

A deep well pump failure never happens at a convenient time. Water pressure drops during the morning shower, the washing machine stalls mid-cycle, and a quick trip to the pressure switch confirms the ugly truth: the system is calling for water, but the pump isn't delivering. In rural homes, that's not a minor inconvenience. That's cooking, bathing, laundry, livestock, and sanitation all interrupted at once.

A properly selected **submersible well pump** in a deep system should deliver dependable service for years, not leave a family scrambling for bottled water and emergency installers every few seasons. That's where experience matters. I've spent decades looking at failed motors, sand-chewed impellers, undersized wire, bad pump curves, and bargain-brand shortcuts that looked cheaper on day one and cost far more by year three.

A recent case that sticks with me involved the Varela family outside Las Vegas, New Mexico. Mateo Varela, 41, manages a feed store, and his wife Celia, 39, is a middle school science teacher. They live on 11 acres with their children Ines, 12, and Tomas, 8. Their **240-foot** private well had been running a worn-out **Red Lion** 1 HP unit rated around 10 GPM. Between seasonal drawdown, fine grit in the water, and frequent pressure swings, that pump developed cracked housing issues and short-cycling within four years. By the time Mateo called PSAM, they had low pressure at both bathrooms and almost no usable flow for outdoor hydrants.

This list matters because deep well systems are unforgiving. You need the right **horsepower**, the right **stages**, the right materials, and a pump built for real-world punishment. Below, I'll break down why a **Myers pump** stands out in deep applications: stainless construction, efficient motor design, grit resistance, better sizing flexibility, simpler wiring options, field serviceability, and long-term ownership value. If you're comparing **myers water well pumps** for a replacement or new install, this is the practical checklist I'd use in the field.

#1. Stainless Steel Build Quality - 300 Series Construction for Corrosion Resistance in Deep Well Water Conditions

Deep wells are hard on pump bodies, and the first thing I look at is material quality because corrosion starts quietly and ends expensively.

A premium **Myers water well pump** earns its reputation with **300 series stainless steel** in the shell, shaft, discharge components, wear ring, and suction screen. That matters in deep wells where mineral content, low pH, iron, or long submersion times will exploit any weak metal. Stainless construction helps the pump maintain structural integrity under constant pressure, repeated start cycles, and changing water chemistry. In a **deep well pump** application, those conditions aren't occasional—they're daily life.

Why Stainless Matters More Below 150 Feet

Once you get into 150-foot-plus wells, retrieval is labor, equipment, and time. Nobody wants to pull a pump because the outer shell or discharge bowl deteriorated faster than expected. Stainless holds up better against scale, rust, and chemical attack than lower-grade alternatives. It also handles temperature variation and pressure stress without becoming the weak link in the assembly.

For homeowners asking about a **myers water pump** for difficult water conditions, this is one of the biggest reasons I recommend Myers so often. Material quality is not a cosmetic feature. It directly affects service life.

Comparison: Myers vs Goulds on Corrosion Exposure

I've seen plenty of installers default to **Goulds Pumps** out of habit, but on water with aggressive mineral content or borderline acidic pH, cast components can become a liability over time. A **Myers Pumps** unit with **300 series**

stainless steel gives you broader protection where a deep well spends its entire life submerged and pressurized. Technically, that means less concern about corrosion at the shell and wear surfaces. In real-world terms, it means fewer premature pull jobs and fewer “why is my pressure falling off again?” service calls.

For families like the Varelas, whose well water carries fine grit and mineral variation through the year, stainless is not an upgrade for bragging rights. It’s insurance against the kind of gradual deterioration that sneaks up on you after warranty coverage ends. Goulds has solid name recognition, but in harsh well conditions, Myers simply gives contractors and homeowners a tougher construction package with less vulnerability to corrosion-related wear. Over the long haul, that extra durability is worth every single penny.

What It Meant for the Varela Family

Mateo Varela didn’t need fancy marketing language. He needed a pump body that would stop repeating the same failure cycle. On a **240-foot** well, every avoidable pull costs money. Once Celia understood that stainless construction wasn’t just about rust resistance but about keeping their household supplied reliably, the upgrade to a Myers Predator Plus style build made immediate sense.

Rick’s recommendation: If your water test shows mineral issues, iron, or low pH, prioritize stainless before you obsess over brand decals or bargain pricing.

#2. Multi-Stage Hydraulic Performance - Matching GPM and TDH for Consistent Pressure from a 4-Inch Submersible Well Pump

Pressure complaints in deep wells usually come down to one of three problems: bad sizing, worn stages, or unrealistic expectations from a pump with the wrong curve.

A **Predator Plus Series** style **multi-stage pump** is designed to build pressure efficiently as water rises from depth. Each stage adds lift, which is why stage count matters in deep applications. A shallow system might tolerate a basic setup, but a **private well** at 200, 250, or 300 feet needs a pump that can carry the load all the way to the tank while still delivering usable pressure at fixtures. That’s where **TDH (total dynamic head)** and the **pump curve** separate professionals from guesswork.

Why Stage Count and Pump Curve Matter

You don’t size from depth alone. You calculate static water level, pumping water level, vertical lift, pressure tank cut-in/cut-out target, friction loss through drop pipe, and any elevation change to the house. Then you select a pump that lands near its **best efficiency point (BEP)** during normal demand.

A 10 GPM design is common for homes with two to three bathrooms, but the right choice depends on household peak use. A deep well with a long run to the home may need a different stage arrangement than a similarly deep well located 30 feet from the pressure tank. That’s why a **myers well pump** lineup with multiple **GPM rating** and **stages** options is so useful.

How Myers Maintains Stable Household Pressure

A properly selected Myers unit can provide solid delivery without running at the ragged edge of its curve. That reduces heat, amps, and wear. In practical terms, faucets don’t fade out when someone flushes a toilet, and irrigation won’t starve the kitchen sink.

For the Varela home, I’d be looking at a configuration that accounts for their depth, grit exposure, and simultaneous indoor-outdoor demand. Their old 1 HP system was technically close on paper, but its durability and

pressure stability under seasonal drawdown weren't there.

A Common Mistake I See All the Time

Homeowners often search "best well pump for 150 ft well" and assume that answer scales upward for a deeper well. It doesn't. Once depth and pressure goals increase, sizing errors get expensive. Choose by curve, not by guess.

Key takeaway: Deep well performance isn't about raw horsepower alone. The right Myers staging package keeps pressure steady, protects the motor, and avoids chronic low-flow complaints.

#3. Pentek XE Motor Reliability - High-Thrust 230V Performance with Thermal and Lightning Protection for Demanding Residential Well Systems

In deep well service, the motor is doing the hard labor every plumbingsupplyandmore.com second the system runs, so motor quality is where reliable water begins or ends.

The heart of many premium Myers systems is the **Pentek XE motor**, a **230V single-phase motor** built for **continuous duty** operation. Deep wells require high thrust handling because the impeller stack places sustained axial load on the motor assembly. A motor that's merely adequate may run for a while, but it won't age gracefully under frequent cycling, pressure demand, and vertical lift. Myers pairs its hydraulic end with a motor package designed to handle those stresses with **thermal overload protection** and **lightning protection**, both of which matter in rural settings.

Why High-Thrust Design Matters in Deep Wells

Every stage adds work. More lift means more load on the thrust bearing system. A high-thrust motor is engineered to tolerate that vertical burden without premature bearing fatigue. That's especially important in wells over 180 feet where the pump isn't just moving water; it's sustaining pressure over a long column and through repeated starts.

This is one reason I trust **water pump Myers** products in deeper residential installs. The motor isn't treated like an afterthought.

Comparison: Myers vs Franklin Electric on Serviceability and Control Complexity

Franklin Electric makes respected products, but in many deep well replacements I've handled, the homeowner gets boxed into more control complexity than necessary. Franklin setups often lean on proprietary combinations and dealer-dependent support channels, especially when troubleshooting motor and control issues. A Myers configuration offers a more contractor-friendly path, especially when paired with a **field serviceable** hydraulic assembly and flexible **2-wire configuration** or **3-wire configuration** choices.

From a technical standpoint, the Myers advantage is not just the **Pentek XE motor** itself. It's the whole support philosophy around it: accessible service parts, predictable installation, strong overload protection, and less hassle when diagnosis is needed. Real-world difference? Faster turnaround, less downtime, and fewer situations where a homeowner waits on a narrow service network just to get water back on. For rural properties where a failed pump means total water loss, that independence has real value. A premium motor backed by practical serviceability is worth every single penny.

What Celia Needed to Hear

Celia Varela asked me the right question: “Are we buying a stronger pump, or a smarter one?” My answer was both. Their old unit wasn’t only wearing out hydraulically; it was also running under stressful conditions that demanded a better motor platform. A Myers setup with a Pentek XE motor addressed the pressure problem and the long-term reliability problem at the same time.

Rick’s recommendation: If your deep well has seasonal drawdown or frequent household demand spikes, don’t cheap out on the motor. That’s where false savings disappear fast.

#4. Teflon-Impregnated Stage Design - Self-Lubricating Impellers That Resist Grit, Sand, and Abrasive Wear in Deep Wells

Sand doesn’t have to be visible in a glass of water to damage a pump. Fine grit is enough to shorten a cheap pump’s life in a hurry.

This is where Myers separates itself with **Teflon-impregnated staging, self-lubricating impellers**, and **engineered composite impellers** built to handle abrasive conditions better than standard designs. In wells with light sediment, seasonal disturbance, or minor formation carryover, the hydraulic stack takes the abuse first. Better materials reduce friction, resist scoring, and keep stage efficiency from falling off as quickly.

How Abrasive Wear Really Kills Pumps

Abrasive particles wear clearances, rough up surfaces, and reduce pumping efficiency. Once tolerances open up, pressure falls, runtime increases, and the motor works harder to compensate. Homeowners notice weaker showers and longer fill times first. The real damage is happening where you can’t see it—inside the stage assembly.

Myers uses durable internal materials to limit that wear pattern. That’s especially important in a **residential well water system** pulling from formations that shift after heavy use or dry spells.

Comparison: Myers vs Red Lion in Pressure Cycling and Material Durability

Budget-minded buyers often compare Myers with **Red Lion**, especially in 1 HP deep well replacements. On paper, that can look reasonable until you consider materials and service life. Many Red Lion models rely more heavily on **thermoplastic** elements that simply do not inspire the same confidence under repeated pressure cycles, temperature variation, and mild abrasive exposure. Myers pairs stainless external construction with a tougher internal stage package, which is exactly what deep wells need.

Technically, that means improved resistance to grit abrasion and fewer problems tied to cracked housings or declining pressure after a few seasons. In practical field terms, it means the pump keeps acting like a pump instead of turning into a callback generator. Mateo’s previous Red Lion unit did not fail because deep wells are impossible. It failed because the application demanded better materials than the original purchase delivered. For homes with even modest sediment exposure, the Myers stage design is worth every single penny.

What Changed for Mateo

Mateo had already replaced filters more often than he should have and assumed the issue was purely water quality. Once we talked through grit wear inside the pump, the pattern clicked. The right **myers well pump** wasn’t just about getting stronger pressure today; it was about keeping abrasive wear from erasing that pressure next year.

Pro tip: If you’ve had gradual pressure loss and your tank, switch, and piping all check out, suspect stage wear before blaming the well itself.

#5. Flexible Sizing Options - 1/2 HP to 2 HP Coverage with 2-Wire and 3-Wire Configurations for Real Deep Well Matching

A good deep well pump should fit the job. A great one gives you enough model flexibility that you don't have to force the wrong pump into the right application.

That's one of the strongest arguments for **Myers Pumps** in the field. The lineup covers **1/2 HP, 3/4 HP, 1 HP, 1.5 HP, and 2 HP** options with varying flow and head capacities. You're not stuck trying to make one "popular" model work in every well. That matters because a 160-foot household well and a 320-foot property with outdoor hydrants are not the same job.

When to Choose 1 HP, 1.5 HP, or 2 HP

For many homes in the 150- to 250-foot range, a 1 HP pump may work beautifully if the **pump curve** supports the required **GPM rating** at the actual TDH. Once you push deeper, add elevation, or need stronger pressure under simultaneous use, a **1.5 HP** model often becomes the better answer. **2 HP** is not automatically better; oversized pumps create their own problems, including rapid cycling if the rest of the system isn't designed around them.

The right sizing conversation always includes the **pressure tank**, switch settings, flow target, and drop pipe length.

2-Wire vs 3-Wire in Real Jobs

A **2-wire well pump** simplifies installation because the start components are built into the motor, reducing external controls. A **3-wire well pump** adds a separate **control box**, which can make troubleshooting easier in certain service situations. Myers gives you both options, and that flexibility is valuable.

For an emergency replacement at a rural home, simpler often wins. For a contractor who wants external start component access, 3-wire may still be [myers 1 2 hp well pump](#) preferred. PSAM customers benefit because Myers doesn't force one wiring philosophy across every application.

How the Varelas Benefited from Proper Matching

The Varela family didn't need the "biggest" pump. They needed the correct one for a **240-foot** well, modest outdoor demand, and steady indoor pressure. Once that's clear, system performance becomes more predictable and energy use stays in line.

Key takeaway: A properly matched **myers pump** lasts longer, runs cooler, and delivers better pressure than an oversized or undersized bargain substitute.

#6. Field-Serviceable Design - Threaded Assembly Access Reduces Downtime and Makes Repairs More Practical for Contractors and Rural Homeowners

When a deep well pump has to come out, every minute and every decision matters. A design that can be repaired intelligently instead of discarded blindly saves real money.

Myers stands out here because of its **threaded assembly** approach and genuinely **field serviceable** design. Qualified contractors can address certain hydraulic-side issues without treating the entire pump as a disposable black box. In the real world, that means better parts access, clearer diagnosis, and a stronger chance of cost-effective repair when conditions allow.

Why Field Serviceability Matters in Rural Areas

Not every rural homeowner has easy access to specialty dealers. If your property is an hour from the nearest supply house and even farther from an authorized service center, proprietary designs become a headache fast. A pump that local professionals can work on confidently is a big advantage.

That's another reason I like recommending **myers water well pumps** through PSAM. Support, documentation, and parts access make life easier for the customer after the sale—not just before it.

Serviceability Means Smarter Ownership

A serviceable design does not mean every problem gets fixed in place or every old pump deserves rebuilding. It means the contractor has options. Maybe the motor is healthy and the hydraulic end is the issue. Maybe wear components need attention before total failure. Good design supports informed decisions instead of automatic replacement.

For emergency buyers, that can shorten downtime. For contractors, it reduces guesswork. For long-term owners, it lowers lifecycle cost.

The Contractor Side of the Varela Job

On the Varela property, serviceability mattered because Mateo wanted a system he could maintain with a trusted local installer instead of relying on limited brand-specific channels. That's a smart rural buying decision. Deep well equipment should work with your support network, not against it.

Rick's recommendation: Ask not only what a pump costs to buy, but what it costs to diagnose, repair, and support five years from now.

#7. Long-Term Ownership Value - 3-Year Warranty, Energy Efficiency, and Real 8-15 Year Service Life Potential

The cheapest pump on the shelf is often the most expensive pump you'll ever own. Deep well systems punish short-term thinking.

A premium **myers water well pump** is built around long-run value: **3-year warranty** coverage, strong hydraulic efficiency near **BEP**, and realistic service-life expectations in the **8-15 year** range with proper installation and maintenance. In excellent conditions, I've seen quality pumps go much longer. That changes the economics completely, especially for rural families paying for retrieval labor, electrical work, and lost time every time a lesser pump fails.

Why Warranty Matters More in Deep Wells

In a shallow application, pump replacement is a nuisance. In a deep well, it's a project. Pulling hundreds of feet of drop pipe, managing wire splices, and resetting the system adds labor that warranty coverage can help offset when a manufacturing problem appears. Myers backing the product for 36 months says a lot about confidence in the build.

That's also where **Pentair** ownership adds reassurance. Myers benefits from larger engineering and support infrastructure while keeping its own reputation for serious pump performance.

Energy Efficiency Adds Up Quietly

A pump operating close to its efficiency window draws fewer amps for the work performed. Over time, that can reduce annual operating cost noticeably. Add in less short-cycling, fewer pressure complaints, and fewer emergency service calls, and the premium purchase price starts paying for itself.

Homeowners sometimes confuse product categories and ask whether a **myers sump pump** reputation translates to well systems. My answer is simple: yes, the brand's durability reputation helps, but deep well performance should be judged on the submersible well lineup specifically—and Myers is exceptionally strong there.

The Varela Family's Bottom-Line Lesson

For Mateo and Celia, the old habit of "replace it with whatever's cheapest and in stock" had already cost too much. Once they understood the labor involved in repeated deep-well replacements, the Myers value proposition became obvious. Better reliability, stronger warranty, and longer service life made it the smart buy.

Final takeaway on value: If your home depends on one pump for all water use, reliability is not a luxury item. A **Myers pump** is worth every single penny.

FAQ: Myers Deep Well Pump Questions Homeowners and Contractors Ask Most

1. How do I determine the correct horsepower for my well depth and household water demand?

Start with depth, but don't stop there. **Horsepower** selection depends on the full **TDH (total dynamic head)**, not simply how deep the well is. You need static water level, pumping water level, vertical lift to the pressure tank, desired operating pressure, friction loss through pipe, and target household flow. A typical 2-bath home might need 8-12 GPM, but the required HP changes dramatically depending on depth and pressure goals.

For example, a **1 HP** pump may be perfect for a 180- to 240-foot well with moderate demand if the **pump curve** supports that flow at actual working head. Move to deeper water levels, longer pipe runs, or higher pressure demands, and **1.5 HP** may be the better fit. I don't recommend sizing by online guesswork alone.

My practical advice: calculate the real system head, then choose a Myers model that runs near its **best efficiency point (BEP)** during everyday use. That gives you better pressure, lower amp draw, and longer life. Oversizing causes [PSAM myers pump](#) cycling issues; undersizing causes weak pressure and overwork.

2. What GPM flow rate does a typical household need and how do multi-stage impellers affect pressure?

Most homes do well with a design target around 8-12 GPM, though larger households, livestock setups, or irrigation loads may need more. The trick is understanding that GPM and pressure are connected through the pump's stage design and system head.

A **multi-stage pump** uses a stack of impellers and diffusers to build lift progressively. More **stages** allow the pump to maintain pressure at greater depth. That doesn't mean every deep well needs maximum flow. In fact, a 10 GPM deep well setup is often preferable to a higher-flow pump that runs inefficiently or cycles too fast.

If you want reliable shower pressure while a dishwasher and washing machine are running, the pump has to deliver that flow at the required pressure, not just in free-flow conditions. That's why Myers publishes usable performance data instead of vague marketing claims.

My recommendation: size for simultaneous household demand, not just one faucet. In a deep well, stable pressure from a properly staged Myers system beats inflated flow claims every time.

3. How does the Myers Predator Plus Series achieve strong hydraulic efficiency compared to competitors?

Hydraulic efficiency comes from how effectively the pump converts motor energy into water movement without wasting that energy as heat, turbulence, or internal slip. Myers accomplishes this through well-matched stage geometry, durable internal materials, and configurations that perform well near their design point.

In practical terms, a properly selected **Predator Plus Series** unit can operate at high efficiency when the curve aligns with the well's actual lift and pressure requirements. That matters because efficient pumps run cooler, draw more appropriate amperage, and usually last longer. Energy savings may not look dramatic on a single monthly bill, but over years of operation, they become very real.

A deep well homeowner benefits in two ways: lower operating cost and reduced mechanical stress. Those are linked. Pumps that constantly operate off-curve tend to wear out faster.

My field advice is simple: the best pump is not the one with the biggest motor. It's the one sized correctly and built to maintain efficiency under actual demand. Myers gives contractors solid curve options to make that happen.

4. Why is 300 series stainless steel superior to cast iron for submersible well pumps?

300 series stainless steel offers better corrosion resistance, better appearance over time, and stronger protection in challenging water chemistry. In a submersible installation, the pump lives underwater every day. That constant exposure makes material choice critical.

Cast iron can serve in certain pump applications, but deep well environments often include dissolved minerals, varying pH, and sediment that accelerate deterioration. Stainless better resists rust-related scaling and structural weakening. It also handles repeated pressure and thermal changes more gracefully.

For the homeowner, the benefit isn't abstract. Better corrosion resistance means fewer surprises after year four or five, especially in aggressive water. That's a big deal in a **private well** where pulling the pump is labor-intensive.

My recommendation: if you're spending real money on a deep well installation, don't compromise on body material. A stainless Myers assembly is one of the smartest long-term choices you can make.

5. How do Teflon-impregnated self-lubricating impellers resist sand and grit damage?

Abrasive wear occurs when fine particles pass through the hydraulic stages and gradually erode surfaces, increase clearances, and reduce pumping efficiency. **Teflon-impregnated staging** and **self-lubricating impellers** help reduce friction and resist scoring under those conditions.

That doesn't mean any pump becomes invincible in heavy sand production. It means the internal components are better equipped to tolerate light-to-moderate abrasive exposure than standard low-cost designs. The result is slower wear, more consistent pressure, and less performance drop over time.

In the field, I've seen grit-related failures show up first as "mysterious low pressure" long before full pump death. A stronger impeller package helps delay that decline and can make a huge difference in service life.

If your well has any history of sediment, seasonal disturbance, or pump wear from abrasion, I strongly favor Myers over budget options. Deep wells with grit need smarter materials, not wishful thinking.

6. Can I install a Myers submersible pump myself or do I need a licensed contractor?

That depends on the well depth, local code, your electrical skill level, and your lifting equipment. A mechanically experienced homeowner may handle a shallow or moderate-depth replacement, but deep wells are a different animal. Once you're dealing with hundreds of feet of **drop pipe**, pump cable, splice protection, and a heavy water-filled assembly, mistakes get expensive and dangerous.

Electrical work also matters. Wire sizing, voltage drop, grounding, **pressure switch** setup, and proper splice sealing all affect performance and longevity. A poor connection can burn up a premium motor just as easily as a cheap one.



My general rule: if the well is deep enough that retrieval requires serious handling, call a qualified contractor. If you're doing any portion yourself, verify voltage, amperage, cable gauge, and pump setting depth before the pump goes in.

A Myers system is installer-friendly, but "friendly" does not mean careless. Do it right once.



7. What's the difference between 2-wire and 3-wire well pump configurations?

A **2-wire configuration** contains the motor start components internally, so fewer external controls are required. That usually means simpler installation and fewer wall-mounted parts. A **3-wire configuration** uses a separate **control box**, which places starting components outside the well and can make some troubleshooting easier.

For many homeowners, 2-wire is appealing because it reduces installation complexity and can lower upfront cost. For some contractors and certain service preferences, 3-wire remains desirable because component testing at the control box is straightforward.

Neither is universally better. The right choice depends on depth, motor size, service philosophy, and installer preference. Myers gives you flexibility, which is one reason I recommend the brand so often.

My advice: if you want a clean, simple replacement and the application supports it, 2-wire is often a strong option. If you or your contractor prefer external start component access, 3-wire may be the better path.

8. How long should I expect a Myers Predator Plus pump to last with proper maintenance?

In normal residential deep well service, a quality Myers pump can realistically deliver **8-15 years**. With good water conditions, proper sizing, stable voltage, and solid maintenance practices, service life can extend much longer. Poor installation, abrasive water, wrong pressure settings, or chronic cycling can cut that down dramatically.

Pump life is influenced by more than the pump itself. The **pressure tank**, switch settings, wire sizing, water quality, and flow demand all matter. I've seen premium pumps die young because the system around them was flawed. I've also seen well-built pumps last decades because the whole setup was done right.

My field recommendation is to treat the pump as part of a system, not a standalone appliance. Use the correct Myers model, pair it with the right tank and controls, and keep cycling under control. Do that, and you'll give the pump every chance to deliver the long service life it was built for.

Conclusion

Deep wells expose every weakness in a pump system. Cheap materials corrode. Weak stage designs lose pressure. Motors run hot. Improper sizing creates constant headaches. That's exactly why a **Myers pump** stands out when the job is serious and the water supply can't fail.

If I had to boil it down, here's what makes a Myers unit ideal for deep well systems: rugged **300 series stainless steel** construction, efficient **multi-stage pump** performance, dependable **Pentek XE motor** technology, grit-resistant internal components, smart sizing flexibility from **1/2 HP** through **2 HP**, practical serviceability, and a **3-year warranty** that reflects real confidence. Add **Pentair** backing, strong documentation, and PSAM support, and you've got a pump platform built for long-term ownership.

For homeowners like Mateo and Celia Varela, the difference wasn't theoretical. It was the difference between repeated water emergencies and a system designed to match a **240-foot** well properly. That's what reliable equipment does—it removes uncertainty.

If you're comparing **myers water well pumps**, evaluating a **myers water pump** for a deep replacement, or sorting through **myers well pump** options for a new installation, focus on total value, not sticker price. In a deep well application, quality is not overspending. It's the smartest money you can spend.

At PSAM, that's exactly why Myers remains one of my top recommendations.

