

Don't Overlook Overtime

What employers should know about overtime requirements under the Fair Labor Standards Act

As an employer, few expenses impact your weekly bottom line more directly than your staffing budget. You draft your schedule with care, assign the hours you expect your staff to work, and forecast what that will mean to your weekly payroll. Of all the factors that can affect your total expenditures, overtime is among those that can make the biggest difference in the shortest amount of time. Understanding and complying with federal labor regulations regarding overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) is a critical piece of your payroll puzzle.

The DOL's Wage and Hour Division has recently found violations of the FLSA among auto repair and maintenance employers in the Southeastern U.S. Many of these violations have resulted from employers failing to pay employees proper overtime when they work over 40 hours in a workweek. When such violations are disclosed, employers pay back wages to employees and risk exposure to additional damages and penalties.

The Wage and Hour Division enforces the FLSA, the federal law that provides minimum wage, overtime, child labor, and recordkeeping requirements for covered employers in the U.S. Determining which employees are due overtime, when they are due overtime, and how much overtime they are due requires a clear understanding of the law. Unless a specific exemption applies, employees must be paid at least the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour and overtime at time-and-one-half their regular rate of pay for any hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a workweek. Employees who do not qualify for an exemption and are therefore entitled to overtime pay are commonly referred to as "non-exempt" employees, while those who do qualify for an exemption from overtime pay are referred to as "exempt" employees.

Some frequent problem areas that lead to violations of the overtime requirements include:

- 1) Paying "straight time" rates for hours worked beyond 40 per workweek;
- 2) Failing to combine hours worked at two or more locations owned by the same enterprise for overtime calculation purposes (for example, paying an employee for 25 hours worked at Store A at straight time in one check, and for another 25 hours worked at Store B at straight time in another check);
- 3) Averaging workweeks (for example, paying overtime after 80 hours in two weeks, instead of after 40 hours in one week as required by the FLSA);
- 4) Failing to include bonuses and other payments, such as shift differentials, in employees' regular rates when calculating overtime compensation; and
- 5) Failing to record all hours worked or improperly decreasing employees' total hours below 40 when they really worked more than 40 hours and are due overtime.

For additional information on the requirements of the FLSA, visit the U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division's website at www.dol.gov/agencies/whd, or call 866-4US-WAGE (866-487-9243). Your state may have additional requirements or different statutes or regulations. To find your state labor department's contact information, visit http://www.dol.gov/whd/contacts/state_of.htm

2021 Standard Mileage Rate for Business, Medical, and Moving Purposes

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released Notice 2021-02 on December 22, 2020 providing the 2021 optional standard mileage rates used to calculate the deductible costs of operating an automobile for business, charitable, medical or moving purposes.

Beginning on January 1, 2021 the standard mileage rates for the use of a car (also vans, pickups or panel trucks) will be:

- 56 cents per mile driven for business use, down 1.5 cents from the rate for 2020.
- 16 cents per mile driven for medical or moving purposes for qualified active duty members of the Armed Forces, down 1 cent from the rate for 2020.
- 14 cents per mile driven in service of charitable organizations. The charitable rate is set by statute and remains unchanged from 2020.

The standard mileage rate for business use is based on an annual study of the fixed and variable costs of operating an automobile. The rate for medical and moving purposes is based on the variable costs.

It is important to note that under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, taxpayers cannot claim a miscellaneous itemized deduction for unreimbursed employee travel expenses. Taxpayers also cannot claim a deduction for

Continued on page 3

2021 Standard Mileage Rate

Continued from page 2

moving expenses, unless they are members of the Armed Forces on active duty moving under orders to a permanent change of station.

Taxpayers always have the option of calculating the actual costs of using their vehicle rather than using the standard mileage rate. Taxpayers can use the standard mileage rate but must opt to use it in the first year the car is available for business use. Then in later years, they can choose either the standard mileage rate or the actual expenses. Leased vehicles must use the standard mileage rate method for the entire lease period (including renewals).

Notice 2021-02 contains the optional 2021 standard mileage rates, as well as the maximum automobile cost used to calculate the allowance under a fixed and variable rate (FAVR) plan.

In addition, the notice provides the maximum fair market value of employer-provided automobiles first made available to employees for personal use in average valuation rule or the vehicle cents per mile valuation rule.

Industry News

EV Sales Boom on Hold

By Jim Lang

"Electric vehicles (Plug-In Hybrids and Battery Electric Vehicles) are feeling the impact of Covid-19, with 2020 annual sales down significantly. This will mark the second consecutive annual decline in Electric Vehicle (EV) volume across the U.S."

"But don't worry, this is the lull before the exponential growth of new EV models over the next few years, which will drive Electric Vehicle sales through the roof. At least that is the prevailing opinion. A closer look at the EV market, however, indicates that this expected surge in EV sales might not come so soon."

EV Sales Hit by Covid-19

The sales of Electric Vehicles (Plug-In Hybrids and Battery Electric Vehicles) are being hit hard by Covid-19, as their 2020 volume dove proportionately more than the sales reduction suffered by ICE vehicles last year. This follows an EV sales decline of nearly 10% during 2019. That sales slump was concentrated in the last six months of the year and was blamed largely on the reduction of purchase incentives.

2019 EV Sales Decline

Electric Vehicle sales fell to 329,000 in 2019, down over 30,000 from 2018, when a record 361,000 EVs were sold in the U.S. EV 2018 sales had surged dramatically over the previous year, topping the unit gains achieved by EVs over the previous four years.

2020 EV Sales

Lang Marketing estimates that 2020 EV sales dropped to approximately 264,000, down about 20% from 2019 and nearly a one-third plunge from 2018. EV 2020 sales fell at a greater rate than total light vehicle volume, down substantially from their record share of the 2018 market.

Optimistic Sales Projections

The expectations of rocketing EV sales over the next several years are based on the profusion of new EV models that will be offered to U.S. buyers. Virtually all carmakers will release a wave of new EVs, with over 100 new EV models filling Dealer showrooms in the next three years.

Four Barriers to Greater EV Sales

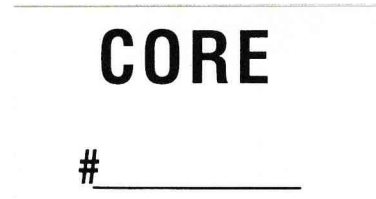
EVs must overcome at least four major barriers if they are to significantly expand their new vehicle sales share in the U.S. First, a substantial gap in operating range still exists between internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and EVs. This creates "range anxiety" among many potential EV buyers. Second, the limited life of EV battery systems and their high replacement costs are important issues. In some cases, the estimated battery replacement costs are so high that the operating life of some Electric Vehicles (especially BEV models) might not be much longer than the life of their original battery systems. Third, the purchase price differences between EVs and ICE vehicles remain high. Without generous rebates or government incentives (which are being phased out) BEVs can cost up to 20% more than comparable ICE models. Finally, there is not an adequate nationwide vehicle charging infrastructure that can effectively and conveniently enable Electric Vehicle owners to charge their vehicles.

Continued on page 4

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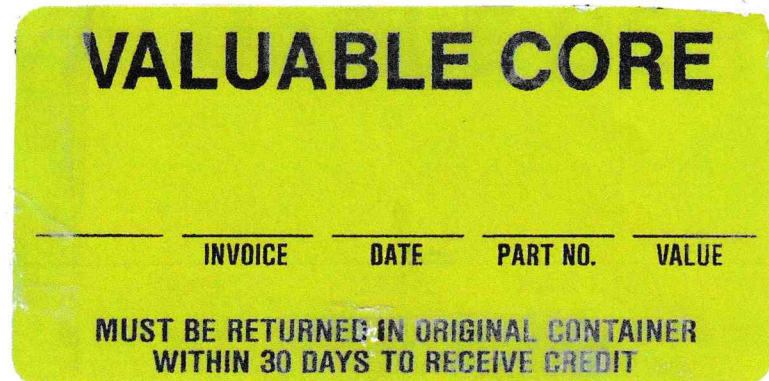
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