



**VIA EMAIL**

April 3, 2019

Oregon House Business and Labor Committee

**Re: Support for HB 3416: Provide Clarity for Direct Sellers**

Dear Oregon House Business and Labor Committee:

Mannatech, Incorporated (“Mannatech”) would like to voice its **support for HB 3416, sponsored by Representative Jeff Barker. The bill would clarify direct sellers’ status as independent contractors under Oregon statute.**

Mannatech is a direct selling company and long-standing member of the Direct Selling Association (“DSA”). Mannatech offers a profound wellness experience and rewarding business opportunity through its innovative dietary supplements, weight and fitness products, and skin care products. Mannatech markets its products directly to consumers through an independent, entrepreneurial sales force. Currently, there are more than 2,000 people in Oregon involved in direct selling with Mannatech, typically on a part-time basis to their neighbors, relatives and friends to supplement their family incomes, generating approximately \$ 2.0 million in gross sales in 2018.

In Oregon, as in the rest of the country, individuals selling for direct selling companies are independent contractors – 90% sell on a part-time basis to their neighbors, relatives, and friends to supplement their family income, while 74% of the sales channels are women. They like the freedom and flexibility to build businesses on their own terms. Their direct selling activities are generally neither extensive nor sophisticated. Direct sellers are quintessential micro-entrepreneurs.

ORS 657.087 specifically defines direct sellers as independent contractors under the state unemployment compensation statute. The statute was enacted in 1977 and requires that in order to meet the requirements of the statute, sales must occur in-person and in the home.

ORS 316.209 is consistent with Internal Revenue Service Code (26 U.S.C. § 3508) that specifically defines direct sellers as independent contractors. The law was enacted in 1983 immediately following Congress passing the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, which included this language. This language more clearly and specifically defines direct sellers and does not contain the requirement that sales be made in the home.

In May 2018, the Supreme Court in *ACN Opportunity, LLC v. Employment Department* ruled

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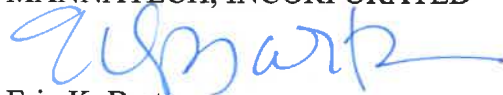
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ACN was responsible for unemployment compensation for a handful of distributors. The court said that only the sales they could show were made in person and in the home would be eligible for this exemption.

In a concurring opinion, Chief Justice Balmer said “The requirements the legislature used to identify exempt direct sales in 1977—in-person solicitation and sales in the home—may no longer be appropriate to delineate some of the kinds of direct sales the legislature intended to reach when it enacted the exemption.”

**Mannatech requests your support for HB 3416** to update the Oregon statute to be consistent with the Internal Revenue Service Code (26 U.S.C. § 3508) and ORS 316.209. Thank you.

Best regards,  
MANNATECH, INCORPORATED



Erin K. Barta  
General Counsel