The American Institute of Architects (AIA) is a non-profit organization formed in 1857 in the United States, established in Puerto Rico in 1966 through its Puerto Rico Chapter (AIAPR).

The AIA acts as the voice of the Architectural profession, promoting its value and the betterment of the built environment.

The AIA has been active on supporting humanity’s collective call to action on climate change and in the aftermath of natural disasters such as hurricane Katrina in 2005, the 2010 Haiti earthquake, and, more recently, 2017’s hurricanes Irma and Maria.
WASHINGTON – October 3, 2018 – The American Institute of Architects (AIA) is praising Congressional passage today of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA), which paves the way for communities to better utilize architects during disaster recovery efforts.

“Architects understand all aspects of the buildings that make up our communities,” said 2018 AIA President Carl Elefante, FAIA. “After a disaster strikes, architects play a critical role conducting building-safety assessments, which help people to return to their homes and businesses to reopen their doors more quickly. This legislation is critical as it allows architects to improve the quality of building-safety assessments and enhance the resiliency of our communities.”

Provisions of DRRA will require the Federal Emergency Management Agency, architects and engineers to develop standardized best practices for building-safety assessments that focus on a building’s structural integrity and livability post disaster. Additionally, the legislation ensures that local and state officials understand the role of architect volunteers, which are a vital resource to the recovery of communities.

Since 1972, the AIA and its thousands of architect volunteers nation-wide have been helping communities recover from disasters through the AIA Disaster Assistance Program. As part of the program, trained architects assist local and state officials in conducting building-safety assessments.

The DRRA is a component of the Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization, which was passed by the U.S. Senate today and House of Representatives last week. The legislation is now subject to the approval of the President of the United Stat...
Get involved with disaster assistance

**BEFORE**
- **CONNECT** with your local Disaster Assistance Program through state or local AIA chapters.
- **COORDINATE** with your state or local chapter to institute the five components of a State Disaster Assistance Program.
- **DEVELOP** relationships with state officials and the community within the sphere of a disaster.
- **BUILD** a broad geographic network of volunteers.

**DURING**
- **CONFIRM** that a request for disaster assistance has been made by the authority.
- **LEARN** the types of assistance typically conducted post-disaster on page 70.
- **PROTECT** your personal safety and professional liability if you’re volunteering in a disaster response effort.
- **COMPARE** your state’s Good Samaritan legislation on page 167.

**AFTER**
- **UNDERSTAND** local recovery challenges and community needs.
- **PREVENT** the risk of a disaster becoming a disaster.
- **RENEW** your community by choosing ways to repair, rebuild, retrofit or relocate.

**ANYTIME**
- **REDUCE RISK** of disaster by evaluating how vulnerable you and your clients are.
- **PARTICIPATE** in community hazard, disaster recovery and resilience planning and policy efforts to create a more sustainable community.
- **GET INVOLVED** in your community’s adoption, application, and enforcement of building codes and standards on page 58.
2020 SAP Seminar
(Safety Assessment Program)

Evaluator training for professionals in the aftermath of disastrous events

100+ certified professionals able to do volunteer field work

Cal OES
GOVERNOR’S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
2020 safety assessment field inspections
2020 safety assessment
field inspections
Resources:

Rehabilitación Sísmica de casas en Zancos

https://www.caappr.org/arquitectura-y-paisaje/terremotos
Esta primera alternativa requiere los siguientes cinco pasos principales:

1. Instalación de dowels por todo lo largo de la parte inferior de la viga superior.
2. Instalación de dowels por toda la altura de las dos columnas adyacentes.
3. Instalación de dowels sobre las circunferencias (zapatas) existentes.
4. Construcción de la zapata para la pared entre los dos zancos o columnas seleccionadas.
5. Construcción de la pared de hormigón armado entre las columnas y viga existente.

La Figura 13 muestra una elevación de la parte posterior de la residencia ya con todo el varillaje en su sitio para la pared nueva. El próximo paso será el de colocarle la formaleta o moldes de madera.

Figura 13. Elevación Parte Posterior Residencia Mostrando el Varillaje

Estos moldes estarán internamente separados por 10 pulgadas o lo determinado en la sección 3.1.7, en caso de que aplique, y serán paneles de plywood (contrachapado) de $\frac{3}{8}$" de espesor. A estos paneles se los clavarán piezas de 2" x 4" por toda la periferia y se formará una cuadrícula de 24 pulgadas por 24 pulgadas de mues (arrays) de 10 pulgadas (o el espesor determinado de la pared), los cuales se colocarán con sus respectivas cuñas. Vea la Figura 14. Asegúrese de instalar suficientes pies de amarre para impide que los moldes de plywood se abran...
Collaborations...where are we needed most?

Continuing Education
Code Enforcement
Hazard Mitigation
Assistance to NGO and GO
Design Charrettes
Legislative work

thanks!
AIA
Puerto Rico