

Lancaster City Council | Report Cover Sheet

Meeting	Cabinet	Date	07.12.21
Title	Localised Council Tax Support Scheme (2022/23)		
Report of	Head of Shared Service		
Purpose of the Report			
To enable Cabinet, to consider the existing Localised Council Tax Support (“LCTS”) Scheme and the options available, ahead of formal consideration and approval by Council for application in 2022/23.			
Key Decision (Y/N)	N	Date of Notice	Exempt (Y/N) N

Report Summary
Cabinet’s views are sought as to whether to retain the existing Localised Council Tax Support Scheme for 2022/23 (Option 1) subject to future consequential minor amendments following changes in housing benefit rules; or whether to amend it to reduce entitlement. (Option 2).

Recommendations of Councillor Whitehead
(1) That Cabinet considers the Localised Council Tax Support Scheme for 2022/23 and the associated options included at Appendix A to be presented to Full Council for their deliberation and approval.

Relationship to Policy Framework
The LCTS scheme is developed in support of ambitions within the Council Plan regarding “Healthy and Happy Communities” to optimise access for those that need it most, together with welfare benefits and related support.

Conclusion of Impact Assessment(s), where applicable	
Climate	Wellbeing & Social Value
Digital	Health & Safety
Equality	Community Safety
The ambition is to continue with a LCTS scheme for the Council, which supports the objective of simplicity, but protects the most vulnerable residents in the district. The Council must continue to ensure that it has due regard to equality in making its local scheme, including how it will minimise disadvantage.	
The Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment has been reviewed and can be found as part of Appendix B .	

Details of Consultation

Members have indicated a preference to retain the existing LCTS scheme in its present format, subject to the scheme principles listed in **Appendix A**. As such, legally there is no need to consult on changes to the scheme at this stage. However, should "Option 2" be the preferred option of the Council, alternative scheme options will need to be developed for consideration by Council early next year, following a swift consultation exercise.

Under Option 1, the Council will write to major precepting authorities setting out the principles of the scheme for 2022/23, acknowledging the fact that they will share the financial cost and risk of any changes made. Their preference has always been for a cost neutral scheme that limits the financial pressure on their budgets as an alternative to cutting essential services.

Legal Implications

The Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended) provides that the Council, as the billing authority, must consider whether to revise its LCTS scheme, or replace it with another scheme by 11th March every year. However, it is beneficial for the Council to determine the principles of its LCTS scheme early, in order to build estimates into its Tax Base calculations.

Before a Council can determine to revise or replace its LCTS scheme it must consult any major precepting authority which has the power to issue a precept to it and such other persons as it considers are likely to have an interest in the operation of the scheme. However, these consultation rules do not apply if the Council approves the recommendation to "retain" its existing LCTS scheme.

Likewise, if Council is not proposing to change the existing LCTS scheme then technically there is no requirement to seek approval from full Council. However, it is considered good practice for Council to ratify the existing scheme, given the annual upratings in April each year to adjust benefits and personal allowances, and any other consequential amendments.

Financial Implications

Currently the LCTS scheme is estimated to cost £11.2M in total each year, the cost being affected by council tax rates and claimant caseload, as well as the decisions of Council. Due to Covid-19 the cost of the scheme has increased in recent times, albeit temporarily. This cost is broken down between working age claimants (£7m) and elderly claimants (£4.2m) with any decision disproportionately only affecting working age claimants.

Of this cost for working age claimants (£7m), approximately £835k falls to the City Council, with the remainder being covered predominantly by the other major precepting authorities (County, Fire, Police) and a small element being met by Parish and Town Councils.

Since the introduction of the LCTS scheme, the Government has rolled the Council Tax Support Grant into mainstream Government funding thereby making it impossible to separately identify.

Should Council approve Option 2 and reduce support levels there would be related savings to the Council and major preceptors (County, Fire, Police), subject to level of reduction. Any impact on parishes would be negligible. A cut of 10% in the level of support for working age claimants would equate to savings of £83k, whereas a 20% cut in support levels would equate to £166k in savings for the Council.

Other Resource or Risk Implications

There are no major resource implications arising from this report, although changing the scheme may result in additional costs in the short term in terms of consultation, preparing scheme options etc.

Section 151 Officer's Comments	
<p>As Members will be aware the Council is currently facing a significant budget deficit in 2021/22 and beyond, and as a result there is pressure to reduce costs where possible. As noted within the report Lancaster City Council is one of only a few Councils which provides 100% support for working age claimants, at an annual cost to the Council of approximately £835k per annum, and so is an area where changes to the scheme could provide a level of savings to reduce the deficit.</p> <p>However, should Members wish to revise the scheme to achieve a degree of savings it should be balanced against the points raised at para 3.3, as well as the Council's stated Priorities.</p>	
Monitoring Officer's Comments	
The Monitoring Officer has been consulted and has no further comments.	
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Links to Background Papers	

1.0 Background

- 1.1 Following the abolition of the national Council Tax Benefit (CTB) system back in 2013, each billing authority now has a legal duty to adopt a Localised Council Tax Support (LCTS) scheme.
- 1.2 Each authority is also under a legal obligation to consider, for each year, whether to revise its scheme or to replace it with another scheme. The history of the Council's arrangements is summarised below:
- The first local scheme was adopted in January 2013 for implementation in 2013/14. The Council chose not to reduce support levels at that time, unlike most other local authorities.
 - In reviewing its scheme since then, Council has decided to retain basic council tax support levels, meaning that working age claimants on low incomes may still be awarded support to cover up to 100% of their council tax bills.
 - The Council has applied other comparatively minor changes over the years, on the basis that entitlement criteria for LCTS should generally remain in line with other key benefits, most notably Housing Benefit (HB) and Universal Credit (UC).
- 1.3 If a Council does wish to alter its scheme, it must approve any changes by 11 March, otherwise the existing scheme will continue to apply. There is currently no provision for changing a scheme in-year.

2.0 Overview of the Council's current scheme

- 2.1 As laid down by Government, there are three general principles that all Local Council

Tax Support (LCTS) schemes must follow:

- pensioners should be fully protected;
 - vulnerable groups should be protected as far as possible, as determined locally; and
 - local schemes should support the positive work incentives being introduced through Universal Credit for working age people.
- 2.2 The Council's existing scheme meets these principles, giving protection for certain groups and helping to support work incentives. It provides additional protection for vulnerable people through other income disregards, premiums and allowances. It also provides for annual uplifts associated with inflation, etc.
- 2.3 Under current legislation, pensioners are protected from any locally driven scheme changes, and so any Council decisions impact only on working age claimants.
- 2.4 As Council has so far maintained general support levels, this means that if entitled, a claimant would receive 100% support to cover their council tax bill. Of the 326 schemes in operation nationally, currently the Council is one of approx. 36 authorities that still provides full levels of Council Tax Support for working age claimants, depending on their circumstances. Lancaster remains the only Lancashire authority to provide 100% support but in recent discussions at the Lancashire Revenues Manager Group it is suggested that a number of the other 13 authorities are re-thinking their LCTS scheme for April 22, with a view to adopting the Lancaster model of 100% support.
- 2.5 A hardship fund of £40k is built into the LCTS scheme to protect those suffering exceptional hardship. This initiative is financially supported by a contribution from the major precepting authorities, although given that general support levels are maintained, demand against this continues to be minimal.
- 2.6 The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) operates a "full" Universal Credit (UC) service in this district, and the Council's existing LCTS scheme accommodates this development. The Council's current LCTS scheme principles are set out in **Appendix A** to this report.
- 2.7 This report sets out a recommendation that the LCTS scheme for 2022/23 be 'retained' in its present form, subject to minor consequential amendments to accommodate the annual uprating of similar applicable amounts in the Housing Benefit Scheme.

3.0 Options and Options Analysis (including risk assessment)

- 3.1 The challenge for the Council is to adopt a scheme that fits with its ambitions and priorities and is considered fair, deliverable and affordable, given statutory obligations and competing pressures for resources. Council is presented with two basic options:

3.2 Option 1:

Retain the existing Localised Council Tax Support (LCTS) scheme, subject to minor consequential amendments to match changes in Housing Benefit rules.

- The existing scheme is considered soundly structured and works well, and offers maximum support for low income families, who may otherwise find themselves in mounting debt.
- The current forecast assumes the continuation of the existing LCTS system and as such, maintaining current levels of support would normally have no impact on the Council's financial forecast. However, costs have increased in recent years with increased take-up due to Covid-19, although 2021/22 has seen a slow but steady decline in the number of residents receiving LCTS, which should reduce costs if the trend continues in the longer term.
- Retaining existing policy principles of keeping various positive entitlement provisions for LCTS in line with other key welfare benefits promotes equality.

3.3 Option 2:

Make changes to the existing Localised Council Tax Support (LCTS) Scheme to reduce benefit entitlement for working age claimants.

- Currently 10,779 residents claim LCTS in the Lancaster district, reducing over the years from a high of 12,202 in April 2014. As pensioners make up 35.5% (3,821) of claimants, it means any cut in the level of support provided falls on the remaining 64.5% (6,958) of working age people on low incomes, reducing in numbers from (7,253) in the previous year.
- A reduction in the levels of support provided could arguably provide claimants with further incentives to work, reducing their reliance on benefits, although the jobs market is particularly uncertain at this difficult time.
- This option will have greater adverse financial impact on working age households, but would help protect other Council services by requiring less savings to be made by them.
- If levels of support are reduced, the Council would be tasked with the difficulty of collecting this debt from the more vulnerable members of our society, increasing workloads and costs associated with council tax recovery.
- Additional costs associated with developing new scheme options, consultation exercise, legal changes to scheme etc.

4.0 Conclusion

- 4.1 The Council's existing LCTS scheme works well in terms of providing support, but at a cost, particularly for the County Council. To date the Council has attached a high priority to maintaining council tax support levels available to working age claimants (pensioners being unaffected by Council's decision).
- 4.2 Adoption of a particular option should be informed by Council's views regarding the relative priority of LCTS, compared with other services and activities in support of future corporate priorities.

Lancaster City Council

Summary Principles of the Council Tax Support Scheme

The Council Tax Support Scheme is based upon the following principles and will:

1. be calculated as a means tested discount, defined primarily by the terms of the former Council Tax Benefit (CTB) Scheme;
2. match/reflect as appropriate specific wider welfare reforms introduced by the Government, such as those that impact upon housing benefits and/or universal credit;
3. protect pensioners (a Government requirement);
4. help protect the most vulnerable members of society as far as possible, as determined locally;
5. retain a local arrangement for war pensions to be disregarded in full;
6. support positive work incentives that are built in to benefit those who find work;
7. include a hardship fund to help claimants who suffer exceptional hardship as a result of council tax support changes; and
8. not include a second adult rebate reduction for working age claimants.

Class of persons:

The scheme sets out rules for working age claimants. Regulations prescribe a scheme for claimants of state pension credit age and prescribe certain classes of persons who are not eligible to claim council tax support.

Eligibility for council tax support is determined by reference to means testing i.e. the income and capital of the claimant and any partner; and by the income and number of non-dependants in the household.

Eligibility for council tax support is defined by the terms of this scheme. The scheme sets out how council tax support is claimed, calculated and paid, except where amendments are required by statute under the Local Government Finance Act 2012 and/or accompanying legislation.

Class of reductions:

The scheme aligns with the basic principle of the need to create work incentives.

The scheme is based on the system of making deductions from the eligible council tax for each non-dependant person in the household. The categories of non-dependency are set

out in the scheme. Income brackets may be altered in line with the general up-rating arrangements in the scheme, usually adjusted annually to include personal allowances. Changes will be reflected in the scheme, as considered appropriate, to reflect the Government's ongoing welfare benefits reforms, such as those affecting housing benefit and universal credit as examples.

Applications:

An application will be required for all new claims. An appropriate means of application will be decided by the authority and may be revised as required. A review process may be implemented by the local authority for new and existing awards. Awards may be reviewed in a time period to be determined by the authority and failure of the claimant to fulfil any request during a review of their award may result in the termination of that award.

General administration of the scheme:

Apart from where statutorily required, advice of any award granted, removed or revised will be by an adjustment to the council tax bill and the bill itself will be the formal notification. The authority reserves the right to include additional notifications.

Changes in Circumstances:

Matters relating to the duty for a claimant to notify the Local Authority of a change in circumstances shall generally replicate those that applied to the former CTB Scheme.

Appeals process:

Claimants will submit any appeals to the Council in the first instance for a reconsideration of a relevant decision. Once notified of the outcome of this review, the claimant will have a period of two months from the date of the notification to submit an appeal to the Valuation Tribunal.

Backdating:

Council Tax Support can be backdated, providing continuous good cause is shown for the delay in claiming.

Up-rating:

Following commencement of the scheme, with effect from 1st April each year any figures set out in the scheme may be up-rated by the consumer price index, retail price index or other rate of inflation set out in the preceding September, or by another rate determined with reference to provisions made for Housing Benefit and Universal Credit, or as decided by the authority.

Other Matters:

The scheme may be amended to take into account any circumstances subsequently identified, whether through government statute, or other means.



Lancaster City Council's Equality Impact Assessment
Localised Council Tax Support Scheme 2022/23

Section 1: Details:

Service	Revenues & Benefits Shared Service Resources
Title and brief description (if required)	Localised Council Tax Support Scheme (22/23)
New or existing	Existing
Author/officer lead	Lead – Head of Shared Service / Benefits Manager
Date	26 th November 2021

Does this affect staff, customers or other members of the public?

Yes

Section 2: Summary:

What is the purpose, aims and objectives?

The Local Government Finance Act 1992 as amended, sets out measures requiring all billing authorities to introduce and maintain a LCTS scheme for each financial year.

The main aims of the LCTS scheme are to ensure fairness and consistency, and to help reduce confusion for claimants.

Who is intended to benefit and how?

Under any scheme, support for pensioners must remain at existing levels, and the scheme must be delivered through a national framework of criteria and allowances.

For working age claimants, Councils can choose, through the design of their scheme, whether to alter support entitlements in some way.

Policies and procedures are structured to ensure that all customers receive the correct amount of support and that every claim is considered on its own merits and in accordance with legislation and Government guidance.

Section 3: Assessing impact

Is there any potential or evidence that this will or could:		
• Affect people from any protected group differently to others?	Yes	
• Discriminate unlawfully against any protected group?		No
• Affect the relations between protected groups and others?		No
• Encourage protected groups to participate in activities if participation is disproportionately low (won't always be applicable)?		No
• Prevent the Council from achieving the aims of its' Equality and Diversity Policy?		No

We hold household and income details of current Localised Council Tax Support recipients and we have access to wider population statistics and can assess equality monitoring data available as part of the survey.	
Age including older and younger people and children	Positive re: pensioners - as they are protected from any changes, as directed by Government. The scheme impacts upon working age claimants only.
Disability	Disabled customers are not adversely affected by the LCTS scheme and are not disadvantaged in comparison to other groups.
Faith, religion or belief	Neutral.
Gender including marriage, pregnancy and maternity	No specific evidence. We do not anticipate this scheme will have a particular equality impact on this protected group.
Gender reassignment	We do not anticipate this scheme will have a particular equality impact on this protected group.
Race	Potentially but if so, very marginally – BME populations seem to be over- represented in unemployment figures and so this may feed through into LCTS claims and entitlement.
Sexual orientation (Including Civic Partnerships)	No specific evidence. We do not anticipate this scheme will have a particular equality impact on this protected group.
Rural communities	No specific evidence. We do not anticipate this scheme will have a particular equality impact on this protected group.
People on low incomes	The scheme relates predominantly to this group, but numbers affected by the specific proposals are expected to be very low.

Section 4: Next steps:

Do you need any more information/evidence eg statistics, consultation? If so, how do you plan to address this?

No further evidence required.

The proposal is to retain the existing scheme, which works well and offers 100% support.

How have you taken/will you take the potential impact and evidence into account?

This Equality Impact Assessment forms part of the Council report to be presented to Members at full Council in December 2021.

How do you plan to monitor the impact and effectiveness of this change or decision?

Applications to the Discretionary Hardship fund will be analysed to establish if any group is suffering extreme detriment under the retained LCTS scheme to enable action to be taken.

The Council has a Hardship Fund, available to assist vulnerable customers, experiencing difficulty in meeting their Council Tax liability.