AMCA®

NEWSLETTER

Winter 2026 | Vol 55 | Issue 1

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Upcoming Events

AMCA 2026 Annual Meeting
Portland, OR
March 23-27, 2026

View our event calendar.

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Next Issue Deadline: March 15, 2026

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On The Cover

Our mission is to enhance health and quality of life through the suppression of vector-transmitted diseases and the reduction of mosquitoes and other public health pests by providing leadership, information, collaboration, tools, and education.

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AMCA RESEARCH FUND

Mosquito control is science-based. Mosquito control professionals use observation of mosquito populations, evaluation of novel control technology and predictive modeling to determine the best way to manage mosquito populations and prevent pathogen transmission. Mosquito control has benefited from a long history of research within mosquito abatement agencies, at public and private universities, and at other qualified research institutions examining how to improve mosquito control to provide a better quality of life for the public.

2025 RESEARCH FUND AWARDEE

Norah Saarman, *"Efficient, low-cost, identification of Culex mosquito vectors of West Nile Virus using computervision based AI tools"* **Utah State University.**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMCARF ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED!

The AMCA Research Fund is currently accepting contributions for future research on mosquito control and related topics. Contributions can be made online through the Research Fund webpage or by check payable to:

AMCA Research Fund
ATTN: Megan MacNee
1 Capitol Mall, Suite 800
Sacramento, CA 95814

AMCA WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTORS

- ADAPCO
- *Anonymous Contribution*
- Canyon County MAD
- Contra Costa Mosquito and VCD
- Michigan MCA
- Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and VCD
- Schools First Federal Credit Union
- Valent BioSciences

President's Message

Herff Jones

As 2025 draws to a close, it is an opportune time to reflect on where our association has been, where we stand today and where arewe headed. The American Mosquito Control Association (AMCA) embodies a proud legacy of accomplished public health professionals ranging from applied researchers, scholastic experts, governmental compliance agents, industry innovators, program managers to frontline employees. AMCA has set the standard of care for protecting public and environmental health through evidence-based knowledge and advocacy.

My tenure in AMCA leadership began alongside a diverse group of dedicated professionals united by a strong spirit of volunteerism and service to the association. Each colleague brought not only a wealth of experience from their chosen fields but indispensable knowledge of the specifics of AMCA. In a way, the association's institutional knowledge was siloed. Recognizing the need for sustainability and long-term vision, the board took on the task of developing a strategic plan. This process proved to be transformative and set the stage for where the AMCA is now.

The plan outlined four key goals:

One, increase members knowledge, awareness, engagement on Legislative & Regulatory issues and grassroot initiatives. The reorganization of the legislative and regulatory committee, championed by co-chairs Priscilla Matton, MS. and Keira Lucas, PhD. has engaged members to energetic subcommittee roles, fostered collaboration with organizations matching AMCA's priorities and developed our advocacy action center connecting members directly to their elected officials.

Two, develop a virtual education platform to strengthen mosquito control workforce training and competency. The virtual education hub has guided instruction on integrated mosquito management (IMM) best practices, IMM during a public health emergency, special subject matter topics, and webinar archives, ensuring members have access to practical, science-based resources.

Three, increase membership recruitment and engagement, the board prioritized expanding member benefits and activities such as the networking breakfast at the annual meetings to connect members with first-time attendees and students. Additionally, leadership supported expanding the young professionals committee's initiatives and programs.

Four, strengthen AMCA's financial position for sustainability to secure AMCA's future, the board sought professional advice to restructure investment accounts and consolidate operating funds. Membership offerings were accessed for balance and conformity to best fit our members needs while supporting the association's vital programs.

These goals, while distinct, are interconnected. Some have already been realized, while others are ongoing efforts that will continue to strengthen AMCA.

So, where is AMCA going? Into our next ninety years, AMCA will continue to serve as the premier mosquito control association of public health professionals. Leadership is committed to building on past success by refining governance processes, bylaws, policies and procedures to fortify membership's confidence. AMCA will continue to set IMM best practices grounded in sound scientific principals and will carry forward the message, "perceptions of the past are vanquished by today's solutions". AMCA will maintain its presence at the policymaking table advocating for the best interests of our membership and for vital public health protections from mosquito-borne pathogens. These are just a few of the foundations that will bring the association forward for many years to come. Most importantly, our future lies in our members --- those that are willing to participate, freely volunteer their time and eager to serve with dedication. Their commitment ensures that AMCA will thrive for generations to come.

Happy Holidays and Happy New Year! See you in Portland! ■

Photo by Photo by Jonathan Petersson on Pexels.com

Technical Advisor Report

Daniel Markowski, PhD

As the Technical Advisor, I get involved in a variety of interesting and challenging projects. In 2025, we began one that I would not have foreseen. With the emergence of Oropouche virus (OROV) as a potential public health threat in 2024, the CDC contacted AMCA and we began discussions that would lead to multiple projects that will better define proper wide area management strategies for biting midges. Although each of the projects are ongoing, I would like to show my gratitude to the many groups that incorporated *Culicoides* surveillance into their 2025 mosquito collection season and the various researchers, field specialists, and district personnel contributing to AMCA's OROV Evaluation projects. Their collective efforts are expanding our understanding of *Culicoides* biting midge ecology and control and will be invaluable when we need to face the challenge of managing these insects for both animal and human health protection. Supported through CDC-AMCA cooperative funding, AMCA's diverse projects are developing and validating practical tools that strengthen local vector management programs across the Americas.

Corey Brelsfoard's Texas Tech University team, working with the St. Tammany Mosquito Abatement District (Louisiana), has completed semi-field trials demonstrating that larvicides containing spinosad, pyriproxyfen, or novaluron can provide persistent control of *Culicoides sonorensis* larvae, maintaining efficacy for up to 50 days. In South America, Vincent Corbel and colleagues at IRD, FIOCRUZ, and partner universities in Peru and Colombia launched a multicenter evaluation of chemical-based vector control tools that will be highly useful for our Latin American members. Baseline field collections already exceed 16,000 midges in Brazil, with comparable surveys confirming *C. paraensis* in Peru's San Martín region and preparations are underway for full deployment in Colombia once administrative approvals are finalized.

Operational testing continues domestically as well. Pete Obenauer (VDCI) has demonstrated that ultra-low-volume (ULV) applications of Anvil (sumithrin) in Georigia, which is routinely used in member programs against mosquitoes, achieved 74–98% mortality in *Culicoides* cages across standard ULV swath distances, suggesting mosquito-targeted droplet spectra can also suppress these midges. Kevin Pritts' Fort Bend County, Texas team achieved comparable success using Fyfanon and Evergreen 5-25 adulticides, both exceeding 90% control in field cage tests, while optimizing trap and design and droplet verification protocols for improved precision. Complementary work by Jamesina Scott's Lake County VCD group (CA) continues species identification, training, and outreach activities, ensuring California's field teams remain prepared for expanded *Culicoides* management trials in the coming season.

In addition, Cassandra Olds' USDA group in Kansas is working with Anastasia Mosquito Control District (Florida) examining botanical repellents that could provide additional non-chemical protection options for the public. Chris Swab's group in partnership with the Central Massachusetts Mosquito Control Project have determined that biting midge collections over the 2025 season show high abundance in June and July with a decline in August as they evaluate the impact of local ULV treatments on the age of the area's biting midge populations. Collectively, these projects represent an impressive cross-section of AMCA innovation and dedication that is connecting laboratory, semi-field, and operational work to develop evidence-based strategies for mitigating *Culicoides* impacts across multiple regions. I thank all the member agencies and AMCA's Science and Technology Committee for helping to make this work a success in 2025 and look forward to them presenting more complete results, along with much more *Culicoides* work at our symposium at the AMCA Annual Meeting in Portland in early 2026! ■

Photo by Ruvim Miksanskiy on pexels.com

South Pacific Director Report

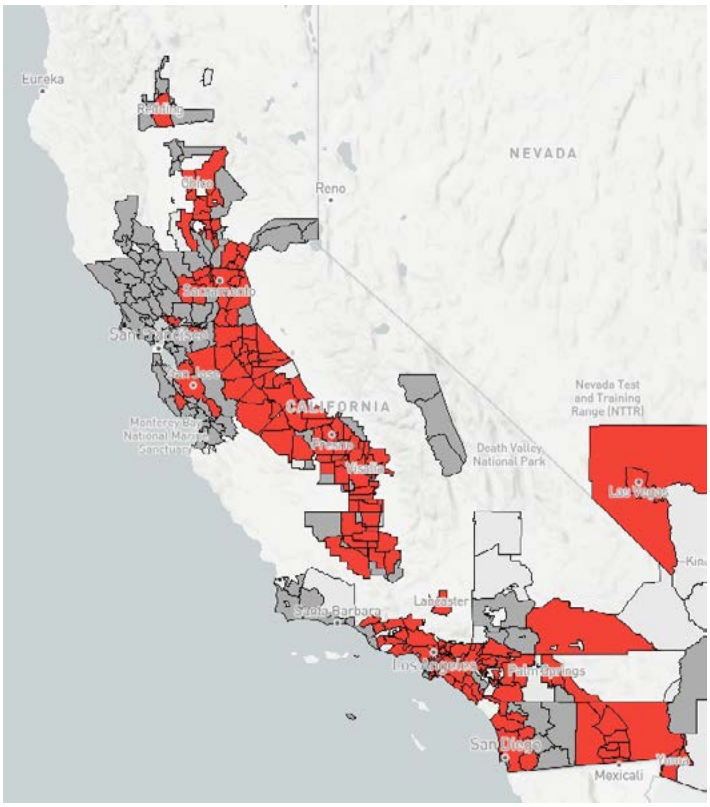
Peter Bonkrude • South Pacific Director

As we wrap up 2025, mosquito activity across the South Pacific Region continues to reflect a pattern that has become increasingly familiar over the last several years. Seasons are stretching longer, invasive species are expanding into new areas, and disease detections are more often tied to travel than sustained local transmission. While much of the region avoided large outbreaks this year, the underlying conditions that support mosquito production and disease transmission remain firmly in place.

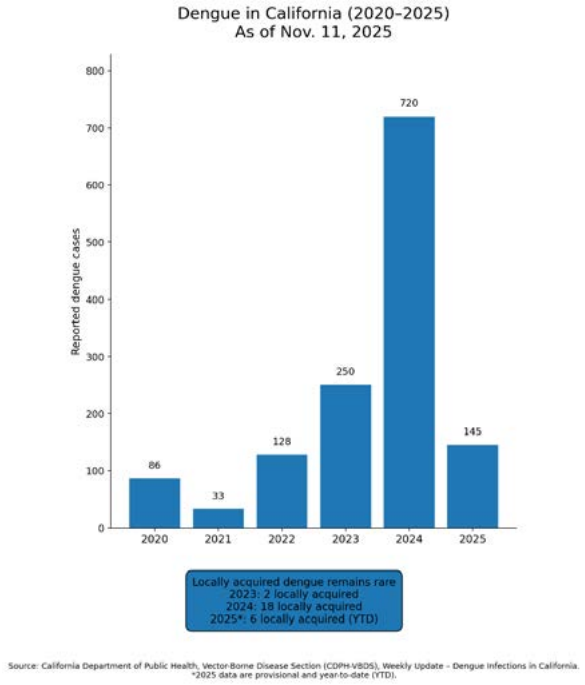
Taken together, this year's activity reinforces the importance of continued surveillance, public education, and maintaining operational readiness even when case counts are relatively low.

CALIFORNIA

In California, the continued expansion of invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes remains one of the most significant long-term challenges facing vector control programs. *Aedes aegypti* continues to move northward and establish itself in urban and suburban environments that historically did not support this species. Its ability to exploit small container habitats, thrive close to human activity, and evade traditional control approaches makes long-term suppression particularly difficult.



This year also brought increased attention to arboviral risk associated with Aedes expansion, including the **first detection of a dengue-positive Aedes aegypti mosquito in Los Angeles County**. While this did not represent sustained local transmission, it clearly demonstrated that infected travelers and competent vectors are now overlapping in parts of California. These detections highlight the importance of early detection, rapid response, and consistent public messaging, even when human case numbers remain limited.



At the same time, California programs continue to pilot and expand innovative control strategies. In the Sacramento region, districts are scaling up sterile and incompatible male mosquito release programs as part of a broader integrated vector management approach. These programs are not a standalone solution, but they are increasingly important tools in dense urban environments where source reduction alone is insufficient and community tolerance for adult control is limited.

2024 & 2025 YTD West Nile Virus Comparisons		
	2024	2025
Total No. Dead Bird Reports	6,290	7,418
No. Positive Counties	32	36
No. Human Cases	117	102
No. Positive Dead Birds / No. Tested	533 / 1,777	154 / 1,643
No. Positive Mosquito Pools / No. Tested	2,003 / 47,990	2,755 / 51,802
No. Seroconversions / No. Tested	158 / 4,757	64 / 4,142

Finally, California will be hosting the MVCAC Annual Conference in Rancho Mirage, CA February 1-3, 2026. For more information: https://www.mvcac.org/event/94th-annual-conference/

HAWAII

In Hawaii, recent developments have centered on travel-associated dengue and Zika cases, particularly on Oahu. The state has now confirmed 14 travel-related dengue cases in 2025, along with the first identified travel-associated Zika case in six years. While there has been no evidence of local transmission, these cases continue to underscore Hawaii's vulnerability as a major travel destination with established *Aedes* populations.

Response efforts have focused on enhanced surveillance, targeted mosquito control around case locations, and proactive public outreach. Rapid response remains critical in island settings, where geographic isolation can work both for and against control efforts. These cases also reinforce the importance of traveler awareness and timely reporting, especially during periods of increased international travel.

Number of confirmed cases during 2025

As of December 2025 (Case counts will be updated on the first working day of the month)

Arbovirus	Total Number of Cases
Dengue	14
Chikungunya	0
Zika	1
West Nile Virus	0
Malaria	1

NEVADA

Southern Nevada continues to demonstrate just how adaptable *Aedes aegypti* can be. The species is now well established across much of the Las Vegas Valley, supported by urban infrastructure, container habitats, and episodic rainfall. Extreme heat has not eliminated *Aedes* populations, and in some cases, may be reshaping seasonal patterns rather than suppressing activity entirely.

Recent rain events have extended mosquito activity later into the year, driving increased public complaints and reinforcing the need for ongoing public education around source reduction and personal protection. While no locally acquired *Aedes*-borne disease has been detected to date, the continued expansion of this species raises legitimate long-term concerns, particularly in a region without a formal mosquito abatement district. Discussions around strengthening mosquito control capacity and coordination remain timely and increasingly necessary.

Mosquito Sampling 2025

WNV

Total Mosquitoes Submitted	Total Sample Pools Submitted	Total Sample Pools WNV +	Total Mosquitoes in WNV + Sampled Pools	Percent WNV + Pools	ZIP Codes identified with WNV
48,618	2,182	14	545	0.6	4

SLEV

Total Mosquitoes Submitted	Total Sample Pools Submitted	Total Sample Pools SLEV +	Total Mosquitoes in SLEV + Sampled Pools	Percent SLEV + Pools	ZIP Codes identified with SLEV
48,618	2,182	0	0	0	0

WEEV

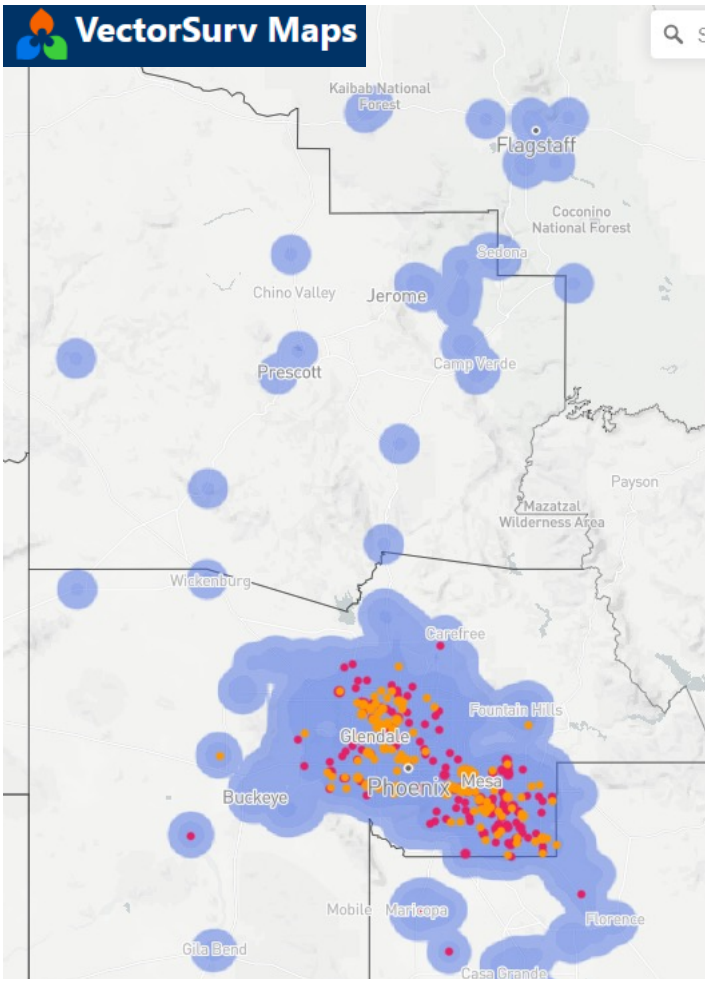
Total Mosquitoes Submitted	Total Sample Pools Submitted	Total Sample Pools WEEV +	Total Mosquitoes in WEEV + Sampled Pools	Percent WEEV + Pools	ZIP Codes identified with WEEV
48,618	2,182	0	0	0	0

ARIZONA

Arizona experienced a challenging and somewhat atypical mosquito season, largely driven by heavy and persistent rainfall events across central portions of the state. In the Phoenix metropolitan area, storm-driven breeding led to rapid increases in mosquito abundance and a sharp rise in service requests and public concern.

While much of the activity involved nuisance floodwater mosquitoes, *Culex* species capable of transmitting West Nile virus and St. Louis encephalitis virus remain present and active. Extended warm temperatures allowed mosquitoes to persist later into the year than many residents expect, further blurring traditional seasonal boundaries and reinforcing the need for continued vigilance well into the fall.

The Vector Control Division of Maricopa County Environmental Services has developed a new series of short public-education videos focused on mosquito prevention and control. The videos were produced in collaboration with *Science the Earth* and are narrated by a PacVec training recipient. Additional mosquito-prevention resources from Maricopa County are available at Maricopa.gov/FightTheBite.



South Central Director Report

Colby Colona • South Central Director

The South-Central Region is certainly grateful for the much-needed, yet brief, reprieve from the relentless heat that has plagued us this year. Here in Louisiana, we often see a quick spike in mosquito activity just as the season seems to be winding down, triggered by the gradual drop into much more comfortable temperatures before winter truly sets in.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana has experienced a significant year for arboviral activity. As of this writing (CDC week 48), there have been nearly 1,400 positive mosquito samples reported. We have also recorded 80 total West Nile virus (WNv) human cases, with four deaths. Additionally, the state has recorded several imported cases, including two Chikungunya, four Dengue, and six Malaria cases.

> **"The high arbovirus activity reminds us that focusing on our core mission of public health is essential to maintaining the public's confidence and protecting our communities."**

LMCA Annual Meeting Highlights

The annual Louisiana Mosquito Control Association (LMCA) meeting was held from December 2nd–4th in Baton Rouge. We were honored to receive updates from AMCA President Herff Jones and Technical Advisor Dan Markowski. A highlight was the excellent keynote address by AMCA Vice President Joel Buettner of Placer Mosquito and Vector Control, whose talk on the use of technology, with a focus on AI, was highly illuminating for all attendees. Main topics of presentations included: the use of AI and new technologies, current research and projects, and the critical importance of robust public outreach in the current political climate.

Looking ahead, the LMCA is tentatively planning a spring workshop and the Mosquito Academy in New Orleans in April. Please check the LMCA website soon for specific dates and details.

TEXAS

Arbovirus results for Texas through the end of November show just under 1,300 positive mosquito samples and over 160 human cases. Importantly, over 50 Dengue human cases were reported this year, all of which were imported.

TMCA Annual Meeting Highlights

The Texas Mosquito Control Association (TMCA) annual meeting took place from October 13th–15th in El Paso. Dr. Jamie Ellis from the University of Florida delivered an outstanding keynote address involving Honeybees, beekeeping, and their relationship with mosquito control—a highly informative and beneficial presentation for all in attendance. Main discussion items during this meeting were feeding habits of mosquitoes, repellency, and talks regarding the new world screwworm and *Culicoides*.

For 2026, the TMCA Spring Workshop is scheduled for April 8th in San Antonio, Texas. Please check the TMCA website for more information.

MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, AND OKLAHOMA

Arbovirus surveillance has also revealed significant activity in our neighboring states:

- **Mississippi:** 35 WNv human cases (including 13 blood donors) and over 140 WNv positive mosquito samples reported.
- **Arkansas:** 25 WNv human cases.
- **Oklahoma:** Over 50 WNv human cases.

(Note: Arbovirus information for Oklahoma and Arkansas was collected from the CDC website.)

A Call for Continued Vigilance

These numbers clearly underscore the necessity of continuing robust surveillance and control efforts across the entire southern region. This need remains pressing, even as we navigate increased public scrutiny and operational challenges within our districts. The high arbovirus activity reminds us that focusing on our core mission of public health is essential to maintaining the public's confidence and protecting our communities.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all who contribute to these efforts by continuing to accurately report mosquito samples and human cases. Your dedication allows us to continually contribute to the betterment of public health.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to me if I can be of any assistance: colby@tangimosquito.org

Happy Holidays to you and your families! I hope to see you all in Portland in March 2026! ■

International Director Report

Grifith Lizarraga • International Director

Dengue and Arbovirus Trends

Dengue remains the dominant operational challenge throughout much of the region. As of epidemiological week 40 (October 2025), nearly four million suspected dengue cases have been reported across the Americas, with approximately 1.6 million laboratory-confirmed infections. While the absolute numbers remain substantial, they represent a notable improvement compared with 2024, with reported cases declining by roughly two-thirds year over year. Fatalities have also decreased, and the overall case-fatality rate remains low at approximately 0.05%.

The burden of disease continues to be concentrated in a small number of countries—primarily Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, and Mexico—which together account for the vast majority of reported cases. Within subregions, trends remain heterogeneous. Paraguay continues to experience sustained transmission in the Southern Cone, while Peru has shown more localized rebounds, particularly in Andean areas. These patterns reinforce the importance of maintaining flexible surveillance systems and locally tailored response strategies.

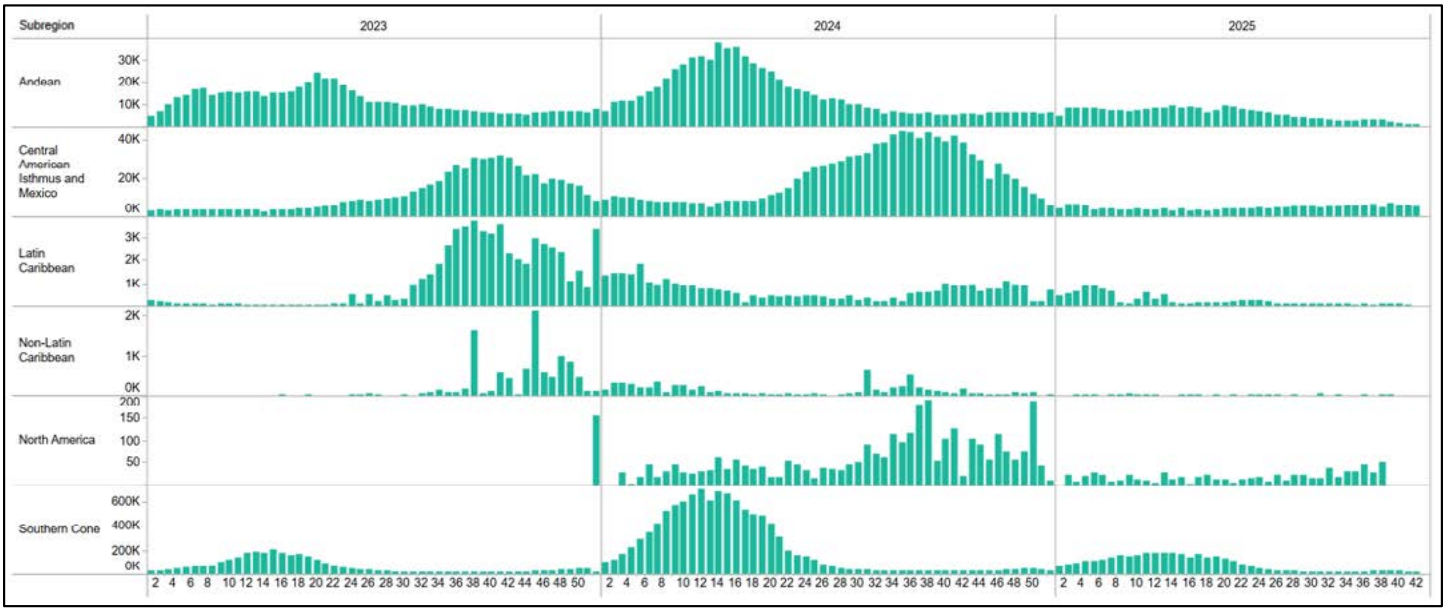


Figure 1. Suspected Dengue Cases by epidemiological week (source: Integrated Arbovirus Platform (PIA)/paho.org)

Southern Cone Developtments and Vector Expansion

In the Southern Cone, changes in vector distribution continue to shape public health planning. Chile has not yet reported autochthonous dengue transmission; however, the southward expansion of Aedes aegypti has become increasingly evident. By early 2025, the vector had reached the Los Andes–Valparaíso corridor and extended to the Chile–Argentina border. These developments prompted temporary border closures and the declaration of public health emergency measures, highlighting how vector expansion can have operational and logistical implications beyond health systems alone.

Figure 2. The Americas subregions

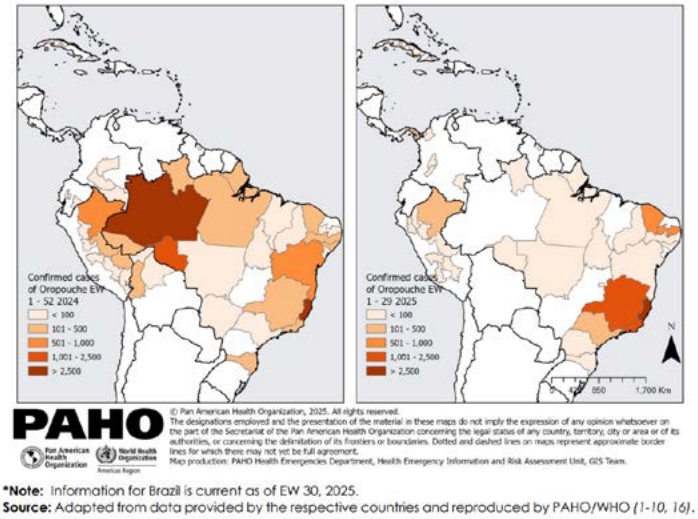
Table 1. Dengue Cases and Fatalities by subregion (Week 43, source: Integrated Arbovirus Platform (PIA). Data reported by the ministries and institutes of Health of the Countries and territories in the Region of the Americas.

Subregion	Total Cases	Severe Dengue	Proportion Severe Dengue	Deaths	Fatality Rate
Andean	211,657	1,766	0.8%	218	0.10%
Caribbean	69,732	1,698	4.3%	6	0.03%
Central America	195,500	755	0.4%	77	0.04%
North America	729	13	1.8%	0	0.00%
Southern Cone	3,549,091	2,423	0.1%	1,703	0.05%
The Americas	4,026,709	6,655	0.2%	2,004	0.05%

Argentina, where Aedes aegypti re-emerged several decades ago, continues to experience significant dengue transmission. Between August 2023 and June 2024, the country reported over half a million cases, occurring within the context of the largest dengue epidemic recorded in the Americas. Together, these experiences underscore the long-term consequences of vector establishment and the challenges of managing sustained transmission once it becomes entrenched.

Emerging and Neglected Diseases

Alongside dengue, the region continues to monitor emerging and historically neglected diseases. The Oropouche virus outbreak remains an active area of concern, with confirmed cases reported primarily in Brazil, Cuba, and Peru, as well as sporadic detections in several other countries. Transmission associated with *Culicoides paraensis* has drawn renewed attention to the role of non-mosquito vectors and the broader ecological context of arboviral disease.



***Note:** Information for Brazil is current as of EW 30, 2025.
Source: Adapted from data provided by the respective countries and reproduced by PAHO/WHO *(1-10, 16)*.

Figure 3. Geographic distribution of autochthonous Oropouche cases in the Americas. 2024 and 2025 (EW 30, 2025)

At the same time, for the last ten years there has been growing regional attention to diseases such as Chagas disease and leishmaniasis. Recent technical meetings and national discussions (particularly in Mexico, LX Congreso Nacional de Entomologia, June, 2025) suggest a broader recognition that responding to high-profile outbreaks must be balanced with sustained attention to long-standing public health challenges. This shift is further supported by recent evidence documenting ongoing sylvatic transmission of *Trypanosoma cruzi*, with confirmed infection in vectors, wildlife, domestic animals, and locally acquired human cases across several U.S. states (Beatty et al., 2025).

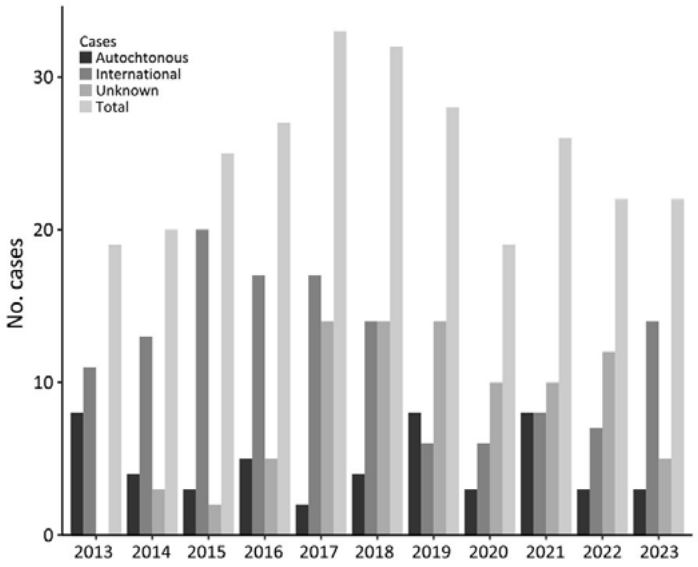


Figure 4. Yearly reported cases of autochthonous human Chagas disease in Texas in assessment of Chagas disease as endemic to the United States. Cases have been continuously reported with no apparent temporal trend (z-score −1.0004; p = 0.31), 2013–2023. (Beatty et al., 2025)

Capacity Building and Collaboration

Capacity building remains a cornerstone of international engagement. In July 2025, Honduras hosted a National Aedes aegypti Risk-Mapping Workshop in partnership with the Ministry of Health, PAHO/WHO, and Emory University, with support from the Republic of Korea. The training introduced practical risk-stratification frameworks and geospatial tools designed to support more strategic, scenario-based decision-making at the national and subnational levels.

Led by Dr. Gonzalo Vázquez-Prokopec, the workshop emphasized operational relevance and real-world application. Importantly, it also laid the groundwork for continued collaboration and follow-up activities aimed at strengthening surveillance and planning capacity throughout Central America.

Innovation in Vector Control Approaches

Efforts to complement conventional vector control methods continued through regional collaboration on innovative technologies. In partnership with PAHO/WHO and the International Atomic Energy Agency, a bi-national training initiative focused on sterile-

insect and Wolbachia-based mosquito control strategies was conducted during 2025.

The program combined virtual instruction with hands-on training in Mexico and Brazil, bringing together participants from eighteen countries. National teams received practical exposure to mass rearing, quality control, and release protocols. One of the most valuable outcomes was the development of preliminary national roadmaps for sterile-insect-technique initiatives, adapted to each country's infrastructure, experience, and public health priorities.

Continued and Emerging Global Risks

Finally, attention remains focused on broader global vector risks with potential regional implications, as reported consistently over the last several years. Of particular concern is the continued spread of *Anopheles stephensi*, an urban-adapted malaria vector originally from South Asia that has become established in multiple African countries and is now thriving in city environments by exploiting urban water storage and construction sites. Field work led by Emory University's Professor Gonzalo Vázquez-Prokopec in Jigjiga, Ethiopia, has documented the species' adaptation to prolonged dry seasons and its potential to intensify malaria transmission in urban populations (Emory University, June 13, 2024). These developments highlight how climate variability, rapid urbanization, and vector adaptability are reshaping malaria risk globally and underscore the interconnected nature of contemporary vector control challenges across regions and disciplines.

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Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).
Dengue cases and fatalities by subregion (epidemiological week 43). Integrated Arbovirus Platform (PIA). Data reported by Ministries and Institutes of Health of countries and territories of the Region of the Americas. Washington, DC: PAHO; 2025.

Fall 2025 Legislative and Regulatory Committee Update

Keira Lucas, PhD & Priscilla Matton, MS
Legislative and Regulatory Committee Co-Chairs

Happenings in Washington D.C. never fail to astonish. The most recent federal government shutdown stretched for an unprecedented 43 days, from October 1 to November 12, 2025, marking the longest shutdown in U.S. history. During that time, our federal partners went silent. Efforts to work with the EPA, USFWS, USDA, CDC and others went quiet, halting critical conversations and delaying important activities.

Work with our federal partners is fundamental to what we do — from the EPA's regulation of the pesticides we rely on, to USFWS collaborations on Endangered Species Act mitigations, to the CDC's guidance on responding to vector-borne disease threats.

Although a continuing resolution now keeps the government funded through January 20, 2026, HHS and CDC funding still hangs in the balance. With so much at stake, AMCA members must continue to push for the resources and leadership our communities depend on.

And we are asking all AMCA members to get involved. Here are just a few ways you can:

VISIT THE AMCA ADVOCACY ACTION CENTER

The AMCA Advocacy Action Center offers a simple yet impactful way to get involved in mosquito control and public health advocacy. This tool keeps AMCA members informed, engaged, and connected with their elected officials. Through this digital platform, members can access up-to-date information on state and federal legislation relevant to mosquito control, track bills of interest, and participate in AMCA-led campaigns that support key legislative priorities and appropriations.

The Action Center also makes it easy to search for legislation specific to your state or interests, and quickly contact your elected representatives to share your support or concerns.

If you prefer not to advocate on behalf of your mosquito control program, keep in mind that you can still participate in advocacy as a private citizen. Many people choose to engage in legislative issues on their own time using personal resources. If you do so, simply identify yourself as a private citizen and avoid using workplace resources or connections. You may also choose to sign up for the Action Center with your personal email address to keep your participation separate from your professional role. The Action Center functions like any other public advocacy platform, offering an easy way to stay informed and engaged.

EXPLORE WHAT THE LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE HAS TO OFFER

The L&R Events Planning Subcommittee has put together an exciting program for AMCA's Annual Meeting in March, and we hope to see even more members participating in this year's symposium. Your involvement is what fuels AMCA's strength and momentum.

During the session, we'll hear updates from our subcommittees, federal partners, and member programs navigating local challenges. We will also spotlight the Washington Conference and its vital role in advancing federal advocacy on issues that directly affect mosquito control programs across the country. The agenda includes real-world perspectives on NPDES burdens, Endangered Species Act considerations, updates from Federal agencies and information from the Regional Centers of Excellences (COE) and Training and Evaluation Centers (TEC).

And be sure to stop by our booth in the exhibit hall, where you can sign up for Action Center notifications, ask questions about legislative and regulatory issues, and learn how to get more involved!

PARTICIPATE IN THE AMCA WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

For more than 90 years, the AMCA has been the national leader in protecting public and environmental health through education, advocacy, and establishing best practices in vector management. Each year, AMCA members from across the country come together in Washington, D.C., to meet with federal lawmakers and demonstrate just how vital our work is to the nation's health, economy, and quality of life.

Your voice truly makes a difference on Capitol Hill. AMCA supports participants every step of the way by helping schedule meetings with congressional offices and providing clear talking points and position papers—ensuring our message is unified, compelling, and impactful. Your engagement is essential to keeping mosquito control a national public health priority and strengthening our communities' protection against vector-borne diseases.

We invite you to join us in Washington D.C., May 12–14, 2026, and make your voice heard!

Concerned about travel costs or attending as a private citizen? We've got you covered. Each year, AMCA offers travel grants to help maximize participation. Keep an eye out for upcoming details on how to apply.

As we look ahead, one thing is clear: the challenges facing mosquito control and public health won't wait for political certainty. The recent shutdown underscored just how essential strong federal partnerships and steady advocacy are to the work we do every day. We also recognize that many of our members may be facing mounting challenges at both the state and local levels. There is a real trickle-down effect occurring now, but strong advocacy at the top must not be forgotten. When you build meaningful relationships with your members of Congress, they may very well be the ones who lend a helping hand when it's needed most. ■

Thank You to our 2025 Sustaining Members

Renew your membership today for the 2025 year!

DISTRICTS

- Adams County MCD
- Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District
- Amelia Island Mosquito Control
- Anastasia Mosquito Control District
- Animas Mosquito Control District
- Atlantic County Mosquito Control
- Beach Mosquito Control District
- Beaufort County Mosquito Control
- Benton County Mosquito Control District
- Box Elder Mosquito Abatement District
- Broward County Mosquito Control
- Butte County MVCD
- Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District
- Cape Cod Mosquito Control
- Citrus County Mosquito Control District
- City of New Orleans Mosquito, Termite and Rodent Control Board
- City of Lubbock Vector Control
- Clackamas County Vector Control District
- Clark County MCD
- Collier Mosquito Control District
- Compton Creek MAD
- Consolidated Mosquito Abatement District
- Contra Costa Mosquito & Vector Control District
- Copper Valley Community Services District
- Delano Mosquito Abatement District
- Delaware Mosquito Control Section
- Delta MVCD
- EBRP Mosquito & Rodent Control (East Baton Rouge Parish)
- East Flagler Mosquito Control District
- East Side MAD
- Florida Keys Mosquito Control District
- Fresno Westside MAD
- Greater Los Angeles County Vector Control District
- Hudson Regional Health Commission
- Iberia Parish MAD
- Indian River Mosquito Control District
- Jackson County Vector Control District
- Klamath Vector Control District
- Lake County Vector Control District
- Lee County Mosquito Control District
- Macon Mosquito Abatement District
- Magna Mosquito Abatement
- Manatee County MCD
- Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District
- Merced County Mosquito Abatement District
- Metropolitan Mosquito Control District
- Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division
- MVMD of Santa Barbara County
- New Jersey State Mosquito Control Commission
- North Morrow Vector Control District
- North Shore Mosquito Abatement District
- Northwest MAD
- Northwest Mosquito & Vector Control District
- Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control District
- Otter Creek Watershed Insect Control District
- Pasco County Mosquito Control District
- Pine Grove MAD
- Placer Mosquito & Vector Control District
- Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District
- Saginaw County Mosquito Abatement Commission
- Salt Lake City Mosquito Abatement District
- San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
- San Joaquin County MVCD
- San Mateo County MVCD
- Santa Clara County Mosquito and Vector Control District
- Shasta Mosquito & Vector Control District
- South Salt Lake Valley MAD
- South Walton County Mosquito Control District
- St. Lucie County Mosquito Control District
- Sutter-Yuba MVCD
- Tangipahoa Mosquito Abatement District
- Teton County Weed & Pest District
- Toledo Area Sanitary District
- Warren County Mosquito Commission
- West Umatilla Mosquito Control District

REGIONAL/STATE ASSOCIATIONS

- Florida Mosquito Control Association
- Georgia Mosquito Control Association
- Idaho Mosquito and Vector Control Association
- Louisiana Mosquito Control Association
- Michigan Mosquito Control Association
- Mid-Atlantic MCA
- Mosquito & Vector Control Association of California
- New Jersey MCA
- North Carolina Mosquito and Vector Control Association
- Northeastern MCA
- Northwest Mosquito & Vector Control Association
- Oregon Mosquito & Vector Control Association
- Pennsylvania Vector Control Association
- South Carolina MCA
- Texas Mosquito Control Association
- Utah MCA
- Virginia Mosquito Control Association
- West Central Mosquito & Vector Control Association

INDUSTRY

- AMGUARD Environmental Technologies
- Azelis A&ES
- Clarke
- Helicopter Services Inc
- Leading Edge
- London Foggers, Inc
- MGK Insect Control Solutions
- Rad Source Technologies, Inc.
- Superior-Angran LLC
- Valent BioSciences LLC
- Vectech, Inc.
- Vector Disease Control International (VDCI)
- Veseris