

AMCA[®]

NEWSLETTER

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Upcoming Events

AMCA 2027 Annual Meeting

St. Louis, MO
March 1-5, 2027

View our event [calendar](#).



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Next Issue Deadline: December 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.

2026 RESEARCH FUND AWARDEE

Kelsey Lyberger, *"Improving Mosquito Control Thresholds to Maximize impact across species"*
Arizona 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

Dr. Isik Unlu

Organized mosquito control began in the US over 100 years ago, in 1913, with the founding of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association. So much has changed since then as we continue to learn more every year through research and operational advancements.

The extensive institutional knowledge of impoundment management is another great example of shared knowledge. Mosquito Control Programs contain top-notch experts worldwide, and each has their own set of specialized skills. With all this knowledge, mosquito control in the US has an unmatched opportunity to look ahead and shape the next generation of vector control. Our programs have protected communities from the deadliest animals in the world using the tools available to us. Now, with all the challenges we face and those on the horizon, we have an opportunity and an obligation to build on that foundation and move toward a more precise, data-driven, and proactive approach to conduct mosquito control.

Many programs rely substantially on broadcast applications because they have been effective, fiscally responsible, and operationally practical; however, technologies such as LiDAR, artificial intelligence, predictive models, sterile male technique, Wolbachia-infected mosquitoes, and AI-assisted surveillance are creating new possibilities. These tools can provide timely information to better understand where mosquitoes and mosquito-borne disease risks. These are the tools to paint the future of precision mosquito control: using the data

“ Applied research does not have to mean we need large funding sources. Every program, regardless of its size and budget, can identify local challenges and work with academic partners to investigate them. ”

we have accumulated over many years in our own jurisdictions, combining it with new technologies, and developing targeted interventions that allow us to move from treating broadly to treating more precisely - not macro but at the micro level.

Mosquito control has often been in the position of following technological advances and innovations developed mostly in the agricultural field. With the technology and expertise, we have in

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our field, I see the next step as becoming an active creator of innovation rather than adopting technologies developed elsewhere. How do we do this? This will require building and rebuilding partnerships with academia, technology developers, public health organizations, and other stakeholders. It will start with attending not only the meetings in our field but also others where we won't know everyone or understand every presentation. Believe me, I know, I just came back from a Human Resources meeting - what a challenge for me.

We already have mosquito control programs recognized nationally and internationally that conduct applied research. Not all programs have the financial resources to conduct applied research, but we are fortunate to gain knowledge from their efforts. How can we make informed decisions about IMM to serve communities, protect their health, or ensure quality of life if we do not study the mosquitoes and other vectors, pathogens, and operational challenges unique to our areas? As we are all aware, we still need to justify the need for applied research. Applied research does not have to mean we need large funding sources. Every program, regardless of its size and budget, can identify local challenges and work with academic partners to investigate them. You can hand over the data you collect every day for years and ask

academia for help guiding you based on seasonality or environmental conditions. It could be a graduate student's thesis chapter. Ask them this question: Can we identify areas where intervention can be reduced without compromising public health? Can

“ I encourage mosquito control programs to work more closely with academia, including data scientists, engineers, and AI specialists. I encourage everyone to look for opportunities, including relatively small programs, to participate in research just as the larger programs do. ”

new technologies help us detect the risk of mosquito-transmitted pathogens earlier? These questions can connect local mosquito control programs with researchers interested in solving real-world problems. Academia has tremendous interest, knowledge, and expertise in answering these kinds of questions. If we all keep building these relationships, mosquito control programs can ask big-picture questions while continuing to address the specific needs of their communities. Leadership means not only solving the problems of TODAY but also those of tomorrow. Ultimately, the result from this research needs to be presented at either local or national (AMCA) meeting or published in journals such as JAMCA or Wing Beats to share with others.

We should begin thinking seriously about what mosquito control in the US will look like in 20, or even 10 years from now. Changes in regulation, public expectations, environmental sensitivity, technology, and the epidemiology of mosquito-borne diseases will influence how we do IMM. Without a doubt, the concept of mosquito control in the future will look substantially different from today. We will see more trends in precision intervention, predictive modeling, automated surveillance, novel traps, and proactive genetic and microbial approaches. At the same time, some of the tools we rely on today may face increasing regulatory restrictions. I bet if we could time-travel, no one would have expected DDT to be banned because it achieved miracles in the past. I do not mean that we need to abandon the tools that we currently use to protect public health, but we have to be prepared for the day when we need additional options in order not to be OUT of options.

As one of the speakers expressed during the SOVE meeting in Greece in 2025, the World Health Organization does not view adulticiding as part of the future of vector control. Whether that ultimately becomes reality in the United States or not, it is a perspective that we must consider. At least it's worth pausing and thinking. If we think about this possibility today, we have time to prepare. If we wait until we no longer have this option, what will we do? Recent events also remind us that mosquito-borne disease risks can change quickly. How many of us expected a dengue outbreak in Hillsborough County, spilling over to surrounding counties? Historically, our attention has often focused on Miami-Dade County, but disease risk does not always align with historical expectations or our predictions based on past experience. This is why I believe proactive mosquito control deserves greater consideration. I cannot help but keep reading research papers from Singapore and took a further step and invited a speaker to AMCA annual meeting in 2024. Singapore is a great example of a proactive approach. Here is their philosophy since 1921 which made them strong when dengue became an issue after malaria. 1) Proactive inter-epidemic surveillance and control, with intensified efforts during outbreaks. 2) Risk-based prevention and intervention, supported by advanced data analytics. 3) Inter-sectoral cooperation among public, private, and community sectors. 4) Evidence-based adoption of new tools and strategies. The road map is clear; anticipate risks, use and depend on data to make decisions, collaborate across disciplines, evaluate and innovate new tools, and continuously adapt.

“ Changes in regulation, public expectations, environmental sensitivity, technology, and the epidemiology of mosquito-borne diseases will influence how we do IMM. ”

I encourage mosquito control programs to work more closely with academia, including data scientists, engineers, and AI specialists. I encourage everyone to look for opportunities, including relatively small programs, to participate in research just as the larger programs do. Recognize applied research as a fundamental part of IMM. The only thing that does not change is to identify when a change is needed. The question is, do we want to shape the change and be proactive leaders, or just wait and respond to it as needed? ■



Technical Advisor Report

Daniel Markowski, PhD and James J. Lunders

One of AMCA's greatest strengths is our ability to bring the mosquito control community together around issues that affect our profession. Sometimes that means making sure our voice is heard by federal agencies that are considering policies that could affect member programs. Other times, it means working together to tell the public why mosquito control matters. Over the past few months, we have had good examples of both.

AMCA Commented on the Future of UAS Operations

Uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS), or drones, have rapidly become valuable tools for many of our mosquito control programs. Drones can help programs conduct surveillance, inspect difficult to access habitats, map mosquito production sites, make targeted larvicide applications, and support rapid response following disease outbreaks, hurricanes, flooding, and other emergencies.

As federal agencies consider new restrictions on certain foreign-produced UAS and components, AMCA has been working to ensure that the unique needs of mosquito control programs are part of that conversation.

On September 2, AMCA submitted formal comments to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regarding PS Docket No. 26-189, which addresses the importation and marketing of certain previously authorized foreign-produced UAS and their critical components. AMCA made it clear that mosquito control supports reasonable measures to protect national security. At the same time, we emphasized that UAS operated by governmental public health agencies are fundamentally different from systems used for military, intelligence, or other potentially sensitive purposes.

Our comments focused particularly on a practical question: How do we transition to secure alternatives without unintentionally eliminating an important public health capability along the way? That is more complicated than simply finding another drone that can spray.

“ AMCA made it clear that mosquito control supports reasonable measures to protect national security. At the same time, we emphasized that UAS operated by governmental public health agencies are fundamentally different from systems used for military, intelligence, or other potentially sensitive purposes ”

As we all know, mosquito control is a small and highly specialized UAS market. Depending on the mission, replacement systems may need to handle granular or liquid larvicides, meet specific application requirements, operate reliably at low altitude or at night, maintain appropriate mapping and application records, and satisfy FAA requirements. A commercially available agricultural spray drone is not necessarily an operational replacement for a mosquito control UAS.



There are also very real budget and procurement considerations. Local mosquito control programs often operate with taxpayer-funded budgets, competitive procurement requirements, governing-board approvals, and equipment replacement schedules established well in advance. Transitioning to a new platform can involve purchasing equipment, training pilots, testing and calibration, software integration, developing new procedures, and obtaining or modifying necessary FAA authorities. AMCA therefore cautioned that the proposed 180-day transition period may not provide sufficient time for programs and manufacturers to make an orderly transition.

AMCA encouraged an orderly, risk-based transition that protects national security while preserving important public health capabilities until suitable, supportable, and secure alternatives are reasonably available. This is exactly where AMCA can provide value! By helping policymakers understand what a proposed federal policy actually means for mosquito control programs on the ground, we try to provide a unified national voice for each of our members.

Taking Our Message to the Public

At the same time that AMCA has been working to make our voice heard in Washington, our members have been doing something equally important: making mosquito control more visible in communities across the country.

This year's National Communications Campaign (Yesterday's Threat, Today's Solutions) continued with a national voice this World Mosquito Day on August 20, and the response from AMCA members was tremendous. Programs around the country used the campaign materials, shared their own content, and found creative ways to participate in the #YTTS campaign and the "Where in the World is Meep?" challenge.

“ Whether we are explaining the operational realities of drones to a federal agency or explaining the public health value of mosquito control to our communities, the principle is much the same: our voice is stronger when we use it together. ”

And people noticed.

During the World Mosquito Day campaign, AMCA's reported social-media reach climbed to approximately 13,400, compared

with 4,120 during the previous comparison period; a 225% increase. More importantly, the conversation itself began to reflect the message we have been trying to communicate. Analysis of campaign posts found terms such as “public health,” “communities,” and “diseases” appearing more frequently than they had during National Mosquito Control Awareness Week.

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That is important because mosquito control is not simply about reducing nuisance mosquitoes. It is part of the larger public health system, and helping the public understand that connection is one of the central goals of our national communications effort.

Our members deserve much of the credit. Congratulations to **Collier Mosquito Control**, recognized for generating the most engagement; **Placer Mosquito District**, recognized for the most entertaining contribution; **St. Tammany Parish Mosquito Abatement District**, recognized for best co-branding; and **DVEC**, which received an honorable mention for turning the challenge around and asking its own audience to find Meep.

But the bigger thank-you goes to everyone who participated. Every district that shared a post, used campaign materials, incorporated #YTTS into its communications, or found its own way to talk about mosquito control helped amplify a common message. That collective effort is what makes a national campaign work.

Whether we are explaining the operational realities of drones to a federal agency or explaining the public health value of mosquito control to our communities, the principle is much the same: our voice is stronger when we use it together.

Thank you to all of the AMCA members who continue to lend their expertise, creativity, and voices to these efforts. There is more work ahead, but the progress we are making demonstrates what our Association can accomplish when we speak together. ■



North Pacific Director Report

Angela Beehler • North Pacific Director

North Pacific Region: A Season of Surveillance, Advocacy, and Connections

This mosquito season, programs across the North Pacific Region faced West Nile virus activity, invasive mosquito concerns, legislative challenges, persistent funding needs, and renewed interest from communities seeking to strengthen mosquito control. Above all, the season reinforced the importance of communication among local programs, state and regional associations, and AMCA.

Idaho: Mosquito Control in the Legislature and the Field

Idaho mosquito control programs faced legislative challenges before the season even began. During the 2026 legislative session, H554, H747, and H960 proposed changes affecting mosquito abatement districts, including property-owner opt-outs and mosquito control operations. Although none of the bills became law, responding to them took considerable time and gave mosquito control professionals an important opportunity to educate legislators that area-wide mosquito management cannot be approached one property at a time.

Similar legislation is expected to return in 2027, making continued communication and legislative outreach especially important.

Idaho also reported West Nile virus activity in mosquitoes in seven counties and confirmed its first human case of WNV meningitis of 2026 in Canyon County. Adding to the season's concerns, the Canyon County Mosquito Abatement District detected an *Aedes aegypti* mosquito in Nampa on July 31. This was the second consecutive annual detection following Idaho's first confirmed *Ae. aegypti* finding in 2025. Although these detections do not establish that a local population has become established, they reinforce the importance of sustained invasive-*Aedes* surveillance throughout the region.

The Idaho Mosquito and Vector Control Association's Annual Winter Conference is scheduled for December 10–11 in Boise, with the location to be announced. The conference will focus on legislative issues and include a workshop featuring practical resources for mosquito control professionals, board members, and county commissioners. With Idaho's 2027 legislative session beginning January 11, the conference will provide a timely opportunity to coordinate and strengthen the mosquito control community's message.

Oregon: Surveillance Capacity Matters

Oregon reported 18 WNV-positive mosquito pools by late Au-

gust, with activity generally following the state's typical geographic patterns.

“ Oregon's experience highlights a broader regional concern: strong mosquito surveillance is only effective when programs have the funding and laboratory capacity to test what they collect. ”

In Jackson County, where Oregon's first *Ae. aegypti* was detected in 2024, approximately 40 gravid *Aedes* traps were operated in the two areas where the species had been found during the previous two years. No *Ae. aegypti* had been detected through late August. However, the county plans to continue monitoring through October because late-season rainfall can produce a mosquito hatch approximately two weeks later.

The absence of additional detections is encouraging, but Oregon remains on the front line of invasive-*Aedes* surveillance. Immediately south of the Oregon border, invasive mosquitoes are established in Shasta County, California, where *Ae. aegypti* has been reported in Anderson, Redding, and Shasta Lake, and *Ae. albopictus* has been reported in Redding and Shasta Lake.

Oregon's experience highlights a broader regional concern: strong mosquito surveillance is only effective when programs have the funding and laboratory capacity to test what they collect. Jackson County Vector Control District is currently pursuing a local option levy that would more than double its budget. District staff has dedicated countless hours over the past two years to preparing for the November ballot measure. Supporting sustainable funding for local mosquito and arbovirus surveillance remains essential to protecting Oregon and the wider region.

Washington's Highest West Nile Virus Detections Since 2009

Washington reported 97 WNV-positive mosquito samples

through mid-September, primarily in Benton, Yakima, and Grant counties. The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) has noted that mosquito surveillance is limited to only a few counties because of resource constraints.

“ The challenges facing mosquito control are becoming more complicated, not less. Our greatest resource remains the experience of mosquito control professionals and their willingness to help one another. ”

At the same time, communities along the Columbia Valley and Columbia River corridor have been reaching out to established mosquito control programs to learn how they can expand their local surveillance and control capabilities. These conversations provide valuable opportunities to share experience in mosquito trapping and testing, control strategies, permitting, public communication, and sustainable funding.

Washington lacks a statewide mosquito control association, making direct coordination among districts even more important. The DOH brought vector control stakeholders together on a conference call in August, and hopefully that will continue.

Montana: Coordinated Surveillance Provides Early Warning

Montana detected its first WNV-positive mosquito pools of the year in Roosevelt County in August and has since reported horse and human cases. Mosquito surveillance is being conducted across 29 counties, demonstrating the value of a coordinated statewide early-warning system. Montana's DPHHS West Nile Virus website notes that the state experiences a peak in virus activity every 5 years, with the last occurring in 2023. Most mosquito pools are tested by Grant Hokit at Carroll College, and then positive pools are confirmed by the DPHHS.

Advocacy Matters

A special thank-you goes to Jimmy Lunders, Jason Kinley, Jessica Bushnell, and Rudy Cruz for attending the AMCA Washington Conference in May and carrying the North Pacific Region's message to Capitol Hill. Their participation helped reinforce the importance of federal support for vector-borne disease surveillance, emergency preparedness, and local mosquito control capacity.

Thank you also to Geoff Taylor of Jackson County Vector Control District and our NWMVCA state representatives: David Beus of Washington, Chris Ocegueda of Idaho, Kenny Carver of Oregon, and Jessica Bushnell of Montana, for contributing to this article and helping communication flow throughout the region.

Join Us for These Upcoming Regional Meetings:

- **NWMVCA Annual Fall Meeting:** October 20–21, 2026, at the Penticton Lakeside Resort in Penticton, British Columbia
- **Oregon Mosquito and Vector Control Association Fall Meeting:** November 12–13, 2026, at the Residence Inn by Marriott in Bend, Oregon
- **Idaho Mosquito and Vector Control Association Annual Winter Conference:** December 10–11, 2026, in Boise, Idaho; location to be announced
- **Montana Mosquito and Vector Control Association Meeting:** January 7, 2027, at the Hotel Arvon, with a room block available Wednesday through Friday

Looking Toward 2027: Let's Help One Another

The challenges facing mosquito control are becoming more complicated, not less. Our greatest resource remains the experience of mosquito control professionals and their willingness to help one another. This season has given us plenty of reasons to keep those connections strong.

If Oregon needs help demonstrating why mosquito and arbovirus testing deserve sustainable funding, let's help tell that story. If Idaho needs support coordinating legislative advocacy, let's share our tools and experience instead of asking every district to solve the same problems on its own. If Washington needs stronger coordination among mosquito control districts because it lacks a state association, let's use AMCA to help build that network.

As soon as invasive *Aedes* mosquitoes appear in Oregon or Idaho, programs across the region should know. When legislation is introduced in Idaho that could fundamentally change mosquito abatement operations, neighboring states should understand what is happening before similar language appears elsewhere. When one program develops a better surveillance system, testing method, communication strategy, or regulatory solution, other programs shouldn't have to start from scratch.

That is the real value of our associations.

Communicate within your state. Communicate across the North Pacific Region. Stay connected to AMCA. If you are not yet a sustaining member of AMCA, please include it in your 2027 budget. AMCA resources such as the Action Center, the Technical Advisor, training materials, and AMCA committees help us achieve our goals, but they rely on sustaining memberships. ■



North Central Director Report

Carl W. Doud, PhD • North Central Director

Across the North Central Region, 2026 has brought a varied mosquito season of diverging weather patterns, fluctuating West Nile virus activity, and operational innovation. From drought conditions that suppressed populations in parts of Minnesota to heavy June rains that challenged larviciding and sparked adulticiding needs in Manitoba, agencies have adapted to local conditions while addressing insecticide resistance, expanding drone-based treatments, and monitoring invasive species such as *Aedes albopictus*. Training and research partnerships through the Midwest Center of Excellence for Vector-Borne Disease have placed fellows in field and laboratory settings across the region, strengthening the next generation of vector-control professionals. Human cases of West Nile virus remain generally moderate compared with recent years, though notable detections of Eastern Equine Encephalitis in Michigan and sustained virus activity in Illinois underscore the continued public-health importance of surveillance and response. The updates that follow offer more detail.

MIDWEST CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR VECTOR-BORNE DISEASE (MCEVBD) - UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

This summer, the MCEVBD supported 12-week immersive public health entomology experiences for trainees who worked with our colleagues in public health and vector control agencies and in academic institutions. The text below expounds on where students were placed and provides (a snapshot of their experiences). Fellows had training experiences at:

- Purdue University (mosquito rearing and fitness tests for future insecticide screening) Michigan State University (collected plant and deer habitat data to better understand tick and deer movement patterns)
- Metropolitan Mosquito Abatement District (larval mosquito resistance testing across Minneapolis)
- Notre Dame University (conducting survey and initial feasibility study on spatial repellents in the Chicago suburbs);
- North Shore Mosquito Abatement District (bioassays to measure adulticide and larvicide resistance in Chicago area)
- University of Illinois/ South Cook County Abatement District (created a new public mosquito surveillance dashboard)
- University of Wisconsin- Madison (assisted with mosquito surveillance and arbovirus testing across Wisconsin, collected data on tick tube usage in residential areas, trapped and collected tick samples from small mammals for blood meal

analysis, tested tick preferences for black vs white clothing and drags

ILLINOIS - ILLINOIS MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL ASSOCIATION

In 2026, WNV activity has been overall average. Despite slightly decreased *Culex* abundance from increased rainfall and lower temperatures, infection rates have kept increasing as the summer continues. Currently, the state of Illinois Department of Public Health is reporting 24 human cases of West Nile virus. By comparison, in 2025 150 human and 26 animal WNV cases were reported in the state. There have been 2,677 positive pools out of 13,377 total pools (compared to 3,627 positive of 14,866 pools in 2025). As a result, many districts have engaged in adulticide applications to curb WNV transmission. *Aedes albopictus* is continuing to expand in the Chicago region, with some gravid traps collecting more *Ae. Albopictus* than *Culex* mosquitoes. This has created a large nuisance mosquito problem for residents of northern Illinois, particularly in more urban areas.

The IMVCA Annual Meeting will take place November 19-20 in Champaign, IL. Please visit www.illinoismosquito.org for registration and more information.

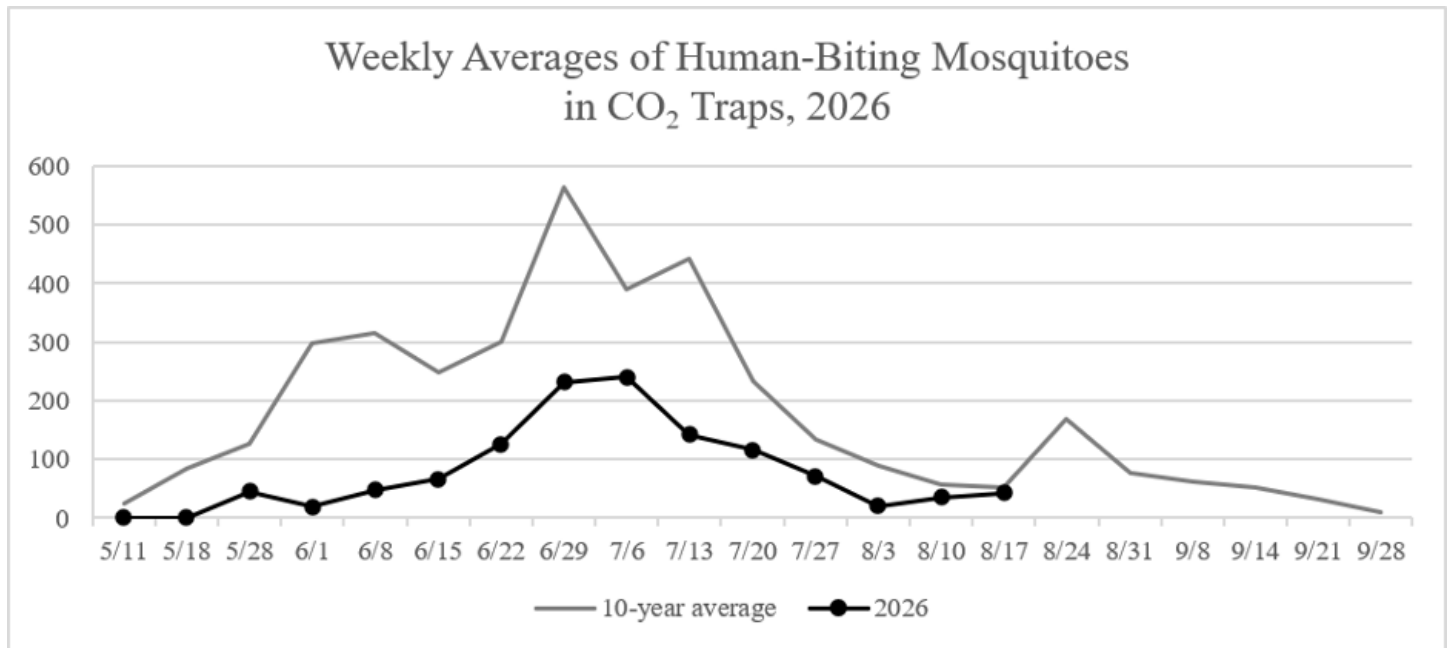
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA - PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

For Winnipeg in 2026 larviciding had its challenges while adulticiding and West Nile virus (WNV) surged.

The spring of 2026 started with normal snow melt levels and below normal rainfall for the months of April and May. June, however, received a significant amount of rainfall, 165.3 mm (6.5 inches) most within a 24-hour period, followed by strong winds and further rain. Prehatch efforts were successful, however regular spraying, could not keep up with the workload in June. Mosquito numbers surged near the end of June into July, and we conducted our first nuisance mosquito control program in two years on July 13, 2026.

Surveillance for WNV found greater than normal amounts of *Culex tarsalis* throughout the southern part of Manitoba. WNV adulticiding was conducted in two portions of the City of Winnipeg and 7 communities throughout southern Manitoba, significantly reducing the amount of ULV product available in Canada to critical levels; there is currently no product available for purchase and hopefully in 2027 we can trial new ULV product(s).

Thanks to our dedicated staff we've had successful larviciding and adulticiding programs, resulting in a drop in mosquito numbers throughout the summer.



MINNESOTA - METROPOLITAN MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICT (MMCD)

The Twin Cities metropolitan area has experienced a very dry season, with portions of the District ranging from abnormally dry to severe drought. Spring and summer *Aedes* populations have remained below average. Following record-high West Nile virus activity in 2025, activity this season has been below average. Aggressive fall treatments in 2025 and spring 2026 treatments also helped limit the emergence of cattail mosquitoes in early July.

MMCD's drone program continues to expand. During the 2026 season, we used nine treatment drones to apply larval control materials to wetlands. To date, we have treated more than 12,000 acres.

MMCD's [Mosquito Bite Games](#) video received the award for Best Public Health or Public Safety Video (Large Entity) from the Minnesota Association of Government Communicators.

We continue to be concerned about insecticide resistance developing against our mosquito control products and are taking a number of steps this season to counter this threat. We've expanded our larvicide resistance monitoring to all seven metro counties after detecting a methoprene resistant population of *Culex pipiens* last year. We tested some new adulticide products for potential future use including ReMoa Tri® and Barricor® Es-

sential Mosquito Control, an EPA 25(b) insecticide. Additionally, this year we used Sumilarv® 0.5G Sachets (WSP) in catch basins for season-long control of *Culex* mosquitoes with plans to rotate this product throughout the District to mitigate further insecticide resistance to methoprene. We continue to control mosquitoes almost entirely with larvicides and mostly with Bti, which has no documented resistance in mosquito populations.

INDIANA - VECTOR-BORNE AND ZOONOTIC DISEASE PROGRAM

In Indiana, the Department of Health supports a team of vector-borne disease entomologists including a Director and Medical Entomologists representing a North, Central and Southern District. The Department of Health epidemiology team is currently reporting 4 human cases of West Nile Virus. In 2025 Indiana saw 39 human cases of WNV.

MICHIGAN

As of 9/4/26 Michigan reported 1 human and 1 animal case of Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE). This is the first human case of EEE since 2021 and also is notable because the case site is outside of the typical geographical range where EEE transmission occurs. Research at Michigan State University revealed abnormally low numbers of *Culiseta melanura*, the mosquito responsible for spreading EEE, in central Michigan. ■



Legislative and Regulatory Committees Update



Keira Lucas, PhD • Legislative Committee Chair
Priscilla Matton, MS • Regulatory Committee Chair

CELEBRATING OUR 2026 WINS!

The AMCA Legislative and Regulatory Committee has a lot to celebrate in 2026! This year brought important progress for mosquito and vector control, and it is a great reminder that when AMCA members speak up, Congress listens.

In August, the U.S. Senate unanimously passed the Kay Hagan Tick Reauthorization Act, following its passage in the House. This is a tremendous win for the vector control community and an important step toward continuing federal support for vector-borne disease research, surveillance, prevention, and public health programs across the country.

We also celebrated the reintroduction of the SMASH Act 2.0 (S. 5213/HR. 10233), a bipartisan effort to strengthen our nation's ability to prepare for and respond to mosquito-borne disease. Seeing this important legislation return to Congress with bipartisan

support is another encouraging sign that mosquito control and the work our members do every day continue to gain recognition at the federal level.

In addition, in September, the House passed the Senate version of a Continuing Resolution (CR) that maintains federal government operations at FY 2026 funding levels from October 1 through December 11, covering the first 71 days of FY 2027. While the final FY 2027 budget is still being negotiated, we are encouraged to see proposed Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity (ELC) funding increase from the previous flat-funded level of \$40 million to \$55 million!

While there is still work ahead, these wins are worth celebrating. They demonstrate the power of consistent advocacy and the difference our members can make by building relationships, sharing their expertise, and telling the story of mosquito control. Thank you to every AMCA member who sent an email, made a phone

Image by Ylanite Koppens from Pixabay



call, met with a congressional office, traveled to Washington, or helped amplify our message this year.

We have built tremendous momentum in 2026, and keeping that momentum going starts with continuing to build relationships at home.

ADVOCACY STARTS AT HOME: BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS THAT MATTER

For more than 90 years, AMCA has been a national leader in protecting public and environmental health through education, advocacy, and advancing best practices in mosquito control. Each year, members from across the country come together in Washington, D.C., to meet with federal lawmakers and demonstrate the importance of mosquito control to our nation's health and communities. But the relationships that make those conversations successful are often built long before we arrive in Washington.

“ Advocacy doesn’t start—or stop—in Washington. As the busy mosquito season begins to slow down, the winter months are a great time to strengthen relationships with your congressional offices. ”

Advocacy doesn’t start—or stop—in Washington. As the busy mosquito season begins to slow down, the winter months are a great time to strengthen relationships with your congressional offices. Invite your Members of Congress and their staff to tour your facility, educate them about the important work you do, and establish yourself as a trusted authority they can turn to when mosquito control issues arise. Ideally, by the time you arrive in Washington, D.C., your congressional visit should feel less like an introduction and more like an opportunity to catch up in person with an established partner.

Your voice makes a difference, and we hope you’ll join us in Washington, D.C., (dates to be announced soon). AMCA will help coordinate congressional meetings and provide the talking points and

resources you need to effectively share our message. Travel grants will also be available to help support member participation.

Before we head to Washington, we’ll have another opportunity to come together, share ideas, and strengthen our advocacy efforts at AMCA’s Annual Meeting in St. Louis.

ADVOCACY IN ACTION: WHAT’S AHEAD FOR L&R AT AMCA’S ANNUAL MEETING

The L&R Events Planning Subcommittee has put together an exciting program for AMCA’s Annual Meeting in St. Louis, and we hope to see even more members participating in this year’s symposium. Member involvement is what fuels AMCA’s strength, builds momentum, and strengthens our collective voice on the legislative and regulatory issues that affect mosquito control.

During the first L&R session, we’ll take you behind the scenes of AMCA’s legislative and regulatory efforts and highlight how sustaining membership helps drive meaningful progress. The agenda will feature statewide 2026 advocacy efforts to preserve effective mosquito control in Idaho and Florida, AMCA’s collaboration with the FAA to advance the AMCA drone program, ongoing efforts to refine AGDISP drift modeling for mosquito control applications, key legislative wins from 2026, and tools available to AMCA members to strengthen mosquito control advocacy at the local, state, and federal levels. The second L&R session will build on those discussions with an interactive roundtable focused on effective legislative and regulatory advocacy. Members will have an opportunity to share experiences, discuss successful strategies, and explore ways we can work together to strengthen our collective impact.

“ AMCA will help coordinate congressional meetings and provide the talking points and resources you need to effectively share our message. ”

From celebrating the progress we’ve made to preparing for the opportunities ahead, 2027 promises to be another important year for AMCA advocacy. We look forward to seeing you in St. Louis in March! ■

Thank You to our 2026 Sustaining Members

Renew your membership today for the 2026 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