

[illegible]

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This involves a thorough review of the available information and a determination of the scope of the problem.

2. The second step is the formulation of a hypothesis. This is a statement of the expected outcome of the investigation, based on the available information.

3. The third step is the design of the investigation. This involves the selection of the methods and procedures to be used in the investigation.

4. The fourth step is the collection of data. This involves the gathering of information from the various sources identified in the design.

5. The fifth step is the analysis of the data. This involves the interpretation of the data and the drawing of conclusions from it.

6. The sixth step is the presentation of the results. This involves the preparation of a report or presentation of the findings of the investigation.

7. The seventh step is the evaluation of the investigation. This involves a critical assessment of the investigation and its findings.

8. The eighth step is the dissemination of the results. This involves the sharing of the findings of the investigation with the relevant stakeholders.

9. The ninth step is the implementation of the findings. This involves the application of the findings of the investigation to the relevant situation.

10. The tenth step is the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation. This involves the ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation.

The diagram shows a 2D hexagonal lattice of atoms. A central atom is marked with a large 'X' and labeled 'X'. An adjacent atom to its right is labeled 'Y'. A dashed line connects the central 'X' atom to the 'Y' atom, representing a bond. The lattice consists of solid black circles at the vertices of a triangular grid.

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