

*The*

# ADVOCATE



A Publication of the Missouri Pest Management Association



## FROM THE PRESIDENT

First of all I wanted to take the time to let everyone know that we are all in this together (our profession) and hope that you are weathering this storm and staying safe and distancing as suggested by our Governor and President.

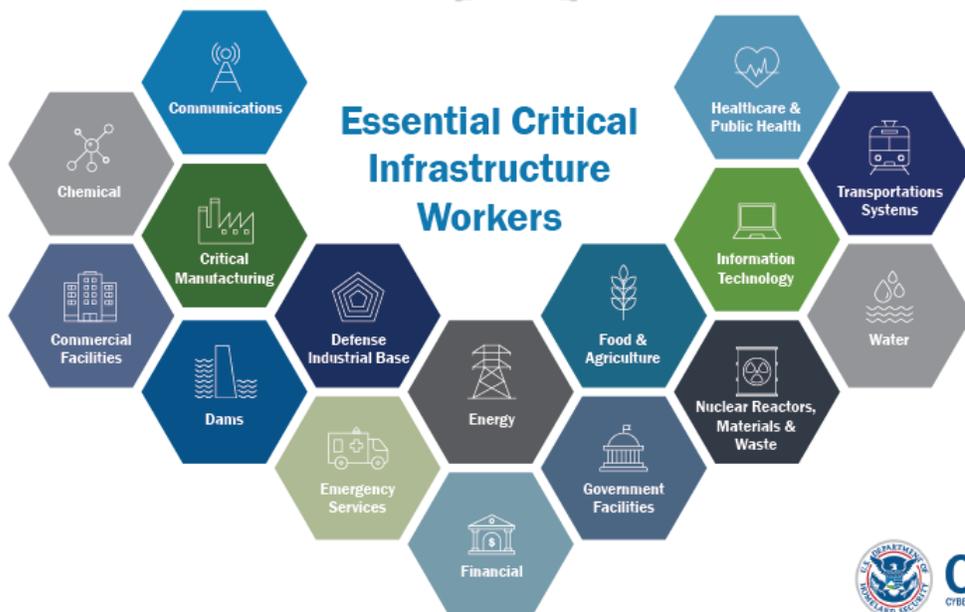
As you know Governor Parson ordered a statewide stay at home order effective from April 6 through April 24, 2020.

Within the order he referenced the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers document. We have reprinted the module here and the document for your review on the pages to follow. If you need more information, please contact the MPMA office at [Missouripest@gmail.com](mailto:Missouripest@gmail.com).

Stay safe and remember social distancing!

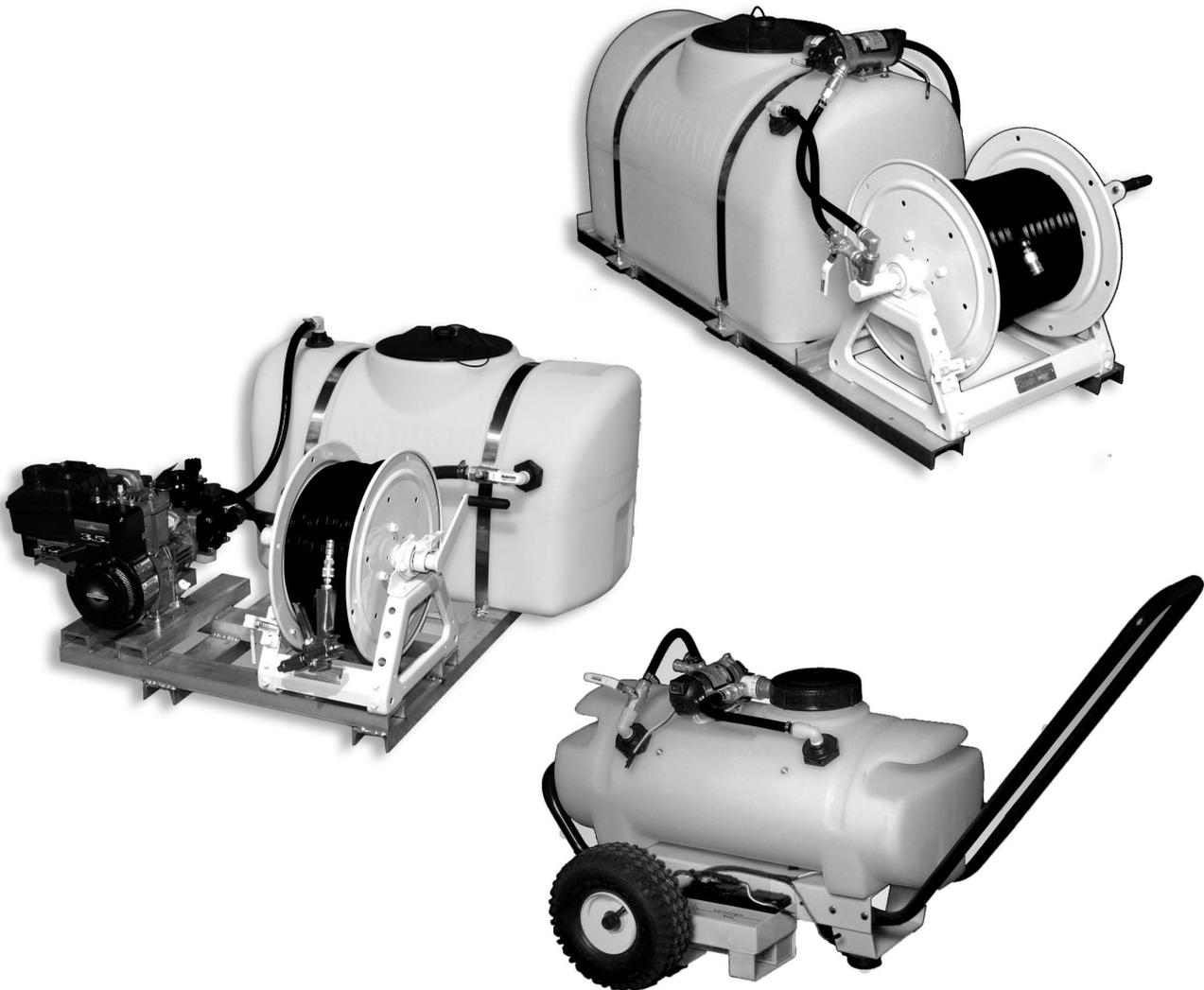
*Gary Schuessler*

Gary Schuessler, MPMA President  
Advanced Pest Control Systems, Inc.  
[gary@advpest.com](mailto:gary@advpest.com)



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**Corporate Office:**  
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1-800-888-5502

**St. Louis Area Office:**  
103 Weldon Parkway  
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1-800-701-6635

**NEWSLETTER**  
of the  
**MISSOURI PEST MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION**

**Newsletter Editor** - Brad Dutoit

**Newsletter Publisher** - Sandra Boeckman, Executive Director

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News and items and/or letters pertaining to the Pest Management profession are welcomed. The editor has the right to edit or reject all material received. An address and telephone number where the writer may be reached during normal business hours should also be included for verification purposes.

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**CALENDAR**  
OF EVENTS

**May 14, 2020**

**Board Meeting**  
*MPMA Office*  
*Jefferson City, MO*

**August 20, 2020**

**Board Meeting & PAC Fundraisers**  
*MPMA Office*  
*Jefferson City, MO*

**August 21, 2020**

**August Recertification**  
*Jefferson City, MO*

**October 15, 2020**

**Board Meeting**  
*MPMA Office*  
*Jefferson City, MO*

**December 2-4, 2020**

**Annual Conference and Exposition**  
*Kansas City area*

**INSIDE THIS ISSUE**

"STAY HOME MISSOURI" ORDER	4
ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE	6
CORONAVIRUS CLEANING SERVICES	23
BUDGETING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: HOW THE FEDERAL STIMULUS AIDS MISSOURI	24
AUGUST RECERTIFICATION AGENDA	28

## GOVERNOR PARSON ISSUES STATEWIDE “STAY HOME MISSOURI” ORDER TO CONTROL, CONTAIN, AND COMBAT COVID-19

Building on Missouri’s efforts to control, contain, and combat COVID-19, Governor Mike Parson today issued a statewide “**Stay Home Missouri**” Order effective beginning at 12:01 a.m. on Monday, April 6, 2020, until 11:59 p.m. on Friday, April 24, 2020.

The Order explicitly states that individuals currently residing within the state of Missouri shall avoid leaving their homes or places of residence unless necessary.

“First and foremost, I want everyone to know that I love this state and the people of this state,” **Governor Parson** said. “The people of this great state clearly define who we are in Missouri, and as Governor, I have no greater responsibility than to protect the health, well-being, and safety of all Missourians.”

In order to protect public health and prevent the further spread of COVID-19, Governor Parson’s Order includes specific guidance for staying home, social distancing, businesses and employees, schools, restaurants, firearm sales, and state government buildings.

Among other guidelines, the Order requires the following:

- Individuals currently residing within the state of Missouri shall avoid leaving their homes or places of residence.
- All individuals in the state of Missouri shall avoid social gatherings of more than ten (10) people.
- All public and charter schools must remain closed for the duration of the Order.
- Any entity that does not employ individuals to perform essential worker functions, as set forth in guidance provided by the federal government, shall adhere to the limitations on social gatherings and social distancing.
- Any entity that employs individuals to perform essential worker functions, and that is engaged in retail sales to the public, shall limit the number of individuals in any particular retail location as follows:
  - ⇒ Twenty-five (25) percent or less of the entity’s authorized fire or building code occupancy, as set by local authorities, for a retail location with square footage of less than ten thousand square feet (10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>);
  - ⇒ Ten (10) percent or less of the entity’s authorized fire or building code occupancy, as set by local authorities, for a retail location with square footage of ten thousand square feet (10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) or more.

The Order does not prohibit Missourians from accessing essential services, such as grocery stores, gas stations, and banks, or engaging in outdoor recreation, provided that necessary precautions are taken and maintained to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, including observing the social gathering and social distancing requirements set forth in the Order.

The Order shall be observed throughout the state and enforced by all local and state health authorities. Local public health authorities are directed to carry out and enforce the provisions of the Order by any legal means.

“There comes a time when we have to make major sacrifices in our lives. Many of us make sacrifices each and every day, but now more than ever, we must all make sacrifices,” **Governor Parson** said. “This is not about any one individual person. This is about our families, friends, neighbors, and the entire state of Missouri. For the sake of all Missourians, be smart, be responsible, and stay home, Missourians.”

As of today, Missouri has 2,113 positive COVID-19 cases out of 24,727 tested in a total population of 6 million Missourians. This data shows that 8.5 percent of those tested have been positive.

Of the 8.5 percent of Missouri citizens who have tested positive, approximately 22 percent have required hospitalization. This means the remaining 78 percent are recovering at home or have already recovered.

Missouri has at least one positive case in 76 of Missouri’s 114 counties. Over half of the total positive cases are in St. Louis region.

Also as of today, Missouri has 19 COVID-19 related deaths. Based on the state's current data, Missouri's death rate is still below one percent.

For more information and resources regarding COVID-19, visit the CDC’s website at [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus](http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus) and the DHSS website at [www.health.mo.gov/coronavirus](http://www.health.mo.gov/coronavirus).

# IT'S TIME TO TALK ABOUT THE BIRDS AND THE BEES AND IGRs.



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## ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

As the Nation comes together to slow the spread of COVID-19, on March 16th the President issued updated Coronavirus Guidance for America that highlighted the importance of the critical infrastructure workforce.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) executes the Secretary of Homeland Security's authorities to secure critical infrastructure. Consistent with these authorities, CISA has developed, in collaboration with other federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector, an "Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce" advisory list. This list is intended to help State, local, tribal and territorial officials as they work to protect their communities, while ensuring continuity of functions critical to public health and safety, as well as economic and national security. Decisions informed by this list should also take into consideration additional public health considerations based on the specific COVID-19-related concerns of particular jurisdictions.

**This list is advisory in nature. It is not, nor should it be considered, a federal directive or standard. Additionally, this advisory list is not intended to be the exclusive list of critical infrastructure sectors, workers, and functions that should continue during the COVID-19 response across all jurisdictions. Individual jurisdictions should add or subtract essential workforce categories based on their own requirements and discretion.**

The advisory list identifies workers who conduct a range of operations and services that are typically essential to continued critical infrastructure viability, including staffing operations centers, maintaining and repairing critical infrastructure, operating call centers, working construction, and performing operational functions, among others. It also includes workers who support crucial supply chains and enable functions for critical infrastructure. The industries they support represent, but are not limited to, medical and

healthcare, telecommunications, information technology systems, defense, food and agriculture, transportation and logistics, energy, water and wastewater, law enforcement, and public works.

State, local, tribal, and territorial governments are responsible for implementing and executing response activities, including decisions about access and reentry, in their communities, while the Federal Government is in a supporting role. Officials should use their own judgment in issuing implementation directives and guidance. Similarly, while adhering to relevant public health guidance, critical infrastructure owners and operators are expected to use their own judgement on issues of the prioritization of business processes and workforce allocation to best ensure continuity of the essential goods and services they support. All decisions should appropriately balance public safety, the health and safety of the workforce, and the continued delivery of essential critical infrastructure services and functions. While this advisory list is meant to help public officials and employers identify essential work functions, it allows for the reality that some workers engaged in activity determined to be essential may be unable to perform those functions because of health-related concerns.

CISA will continue to work with our partners in the critical infrastructure community to update this advisory list if necessary as the Nation's response to COVID-19 evolves.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS

Functioning critical infrastructure is imperative during the response to the COVID-19 emergency for both public health and safety as well as community well-being. Certain critical infrastructure industries have a special responsibility in these times to continue operations.

This advisory guidance and accompanying list are

*(Continued on page 7)*

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

intended to support state, local, tribal, territorial and industry partners in identifying the critical infrastructure sectors and the essential workers needed to maintain the services and functions Americans depend on daily and that need to be able to operate resiliently during the COVID-19 pandemic response.

This document gives advisory guidance on defining essential critical infrastructure workers. Promoting the ability of such workers to continue to work during periods of community restriction, access management, social distancing, or closure orders/directives is crucial to community resilience and continuity of essential functions.

CISA will continually solicit and accept feedback on the list and will evolve the list in response to stakeholder feedback. We will also use our various stakeholder engagement mechanisms to work with partners on how they are using this list and share those lessons learned and best practices broadly. Feedback can be sent to [CISA.CAT@CISA.DHS.GOV](mailto:CISA.CAT@CISA.DHS.GOV).

### CONSIDERATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

This list was developed in consultation with federal agency partners, industry experts, and State and local officials, and is based on several key principles:

1. Response efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic are locally executed, state managed, and federally supported.
2. Everyone should follow guidance from the CDC, as well as State and local government officials, regarding strategies to limit disease spread.
3. Workers should be encouraged to work remotely when possible and focus on core business activities. In-person, non-mandatory activities should be delayed until the resumption of normal operations.
4. When continuous remote work is not possible, businesses should enlist strategies to reduce the likelihood of spreading the disease. This includes,

but is not necessarily limited to, separating staff by off-setting shift hours or days and/or social distancing. These steps can preserve the workforce and allow operations to continue.

5. All organizations should implement their business continuity and pandemic plans or put plans in place if they do not exist. Delaying implementation is not advised and puts at risk the viability of the business and the health and safety of the employees.
6. Reliance on technology and just-in-time supply chains means that certain workers must be able to access certain sites, facilities, and assets to ensure continuity of functions.
7. Government employees, such as emergency managers, and the business community need to establish and maintain lines of communication.
8. When government and businesses engage in discussions about essential critical infrastructure workers, they need to consider the implications of business operations beyond the jurisdiction where the asset or facility is located. Businesses can have sizeable economic and societal impacts as well as supply chain dependencies that are geographically distributed.
9. Whenever possible, jurisdictions should align access and movement control policies related to critical infrastructure workers to lower the burden of workers crossing jurisdictional boundaries.

### IDENTIFYING ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS

The following list of identified essential critical infrastructure workers is intended to be overly inclusive reflecting the diversity of industries across the United States.

#### HEALTHCARE / PUBLIC HEALTH

- Workers who perform critical clinical research, development, and testing needed for COVID-19 response.
- Healthcare providers and Caregivers including physicians, dentists, psychologists, mid-level

(Continued on page 8)

## **ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE**

### CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

- practitioners, nurses and assistants, infection control and quality assurance personnel, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists and assistants, social workers, optometrists, speech pathologists, chiropractors, and diagnostic and therapeutic technicians and technologists.
- Hospital and laboratory personnel (including accounting, administrative, admitting and discharge, engineering, epidemiological, source plasma and blood donation, food service, housekeeping, medical records, information technology and operational technology, nutritionists, sanitarians, respiratory therapists, etc.).
  - Workers in other medical and biomedical facilities (including Ambulatory Health and Surgical, Blood Banks, Clinics, Community Mental Health, Comprehensive Outpatient rehabilitation, End Stage Renal Disease, Health Departments, Home Health care, Hospices, Hospitals, Long Term Care, Nursing Care Facilities, Organ Pharmacies, Procurement Organizations, Psychiatric Residential, Rural Health Clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers, and retail facilities specializing in medical good and supplies).
  - Manufacturer workers for health manufacturing (including biotechnology companies), materials and parts suppliers, logistics and warehouse operators, distributors of medical equipment (including those who test and repair), personal protective equipment (PPE), isolation barriers, medical gases, pharmaceuticals (including materials used in radioactive drugs), dietary supplements, blood and blood products, vaccines, testing materials, laboratory supplies, cleaning, sanitizing, disinfecting or sterilization supplies, and tissue and paper towel products.
  - Public health / community health workers, including those who compile, model, analyze and communicate public health information.
  - Blood and plasma donors and the employees of the organizations that operate and manage related activities.
  - Workers who manage health plans, billing, and health information, who cannot practically work remotely.
  - Workers who conduct community-based public health functions, conducting epidemiologic surveillance, compiling, analyzing and communicating public health information, who cannot practically work remotely.
  - Workers performing information technology and cybersecurity functions at healthcare and public health facilities, who cannot practically work remotely.
  - Workers performing security, incident management, and emergency operations functions at or on behalf of healthcare entities including healthcare coalitions, who cannot practically work remotely.
  - Pharmacy employees necessary to maintain uninterrupted prescription filling.
  - Workers performing mortuary funeral, cremation, burial, cemetery, and related services, including funeral homes, crematoriums, cemetery workers, and coffin makers.
  - Workers who coordinate with other organizations to ensure the proper recovery, handling, identification, transportation, tracking, storage, and disposal of human remains and personal effects; certify cause of death; and facilitate access to mental/behavioral health services to the family members, responders, and survivors of an incident.

#### **LAW ENFORCEMENT, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND OTHER FIRST RESPONDERS**

- Public, private, and voluntary personnel (front line and management) in emergency management, law enforcement, fire and rescue services, emergency medical services, and private security, to include public and private hazardous material responders, air medical service providers (pilots and supporting technicians), corrections, and search and rescue personnel.
- 911 call center employees and Public Safety

(Continued on page 9)

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

Answering Points who can't perform their duties remotely.

- Fusion Center employees.
- Workers – including contracted vendors -- who maintain, manufacture, or supply equipment and services supporting law enforcement emergency service and response operations (to include electronic security and life safety security personnel).
- Workers supporting the manufacturing of safety equipment and uniforms for law enforcement, public safety personnel, and first responder.
- Workers supporting the operation of firearm or ammunition product manufacturers, retailers, importers, distributors, and shooting ranges.
- Public agency workers responding to abuse and neglect of children, elders, and dependent adults.
- Workers who support weather disaster / natural hazard mitigation and prevention activities.
- Security staff to maintain building access control and physical security measures.

### **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

- Workers supporting groceries, pharmacies, convenience stores, and other retail (including unattended and vending) that sells human food, animal/pet food and pet supply, and beverage products, including retail customer support service and information technology support staff necessary for online orders, pickup and delivery.
- Restaurant carry-out and quick serve food operations, including dark kitchen and food prep centers, and carry- out and delivery food employees.
- Food manufacturer employees and their supplier employees—to include those employed in food ingredient production and processing facilities; livestock, poultry, seafood slaughter facilities; pet and animal feed processing facilities; human food facilities producing by-products for animal food; beverage production facilities; and the production of food packaging.
- Farmers, farm workers, and agribusiness support services to include those employed in auction and

sales: grain and oilseed handling, processing and distribution; animal food, feed, and ingredient production, packaging, and distribution; manufacturing, packaging, and distribution of veterinary drugs; truck delivery and transport; farm and fishery labor needed to produce our food supply domestically and for export.

- Farmers, farm workers, support service workers, and their supplier employees to include those engaged in producing and harvesting field crops; commodity inspection; fuel ethanol facilities; biodiesel and renewable diesel facilities; storage facilities; and other agricultural inputs.
- Employees and firms supporting the distribution of food, feed, and beverage and ingredients used in these products, including warehouse workers, vendor- managed inventory controllers and blockchain managers.
- **Workers supporting the sanitation and pest control of all food manufacturing processes and operations from wholesale to retail.**
- Employees in cafeterias used to feed employees, particularly employee populations sheltered against COVID-19.
- Workers in animal diagnostic and food testing laboratories in private industries and in institutions of higher education.
- Government, private, and non-governmental organizations' workers essential for food assistance programs (including school lunch programs) and government payments.
- **Employees of companies engaged in the production, storage, transport, and distribution of chemicals, medicines, vaccines, and other substances used by the food and agriculture industry, including seeds, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, minerals, enrichments, and other agricultural production aids.**
- Animal agriculture workers to include those employed in veterinary health (including those involved in supporting emergency veterinary or livestock services); raising of animals for food;

(Continued on page 10)

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

animal production operations; livestock markets; slaughter and packing plants, manufacturers, renderers, and associated regulatory and government workforce.

- Transportation supporting animal agricultural industries, including movement of animal medical and reproductive supplies and materials, animal vaccines, animal drugs, feed ingredients, feed, and bedding, live animals, animal by-products, and deceased animals for disposal.
- Workers who support sawmills and the manufacture and distribution of fiber and forest products, including, but not limited to timber, paper, and other wood and fiber products.
- Employees engaged in the manufacture and maintenance of equipment and other infrastructure necessary for agricultural production and distribution.

### **ENERGY**

- Workers supporting the energy sector, regardless of the energy source (including but not limited to nuclear, fossil, hydroelectric, or renewable), segment of the system, or infrastructure the worker is involved in, or who are needed to monitor, operate, engineer, and maintain the reliability, safety, environmental health, and physical and cyber security of the energy system.
- Energy/commodity trading/scheduling/marketing functions, who can't perform their duties remotely.
- IT and OT technology for essential energy sector operations including support workers, customer service operations; energy management systems, control systems, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition SCADA systems, and energy sector entity data centers; cybersecurity engineers; and cybersecurity risk management.
- Workers supporting the energy sector through renewable energy infrastructure (including, but not limited to wind, solar, biomass, hydrogen, ocean, geothermal, and/or hydroelectric), including those supporting construction, manufacturing, transportation, permitting,

operation/maintenance, monitoring, and logistics.

- Workers and security staff involved in nuclear re-fueling operations.
- Providing services related to energy sector fuels (including, but not limited, petroleum (crude oil), natural gas, propane, natural gas liquids, other liquid fuels, nuclear, and coal), supporting the mining, processing, manufacturing, construction, logistics, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance, security, waste disposal and storage, and monitoring of support for resources.
- Environmental remediation/monitoring, limited to immediate critical needs technicians.
- Manufacturing and distribution of equipment, supplies, and parts necessary to maintain production, maintenance, restoration, and service at energy sector facilities (across all energy sector segments).

### **Electricity Industry:**

- Workers who maintain, ensure, or restore, or are involved in the development, transportation, fuel procurement, expansion, or operation of the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power, including call centers, utility workers, engineers, retail electricity, constraint maintenance, and fleet maintenance technicians who cannot perform their duties remotely.
- Workers at coal mines, production facilities, and those involved in manufacturing, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance and monitoring at coal sites which is critical to ensuring the reliability of the electrical system.
- Workers who produce, process, ship and handle coal used for power generation and manufacturing.
- Workers needed for safe and secure operations at nuclear generation to include but not limited to, the broader nuclear supply chain, parts to maintain nuclear equipment, fuel manufacturers and fuel components used in the manufacturing of fuel.
- Workers at renewable energy infrastructure

(Continued on page 11)

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

(including, but not limited to wind, solar, biomass, hydrogen, geothermal, and/or hydroelectric), including those supporting construction, manufacturing, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance, monitoring, and logistics.

- Workers at generation, transmission, and electric black start facilities.
- Workers at Reliability Coordinator, Balancing Authorities, and primary and backup Control Centers, including but not limited to independent system operators, regional transmission organizations, and local distribution control centers.
- Mutual assistance personnel which may include workers from outside of the state or local jurisdiction.
- Vegetation management and traffic control for supporting those crews.
- Environmental remediation/monitoring workers limited to immediate critical needs technicians.
- Instrumentation, protection, and control technicians.
- Essential support personnel for electricity operations.
- Generator set support workers such as diesel engineers used in power generation including those providing fuel.

### **Petroleum Industry:**

- Workers for onshore and offshore petroleum drilling operations; platform and drilling construction and maintenance; transportation (including helicopter operations), maritime transportation, supply, and dredging operations; maritime navigation; well stimulation, intervention, monitoring, automation and control, extraction, production; processing; waste disposal, and maintenance, construction, and operations.
- Workers for crude oil, petroleum and petroleum product storage and transportation, including pipeline, marine transport, terminals, rail transport, storage facilities and racks and roadtransport for use as end-use fuels such as

gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, and heating fuels or feedstocks for chemical manufacturing.

- Petroleum and petroleum product security operations center employees and workers who support maintenance and emergency response services.
- Petroleum and petroleum product operations control rooms/centers and refinery facilities.
- Retail fuel centers such as gas stations and truck stops, and the distribution systems that support them.
- Supporting new and existing construction projects, including, but not limited to, pipeline construction.

### **Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids (NGL), Propane, and other liquid fuels**

- Workers who support onshore and offshore drilling operations, platform and drilling construction and maintenance; transportation (including helicopter operations); maritime transportation, supply, and dredging operations; maritime navigation; natural gas and natural gas liquid production, processing, extraction, storage and transportation; well intervention, monitoring, automation and control; waste disposal, and maintenance, construction, and operations.
- Transmission and distribution pipeline workers, including compressor stations and any other required, operations maintenance, construction, and support for natural gas, natural gas liquid, propane, and other liquid fuels.
- Natural gas, propane, natural gas liquids, and other liquid fuel processing plants, including construction, maintenance, and support operations.
- Natural gas processing plants workers, and those that deal with natural gas liquids.
- Workers who staff natural gas, propane, natural gas liquids, and other liquid fuel security operations centers, operations dispatch and control rooms/centers, and emergency response and customer emergencies (including leak calls)

(Continued on page 12)

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

- operations.
- Drilling, production, processing, refining, and transporting natural gas for use as end-use fuels, feedstocks for chemical manufacturing, or use in electricity generation.
- Dispatch and control rooms and emergency response and customer emergencies, including propane leak calls.
- Propane gas service maintenance and restoration, including call centers.
- Propane, natural gas liquids, and other liquid fuel distribution centers.
- Propane gas storage, transmission, and distribution centers.
- Supporting new and existing construction projects, including, but not limited to, pipeline construction.
- Ethanol and biofuel production, refining, and distribution.
- Workers in fuel sectors (including, but not limited to nuclear, coal, and gas types and liquid fuels) supporting the mining, manufacturing, logistics, transportation, permitting, operation/maintenance, and monitoring of support for resources.

### **WATER AND WASTEWATER**

Employees needed to operate and maintain drinking water and wastewater/drainage infrastructure, including:

- Operational staff at water authorities.
- Operational staff at community water systems.
- Operational staff at wastewater treatment facilities.
- Workers repairing water and wastewater conveyances and performing required sampling or monitoring, including field staff.
- Operational staff for water distribution and testing.
- Operational staff at wastewater collection facilities.
- Operational staff and technical support for SCADA Control systems.
- Chemical and equipment suppliers to water and wastewater systems and personnel protection.

- Workers who maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting water and wastewater operations.

### **TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS**

- Employees supporting or enabling transportation functions, including truck drivers, bus drivers, dispatchers, maintenance and repair technicians, warehouse workers, truck stop and rest area workers, Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) employees, towing/recovery services, roadside assistance workers, intermodal transportation personnel, and workers who maintain and inspect infrastructure (including those that require cross-jurisdiction travel).
- Workers supporting the distribution of food, pharmaceuticals (including materials used in radioactive drugs) and other medical materials, fuels, chemicals needed for water or water treatment and energy Maintenance and operation of essential highway infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and tunnels (e.g., traffic operations centers and moveable bridge operators).
- Employees of firms providing services, supplies, and equipment that enable warehouse and operations, including cooling, storing, packaging, and distributing products for wholesale or retail sale or use. Includes cold- and frozen-chain logistics for food and critical biologic products.
- Mass transit workers and providing critical transit services and/or performing critical or routine maintenance to mass transit infrastructure or equipment.
- Employees supporting personal and commercial transportation services – including taxis, delivery services, vehicle rental services, bicycle maintenance and car-sharing services, and transportation network providers.
- Workers responsible for operating and dispatching passenger, commuter and freight trains and maintaining rail infrastructure and

(Continued on page 14)

# MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

Missouri Pest Management Association &  
Kansas Pest Control Association  
Annual Conference & Exposition

**December 9-11, 2020**

Stoney Creek Hotel & Conference Center

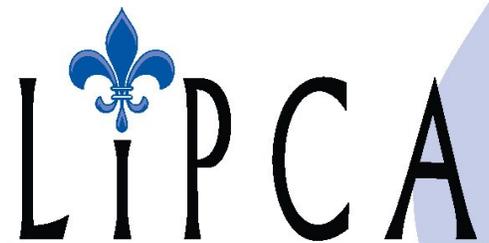
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## ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

- equipment.
  - Maritime transportation workers, including dredgers, port workers, mariners, ship crewmembers, ship pilots and tug boat operators, equipment operators (to include maintenance and repair, and maritime-specific medical providers), ship supply, chandler, and repair companies.
  - Workers including truck drivers, railroad employees and contractors, maintenance crew, and cleaners supporting transportation of chemicals, hazardous, medical, and waste materials to support critical infrastructure, capabilities, functions, and services, including specialized carriers, crane and rigging industry workers.
  - Bus drivers and workers who provide or support intercity, commuter and charter bus service in support of other essential services or functions.
  - Automotive repair, maintenance, and transportation equipment manufacturing and distribution facilities (including those who repair and maintain electric vehicle charging stations).
  - Transportation safety inspectors, including hazardous material inspectors and accident investigator inspectors.
  - Manufacturers and distributors (to include service centers and related operations) of packaging materials, pallets, crates, containers, and other supplies needed to support manufacturing, packaging staging and distribution operations.
  - Postal, parcel, courier, last-mile delivery, and shipping and related workers, to include private companies.
  - Employees who repair and maintain vehicles, aircraft, rail equipment, marine vessels, bicycles, and the equipment and infrastructure that enables operations that encompass movement of cargo and passengers.
  - Air transportation employees, including air traffic controllers and maintenance personnel, ramp workers, aviation and aerospace safety, security, and operations personnel and accident investigations.
  - Workers who support the operation, distribution, maintenance, and sanitation, of air transportation for cargo and passengers, including flight crews, maintenance, airport operations, those responsible for cleaning and disinfection, and other on- and off- airport facilities workers.
  - Workers supporting transportation via inland waterways such as barge crew, dredging, river port workers for essential goods.
  - Workers critical to rental and leasing of vehicles and equipment that facilitate continuity of operations for essential workforces and other essential travel.
  - Warehouse operators, including vendors and support personnel critical for business continuity (including HVAC & electrical engineers; security personnel; and janitorial staff) and customer service for essential functions.
- PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SERVICES**
- Workers who support the operation, inspection, and maintenance of essential public works facilities and operations, including bridges, water and sewer main breaks, fleet maintenance personnel, construction of critical or strategic infrastructure, traffic signal maintenance, emergency location services for buried utilities, maintenance of digital systems infrastructure supporting public works operations, and other emergent issues.
  - **Workers such as plumbers, electricians, exterminators, builders, contractors, HVAC Technicians, landscapers, and other service providers who provide services that are necessary to maintaining the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of residences, businesses and buildings such as hospitals, senior living facilities, any temporary construction required to support COVID-19 response.**
  - Workers who support, such as road and line clearing, to ensure the availability of and access to

(Continued on page 15)

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

needed facilities, transportation, energy and communications.

- Support to ensure the effective removal, storage, and disposal of residential and commercial solid waste and hazardous waste, including landfill operations.
- Workers who support the operation, inspection, and maintenance of essential dams, locks and levees.
- Workers who support the inspection and maintenance of aids to navigation, and other government provided services that ensure continued maritime commerce.

### **COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION**

#### **TECHNOLOGY**

##### **Communications:**

- Maintenance of communications infrastructure- including privately owned and maintained communication systems- supported by technicians, operators, call -centers, wireline and wireless providers, cable service providers, satellite operations, Internet Exchange Points, Points of Presence, Network Access Points, back haul and front haul facilities, and manufacturers and distributors of communications equipment.
- Government and private sector employees (including government contractors) with work related to undersea cable infrastructure and support facilities, including cable landing sites, beach manhole vaults and covers, submarine cable depots and submarine cable ship facilities.
- Government and private sector employees (including government contractors) supporting Department of Defense internet and communications facilities.
- Workers who support radio, television, and media service, including, but not limited to front-line news reporters, studio, and technicians for newsgathering, and reporting, and publishing news.
- Network Operations staff, engineers and/or technicians to include IT managers and staff, HVAC & electrical engineers, security personnel, software and hardware engineers, and database administrators that manage the network or operate facilities.
- Engineers, technicians and associated personnel responsible for infrastructure construction and restoration, including contractors for construction and engineering of fiber optic cables, buried conduit, small cells, other wireless facilities, and other communications sector-related infrastructure. This includes construction of new facilities and deployment of new technology as these are required to address congestion or customer usage due to unprecedented use of remote services.
- Installation, maintenance and repair technicians that establish, support or repair service as needed.
- Central office personnel to maintain and operate central office, data centers, and other network office facilities, critical support personnel assisting front line employees.
- Customer service and support staff, including managed and professional services as well as remote providers of support to transitioning employees to set up and maintain home offices, who interface with customers to manage or support service environments and security issues, including payroll, billing, fraud, logistics, and troubleshooting.
- Workers providing electronic security, fire, monitoring and life safety services, and to ensure physical security, cleanliness and safety of facilities and personnel, including temporary licensing waivers for security personnel to work in other States of Municipalities.
- Dispatchers involved with service repair and restoration.
- Retail customer service personnel at critical service center locations for onboarding customers, distributing and repairing equipment and addressing customer issues in order to support individuals' remote emergency

(Continued on page 16)

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

communications needs, supply chain and logistics personnel to ensure goods and products are on-boarded to provision these front-line employees.

- External Affairs personnel to assist in coordinating with local, state and federal officials to address communications needs supporting COVID-19 response, public safety, and national security.

### **Information Technology:**

- Workers who support command centers, including, but not limited to Network Operations Command Centers, Broadcast Operations Control Centers and Security Operations Command Centers.
- Data center operators, including system administrators, HVAC & electrical engineers, security personnel, IT managers and purchasers, data transfer solutions engineers, software and hardware engineers, and database administrators, for all industries (including financial services).
- Workers who support client service centers, field engineers, and other technicians and workers supporting critical infrastructure, as well as manufacturers and supply chain vendors that provide hardware and software, support services, research and development, and information technology equipment (to include microelectronics and semiconductors), and HVAC and electrical equipment for critical infrastructure, and test labs and certification agencies that qualify such equipment (to include microelectronics, optoelectronics, and semiconductors) for critical infrastructure, including data centers.
- Workers needed to preempt and respond to cyber incidents involving critical infrastructure, including medical facilities, SLTT governments and federal facilities, energy and utilities, and banks and financial institutions, securities/other exchanges, other entities that support the functioning of capital markets, public works, critical manufacturing, food & agricultural production, transportation, and other critical infrastructure

categories and personnel, in addition to all cyber defense workers (who can't perform their duties remotely).

- Suppliers, designers, transporters and other workers supporting the manufacture, distribution and provision and construction of essential global, national and local infrastructure for computing services (including cloud computing services and telework capabilities), business infrastructure, financial transactions/services, web-based services, and critical manufacturing.
- Workers supporting communications systems and information technology- and work from home solutions- used by law enforcement, public safety, medical, energy, public works, critical manufacturing, food & agricultural production, financial services, education, and other critical industries and businesses.
- Employees required in person to support Software as a Service businesses that enable remote working, performance of business operations, distance learning, media services, and digital health offerings, or required for technical support crucial for business continuity and connectivity.

### **OTHER COMMUNITY- OR GOVERNMENT-BASED OPERATIONS AND ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS**

- Workers to ensure continuity of building functions, including but not limited to security and environmental controls (e.g., HVAC), the manufacturing and distribution of the products required for these functions, and the permits and inspections for construction supporting essential infrastructure.
- Elections personnel to include both public and private sector elections support.
- Workers supporting the operations of the judicial system.
- Federal, State, and Local, Tribal, and Territorial employees who support Mission Essential Functions and communications networks.
- Trade Officials (FTA negotiators; international

(Continued on page 18)



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**Randy Nader**  
Former owner of Nader's Pest Raiders

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

- data flow administrators).
- Employees necessary to maintain news and media operations across various media.
- Employees supporting Census 2020.
- Weather forecasters.
- Clergy for essential support.
- Workers who maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting other critical government operations.
- Workers who support necessary credentialing, vetting and licensing operations for critical infrastructure workers.
- Customs and immigration workers who are critical to facilitating trade in support of the national emergency response supply chain.
- Educators supporting public and private K-12 schools, colleges, and universities for purposes of facilitating distance learning or performing other essential functions.
- Staff at government offices who perform title search, notary, and recording services in support of mortgage and real estate services and transactions.
- Residential and commercial real estate services, including settlement services.
- Workers supporting essential maintenance, manufacturing, design, operation, inspection, security, and construction for essential products, services, and supply chain and COVID 19 relief efforts.

### **CRITICAL MANUFACTURING**

- Workers necessary for the manufacturing of metals (including steel and aluminum), industrial minerals, semiconductors, materials and products needed for medical supply chains, and for supply chains associated with transportation, energy, communications, information technology, food and agriculture, chemical manufacturing, nuclear facilities, wood products, commodities used as fuel for power generation facilities, the operation of dams, water and wastewater treatment, processing and reprocessing of solid waste, emergency services, and the defense industrial

base. Additionally, workers needed to maintain the continuity of these manufacturing functions and associated supply chains, and workers necessary to maintain a manufacturing operation in warm standby.

- Workers necessary for the manufacturing of materials and products needed to manufacture medical equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Workers necessary for mining and production of critical minerals, materials and associated essential supply chains, and workers engaged in the manufacture and maintenance of equipment and other infrastructure necessary for mining production and distribution.
- Workers who produce or manufacture parts or equipment that supports continued operations for any essential services and increase in remote workforce (including computing and communication devices, semiconductors, and equipment such as security tools for Security Operations Centers (SOCs) or datacenters).

### **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

- Workers who manage hazardous materials associated with any other essential activity, including but not limited to healthcare waste (medical, pharmaceuticals, medical material production), testing operations (laboratories processing test kits), and energy (nuclear facilities) Workers at nuclear facilities, workers managing medical waste, workers managing waste from pharmaceuticals and medical material production, and workers at laboratories processing tests Workers who support hazardous materials response and cleanup.
- Workers who maintain digital systems infrastructure supporting hazardous materials management operations.

### **FINANCIAL SERVICES**

- Workers who are needed to provide, process and maintain systems for processing, verification, and recording of financial transactions and services,

(Continued on page 19)

## ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

### CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

including payment, clearing, and settlement; wholesale funding; insurance services; consumer and commercial lending; and capital markets activities).

- Workers who are needed to maintain orderly market operations to ensure the continuity of financial transactions and services.
- Workers who are needed to provide business, commercial, and consumer access to bank and non-bank financial services and lending services, including ATMs, lending and money transmission, and to move currency, checks, securities, and payments (e.g., armored cash carriers).
- Workers who support financial operations and those staffing call centers, such as those staffing data and security operations centers, managing physical security, or providing accounting services.
- Workers supporting production and distribution of debit and credit cards.
- Workers providing electronic point of sale support personnel for essential businesses and workers.

#### **CHEMICAL**

- Workers supporting the chemical and industrial gas supply chains, including workers at chemical manufacturing plants, workers in laboratories, workers at distribution facilities, workers who transport basic raw chemical materials to the producers of industrial and consumer goods, including hand sanitizers, food and food additives, pharmaceuticals, paintings and coatings, textiles, building materials, plumbing, electrical, and paper products.
- Workers supporting the safe transportation of chemicals, including those supporting tank truck cleaning facilities and workers who manufacture packaging items.
- Workers supporting the production of protective cleaning and medical solutions, personal protective equipment, disinfectants, fragrances, and packaging that prevents the contamination of food, water, medicine, among others essential.
- Workers supporting the operation and

maintenance of facilities (particularly those with high risk chemicals and/ or sites that cannot be shut down) whose work cannot be done remotely and requires the presence of highly trained personnel to ensure safe operations, including plant contract workers who provide inspections.

- Workers who support the production and transportation of chlorine and alkali manufacturing, single-use plastics, and packaging that prevents the contamination or supports the continued manufacture of food, water, medicine, and other essential products, including glass container manufacturing.

#### **DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE**

- Workers who support the essential services required to meet national security commitments to the federal government and U.S. Military. These individuals include, but are not limited to, space and aerospace; mechanical and software engineers (various disciplines), manufacturing/ production workers; IT support; security staff; security personnel; intelligence support, aircraft and weapon system mechanics and maintainers; and sanitary workers who maintain the hygienic viability of necessary facilities.
- Personnel working for companies, and their subcontractors, who perform under contract or sub-contract to the Department of Defense, as well as personnel at government-owned/ contractor- operated and government- owned/ government-operated facilities, and who provide materials and services to the Department of Defense, including support for weapon systems, software systems and cybersecurity, defense and intelligence communications and surveillance, space systems and other activities in support of our military, intelligence and space forces.

#### **COMMERCIAL FACILITIES**

- Workers who support the supply chain of building materials from production through application/ installation, including cabinetry, fixtures, doors, cement, hardware, plumbing, electrical, heating/

(Continued on page 20)

# ESSENTIAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

## CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY (CISA)

cooling, refrigeration, appliances, paint/coatings, and employees who provide services that enable repair materials and equipment for essential functions.

- Workers supporting ecommerce through distribution, warehouse, call center facilities, and other essential operational support functions.
- Workers in hardware and building materials stores, consumer electronics, technology and appliances retail, and related merchant wholesalers and distributors - with reduced staff to ensure continued operations.
- Workers distributing, servicing, repairing, installing residential and commercial HVAC systems, boilers, furnaces and other heating, cooling, refrigeration, and ventilation equipment.

### **RESIDENTIAL/SHELTER FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

- Workers in dependent care services, in support of workers in other essential products and services.
- Workers who support food, shelter, and social services, and other necessities of life for needy groups and individuals, including in-need populations and COVID-19 responders (including travelling medical staff).
- Workers in animal shelters.
- Workers responsible for the leasing of residential properties to provide individuals and families with ready access to available housing.
- Workers responsible for handling property management, maintenance, and related service calls who can coordinate the response to emergency “at-home” situations requiring immediate attention, as well as facilitate the reception of deliveries, mail, and other necessary services.
- Workers performing housing construction related activities to ensure additional units can be made available to combat the nation’s existing housing supply shortage.
- Workers performing services in support of the elderly and disabled populations who coordinate a variety of services, including health care appointments and activities of daily living.

- Workers supporting the construction of housing, including those supporting government functions related to the building and development process, such as inspections, permitting and plan review services that can be modified to protect the public health, but fundamentally should continue and serve the construction of housing (e.g., allow qualified private third-party inspections in case of government shutdown).

### **HYGIENE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

- Workers who produce hygiene products.
- Workers in laundromats, laundry services, and dry cleaners.
- Workers providing personal and household goods repair and maintenance.
- Workers providing disinfection services, for all essential facilities and modes of transportation, and supporting the sanitation of all food manufacturing processes and operations from wholesale to retail.
- Workers necessary for the installation, maintenance, distribution, and manufacturing of water and space heating equipment and its components.
- Support required for continuity of services, including commercial disinfectant services, janitorial/cleaning personnel, and support personnel functions that need freedom of movement to access facilities in support of front-line employees.

Should you have questions about this list, please contact CISA at [CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov](mailto:CISA.CAT@cisa.dhs.gov).

## ATTENTION

Beginning Tuesday, March 17, 2020, Pearson Vue suspended test delivery at all U.S.- and Canada- based Pearson Vue owned test centers for 30 days until April 16, or whenever conditions are deemed safe to re-open. However, there are independently owned test centers that remain open. For more information and available test centers call 866-221-6481.

### Certified commercial and noncommercial applicators and public operators:

Due to COVID-19 all commercial and noncommercial applicators and public operators with an expiring recertification date during the emergency period will be granted a one (1) year recertification extension to attend a recertification program or reexamine. For a list of approved recertification programs visit Missouri Department of Agriculture website.

Certified commercial and noncommercial applicators and certified public operators will still receive their renewal card in the mail one month prior to license expiration. If your license is due for renewal, please make sure to send the license fee and signed renewal card to the Pesticide Bureau by the expiration date on your license. If you have an account in MOPlants and prefer to pay online, you will need to contact our office before you can make the payment. Please do so by calling 573-751-5504 or emailing [linda.jones@mda.mo.gov](mailto:linda.jones@mda.mo.gov).

Licensed pesticide technicians will not be granted the extension for retraining credit as they still have the capability of completing 10 hours of classroom training for each category on their license.

### Certified private applicators:

Individuals needing to acquire a certified private applicator license or to renew a valid certified private applicator license may obtain initial certification or recertification credit by one of two ways. Individuals may either attend a zoom teleconference training presented by a field agronomy specialist or complete a 25 question study guide, sent in the mail, if broadband or a computer is not accessible. For more information on how to schedule private applicator certification or recertification, please contact your local county extension office.

### Contact Us:

If you have any questions, please call our office at 573-751-5504 or 573-751-5509. Thank you for your understanding and patience as we work through this matter!



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## CORONA VIRUS “CLEANING” SERVICES

ANDY MCGINTY, EVP/COO  
LIPCA INSURANCE

Our phone has not stopped with insureds and others calling about adding some type of cleaning, microbial, germicide or whatever you want to call it services to their policy. As I can not speak for our competitors, I know that some carriers do not provide coverage for this type of service. Ours being one of them. Again, I need to be specific here that we do not provide coverage if you are going to target non-pest control types of viruses, germs or similar as part of this service.

We went through a similar situation after Katrina, Gustav, Ike, with other flooding in numerous places. The industry wanted to get into mold treatments. We worked with our insureds and others to promote the services as being moisture control and NOT mold work. It included the necessary documents that excluded claims for mold and other exposures that were not wood destroying organisms. It was very successful and really cannot remember getting one claim over this service. One of the main reasons were the documents issued to the customer but as time has passed the real reason was the way the industry educated their customers and practiced very precise loss control practices. This included their marketing techniques and upfront discussions with their customers.

With that said, it is not our responsibility or call to say who can or can't provide whatever services. It is their company and their call. Our job is to tell you the exposures and what services will have insurance coverage or not.

Many PMPs are going to perform this service. It is going to happen. The key is going to be the same as the stated above with the mold treatments. What documents/contracts/marketing materials is the company going to use and supply the customer? That is going to be everything. The product(s) that will be used says it is applicable for pest control insects/rodent or similar exposures.

Another key is going to be your presentation to the customer. Is your service going to take care of the Corona or similar non-pest related viruses? If so, your exposure is going to be a lot higher vs presenting your services as an addition to your pest control related services. In most states you are probably not even allowed or qualified to discuss any non-pest control viruses, bacteria's or the like unless you are a certified industrial hygienist type. This is a guess, but I would not bet against it.

Again, the contract or release you get the customer to sign will be crucial. If you try and do those services without the document being properly worded, then seriously please do not come to us for insurance. That is an added bullet for the plaintiff when they sue. For our insureds, we have this document. Is it fool proof? Of course not but we think it is pretty strong.

Please remember that if a claim does come it all depends on the allegations on whether you are going to have coverage or not. Get with your insurance professional first before you decide to delve into this service. It could cost you your company. Good luck.

# BUDGETING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: HOW THE FEDERAL STIMULUS AIDS MISSOURI

## MISSOURI BUDGET PROJECT

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which was signed into law on March 27th, will provide over \$2 trillion to counteract economic declines related to the Coronavirus pandemic. In addition to economic relief directed towards individuals, families, small businesses and corporations, important provisions of the CARES Act provide fiscal relief to states and localities to help them respond to this crisis. These include:

- Fiscal Aid to State & Local Governments to help address funding shortages.
- Education Support for states, school districts and institutions of higher education for costs related to the coronavirus.
- Additional investments to a range of existing programs and new programs including child care assistance, support for hospitals and disaster relief.

Although this bill did not include funding assistance for state Medicaid services, an increase in federal funds to help support state Medicaid programs was included in the previously passed Families First Coronavirus Response Act, which will provide critical assistance. This paper describes what is known about each of these funding streams and their impact on Missouri.

### State and Local Fiscal Relief

#### **Coronavirus Relief Fund**

The CARES Act includes direct aid to states and local governments through the \$150 billion Coronavirus Relief Fund, which will provide an estimated \$2.38 billion in aid to Missouri for use in calendar year 2020.<sup>ii</sup> A portion of each state’s funding is allocated to local governments based on a formula that targets funding to local governments with populations of 500,000 or more.

Based on Census data, only two counties in Missouri have populations large enough to qualify for direct aid through this fund – Jackson County and St. Louis County. Neither Kansas City (pop. 491,918) nor St.

Louis City (pop. 302,838) have populations large enough to qualify for direct aid through this program, although a portion of Kansas City is assisted through the Jackson County eligibility.<sup>i</sup>

### Estimated Distribution of Coronavirus Relief Fund in Missouri

<b>Estimated Share to State</b>	<b>\$2.084 billion</b>
<b>Estimated Share to Local Governments</b>	<b>\$296 million</b>
<i>Jackson County</i>	<i>\$122.7 million</i>
<i>St. Louis County</i>	<i>\$173.5 million</i>
<b>Total Funds to Missouri (State &amp; Local)</b>	<b>\$2.38 billion</b>

*Estimated share to Jackson & St. Louis County based on Missouri Budget Project analysis using U.S. Census Bureau County Population Totals: 2019.*

Although smaller local governments may not apply directly to the U.S. Department of Treasury for a portion of the funding, they may be able to receive funds by working with state lawmakers through the appropriations process.

### Enhanced Medicaid Match

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act included a temporary boost to the federal Medicaid match. The 6.2 percentage point increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) will provide an estimated \$345 million in enhanced federal funds to Missouri in the current fiscal year.

The enhanced FMAP is effective retroactively, beginning on January 1, 2020. The enhanced match is available during any calendar quarter that the public health emergency exists. It will expire at the end of the quarter in which the public health emergency ends.<sup>iii</sup> The Missouri estimate for enhanced federal funds under this change is projected based on the emergency period lasting into June, 2020. However, if the emergency period is extended, the increased matching rate for Medicaid would continue for

*(Continued on page 25)*

# BUDGETING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: HOW THE FEDERAL STIMULUS AIDS MISSOURI

## MISSOURI BUDGET PROJECT

additional months and result in a higher gain for the state.

### **Education Stabilization Fund**

The CARES Act provides more than \$30 billion for an Education Stabilization Fund for states, school districts, and institutions of higher education for costs related to the coronavirus. While this fund is critical, by comparison, the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, a stimulus package passed during the Great Recession, provided \$100 billion for education.<sup>iv</sup>

### ***Elementary and Secondary Education***

\$13.5 billion is available for formula grants to states based on the same proportion that each state receives under ESEA Title-IA. Based on Missouri's Title -1A allocation in 2018, MBP estimates that Missouri would be eligible for about \$210.6 million of this fund.

States will then distribute 90% of funds to local educational agencies (LEAs) based on their proportional allocation of ESEA Title I-A funds. State education agencies can reserve up to 10% of funds for emergency needs as determined by the state.

### ***Higher Education***

\$13.95 billion of the education stabilization fund is dedicated to higher education. The U.S. Department of Education will disburse about \$12.5 billion (90 percent) of those funds directly to institutions based on the number and proportion of Pell grant and non-Pell grant recipients. At least fifty percent of the funds provided to institutions must be used for direct emergency aid to students. In a preliminary analysis of higher education provisions, the American Council on Education estimates that Missouri institutions would receive \$208.9 million.<sup>v</sup>

### ***Discretionary Grants***

The Act includes an additional \$3 billion to be divided

among states based on the number of school-age children in each state. Governors will be able to allocate their state's share as emergency support grants to local educational agencies and institutions of higher education at their discretion. It is unclear at this time how much Missouri would receive from these discretionary grants.

### **Other Investments**

The CARES Act includes a number of other funding sources that may benefit Missouri. However, at this time, it is not clear what funds Missouri might see from some provisions of the bill.

### **Economic Security & Workforce Supports**

- The act supports Child Care Assistance through a \$3.5 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). However, this funding is quite limited and is likely well short of what is needed to address the crisis. It is estimated that Missouri will receive an additional \$64,230,190 through the CCDBG.<sup>vi</sup>
- \$5 billion for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to enable states, counties and cities to respond to economic and housing impacts caused by COVID-19, including the expansion of community health facilities, child care centers, food banks and senior services.<sup>vi</sup>

### **Health & Social Services**

- The \$127 billion Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund includes \$100 billion for grants to health care providers and facilities to help cover COVID-19 related expenses and lost revenue. These grants will be administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, but it is unknown how the funds will be distributed at this time.
- Appropriations to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention include \$1.5 billion for the CDC to

(Continued on page 26)

# BUDGETING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: HOW THE FEDERAL STIMULUS AIDS MISSOURI

## MISSOURI BUDGET PROJECT

to allocate for state and local preparedness and response. This funding includes reimbursements for funds already used in response to the coronavirus.

### Disaster Response & Infrastructure

- \$45 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Administration’s Disaster Relief Fund to support FEMA’s activities and reimbursements to states and localities for response and recovery efforts related to COVID-19. These funds are made available as a result of the March 13 national emergency declaration and subsequent state declaration requests.
- \$1.5 billion for the deployment of National Guard troops, under the direction of state Governors, to support state and local response efforts. Nationwide, this level of funding will sustain up to 20,000 members of the National Guard for six months.vii
- \$25 billion for transit systems. These funds would be distributed through existing formulas including the Urbanized Area Formula Grants, Formula Grants for Rural Areas, State of Good Repair Formula Grants and Growing and High-Density States Formula Grants using fiscal year 2020 apportionment formulas.

### Anticipated Funding to Missouri From CARES Act

*Based on Estimates Cited in the Report*

Federal Source of Funds	State Amount	Other Amount	Time Period	Notes
Coronavirus Relief Fund	\$2.084 billion	\$296 million Jackson County, \$122.7 million St. Louis County, \$173.5 million	Funds to be distributed soon; for expenses incurred by December 30, 2020.	
Enhanced FMAP	\$345 million		SFY 2020	Additional funds may be available for FY 2021, depending on the length of the state of emergency
Education Stabilization Fund	\$210.6 million (Elementary & Secondary Education)	\$208.9 million to Missouri institutions of higher education		90% of funds for Elementary & Secondary Education must go directly to local educational agencies
Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG)	\$64.23 million			

### Other Federally Approved Sources of Potential State Funding

*Estimates for MO Unknown*

- Education Stabilization Fund Discretionary Grants
- Community Development Block Grant
- Public Health & Social Services Emergency Fund
- CDC allocations to states and local governments for preparedness and response
- FEMA Disaster Relief Fund

*(Continued on page 27)*

# BUDGETING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: HOW THE FEDERAL STIMULUS AIDS MISSOURI

## MISSOURI BUDGET PROJECT

- Funds for National Guard Deployment
- Transit Funding (through Urbanized Area Formula Grants, Formula Grants for Rural Areas, State of Good Repair Formula Grants and Growing and High-Density States Formula Grants)

- iv. "Schools Get \$13.5 Billion in Coronavirus Package Signed Into Law," Education Week, March 27, 2020. Found at <https://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2020/04/01/schools-get-135-billion-in-coronavirus-package.html>; retrieved March 30, 2020.
- v. American Council on Education, Preliminary Analysis, CARES Act - Higher Education Relief Fund: Simulated Distribution of Amounts Provided Under Section 18004(a)(1). Found at [https://www.nasfaa.org/uploads/documents/ACE\\_Preliminary\\_Analysis\\_COVID\\_Stimulus.pdf](https://www.nasfaa.org/uploads/documents/ACE_Preliminary_Analysis_COVID_Stimulus.pdf); retrieved March 30, 2020.
- vi. CLASP, "\$3.5 Billion for Child Care in Coronavirus Package is Not Enough: How States Will Fare," March 26, 2020. Found at [https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2020/03/2020\\_3.5billionchildcarecoronaviruspackage.pdf](https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2020/03/2020_3.5billionchildcarecoronaviruspackage.pdf); retrieved March 29, 2020.
- vii. National Conference of State Legislatures, "COVID-19 Stimulus Bill: What It Means for States," March 25, 2020. Found at <https://www.ncsl.org/ncsl-in-dc/publications-and-resources/coronavirus-stimulus-bill-states.aspx>; retrieved March 29, 2020.

### Notes

- i. U.S. Census Bureau Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Incorporated Places: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018.
- ii. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "How Will States and Localities Divide the Fiscal Relief in the Coronavirus Relief Fund?," March 27, 2020. Found at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/state-budget-and-tax/how-will-states-and-localities-divide-the-fiscal-relief-in-the>; retrieved March 28, 2020.
- iii. "Families First Coronavirus Response Act - Increased FMAP FAQs," Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, found at <https://www.medicare.gov/state-resource-center/downloads/covid-19-section-6008-faqs.pdf>; retrieved March 30, 2020.

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- Merchant Grain Beetles
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- Maize Weevils
- Grain Weevils
- Lesser Grain Borers
- Foreign Grain Beetles

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Missouri Pest Management Association  
**Annual Recertification &  
Golf Tournament Fundraiser**

August 20-21, 2020 ~ DoubleTree Hotel ~ Jefferson City, MO

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**Thursday, August 20**

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- 10:00 am Board of Directors Meeting, MPMA Office
- 12:00 Noon PAC Fund-Raiser Golf Tournament, Railwood Golf Club (shot gun start)
- 6:00 pm Bocce Tournament (2-person teams), Prison Brews

**Friday, August 21**

---

- 7:30 am Registration
  - 8:00 - 9:00 am **FLEAS** by Jake Clabaugh, Central Life Sciences/Zoecon
  - 9:00 - 10:00 am **RODENTS** by Liz Turner, Catchmaster
  - 10:00 am Break
  - 10:15 - 11:15 am **ANTS** by Arnold Ramsey, FMC Corporation
  - 11:15 - 12:15 pm **ROACHES** by Mike Weissman, Syngenta
  - 12:30 pm Lunch
  - 1:15 - 2:45 pm **SPIDERS** by Brian Sundnas, Control Solutions
  - 2:45 - 3:45 pm **TERMITE BAITING and BIOLOGY** by Neil McNeill, Dow Agro
  - 3:45 - 4:45 pm **SAFETY AND LABELS, PESTICIDE WASTE DISPOSAL, CONTAINER CLEANING AND DISPOSAL AND SPILL REPORTING** by Harry Connoyer, Harry's Consulting and Pest Supplies, LLC
  - 4:45-5:15 pm **Missouri Department of Agriculture** by Stephanie Deeken, Missouri Department of Agriculture
- (Sources of Groundwater Contamination handouts will be distributed.)

The Missouri Pest Management Association offers recertification training several times throughout the year to provide our members with the tools they need to conduct their business.

# Missouri Pest Management Association Recertification & Golf Tournament

## Recertification Credits

- ⇒ **Kansas Department of Agriculture** approved for: 1 hour in 7D, Health-related; 7E, Structural Pest; and 8, Public Health-Fleas; 1 hour in 7B, Stored Products; 7D, Health-related; 7E, Structural Pest; and 8, Public Health-Rodents; 1 hour in 7D, Health-related; 7E, Structural Pest; and 8, Public Health-Ants; 1 hour in 7D, Health-related; 7E, Structural Pest; and 8, Public Health-Spiders; 1 hour in 7D, Health-related; and 8, Public Health-Mosquitos and Ticks; 1 hour in 7A, Wood-destroying-Termite Baiting and Biology
- ⇒ **Missouri Department of Agriculture** approved for: Certified applicators and pesticide technicians licensed in category 7A-General Structural Pest Control and category 7b-Termite/WDO Pest Control.
- ⇒ **Illinois Department of Public Health** Approved for: 7 hours of recertification credit, one CEU hour for each topic.
- ⇒ **Arkansas State Plant Board** approved for: all structural categories.

## Hotel Information

DoubleTree Hotel, 422 Monroe Street, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101, has a block of rooms reserved at a special rate of \$104.00 for single or double occupancy until July 18, 2020. Call 573-632-4142 for reservations and ask for the MO Pest Management negotiated rate plan or go to <http://group.doubletree.com/MissouriPestControlAssociation>

## Golf Tournament

The PAC fundraiser golf tournament is planned for August 20 at the Railwood Golf Club, 12925 County Road 4037, Holts Summit, Missouri 65043. It will be a shotgun start at 12:00 noon.

## Bocce Tournament

The Bocce tournament is planned for August 20 at Prison Brews, 305 Ash Street, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101. It is \$20 for a team of two participants.

## REGISTRATION FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Firm \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

### PAYMENT OPTIONS

*Payment must accompany registration form*

- Check Enclosed     Invoice Me  
 MasterCard/Visa/Discover/American Express

Card # \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Detach and mail payment to:  
 MPMA  
 722 E. Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City, MO 65101  
 573-761-5771  
 Fax: 573-635-7823  
 Email: [missouripest@gmail.com](mailto:missouripest@gmail.com)

### FEES

<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<b>Member Fees</b> <i>(includes materials, breaks and lunch)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> \$175	<b>Non Member Fees</b> <i>(includes materials, breaks and lunch)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> \$65	<b>Golf Tournament</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> \$20 per team	<b>Bocce Tournament</b> Teammate _____
Add 10% if registering after August 10, 2020.	
\$ _____ Total Amount Enclosed	

The

# ADVOCATE



The Official Publication of the Missouri Pest Management Association

## 2020 Advertising Dates and Rates

SIZE	DIMENSIONS (W X H)	1-TIME RATE	4-TIME RATE (ANNUAL)
Full Page	7.5" X 10"	<input type="checkbox"/> \$203.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$750.00
1/2 Page (horizontal)	7.5" X 4.85"	<input type="checkbox"/> \$131.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500.00
1/4 Page	3.6" X 4.85"	<input type="checkbox"/> \$69.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$240.00

### CONTRACT TERMS

Ads must be in full color camera ready high resolution pdf format, or a 300+ dpi jpeg. All ads must be paid in full in advance of placement with check or credit card. Send all applicable insertion orders and/or a copy along with a copy of this ad sheet prior to the deadline date. No ads will be inserted that are received after deadline date. If using multiple ads please indicate which ad is to appear in which issue. MPMA emails the newsletter to all members with email addresses and U.S. mails the remaining newsletters to members without an email address. It is then posted to our website at [www.mopma.org](http://www.mopma.org).

### DEADLINE & SPECS

Issue	Ad Deadline
January	December 15
April	March 15
July	June 15
October	September 15

*All materials to be published must be received no later than the dates listed.*

### OUR MISSION

MPMA abides by the code of ethics of the NPMA. In addition, MPMA holds the pest management profession in high esteem and strives to enhance its prestige.

### OUR MEMBERS

MPMA consists of approximately 150 active member companies engaged in pest management service work and over 30 allied members engaged in promoting products to these companies.

### OUR MAGAZINE

The Advocate is the official publication of MPMA and is sent out quarterly, free of charge, to members and prospective members. It is also available online at [www.mopma.org](http://www.mopma.org).

## MPMA The Advocate

### NEWSLETTER ADVERTISING CONTACT & PAYMENT INFORMATION

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Ad Agency Name/Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_  Check Enclosed  Credit Card (MC/V/D/AE)

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_ CVV Code \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name on Card \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Send completed contract and payment to MPMA, 722 E. Capitol Ave., Jefferson City, MO 65101.  
 Fax: 573.635.7823 ~ Phone: 573.761.5771 ~ Email: [missouripest@gmail.com](mailto:missouripest@gmail.com).

## 2020-2021 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### **PRESIDENT**

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Email: [gary@advpest.com](mailto:gary@advpest.com)

### **PRESIDENT ELECT**

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Zip Zap Termite & Pest Control  
6601 Royal Street, Building C  
Pleasant Valley, MO 64068  
816-407-7378  
Email: [zipzap@zipzapestcontrol.com](mailto:zipzap@zipzapestcontrol.com)

### **SECRETARY/TREASURER**

#### **Steven C. Arenz, ACE**

Arenz Pest Management Solutions Inc.  
125 Osage Executive Circle  
Byrnes Mill, MO 63051  
636-671-3100/Fax: 636-671-3104  
Email: [arenzpest@gmail.com](mailto:arenzpest@gmail.com)

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### **REGION I VP**

#### **John Myers, ACE (term expires 2020)**

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220 W. 72<sup>nd</sup> St.  
Kansas City, MO 64114  
816-523-0777  
Email: [JMyers@gunterpest.com](mailto:JMyers@gunterpest.com)

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#### **Mitch Kluwe, ACE (term expires 2020)**

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#### **Elizabeth Knote (term expires 2020)**

Cape Kil PC Company  
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573-334-3002  
[eknote@yahoo.com](mailto:eknote@yahoo.com)

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Art's Pest Control  
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573-634-3299  
Email: [kwbernskoetter@yahoo.com](mailto:kwbernskoetter@yahoo.com)

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Rottler Pest & Lawn Solutions  
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#### **Larry Hodson, Jr. (term expires 2021)**

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1920 Orchard Avenue  
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#### **Michael Patterson (term expires 2021)**

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Ozark, MO 65721  
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816-407-7378  
Email: [zipzap@zipzapestcontrol.com](mailto:zipzap@zipzapestcontrol.com)

### **ALLIED REPRESENTATIVE:**

#### **Harry Conroyer (term expires 2020)**

Harry's Consulting and Pest Supplies  
8322 Bridge Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63125  
314-728-9081  
Email: [oldcoach@hotmail.com](mailto:oldcoach@hotmail.com)

### **MPMA OFFICE**

#### **Sandra Boeckman, Executive Director**

722 E. Capitol Ave.  
PO Box 1463  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
573-761-5771/Fax: 573-635-7823  
Email: [missouripest@gmail.com](mailto:missouripest@gmail.com)

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## 2020-2021 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL/APPLICATION

Dues run July 1 through June 30. Please complete the information listed below, verify information with your signature and mail in the corresponding dues amount. Make check payable to MPMA and mail to: 722 E. Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City, MO 65101. If you have questions, call 573-761-5771.

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Company Representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

For Companies with Annual Sales Volume of...	Annual MPMA/NPMA Dues are...
<input type="checkbox"/> \$0 - \$100,000	\$275
<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,001 - \$400,000	\$335
<input type="checkbox"/> \$400,001 - \$500,000	\$560
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(Membership dues increase effective July 1, 2019)	

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 \$150

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- Active Members:** Any person, firm or corporation engaged in pest management service work, for hire to the public at large shall be eligible for membership in this Association.
- Affiliated Members:** Any active member that operates or controls another firm, and/or business location actively engaged in the pest management service business.
- Limited Members:** Any person, firm or corporation not fully conforming with qualifications for Active members. A limited member shall automatically become an Active member upon meeting the qualifications set forth for Active Membership.
- Allied Members:** Any person, firm or corporation not engaged in pest management service work but which manufactures or supplies products, equipment, materials or provides services used by the pest management industry shall be eligible for Allied membership.
- Honorary Members:** Any person who has made a contribution of material benefit to the pest management industry may become an honorary member by three-fourth (3/4) vote of the members of the Association in annual meeting assembled.