

**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE**



V

**CLOUGH HARBOUR & ASSOCIATES**

**DECISION OF THE HEARING OFFICER**

**Nature of Dispute:** RSA 275:43 I unpaid wages  
RSA 275:43-b unpaid salary

**Employer:** Clough Harbour & Associates, 111 Winners Circle, PO Box 5269, Albany,  
NY 12205-0269

**Date of Hearing:** February 26, 2014

**Case No.** 47048

**BACKGROUND AND STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES**

A Wage Claim was filed with the Department of Labor on November 22, 2013. The notice was sent to the employer and there was an objection. The objection was sent to the claimant and there was a request for a hearing. The Notice of Hearing was sent to both parties on January 23, 2014.

The claimant testified that she worked for the employer in New Hampshire and was laid-off two days before the end of a pay period. Her position was salaried. She feels that she is due for the remainder of the pay period. Two days for an amount of \$717.69.

The employer testified that the claimant was laid-off and that she was paid through her last day of work. The claimant was salaried and she was paid all of her accrued leave as was the standard.

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

RSA 275:43 I. Every employer shall pay all wages due to employees within 8 days including Sunday after expiration of the week in which the work is performed, except when permitted to pay wages less frequently as authorized by the commissioner pursuant to paragraph II, on regular paydays designated in advance by the employer and at no cost to the employee.

803.01 (a). Pursuant to RSA 275:43, I and II, every employer shall pay all wages due to his/her employees within 8 days, including Sundays, after the expiration of the workweek on

regular paydays designated in advance. Biweekly payments of wages shall meet the foregoing requirement if the last day of the second week falls on the day immediately preceding the day of payment. Payment in advance and in full of the work period, even though less frequently than biweekly, also meets the foregoing requirement.

This is the section of the law that mandates an employer to pay an employee all wages due at the time the wages are due and owing.

RSA 275:43-b: Payment of Salaried Employees. –I. A salaried employee shall receive full salary for any pay period in which such employee performs any work without regard to the number of days or hours worked; provided, however, a salaried employee may not be paid a full salary in each of the following instances:

- (a) Any pay period in which such employee performs no work.
- (b) When an employee receives a disciplinary suspension without pay in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, for any portion of a pay period, and written notification is given to the employee, at least one pay period in advance, in accordance with a written progressive disciplinary policy, plan or practice and the suspension is in full day increments.
- (c) If an unpaid leave of absence for a salaried employee is allowed pursuant to a written bona fide plan, policy or practice for absences, of a full day or more, of an employee caused by bereavement leave.
- (d) Any portion of a work day or pay period for leave taken under, and in accordance with, the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended, if written notification from the employer stating the reason for such leave is given to the employee and placed in the employee's personnel file.
- (e) If the salaried employee voluntarily, without coercion or pressure, requests time off without pay for any portion of a pay period, after the employee has exhausted any leave time pursuant to a written bona fide leave plan, practice or policy and such leave time requested by the employee is granted by the employer.

II. Employers may prorate salary to a daily basis when a salaried employee is hired after the beginning of a pay period, terminates of his own accord before the end of a pay period, or is terminated for cause by the employer.

III. The employer may offset any amounts received by a salaried employee for jury duty or witness fees or military pay for a particular pay period, against the salary due for that pay period pursuant to a written bona fide leave plan, practice or policy.

This part of the law spells out the rules that govern a salaried employee.

It is the finding of the Hearing Officer, based on the written submissions and the testimony presented for the hearing, that the Wage Claim is valid. The claimant has the burden to show that there are wages due and owing and she met this burden.

The law requires that a salaried employee must be paid for the pay period without regard to the hours worked in the pay period. There are exceptions to this law but in this case the claimant does not fall under any of the exceptions. The claimant was relieved of work in the pay period by an action of the employer. Because she performed work in the pay period, she is entitled to be paid for the entire period.

The Wage Claim is valid in the amount of \$717.69.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

Based on the testimony and evidence presented, as RSA 275:43 I requires that an employer pay all wages due an employee, and as this Hearing Officer finds that the claimant proved by a preponderance of the evidence that she was not paid all wages due, it is hereby ruled that the Wage Claim is valid in the amount of \$717.69.

The employer is hereby ordered to send a check to this Department, payable to [REDACTED] in the total of \$717.69, less any applicable taxes, within 20 days of the date of this Order.

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Thomas F. Hardiman  
Hearing Officer

Date of Decision: March 24, 2014

Original: Claimant  
cc: Employer

TFH/all