

Building a Successful Enterprise GIS Strategy An ROI Approach

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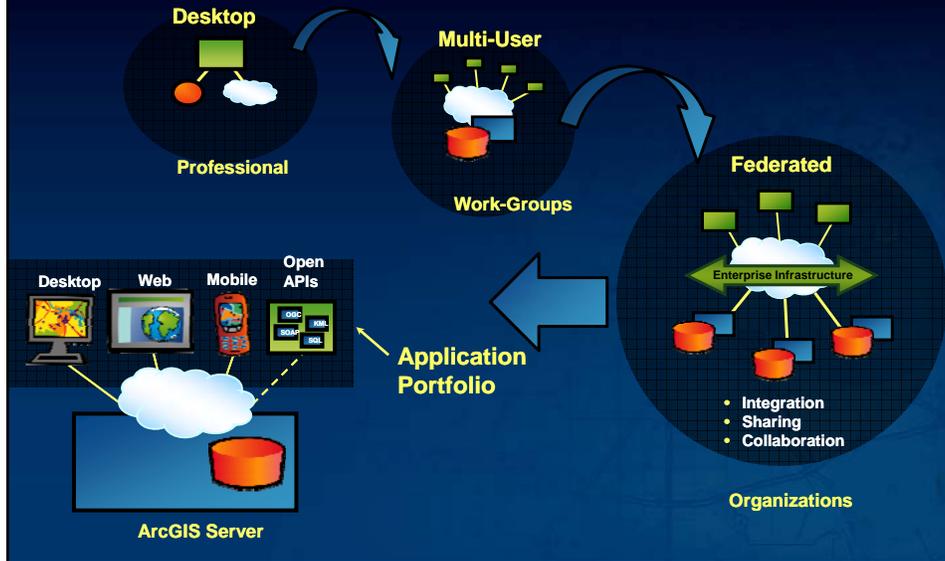
PA Consulting
Group



Presentation Overview

- **Current ROI Case Studies/What we know about ROI**
- **Introduction to ESRI/PA Consulting ROI Methodology/Approach**
- **The need for an ROI-driven methodology**
- **Challenges with existing approaches**
- **Objectives of the ROI Approach**
- **A tour of the Approach - key insights, tools & templates**
- **Q & A**

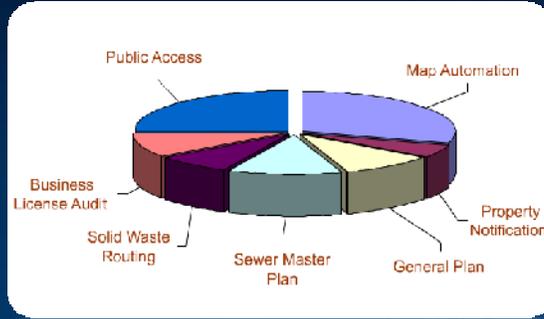
GIS Implementations Follow Common Patterns



“Analyzing GIS Return On Investment revealed some common themes”

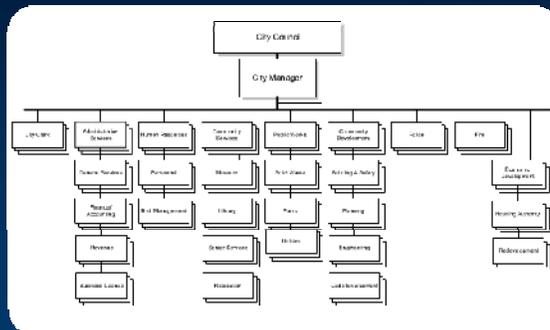
Common Themes for GIS Return on Investment

Wide GIS Application Portfolio



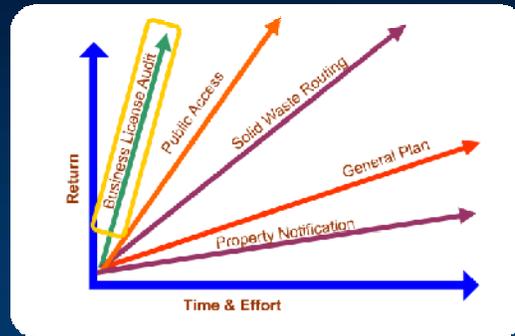
Common Themes for GIS Return on Investment

GIS Used by Many Departments



Common Themes for GIS Return on Investment

Applications with Rapid Payoffs



Common Themes for GIS Return on Investment

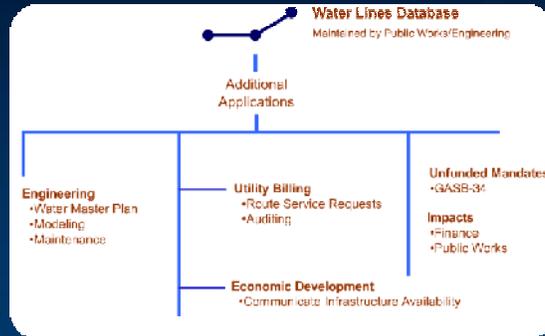
Geocode Existing Data



ZIP Code	LU	Address
92101	R	123 Main St
92102	R	125 Main St
92103	C	127 Main St
92104	I	400 Industry Way
92105	P	90 Park Lane
92106	R	129 Main St

Common Themes for GIS Return on Investment

Multiple Use Data



Common Themes for GIS Return on Investment

Data Access Drives Application Development



The Benefits of GIS

- Save Money/Cost Avoidance
- Save Time
- Increase Efficiency
- Increase Accuracy
- Increase Productivity
- Increase Communication & Collaboration
- Generate Revenue
- Support Decision Making
- Aid Budgeting
- Automate Workflow
- Build an Information Base
- Manage Resources
- Improve Access to Government

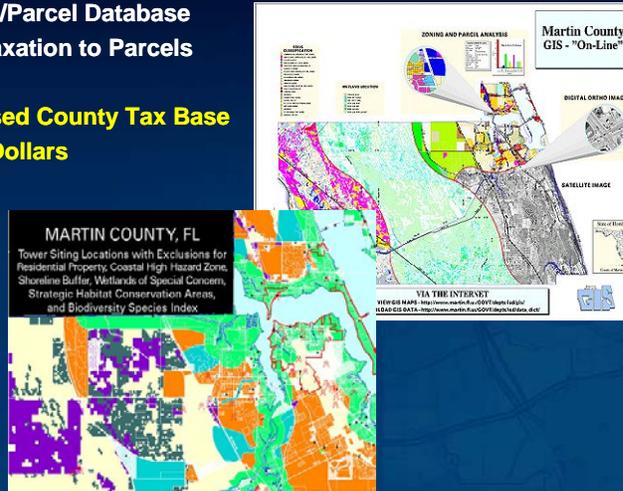
Case Studies – Data Automation

- Los Angeles County
 - Automated Cadastral Map Books
 - **Result:**
 - **Eliminated:**
 - 2,000 Overtime Hours
 - 20,800 Regular Hours
 - **Annual Savings of \$90,000**



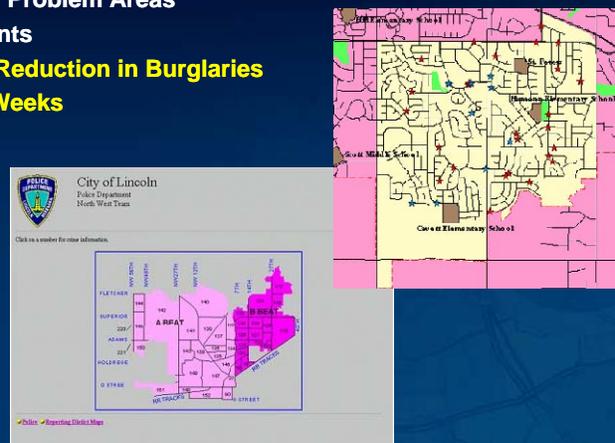
Case Studies – Geo-Auditing for Revenue Generation

- **Martin County, FL**
 - GIS Cell Tower/Parcel Database
 - Commercial Taxation to Parcels
 - **Result: Increased County Tax Base by 3.5 Million Dollars**



Case Studies – Increased Efficiency

- **Police Department, Lincoln, NE**
 - GIS to Identify Problem Areas
 - Target Residents
 - **Result: 67% Reduction in Burglaries in 7 Weeks**



Case Studies – Increased Productivity

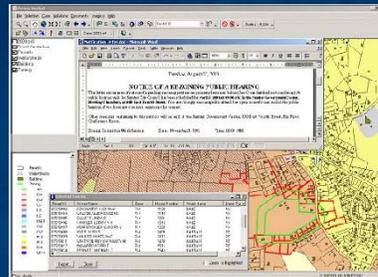
- **Planning Commission, Sumpter, SC**

- **Filing System to GIS:**

- Track Land Use Cases
- Create Parcel Buffers
- Generate Public Notification Letters

- **Results:**

- **90% Reduction in Public Notification Effort**
- **Saved 2 Months Personnel Time**
- **Save County up to 4% on Flood Insurance Premiums**



Case Studies – Cost Savings/Cost Avoidance

- **Bolder County, CO**

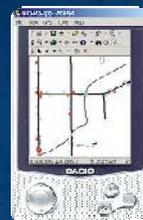
- **Road Maintenance Dept.**

- **Sign Inventory**

- **7,000 + Signs to manage**

- **Results:**

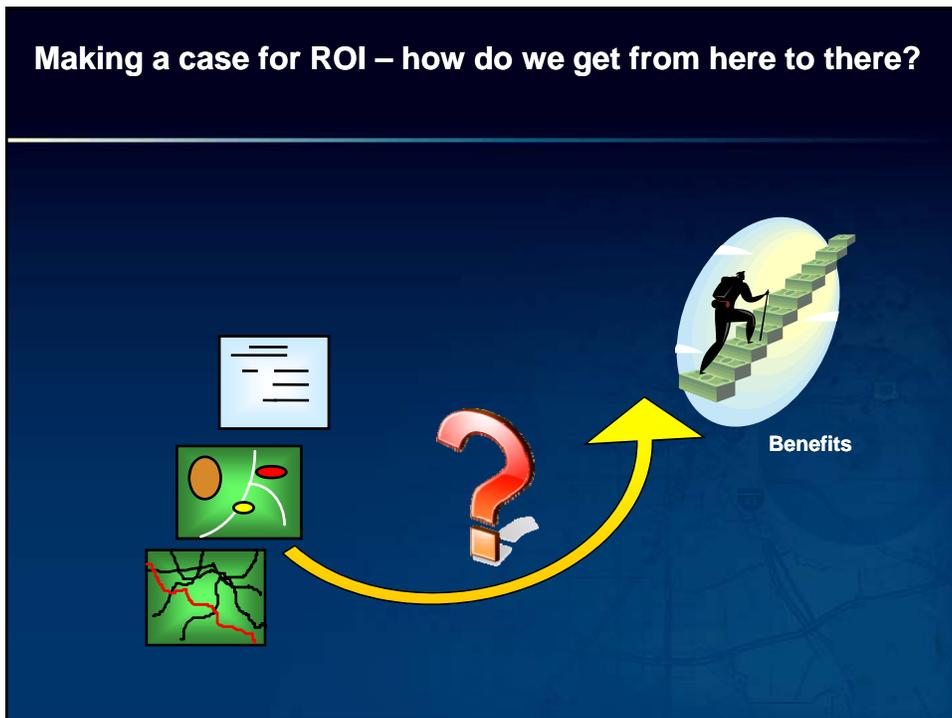
- **\$20,000 inventory cost savings**



More case study examples!

The image shows a collage of several overlapping 'Return on Investment' (ROI) case study documents. The documents feature various tables and text, with several yellow boxes highlighting specific data points or sections. A prominent text box in the foreground reads: "Savings of approximately 500 hours of staff time annually across four departments. \$300,000". Other visible text includes "Return on Investment", "Public Safety and Law Enforcement", and "Additional Acti...".

Making a case for ROI – how do we get from here to there?



The ROI Approach - Building an Enterprise GIS

A collaborative effort between ESRI and PA Consulting Group

- The methodology was originally developed by PA Consulting group for supporting mainstream IT Programs
- Adapted to be GIS-specific by leveraging ESRI's GIS expertise

Business Benefits of GIS: An ROI Approach

- Supporting materials @
- Published by ESRI Press, August 2008

Need to Improve How to Quantify Benefits of GIS

- **Typical focus has been on activities**

- Tasks

- Consumption of Resources indicated Production/Value

- Enhanced with technology

- Building bigger, better, more

- **Recommended alternative: Focus on value**

- Improve the Business

- Must be Business-led, Benefits-focused & fact-based

- Prove the Return on investment

- Tangibly enhance the business

Our Observations

Typical GIS Initiative

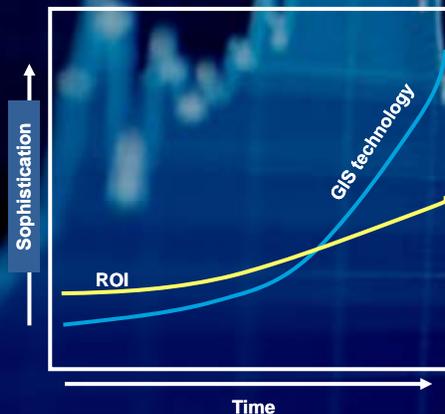
- Technology-led
- Technology-driven
- Delivers against project milestones
- Focused on Delivering Applications & Functionality
- Short-lived buy-in
- Sells GIS thru technology demonstration
- Not linked Explicitly to organizational objectives
- Cannot measure success based on value delivered

A Successful Initiative

- Business-led
- Benefits-driven
- Delivers measurable value to stakeholders
- Focused on delivering business capability
- Long-term stakeholder commitment to success
- Builds consensus by demonstrating value opps
- Linked to organizational objectives
- Can measure success based on the return on investment

Customer viewpoint – Issues and Challenges Faced

- Compete to secure an appropriate share of IT-related budget
- Prove the real-value (ROI) of a GIS-related investment
- Prioritise GIS-related investments based on the value delivered to an organisation
- Deliver a growing portfolio of complex GIS enabled initiatives
- Build consensus to allow 'enterprise' opportunities to emerge
- Deliver successfully on expected business benefits, not just project milestones



Myths about “ROI” and Business Case development

- Myth #1 : “My organization already has mature GIS so they don’t need a business case to justify investment in GIS”
- Myth #2 : “We are a public organization and more concerned with ‘saving a life’... not ROI”
- Myth #3 : “We can’t prove the benefit of GIS quantitatively anyway, so why bother?”
- Myth #4 : “Proving ROI to my organizations with metrics from other organizations will trigger them to buy ” (convince them)
- Myth #5 : “A positive NPV is all that’s needed to confirm they should be investing in GIS”

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ROI: Multiple Definitions

- We use ROI as a generic term to indicate that a given investment will have a positive return to the organization
- It can be described in many forms
 - ROI % return
 - Net Present Value (NPV)
 - Impact to operating free cash flow
 - Impact to P&L
 - Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
- In our experience, ROI (however defined) alone doesn’t secure funding.
- The key is to build consensus and commitment across the organization, and to structure a program of work that will deliver tangible value that everyone believes in.

The Need for This Methodology

- **Challenges with Existing Approaches & Literature**
 - Hard-To-Find Comprehensive GIS-focused approach
 - Specific Industries
 - Financial analyses
 - Explains *what not how*
 - Too technology-driven
 - Typically bottom-up (needs analysis)
- **Compelling Examples**
- **No 'Standardized' Approach**

Key Questions Asked by Budget-holders

- How can **business impact** be quantified?
- What will be the initial and ongoing **expenses** ?
- What are the **resources** required ?
- When will the **business benefits** be **delivered**?
- What's the **financial case**?



Objectives of the ROI Approach

- Quantify Impact on ...
 - Revenue growth, assurance and protection
 - Cost containment or reduction
 - Service Excellence
 - Regulatory Compliance
 - Health & Safety
 - Shareholder Value

Show how to **contribute business value** to an organization
- Identify ...
 - Initial Capital Expenditure
 - Continuous expenses

Determine **how much** it will cost
- Forecast ...
 - When benefits will be realized

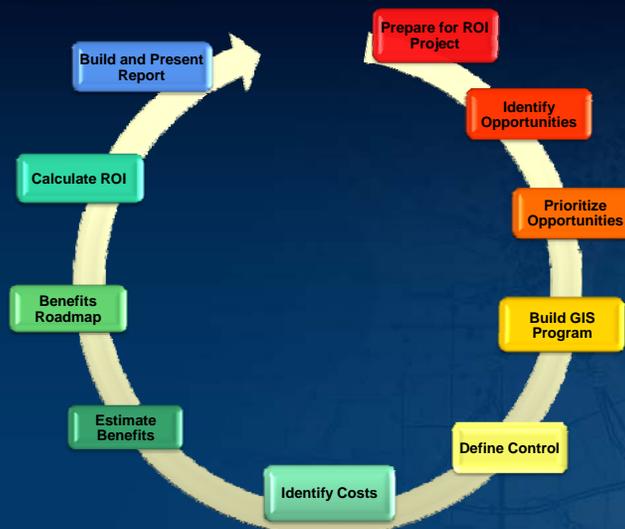
Estimate **how long** it will take
- Define ...
 - Resources required
 - Governance, Management

Setting up **management oversight**
- Provide ...
 - Financial case (NPV, IRR, Discounted Payback, FCF ...)

Calculate **return on investment**

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End-to-End Repeatable Steps



Planning and Investigation

- Understand the context of the ROI project
- Find challenges and opportunities
- Win executive 'hearts and minds'



Prepare for the ROI Project



- Treat the ROI study as a project
 - It has a defined group of stakeholders who will contribute
 - It has a project plan with start, end dates and well defined activities
 - It has active stakeholder management
 - It has deliverables
- Define your ROI Project Plan
- Build SWOT Analysis of your existing GIS implementation or past attempts.
- The rule here is “Plan and be prepared”

Identify Business Opportunities



- Identify business opportunities for GIS by speaking to your Executives
- Utilize structured interview techniques and scripts
- The focus is on what *they* see as opportunities or problem areas in their organization
- Take the opportunity to engage with them and educate them, but don't 'sell GIS' to them



Interview Template

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Example: Interview Template

2 Springfield Interview_Questions IcaDev Y0 9.doc Microsoft Word

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Window Help

Normal Before Arial 100% Final Showing Markup Show

Interview Summary

Interviewee: Arthur Spalick, Director, Economic Development Interviewed by: Brian Sobers, GIS Manager Date: January 24, 2007

Topic	General Questions	Notes
Introduction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pre-prepared PPT to describe: Who I am and why I am here <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What is GIS o Why GIS is important • Summarize GIS use to date
Baseline	<p>What are main activities of the Economic Development department?</p> <p>Who would consider your primary internal customers (e.g. which other departments/functional groups)?</p> <p>What are the main business issues that you face?</p> <p>What are your main technology concerns?</p> <p>What would you consider your accountabilitys or success criteria to be?</p> <p>For this particular strategic roadmap, what are your key objectives that you want to be sure are fulfilled?</p>	<p>The City of Springfield's Economic Development Department's goal is to create, diversify and enhance job growth and promote business development and stability. Economic Development supports business and the development community within city government and between city agencies. It also partners with other organizations to further economic development.</p> <p>Work with all departments to attract new business opportunities to the City.</p> <p>The City of Springfield has grown relative quickly in the past decade, but this growth has been mainly the result of creation of low-end services sector jobs and an influx of low paid workers. The City is interested in stimulating inward investment that will bring higher paid professional and technology-related jobs to the City. The City wants to enable staff to input and post information about available commercial properties, and to allow interested professionals, such as real estate agents and brokers, developers, and Chamber of Commerce members, to query the available properties database at any time.</p> <p>The department is quite small and has limited technical skills. Only need a relatively simple application, assuming that the City provides base infrastructure (e.g. basemap) and support.</p> <p>A 20% increase in new businesses would be a big success and would bring <u>substantial</u> revenue to the City.</p> <p>Will need continued support from all departments to help new businesses become established. Suggested challenge has been seeing the City given the loss of trees and urban sprawl and finding suitable properties for new businesses.</p>
Vision & Goals	What are the key business	Attracting new high value businesses to the City will have an all round impact and will benefit

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Prioritize Business Opportunities (1)



- Use the information gathered from your Executives during interviews
 - And any follow-up meetings with their direct reports
- Collate it together in the Template
- Flesh out the opportunities identified by adding an SCQA for each opportunity
- Also identify metrics that relate to each opportunity
- Avoid politically sensitive benefits e.g. cost reduction via headcount



Interview Notes

Opportunity ID	Benefit / Opportunity	Situation	Complication	Question	Answer	Metric	Organization Value (1-Low, 10-High)	Ease of Implementation (1-Hard, 10-Easy)	Priority
1	Reduce number of false alarm calls	Vast majority of alarm calls are false alarms	Manual procedures currently in place are inefficient	How can the County mitigate costs due to false alarm responses?	Use GIS to eliminate the complexities of tracking and billing alarm calls. Use data on false alarm calls to generate payment notices automatically and send them to owners	Nearly 90% of alarm calls are false. Alarms calls account for about 16% of all emergency calls (~9,000 alarm calls per year)	8	6	High
	Increase revenue gained from charging for false alarms	Currently there is no penalty for excessive false alarm calls	There is no tracking method for specific false alarms			Revenue increase			
	Increase the number of companies registered with alarms	There is no existing requirement for registering alarms	There is no database for false alarm company registrations			Number of companies with registered alarms			
	Reduce both personnel and equipment costs for false alarms	Major cost to respond to the large number of alarms	Difficult to reduce head count			More than \$2.2m spent per year responding to approximately 9000 calls			

Benefits Template

Example: Benefits Template

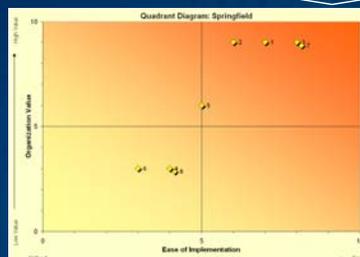
Stakeholder Group	Opportunity Description	Opportunity ID	Benefit / Opportunity	Situation	Complication	Question	Answer	Metric	Organization Value (1-Low, 10-High)	Ease of Implementation (1-Hard, 10-Easy)	Priority	
Police	Provide improved emergency service to citizens											
		1	Reduce number of false alarm calls	Vast majority of alarm calls are false alarms	Manual procedures currently in place are inefficient	How can the County mitigate costs due to false alarm responses?	Use GIS to eliminate the complexities of tracking and billing alarm calls. Use data on false alarm calls to generate payment notices automatically and send them to owners	Nearly 90% of alarm calls are false. Alarms calls account for about 16% of all emergency calls (~9,000 alarm calls per year)	8	6	High	
			Increase revenue gained from charging for false alarms	Currently there is no penalty for excessive false alarm calls	There is no tracking method for specific false alarms			Revenue increase				
			Increase the number of companies registered with alarms	There is no existing requirement for registering alarms	There is no database for false alarm company registrations			Number of companies with registered alarms				
Fire	Locate New Fire Station											
		2	Save lives and reduce property damage by relocating fire station in the best location to serve existing population	County population has grown rapidly in recent years and existing stations have suboptimal location	Relocating fire stations is very expensive and needs to be precisely determined	Where is the best location for all existing fire stations?	Create a location-allocation model using GIS to determine optimum location of fire stations	Statutory requirement defined by National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) to reach 90% of fires within 4 minutes	10	6	High	
		Map incidents										
	3	Maps can be added to existing Fire Chief reports to provide better summary of activity	Existing reports are difficult to assimilate	Creating maps by hand is not feasible	How can simple maps be created for Fire Chief?	Use GIS to create monthly reports of incident data	Average month has 4000-4500 incidents	3	10	Medium		
Stakeholder 3												

Prioritize Business Opportunities (2)



- Use the template to help prioritize the benefits identified based on
 - Value to the organization
 - Ease of Implementation (delivery)
- At this stage “value’ is subjective, but is guided by Executives
- The template will generate a quadrant diagram
- Focus on the benefits falling in the top right quadrant

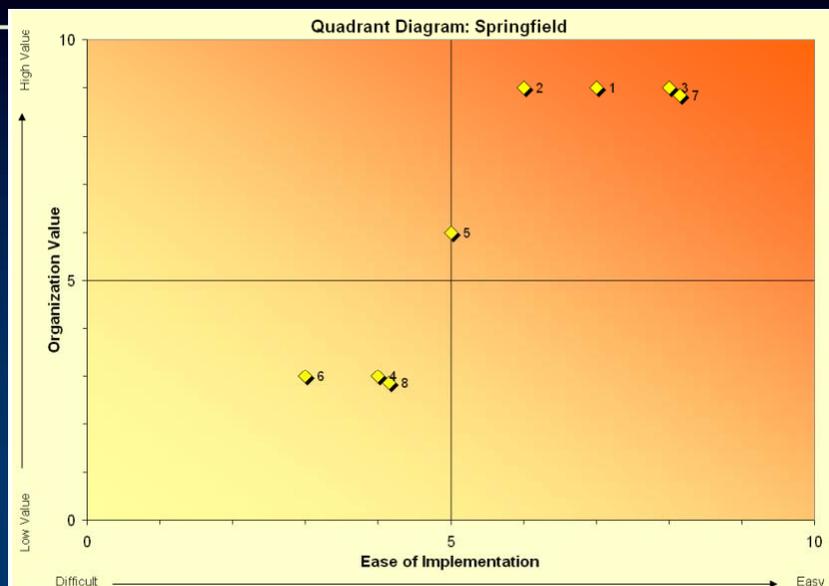
Opportunity	Value to the Organization	Ease of Implementation	Priority
1. Increase the number of employees	High	High	High
2. Increase the number of employees	High	High	High
3. Increase the number of employees	High	High	High
4. Increase the number of employees	High	High	High
5. Increase the number of employees	High	High	High
6. Increase the number of employees	High	High	High
7. Increase the number of employees	High	High	High
8. Increase the number of employees	High	High	High



Quadrant Diagram

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Example: Quadrant Diagram



What we have accomplished so far

- We have:
 - Engaged with key stakeholders in the business in a professional, structured way
 - Assembled a fact-based SWOT analysis
 - Identified and prioritized the key business benefits
 - broken down organizational barriers
 - Identified 'quick wins' for the business
 - Gathered a majority of information we'll need to model the benefits quantitatively

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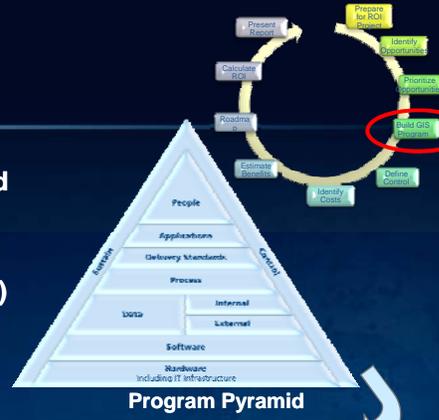
Program Definition

- Turn business opportunities into GIS projects
- Define project control and governance



Construct the GIS Program

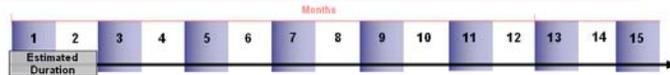
- Determine what will practically need to be done to deliver the benefits
- Distill the Program into component parts (hardware, software, data, etc)
- Seek to combine 'like projects' together and not 1:1 to benefits
 - Take an enterprise view, not application view
- Be pragmatic
- Use Post-it® notes as a means to deal with complexity



Discrete Projects

Program Pyramid – Project Definition

City of Springfield Project 1: City-wide Basemap Web Service



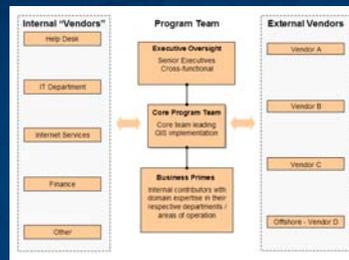
Description
Create an integrated city-wide basemap as a web service that comprises key layers that will be used in multiple City applications.

<p>Project Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up a centralized web service that provides a city-wide basemap for shared use by all City departments. 2. Facilitate collaboration between City departments. 	<p>Key Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a geographic data model for key basemap layers. 2. Acquire and install server hardware and GIS software suitable for managing and serving data over the web. 3. Extract key features from existing CAD files and load into server basemap database. 4. Update content as necessary with additional data. 5. Publish basemap as a web service. 6. Operate and maintain system. <p>Key Outcome/Deliverable</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City-wide basemap web service that will provide capability for several other projects in the Program.
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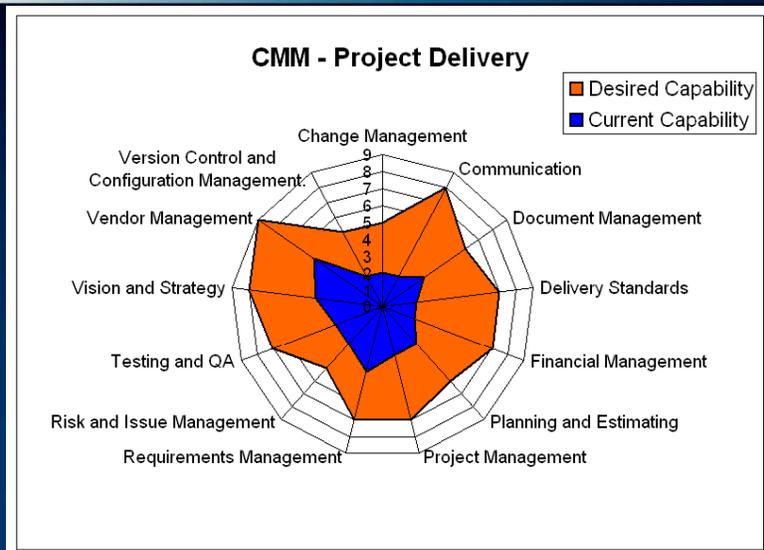
Define Program Control

- Governance is a leading cause of program failure
- Ensure you have adequate controls in place to be successful
- Use the Project Governance Capability Maturity Model (CMM) to rank your team
 - Exposes your strengths and weaknesses
- Shore up any weak spots and be realistic
- Define your delivery team structure (in-house vs external)

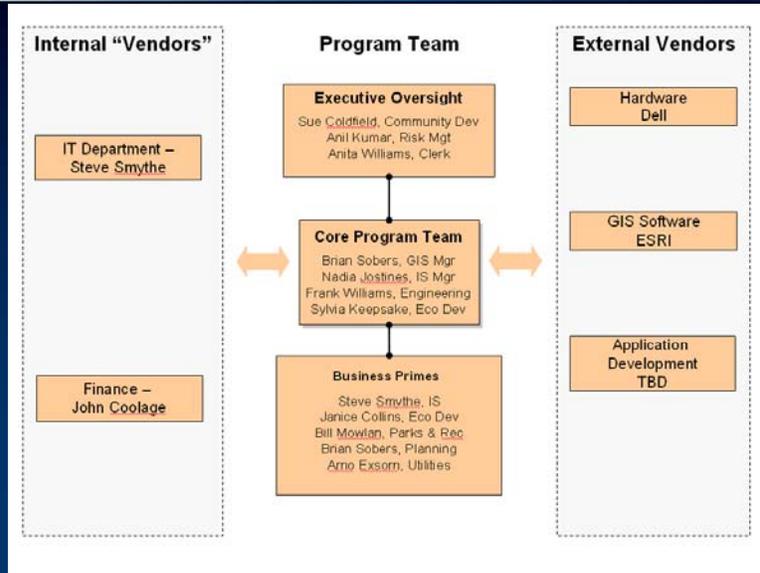


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Example: Capability Maturity Model

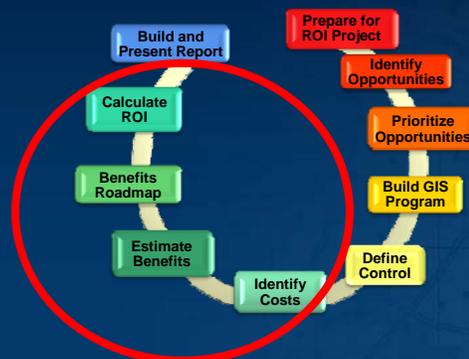


Example: Delivery Team



Business Analysis

- Specify the budget for the GIS Program
- Estimate value of the benefits
- Build GIS benefits roadmap
- Calculate financial metrics



Example: Budget Template

YEARLY TOTAL

	2008	2009	2010
Capital Expenditure	243,460	5,199	4,889
Operating Expenditure	34,245	35,274	32,851

Use these figures to populate the Financial Calculations template

ID	Description	Unit cost	Qty per week	Opex / Capex	Cost Type	Total Budget	Start date	End date	Dur'n weeks
20	Outside Labor Consultant	2,262	1	Capex	Fixed Price	2,262	1-Jan-09	22-Jan-09	21
6	Inside Labor IT Support	300	0.10	Opex	Resource driven	4,410	1-Feb-08	28-Dec-10	147
40	Inside Labor GIS Manager	340	1.00	Capex	Resource driven	680	31-Mar-08	11-Apr-08	2
42	Inside Labor GIS	375	1.00	Capex	Resource driven	750	31-Mar-08	11-Apr-08	2
44	Inside Labor GIS	300	1.00	Opex	Resource driven	600	12-Apr-08	30-Apr-08	21

Specify & Cost GIS Program (2)

- Guidance is provided
 - Capital v. Operational expenditure
 - Depreciation
 - Internal Capitalization of Labor
- Output used to populate the “cost” side of the ROI calculation
- Dashboards are automatically generated to provide a full 3 year view



3-Year CapEx & OpEx Budget



Calculate the Benefits



- Quantify in tangible terms
- One of the most challenging aspects of any ROI calculation
- Requires you to model the impacts of GIS as an enabling technology on workflow (base case vs GIS case)

Example: Benefits Model (1)

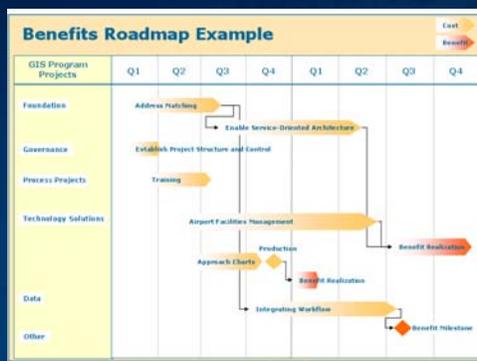
Example: Benefits Model (2)

Input Type	Variable	Base Case	Change	2007		2008	
				Base	GIS	Base	GIS
Fixed	Average Fuel Price (per Gallon)	\$ 3.10		Base: \$ 3.26		Base: \$ 3.42	
Fixed	Average Truck Miles (per gallon)	16		Base: 16		Base: 16	
Variable	Average Truck Mileage (per day)	200	175	Base: 203	GIS: 200	Base: 206	GIS: 193
Fixed	Number of Miles between Truck Service	5000		Base: 5,000		Base: 5,000	
Fixed	Average Cost of Truck Service	450		Base: 450		Base: 450	
Fixed	Number of Trucks Required Per Day	10		Base: 10		Base: 10	
Derived	Total Fleet Mileage Per Day	2,000		Base: 2,030	GIS: 2,005	Base: 2,060	GIS: 1,932
Derived	Total Fuel Cost Per Day	6,200		Base: 6,608	GIS: 6,525	Base: 7,042	GIS: 6,602
Fixed	Average Delivery Days Per Year	240		Base: 240		Base: 240	

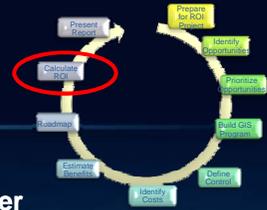
Create the Benefits Roadmap



- Illustrates the program activity on a quarterly basis
- Focus on *benefit delivered*, not project milestones
- Provides a clear 'roadmap' for the program
- Built from the discrete project's defined in Step 4
- Must be realistic, achievable and have broad commitment from the business to succeed



Calculate the Financial Metrics



- Team with your finance department
- Use budget (cost) and benefits calculated in earlier steps to calculate ROI, NPV, IRR etc
- Template provides 'fill in the blank' entry and automatically calculates financial metrics
- Template also provides guidance on interpreting the results e.g. 'creates value' or 'destroys value'
- Not just about a positive NPV, it is about successfully delivering on the promised benefit!

Quantified Benefits from Step 7

Source	Timeline	Benefit	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Revenue (000)	Operating	Revenue	\$	23,402.12	81,454.39	127,665.82	167,799.37	199,980.39
Operating expenditure (savings)	Operating	Operating expenditure (savings)	\$	1,022.52	8,515.55	11,981.76	11,522.06	12,020.21
Pre-Tax Operating Cash Flows	Operating	Pre-Tax Operating Cash Flows	\$	22,424.64	89,969.95	130,747.58	179,331.43	211,989.60

Budget (cost) from Step 6

Source	Timeline	Cost	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Capital Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Capital Expenditure (decrease in capex)	\$	(5,700.00)	(5,700.00)	(5,700.00)	(5,700.00)	(5,700.00)
Operating	Operating	Operating	\$	19,724.64	84,269.95	123,047.58	173,531.43	206,289.60
Operating	Operating	Operating	\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Operating	Operating	Operating	\$	5,700.00	5,700.00	5,700.00	5,700.00	5,700.00
Operating	Operating	Operating	\$	22,424.64	89,969.95	130,747.58	179,331.43	211,989.60

NPV, IRR, MCF, ROI, Payback

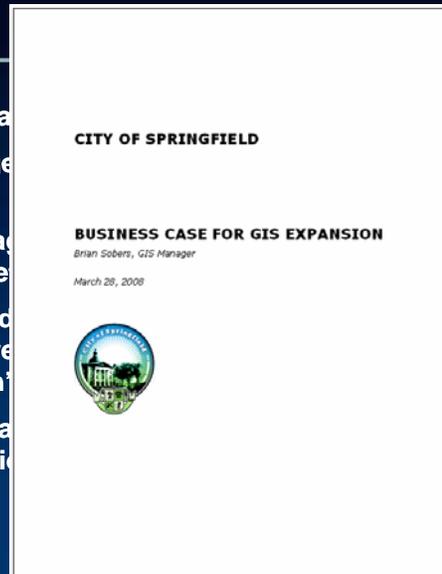
Example – Financial Metrics

ROI METHODOLOGY - Step 9 (Calculate Financial Metrics)

Input data	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pre-tax Operating Cash Flows						
Revenue (000)	\$	23,402.12	81,454.39	127,665.82	167,799.37	199,980.39
Operating expenditure (savings)	\$	1,022.52	8,515.55	11,981.76	11,522.06	12,020.21
Pre-Tax Operating Cash Flows	\$	22,424.64	89,969.95	130,747.58	179,331.43	211,989.60
Post-tax Operating Cash Flows						
Depreciation	\$	(5,700.00)	(5,700.00)	(5,700.00)	(5,700.00)	(5,700.00)
Earnings Before Tax	\$	19,724.64	84,269.95	123,047.58	173,531.43	206,289.60
Tax charge	\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation Add Back	\$	5,700.00	5,700.00	5,700.00	5,700.00	5,700.00
Post-tax Operating Cash Flows	\$	22,424.64	89,969.95	130,747.58	179,331.43	211,989.60
Free Cash Flows						
Capital Expenditure (decrease in capex)	\$	(4,432.58)	(5,189.03)	(4,869.03)	(4,869.03)	(4,869.03)
On-going changes in Capital Expenditure (savings)	\$	0.00	0.00	(2,000.00)	0.00	0.00
Free Cash Flows	\$	(179,856.93)	84,770.92	50,878.55	174,442.41	207,100.58
Ratio factors						
Discount multiplier	Discount multiplier	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Discounted FCF	\$	(179,856.93)	79,872.57	62,483.90	146,465.21	164,043.06
Cumulative Discounted FCF	\$	(179,856.93)	(139,862.74)	(89,878.84)	59,706.37	223,829.43
Payback years	Years					3.00
Summary output						
Net Present Value (NPV)	\$	223,829				
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	%	37%				
Payback - Discounted	years	3				
Max Cumulative FCF Subsidy	\$	(179,856)				
Project Return on Investment	%	216%				

Prepare and Deliver Report

- Pulling it all together
- Final stage of the study
- At this stage, you need to win budget
- Hearts and minds need to be won well before the report is likely written
- Normally a presentation follows



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Insights to consider when using this approach...

- Getting at the numbers
- Proving the impact if you don't 'do it' (e.g. risk management)
- Don't focus on time-based studies and headcount
- Team with your finance department
- Don't go it alone
- Sell business value, not GIS
- Be led by the business, not the technology
- Invest the time to plan.
- Speak the language of your executives
- Don't over evangelize. GIS is not the center of the universe!

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Key benefits for your organization

- Avoid a siloed approach to GIS
- Leverage existing investment in GIS technology, data or processes more fully to benefit your organization
- Establish strong stakeholder buy-in, commitment and understanding
- Further validate and refine the work already completed for existing GIS implementations
- Mutual agreement between senior business leaders of the potential opportunities for leveraging GIS
- A common understanding and prioritization, based on fact-based, benefits-focused metrics, of the business benefits
- A defensible budget forecast and achievable roadmap for your Enterprise GIS Program
- And.....career advancement!

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Understanding the User License Agreement

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Questions

(and Answers)