

15 APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO BUILD

Vol. 40
 3 Santa Clara

Street No. 2766 Santa Clara Lot 17 Block 3
 Owner H. Battanley Address 2766 Santa Clara
 Architect Address
 Contractor Address

Permit
 1566
 Date
 District

Kind of Building Frame
 Foundation

| | Girder | | Span | | Mud Sills | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 1st Floor | 2nd Floor | 3rd Floor | 4th Floor | 5th Floor | 6th Floor |
| Joists | | | | | | |
| Max. Span | Partition 9' 7" | | part 7' 6" | | part 7' 6" | |
| Bearing Partitions | | | | | | |
| Non Bearing Partitions | for Balcony | | part 7' 6" | | | |
| Story Height | | | | | | |
| Outside Walls | | | part 7' 6" | | | |

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, \$ 35,000

H. Battanley
 OWNER OR OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Plans must be submitted

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 in all markets, but the decline is most pronounced in the competitive market. This information is then used to develop a hypothesis about the cause of the problem. For example, the manager might hypothesize that the decline in sales is due to a loss of market share in the competitive market.

3. The third step in the process is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem. For example, a manager might develop a plan to increase sales by targeting new markets, improving customer service, and reducing prices. The plan should be realistic and achievable, and it should be based on the information gathered in the previous steps. For instance, a manager might develop a plan to increase sales by targeting new markets, improving customer service, and reducing prices. The plan should be realistic and achievable, and it should be based on the information gathered in the previous steps.

4. The fourth step in the process is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. For example, a manager might implement the plan by launching a new marketing campaign, hiring new staff, and reducing prices. The manager should monitor progress regularly and make adjustments as needed. For instance, a manager might monitor sales trends and customer feedback to see if the plan is having the desired effect. If the plan is not working, the manager might need to make adjustments or develop a new plan.

5. The fifth and final step in the process is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results with the desired state or goal. For example, a manager might evaluate the results by comparing sales trends and customer feedback to the desired state. If the results are positive, the manager can conclude that the plan was successful. If the results are negative, the manager can identify the areas that need improvement and develop a new plan. For instance, a manager might evaluate the results by comparing sales trends and customer feedback to the desired state. If the results are positive, the manager can conclude that the plan was successful. If the results are negative, the manager can identify the areas that need improvement and develop a new plan.