Proposal L (Revised)

A 'same-rate' dues structure is a significant change from our current structure, but upon a closer look, is the **fairest structure** for the member network.

The <u>wide range</u> of households per territory across the Members makes <u>any</u> regressive tiered rate dues structure fundamentally inequitable because the number of households within a territory serves as a structural proxy/limitation for market size (revenue) potential. To see this inequity in action, let's take an example: 42 Goodwills have 337K households or less and would need to surpass Portland's network- leading <u>\$126</u> Revenue per HH (#2 Sarasota: \$111/HH) before they could enjoy 'dues-free' growth which Portland has enjoyed for the past 20 years (over \$140M in total, all 'dues-free'). Conversely, Portland has enjoyed 'dues-free' growth once it exceeded <u>\$30</u> revenue per HH because it has 1,421,467 Households in its territory. Double standard?

Further, no one could set "fair" brackets and rates because it is arbitrary.

At 0.37% of revenue, the value to belong to the Member Organization is still immense for each Member but for differing reasons. Also, 0.37% compares favorably to other member organizations and franchises.

Moreover, there is no free lunch. Each Member <u>belonging</u> to a Member Organization should reserve some portion of every dollar earned to support that Member Organization. Or put differently, tell me the appropriate number where dues no longer apply. Why?

Next, a cap is unnecessary to prevent the 'runaway train' of GII dues but is a sure way to all but codify inequity. Instead, simply implement a "<u>GII Dues Cap and Rebate</u>" program, where any dues collected above CPI growth is rebated on a pro rata share back to Members. <u>Cap the dues, not the revenue</u>.

Lastly, let's agree that while dues are assessed on Earned Revenue, Members in fact pay dues with Operating Margin (revenue – expenses). Each type of revenue at Goodwill has had structurally different operating margins on a historical and <u>consistent</u> basis. Therefore, this proposal additionally <u>excludes</u> from the definition **Program Services and Schools revenue and discounts Business Services revenue by 50%** since it has been 35% as profitable as DGR revenue.

In the end, DEI is about action. Let's take action and move forward together.

EXPENSE-TO-REVENUE RATIO (E/R) - NORTH AMERICA

Revenue Type	2021	2019	2018	2017	2016		Avg	Max	Min	1	2022 Revenue	% of Total
Donated Goods Retail	75.30	82.77	82.97	83.85	82.96		79.67	83.85	75.18	\$	5,997,061,230	79%
Business Services	91.31	91.58	91.81	93.39	93.30		93.22	95.20	91.31	\$	733,297,198	10%
Program Services	113.66	119.38	115.05	116.20	117.50	1	117.51	122.21	111.78	\$	610,817,116	8%
Schools	96.70	102.29	107.41			1	102.13	107.41	96.70	9	81,679,289	1%
Other Operating Revenues	77.40	122.09	118.21	105.91	109.94	1	108.88	122.09	77.40	9	67,645,362	1%
Foundations	50.91	88.56	97.22				78.90	97.22	50.91	9	34,851,611	0%
G&A Revenues	9.21	9.93	9.93	10.29	10.80		10.35	10.90	9.21	9	35,981,809	0%
Operating Total	88.98	96.87	97.52	98.10	98.50		95.49	98.50	88.98	\$	7,561,333,615	100%
Grand Total	85.42	95.78	97.36	98.01	98.36		94.90	98.36	85.42			
						_						
Business Services Op. Margin as a % of DGR Op. Margin		49%	48%	41%	39%		35%	49%	20%			

NOTE: 2020 data is excluded due to impact of pandemic.

"GII Dues Cap and REBATE" Program	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Dues - Proposed Structure - High Growth (7.0%)	\$27,633,319	\$29,567,651	\$31,637,387	\$33,852,004	\$36,221,644
Dues Growth %		7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Dues - Proposed Structure - CPI Growth (3.0%)	\$26,600,298	\$27,398,307	\$28,220,256	\$29,066,864	\$29,938,869
Dues Growth %		3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Dues Rebate Pool (if any)*	\$1,033,021	\$2,169,345	\$3,417,131	\$4,785,140	\$6,282,775
Example of REBATE - Portland, OR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Dues - Proposed Structure - High Growth Scenario	\$803,044	\$859,257	\$919,405	\$983,763	\$1,052,626
Portland Dues as a % of Total Dues Paid	2.91%	2.91%	2.91%	2.91%	2.91%
Portland Dues - REBATE	\$30,020	\$63,043	\$99,304	\$139,060	\$182,582

Bracket Ranges		Dues Percentage
\$0	\$750,000,000	0.37%
\$750,000,001	\$875,000,000	0.01%
\$875,000,001	\$1,000,000,000	0.01%

Equity Ratio - REVISED (Dues Percentage of Lowest Earned Revenue Goodwill to Dues Percentage Highest Earned Revenue Goodwill)						
Proposal L UNDER LOW (3%) GROWTH:	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Proposal L UNDER HIGH (7%) GROWTH	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
EXISTING STRUCTURE UNDER LOW (3%) GROWTH	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	
EXISTING STRUCTURE UNDER HIGH (7%) GROWTH	18.7	19.4	20.1	20.9	21.7	

PROJECTED CHANGE IN TOTAL DUES - 7.925% Growth in 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
3% Growth 2024 - 2028	\$89,665	\$92,355	\$95,126	\$97,979	\$100,919
7% Growth 2024 - 2028	\$892,388	\$1,788,348	\$2,784,023	\$3,894,090	\$5,116,274
ZERO Growth 2024 - 2028	-\$501,661	-\$1,096,693	-\$1,693,624	-\$2,294,355	-\$2,901,845
NEGATIVE 2% Growth 2024 - 2028	-\$890,296	-\$1,837,540	-\$2,760,188	-\$3,666,132	-\$4,548,787
PROJECTED CHANGE IN TOTAL DUES - ZERO Growth in 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
3% Growth 2024 - 2028	-\$1,377,908	-\$1,419,245	-\$1,461,822	-\$1,505,677	-\$1,550,847
7% Growth 2024 - 2028	-\$669,067	\$90,944	\$945,211	\$1,895,602	\$2,951,767
ZERO Growth 2024 – 2028	-\$1,891,595	-\$2,451,215	-\$3,019,063	-\$3,594,413	-\$4,172,308
NEGATIVE 2% Growth 2024 - 2028	-\$2,228,152	-\$3,102,072	-\$3,954,569	-\$4,789,062	-\$5,596,435