

Lesson 15 Remote

**Lesson 15 The Responsibilities of Vehicle Ownership**

**Remote Lecture Groups 2 and 3:**

Please send your responses to Tasks 1 - 6 **in the body of an email** by July 22 at 8 am **to your lecture teacher:**

**Group 2: MR. LANNIG** drivered@holytrinityhs.org

**Group 3 MR. LYONS** dlyons@holytrinityhs.org

**YOUR NAME and LESSON 15 must appear in the SUBJECT BOX.**

**SMARTPHONE NOW! Use your device to go online to find the following and write out your findings:**

Task 1 5 Tips For Buying a New Vehicle **Please name your source.**

Task 2 5 Tips for Buying a Used Vehicle **Please name your source**

Task 3 5 VERY Reliable Vehicle Models **Please name your source**

**Record three important ideas from each video:**

Task 4 [What are the True costs of Car Ownership?](#)

Task 5 [Car Maintenance](#)

Task 6 [Tesla Model 3, BMW 3 Series or Honda Civic?](#)

Finally, we know that cars and maintenance are expensive, but don't forget about insurance (hopefully you'll get a nice discount for completing Driver Education!). Before you buy insurance read the article below so that you know what you're getting into! (there are no questions to answer in this section).

**How to Rest Easy: Turn Your Insurance Policy Into Bedtime Reading**

By Leonard Sloane

Unless you speak insurance as a second language, your automobile policy may seem as incomprehensible as a repair manual for an intercontinental ballistic missile. But while that sheaf of papers may not make for exciting reading, it's a good idea to curl up with your policy once a year, just to review your coverage and consider changes that may be worthwhile.

An automobile policy is actually a combination of many kinds of coverage, some mandatory and some optional, depending on the state in which you live. Each coverage has its own premium, so the annual cost for an auto policy represent a total of the separate premiums. The greater the amount of a coverage selected, the higher the overall cost.

A standard car insurance policy often includes these basic types of coverage.

**Bodily Injury Liability:** This insurance protects passengers in your car, people in other cars and pedestrians against any injuries or deaths you may cause in an accident. It pays for their medical and rehabilitation expenses, as well as your legal expenses if a suit is brought against you.

This coverage is usually sold with a "split limit," a maximum payout to each person injured and a total maximum for each accident. While many states mandate minimum split-limit coverage, like \$25,000 for each person and \$50,000 for each accident, drivers with substantial assets to protect should buy coverage of at least \$100,000/\$300,000.

**Property Damage Liability:** This covers damage to the property of others; not only another automobile, but lampposts, flower beds or anything else damaged when you are at fault. Minimums required by the states, typically \$10,000, are often inadequate. Experts recommend coverage of \$25,000 to \$50,000.

**Collision:** This pays for accident-related repairs or the replacement of your own vehicle, and is required by creditors when you have a car loan. Collision coverage comes with an out-of-pocket deductible, which normally ranges from \$100 to \$500 but can be raised to as much as \$2,000 to lower the premium. Experts often recommend that this coverage be dropped for cars four to seven years old that have depreciated significantly, because it will pay no more than the cash value of a damaged car.

**Comprehensive:** This covers damage to your car from everything but an accident. Included are damage from theft, vandalism and fire (but not mechanical breakdown or accessories that are not permanently installed). Comprehensive coverage is also required by lenders. Increasing the deductible, generally set in a range of \$50 to \$500, can also cut the cost of this coverage.

**Uninsured Motorists:** This insures all passengers in your car who are injured by a hit-and-run driver or a driver who lacks liability coverage. The minimum requirement in states that required this coverage tends to be \$15,000 a person and \$50,000 for an accident, but it makes sense to purchase the same level of coverage that you have for bodily injury liability.

**Underinsured Motorist:** Related to uninsured motorist coverage, this pays for medical expenses that exceed the limits of the other driver's insurance. It is particularly useful if you or your passengers are hurt by someone who has only minimum liability coverage. Whether or not this coverage is mandatory in your state, underinsured motorist protection should be as high as the bodily injury liability coverage (often recommended at \$100,000 a person/\$300,000 an accident).

**Personal Injury Protection** (states with no-fault laws): This is a broader coverage in no-fault states that pays for medical, hospital and funeral expenses and some of your lost income, no matter who is at fault in an accident. (Your health insurance may also cover many of these costs, so avoiding duplicated coverage may lower your insurance premium.)

**Other Optional Coverage:** Insurance companies also offer coverage that pays a set amount per day for a rental car if your car is being repaired as a result of an accident; coverage that pays for towing, up to a limit set in the policy, and auto replacement insurance, available in some states, that pays for the full cost of repairing your car, even if that is more than the car's cash value.

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The New York Times

