

Your Guide to No Fault Coverage

Personal Auto Injury Insurance
2017



How this guide can help you

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.

Your reference page

Injury claim number _____

Vehicle damage claim number _____

Date of collision _____
day / month / year

Personal Injury Representative

Name _____

Telephone number _____

Email _____

Vehicle damage claim adjuster

Name _____

Telephone number _____

Email _____

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 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 21).
- 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 9)

- 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 or physiotherapist 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 11)

- 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 12)

- 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 13)

- 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.

Death benefits (page 14)

- SGI provides a benefit to the surviving spouse and/or dependent children of a person who died in a motor vehicle collision. You can choose to receive the benefit in a lump sum or in bi-weekly payments.
- SGI also covers funeral expenses and some counselling costs during this traumatic time.

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.

Table of contents

Your reference page	i	Phone calls and television	11
Key No Fault injury features	ii	Financial assistance	11
Your No Fault Coverage	2	Damaged clothing	11
Who's covered?	2	Counselling	12
Who's not covered?	2	Critical care expenses	12
Can I sue?	2	Financial counselling	12
Economic loss	2	Other rehabilitation expenses	12
Pain and suffering	2	Non-refundable expenses	12
Can I be sued?	3	Living assistance	12
Filing your claim for benefits	3	What are "activities of daily living?"	12
Three types of claim forms	3	Permanent impairment payment	13
Filling out the form	3	Who decides?	13
How will your claim be handled?	3	Permanent impairment amounts	13
What amount will you receive and how soon?	3	Timing of payment	13
Changes in your circumstances	4	Death benefits	14
Collecting additional losses	4	Funeral expenses	14
What if you're not satisfied with a decision?	4	Counselling	14
Income benefit	5	Spousal death benefits	14
When is the income benefit paid?	5	Dependant benefits	15
How is the income benefit calculated?	5	Death benefits – deceased child	15
Reassessment after 180 days	5	Death benefits – no dependants	15
Income benefit calculations	6	The appeal process	16
Salaried earners	6	Application for Injury Benefits	17
Non-earners (unemployed)	6	Section A: Personal information	17
Self-employed	6	Section B: Injury information	17
Seasonal earner	7	Section C: Designated primary practitioner	17
Seniors	7	Section D: Authorization of injury benefits application	18
Caregivers	7	Application for Injury Benefits – Income loss	19
Students	7	Cover page	19
Long-term injuries	8	Work status	19
Rehabilitation	9	Employment	19
We share a goal – your recovery	9	Other employment	19
The Early Intervention Program	9	Other employment income	19
Your responsibilities	10	Tax information	19
Medical, travel and personal expenses	11	IMPORTANT	19
Medical costs	11	Telephone numbers	20
Travel costs	11	Table of benefits	21
Child care	11		
Meals	11		
Accommodations	11		

Your No Fault Coverage

Who's covered?

Under your Personal Auto Injury 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. No Fault covers you if you're injured in an motor vehicle collision 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
- in the event of a death, your surviving spouse or dependants can sue for excess funeral expenses (over the amount on line 21 of the benefits table on page 21) and loss of your income contribution to the household
- 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.

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 or killed 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 or your dependants have the right to sue for grief and loss of care, guidance and companionship.
- If you're injured or killed 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, or your spouse, parents or dependants may have the right to sue for grief and loss of care, guidance and companionship.

- If you're injured or killed as a result of a collision where the responsible driver is convicted of using a vehicle to deliberately harm the injured person, you have the right to sue the convicted driver for pain and suffering or your dependants have the right to sue for grief and loss of care, guidance and companionship.
- If you're injured or killed 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 or your spouse, parents or dependants have the right to sue for loss of care, guidance and companionship.
- 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.

If any of the above scenarios apply to you, please contact your Personal Injury Representative for assistance.

In all cases, if you wish to sue the responsible party (or parties), you must start this action within two years of the date of the collision or conviction.

Can I be sued?

Those you injure can sue you for the difference between their package of auto injury benefits and their actual losses as explained under "Economic loss" on page 2. In most cases those injured can't sue you personally for pain and suffering. However, if you've been convicted of impaired driving, criminal negligence, or have deliberately harmed someone with your vehicle, they can sue you for pain and suffering as well. If you die and were impaired and at fault for the collision, your estate can be sued.

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.

Three types of claim forms

There are three types of forms for benefits. Two are for persons injured (Application for Injury Benefits and Application for Injury Benefits – Income Loss) and the third is for fatalities (Application for Death Benefits).

Filling out the form

Please refer to pages 17 to 19 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 20.

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. 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 21. 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 claim 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 unemployable, 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 21). 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.

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, $52 \times \$500$ 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, 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 21).

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, 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.

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 8 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 21).

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.

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 21). 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 year. For those under age 16, the benefit continues until you reach age 16, when you'll begin to receive an income benefit if you can't work.

The amounts payable at each education level are shown on line 5 of the benefits table (page 21).

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 21).

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 21).

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.

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 mileage, accommodations and meals. The amounts payable are shown on lines 10, 11 and 12 of the benefits table (page 21).

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:

Initial treatment

You choose who you would like to be your primary practitioner. You can designate a doctor, chiropractor or physiotherapist. Your designated primary practitioner will develop a treatment plan for your injuries and manage your rehabilitation plan. The plan should include a description of your injury, the type of treatment(s) being recommended and timelines for when the treatment(s) should be completed.

In most cases, initial treatment is sufficient to help an injured person recover. Initial treatment is care provided by a doctor, chiropractor, physiotherapist or massage therapist. In some cases, it may be supplemented with other treatments, such as a strengthening or conditioning program.

Secondary assessment

You may take longer to recover than expected. When this occurs, other assistance may be helpful.

If your injury hasn't improved significantly within four to six weeks after your collision, you may be referred to a Secondary Assessment Centre. These centres are located throughout Saskatchewan. During your secondary assessment, a doctor, a physiotherapist and a chiropractor will examine you. The secondary assessment team will look over your medical information to determine if the original diagnosis and/or treatment is still appropriate. The team will provide a report to you, your designated primary practitioner and your Personal Injury Representative outlining recommendations for your continued care.

Tertiary assessment

In some cases, the treatment you receive at the primary or secondary level may not be enough to help you recover from your injuries and return to your everyday life. If so, you may be referred to a Tertiary Centre. Tertiary Centres are located in Regina and Saskatoon. If you don't live in Regina or Saskatoon, SGI will pay for your travel and accommodation expenses.

Tertiary assessment is extensive. You'll be examined by a number of health care providers, which may include a doctor, physiotherapist, chiropractor, psychologist, exercise therapist, occupational therapist and vocational consultant. After the assessment, the team will meet with you and your Personal Injury Representative to discuss their findings and outline their recommendations. The recommendations could include coming back to the facility to attend a treatment program. The treatment program could last for a few weeks, or a few months, depending on the extent of your injury.

Your responsibilities

No Fault Coverage is designed to help you recover from your injuries to the fullest extent possible. The best way to achieve that goal is to co-operate fully with the rehabilitation plan proposed by your designated primary practitioner or secondary or tertiary treatment centre.

The level and speed of your recovery depends on regular attendance and full participation. If you're having trouble with your treatment plan, discuss your concerns with the treatment centre or your Personal Injury Representative. If you don't attend your treatment, or you don't participate fully, your benefits may be affected.

Attend all medical and rehabilitation appointments.

If you can't attend an appointment due to an emergency, contact the assessment or treatment centre as soon as possible. Failure to attend may affect your benefits, but more importantly, it may slow your recovery.

If you have questions about your treatment program, talk to your designated primary practitioner or your Personal Injury Representative. If you have questions about your rehabilitation benefits and responsibilities, please discuss them with your Personal Injury Representative.

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 21). 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, accommodations and other expenses.

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 21). 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 21).

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 21).

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 21).

Living assistance

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 21) for the maximum amount payable.

Critical care expenses

If you are hospitalised, SGI will reimburse up to two people for lost wages, transportation and accommodations to attend while you are receiving critical care. See line 15 of the benefits table (page 21) 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 21) 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 21) for the maximum amount payable.

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 21).

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 one-time, 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 21). The maximum amount payable for all other permanent impairment injuries appears on line 9 of the benefits table (page 21).

Timing of payment

The payment will be provided at 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.

Death benefits

SGL will pay a death benefit to the surviving spouse and dependants of a person who has died as a result of a motor vehicle collision.

Please complete a Death Benefits Application form and submit it with: a physician's report of death, autopsy report or funeral director's certificate of death. Your Personal Injury Representative can help you through this process.

Funeral expenses

SGL provides a payment to the deceased's estate for funeral expenses. Receipts aren't necessary. The amount payable is shown on line 21 of the benefits table (page 21).

Counselling

We understand that the loss of a loved one is a very difficult time for family members. SGL provides counselling benefits to aid family members. If you have any questions about the following benefits or would like more information on how to find a counsellor, your Personal Injury Representative can help.

SGL will pay the costs of grief counselling for the immediate family members (children, parents, siblings or surviving spouse) of a person who died as a result of a motor vehicle collision. The maximum amount payable is shown on line 14 of the benefits table (page 21).

A career counselling benefit is available for the dependent spouse of a deceased person. See line 23 of the benefits table (page 21) for the maximum amount payable for vocational counselling.

SGL will pay the costs of financial counselling for anyone receiving a significant death benefit. This counselling can help you decide what kind of death benefit to opt for – a lump-sum payment or payments every two weeks on a long-term basis. See line 17 of the benefits table (page 21) for the maximum amount payable.

Spousal death benefits

Who qualifies for a spousal death benefit?

A person will receive a spousal death benefit if, at the time of the collision, they were:

- legally married to the deceased
- living common-law for at least two years with the deceased
- living common-law for at least one year with the deceased and had a child with the deceased
- an ex-spouse eligible for spousal support from the deceased

There may be more than one person who's entitled to a death benefit as a surviving spouse. Each eligible surviving spouse is entitled to receive a full spousal benefit. The benefit isn't divided among the eligible individuals.

A spouse isn't eligible for a death benefit if they have been separated from the deceased for one year or longer before the collision and isn't eligible for spousal support payments from the deceased.

A surviving spouse may receive three types of benefits:

1. Spousal benefit
2. Dependant benefit
3. Education benefit

1. Spousal benefit

A surviving spouse is entitled to a death benefit equal to 50% of the weekly income benefit the deceased would've been entitled if they had survived. This benefit may be paid every two weeks for the lifetime of the surviving spouse. The minimum amount payable (in cases where the deceased was a low-income or non-earner) is shown on line 18 of the benefits table (page 21).

You may, within five years of the date of the collision, choose to have this benefit paid out as a lump sum. Your Personal Injury Representative will provide you with a lump-sum figure and explain how it was calculated.

You may wish to seek the advice of a qualified financial advisor before deciding whether to opt for a lump-sum payment or continue receiving payments every two weeks. SGL may pay the costs of financial counselling to help you make this decision.

2. Dependant benefit

A surviving spouse is entitled to an additional benefit when there are children younger than age 21 who were dependent on the deceased or when there's a disabled dependant older than age 21. A surviving spouse is entitled to an additional 5% of the deceased's income benefit for each dependant. This benefit is paid until the child reaches age 21. The lump-sum option is also available in these situations.

3. Education benefit

A surviving spouse may be entitled to an education benefit.

This benefit is intended to assist people who wish to return to school after the loss of their spouse (or former spouse) to achieve a greater degree of independence and financial stability. The benefit will cover the essential costs of attending school, such as tuition, books and materials, along with child care.

Requests for an education benefit must be made within five years of the date of the collision. The maximum amount payable is shown on line 22 of the benefits table (page 21).

Dependant benefits

A dependant is a:

- child of the deceased who was younger than age 21 at the time of the collision;
- mentally or physically disabled person older than age 21 who was dependent on the deceased; or
- an unborn child of the deceased.

In cases where both parents (or the sole parent) are killed in a motor vehicle collision, SGI provides the surviving dependants with the same level of benefits a surviving spouse would've received, until the dependant reaches age 21; or the mentally or physically disabled person is no longer infirmed; or the dependant dies (see line 18 of the table of benefits on page 21 for the minimum amount payable).

Any dependant who receives the bi-weekly surviving spouse death benefit may, within five years of the date of the collision, choose to have this benefit paid out as a lump sum. Your Personal Injury Representative will provide you with a lump-sum figure and explain how it was calculated.

You may wish to seek the advice of a qualified financial advisor before deciding whether to opt for a lump-sum payment or continue receiving payments every two weeks. SGI may pay the costs of financial counselling. The maximum amount payable appears on line 17 of the benefits table (page 21).

Death benefits – deceased child

If a person younger than the age of 21 with no spouse or dependants is killed in a motor vehicle collision, a lump-sum amount will be paid to his or her estate. The amount payable is shown on line 20 of the benefits table (page 21).

Death benefits – no dependants

If the deceased person has no surviving spouse or dependants, but has surviving parents or children older than age 21, each of those survivors is entitled to a lump-sum payment. The payment amount depends on the number of survivors. The maximum amount payable per survivor is shown on line 19 of the benefits table (page 21). The maximum total amount payable to be split among survivors is shown on line 19 of the benefits table (page 21). Your Personal Injury Representative can explain how the amount was calculated.

If the deceased person doesn't leave any surviving dependants and has no children older than age 21 or no surviving parents, the estate will receive a lump-sum payment. The amount payable is shown on line 19 of the benefits table (page 21).

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.

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 19 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 to 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 must by law be reported to 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. Your injury claim number and the name of your Personal Injury Representative will be entered by your representative.

Work status

Question 1

This information helps your 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 representative needs to know who's your main employer and how to contact them if required. Your 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 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 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 5 to 8 of this guide.)

IMPORTANT

This page gives you details of what you must provide to your 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.

Telephone numbers

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

For more information on filing your claim, please call the nearest office:

	Toll Free	Local
Estevan	1-800-667-9773	306-637-4100
Kindersley	1-800-667-9778	306-463-5270
Lloydminster	1-800-667-8588	306-825-8200
Meadow Lake	1-800-667-4497	306-236-2500
Moose Jaw	1-800-667-5103	306-691-4500
North Battleford	1-800-667-1384	306-446-1900
Prince Albert	1-800-667-9324	306-953-8000
Regina	1-800-667-8015	306-751-1860
Saskatoon	1-888-468-8868	306-683-2371
Swift Current	1-800-667-7414	306-778-4900
Tisdale	1-800-667-5030	306-878-3600
Weyburn	1-800-667-9774	306-848-4300
Yorkton	1-800-667-1480	306-786-2430

Table of benefits

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

	Line	Benefit	Amount
Income Benefits	1	Maximum insurable earnings	\$94,587 annual income
	2	Industrial average wage	\$51,143 annual income
	3	Substitute worker	\$44,668 maximum per year
	4	Caregivers Full Reduced	\$859 maximum per week \$431 maximum per week
	5	Loss of studies for students Elementary Secondary Post-secondary	\$5,465 maximum per year \$10,154 maximum per year \$20,308 maximum per year
Medical and rehabilitation	6	Medical and rehabilitation costs	\$6,813,680 maximum
	7	Living assistance Functional Cognitive	\$859 maximum per week \$431 maximum per week
Permanent impairment	8	Catastrophic injuries	\$238,479 maximum
	9	Other permanent injuries	\$195,257 maximum
Expenses	10	Meal allowance Breakfast Lunch Dinner	\$9.40 per day \$13.35 per day \$16.35 per day
	11	Private accommodation	\$23 per day
	12	Travel by automobile	\$0.41 per kilometre
	13	Clean, repair, replace clothing	\$1,564 maximum
	14	Counselling expenses	\$5,000 maximum
	15	Critical care	\$30,000 maximum
	16	Non-refundable expenses	\$2,500 maximum
	17	Financial counselling	\$1,362 maximum
Death benefits	18	Spouse/dependants	\$70,293 minimum
	19	No dependants	\$15,620 maximum per survivor/estate \$70,293 maximum total payable
	20	Less than 21 years old no dependants	\$31,240
	21	Funeral benefit	\$10,219 maximum
	22	Spouse education	\$46,862 maximum
	23	Vocational counselling	\$680 maximum

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 the Queen's Printer. 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.

