

Used Car Purchasing Types

Purchasing a used car can be a confusing experience. This article is intended to make the used car purchasing process less stressful and more beneficial by giving service members some suggestions when looking to purchase a used car.

1. THE CONTRACT

When you buy a used car from a dealer you enter into a written contract and the document you sign spells out your and the dealer's rights and obligations. Any oral statements or promises made by the salesperson to cajole, persuade, or seduce you into buying a particular vehicle are meaningless. You cannot hold the dealer accountable for promises unless they are written in the signed contract.

Make sure any blank spaces on the agreement are filled in so that the dealer cannot fill information in after you have already signed. If you are not experienced at buying cars, or don't understand the contract, have someone accompany you who does. Better yet, take the proposal or contract to your legal assistance attorney who can review it. If the dealer will not allow the unsigned contract off the lot, shop elsewhere.

2. PRICING

Always try to negotiate on the price. Make sure you have an accurate market value for the used car you are interested in purchasing. Certain consumer groups will give you a general price range for the make, model, and year of your potential purchase. The Kelly Blue Book is a trusted source for used vehicle pricing. Use this resource to find the price range for your used vehicle based on its specific characteristics, including condition and mileage. It is also a good resource for determining the trade-in value of a vehicle you may be getting rid of when buying your used vehicle. The Kelly Blue Book can be access online at www.kbb.com.

3. PAYMENT AND FINANCING

Purchasing a car is a major investment, and most may need to secure a loan to get the car of choice. If you finance the car, you may use the dealer's financing or through a financial institution that will loan you the money to pay the dealer. If the dealer arranges your financing, get the name and contact information of the lender the dealer is using in case problems occur in the future. Shopping for the best auto loan rates yourself can be as easy as checking online lenders. When you do borrow funds to purchase a vehicle, you pledge the car as security for repayment of the borrowed money. If you do not repay the money you owe, the lender may repossess the car, sell it, deduct the sale price from your debt, and then sue you for the remainder and the costs of the repossession and sale.

When deciding if you can afford the vehicle you want, be sure to add the cost of insurance on the car to your monthly payment. Your insurance company will give you a quote for free so check with them before buying. Many institutions will give a discount to military personnel, so be sure to ask.

4. WARRANTIES

Beware of a used car trap. Your purchase agreement likely will not have a warranty included. A warranty ensures the car will perform according to specific representations or promises made by the dealer or manufacturer, sometime ensuring as little as the car will at least run. Used cars, however, are often sold "as is"- so if it falls apart after driving three miles, you, the new owner are stuck with any repair costs. Therefore you can, and should, try to negotiate a short term warranty covering a percentage of parts and labor. 100% is ideal but you should at least try for 50% of parts and labor.

5. BUYING DON'TS

DO NOT be lulled into accepting whatever lender the dealer finds, and do not allow the dealer to exaggerate your creditworthiness to a prospective lender in order to secure the lender's approval of your loan. To do so would be fraud, a criminal offense, and may cause you to buy a vehicle that you actually cannot afford.

DO NOT give the dealer a down payment until your financing is totally approved. Any dealer who demands or asks for a check or cash in advance of your financing approval is not trustworthy.

DO NOT take the car off the lot or leave your old car on the lot until you are sure of financing.

6. VEHICLE HISTORY REPORT

Used cars can often have hidden problems as the result of accidents throughout the car's life. To avoid buying a car that looks good but really has costly hidden problems, it is important to ask the right questions and use online resources that can run a history report on the car based on the vehicle identification number (VIN).

Here is the short list of questions to ask the dealer in order to ensure the car's good upkeep and condition:

- How was the car obtained?
- How many previous owners?
- Where there any previous accidents?
- Has there been any major repairs done on the car?
- Are any repair needed now?
- What is the mechanical condition?
- What is the general condition of the car?
- Is there any rust, scratches or other body damage?
- Where has the car been serviced?
- Are the service records available?
- What was the reason for selling the car?

7. THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (FTC)

The FTC has a used car rule that protects buyers. It requires all used car dealers to place a notice in the window of each used car for sale. Make sure this FTC mandated notice is there. If it is missing you should be wary of the dealer and the vehicle. The notice must give the following information:

- Whether the car comes with a warranty and, if so, what specific warranty protection the dealer will provide.
- Whether the vehicle comes with no warranty ("as is") or with implied warranties only.
- That you should have the car inspected by a mechanic before you buy it.
- That any promises the dealer makes should be in writing.
- Major problems that may happen with a used car.

8. CALIFORNIA'S LEMON LAW

This law requires that if the manufacturer or its representative in this state, such as an authorized dealer, is unable to service or repair a new motor vehicle to meet the terms of an express written warranty after a reasonable number of repair attempts, the manufacturer is required promptly to replace the vehicle or return the purchase price to the lessee or buyer.

However, although the special protections provided for by California's Lemon Law apply to new motor vehicles, the law has many general rules that apply to any consumer product sold with an express written warranty, including used cars. As a result, there is important coverage for both used vehicles sold with a dealer's express written warranty and "lemon" vehicles repurchased by the manufacturer and sold to consumers with an express written warranty covering the defect.

Coverage is not identical to the coverage for new motor vehicles but it does provide for some protection in the used car purchase process. For example, a Warrantor who is unable to conform a consumer product to its express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts is required to replace the goods or refund the purchase price less an amount attributable to the consumer's use. Unlike the special rules on new motor vehicles, however, there is no set formula for determining the charge for the consumer's use before the discovery of the defect, and the Lemon Law presumption does not apply.

9. PAPERWORK AND TASKS TO COMPLETE THE PURCHASE

If you end up purchasing a vehicle registered in California, you will need to transfer the ownership within 10 days from the date of purchase.

You will need to visit a DMV office to transfer vehicle ownership once you buy the car. You can call 1-800-777-0133 or visit www.dmv.ca.gov to make an appointment. Making an appointment will help you avoid the long lines.

You will need a properly endorsed title, also known as a pink slip, with the previous owner's signature on line one. If the vehicle is or was financed, line two of the title will also require a releasing signature. If the title is lost, an Application for Duplicate Title (REG 227) must be completed and signed. There is an additional fee for a duplicate title and signatures of the legal owner and lien-holder must be notarized.

If the vehicle was not purchased from the owner whose name appears on the title, you will need a bill of sale from each in-between buyer.

The odometer mileage is required if the vehicle is less than 10 years old. If the title does not have a designated space for this information, the odometer mileage disclosure must be reported on a Vehicle/ Vessel Transfer and Reassignment Form (REG 262) signed by both the seller and the buyer. The REG 262 cannot be copied. An original must be submitted. This form may be found on the California DMV website or at your local DMV office.

10. SMOG INSPECTION CERTIFICATION

In California, a smog certification is required when buying a used vehicle. The seller is required to provide the buyer (you) with a valid smog inspection certification at the time of the sale or transfer. Smog certifications are good for 90 days from the date of issuance. If the date is more than 90 days old, the seller needs to get a new certificate before you buy the car.

The smog certification is not required if a biennial certification was submitted to the DMV in conjunction with renewal fees within 90 days prior to the vehicle transfer date. A statement to that effect must be signed by the seller or the buyer. A vehicle inspection report may be required for proof of certification.

When you transfer a vehicle that is four or less model years old, a smog certification will not be required. The four or less model years old rule does not apply to diesel powered vehicles. A smog transfer fee will be collected from the new owner.

When a vehicle is more than four model years old, evidence of a current smog certification must be provided by a seller except when the following occurs:

- The transfer occurs between a spouse, domestic partner, sibling, child, parent, grandparent, or grandchild. Other family members or relations are not exempt and are required to obtain a smog inspection certification.
- A biennial smog certification was submitted to DMV within 90 days prior to the vehicle transfer date (a vehicle inspection report may be required for proof of certification).

Smog inspections are required unless your vehicle is a hybrid, gasoline powered 1975 model or older, diesel powered manufactured prior to 1998 or with a Gross Vehicle Weight rating (GVWR) of more than 14,000 lbs., electric, natural gas powered with a GVWR rating of more than 14,000 lbs., motorcycle, or a trailer.

There is no military exemption to the smog inspection requirement.

11. IF PROBLEMS ARISE – SMALL CLAIMS COURT

Buying a used car is risky, however, there are situations when you may hold a dealer responsible for problems arising with your recently purchased used vehicle. In the event the dealer fraudulently sold you a problem car you may seek payment or restoration of lost funds in small claims court. To prove fraud in a used car sale you would have to prove that the dealer lied or tricked you on purpose in order to get you to buy the problem car.

Furthermore, you may seek redress in small claims court and invoke the Lemon Law if you feel the dealer sold you a lemon vehicle. In California small claims court individuals may seek no more than \$10,000 for a single claim and may not be represented by a lawyer. For more information on the small claims court you may visit the website online at www.courts.ca.gov or contact the Legal Assistance Office for help.

By following these tips you should get a better deal, with less confusion, the next time you purchase a used.

If you have further question about purchasing a used vehicle, visit our office in Building 358, Presidio of Monterey. Monterey, CA or call (831) 242-5083/5084 to schedule an appointment.