The term 0.2W that previously appeared in these combinations has been removed and has been replaced by a requirement to check lateral stability. One approach for meeting this requirement, which is based on recommendations of the Structural Stability Research Council (Galambos 1998),is to apply lateral notional forces, $N_i = 0.002 \Sigma P_i$, at level i, in which $\Sigma P_i =$ gravity force from Eq. 2.5-1 or 2.5-2 acting at level i, in combination with the loads stipulated in Eq. 2.5-1 or 2.5-2. Note that Eq. 1.4-1 stipulates that when checking general structural integrity, the lateral forces acting on an intact structure shall equal 0.01 w_x , where w_x is the dead load at level x.

REFERENCES

Breen, J. E., and Siess, C. P. (1979). "Progressive collapse—Symposium summary." *ACI J.*, 76(9), 997–1004.

Carper, K., and Smilowitz, R. (eds.). (2006). "Mitigating the potential for progressive disproportionate collapse." *J. Perf. of Constr. Fac.*, 20(4).

Chalk, P. L., and Corotis, R. B. (1980). "Probability models for design live loads." *J. Struct. Div.*, 106(10), 2017–2033.

Department of Defense (DOD). (2009). *Design of buildings to resist progressive collapse*, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-023-03, July.

Ellingwood, B. (1981). "Wind and snow load statistics for probabilistic design." *J. Struct. Div.*, 107(7), 1345–1350.

Ellingwood, B., and Corotis, R. B. (1991). "Load combinations for buildings exposed to fires." *Engineering Journal, ASIC*, 28(1), 37–44.

Ellingwood, B. R., and Dusenberry, D. O. (2005). "Building design for abnormal loads and progressive collapse." *Computer-Aided Civil and Infrastruct. Engrg.* 20(5), 194–205.

Ellingwood, B., and Leyendecker, E. V. (1978). "Approaches for design against progressive collapse." *J. Struct. Div.*, 104(3), 413–423.

Ellingwood, B. R., and Li, Y. (2009). "Counteracting structural loads: Treatment in *ASCE Standard 7-05*." *J. Struct. Engrg. (ASCE)*, 135(1), 94–97.

Ellingwood, B., MacGregor, J. G., Galambos, T. V., and Cornell, C. A. (1982). "Probability-based load criteria: Load factors and load combinations." *J. Struct. Div.*, 108(5), 978–997.

Eurocode 1. (2006). Actions on structures, Part 1–7: General actions–Accidental actions, EN 1991-1-7.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). (2004). NEHRP recommended provisions for the development of seismic regulations for new buildings and other structures, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C., FEMA Report 450.

Galambos, T. V., ed. (1998). *SSRC guide to stability design criteria for metal structures*, 5th ed., John Wiley, New York.

Galambos, T. V., Ellingwood, B., MacGregor, J. G., and Cornell, C.A. (1982). "Probability-based load criteria: Assessment of current design practice." *J. Struct. Div.*, 108(5), 959–977.

General Services Administration (GSA). (2003). Progressive collapse analysis and design guidelines for new federal office buildings and major modernization projects, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

Marjanishvili, S., and Agnew, E. (2006). "Comparison of various procedures for progressive collapse analysis." *J. Perf. of Constr. Fac.*, 20(4), 365–374.

Mehta, K. C., et al. (1998). An investigation of load factors for flood and combined wind and flood, Report prepared for Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C.

Nair, R. S. (2006). "Preventing disproportionate collapse." *J. Perf. of Constr. Fac.*, 20(4), 309–314.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). (2007). Best practices for reducing the potential for progressive collapse in buildings, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Md., NISTIR 7396.

Pate-Cornell, E. (1994). "Quantitative safety goals for risk management of industrial facilities." *Struct. Safety*, 13(3), 145–157.

Taylor, D. A. (1975). "Progressive collapse." *Can. J. Civ. Engrg.*, 2(4), 517–529.

Turkstra, C. J., and Madsen, H. O. (1980). "Load combinations in codified structural design." *J. Struct. Div.*, 106(12), 2527–2543.