, be sure to investigate further and file a complaint before the six-year statutory deadline.

Second, when it comes to bargaining, don’t overpay for hollow extended warranty coverage. If a vendor offers a long-term express warranty on its product, be aware that any promises of coverage six years after the date of substantial completion may be illusory.

Although the Christie court implicitly held that the expiration of the statute of repose would not bar a claim seeking specific performance, this remedy is often inadequate, especially where breach of warranty results from a product design flaw. In such situations, the last thing a property owner wants to do is replace a shoddy product with the exact same shoddy product. Therefore, if you purchase a particular product where you know that specific performance will be an inadequate remedy, do not pay for more than six years of express warranty coverage.
Third, if you are currently covered by a long-term express warranty and more than six years has elapsed, understand the limitations of your coverage. If the warranty is breached and specific performance is not a suitable remedy, don’t waste your money filing suit. On the other hand, if specific performance is a feasible option, make certain your attorney pleads for specific performance to avoid having your suit dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

Lastly, be mindful of jurisdiction. If your project is in North Carolina and the party providing the express warranty is also based in North Carolina, North Carolina is probably the only jurisdiction where you can bring suit for breach of warranty.

However, if your project is in North Carolina and the party providing the express warranty is based out of South Carolina – or vice versa – you may be able to file your claim in a South Carolina court. Assuming the relevant contract does not contain a choice of law provision, your success will hinge upon whether the South Carolina court would apply South Carolina law.

In South Carolina, the statute of repose does not expire until eight years after the date of substantial completion for an improvement to real property. Perhaps more importantly, however, is that long-term express warranties are not trumped by the South Carolina statute of repose. In short, to be certain your long-term express warranty will be honored, take steps to ensure that South Carolina – rather than North Carolina – law will apply if a claim is brought forth.

In the aftermath of Christie, the law surrounding this issue in North Carolina will remain uncertain for quite some time. Until additional case law or legislation emerges, the best advice is to proceed with caution when dealing with extended warranty contracts.

Jonathan Massell practices construction law and business litigation as an associate with Nexsen Pruet in Greensboro, North Carolina. He can be reached by email at jmassell@nexsenpruet.com, or by phone at (336) 387-5278.
June Membership Meeting Scheduled

Meeting 7-20-2017

Address:
6019-A Glenwood Ave
Oak Park Shopping Center
Raleigh, NC 27612-2601

Our July Speaker will be from the Safran Law Firm

The Speaker is a long time PCEA Member. HE is looking forward to speaking to the issues that were not answered during our first segment on this subject.

They will be addressing the liability and collateral cost associated with an on site catastrophe like the recent Big Fire on a Local Job Site.

Bring your questions they will have the answers! They are putting together for our benefit an excellent presentation.

A PowerPoint and handouts will be provided.
Perry Safran is one of the state’s leading construction law attorneys and is the founding partner of the Raleigh-based Safran Law Offices. He received an undergraduate degree from N.C. State, an M.B.A. from Wake Forest University, and his J.D. from Campbell University School of Law. For ten years, Mr. Safran was engaged in construction engineering, and thereafter, for over 30 years, has been engaged in the practice of law. He is a registered arbitrator with the American Arbitration Association and a frequent lecturer on construction-related topics. Mr. Safran served on Raleigh’s City Council and has served as an adjunct professor at both N.C. State and Campbell School of Law. He is a long-standing member of the Centennial Authority, where he is credited with playing a key role in the construction and continued maintenance of the PNC Arena. He also serves as Vice-Chair of the North Carolina Turnpike Authority. Mr. Safran is the Chair of the N.C. State University Development Coalition, a member of the Board of Directors of the N.C. State Alumni Association, and Chair of the School of Public and International Affairs’ Board of Advisors.

WORK EXPERIENCE

- Project Estimator
- Project Manager
- Real Estate Agent
- Self Employed Licensed General Contractor
- Consultant
- PCEA Member

Licensed Attorney since 1981
In keeping with our theme starting last month getting ready for our Scheduled “Meat Skeet and Greet” FunRaiser this months work search is again related to Hunting and Shooting Sports.
PCEA—Triangle Presents
5th Annual "Meat, Skeet, Greet" FUNDRAISER
&
Sporting Clay Spectacular

Hosted by the Professional Construction Estimators Association - Triangle Chapter

OCT. 20th - DRAKE LANDING
1:00 - 2:00 PM - Registration & Practice
2:00 PM - Event kickoff
4:30 PM - Steak Dinner catered by Drake Landing

- $150 person - includes Ammo, Clays, Snacks and Dinner!
- All ammo and sporting days must be provided by Drake Landing. (Please include Shell Gauge with Registration)
- Prizes will be awarded individually
  - Fundraiser supports PCEA-Triangle Programs and Scholarships
- Can you offer more support? On site, you can
  Purchase Practice Tickets - $5 for five shots

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Complete this Form and mail (along with payment) to PCEA-Triangle, PO Box 18701, Raleigh, NC 27619

Please make checks to PCEA-Triangle Chapter;
Registration and payment by credit card is also available online
@ http://www.pcea-triangle.org

Questions, Call Rick Embrey @ 919-572-7102 or rick@mr-dirt.com
Money and form must be received Friday, October 7th

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Regardless of what is said and done until we get excited about our organization no one of the younger generation will think twice about joining our organization! We can and will continue to build upon what our forbearers have built. With the industry ramping up PCEA has a place and a relevance to long time members and new members.

With dollars flowing again in our industry this is the perfect time for businesses to invest in their future. Belonging to PCEA will have its benefits.

Quality speakers with information we can use to better perform in our jobs. More members that will want to work with their Brothers and Sisters of the PCEA, because of their professionalism and ethics.

Together we can regain our status of our prior years where we had over a hundred members present for our monthly meeting.

Let us work together in developing and growing the PCEA into a premier organization devoted to growing our abilities through learning events, socials and using one another’s service’s when possible.

I hope to see all of you at the July Meeting we will have a great speaker, who happens to be a long time PCEA Member. Be Safe over the upcoming Independence Celebration.
Advertise your business card on this page for $100 per year. Contact Thomas VonCannon for information.