

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). (1999b). "Emergency planning and notification—The list of extremely hazardous substances and their threshold planning quantities." *40 CFR Part 355*, Appendix A, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, July.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). (1993). *Wet floodproofing requirements for structures located in special flood hazard areas in accordance with the national flood insurance program*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Directorate, Federal Insurance Administration, Washington, D.C., Technical Bulletin 7-93.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). (1997). *NEHRP recommended provisions for seismic regulations for new buildings and other structures*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C., FEMA Report No. 302/February 1998, Part 1—Provisions.

Fintel, M., and Annamalai, G. (1979). "Philosophy of structural integrity of multistory load-bearing concrete masonry structures." *Concrete Int.* 1(5), 27–35.

Fintel, M., and Schultz, D. M. (1979). "Structural integrity of large-panel buildings." *J. Am. Concrete Inst.* 76(5), 583–622.

Glover, N. J. (1996). *The Oklahoma City bombing: Improving building performance through multi-hazard mitigation*, American Society of Civil Engineers and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C., FEMA Report 277.

Granstrom, S., and Carlsson, M. (1974). "Bygghusforskningen T3: Byggnaders beteende vid överpaverkningar (The behavior of buildings at excessive loadings)." Swedish Institute of Building Research, Stockholm, Sweden.

International Code Council. (2000). *International Building code*. Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2). International Code Council, Falls Church, Va.

International Code Council. (2009). *International Building code*, "Table 1604.5 Classification of

buildings and other structures for importance factors," International Code Council, Falls Church, Va.

Krawinkler, H., Parisi, F., Ibarra, L., Ayoub, A., and Medina, R. (2002). *Development of a testing protocol for woodframe structures*, Consortium of Universities for Research in Earthquake Engineering, Richmond, Calif.

Leyendecker, E. V., Breen, J. E., Somes, N. F., and Swatta, M. (1976). *Abnormal loading on buildings and progressive collapse—An annotated bibliography*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Washington, D.C., NBS BSS 67.

Longinow, A. (1995). "The threat of terrorism: Can buildings be protected?" *Building Operating Management*, 46–53, July.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). (2006). *Building construction and safety code*, NFPA 5000, Table 35.3.1, "Occupancy category of buildings and other structures for wind, snow and earthquake," National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, Mass.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). (2000). *Standards for general industry*, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Washington, D.C., 29 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 1900 with Amendments as of February 1, 2000.

PCI Committee on Precast Bearing Walls. (1976). "Considerations for the design of precast bearing-wall buildings to withstand abnormal loads." *J. Prestressed Concrete Institute*, 21(2), 46–69.

Schultz, D. M., Burnett, E. F. P., and Fintel, M. (1977). *A design approach to general structural integrity, design and construction of large-panel concrete structures*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

Seltz-Petrash, A. E. (1979). "Winter roof collapses: Bad luck or bad design." *Civ. Engrg.—ASCE*, 49(12), 42–45.

Weidlinger, P. (1994). "Civilian structures: Taking the defensive." *Civ. Engrg.—ASCE*, 64(11), 48–50.