Upcoming DealersEdge webinars

The Chicago Automobile Trade Association has established a partnership with DealersEdge to provide high-quality training and informational webinars that offer the content to CATA member dealers at a significantly discounted rate.

The rate for CATA members for the weekly presentations is $149, half what is charged to users who do not subscribe to DealersEdge. Webinars premiere on a near-weekly basis.

Even for dealers who hold an annual membership with DealersEdge, the new relationship with the CATA represents a savings because DealersEdge offers its Webinars to its own members for $198. Regular annual membership fees are $397, and normal webinar fees are $298 for non-DealersEdge members.

Once purchased, DealersEdge webinars and accompanying PDF files can be downloaded and viewed later—and repeatedly. No matter how many people watch at your location, each connection costs a CATA member just $149. A telephone connection is not needed; and the fee includes both PowerPoint slides and audio.

To register for any of the DealersEdge webinars, go to www.cata.info. On the tan bar across the top of the screen, click on Education/Careers and follow the drop-down menu to CATA-DealersEdge webinars.

Premiering Thursday, April 2 at 12 p.m. CDT

“Forecasting for 2015 and Beyond: Your Guide for Creating Department Forecasts that Yield Big Results” This year promises to be very good for auto retailers, especially for those dealers who have firm strategies in place to seize the opportunities that the market is providing. Use this forecasting process to energize your

Advertised car prices wrongly doing the math on limited rebates: BBB

Dealership websites continue to be a primary source of vehicle prices proclaimed in ways that violate two Illinois rules on motor vehicle advertising, according to the Better Business Bureau, which monitors area dealers’ ads.

Patricia Kelly, counsel of the BBB's Chicago office, added that advertising vehicle prices which are not available to all consumers is one of the new “zero tolerance” issues that the BBB forwards to the attention of the state's attorney general’s office.

A related rule is that limited Section 475.310 of the Illinois Rules on Motor Vehicle Advertising states that “… all costs to the purchaser at the time of sale … including any costs of delivery, dealer preparation, and any other charges of any nature …” must be included in the advertised price, except for taxes, license, title and DOC fee. In addition, “Purchasers shall be able to purchase all vehicles described by the advertisement at the advertised price.”

Sunday car sales bills get 3 backers

Democratic state senators from Chicago last week joined as co-sponsors of two of three bills introduced in February that would lift the ban on vehicles sales on Sundays in Illinois.

Senate Bill 1780, the most far-reaching of three bills, would lift Illinois’s blue law that prohibits new- and used-vehicle sales on Sundays. Another, SB 1835, would allow for the sale of motor vehicles by licensed dealers for not more than two hours on Sundays. And SB 1706 would permit Sunday sales of motor vehicles if the licensed dealer is a person who observes religious worship on a day other than Sunday.

Sens. Heather Steans and
House bill caps CFPB funding

A bill passed by the U.S. House would set new limits on, and effectively cut, the amount of money the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau can spend.

The legislation, passed with nearly exclusive Republican support, was originally aimed at placing new limits on agencies writing regulations, requiring them to conduct more analysis on their impact and subjecting them to additional legal review. The bill caps CFPB funding at $550 million — $36 million less than the Congressional Budget Office estimated the CFPB would spend in fiscal 2016.

Agency backers argued that Republicans would simply look to stifle the agency with budget cuts, and noted that other banking regulators also have funding arrangements that fall outside congressional purview. Currently, the CFPB receives its funding from the Federal Reserve.

Sundays

Kwame Raoul are co-sponsors of SBs 1780 and 1835; Sen. Patricia Van Pelt on March 25 became a co-sponsor of SB 1780. Sen. Jim Oberweis (R-Sugar Grove) introduced all three measures.

The CATA has advised its members to be prepared to contact senators when, and if, the bills get a committee hearing.

The bills all moved March 11 to the Senate Transportation Committee. Oberweis also introduced legislation last year to open dealerships on Sundays, but that effort faltered in the 21-member Transportation Committee, which is led by Sen. Martin Sandoval, D-Cicero.

Oberweis contends that consumers would appreciate being able to buy a car on Sunday. But 84 percent of new-car purchases involve financing which has to be arranged through lenders that are closed Sundays.

CATA President Dave Sloan said he hasn’t heard from any consumers clamoring to buy a car on Sundays.

“In a state where there are plenty of things that are broken and need to be fixed,” said Sloan, “this law isn’t one of them. We urge Sen. Oberweis to spend time on issues that matter to Illinois taxpayers.”

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Listings of items for sale are subject to the approval of the CATA. Candidates for employment must submit a full resume to the Editor.

Review past editions dating to 1998 or search by subject at www.cata.info/publication/bulletins.

David E. Sloan President, Publisher

Erik K. Higgins Editor, Director of Dealer Affairs

Webinars

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staff to reach even higher.

When you implement a meaningful forecasting process, you energize your managers and employees to reach for new and higher goals. With only three months behind us for 2015, it’s not too late to motivate and achieve even better results.

This workshop is for all department managers. It is designed to be a thought starter and to answer the questions of how and why dealers and managers should pay closer attention to their forecasting process. How and why many are missing great opportunities!

You will learn:

• why “thinking big” is the only way to think!
• how to calculate each department’s full potential using benchmarks
• when to include rank and file employees in the forecasting process
• how to create the action plans that will result in goals actually achieved
• how to stay “on track” through the forecast period
• how to make a fair allocation of fixed expenses

Premiering Thursday, April 9 at 12 p.m. CDT

“Top 10 Digital Marketing Mistakes for Auto Dealers” It seems as though every time you get the digital marketing process set, everything changes again, and then again. Discover the Top 10 mistakes currently in play and how to turn it all to your advantage.

Change has always been the name of the game in the car business. It just comes faster these days, and especially in the realm of digital marketing.

In this environment of rapid change (most of it for the better), many dealerships are working on a set of assumptions that no longer may apply. Nan Mossey is an expert in the field of digital marketing, especially for car dealers, and offers her insights.

Nan will highlight the Top 10 Digital Marketing Mistakes — errors of commission as well as omission — and offer suggestions on how you can identify and act on the opportunity each “oops” represents.

Discover the common mistakes others are making by:

• overlooking your most important profit center
• capturing the lead, but losing the sale
• being camera shy? It’s costing you a fortune
• not using email effectively to build existing customer relationships
• not marketing to the other 80 percent?
• ignoring reputation management
• staying in your rut. New ideas bring new leads!
Google pushes for self-driving car by 2020

After six years of work and some concerns from the public, Google is pushing even harder for its driverless cars to become reality, and now insists they will be on the road within five years.

Chris Urmson, director of Google's self-driving car project, said the technology will be widespread and relatively standard by 2020. Unlike the semi-autonomous cars being developed by automakers, Google's vehicles will have no steering wheel whatsoever, being controlled exclusively by computer.

Such a push could meet considerable resistance from regulators and drivers, who will want to be assured of the technology's safety and ability to react to road conditions.

Security is even a worry for some, after last month it emerged that a connected and highly-computerized car from one of the unnamed traditional automotive manufacturers was hacked by a 14-year-old with his pocket money.

Nevertheless, driverless cars are envisioned to be the future of much travel, and many people say they will potentially reduce accidents dramatically while making the commuting experience much more pleasant.

Urmson, speaking at the 2015 TED conference — for Technology, Entertainment, Design — told delegates that his eldest son will be eligible to take his driver's exam in four and one-half years, but that the Google team is "committed to making sure that doesn't happen" because of the advent of driverless cars.

One of Google's strongest arguments with regulators and the public is the potential safety of driverless cars — as long as the technology works correctly, that is.

Arguing that the annual deaths on the roads of more than 1.2 million people worldwide can be drastically reduced by lessening the human error element, the technology giant said driverless cars will help prevent many accidents before they happen. Electric car manufacturer Tesla feels the same, with CEO Elon Musk also insisting that the U.S. could eventually "outlaw" human-driven cars.

Google's second prong of defense against those trying to stop its progress is its projected reduction of traffic jams, while improving the driving experience. A Google spokesman said that by automatically improving travel routes given the latest traffic and by taking away all of the work of driving, travel time can be both shorter and better spent. More than 1 million hours collectively are wasted in traffic every day by drivers, Urmson said.

Google has invested heavily in the research over the last six years since it began the project, which has been one of its key strands of its experimental development work, alongside artificial intelligence, virtual reality, 3-D imaging, smart contact lenses and glasses, and remote rural broadband. Its automated cars so far have driven more than 700,000 road miles.

When traversing a real road, the cars assess vehicles, people and infrastructure in terms of lines, boxes and dots, quickly processing and reacting to changing circumstances such as traffic lights, other cars, motorcyclists and cyclists, and pedestrians.

The company also carries out more than 3 million miles of simulated testing every day.

Google remains at the prototype stage, but production is not all that far away. An early prototype car, revealed in December, was criticized for its low speed, but Google insisted its primary focus was on making the cars safe before making them faster.

A key question Google faces is whether it can, in reality, produce cars on a mass scale, and it is expected to eventually rely on traditional automakers to start off mass production. It is understood to be in discussions with several large car manufacturers, including General Motors and Ford.

Urmson told USA Today that "what's evident is that making cars is really hard, and the car companies are quite good at it." He added, “In my mind, the solution is to find a partnership.”
Advertising

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imated rebates cannot be reflected in advertised prices. Only rebates available to all consumers may be deducted from advertised prices, as stated in Section 475.530 of the advertising rules. The two rules work in tandem to ensure all advertised vehicle prices are available to all consumers who see or hear an advertisement, no matter the format.

Kelly said dealership websites continue to be a primary source of violations of the two rules.

“Prices are advertised that include limited rebates,” she said. “Prices are also advertised that exclude freight charges. Advertised prices often exclude dealer-added-on products or enhancements that will cost consumers. These dealer add-ons must be included in advertised prices.”

Kelly said the BBB wants dealership Internet managers and other personnel to watch for these issues and correct them on a continuing basis. “We have seen corrections made only to have language on websites revert to the prior problematic language. Therefore, such Internet personnel must monitor these issues continually,” she said.

Kelly also cautions dealers with multiple stores and websites to make sure that all their operations adhere to these standards once a particular store is identified with a problem.

“It is not a satisfactory resolution,” she said, “to merely fix the identified store. All stores within the dealer’s business operation should be reviewed and adjusted, even if only one store is called to that dealer’s attention by the BBB or otherwise.

“The BBB wants to remind dealers that advertising prices that are not available to all consumers is a zero tolerance issue which will draw the attention of the Attorney General.”

Matters referred to the AG’s office likely involve more than an advertising issue, Kelly said. Consumer complaint problems also are likely to be included in any resolution discussions depending on the nature of the complaints. Volume alone could be an element in opening a larger case.

In addition to the two sections on advertising noted above, the other three zero tolerance matters are:

Rule 475.540. Dealers continue to advertise that they will pay an amount equal to or over a book value for consumers’ trade-ins. Some dealers purport to desire to merely purchase consumers’ vehicles without selling them vehicles in an effort to skirt the rule. This claim has been rejected as a way to avoid a violation.

Rule 475.590. Free gifts, prizes and other incentives are being used extensively in connection with the sale of motor vehicles. Often items of significant value are being combined with offers of minor value. Dealers are assigning a money value to customer loyalty programs such as car washes. Whatever the value, dealers are prohibited from offering anything to consumers in connection with selling vehicles where the price is negotiated.

Consumer Fraud Act, section 2 (j) (1). This provision prohibits dealers from using coupons in the sale of a motor vehicle. BBB reviewers have seen coupons, or vouchers, used extensively in connection with specific trade-in amounts and offers of trade-in assistance.