Medical Reserve Corps: Building Strong, Healthy, and Prepared Communities

Monthly at a Glance

860 MRC units
180,858 volunteers

During National Stop the Bleed Month, over 25 MRC units across the country devoted more than 780 hours to Stop the Bleed training.

561 MRC activities reported

- Improved community preparedness: 921
- Participated in emergency response: 11
- Served a vulnerable population: 162
- Strengthened MRC unit: 371
- Strengthened public health: 268
- Supported non-emergency community event: 192
- Trained to improve response capability: 247

The number of activities notes the number of unique entries by MRC unit leaders for the current month. MRC unit leaders also select impact areas for each activity, which may include multiple categories. Thus, the numbers in the bar chart may not equal the total number of activities.

MRC: Building Strong, Healthy, and Prepared Communities

- Members of the Allegheny County Medical Reserve Corps (PA) assisted with a vaccination clinic during a measles outbreak in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, serving as medical screeners and vaccinators.
- Volunteers with the Wayne County Medical Reserve Corps (MI) responded to widespread flooding by assisting with flood damage assessments.
- The Brazoria County MRC (TX) set up a shelter site in response to flooding from the Brazos River in Texas.
- After an anhydrous ammonia leak at a beach park, members of the Lake County Medical Reserve Corps (IL) assisted the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with a door-to-door survey to collect information on the impact of the leak on residents.
- The Nassau County Department of Health Medical Reserve Corps (NY) provided medical support at the Long Island Marathon. The event served as a test of the Department of Health’s and the MRC unit’s ability to coordinate emergency operations for a significant large-scale public event. Fifty-five MRC volunteers staffed 12 medical stations throughout the course and at the finish line, treating approximately 24 runners.
- The Midlands Public Health Reserve Corps (SC) and the Upstate Public Health Reserve Corps (SC) each participated in National Disaster Medical System exercises, which allowed the MRC volunteers to practice background checks and emergency credentialing.
As part of the program’s monthly Well Check Webinar series, MRC staff hosted a webinar on May 7 that focused on the MRC program’s four key priorities. A recording is archived on the MRC website.

The Region 2 (NJ, NY, PR, and VI) MRC Liaison provided support and guidance to New Jersey regarding the development of a core curriculum/set of trainings for MRC units.

The Region 3 (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, and WV) MRC Liaison represented the MRC program at a Pennsylvania Public Health Regional Coordination tabletop exercise focused on medical countermeasures.

The Region 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, and WI) MRC Liaison participated in a regional catastrophic preparedness planning call that focused on sheltering and food/water transport to areas of need.

The Region 6 (AR, LA, NM, OK, and TX) MRC Liaison provided updates to relevant personnel on Southeast Texas MRC units that were placed on standby as a result of area flooding.

The Region 7 (IA, KS, MO, and NE) MRC Liaison produced a report on the number and types of Nebraska MRC volunteers for the University of Nebraska Public Policy Center, which is assisting the University of Nebraska Medical Center with development of a volunteer resource database.

The Region 8 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, and WY) MRC Liaison worked with the Utah State Coordinator to develop a one-page fact sheet about the strengths and capabilities of the MRC.

The Region 9 (AZ, CA, HI, NV, Guam, American Samoa, CNMI, FSMI, RMI, and Palau) MRC Liaison participated in the SoCal MRC Alliance training and exercise in Los Angeles, which focused on mutual aid, vector control roles in disaster, and medical countermeasures.

The Region 10 (AK, ID, OR, and WA) MRC Liaison Coordinated with Pierce, King, and Snohomish County MRCs to determine whether units were on standby or activated for a measles outbreak response.

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