Your Guide to No Fault Coverage
Personal Auto Injury Insurance
2020
If you or a member of your family has been injured in a motor vehicle collision, this guide will help you through the process as you file a claim for benefits under your Personal Auto Injury No Fault Coverage. It contains information on the types of benefits you may be eligible to receive, how to fill out the Application for Injury Benefits and more. Even after you’ve filed your Application for Injury Benefits with SGI, keep this guide on hand throughout your claim for easy reference.

The role of your Personal Injury Representative
Please remember this booklet is only a guide. Your situation is personal to you. It’s not possible for any guide to answer every question specific to your particular situation. That’s where our staff can help. If you have a question this guide doesn’t answer, contact your Personal Injury Representative – they’re here to help you through the claim process every step of the way.

Your Personal Injury Representative acts as your case manager and works with you and your health care providers to ensure you receive all the benefits to which you’re entitled. Please be assured that your Personal Injury Representative will do everything possible to ensure you receive your benefits as soon as possible.

Working together, we’ll make sure you get the help you need.

### Claim Information

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### Personal Injury Representative

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Key No Fault injury features

No Fault Coverage provides a comprehensive package of benefits to Saskatchewan residents injured in motor vehicle collisions, regardless of who’s responsible for the collision. It means you’re eligible to receive the benefits summarized below even if you’re responsible for a collision, including single-vehicle collisions.

Income benefit (page 5)
- If your injury prevents you from performing all or most of the essential duties of your employment at the time of the collision, you’ll be reimbursed for lost wages. If you’re self-employed, you may choose to hire substitute workers.
- The income benefit is based on the income you were earning before the collision. You’ll receive 90% of your net income, up to a maximum amount (see line 1 of the benefits table, page 19).
- An income benefit is also provided for caregivers, students and non-earners.
- If you’re unable to care for your dependants, SGI will pay someone to care for them.
- If your injuries still prevent you from returning to your former employment two years after your collision, SGI will work with you to determine the type of employment you’re now able to hold. If it pays less than your former job, SGI will top up your income to its previous level.
- If you receive a full income benefit for two years or more, SGI will also calculate a lump-sum pension payout for you, payable when you return to work or at age 65.

Rehabilitation (page 10)
- The goal of rehabilitation is to help you return to the way of life you had before the collision as fully as possible. SGI will cover the costs of your treatment.
- You choose a doctor, chiropractor, physiotherapist or nurse practitioner to be your primary caregiver. That person is in charge of your treatment and will manage your rehabilitation plan to meet your specific needs.

Medical, travel and personal expenses (page 12)
- In addition to your other benefits, SGI covers the costs of medical expenses incurred as a result of the collision, as well as other personal and travel expenses associated with your treatment and rehabilitation. SGI provides counselling to injured customers and immediate family members if there has been an injury.
- SGI also covers up to two people’s lost wages, meals, accommodations, transportation and child care when you have been seriously injured and are receiving critical care.

Living assistance (page 14)
- If you’re unable to perform the normal activities of your everyday life because of your injuries, SGI will provide financial assistance to help you care for yourself and your home, regardless of whether you hire someone to assist you.

Permanent impairment payment (page 15)
- If you suffer a permanent impairment as a result of a motor vehicle collision, you are entitled to receive a lump-sum payment in addition to the other benefits to which you’re entitled.

The appeal process (page 16)
- If you don’t agree with SGI’s assessment of your benefits, you can participate in mediation and/or take the matter to either the Automobile Injury Appeal Commission or the Court of Queen’s Bench.

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Your No Fault Coverage

Who's covered?
Under your Personal Auto No Fault Coverage, injury benefits are provided regardless of fault. That means you're eligible for injury benefits even if you're responsible for a collision, including single-vehicle collisions. If you're convicted of stealing a vehicle involved in a collision or convicted of possession of a stolen vehicle anywhere in Canada or the United States, some non-residents of Saskatchewan injured in collisions here are also eligible for coverage to the extent that they're not at fault for a collision. No Fault Coverage restricts your right to sue for pain and suffering in most cases. It also means you can't be sued for pain and suffering in most cases.

It's important to note that fault is still assessed in collisions and drivers who are responsible for motor vehicle collisions may be assessed a financial penalty through the Safe Driver Recognition program. In addition, drivers who are responsible for a collision must pay the deductible for damage to their vehicle and their insurance must pay the damages to the other vehicle.

You have two years from the date of your collision to file an injury claim.

Who's not covered?
You won't receive the full package of benefits in the following circumstances:
- If you're responsible for the collision and found to be impaired by alcohol or drugs or convicted of an offence involving criminal negligence or convicted of using your vehicle to deliberately harm another at the time of the collision, you'll be denied a permanent impairment payment.
- If it's your second conviction for impaired driving or for an offence involving criminal negligence in the last five years, or you're convicted of deliberately using your vehicle to harm another person or property, you'll be denied both an income benefit and a permanent impairment payment.
- If you're entitled to Workers' Compensation benefits.
- If you're convicted of stealing a vehicle involved in a collision or convicted of possession of a stolen vehicle involved in a collision.

Can I sue?
Since No Fault injury benefits are provided regardless of fault or collision circumstances, there are limited circumstances where a person injured in a motor vehicle collision has the right to sue.

Economic loss
- Under No Fault Coverage, an injured person not responsible for the collision may sue the responsible party for expenses in excess of the plan.
  For example:
  - if you suffer an income loss in excess of the yearly income used to calculate your income benefit,
  - if you incur rehabilitation expenses in excess of the rehabilitation benefit amount available.
  - You can also sue for income losses in excess of the benefits you would normally receive from the Workers' Compensation Board.
  - You can't sue for the 10% of net income not paid by your No Fault Coverage or for income lost during the first seven days following the collision.

Can I sue?
Pain and suffering
In limited cases, No Fault Coverage allows someone injured in a motor vehicle collision to sue for pain and suffering, such as:
- If you're injured as a result of a collision where the responsible driver is convicted of impaired driving, you have the right to sue that impaired driver for pain and suffering.
- If you're injured as a result of a collision where the responsible driver is convicted of an offence for being criminally negligent, you may have the right to sue that driver for pain and suffering.
- If you're injured as a result of a collision where the responsible driver was convicted of using a vehicle to deliberately harm the injured person, you have the right to sue the convicted driver for pain and suffering.
- If you're injured as a result of a collision where the responsible driver dies and was impaired, you have the right to sue the estate of the impaired driver for pain and suffering.
- An injured person can sue for pain and suffering against certain institutional third parties whose negligence contributes to a collision. Third parties that can be held liable include vehicle manufacturers, repairers and suppliers of parts and licensed drinking establishments. A claim against these parties wouldn't involve SGI. If you think you may be entitled to sue one of these parties, you may want to seek legal advice.

Filing your claim for benefits
You'll need to complete the Application for Injury Benefits in order to receive benefits. Please answer all questions that apply to you. The application must be dated, signed and returned to your Personal Injury Representative.

Claims must be filed within two years of the date of the collision. However, the sooner you act, the sooner SGI can begin to process your request for benefits to ensure you begin receiving benefits quickly.

Two types of claim forms
There are two types of forms for benefits: Application for Injury Benefits and Application for Injury Benefits – Income Loss.

Filing out the form
Please refer to pages 17 to 18 of this guide.

If your state of health prevents you from completing the form or if you would like assistance, please call your Personal Injury Representative, whose name and telephone number are on the letter that was provided in your package. You can also call our office at one of the phone numbers listed on page 16.

Once you've completed the application, please attach any documents that are required. If you receive documents needed to process your claim after you've sent your application to SGI, write your injury claim number on each document and forward them to your Personal Injury Representative. Your injury claim number appears on the letter that was provided in your package.

You can mail your completed benefit application form(s) to your Personal Injury Representative or you can call them to set up a meeting.
How will your claim be handled?

Your Personal Injury Representative will review your completed benefit application form(s). Based on the information provided, your Personal Injury Representative will ensure you receive all the benefits you’re entitled to. The length of time for this review can vary, depending on the supporting documentation that’s required (it could include a medical practitioner’s report form, verification of earnings, etc.).

What amount will you receive and how soon?

All benefits provided by No Fault Coverage are listed on page 19. This table lists maximum benefit amounts payable. Each claim is unique and the amount payable won’t be the same for each claim.

For example, if you qualify for an income benefit, the amount of benefit you receive will depend on the income you were earning, the number of dependants you have and so on. Reimbursement of expenses depends on the amount being claimed and the supporting documentation provided.

Your Personal Injury Representative will ensure you receive all the benefit amounts for which you’re eligible after necessary information is obtained. Please be assured that your Personal Injury Representative will do everything possible to ensure you receive your benefits in a timely manner. If all documents aren’t yet received, your Personal Injury Representative may advance you funds so that you can cover your early expenses and usual bills.

Changes in your circumstances

There can be key changes to your situation, such as a new dependant, that may affect your benefits. If your circumstances change, please bring it to the attention of your Personal Injury Representative. New information may change the amount of benefits to which you’re entitled. Your Personal Injury Representative will ensure you’re receiving the correct benefits.

Collecting additional losses

If you have costs above your No Fault benefits or the circumstances of your collision mean you can sue for pain and suffering, the first step in collecting a settlement is negotiating with the insurance company of the responsible person. If you’re unable to reach a settlement this way, you can take your case to court. You have two years from the date of the collision to file a statement of claim at a courthouse. You can choose to represent yourself or you may hire a lawyer to assist you with your court action.

What if you’re not satisfied with a decision?

If you disagree with a decision made by SGI, you can take the matter to either the Automobile Injury Appeal Commission or the Court of Queen’s Bench. There’s also an optional mediation process. This process is explained in detail on page 16 of this guide.

Income benefit

If you’ve been injured in a motor vehicle collision, and that injury prevents you from performing all or most of the essential duties of your employment at the time of the collision, you’ll receive an income benefit.

The income benefit is based on your employment status at the time of your collision and replaces the salary you would be earning. Except in cases of the most serious or catastrophic injuries, the income benefit is usually a temporary measure to compensate for your lost wages while you recover from your injuries.

If you are receiving an income benefit for an extended period of time you will be asked to provide copies of your yearly income tax return filed with Revenue Canada. The income benefit ends when you can return to the work you were doing at the time of the collision or begin to earn income at the same level as at the time of your collision.

When is the income benefit paid?

The income benefit is paid every two weeks and is increased annually by the Consumer Price Index.

• For someone who was working at the time of the collision – the income benefit begins seven days following the collision. This seven-day waiting period is waived in cases of catastrophic injury. If you’re catastrophically injured, your income benefit begins from the date of the collision. A catastrophic injury could include quadriplegia, paraplegia, severe brain injury or total blindness.

• For someone who could’ve been working at the time of the collision, but wasn’t – the income benefit begins 180 days following the collision if you’re still unable to perform the activities of daily living because of injuries from the collision.

• For someone who was regularly incapable of working before the collision – you’re not eligible to receive an income benefit. For example, if you have a pre-existing condition and are already receiving Canada Pension Plan disability benefits because you’ve been considered unemployed, you wouldn’t be eligible for an income benefit.

How is the income benefit calculated?

The income benefit is based on the net income you were earning before the collision and covers 90% of that net income. Net income is determined by deducting income tax, Employment Insurance contributions and Canada Pension Plan contributions from your total (gross) income. The maximum total (gross) income you can claim is shown on line 1 of the benefits table (page 19). Income benefits, like other insurance benefits, aren’t taxable.

If you’re able to return to work at reduced hours, a reduced income benefit will still be paid to you. As well, an income benefit will be paid for time taken to attend medical appointments during work hours.

If you’re eligible for Canada Pension Plan disability payments, you must apply for them and report that income to your Personal Injury Representative, as well as any other employment income, so that these can be deducted from your income benefit.

Reassessment after 180 days

If you still require an income benefit 180 days after a collision, and you’re not a seasonal earner, your reassessed income benefit will be based on the greater of: the income benefit level you received for the first 180 days; your average annual income in the two years prior to the collision; or minimum wage.

• If you’re a seasonal earner and you’re still receiving an income benefit 180 days after your collision, your income benefit will be reassessed at that time to reflect your wage earned in the year prior to the collision, the average wage earned in the two years prior to the collision and will be at least minimum wage.

If you did not work in your seasonal job before July 1st of the year prior to the year of the collision, your income benefit will be reassessed at 180 days to reflect your wage earned in the year prior to the collision, your average wage earned in the two years prior to the collision, the yearly employment income using a scheduled amount based on the average Saskatchewan income for your occupation and level of experience, and will be at least minimum wage.

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<td>Maximum insurable earnings</td>
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Income benefit calculations

Salaried earners

The income benefit for a salaried earner is based on employment at the time of the collision. However, if you can show you would likely have earned a greater sum in the year prior to the collision, the income benefit will be based on that sum. Please contact your Personal Injury Representative if you feel this applies to you.

The income benefit covers 90% of the net income you were earning before the collision. Net income is determined by deducting income tax, Employment Insurance and Canada Pension Plan contributions from your total (gross) income.

Your total (gross) income is calculated by taking the amount you earned in your last pay period, multiplied by the number of pay periods in a year, plus any regular benefits you received. For example, if you’re paid $500 every week, and you’re paid 52 times a year, 52 x $500 gives you a total (gross) income of $26,000 for the year, plus any regular benefits you received in the 52 weeks before the collision. Benefits include overtime, shift differential and other payments you may receive or that are paid on your behalf by your employer.

Any money you would’ve received from Employment Insurance or the National Training Act if not for the collision will be taken into account.

Non-earners (unemployed)

If you were unemployed at the time of the collision but able to work, you become eligible for an income benefit 180 days after the collision if you still can’t work or perform activities of daily living because of your injuries. However, if you’re entitled to receive an income benefit for the first 180 days if:

- You can prove you would’ve held employment during the first 180 days if not for the collision. The employment you would’ve held must be documented and/or guaranteed by the employer; or
- You lost Employment Insurance or National Training Act benefits.

Self-employed

If you’re self-employed, you can choose one of the following income calculations to determine your income benefit:

- 90% of net income as reported on your income tax returns, using calculations from the three years or 52 weeks immediately prior to the collision (net income is determined by deducting income tax and Canada Pension Plan contributions from your net business income);
- a scheduled amount based on Saskatchewan income for your occupation and level of experience, limited to your gross income, with special consideration for business start-up situations; or
- actual and reasonable cost of a substitute worker, up to the yearly maximum amount shown on line 3 of the benefits table (page 19).

As well, you can choose to switch between an income benefit and a substitute worker benefit. You can make this choice as often as necessary. Your Personal Injury Representative can help you decide which option is best for you.

If your business can’t continue to run following the collision, calculation of your income benefit will be based on business income, plus certain fixed expenses. Fixed costs will be included for up to 12 months, after which time other arrangements for those costs should reasonably have been made.

Family enterprise

If you were working in a family enterprise for no pay at the time of the collision, and your injuries prevent you from performing your duties there, you’re entitled to a benefit paying for a substitute worker. This benefit will be paid until you’ve recovered from your injuries and can return to your duties.

Substitute worker

If you choose the option of a substitute worker for the time that you’re injured and unable to return to work, here’s what you need to know:

- The seven-day waiting period applies.
- SGI will pay employer Canada Pension Plan and Employment Insurance premiums when there’s proof payment of employee benefits has been made.
- Where the use of specialized equipment you own is involved, you may choose to hire a contractor that uses other equipment (such as custom combine operators) to perform the work. However, the cost of a contractor’s equipment (which would’ve been used in any case) won’t be reimbursed. Details of duties and hours worked must be provided.
- If your work varies seasonally, adjustments can be made to pay you up to the maximum annual benefit to which you’re entitled in variable amounts and times, so you may hire more substitute workers to deal with increased work demands at different times during the year.

Seasonal earner

Your income benefit will be calculated based on 90% of your net income at the time of the collision.

If you’re a seasonal earner and you’re still receiving an income benefit 180 days after your collision, your income benefit will be reassessed at that time to reflect your wage earned in the year prior to the collision. If your average wage earned in the two years prior to the collision, your income benefit will be reassessed at 180 days to reflect your wage earned in the year prior to the collision, the average wage earned in the two years prior to the collision will be at least minimum wage.

If you did not work in your seasonal job before July 1st of the year prior to the year of the collision, your income benefit will be reassessed at 180 days to reflect your wage earned in the year prior to the collision, your average wage earned in the two years prior to the collision, the yearly employment income using a scheduled amount based on the average Saskatchewan income for your occupation and level of experience, and will be at least minimum wage.

Seniors

If you’re older than age 65, an income benefit will be paid if you held employment at the time of the collision. The benefit will be calculated based on your employment at the time of collision (please refer to previous employment categories for information on income benefit calculations).

It’ll also be gradually reduced over the next four years. If you’re between the ages of 63 and 65 and are off work for at least 24 months because of your injuries, you’ll receive a full income benefit for 24 months and then receive a pension benefit. Please see page 9 of this guide for more information on pension benefits, under Lump-sum pension benefits.

Caregivers

If you’re a part-time earner or non-earner whose main occupation at the time of the collision was taking care of your children younger than age 16, or disabled adults who are regularly unable to work (for example, an elderly parent), you’re eligible for a caregiver benefit to pay someone else to look after them.

The maximum amount payable is on line 4 of the benefits table (page 19).

Unless you’re completely unable to care for your dependants, your caregiver benefit will be based on your actual expenses. The benefit may be reduced with changes in your circumstance, such as if the person in your care has become more capable of looking after themselves since your collision or your children have grown older and more self-reliant.

If you remain unable to provide care after 180 days, your caregiver benefit will be paid according to your choice of:

- actual and reasonable expenses, within limits; or
- minimum wage as long as you’re unable to perform your activities of daily living.

After 180 days, you can choose to either continue to receive the caregiver benefit or receive an income benefit. If you receive an income benefit, you may also be entitled to receive a reduced caregiver benefit. Your Personal Injury Representative can help you decide which option is best for you.

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<td>$456 maximum per week</td>
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<td>Caregivers: Full</td>
<td>Reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$506 maximum per week</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Caregivers: Full</td>
<td>Reduced</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Reduced caregiver benefit
If you work or study outside of the home and are also responsible for caregiving, you’re eligible for a reduced caregiver benefit, in addition to your income benefit.

The maximum amount payable is shown on line 4 of the benefits table (page 19). Receipts are required outlining who provided the care, when it was performed and what assistance was provided.

Students
• A student is someone who attends an elementary, secondary or post-secondary educational institution on a full-time basis or is below school age.
• Current studies is a program of studies at the secondary or post-secondary level to which the student has been admitted on a full-time basis. Programs of study include high school, university (including post-graduate programs) and programs at recognized post-secondary technical colleges.

Loss of studies benefit
If you’re a student, and unable to begin or continue your current studies because of the collision, you’re entitled to a loss of studies benefit. The entitlement continues until your studies were scheduled for completion. If you can’t work at the time your studies were scheduled for completion, you’ll begin to receive an income benefit.

If you can’t complete all of your classes, but do complete some, you’ll receive a portion of the maximum loss of studies benefit – depending on the number of classes that couldn’t be completed due to your injury. The benefit is payable per semester or year, to a maximum amount per study.

The amounts payable at each education level are shown on line 5 of the benefits table (page 19).

A payment will be provided for any scholarship income lost because of the collision. As well, payment will be made for any non-refundable book and tuition expenses for full-time and part-time students in a recognized program of study.

Student income benefit
If you held a job at the time of the collision in addition to your schooling, you’re eligible to receive an income benefit in addition to the loss of studies benefit. You’re also entitled to an income benefit if you’re unable to hold employment you would’ve held, if not for the collision. You’ll also receive this benefit if you’ve lost Employment Insurance or National Training Act benefits because of the collision.

The income benefit is based on the net income you were earning before the collision and covers 90% of that net income. Net income is determined by deducting income tax, Employment Insurance contributions and Canada Pension Plan contributions from your total (gross) income. The maximum total (gross) income you can claim is shown on line 1 of the benefits table (page 19).

If you’re a post-secondary student and are still unable to work at the end of your studies, you’re entitled to an income benefit based on industrial average wage.

If you’re catastrophically injured, the income benefit will be based on the industrial average wage at the end of your current studies or at age 16.

A catastrophic injury could include quadriplegia, paraplegia, severe brain injury or total blindness.

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<th>Line</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maximum insurable earnings</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Caregivers: Full, Reduced</td>
<td>$506 maximum per week, $456 maximum per week</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Loss of studies for students: Elementary Secondary, Post secondary</td>
<td>$5,770 maximum per year, $10,722 maximum per year, $21,443 maximum per year</td>
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Students unable to work at completion of studies
If you’re unable to hold employment due to your injuries at the end of secondary level studies (high school) or at age 16, you’re entitled to an income benefit based on minimum wage, except if you’re catastrophically injured.

If you’re still unable to work one year after the end of secondary level studies or at age 16, the benefit will be based on the industrial average wage (the average weekly earnings of Saskatchewan employees calculated by Statistics Canada – shown on line 2 of the benefits table, page 19).

If you’re a post-secondary student and are still unable to work at the end of your studies, you’re entitled to an income benefit based on industrial average wage.

If you’re catastrophically injured, the income benefit will be based on the industrial average wage at the end of your current studies or at age 16.

A catastrophic injury could include quadriplegia, paraplegia, severe brain injury or total blindness.

Long-term injuries
Lump-sum pension benefits
If you receive a full income benefit for 24 consecutive months or more as a result of your collision-related injuries, you’re eligible to receive a lump-sum pension benefit – based on 10% of your total income benefits. You can choose when you’d like to receive this benefit; either after your income benefit has concluded, or at any time after that up to the age of 65.

You’ll qualify for this benefit up to age 65.

Residual earning capacity
After two years of rehabilitation, most injured people have significantly progressed in their recovery and many have returned to their former employment. Others will have recovered sufficiently to rejoin the workforce, although it may not be in the field they previously worked.

If, after two years of rehabilitation, your injuries still prevent you from returning to your former job, SGI will work with you to determine your residual earning capacity, which means what you can earn now.

While you may not be able to return to your old job, you may be qualified for a different job. SGI will work with you and consider your education, training and work experience, as well as your current abilities. If you’ve been in an approved rehabilitation program, any knowledge or skill you acquired through this program will also be considered in the type of employment that’s determined with you.

This determination will be made after you’re assessed by qualified health-care professionals who will help to determine what kind of occupation you may be able to perform.

The occupation must have available employment in the area where you live.

If your determined occupation pays less than your former job, SGI will pay you the difference between the income you earned at your former job and what you’re able to earn now. Your income benefit will be adjusted accordingly when you find a new job or at one year following your evaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Industrial average wage</td>
<td>$53,354 annual income</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rehabilitation

We share a goal – your recovery

At SGI, our goal is to help you return to the way of life you had before your collision as fully as possible. Sometimes this happens in a matter of weeks. Sometimes it takes longer.

Your rehabilitation plan is flexible and will be designed by medical professionals to meet your specific needs, taking into account the circumstances that are unique to your situation. Your rehabilitation plan will be determined by medical professionals in consultation with your own practitioner and will be continued for as long as necessary.

SGI will compensate you for the time you’re away from work to attend your treatment. If you have to travel, SGI will pay for meals, accommodations and mileage. The amounts payable are shown on lines 10, 11 and 12 of the benefits table (page 19).

However, SGI will cover costs only for treatments that are helping you. At some point, we may ask you to consult another caregiver or try a different treatment. This request would be made following advice from medical professionals. Your Personal Injury Representative will never direct your rehabilitation plan without advice from medical professionals.

The Early Intervention Program

To assist in your recovery, the Early Intervention Program has been established in conjunction with the major practitioner associations in Saskatchewan, such as the Saskatchewan Medical Association, the Saskatchewan Chiropractic Association and the Saskatchewan Physiotherapy Association. The program is based on the best medical information available and deals with the most common types of injuries. Here’s how the program works:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Meal allowance: Breakfast Lunch Dinner</td>
<td>$9.93 per day $14.10 per day $17.29 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Private accommodation</td>
<td>$24 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Travel by automobile</td>
<td>$0.43 per kilometre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical, travel and personal expenses

SGI will pay for expenses related to your collision and recovery up to the maximum amount shown on line 6 of the benefits table (page 19). This includes medical expenses incurred as a result of the collision, as well as other personal and travel expenses associated with your treatment and rehabilitation.

Medical costs
In most cases, SGI will pay your physiotherapist, massage therapist or chiropractor directly for your medical treatment so you don’t have to worry about having cash on hand.

SGI will pay for approved expenses that result from your collision including things like:
• medical and paramedical care (includes things like ambulance transportation)
• expenses for transportation (mileage, bus fare, etc.) and accommodations (such as a hotel room) related to your medical treatment
• prescription medication
• braces and wheelchairs
• physiotherapy, chiropractic, dental services, etc.

If you need someone to accompany you to your appointments because of your age or physical or mental condition, SGI will reimburse that person for their transportation and accommodations associated with your treatment.

Travel costs
SGI will pay for your travel to and from medical appointments and treatments related to your collision. For the amount payable, see line 12 of the benefits table (page 19). If you need to take a taxi or bus to get to your appointment, just let your Personal Injury Representative know and he or she will arrange to pay for those costs. Your Personal Injury Representative may also provide you an advance to cover these costs so that you don’t have to use your own money if the costs cause financial hardship.

If you’re required to travel more than 100 km from your residence to receive care, and the care is not available within 100 km, we will pay for your travel expenses. If you have to pay for parking, please keep track of those costs so that your Personal Injury Representative can reimburse you.

Child care
If your main occupation is caregiver for your children, and you’re unable to care for them while you’re receiving treatment, SGI will pay for someone else to take care of them while you’re away. Please contact your Personal Injury Representative if you need assistance.

Meals
If you have to travel to attend a medical appointment or treatment, SGI may pay for your meals while you’re away. Please discuss your situation with your Personal Injury Representative to determine if you’re eligible for this benefit. The amount payable is shown on line 10 of the benefits table (page 19).

Accommodations
If you must stay at a hotel while undergoing treatment, SGI will pay reasonable costs. Many hotels offer corporate rates. If you prefer to stay with a friend or relative, SGI will pay a fixed amount per day. The amount payable is shown on line 11 of the benefits table (page 19).

Phone calls and television
If you’re hospitalized or in a treatment facility because of your collision, SGI will reimburse you for your telephone and reasonable long distance calls. SGI will also reimburse you if you choose to order the in-room television service.

Financial assistance
If you need assistance to pay for food, travel or accommodations while attending a treatment program please discuss it with your Personal Injury Representative.

Damaged clothing
SGI will pay to clean, repair or replace clothing damaged in the collision. The maximum amount payable appears on line 13 of the benefits table (page 19).

Counselling
Your immediate family members (children, parents, sibling or surviving spouse) are entitled to counselling services if you are seriously injured or killed in a collision. The amount payable to family members is shown on line 14 of the benefits table (page 19) for the maximum amount payable.

Critical care expenses
If you’re hospitalized, SGI may reimburse up to two people for lost wages, transportation and accommodations to attend while you are receiving critical care. See line 18 of the benefits table (page 19) for the maximum amount payable.

Financial counselling
If you’re receiving a large payment for your injury, such as a permanent impairment payment, you may be eligible to have some costs of financial counselling covered. See line 17 of the benefits table (page 19) for the maximum amount payable.

Other rehabilitation expenses
If you have any expenses not covered by the above, please discuss them with your Personal Injury Representative.

Note: If a treatment centre requires you to wear proper footwear, comfortable clothing, undergarments or swimwear, these costs are your responsibility.

Non-refundable expenses
If you incurred an expense prior to the collision and are unable to use it or it is not refundable, SGI will reimburse you for the expense (examples include plane tickets that are not refundable, golf memberships, etc.).

If you were in the process of moving or renovating your home at the time of the collision and have to hire additional help to complete the critical components of the renovation or incur additional moving expenses, please discuss these expenses with your Personal Injury Representative. See line 16 of the benefits table (page 19) for the maximum amount payable.

### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Private accommodation</td>
<td>$24 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Clean, repair, replace clothing</td>
<td>$1,650 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Counselling expenses</td>
<td>$5,279 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Critical care</td>
<td>$31,679 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Non-refundable expenses</td>
<td>$2,640 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Financial counselling</td>
<td>$1,438 maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Medical and rehabilitation costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Medical and rehabilitation costs</td>
<td>$7,194,892 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Meal allowance: Breakfast</td>
<td>$9.93 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Travel by automobile</td>
<td>$0.43 per kilometre</td>
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</table>
If you sustain a permanent impairment as a result of a motor vehicle collision, you may be entitled to a lump-sum payment in addition to your other benefits. The permanent impairment could involve injury or weakness to your body or one of your organs. It can be an observable disfigurement or a permanent, measurable reduction of physical or mental function.

Here are a few examples:

- scarring
- loss of vision or hearing
- paraplegia
- back compression fracture
- loss of a limb

Soft tissue injuries such as whiplash aren’t considered a permanent impairment.

Who decides?

The extent of your impairment is determined by SGI’s medical consultants, using information provided by your medical practitioners. The corresponding level of benefits will be determined by your Personal Injury Representative.

Permanent impairment amounts

The more serious an impairment, the greater the permanent impairment payment will be. Each type of impairment is assigned a percentage value with the most serious impairments receiving the highest percentages. The amount of the permanent impairment payment is calculated by multiplying the percentage by the maximum amount payable.

A higher payment is made to those who suffer a catastrophic injury, which could include quadriplegia, paraplegia, severe brain injury, total blindness, complete loss of two limbs, as well as combinations of those impairments. The maximum amount payable for catastrophic injuries appears on line 8 of the benefits table (page 19). The maximum amount payable for all other permanent impairment injuries appears on line 9 of the benefits table (page 19).

Timing of payment

The payment will be provided following the one-year anniversary date of the collision, together with interest from the date of the collision. If your injuries have not fully healed at the one-year anniversary an additional payment with interest payable from the date of the collision may be necessary once you have recovered.

Living assistance

If you’re unable to perform activities of daily living because of your injuries, you may be eligible for living assistance coverage. SGI will provide financial assistance to help you care for yourself and your home, regardless of whether you hire someone to assist you.

What are “activities of daily living?”

- Getting in and out of bed
- Getting dressed and undressed
- Bathing
- Preparing meals
- Eating
- Washing dishes
- Doing laundry
- Light cleaning and housekeeping
- Snow removal
- Shopping for groceries and household supplies

The amount SGI will cover for living assistance expenses depends on the type of assistance you need. The maximum amounts payable appear on line 7 of the benefits table (page 19).

If you’re unsure whether or not you qualify for living assistance, please discuss it with your Personal Injury Representative. They are there to help you understand your benefits and to ensure you’re receiving all the benefits to which you’re entitled.

Permanent impairment payment

If you sustain a permanent impairment as a result of a motor vehicle collision, you may be entitled to a lump-sum payment in addition to your other benefits. The permanent impairment could involve injury or weakness to your body or one of your organs. It can be an observable disfigurement or a permanent, measurable reduction of physical or mental function.

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The appeal process

If you’re not satisfied with a decision made by SGI with respect to your benefits, there are steps you can take to have your concerns addressed.

The first thing you should do is make sure your Personal Injury Representative has all the necessary information so they’re clear on the facts surrounding your claim. If this doesn’t help, you can ask your Personal Injury Representative to have their supervisor call you. Hopefully the matter can be cleared up with a phone call or appointment.

If the supervisor is unable to resolve the issue, these are the options available to you. Please note that nominal fees are payable.

• You can either choose to attend mediation or go directly to either the Automobile Injury Appeal Commission or to the Court of Queen’s Bench.

• You can’t appeal to both the Automobile Injury Appeal Commission and the Court of Queen’s Bench. You must choose one or the other.

• If you attend mediation, and you’re not satisfied with the outcome, you can still pursue one of the other options. For example, you can go to mediation and then go to the Automobile Injury Appeal Commission or go to mediation, then the Court of Queen’s Bench. If you choose the Automobile Injury Appeal Commission, please call 306-798-5545 in Regina, or toll free at 1-866-798-5544 for more information on this process.

• If you choose to appeal to the Court of Queen’s Bench, you’ll have to file a statement of claim. You may wish to obtain legal representation to help you with this.

It’s important to note that decisions made by the Automobile Injury Appeal Commission and the Court of Queen’s Bench are binding for both you and SGI. Only when there’s a question of law can you appeal the decision to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal.

If you choose mediation, an outside mediator – agreed upon by you and SGI – will meet with you and SGI. You can have a representative present at the mediation. Both sides may outline their views to the mediator.

Telephone numbers

For general information about Reduced No Fault Coverage, please call toll free at 1-844-TLK-2SGI (1-844-855-2744).

Application for Injury Benefits

You’re about to make a claim for benefits as a result of injuries sustained in a motor vehicle collision. We want to make sure you receive all the benefits to which you’re entitled, as well as timely and effective treatment. To do this, we require the detailed information that you’re asked to provide in the Application for Injury Benefits form.

SGI assures that all personal information provided in the Application for Injury Benefits, as well as any information gathered later, will remain confidential. The information you’re asked to provide is necessary to assist your Personal Injury Representative in determining and providing all benefits to which you’re entitled.

You have two years from the date of your collision to file an injury claim.

Please fill out the Application for Injury Benefits form to the best of your ability. If you have any questions, please contact your Personal Injury Representative.

If you’re entitled to an income benefit, you’ll be asked to complete an Application for Injury Benefits for Income Benefits. The form asks specific questions related to your work and work history. Please see page 18 of this guide for details on how to fill out the Application for Injury Benefits – Income Loss form.

Please fill in all areas that haven’t been completed by your Personal Injury Representative. Your claim number and the name of your Personal Injury Representative will be entered by your representative.

Section A: Personal information

Your current and mailing address (if different) and email address will be used for correspondence and/or so your Personal Injury Representative can visit you at home, if required.

Your home, work and cellular phone numbers allow us to call to discuss progress on your recovery, make appointments, etc.

SGI requires your Saskatchewan Health card number to obtain reports, such as hospital records.

Your date of birth and marital status and dependants are used to determine certain benefits.

Section B: Injury information

Collision information helps us understand your injuries and is required to determine the circumstances of the collision.

A clear description of the collision will help us know how the collision occurred and how you may have been injured.

Whether you were injured in the course of your employment will help us determine if SGI or the Workers’ Compensation Board should be attending to your claim.

If an individual is injured in a motor vehicle collision, it may be necessary to report to the police. If you haven’t yet taken this step, your Personal Injury Representative will ask you to do so.

Whether you have an auto extension (package) insurance policy will help determine if additional benefits may be payable through that policy.

Information about your injuries helps us become familiar with the injuries you have sustained, as well as the location of the injury and pain you may be experiencing.

Information concerning your ability to perform your employment, personal and home care as well as dependant’s care helps us determine if benefits are payable for the impact of injuries on your daily activities and ability to carry out your employment.

Prior medical information helps your caregivers determine what type of treatment plan should be developed.

Section C: Designated primary practitioner

This information is needed so we know whom you’ve chosen to be in charge of your treatment.

Section D: Authorization of injury benefits application

The authorization allows SGI to obtain medical and other information necessary with respect to your claim. It’s very important for you to read and understand it. After you’ve read the page, it must be dated and signed in the spaces provided, in the presence of a witness. The witness can be your Personal Injury Representative.

If you have any questions about the final page of the Application for Injury Benefits or any other aspect of the form, please speak to your Personal Injury Representative.
Application for Injury Benefits – Income loss

Cover page
Please fill in all areas that haven’t been completed by your Personal Injury Representative.

Work status
Question 1
This information helps your Personal Injury Representative decide what documentation to request from you to ensure you receive the type and amount of benefit for income loss to which you’re entitled.

Employment
Questions 1 to 8
Your Personal Injury Representative needs to know who’s your main employer and how to contact them if required. Your Personal Injury Representative may be contacting your employer to help calculate your benefit or to seek help in a return-to-work program.

Other employment
Questions 1 to 8
Your Personal Injury Representative needs details of any other employment in addition to your main employment to ensure your benefit reflects all your employment income.

Other employment income
Question 1
You may be entitled to receive injury benefits if your injuries prevent you from collecting Employment Insurance or National Training Act benefits. The information helps your Personal Injury Representative find out if this is the case.

Tax information
Questions 1 to 8
Payment of income benefits is made after deductions are applied for income tax, Canada Pension Plan premiums and Employment Insurance premiums. The information requested provides details of your tax status for calculation of your income benefit. (For more information on income benefits, see pages 6 to 9 of this guide.)

IMPORTANT
This page gives you details of what you must provide to your Personal Injury Representative to have your income benefit calculated.

The final page is a release allowing SGI to obtain medical and other information necessary with respect to your claim. It’s very important for you to read and understand. SGI will not accept an altered release on the Application for Benefits form. After you’ve read the page, it must be dated and signed in the spaces provided, in the presence of a witness. The witness can be your Personal Injury Representative.

If you have any questions about the final page of the Application for Injury Benefits – Income Loss or any other aspect of the form, please speak to your Personal Injury Representative.

Table of benefits
To determine the amount of the benefit you may be entitled to receive, refer to the appropriate section of this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maximum insurable earnings</td>
<td>$98,643 annual income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Industrial average wage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Substitute worker</td>
<td>$47,112 maximum per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Caregivers: Full</td>
<td>$806 maximum per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>$456 maximum per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Loss of studies for students: Elementary</td>
<td>$6,770 maximum per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>$10,722 maximum per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-secondary</td>
<td>$21,443 maximum per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Medical and rehabilitation costs</td>
<td>$7,194,892 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Living assistance: Functional</td>
<td>$806 maximum per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cognitive</td>
<td>$456 maximum per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Catastrophic injuries</td>
<td>$251,821 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Other permanent injuries</td>
<td>$206,181 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Meal allowance: Breakfast</td>
<td>$9.93 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>$14.10 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Financial counselling</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disclaimer
This document is intended to provide general information on vehicle plate insurance coverage offered by SGI. Nothing in this document is intended to provide legal advice or to be relied upon as binding in any dispute, claim, action, demand or proceeding.

THIS INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. The terms and conditions of the insurance coverage offered by SGI are set out in The Automobile Accident Insurance Act and the following regulations: The Automobile Accident Insurance (General) Regulations, The Personal Injury Benefit Regulations and The Automobile Accident Insurance (Injury) Regulations and are available from Publications Saskatchewan. Any changes to the insurance coverage in Saskatchewan will be set out in those documents. These documents should be consulted to determine your rights and obligations at law.