

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO BUILD

Permit
5133
Date
8/15/23
District
1-2

Street No. 2416 Santa Clara Lot 10 Block 2
 Owner T. J. Ripley Address 2416 Santa Clara
 Architect Address
 Contractor Address
 Kind of Building

Foundation

Posts Girder Span Mud Sills
 1st Floor 2nd Floor 3rd Floor 4th Floor 5th Floor 6th Floor

Joists						
Max. Span						
Bearing Partitions						
Non Bearing Part's						
Story Height						
Outside Walls						

Ceiling Joists 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, \$ 25,000

Plans must be submitted

T. J. Ripley
 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 effects. For instance, a manager might define a problem as "a 10% decrease in sales over the last quarter, primarily due to a loss of market share in the competitive market." This definition helps to narrow down the focus of the problem and provides a clear starting point for further investigation.

2. The second step in the process is to gather information about the problem. This involves collecting data and facts that are relevant to the problem. For example, a manager might gather data on sales trends, market conditions, and customer feedback. This information is then analyzed to identify patterns and trends that can help to explain the problem. For instance, a manager might discover that sales are declining because of a new competitor entering the market or because of a change in customer preferences. This information is then used to develop a hypothesis about the cause of the problem.

3. The third step in the process is to develop a hypothesis about the cause of the problem. A hypothesis is a statement that predicts the cause of the problem. For example, a manager might hypothesize that the decline in sales is due to a loss of market share to a new competitor. This hypothesis is then tested by gathering more information and by analyzing the data. For instance, a manager might compare sales data for the company with sales data for the new competitor. If the data shows that the new competitor is indeed gaining market share, then the hypothesis is supported. If not, then the hypothesis is rejected and a new hypothesis must be developed.

4. The fourth step in the process is to test the hypothesis. This involves gathering more information and analyzing it to see if it supports the hypothesis. For example, a manager might gather data on the new competitor's marketing strategy and compare it to the company's marketing strategy. This data is then analyzed to see if it supports the hypothesis that the decline in sales is due to a loss of market share to the new competitor. If the data supports the hypothesis, then the manager can develop a plan to address the problem. If not, then the manager must develop a new hypothesis and test it.

5. The fifth and final step in the process is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves determining the actions that need to be taken to solve the problem. For example, a manager might develop a plan to increase sales by targeting new markets or by improving customer service. This plan is then implemented and its effectiveness is monitored. For instance, a manager might track sales data and customer feedback to see if the plan is working. If the plan is not working, then the manager must develop a new plan and test it.