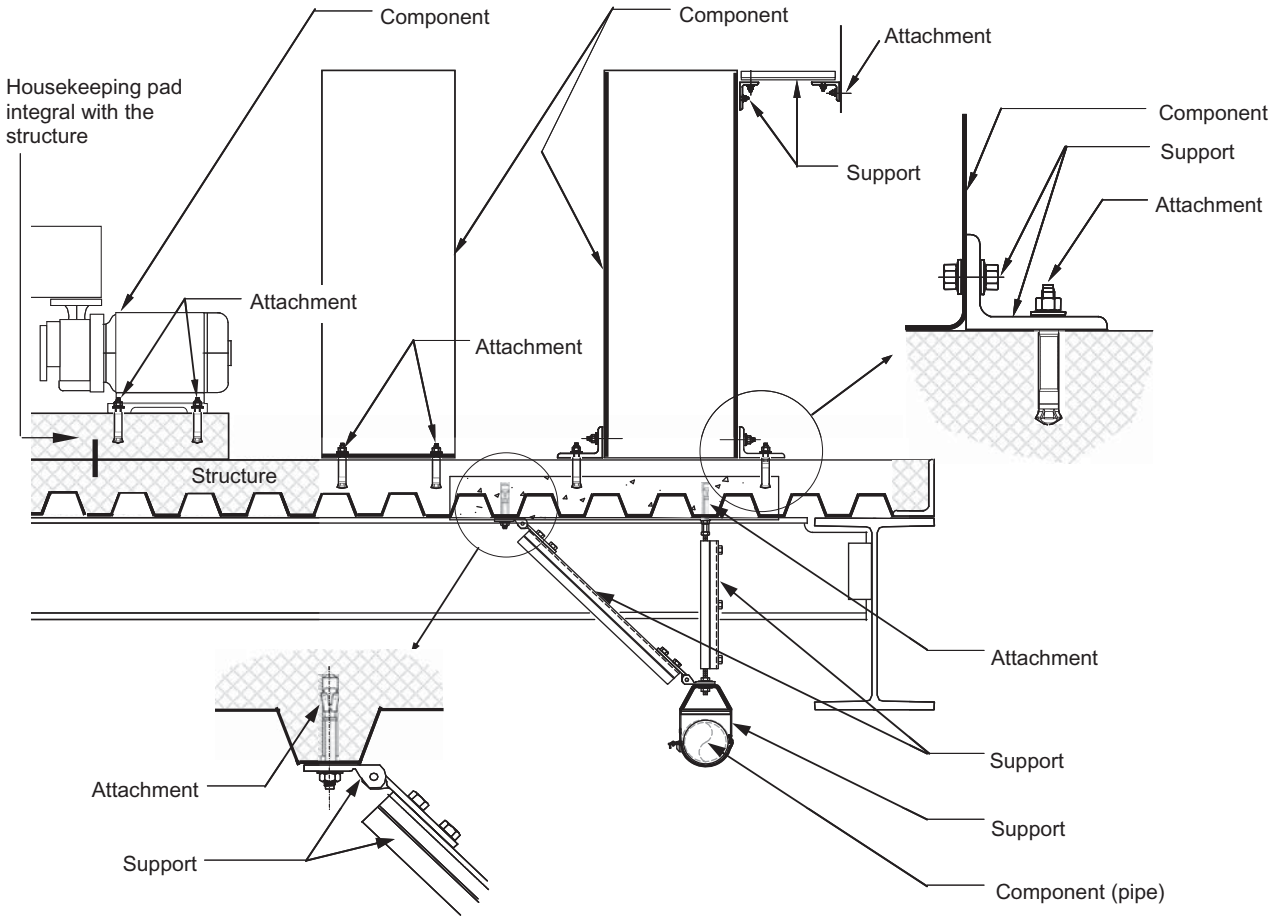

FIGURE C11-10 Examples of Components, Supports, and Attachments.

walls extend to the underside of the level close to high grade on all sides of the building, locating the base at the level closest to high grade may be appropriate. If the stiff lower walls do not extend to the underside of the level located closest to high grade on all sides of the building, the base should be assigned to the level closest to low grade. If there is doubt as to where to locate the base, it should conservatively be taken at the lower elevation.

ATTACHMENTS, COMPONENTS, and SUPPORTS: The distinction between attachments, components, and supports is necessary to the understanding of the requirements for nonstructural components and nonbuilding structures. Common cases associated with nonstructural elements are illustrated in Fig. C11-10. The definitions of components, supports, and attachments are generally applicable to components with a defined envelope in the as-manufactured condition and for which additional supports and attachments are required to provide support in the as-built condition. This distinction may not always be clear, particularly when the component is equipped with prefabricated supports; therefore, judgment must be used in the assignment of forces to specific elements in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 13.

C11.4 SEISMIC GROUND MOTION VALUES

The basis for the mapped values of the MCE_R ground motions in ASCE 7-10 is significantly different from that of the mapped values of MCE ground motions in previous editions of ASCE 7. These differences include use of (1) probabilistic ground motions that are based on uniform risk, rather than uniform hazard, (2) deterministic ground motions that are based on the 84th percentile (approximately 1.8 times median), rather than 1.5 times median response spectral acceleration for sites near active faults, and (3)