

EMPLOYEE LEASING SUBROGATION LAWS FOR ALL 50 STATES

Each state varies with its application of the exclusive remedy rule to situations involving employee leasing companies and temporary employees. Some states set forth the respective rights of a worker and/or potential third party tortfeasor in the workers' compensation subrogation statute or other statutes, while other states make declarations in established case law. Thirty-three states have statutes or regulations which address employee leasing and its effect on which entity is the actual employer, while 17 states and the District of Columbia make such determinations via court decisions. Below is an exposition of the laws for all 50 states.

Alabama: An employee of temporary services agency was also held to be an employee of the client company to which she was assigned to work for purposes of workers' compensation, where the client company supervised her work and paid a fee to the temporary services agency which included an amount to obtain workers' compensation insurance for the worker. Marlow v. Mid South Tool Co., 535 So.2d 120 (Ala. 1988).

Alaska: There is very little precedence and no statutory guidance given to us in Alaska. However, one case does lead us to believe that both the general and special employers will be afforded protection under the exclusive remedy rule. Ruble v. Arctic General, Inc., 598 P.2d 95 (Alaska 1979).

Arizona: Arizona's statute dictates that a professional leasing organization is given protection under the exclusive remedy rule as a co-employer of the worker. *A.R.S. § 23-901.08*. However, in order to be given immunity under the exclusive remedy rule, the parties must be in compliance with various regulations and rules regarding employee leasing.

Arkansas: In Arkansas, a specific statute governs "Professional Employer Organizations". It provides that both the employer organization and its client are considered co-employers, and both may avail themselves of the immunity provided under the exclusive remedy rule. *A.C.A. § 23-92-409*.

California: In California, both the employee leasing firm and its client are considered to have made workers' compensation insurance premium payments, and both are immune from third party suits, provided an employee leasing agreement has been executed and insurance coverage for the worker remained in effect throughout the length of his employment. *Ann. Cal. Labor Code § 3602(d)*.

Colorado: By statute, Colorado allows the leasing company to be considered a "co-employer" of a work site employer's employee, provided the leasing company actually instructs the employees at the work site, it sets and actually pays the employee's compensation, and retains the right to control the details of the employee's work. *C.R.S. § 8-70-114(2)*.

Connecticut: Connecticut's statute provides that the employer who originates a contract where an employee is loaned to another employer is ultimately responsible to the worker for all benefits. *C.G.S.A. § 31-2*. Section 31-284 provides:

"... all rights and claims between an employer who complies with the requirements of Subsection (b) of this section and employees, or any representatives or dependents of such employees, arising out of personal injury or death sustained in the course of employment are abolished other than rights in claims given by this chapter ..." *C.G.S.A. § 31-284*.

Delaware: While there are no statutes or cases which directly determine the respective subrogation rights against an employee leasing company or its client, most likely, both are going to be afforded protection under the exclusive remedy rule. Porter v. Pathfinder Services, Inc., 683 A.2d 40 (Del. 1996).

District of Columbia: The special employer is entitled to protection under the exclusive remedy provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act, just as is the actual employer. Thomas v. Hycon, Inc., 244 F. Supp. 151 (D.C. 1965).

Florida: Any employer who utilizes the services of an employee leasing service is entitled to immunity under the exclusive remedy rule. *F.S.A. § 440.11(2)*. However, such immunity will only extend to an employer and to each employee of the employer who utilizes the services of the employees of a help supply services company as set forth in Standard Industry Code Industry Number 7363.

Georgia: Employers are immune from suit under the exclusive remedy rule when utilizing employee leasing companies or temporary help agencies, provided that workers' compensation benefits are provided to a worker by either the leasing employer or the employee leasing company. *O.C.G.A. § 34-9-11(c)*.

Hawaii: Hawaii's statutes do not address the issue. Although there are no cases directly interpreting employee leasing situations, the Hawaii Supreme Court has held that a temporary employer utilizing an employee from a temporary agency was entitled to the exclusive remedy protection because it had paid a fee to the temporary agency, which the court construed to include the cost of workers' compensation insurance premiums. Frank v. Hawaii Planing Mill Foundation, 963 P.2d 349 (Haw. 1998).

Idaho: Similar to Georgia, if either the employee leasing company or its client provides workers' compensation coverage to the employee, both entities are protected under the exclusive remedy rule. *Idaho Code § 72-103*.

Illinois: Illinois' statute provides that unless the employee leasing contract specifies otherwise, both the employee leasing company and the client employer are protected by the exclusive remedy rule. *215 I.L.C.S. 113/45*.

Indiana: Indiana doesn't appear to follow the "Sutton Rule" directly. However, where a landlord's property insurer pays on a fire loss resulting from a tenant's negligence, the subrogation insurer has no cause of action against the tenant where the lease terms release the tenant from property damage liability - but only to the extent that such release does not adversely affect the landlord's right to recover insurance. United Farm Bureau Mutual Ins. Co. v. Owen, 660 N.E.2d 616 (Ind. App. 1996). An insurer may not subrogate against a co-insured of its insured, but there do not appear to be any cases which hold that a tenant is an "implied coinsured" of the landlord. South Tippecanoe School Bldg. Corp. v. Shambaugh & Son, Inc., 395 N.E.2d 320 (Ind. App. 1979).

Iowa: Unless there is a contract of hire between the temporary employee company and the client company, the client company will not be considered an employer and is subject to a third party action brought by the worker. However, when a contract of hire exists, the client company is considered the worker's employer and is immune under the exclusive remedy rule. Fletcher v. Apache Hose & Belting Co., Inc., 519 N.W.2d 839 (Iowa App. 1994); Parsons v. Procter & Gamble Mfg. Co., 514 N.W.2d 891 (Iowa 1994); Swanson v. White Consol. Indus., Inc., 77 F.3d 223 (8th Cir. 1996).

Kansas: Neither statute nor case law has decided whether or not an employee leasing company and the client company are considered employers for purposes of the exclusive remedy rule. However, if an employee becomes a borrowed servant, the special employer is immune to any third party actions. Hollingsworth v. Fehrs Equip. Co., 729 P.2d 1214 (Kan. 1986). Furthermore, an employee of a temporary employment agency who has contracted with a general contractor to provide labor, may not bring a third party action against the contractor for injuries sustained in an accident while on the job. The employee's acceptance of the contractor's control and direction over all aspects of the work performed at the job site forms an implied contract of hire, and therefore, third party liability is barred by the exclusive remedy provision of the Workers' Compensation Act. Scott v. Altmar, Inc., 38 P.3d 673 (Kan. 2002).

Kentucky: Under Kentucky law, the employee leasing company is considered the statutory employer of any leased employee. *K.R.S. § 342.615.*

Louisiana: The employee leasing company and its client company are both considered employers and are protected by the exclusive remedy rule. *La. R.S. § 22:1210.56(C).*

Maine: Maine has a special statute addressing employee leasing companies, located in Title 32, Chapter 125: Employee Leasing Companies. Provided the employee leasing company or the client company secures workers' compensation coverage, both entities are considered employers and immune from third party suits under the exclusive remedy rule. *Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 32 § 14055(1).*

Maryland: Maryland case law holds that where there is an implied contract of hire between an employee provided by a temporary services agency and the client company, the client company is considered the employee's special employer and is afforded protection under the exclusive remedy rule. Travelers Indemnity Co. v. Insurance Co. of North America, 519 A.2d 760 (Md. App. 1987). The employee is considered jointly employed by the temporary services agency and the client company.

Massachusetts: It appears that Massachusetts allows an employee to sue a client company. Margolis v. Charles Precourt & Sons, Inc., No. 97-4029 (May 6, 1999) (*unpublished*); Home Ins. Co. v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co., 830 N.E.2d 186 (Mass. 2005).

Michigan: The employee leasing company and its client company are both considered employers and immune from third party actions under the exclusive remedy rule. Renfro v. Higgins Rack Coating & Mfg. Co., 169 N.W.2d 326 (Mich. App. 1969).

Minnesota: Minnesota addresses employee leasing situations in its Workers' Compensation Statute. It provides that when an employee leasing company and a client company are engaged in a common enterprise, the injured worker may proceed against either the employer for benefits or the responsible third party for damages. *M.S.A. § 176.061.*

Mississippi: The temporary employment agency and the client company are both considered employers and immune from third party actions under the exclusive remedy rule. Northern Electric Co. v. Phillips, 660 So.2d 1278 (Miss. 1995).

Missouri: When work is performed under a contract involving leasing or borrowing of an employee, and an injury occurs on or about the premises of the alleged statutory employer and the alleged statutory employee was doing work in the usual course of the alleged statutory employer's business, the worker is considered a statutory employee of the special employer and cannot be sued under the exclusive remedy rule. Wilson v. Altruk Freight Sys., Inc., 820

S.W.2d 717 (Mo. App. 1991). Employee leasing companies are not specifically addressed in the Workers' Compensation Act or case law.

Montana: An employee leasing company and its client company are both considered employers and immune from third party actions under the exclusive remedy provision of the Workers' Compensation Act. *MT. St. § 39-8-207.*

Nebraska: An employee leasing company and its client company are both considered employers for purposes of the exclusive remedy rule, and are immune from third party actions. *Schwartz v. Riekes & Sons, 240 N.W.2d 581 (Neb. 1976).*

Nevada: Provided there is a written agreement between the employee leasing company and the client company, an employee leasing company in compliance with the leasing provisions set forth in the Act is considered the employer for purposes of the Act. *N.R.S. § 616B.691.*

New Hampshire: An employee leasing company must be certified by the insurance commissioner to meet certain criteria. If it does, it is considered the employer of the leased employee under the Employee Leasing Company Act. The employee leasing company and the client company are both entitled to protection under the exclusive remedy rule. *N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 277-B:9 and B:10.*

New Jersey: An employee leasing company must register with the State under the State's statutes. If it does, the employee leasing company and the client company are both considered employers and immune from third party actions under the exclusive remedy rule. *N.J.S.A. § 34:8-72.*

New Mexico: If certain conditions are met, the employee leasing company and the client company are both considered employers and immune from third party actions under the exclusive remedy rule. *N.M.S.A. § 60-13A-5 (1978).*

New York: Neither the New York Workers' Compensation Act nor case law addresses employee leasing. However, the issue is addressed by Rule 11G of the New York Workers' Compensation Act and Employers Liability Manual. New York refers to the employee leasing company as the "labor contractor", and refers to the client company as the "client". Although it does not apply to temporary workers, Rule 11G provides that both parties must provide workers' compensation coverage for the leased employee but does not specifically extend the exclusive remedy rule to the client company.

North Carolina: Neither the North Carolina Workers' Compensation Act nor case law directly addresses the exclusive remedy rule as applied to employee leasing situations. However, a court has held that a temporary employee could not pursue a third party action against the employer to whom the worker was assigned. *Brown v. Friday Services, Inc., 460 S.E.2d 356 (N.C. App. 1995).*

North Dakota: The employee leasing company and the client company are both considered employers and immune from third party actions when the two entities have secured the payment of compensation in accordance with North Dakota law. *N.D.C.C. § 65-01-08.*

Ohio: Neither the Ohio Workers' Compensation Act nor case law directly addresses the issue. However, employee leasing and temporary employee situations are dealt with in the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Rules. *Ohio Adm. Code 4123-17-15.* Workers provided by an employee leasing company are considered employees of the employee leasing company. An employee leasing company is referred to as a "Professional Employer Organization" or "PEO".

There does not appear to be any case law clearly delineating whether or not the client company is entitled to protection under the exclusive remedy rule.

Oklahoma: Neither the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Statute nor case law directly addresses the exclusive remedy rule in connection with employee leasing situations. The Oklahoma Court of Appeals, however, has held that a worker assigned by a temporary agency to a client company is considered a loan servant, and that both employers are responsible for the provision of workers' compensation, and therefore cannot be sued in a third party action. Zant v. People Electric Cooperative, 900 P.2d 1008 (Okla. App. 1995).

Oregon: The employee leasing company and the client company are both immune from third party actions under the exclusive remedy rule, provided they comply with all of the provisions required under the Act. O.R.S. § 656.020; O.R.S. § 656.850.

Pennsylvania: Neither the Pennsylvania Workers' Compensation Statute nor case law shed any light on the issue of whether or not an employee leasing company and the client company are entitled to protection under the exclusive remedy rule. The determination of who is the employer in leasing situations is addressed via common law factors involving which entity controls and directs the details of the work being performed by the employee. American Rock Mechanics, Inc. v. W.C.A.B. (Bik & Lehigh Concrete Technologies), 881 A.2d 54 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2005).

Rhode Island: Rhode Island case law has held that an employee leasing company remains the employer of a leased employee as long as the employer remains on the general employer's payroll, but the employee leasing company and the client company are both considered employers for purposes of the exclusive remedy rule. Sorenson v. Colibri Corp., 650 A.2d 125 (R.I. 1994).

South Carolina: Employee leasing companies and staff leasing services are governed by Section 40-68-70 of the South Carolina Statutes. In order to be a statutory employee under the Workers' Compensation Act, a worker must be engaged in an activity that "is a part of the client company's trade, business, or occupation". S.C. Stat. § 42-1-400. This statutory requirement has been construed to include activities that: (1) are an important part of the employer's trade or business; (2) are a necessary, essential, and integral part of the employer's business; or (3) have previously been performed by the employer's employees. Glass v. Dow Chemical Co., 482 S.E.2d 49 (S.C. 1997). Only one of these tests must be met in order for a subcontractor's employee to be considered the statutory employee of the owner and immune from suit under the exclusive remedy rule. Woodard v. Westvaco Corp., 433 S.E.2d 890 (S.C. App. 1993), *vacated on other grounds*, 460 S.E.2d 392 (1995).

South Dakota: Neither the South Dakota Workers' Compensation Act nor case law shed any light on the issue involving the exclusive remedy rule and employee leasing companies. This issue, most likely, will be determined by applying common law factors to ascertain who the employer is, and who is the third party subject to suit.

Tennessee: Tennessee has a specific statute dealing with employee leasing. The employee leasing company and the client company are both entitled to exclusive remedy protection based on a workers' compensation policy secured by either entity. T.C.A. § 62-43-113.

Texas: Texas enacted the Texas Staff Leasing Services Act, which addresses the use of leased employees and their employers. *Texas Labor Code* § 91.001, *et seq.* In particular, Section 91.042 reads as follows:

- (a) *A license holder (person licensed to provide staff leasing services) may elect to obtain workers' compensation insurance coverage for the license holder's assigned employees through an insurance company as defined under § 401.011(28) or through self insurance as provided under Chapter 407.*
- (b) *If a license holder maintains workers' compensation insurance, the license holder shall pay workers' compensation insurance premiums based on the experience rating of the client company for the first two years the client company has a contract with the license holder and as further provided by the Texas Department of Insurance.*
- (c) *For workers' compensation insurance purposes, a license holder and the license holder's client company shall be co-employers. If a license holder elects to obtain workers' compensation insurance, the client company and the license holder are subject to § 406.034 and § 408.001 (the workers' compensation statute provisions protecting employers from liability for tortuous acts).*
- (d) *If a license holder does not elect to obtain workers' compensation insurance, both the license holder and the client company are subject to §§ 406.004 and 406.033.*
- (e) *After the expiration of the two-year period under Subsection (b), if the client company obtains a new workers' compensation insurance policy in the company's own name or adds the company's former assigned workers to an existing policy, the premium for the workers' compensation insurance policy of the company shall be based on the lower of:*
 - (1) *the experience modifier of the company before entering into the staff leasing arrangement; or*
 - (2) *the experience modifier of the license holder at the time the staff leasing arrangement terminated.*
- (f) *On request, the Texas Department of Insurance shall provide the necessary computations to the prospective workers' compensation insurer of the client company to comply with Subsection (e). Texas Labor Code § 91.042 (1995).*

Therefore, the Texas Staff Leasing Services Act codified the dual employment theory in Texas and held that for staff leasing situations, the leasing company and the customer are considered. Most, if not all, efforts by the general employee's workers' compensation carrier to equitably subrogate or seek equitable contribution against the workers' compensation carrier for the special employer ceased with this statute. Due to the theory of contribution being equitable in nature, the court would now consider the fact that it was contemplated by the parties that the leased staff would have its workers' compensation premiums paid by the general employer (the staff leasing company). The Staff Leasing Services Act, however, does not cover providers of temporary workers. The term "staff leasing services" within the Act does not include temporary help or a temporary common worker employer. The Staff Leasing Services Act applies to arrangements in which the employee's assignment is intended to be long-term or continuing in nature, rather than temporary or seasonal in nature, and where a majority of the workforce at a client company work site is a specialized group within that workforce consisting of assigned employees of the license holder. Wingfoot Enterprises v. Alvarado, 111 S.W.3d 134 (Tex. 2003).

Utah: In an employee leasing situation, the employee leasing company and the client company are both entitled to protection under the exclusive remedy provisions of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act, provided the employee leasing arrangement meets the requirements of the Employee Leasing Company Licensing Act. *U.C.A. § 34A-2-102(3)(a); U.C.A. § 34A-103(7)(e)*.

Vermont: The leasing company and the client company are both immune from third party actions under the exclusive remedy rule. *Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 21, § 12-1037*.

Virginia: The employee leasing company and the client company are both afforded protection under the exclusive remedy provisions of the Virginia Workers' Compensation Act. *Va. Stat. § 65.2-803.1.6*.

Washington: Neither the Washington Workers' Compensation Act nor case law directly addresses employee leasing situations and such questions will be answered by common law under Washington case decisions.

West Virginia: Neither the West Virginia Workers' Compensation Act nor case law directly addresses employee leasing situations. However, the 4th Circuit has indicated that a worker assigned by a temporary agency is a loan servant and therefore not entitled to bring a third party action against the client company, which was considered a special employer. *Maynard v. Keynard Chemical Co.*, 626 F.2d 359 (4th Cir. 1980).

Wisconsin: *Wis. Stat. § 102.29* provides that no employee of a temporary leasing agency who makes a claim for compensation may make a claim or maintain an action in tort against any employer who compensates the temporary leasing agency for the employee's services. *Wis. Stat. § 102.29(6)*. Furthermore, no employee who is loaned by his or her employer to another employer and who makes a claim for workers' compensation may make a claim or maintain an action in tort against the employer who accepted the loaned employee's services. *Wis. Stat. § 102.29(7)*.

Wyoming: The Wyoming Workers' Compensation Act defines a temporary service contractor as an entity that employs individuals directly for the purpose of furnishing services of the employed individuals on a temporary basis to others. *Wy. St. § 27-14-102(a)*. The Wyoming Act also designates that the employer is considered the entity utilizing the services of a worker furnished by another, except in the instance of a temporary service contractor. *Wy. St. § 27-14-102(a)*. The entity considered the employer is immune from third party actions under the exclusive remedy provisions of the Act.