



Committee and Date

Council
17 December 2020

Item

Public

SETTING THE COUNCIL TAX TAXBASE 2021/22

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1. Summary

- 1.1. In order to determine the appropriate Council Tax levels for Shropshire Council, it is necessary to determine the Council Tax taxbase for the area. The budget requirements of the various precepting authorities are divided by this figure to arrive at the Band D Council Tax.
- 1.2. For 2021/22 the Council Tax taxbase will be 113,688.99 Band D equivalents, this is an increase of 0.12% from 2020/21.
- 1.3. The Council Tax taxbase has a direct impact on the Council Tax that will be levied by the Council for 2021/22.

2. Recommendations

Member are asked:

- 2.1 In accordance with the Rating (Property in Common Occupation) and Council Tax (Empty Dwellings) Act 2018 to approve the revised discretionary power to levy a Council Tax premium in relation to dwellings which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than ten years i.e. increasing the premium to 300% in relation to dwellings which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than ten years and the resulting inclusion of an additional 197.00 Band D equivalents in the taxbase.
- 2.2 To approve the publication of a notice regarding the new discretionary Council Tax discount policy awarded in respect of vacant properties within 21 days of the determination.

On the assumption that the changes to the discount policy in relation to vacant dwellings detailed in Sections 2.1 and 8.3 of this report have been approved, members are asked:

- 2.3 To approve, in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, the amount calculated by Shropshire Council as it's Council Tax taxbase for the year 2021/22, as detailed in Appendix A, totalling 113,688.99 Band D equivalents.
- 2.4 To note continuation of the Council's localised Council Tax Support (CTS) scheme in 2021/22. The scheme is attached at Appendix B.
- 2.5 To note the exclusion of 8,917.40 Band D equivalents from the taxbase as a result of localised Council Tax Support.
- 2.6 To note continuation of the discretionary Council Tax discount policy of 0% in respect of second homes (other than those that retain a 50% discount through regulation as a result of job related protection) and note the inclusion of 715.06 Band D equivalents in the Council Tax taxbase as a result of this discount policy.
- 2.7 To note continuation of the discretionary Council Tax discount policy to not award a discount in respect of vacant dwellings undergoing major repair, i.e. former Class A exempt properties.
- 2.8 To note continuation of the discretionary Council Tax discount policy in respect of vacant dwellings, i.e. former Class C exempt properties, of 100% for one month i.e. effectively reinstating the exemption and the resulting exclusion of 172.56 band D equivalents from the taxbase.
- 2.9 To note continuation of the "six week rule" in respect of vacant dwellings, i.e. former Class C exempt properties.
- 2.10 To note continuation of the discretionary Council Tax discount policy to levy a Council Tax premium of 100% in relation to dwellings which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than two years (but less than five years) and the resulting inclusion of an additional 320.56 Band D equivalents in the taxbase.
- 2.11 To note continuation of the discretionary Council Tax discount policy to levy a Council Tax premium of 200% in relation to dwellings which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than five years (but less than ten years) and the resulting inclusion of an additional 212.00 Band D equivalents in the taxbase.
- 2.12 To approve a collection rate for the year 2021/22 of 97.7%.

REPORT

3. Risk Assessment and Opportunities Appraisal

- 3.1 Expression of Council Tax Support in terms of Band D equivalents results in a higher potential for inaccuracies in the determination process as Council Tax Support is a significantly more volatile discount element.
- 3.2 Details of the potential risk in relation to establishing a collection rate allowance is detailed within this report in Section 10.

4. Financial Implications

- 4.1 The Council Tax taxbase figure impacts on the Council Tax that will be levied by the Council for 2021/22.
- 4.2 The implication of the Council's localised Council Tax Support scheme are detailed in Section 7.
- 4.3 The implications of maintaining the discount in respect of second homes at 0% are detailed in Section 8.1.
- 4.4 The implications of maintaining the discount in respect of vacant dwellings are detailed in Section 8.2.
- 4.5 The implications of maintaining the premium of 100% in respect of properties which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than two years, maintaining the premium of 200% in respect of properties which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than five years and increasing the premium from 200% to 300% in respect of properties which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than ten years are detailed in Section 8.3.
- 4.6 The implications regarding the determined collection rate are detailed in Section 10.

5. Climate Change Appraisal

- 5.1 The Setting the Council Tax Taxbase 2021/22 report and recommendations have no direct effect on climate change.

6. Background

- 6.1 Shropshire Council has responsibility for determining the Council Tax taxbase for the Council's geographical area.

- 6.2 The taxbase for Council Tax must be set between 1 December 2020 and 31 January 2021 in relation to 2021/22 as prescribed by the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) Regulations 2012.
- 6.3 The Council is also required to inform the major precepting authorities, West Mercia Police & Crime Commissioner and Shropshire & Wrekin Fire Authority, of the taxbase in order to enable the calculation of Council Tax for the following year. Each town and parish council is also notified of its own Council Tax taxbase.
- 6.4 The purpose of this report, therefore, is to determine and approve the Council Tax taxbase for Shropshire Council for 2021/22.

7. Council Tax Support

- 7.1 The 2010 Spending Review announced the localisation of council tax support and The Welfare Reform Act 2012 abolished Council Tax Benefit from 31 March 2013 and required that Local Government created a localised Council Tax Support (CTS) scheme effective from 1 April 2013, accommodating a reduction in funding of 10%.
- 7.2 Shropshire Council's localised CTS scheme was approved in December 2018 with minor changes to the scheme taking effect from 1 April 2020. The current scheme summary is attached at Appendix B.
- 7.3 From 2013, therefore, council tax support has taken the form of reductions within the council tax system, replacing national council tax benefit. Making reductions as part of the council tax system reduces a billing authority's Council Tax taxbase. Billing and major precepting authorities receive funding (Council Tax Support Grant) which reduce their council tax requirement and, depending on the design of the local council tax scheme, can help offset the council tax revenue foregone through reductions.
- 7.4 An estimate of the effect of the local Council Tax Support Scheme on the Council Tax taxbase has been determined for Shropshire. It is estimated that the Council Tax Support Scheme will reduce the Council Tax taxbase by 8,917.40 Band D equivalents.
- 7.5 As Council Tax Support entitlement will vary throughout the year and this will affect the taxbase it is more likely that the amount of Council Tax collected in 2021/22 will vary from the estimate.
- 7.6 A link to the full scheme for 2020/21 is below.

<https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/media/14979/ctrs-scheme-2020-21-final.pdf>

8. Discretionary Discount Policies

8.1 *Second Homes*

8.1.1 Second homes are defined as furnished properties which are not occupied as a person's main residence and include furnished properties that are unoccupied between tenancies.

8.1.2 The Local Government Act 2003 gave councils new discretionary powers to reduce the 50% Council Tax discount previously awarded in respect of second homes to between 10% and 50% with effect from 1st April 2004. Councils retain the additional income raised by reducing the second homes Council Tax discount.

8.1.3 The Local Government Act 2012 further extended billing authorities' discretion over the second homes discount to between 0% and 50%. On 17 October 2012 Cabinet approved the reduction of the second homes Council Tax discount from 10% to 0%.

8.1.4 The figures used for the 2021/22 Council Tax taxbase incorporate a 0% Council Tax discount in respect of second homes (other than those that retain a 50% discount through regulation as a result of job-related protection). Implementation of this policy results in the inclusion of 715.06 Band D equivalents in the taxbase.

Vacant Properties

8.2 *Former Class A & Class C Exempt Properties*

8.2.1 The Local Government Act 2012 abolished both Class A and Class C exemptions and gave billing authorities' discretion to give discounts of between 0% and 100%. Class A exemptions were previously available for up to 12 months in respect of a vacant property which required, was undergoing, or had recently undergone major repair work to render it habitable, or a structural alteration. Class C exemptions were previously available for up to six months after a dwelling became vacant.

8.2.2 On 14 December 2017 Council approved the removal of a 50% Council Tax discount in respect of vacant dwellings undergoing major repair, i.e. former Class A exempt properties.

8.2.3 In respect of former Class A exempt properties the figures used for the 2021/22 Council Tax taxbase allow for the continuation of the decision previously approved by Council, i.e. to award no discount.

8.2.4 On 17 October 2012 Cabinet approved the award of a 25% Council Tax discount in respect of vacant dwellings, i.e. former Class C exempt properties.

- 8.2.5 Implementation of this policy resulted in a large number of low value Council Tax demands being raised primarily in relation to landlords whose properties are between tenants. A significant number of landlord complaints were received in relation to these Council Tax demands and these small amounts proved to be very difficult to collect. It was, therefore, proposed and approved that a 100% discount be awarded for one month, i.e. effectively reinstating the exemption, and then a 25% discount be awarded for the remaining five months.
- 8.2.6 In order to avoid fraudulent 100% claims in respect of these types of properties it was also proposed and approved that the “six week rule” be applied, i.e. if a dwelling which is unoccupied and unfurnished is either exempt or entitled to a discount, becomes occupied or substantially furnished for a period of less than six weeks, after which it falls empty again, it will only resume exemption or discount for any of the original exemption or discount period which remains.
- 8.2.7 On 14 December 2017 Council approved the continuation of the policy to award one month exemption when a property becomes unoccupied and substantially unfurnished (subject to the six week rule) and approved a revised policy to remove the 25% for the following five months. This means that when a property becomes unoccupied and substantially unfurnished it would attract one month exemption, then pay full charge for the following twenty three months, then attract an additional 100% council tax premium after two years.
- 8.2.8 In respect of former Class C exempt properties the figures used for the 2021/22 Council Tax taxbase incorporate a discount of 100% for one month. Continuation of this policy to award the one month exemption results in the exclusion of 172.56 Band D equivalents from the taxbase.

8.3 ***Empty Homes Premium***

- 8.3.1 The Local Government Act 2012 amended the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and also gave billing authorities’ discretion to levy an empty homes premium of 50% after a dwelling has been empty and substantially unfurnished for at least two years. In December 2013 Shropshire Council chose to enact this discretionary power with effect from April 2014.
- 8.3.2 On 1 November 2018 the Rating (Property in Common Occupation) and Council Tax (Empty Dwellings) Act 2018 was passed which further amended the Local Government Finance Act 1992. This gave billing authorities’ discretion to levy an empty homes premium of 100% from 1 April 2019 after a dwelling has been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for at least two years and a 200% premium from 1 April 2020 for properties unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for at least 5 years. The Act also allows for a 300% premium from 1 April 2021 for properties unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for at least 10 years.

8.3.3 Members are asked to approve a revised policy to levy an empty homes premium of 300% after a dwelling has been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for at least ten years.

8.3.4 The figures used for the 2021/22 Council Tax taxbase incorporate a 100% Council Tax premium in respect of dwellings which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than two years, a 200% Council Tax premium in respect of dwellings which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than five years and a 300% Council Tax premium in respect of dwellings which have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than ten years. Implementation of this policy results in the inclusion of 320.56 Band D equivalents in the taxbase in relation to properties unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than two years, 212.00 Band D equivalents in the taxbase in relation to properties unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than five years and 197.00 Band D equivalents in the taxbase in relation to properties unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for more than ten years.

9. Taxbase Calculation

9.1 Based on the valuation list, the Council Tax taxbase is the number of properties in the area falling within each council tax property valuation band, modified to take account of the adjustments set out below. Taxbase is expressed as a Band D equivalent.

9.2 An analysis of Council Tax bands within Shropshire Council is detailed below:

Property Band	House Value	Ratio to Band D	Analysis of Dwellings on the Valuation List (%) (as at 14 September 2020)	% Increase / (Decrease) over 2019/20
A	Under £40,000	6/9	18.4	0.3
B	40,001 - 52,000	7/9	25.6	0.4
C	52,001 - 68,000	8/9	20.8	1.1
D	68,001 - 88,000	9/9	14.4	1.2
E	88,001 - 120,000	11/9	11.3	1.8
F	120,001 - 160,000	13/9	6.1	2.0
G	160,001 - 320,000	15/9	3.2	0.8
H	Over 320,000	18/9	0.2	1.2

9.3 There are 145,953 properties in the valuation list for the Shropshire Council area. This compares with a figure of 144,653 in the list at the same time last year. There has been an increase of 1,300 properties overall, which equates to 0.90%. The number of properties in property bands A – G has increased.

9.4 The methodology followed for calculating the taxbase is as follows:

- Ascertain the number of properties in each Council Tax band (A to H) shown in the valuation list as at 14 September 2020.
- Adjust for estimated changes in the number of properties through new build, demolitions and exemptions.
- The number of discounts and disabled relief allowances which apply as at 5 October 2020.
- Convert the number of properties in each Council Tax band to Band D equivalents by using the ratio of each band to Band D and so arrive at the total number of Band D equivalents for the Council.
- Adjust the total number of Band D equivalents by the estimated Council Tax collection rate for the year

These calculations are undertaken for each property band in each parish.

10. Collection Rate

- 10.1 In determining the taxbase, an allowance has to be made to provide for changes to the taxbase during the year (e.g. due to new properties, appeals against banding, additional discounts, Council Tax Support award changes, etc.) as well as losses on collection arising from non-payment. This is achieved by estimating a Council Tax collection rate for the year and must be common for the whole of Shropshire.
- 10.2 A collection rate of 98.3% was assumed for the 2020/21 financial year and it is recommended that a collection rate of 97.7% should be assumed for the purpose of determining the Council Tax taxbase in 2021/22.
- 10.3 Actual in year collection rates in 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 were 98.4%, 98.2% and 98.2% respectively. The collection rate for 2020/21 is currently projected to outturn at around 96.7%.
- 10.4 The reduction in the Collection Rate for 2018/19 was mainly due to the changes to the Council Tax Support scheme that were implemented in 2018/19. A reduction in the collection rate was expected as a result of these changes with a gradual improvement in subsequent years.
- 10.5 The reduction in the projected Collection Rate for 2020/21 is due to the impact of Covid-19. It is expected that the collection rate will improve however it is projected that Covid-19 will continue to have an impact in 2021/22.
- 10.6 A rate of 97.7% is considered prudent given the current level of recovery, the collection rates of the last 3 years and the continued impact of Covid-19.

10.7 If the actual rate exceeds 97.7% a surplus is generated, which is shared between the Unitary Council, West Mercia Police & Crime Commissioner and Shropshire & Wrekin Fire Authority, pro rata to their demand on the Collection Fund for the relevant year. Conversely, any shortfall in the collection rate results in a deficit, which is shared in a similar manner. The surplus or deficit is taken into account in setting the Council Tax in the following year.

11. Council Tax Base

11.1 The estimated Council Tax taxbase for the whole of the area will be used by this Council to calculate its Council Tax Levy. It will also be used by West Mercia Police & Crime Commissioner and Shropshire & Wrekin Fire Authority to calculate the levy in respect of their precepts.

11.2 The Council Tax taxbase for this purpose in 2021/22 is 113,688.99 Band D equivalents, an increase of 0.12% from 2020/21. The detailed build of this figure analysed by both parish and town council and Environment Agency region is shown in Appendix A.

List of Background Papers (This MUST be completed for all reports, but does not include items containing exempt or confidential information)

N/A

Cabinet Member (Portfolio Holder)

David Minnery

Local Member

N/A

Appendices

Appendix A: 2021/22 Parish and Town Council Tax Taxbase Summary for Shropshire Council.

Appendix B: Shropshire Council's Localised Council Tax Support Scheme

Council 17th December 2020: SETTING THE COUNCIL TAX TAXBASE FOR 2021/22

2021/22 Parish and Town Council Council Tax Taxbase Summary for Shropshire Council	APPENDIX A
Parish / Town Council	Council Tax Taxbase (Band D Equivalents)
Abdon & Heath	106.56
Acton Burnell, Frodesley, Pitchford, Ruckley & Langley	254.53
Acton Scott	40.71
Adderley	206.80
Alberbury with Cardeston	401.83
Albrighton	1,560.82
All Stretton, Smethcott & Woolstaston	178.37
Alveley & Romsley	853.30
Ashford Bowdler	35.67
Ashford Carbonel	183.53
Astley	206.99
Astley Abbots	247.00
Aston Bottrell, Burwarton & Cleobury North	112.49
Atcham	226.18
Badger	57.05
Barrow	263.24
Baschurch	1,122.24
Bayston Hill	1,798.43
Beckbury	151.61
Bedstone & Bucknell	314.64
Berrington	455.26
Bettws-Y-Crwyn	91.33
Bicton	413.62
Billingsley, Deuxhill, Glazeley & Middleton Scriven	163.37
Bishops Castle Town	654.71
Bitterley	353.24
Bomere Heath & District	872.75
Boningale	140.22
Boraston	75.33
Bridgnorth Town	4,543.64
Bromfield	121.01
Broseley Town	1,523.01
Buildwas	108.28
Burford	428.83
Cardington	205.99
Caynham	528.58
Chelmarsh	223.24
Cheswardine	385.59
Chetton	158.47
Childs Ercall	294.78
Chirbury with Brompton	337.33
Church Preen, Hughley & Kenley	131.53
Church Pulverbatch	165.47
Church Stretton & Little Stretton Town	2,157.95
Claverley	872.85
Clee St. Margaret	67.83
Cleobury Mortimer	1,174.38
Clive	239.81
Clun Town with Chapel Lawn	521.30
Clunbury	245.06

Council 17th December 2020: SETTING THE COUNCIL TAX TAXBASE FOR 2021/22

2021/22 Parish and Town Council Council Tax Taxbase Summary for Shropshire Council		APPENDIX A
Parish / Town Council		Council Tax Taxbase (Band D Equivalents)
Clungunford		152.97
Cockshutt-cum-Petton		307.13
Condover		890.75
Coreley		135.96
Cound		210.61
Craven Arms Town		804.31
Cressage, Harley & Sheinton		407.74
Culmington		163.81
Diddlebury		272.56
Ditton Priors		336.33
Donington & Boscobel		592.42
Eardington		240.86
Easthope, Shipton & Stanton Long		198.02
Eaton-Under-Heywood & Hope Bowdler		181.29
Edgton		46.35
Ellesmere Rural		952.78
Ellesmere Town		1,482.04
Farlow		180.37
Ford		326.80
Great Hanwood		429.23
Great Ness & Little Ness		535.06
Greete		47.48
Grinshill		112.84
Hadnall		369.41
Highley		1,093.56
Hinstock		530.92
Hodnet		584.32
Hope Bagot		28.79
Hopesay		239.17
Hopton Cangeford & Stoke St. Milborough		161.10
Hopton Castle		39.53
Hopton Wafers		290.42
Hordley		102.98
Ightfield		198.26
Kemberton		114.49
Kinlet		407.25
Kinnerley		520.46
Knockin		138.49
Leebotwood & Longnor		202.85
Leighton & Eaton Constantine		206.62
Llanfairwaterdine		104.81
Llanyblodwel		258.24
Llanymynech & Pant		679.61
Longden		532.60
Loppington		282.33
Ludford		244.05
Ludlow Town		3,490.42
Lydbury North		224.38
Lydham & More		127.82
Mainstone & Colebatch		87.61

Council 17th December 2020: SETTING THE COUNCIL TAX TAXBASE FOR 2021/22

2021/22 Parish and Town Council Council Tax Taxbase Summary for Shropshire Council	APPENDIX A
Parish / Town Council	Council Tax Taxbase (Band D Equivalents)
Market Drayton Town	3,920.02
Melverley	52.47
Milson & Neen Sollars	122.97
Minsterley	586.84
Montford	255.81
Moreton Corbett & Lee Brockhurst	133.54
Moreton Say	203.05
Morville, Acton Round, Aston Eyre, Monkhopton & Upton Cressett	373.40
Much Wenlock Town	1,203.50
Munslow	174.89
Myddle & Broughton	632.46
Myndtown, Norbury, Ratlinghope & Wentnor	264.90
Nash	141.94
Neen Savage	159.28
Neenton	62.49
Newcastle	130.48
Norton-In-Hales	316.70
Onibury	130.74
Oswestry Rural	1,635.03
Oswestry Town	5,309.46
Pontesbury	1,307.70
Prees	1,113.67
Quatt Malvern	99.72
Richards Castle	143.78
Rushbury	271.39
Ruyton-XI-Towns	450.06
Ryton & Grindle	78.51
Selattyn & Gobowen	1,278.74
Shawbury	900.69
Sheriffhales	328.08
Shifnal Town	3,375.85
Shrewsbury Town	25,320.49
Sibdon Carwood	48.46
St. Martins	920.66
Stanton Lacy	164.39
Stanton-Upon-Hine Heath	242.49
Stockton	130.01
Stoke-Upon-Tern	474.73
Stottesdon & Sidbury	324.53
Stowe	47.63
Sutton Maddock	108.36
Sutton-Upon-Tern	399.65
Tasley	415.32
Tong	124.19
Uffington	124.01
Upton Magna	154.28
Welshampton & Lyneal	376.35
Wem Rural	673.42
Wem Town	1,975.47
West Felton	561.57

2021/22 Parish and Town Council Council Tax Taxbase Summary for Shropshire Council		APPENDIX A
Parish / Town Council		Council Tax Taxbase (Band D Equivalents)
Westbury		519.28
Weston Rhyn		852.97
Weston-Under-Redcastle		120.18
Wheathill		73.09
Whitchurch Rural		603.30
Whitchurch Town		3,329.59
Whittington		889.23
Whitton		71.81
Whixall		336.20
Wistanstow		333.37
Withington		103.35
Woore		597.80
Worfield & Rudge		913.64
Worthen with Shelve		795.26
Wroxeter & Uppington		160.80
Shropshire Council Total		113,688.99
Environment Agency - Severn Trent Region		106,828.48
Environment Agency - Welsh Region		4,371.08
Environment Agency - North West Region		2,489.43
Shropshire Council Total		113,688.99

SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL – BENEFITS SERVICE

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT (CTS)

Introduction

The current Council Tax Benefit scheme is a means tested benefit that helps people with a low income to pay their Council Tax.

From April 2013 this will be abolished and all local authorities will provide a new scheme called 'Council Tax Support'. The funding that is provided for this scheme will be reduced by 10% and therefore it is likely that some people will have to pay more towards their Council Tax bill.

The changes will not affect pensioners even though they will move into the new scheme. The Government have confirmed that all pensioners will be protected and receive the same amount of benefit they do now under the current Council Tax Benefit Scheme.

Each local authority will be able to provide Council Tax support in a different way depending on local needs, funding available and how it can be administered. Each Council is expected to devise a new scheme and then put this to public consultation by the end of 2012.

Our new scheme was devised and published on the Shropshire Council website for customers, stakeholders and other agencies to comment on. Public consultation closed on the 14th December and the new scheme was formally adopted by the Council on 16th January 2013.

Anyone of working age will now be subject to the new scheme from April 2013. The differences that you will see in the new Council Tax Support Scheme are: -

- Removal of second adult rebate
- Reduction of the capital limit from £16,000 to £10,000
- Removal of earnings disregards
- Removal of child benefit disregard
- Increase in non-dependant deductions

Please note the following amendments are for the calculation of Council Tax Support only and do not affect Housing Benefit calculations.

Removal of Second Adult Rebate

Second Adult Rebate (2AR) is awarded to a customer based on the circumstances of a second adult living in the property. Under the new scheme this has been abolished for working age claimants and will no longer be effective from 01.04.13.

Reduction of the capital limit

For working age people the capital limit will reduce to £10,000 from 01.04.13. This will mean that if a customer’s savings amounts to more than £10,000 they will not be entitled to CTS. The lower capital limit of £6,000 remains the same.

Tariff income calculations remain as is i.e. from the total amount if capital £6,000 is deducted, the remainder is then dived by 250 if the result is not an exact multiple of £1 the result is rounded up to the next whole £1

All other capital rules including static savings, land and property, shares, etc remain the same.

Removal of Earnings disregards

All income disregards for working age people will cease from the 01.04.13.

Removal of Child Benefit disregards

Child benefit will no longer be disregarded from the calculation of CTS from the 01.04.03.

Increase in non-dependant earned income deductions (working age only)

From 01.04.13 non dep deductions will increase to the following: -

- £5 for anyone earning under £100,
- £10 for anyone earning between £100 and £150
- £20 for anyone earning over £150 per week

This deduction will only be made from their earned income. It won’t affect any other income they receive.

Non-dependant earned income deductions (pension age only)

Gross income less than £186.00	=	£3.65
Gross income £186.00 to £321.99	=	£7.25
Gross income £322.00 to £400.99	=	£9.15
Gross income £401.00 or above	=	£10.95

Unearned income will attract the following disregards (working age and pension age):

Others aged 18 or over incl. JSAC & ESAC	=	£3.65
In receipt of Pension Credit, IS, JSA (IB), ESA(IR)	=	nil

(This disregard will be up-rated annually in line with figures provided annually by DCLG)

A new minimum earnings threshold will be introduced with effect from 01/04/15 to reflect the current arrangements in the Housing Benefit scheme.

This minimum earnings threshold will help to determine whether a European Economic Area (EEA) national's previous or current work can be treated as genuine and effective for the purposes of deciding whether they have a right to reside in the UK as a worker or self-employed person.

The minimum earnings threshold has been set at the level at which workers start to pay National Insurance Contributions (NICs), currently £153 a week in the 2014/15 tax year. If an EEA national can prove that they have been earning at least this amount for a period of 3 months immediately before they claim CTS their work can be treated as genuine and effective and they will have a right to reside as a worker or self-employed person.

If they do not satisfy the minimum earnings threshold criteria, a further assessment will be undertaken against a broader range of criteria (such as hours worked, pattern of work, nature of employment contract etc.) to determine whether their employment is genuine and effective.

Ultimately, if an EEA national's income does not meet the minimum earnings threshold or the additional criteria to be classified as genuine and effective employment they will not be eligible for CTS.

Special Educations Needs Allowance – to be disregarded in full with effect from 01/09/14

War Pensions / Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Guaranteed Income Payments – to be disregarded in full with effect from 01/04/13 (and to be consistent with Housing Benefit)

From 01/04/15 the CTR scheme will include changes to the habitual residency test to reflect changes to the Housing Benefit (HB) regulations.

The amendments to the CTS scheme removes access to CTS for EEA jobseekers who make a new claim for CTS on or after 1 April 2015. EEA nationals who are self-employed, are workers or who are unemployed but retain their worker status have the same rights to CTS as a UK national and their situation remains unchanged.

EEA jobseekers who are entitled to CTS and JSA(IB) on 31 March 2015 will be protected until they have a break in their claim for CTS or JSA. If their JSA ends because they have started work, then as long as we can be satisfied that their employment is genuine and effective they will be able to access in-work CTS as either a worker or a self-employed person. Claimants receiving in-work CTS beyond 1 April will continue to be able to access CTS, if they become entitled to JSA(IB) on or after that date, but only if they retain their worker status. If they are a jobseeker then their CTS entitlement ends from the Monday following the cessation of work.

Changes with effect from 1 April 2018 to bring the scheme in line with Housing Benefit changes

- **2 child cap**

The Government has announced that they will limit benefit support by only taking into account a maximum of two dependent children per family. It affects all claims where new children are born after April 2017. This will apply in Housing Benefit to families that make a new claim from April 2017

- **Loss of the family premium**

The Government removed the family premium for new claims within the assessment of Housing Benefit with effect from May 2016

- **Bereavement Support Payments to be disregarded in full**

This was introduced into Housing Benefit with effect from April 2017

- **Any payments from the 'We love Manchester Fund' and the 'London Emergency Trust' to be disregarded in full**

- **Maximum backdate period of 1 month**

- **Absence from home limited to 4 weeks when outside GB**

The temporary absence rules for Housing Benefit were amended in 2015 reducing the allowable period of temporary absence outside Great Britain from 13 weeks to 4 weeks.

The limit applies to new periods of absence only. Exceptions are when an absence is in relation to

- Death of a partner, child or close relative
- Receiving medical treatment
- A person who has fled their home due to fear of violence
- A member of Her Majesty's forces posted overseas

- **Beneficial changes in circumstances to be reported within one month of the change in order for the claim to be updated from the date of change, otherwise changes will take effect from the Monday following date notified.**

- **All working aged claimants who receive Council Tax Support (unless they are a pensioner or classed as vulnerable) will pay 20% of their council tax liability, (after appropriate discounts have been awarded)**

An example of this change is as follows:

1) Current scheme (which allows for 100% reduction)

The customer's liability is £20.00 per week. As they are in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance they are entitled to full Council tax reduction making their council tax balance for the year £0.00

2) Proposed new scheme (20% minimum payment)

The customer liability is £20.00. Before any calculation takes place 20% of this amount is reduced from the liability to be used. This means that any calculation will be carried out on a figure of £16.00. Again the customer is on Jobseekers Allowance and so they are entitled to a full award. This will mean their council tax balance for the year will be £208.00 (£4.00 x 52).

- **De Minimis change amount of £10.00 per week for claimants in receipt of Universal Credit**
- **Apply a minimum award of £1.50**
- **Claimant or partner who meet the specific criteria of severe disablement contained within the policy will be protected from any percentage reduction in council tax support. Claimant or partner in receipt of Employment and Support Allowance will be protected from any percentage reduction in council tax support. This will also apply to customers who meet the criteria for receiving a war compensation related benefit or pension. Specifically this includes**

Criteria to be awarded for the severe disability premium:

- The customer has to be in receipt of
 - 1) Attendance allowance or
 - 2) Higher or middle rate care component of disability living allowance or
 - 3) The daily living allowance rate of personal independence payments
- They must not have a resident non-dependant
- No person is entitled to, and in receipt of, carers allowance in respect of caring for the customer and;
- If the customer has a partner they must also meet all above criteria

Criteria to be awarded the support component of employment and support allowance

It is accepted that some people's difficulties or disabilities are such that not only is the person not expected to look for work but are also not expected to undertake an work related activities or plan for starting work due to the severity of their difficulties

Criteria to qualify for the war pension's exemption

The customer and/or partner has to be in receipt of either:

- War pension
- War disablement pension
- War service attributable pension
- War widows pension
- War mobility supplement

Changes with effect from 1 April 2019

Severe Disability Premium does not exist in Universal Credit. From 1 April 2019 claimants or couples that have moved into Universal Credit but meet the above criteria for the severe disablement premium will be exempt from the percentage reduction.

Employment and support allowance does not form part of Universal Credit. Instead there is a limited capability for work and limited capability for work related activity element in Universal Credit which is similar to that used for identifying the work related activity group and support group of Employment Support Allowance. From 1 April 2019 claimants or partners in receipt of the limited capability for work related activity element in Universal Credit that is the equivalent to the support element of employment and support allowance will be exempt from the percentage reduction.

Changes with effect from 1 April 2020

- We have defined a council tax reversal as an amount of Council Tax Support to which the claimant was not entitled, and we have clarified what action the Council will take depending on whether the reversal is caused by claimant error, or official error.
- We have clarified that where a reversal is due to claimant error the total sum of the reversal shall be fully chargeable and recoverable as part of the claimant's council tax liability
- We have clarified that where the reversal arose due to official error, that where the claimant or their representative could reasonably have been expected at the time to realise that the assessment had been made in error, the total sum of the reversal shall be fully chargeable and recoverable as part of the claimant's council tax liability. Otherwise, the amount of the reversal will not be chargeable and recoverable as part of the claimant's council tax liability
- In the event of a council tax reversal, the Council will consider any underlying award that the claimant should have been entitled to provided evidence is received from the claimant within 1 month of the claimant being notified of the reversal, or where an appeal against a recoverable reversal is made
- We have clarified the definition of pensioner in accordance with new benefit rules for mixed age couples and eligibility for Local Council Tax Reduction Schemes

- Any payment made by the Home Office under the Windrush Compensation Scheme or the Windrush Exceptional Payment Scheme will be disregarded as capital

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM 01.04.13

Current Council Tax Benefit Scheme (CTB)	Council Tax Support (CTS)
Second Adult Rebate - Awarded to the customer based on the circumstances of 'second adult'. Can be awarded due to a 'better buy' comparison	No award due for second person. On 'better buy' calculation customer will only be awarded any CTS due.
Reduction of the capital limit - Upper capital limit of £16,000. Above this limit the person would not qualify for CTB. Lower capital of £6,000. Below this figure amount is ignored. Amounts above £6,000 attract tariff income at £1 for every £250 or part of above the lower capital limit	Upper capital limit of £10,000. Above this limit the person would not qualify for CTB. Lower capital of £6,000. Below this figure amount is ignored. Amounts above £6,000 attract tariff income at £1 for every £250 or part of above the lower capital limit
Removal of earnings disregards – Permitted work - £97.50 Lone parents - £25.00 Disabled, carers or special occupations - £20.00 Couples - £10 Single £5	Permitted work - £0 Lone parents - £0 Disabled, carers or special occupations - £0 Couples - £0 Single £0
Removal of Child Benefit disregard – Child Benefit is fully disregarded for the calculation of CTB	Child benefit is fully included for the calculation of CTS
Increase in non-dependant deductions (using current figures) On pass ported benefit - £0.00 On JSA C/ESAC - £3.30 Works less than 16 hours on maternity, paternity, adoption or sick leave - £3.30 Income more than £394.00 per week – £9.90 £316.00 to £393.99 per week – £8.25 £238.00 to £315.99 per week - £6.55 £183.00 to £237.00 per week - £3.30 £124.00 to £182.99 per week – £3.30 Under £124.00 – £3.30	On pass ported benefit - £0.00 On JSA C/ESAC - £3.30 Works less than 16 hours on maternity, paternity, adoption or sick leave - £3.30 Earnings less than £100 - £5.00 Earnings between £100 and £150 - £10.00 Earnings above £150 - £20.00

APPEALS

There will be no joint HB/CTR appeals – they will be heard separately by different bodies. First Tier Tribunals will hear the Housing Benefit appeals (as now) and the Valuation Tribunals Service will hear Council Tax Support appeals.

The legislation is contained within the Local Government Finance Act. Appeals against the local Council Tax Support Scheme will be covered by Regulation 16(b).

Process:

- The customer firstly needs to write to the Council saying they disagree with the decision. There is no time limit to do this. They can request this at any time.
- If we do not alter our original decision the customer has the right to appeal to the Valuation Tribunal.
- To appeal to the Valuation Tribunal the customer will need to do this on line at www.valuationtribunal.gov.uk
- The customer must complete the on line appeal application within two months of the date of the decision notice sent by ourselves upholding the original decision

As local schemes are not legislation, but are locally defined schemes, the Valuation Tribunal will not consider an appeal against a billing authority's actual scheme, as that is beyond their jurisdiction. However, the Valuation Tribunal will advise dissatisfied claimants of their right to apply to the billing authority for a discretionary discount under section 13 (1) (c) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. They will also hear appeals where the authority refuses to exercise this discretion.