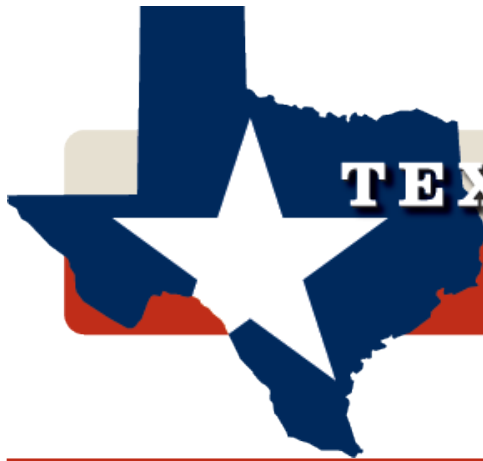




TEXAS CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

Summer 2015

BUILDING SOMETHING GREAT

NEW LAWS BENEFIT CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Prior to the Regular Session of the 84th Texas Legislature, which convened on January 13, 2015, TCA staff and TCA members worked to prepare for the session by talking to state Senators and Representatives to acquaint them with construction issues and to seek their support of TCA's legislative agenda. Another part of the work leading up to the session included numerous meetings with both supporters and opposition groups to see if common ground could be reached on legislation that would be filed before and during the session.

As in 2013, the TCA agenda was ambitious, but the issues contained in the agenda were important for all TCA members. When the Texas Legislature adjourned sine die on June 1, 2015, TCA could claim a legislative victory on one of its four high priority issues. In addition, TCA was instrumental in working with allied groups to secure passage of several bills that are of significance to the construction industry in Texas. There continues to be an increased awareness of and support for the issues that are vital to the success of the Texas construction industry by members of the Texas Legislature and their staffs. Passing legislation takes time. TCA will build on the positive outcomes of this session and will continue to work hard for our members during the legislative interim as we prepare for a successful legislative session in 2017.

TCA Priority Legislation That Will Become Law

Consolidated Insurance Programs

SB 1081 by Senator Brandon Creighton (R-Conroe) and Representative Dan Hu-

berty (R-Houston) amends the insurance code to require the principal of a Consolidated Insurance Program (CIP) to provide certain information about the CIP to a contractor who is to be enrolled in the CIP not later than 10 days before the date the contractor enters into a construction contract. This information will allow the contractor to compare the coverage provided by the CIP to the contractor's own insurance and will allow the contractor to make an informed decision on whether or not to enter into the construction contract. The bill also makes the same notification requirement of any contractor when hiring a contractor that will also be covered by a CIP. This ensures that every contractor on the project receives the notification.



"The terms and coverage to be provided in Consolidated Insurance Program on a construction project should be provided to the potential construction team on a timely basis with sufficient information to allow subcontractors to be able to compare the CIP coverage with their own liability coverage."

Senator Brandon Creighton (R-Conroe)

The bill prohibits a contractor from being required to enter into a construction contract that requires enrollment in a CIP unless the contractor is provided the required information from the principal, or contractor who is hiring the lower tiered contractor, no later than 10 days before entering into a construction contract.

A contractor who enters into a construction contract who elects not to enroll in the CIP because the notification requirements were not met is required to obtain insurance coverage that substantially complies with the coverage terms of the CIP. The principal, or the contractor who failed to provide the required information, is required to compensate the contractor for the actual cost of that insurance coverage.

In addition, a contractor may request in writing from the principal, or contractor who hired the lower tiered contractor, a complete copy of the insurance policy that provides coverage under the CIP. The copy of the insurance policy shall be provided to the contractor at the later of the 30th day after the request was sent or the 60th day after the date the contractor begins work on the construction project. If the contractor does not specifically request a hard copy of the insurance policy, the policy may be sent via fax or email or by allowing access to the information on a website.

Effective 1/1/16

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Message from the President

At the beginning of the 84th Regular Session, many observers had more than the usual amount of apprehension about what the session would hold. There were a lot of new faces, including a new Governor and Lt. Governor. No matter how well prepared an advocacy organization, the control of the action is out of its hands. New leadership means even more uncertainty. So with a healthy amount of trepidation, TCA dove into the session.

By the end of the session, the legislature had passed a number of bills that are important to the construction industry. The TCA lead bill on consolidated insurance programs should have a profound effect on the operation of CIPs in Texas. Over \$3 billion in public university construction should begin over the next 2 years through tuition revenue bond funding. There was recognition, to the tune of about \$800 million, that catch up is needed on deferred maintenance on state facilities. Plus scattered across the state budget is another \$1.2 billion in new and renovation construction. Construction through public-private partnerships should get a boost with the creation of the center for alternative finance and procurement within the Texas Facilities Commission. Changes in education law will enhance the major changes from 2013 when the legislature established a better system for career development to help feed our industry's need for an educated workforce and to better position the construction industry as a career goal for many Texas high school students.

We had some major disappointments this session. Notable are the failures of bills dealing with lender notice to a construction contractor upon owner default of its construction loan, requiring an owner to put retainage into a bank account protected by the construction trust fund act, putting teeth in Texas law that requires employers to classify workers properly, and resolving some issues that remain in the state breach of contract law. TCA staff and lobby team have already huddled to discuss how to advance these issues next session. In collaboration with our industry legislative partners, I suspect these and a major lien law reform bill will be center stage next session.

With the 84th Regular Session of the Texas Legislature behind us, we begin looking ahead to the 85th. There are two major components of TCA's interim work. One is determining which legislators to support in the 2016 elections. The other is development of legislation for next session. TCA looks to its Member Associations for input and guidance on these. I encourage our Member Associations to consider issues of concerns to their members and have their TCA representative bring any concerns facing the TCA members or the construction industry to the TCA board of directors.

Raymond

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Session Overview of the 84th Texas Legislature

by Alan Burrows

The 84th Session of the Texas Legislature began on Tuesday, January 15 of this year. There was considerable turnover among state-wide officials with a new Governor and Lt. Governor, following Rick Perry's decision not to run for reelection and David Dewhurst's defeat in the Republican primary, as well as a new Attorney General, Comptroller and Land Commissioner.



Out of 150 members in the Texas House, there were 97 Republicans and 51 Democrats at the beginning of session; in 2013 there were 95 Republicans and 55 Democrats. (When the session began, two seats had yet to be filled, which is why there were only 148 members. Special elections were held during the Legislative Session and a Republican and Democrat were elected to fill the two vacancies.) Prior to the beginning of session, Tea Party favorite Rep. Scott Turner (R-Frisco) announced that he would run for Speaker of the House against incumbent Joe Straus (R-San Antonio), and that he would call for a record vote on the floor of the House. Challenges to incumbent Speakers are rare; the last challenge was in 2007. And such contests almost never come to a vote on the House floor, since the race is usually decided in advance and the losing candidate withdraws before forcing a vote. The last Speakers race that was decided with a record vote was in 1975. Rep. Turner garnered 19 votes in his failed candidacy, almost all of them from Tea Party-affiliated candidates.

Compared to last session, the Texas Senate was much more conservative, even though there was only one more Republican this session. (20 out of 31 members are Republicans compared to 19 Republicans in 2013.) There were eight new Republican members, two of whom defeated a more moderate incumbent in the Republican primary, and the other six replaced members who resigned or ran for a state-wide office. Additionally, Dan Patrick, former State Senator from Houston, defeated incumbent David Dewhurst for Lt. Governor, presiding officer of the Senate. Reflective of the more conservative bent, the Senate changed the much debated two-thirds rule to a 60% rule, which is the percentage of Senators required to bring a bill up for consideration by the full Senate. The practical impact of this type of rule is that it moderates the body and gives each Senator more influence. Because of this, many thought Republicans who represented rural areas would vote to keep the two-thirds rule; however only one rural member voted against the rule change.

At the beginning of Session, Governor Abbott declared five emergency items: Border security, Early Education, Higher Education, Transportation and Ethics. On those issues the Legislature: passed a comprehensive border security bill; increased funding and expanded access to pre-K; eliminated the Emerging Technology Fund and in its place created the University Research Initiative, which will be used to attract researchers to the state; and passed a constitutional amendment, which if approved by voters, could dedicate \$2.5 billion a year to transportation. The Legislature failed to pass significant ethics reform, since the House and Senate were unable to reconcile their differences on such legislation.

The state budget is the only bill the Legislature is required to pass. The Legislature

passed a \$209.4 billion budget, an increase of 3.6% over last session's budget, including an additional \$1.5 billion for public education. Despite the slight increase in the budget, the final budget left \$6.4 billion unspent and was \$2.9 billion under the constitutional spending limit, which, with certain exceptions, limits the rate of growth of the state budget to the estimated rate of growth of the state economy. (The spending limit may be exceeded by a majority vote in each chamber of the Legislature.) Furthermore, the Rainy Day Fund was untouched and now has a balance of \$8.5 billion. Included in the budget is \$1.7 billion for the construction of new state facilities and the repair of aging structures over the next two years.

One of the greatest sources of friction between the House and Senate was tax reduction. Although both chambers agreed that taxes needed to be reduced, Senate leaders wanted to reduce property taxes along with reducing the franchise tax rate, while House leaders wanted to reduce the sales tax rate and the franchise tax rate. House leaders argued that property tax reduction would be an ongoing cost to the state while a sales tax reduction would simply decrease revenue available to the state. (Since the state does not collect property taxes, any property tax reduction is because the state used general revenue to buy-down taxes at the local level.) Ultimately, the Legislature passed a \$3.8 billion tax cut package that reduces the franchise tax rate by 25% and increases the homestead exemption \$25,000, which will save the average homeowner around \$125 per year.

Of particular interest to the construction industry, the Legislature passed legislation to allow the issuance of \$3 billion in tuition revenue bonds, which are used to finance construction projects at Texas universities. The funds will be used for projects at 64 universities

Continued on page 9...

Texas Construction Association 3

There's Nothing Wrong with a 1.00

What contractors need to know about upcoming NCCI e-mod changes

by Steve Math & Richard Dabney, Sr. Texas Mutual Insurance Company



The number 1.00 means different things to different people. In baseball, 1.00 represents a perfect batting average. But in college, a 1.00 grade point average is about as bad as it gets. In workers' compensation, a 1.00 experience modifier, or e-mod, has long been seen as the standard for determining whether or not a company is safe, but that may be changing.

There are a number of factors to consider when evaluating safety, and simply questioning whether or not a contractor has an e-mod of 1.00 or below may not be the best measurement. A 1.00 e-mod means something different today than it has in years past, and its meaning will continue to change in the future. Simply put, the meaning of a company's e-mod is in transition. It is a moving target and may not be the best gauge of a contractor's safety standards and practices.



Watch for Changing E-mods

Effective July 1, Texas will utilize the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) experience modification plan. The calculation of experience modifiers will undergo several changes all at once, which could have a material

impact - up or down - on a policyholder's experience modifier.

The changes to the e-mod formula could trigger increases in the experience modifiers for many contractors, even if there are no changes in loss experience. For some contractors, the increase could be significant. The change could bring about negative consequences as many project owners and general contractors use the experience modifier as an indicator of the contractor's safety record, which is why it's time to change the way we think about e-mods.

An unexplained e-mod increase could inadvertently disqualify Texas contractors from competing for some projects if their experience modifier rises above 1.00. Given the circumstances, project owners should revisit the requirements of an experience modifier below 1.00 because it doesn't indicate what it has traditionally.

What Have You Done for Me Lately?

Another potential shortcoming of using the experience rating plan as a gauge of safety is that it looks back as many as four years to assess current safety levels.

When evaluating someone's abilities, do you rely on what they did two to four years ago, or do you look at their performance over the last 12 to 18 months?

The e-mod completely ignores a company's safety performance and experience in the last 18 months. Project owners would be well advised to assess what contractors are doing today to reduce workplace accidents, and not penalize safety-conscious employers for accidents that occurred three or four years ago. The company could have made substantial improvements in safety and the employees involved may be long gone from the company. On the other hand, if you trust the modifier as a gauge for safety, you may not recognize that a company that was using safe practices a few years ago could conversely be much less safe now.



What E-mods Really Represent

With the meaning of e-mods changing from an often-used measurement of safety to something far different, you may be wondering why they're so important. In short, e-mods help the insurance industry assess premium more accurately. They represent the point at which a company ranks within a rating class code containing similar companies, with different exceptions of loss. It's a necessary part of assessing workers' compensation premium, but is an inaccurate gauge of performance. While companies with high e-mods are generally thought of as unsafe, the more correct interpretation of a high e-mod is often that the business is in a class grouping that has several industries with very different exposure risks, and additionally they are in an industry that has a higher risk than other industries in that grouping. For instance, all roofers will be placed in the same class code, but their exposures can vary greatly depending on the type of roofs they work on, the height of the buildings and whether they're commercial or residential. They are all classified the same, but each business has unique risks. A higher e-mod may be assigned to a business working on tall, commercial buildings because they are in a riskier industry, but that doesn't necessarily mean they have less safe practices than a roofing company that works on low, residential buildings and faces less risk.



Looking Ahead

E-mods are a tool used by the insurance industry to guide rate decisions. They are not report cards of a company's safe practices. Some may look to a company's e-mod simply because it's difficult to evaluate truly outstanding performance, but using that as a single gauge can potentially lead to faulty assessment of risk expectations. With changes coming, risk managers should turn their focus to evaluating a company's current safety and business practices rather than relying on a number. ★

**For more information about
NCCI changes, visit
www.texasmutual.com/NCCI.**



*Steve Math, Senior Vice President of
Underwriting, Texas Mutual Insurance
Company*



*Richard Dabney, Sr., Manager of
Corporate Underwriting, Texas Mutual
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New Laws Benefit Construction Industry *Continued...*

"Subcontractors are entitled to know what their exposure is on a construction project under a consolidated insurance program before signing a construction contract. That is fundamental and necessary information needed to make a business decision on whether or not to enter into a contract on a project."



Representative Dan Huberty (R-Houston)

Public-Private Partnerships

HB 2475 by Representative Charlie Geren (R-Fort Worth) In 2011, legislation was passed that established a process for governmental entities to contract with private entities to construct, finance, and operate a variety of facilities, including ports, pipelines, parking garages, hospitals, schools, and other public works projects. State highways were not included. Under the new law, before considering a proposal, the governmental entity must adopt guidelines including criteria for selection, financial review, timeline, and other issues. In addition, the law requires performance and payment bonds to be in place before the start of any projects contemplated under this law.

HB 2475 establishes a center for alternative finance and procurement within the Texas Facilities Commission to consult with governmental entities regarding best practices for procurement and financing of qualifying public-private partnership (P3) projects and to assist governmental entities in the receipt of proposals, negotiation of interim and comprehensive agreements, and management of qualifying public-private partnership projects. Supporters of the bill are hopeful that the creation of the center will lead to an increase in P3 projects in Texas. Effective 9/1/15

Pre-Litigation Requirements for Condo Owners' Associations Defect Cases

HB 1455 by Representative Phil King (R-Weatherford) This legislation will restrict condominium unit owners' associations in condominiums that have eight or more units from filing lawsuits or initiating arbitration proceedings to resolve a claim relating to the construction or design of a unit on behalf of all of the owners unless the

owners' association obtains an inspection and written independent third-party report that identifies and describes the condition of the specific units or common elements that are subject to the claim and obtain approval from unit owners holding at least 67 percent of the total votes in the association at a special meeting in order to file a lawsuit or initiate arbitration proceedings. Effective 9/1/15

Construction Manager-At-Risk Used By a Governmental Entity

HB 2634 by Representative John Kuempel (R-Seguin) This legislation amends the Government Code to remove an exception to a prohibition against a governmental entity's project architect or engineer serving, alone or in combination with another person or entity, as the construction manager-at-risk. The bill will promote competition in the construction industry. Effective 9/1/15

Workforce and Education Legislation Supported by TCA That Passed

TCA supported several workforce and education bills that addressed needs in the Texas public education system to better serve career path development and support. Some of the bills that passed are: College and Career Readiness Training for School Counselors and Lifting the Cap on Dual Credit Courses.

HB 18 by Representative Jimmie Don Aycok (R-Killeen) was the combined bill that establishes college and career readiness training academies for counselors in public schools: middle and high schools. This bill includes language from SB 13 by Sen. Charles Perry (R-Lubbock), which lifts the cap on dual credit courses a student can take in all Texas high schools, not just early college high schools as in current law. It also adds a 7th or 8th grade semester course on career and college readiness to explore graduation plans, endorsements, and college and career choices (all students must pick an endorsement upon entering 9th grade). Effective 6/19/15

Jobs and Education for Texans (JET) Grant Program

HB 3062 by Representative Travis Clardy (R-Nacogdoches) The Jobs and Education for Texans (JET) Grant Program, enables educators to create courses that meet the needs of employers in their region, quickly and efficiently. HB 3062 continues the program at the Texas Workforce Commission, unchanged from its current mission and at funding levels of \$5 million annually. It allows Independent School Districts around the state to access the fund when the courses are tied to higher education dual credit. Effective 6/10/15

Prohibition on Limitation of Dual Credit Courses in Public High Schools

HB 505 by Rep. Eddie Rodriguez (D-Austin) This legislation prohibits the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board from adopting any rule that would limit the number of dual credit courses or hours in which a student may enroll while in high school or in a given semester or academic year. Effective 5/23/2015

Expedited Hiring of Career and Technology Education Teachers

HB 2205 by Rep. Myra Crownover (R-Denton) This legislation contains, among other provisions, language from SB 1003 by Sen. Paul Bettencourt (R-Houston) which would allow public school superintendents, with local school board approval, to hire Career and Technology Education (CTE) teachers without requiring certification on a School District Teaching Permit, with proper classroom management training. Effective 9/1/15

CTE Certification of Military Personnel

HB 2014 by Rep. Kenneth Sheets (R-Dallas) will expand eligibility for military personnel seeking career and technology education (CTE) certification in public schools. Under the bill, military personnel would be considered to have satisfied the State Board for Educator Certification's requirement of obtaining a license or professional credential for a specific trade if the individual had experience in that trade received through military service. Effective 6/17/15

Ensuring Alignment of Curricula for CTE Programs With Student Interest, Academic, and Industry Needs

HB 2628 by Rep. Travis Clardy (R-Nacogdoches) This legislation requires the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board to periodically update and review each field of study curriculum to ensure alignment with student interest, academic and industry needs. This will better assist students' transition seamlessly from high school to a public junior college, public state college, or a technical college.
Effective 9/1/15

Construction Issues That Did Not Pass
Some TCA priority issues are among other construction industry issues that failed to pass this session.

Lender Notice

HB 1208 by Representative Cecil Bell, Jr. (R-Magnolia) would have required lenders by law to give notice to contractors, who in turn would give notice to subcontractors that the lender has determined that it will no longer disperse funds that are part of the loan for the construction project. The law would have allowed the contractor and subcontractors the opportunity to stop working on a project when this notice is given. The lender should not be enriched at the expense of the people furnishing labor and materials to improve the property.

Retainage Trust Fund

HB 1966 by Representative Jim Keffer (R-Eastland) would have required the owner to set aside in a separate trust ac-

"Project owners should follow the law and set aside the retainage earned and owed to the construction team or, in the alternative, should purchase a retainage bond to secure payment of the retainage to all parties entitled to it."
Representative Jim Keffer (R-Eastland)



count the retainage amount not paid each month to contractors and subcontractors for construction costs during the life of a project to ensure that those contractors

and subcontractors will be paid the retainage to which they are entitled. This trust account could be a simple bank checking or savings account and does not require a lawyer-prepared trust agreement. In addition, HB 1966 would have allowed the owner to purchase a retainage bond as an alternative to setting aside the retainage in a trust account.

Worker Classification

HB 434 by Representative Senfronia Thompson (D-Houston) would have set a penalty of \$100 per employee misclassified for the employer's first offense. If the employer would again be found to be in violation of the law, the Texas Workforce Commission could have fined an employer up to \$1,000 per employee.

Selected Other Construction-Related Legislation That Did Not Pass

Waiver of Sovereign Immunity

HB 1124 by Rep. Paul Workman (R-Austin) This legislation would have further strengthened the changes made to the waiver of sovereign immunity for state breach of contract legislation passed in 2013.

Mandatory Workers' Compensation Coverage in the Construction Industry

HB 689 by Rep. Armando Walle (D-Houston) and SB 155 by Sen. Jose Rodriguez (D-El Paso) This legislation would have established mandatory workers' compensation coverage for all building and construction contractors.

E-Verify Required on Government Contracts

HB 889 by Rep. Tony Dale (R-Cedar Park) and SB 401 by Sen. Charles Schwertner (R-Georgetown) This legislation would have required any contractor or subcontractor providing goods or services to a state agency to register with and participate in the E-verify program to verify employee information during the term of the contract with the agency.

Report from Comptroller on Misclassification in Texas

HB 1714 by Rep. Rene Oliveira (D-Brownsville) This bill would have required the Comptroller of Public Accounts to prepare a report on the extent to which employers in Texas misclassify employees as independent contractors. The report would have included an analysis of the economic impact of misclassification on wages, unemployment insurance taxes and federal income and social security taxes. The analysis would have included information on the availability of health benefits, pension benefits, workers' compensation coverage and unemployment compensation benefits to a misclassified employee.

Decreasing Liability During the Statute of Repose

HB 1784 by Rep. Paul Workman (R-Austin) This legislation would have provided for a decreasing liability of 10 percent per year for defects in construction or repair of an improvement to real property. Required Licensing of Construction Contractors in Texas

Licensing of Construction Contractors

HB 3148 by Rep. Eddie Rodriguez (D-Austin) This legislation would have required all construction contractors in Texas to be licensed by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

Limiting Retainage on

Public Works Projects to Five Percent

HB 3939 by Rep. Paul Workman (R-Austin) This bill would have limited retainage on public works contracts to five percent without the consent of all parties to the contract and would require that all retainage be deposited in an interest-bearing account for the benefit of the prime contractor. In addition, the retainage would not have exceeded one percent of the contract price if the public work covered by the contract was capable of being used for the intended purpose of the public work. ★

Written by Michael White, Vice President of Government Relations, Texas Construction Association

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Constitutional Amendments On The Fall Ballot

The Texas Constitution provides that the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote of all members of each house, may propose amendments revising the constitution and that proposed amendments must then be submitted for approval to the qualified voters of the state. The regular session of the 84th Texas Legislature passed 7 resolutions that will amend the Texas Constitution. These resolutions will be on the November 3, 2015 ballot.

A brief description of each resolution is provided below. The full text of the resolution can be found at www.capitol.state.tx.us. At the home page, insert the bill number (HJR or SJR____) in the Search Legislation box and choose 84(R) – 2015 for the Legislature.

Proposition 1 (SJR 1)

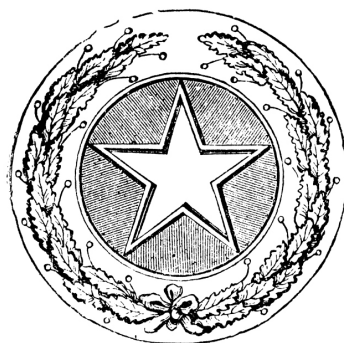
Would increase the amount of homestead exemption from ad valorem taxation for public school purposes from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Proposition 2 (HJR 75)

Would authorize the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of all or part of the market value of the residence homestead of the surviving spouse of a 100 percent or totally disabled veteran who died before the law authorizing a residence homestead exemption for such a veteran took effect.

Proposition 3 (SJR 52)

Would repeal the requirement that state officers elected by voters statewide reside in the state capital.



Proposition 4 (HJR 73)

Would authorize the legislature to permit professional sports team charitable foundations to conduct charitable raffles.

Proposition 5 (SJR 17)

Would authorize counties with a population of 7,500 or less to perform private road construction and maintenance.

Proposition 6 (SJR 22)

Would recognize the right of the people to hunt, fish, and harvest wildlife subject to the laws that promote wildlife conservation.

Proposition 7 (SJR 5)

Would dedicate certain sales and use tax revenue and motor vehicle sales, use, and rental tax revenue to the state highway fund to provide funding for nontolled roads and the reduction of certain transportation-related debt. ★

Session Overview Continued...

across the state. There were some questions of why the state would issue debt, which will cost the state an additional \$1.5 billion in interest over the life of the bonds, when there is enough money to pay for the projects outright.

An issue that garnered support in both chambers was legislation to allow the open carry of handguns and expand gun rights in Texas. There were three main proposals on this front: Allow individuals with concealed handgun licenses to openly carry handguns; allow concealed handgun license holders to carry on colleges and universities; and so called constitutional carry, which would allow the unlicensed open carry of handguns in Texas. The first two initiatives passed while constitutional carry did not advance.



Towards the end of session, the American Phoenix Foundation, a non-profit citizen journalist organization funded by conservative groups and individuals, revealed that they had amassed over 800 hours of secret videos and conversations of legislators and lobbyists. For the remainder of session, the group was a visible and constant presence in the Capitol, openly filming lobbyists and legislators outside the House Chamber. Although the videos have not been released,

it is presumed that the subjects are Republicans who are not seen as “conservative enough” by outside groups and Tea Party members. Because of this, many observers feel this is an attempt to attack Speaker of the House Joe Straus, who has been a consistent target of some conservative groups for, again, not being “conservative enough.”

In the weeks following the session, several legislators have stated that they will not run for re-election.

Senators Troy Fraser and Kevin Eltife along with Representatives Jimmie Don Aycock, Patricia Harless and Jim Keffer have all announced that they will not return to the Legislature. Representative Sylvester Turner (D-Houston) has already resigned from his seat to run for Mayor of Houston. ★

Political Action Committee Events



CENTRAL TEXAS AREA SUBCONTRACTORS INAUGURAL TCA PAC CLAY SHOOT

Friday, August 28, 2015

Capitol City Trap & Skeet Club

8707 Lindell Lane, Austin, TX 78724

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Select Shell Size

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Shooter 3 _____ ☐ 12 ga ☐ 20 ga

Shooter 4 _____ ☐ 12 ga ☐ 20 ga

Fee per Shooter: \$125 # shooters _____ X \$125 per shooter = \$ _____

Check-in: 9:00 am, Registration, breakfast tacos, practice rounds of skeet and 5-stand. Flurry available for \$20 per two shooters. Ammo not provided for practice or flurry.

Shooting Event: 10:30 am

Lunch & Awards: 12:30 pm

Includes: One round of scored sporting clays, lunch, and two boxes of ammo.

Method of Payment

☐ Credit Card ☐ Check (Payable to TCA PAC)

No Corporate payment, please.

Name on **PERSONAL** Credit Card

Card # _____

Ex Date _____ CID Code _____

Card Billing Address w/Zip Code _____

Registration and payment deadline: Friday, August 21st

PO Box 1087 Cedar Park, TX 78630~ (512)255-6373 wendy@ctsaonline.org www.ctsaonline.org

Tuesday, August 25, 2015
Houston Area Subcontractors
Clay Shoot
Fundraiser for TCA PAC



Event Registration Form

Greater Houston Gun Club 6700 McHard Road, Houston, TX 77053

Individuals and teams, including teams of less than four members, are encouraged to register now.

You may register a team without providing all team member names in advance.

PLEASE PRINT ALL Requested Info: Registrar/Shooter Name, Email, Company, Telephone w/Area Code

Registered by: _____

Shooter 1 _____

Shooter 2 _____

Shooter 3 _____

Shooter 4 _____

Fee per Shooter: \$225 # shooters _____ X \$225 per shooter = \$ _____

☐ Personal Credit Card (below) OR ☐ Personal Check Enclosed Payable to TCA PAC

No Corporate payments, please.

Name on **PERSONAL** Credit Card:

Card # _____

Expiration _____ CID# _____

Card Billing Address w/Zip Code: _____

Registration 1pm
Shooting Events 2pm-5pm
Dinner & Awards 5:30pm
Includes: BBQ, Beer & Beverages,
AMMO, 1 round of Skeet for practice,
Practice Flurry, Team Flurry,
Annie Oakley, PAC Trap Event, Prizes

Return completed form by August 21st to:

Texas Construction Association 1011 San Jacinto Blvd., Ste 330 Austin, TX 78701-2494

Or Fax to 512-473-3777 Questions?: 512-473-3773 or pfinnegan@texcon.org



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