

Mr. S. 14th St. T. 34 Series
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO BUILD

Street No. *24 1/2 Sierra St* Lot *57* Block *35*

Owner *W. W. ...* Address *4 ...*

Architect _____ Address _____

Contractor *...* Address _____

Kind of Building *...*

Permit
 2714
 Date
 11/26
 District
 1

	Girder		Span		Mud Sills	
	1st Floor	2nd Floor	3rd Floor	4th Floor	5th Floor	6th Floor
Jolts						
Max. Span						
Bearing Partitions						
Non Bearing Partitions			<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>		
Story Height						
Outside Walls	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
Ceiling Jolts			Span			
Roof			Rafters			
Water Heater			Chimney			
Size of Building—Length			Width	Height		

It is hereby agreed that this building will be constructed in conformity with the Ordinances of the City of Sacramento and the Laws of the State of California.

ESTIMATED COST, \$ *...*

Plans must be submitted

W. W. ...
 Owner or Owner's Representative.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. For example, a manager might notice that sales are declining or that customer satisfaction is low. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define it more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, its causes, and its potential consequences. A clear definition of the problem is essential for developing an effective solution.

2. The second step is to gather information about the problem. This can be done through various methods, such as interviews, surveys, and data analysis. The goal is to collect relevant data that will help to understand the problem more fully. For example, a manager might interview customers to learn about their concerns or analyze sales data to identify trends. Gathering information is a critical step because it provides the foundation for developing a solution.

3. The third step is to generate potential solutions. This involves brainstorming ideas and evaluating them based on their feasibility and effectiveness. A manager might consider different strategies, such as increasing marketing efforts, improving customer service, or changing the product. Each potential solution should be evaluated against the problem's requirements and the organization's resources. This step is important because it allows the manager to explore different options and choose the most promising one.

4. The fourth step is to implement the chosen solution. This involves putting the solution into action and monitoring its progress. A manager might assign tasks to team members, allocate resources, and establish a timeline for implementation. It is important to monitor the solution's progress to ensure that it is being implemented correctly and to make adjustments as needed. Implementation is a critical step because it is where the solution is put into practice and its effectiveness is tested.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the solution. This involves comparing the current performance with the desired state and determining whether the solution has been effective. A manager might use the same metrics and methods that were used to identify the problem to evaluate the results. If the solution has been effective, the manager can celebrate the success and learn from the experience. If the solution has not been effective, the manager can identify the reasons and try a different approach. Evaluation is an important step because it allows the manager to assess the impact of the solution and make improvements for the future.