



Hertfordshire Joint Housing Protocol

Notification of Young People Entitled to Exemption from the Universal Credit (Housing Costs Element for claimants aged 18 to 21) (amendment) Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 No 252) and (ADM Memo 6/17)
Notification of Entitlement to the One-Bedroom Local Housing Allowance Rate Young People aged 25 to 35

Notification To	
CONTACT DETAILS FOR NOTIFYING AGENCY	
Notifying Agency Name	
Contact Persons Name	
Email Address	
Telephone Number	
Date of Notification	
DETAILS OF YOUNG PERSON AGED 18-21 ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION	
NAME	
DATE OF BIRTH	
NI NUMBER	
CURRENT ADDRESS (if NFA please note)	

	CAUSE FOR EXEMPTION FROM UNIVERSAL CREDIT REGS 2017 (SI 2017 252) and (ADM Memo 6/17)	Tick ✓
	The young person is exempt from the regulations and entitled to housing costs because s/he meets the criteria identified below:	
1	The claimant is responsible for a child or a qualifying young person; [ADM Para 6] *	
2	The claimant is a former relevant child (Care Leaver); [ADM Para 7] *	
3	The claimant is in receipt of DLA Care (middle/highest rate) or PIP daily living; [ADM Para 8]*	
4	The claimant is the subject of an active multi-agency management plan; [ADM Para 9]	
5	The claimant has been placed in Temporary Accommodation by the local authority; [ADM Para 13]	
6	The claimant has no parents; [ADM Para 18.1]*	
7	The claimant is unable to live with parents because they do not have accommodation in Great Britain; [ADM Para 18.2]	
8	The claimant has been threatened with, or is the victim of domestic violence from a partner, former partner or family member; [ADM Para 17]*	
9	It is deemed inappropriate for the claimant to live with each of their parents a) where there is a serious risk to the renter's physical or mental health, or b) where the renter would suffer significant harm; [ADM Para 19]	
10	[ADM Para 20] - Circumstances which may be deemed to be inappropriate to live with parents include: 1. those whose parents are deceased 2. those who have no parents living in this country 3. those whose parents have been or are in the process of being evicted 4. those whose parents are in prison or whose parents are prevented from entering the country 5. the remoteness of the parent's home presents a serious barrier to finding work 6. those whose parental home would be overcrowded as a result of them living there 7. those who enter the UK as asylum seekers, refugees or as part of a Government resettlement scheme who are not housed with their parents upon being granted this status	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. where there has been an irretrievable breakdown in the relationship with the parents 9. where the renter is estranged from their parents as a result of their religion, beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, race or ethnicity 10. those whose parents have moved and have made it clear the young person is not welcome to move with them 11. those who have been asked to leave the family home 12. where the renter is pregnant and unable to live with their parents 13. those who are former gang members or are attempting to reduce their involvement in a gang or are at risk of gang threats or violence in the area where the family live 14. homeless young people (meaning) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. those owed the statutory homelessness duty b. those helped under local authority housing operations services, the new prevention and relief duties of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 (in England) or the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 c. those moving on from temporary or supported accommodation d. those being supported by a 3rd party e. rough sleepers or those 'sofa surfing' 15. those whose parent they are resident with dies and their surviving parent lives in a different city and has little or no continuing relationship with the claimant 16. where the need to live independently is part of an agreed plan with relevant support agencies 17. ex-offenders where it is determined, based on advice from a responsible authority, that a return to the parental home would put them at risk of reoffending <p>Note: This list is illustrative and not exhaustive - other.</p>	
11	<p>[ADM Para 21] - Circumstances which may be deemed to pose a serious risk to the renter's physical or mental health, or may mean that they would suffer significant harm if they lived with a parent include those for whom a return home would present a risk to their physical or mental wellbeing, or the physical or mental wellbeing of other family members in terms of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mental or physical health (depression/anxiety/other) 2. behavioural problems (autism/ADHD/other) 3. sexual abuse or exploitation 4. domestic abuse (physical or emotional) 5. addiction or substance misuse 6. ASB or offending <p>Note: This list is illustrative and not exhaustive - other.</p>	

12	<p>Has earnings of at least the monthly amount they would earn whilst working 16 hours per week at the National Minimum Wage (NMW); or Has earnings in each of the last 6 months that are equal to or more than the appropriate earnings threshold (in which case a six-month exemption will apply). [ADM Para 24.1&2]</p>	
13	<p>Was receiving help with housing costs from housing benefit or the universal credit live service immediately prior to a move to full service; and Lives in full service areas, whose award of universal credit included the housing costs element when the regulations came into force (and has had no break in entitlement to universal credit or the housing costs element). [ADM Para 30]</p>	
14	Other (please identify which exemption applies);	
15	<p>Evidence of an exemption: The Decision Maker should accept the evidence from the person or their representative unless there is stronger evidence to the contrary or the evidence is self-contradictory. The supporting evidence may also come from the local housing authority or an appropriate third party organisation working in the local area.</p> <p>The DWP guidance for Decision makers can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/604884/adm6-17.pdf</p> <p>The regulations which set out the policy change can be found here: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/252/pdfs/ukxi_20170252_en.pdf</p>	

*These exemptions are permanent and so should be identified if applicable.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

(State what investigations and assessments have been carried out, include any additional information with which to support the exemption).

Date on which the above information was verified:

**EXEMPTION FROM THE SHARED ROOM - LOCAL HOUSING ALLOWANCE
RATE – FROM AGE 25 to 35**

(State which supported accommodation provision that the young person has lived in for the required 3 month period)

Name of Supported Accommodation Provision:

Address:

Dates From/To:

The full list of exemptions is as follows:

18 to 21 year olds who can get help with housing costs	How long you can get help for
Those for whom it is inappropriate to live with their parents, for example where there has been a breakdown in the relationship with their parents, where the young person has been asked to leave the family home, or where they need to live independently is part of an agreed plan with relevant support agencies	While this is the case
Those who are claiming Universal Credit in a live service area	While this is the case
Those who are responsible for a child or a qualifying young person	While this is the case
Those who get the care component of Disability Living Allowance at the middle or highest rate	While they get that component
Those who get the daily living component of Personal Independence Payment	While they get that component
Those who have a physical or mental impairment and are not expected to work more than 35 hours a week	While this is the case
Those who are a relevant carer and are not expected to work more than 35 hours a week	While this is the case
Those who were a care leaver (former relevant) before the age of 18	Permanent
Those who are a victim of domestic violence	Permanent
Those who live in Temporary Accommodation	While this is the case
Those who have no parent	Permanent
Those who cannot live with their parents because they do not have a home in Great Britain	While this is the case
Those who cannot live with their parents because of a serious risk to their physical or mental health or significant risk of harm	While this is the case
Those who earn the monthly equivalent of 16x National Minimum Wage in their Universal Credit assessment period	Month by month
Those who have a contract as an apprentice on the last day of their Universal Credit assessment period. Continuing entitlement is dependent on earning the monthly equivalent of 16x National Minimum Wage for apprentices during each assessment period	Month by month
Those who have made a new claim to Universal Credit and earned the monthly equivalent of 16x National Minimum Wage for 18 to 20 year olds each month for the 6 calendar months before the month in which they made their claim to Universal Credit (see National Minimum Wage and the in-work threshold calculation below)	6 months
Those who have made a new claim for Universal Credit and you have been contracted as an apprentice for the 6 months before the month in which they claim Universal Credit and they were earning the monthly equivalent of 16X National Minimum Wage for apprentices throughout that period	6 months
Those who are an existing Universal Credit claimant and: a) earned the monthly equivalent of 16x National Minimum Wage for 18 to 20 year olds in each of the 6 previous assessment periods, or b) have received Universal Credit for less than 6 months and have earned the monthly equivalent of 16x National Minimum Wage for 18 to 20 year olds in each of the previous assessment periods and in any additional calendar months within the last 6 months but before the month in which they claimed.	6 months
Those who are an existing Universal Credit claimant contracted as an apprentice and: a) earned the monthly equivalent of 16x National Minimum Wage for apprentices in each of the 6 previous assessment periods, or b) have received Universal Credit for less than 6 months and have earned the monthly equivalent of 16x National Minimum Wage for apprentices in each previous assessment period and in any additional calendar months within the last 6 months but before the month in which they claimed.	6 months

Those who are a member of a couple who claim Universal Credit as a couple	While they are a member of a couple
Those who are covered by multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) - for example: registered sex offenders, violent and other types of sexual offenders, offenders who pose a serious risk of harm to the public, certain claimants in Scotland who may cause serious harm to the public	While managed under Level 2 or Level 3 MAPPA
Those who are a prisoner in custody or on remand	Whilst a prisoner
Those who are attending a court or tribunal as a party to any proceedings or as a witness	While this is the case
Those who are under protection arrangements because they are involved in criminal investigations or proceedings	Up to 3 months
Those who are getting treatment for alcohol or drug dependency	Up to 6 months
Those who are abroad for no more than 6 months to get treatment for an illness or physical or mental impairment or for medically approved convalescence or care, or are accompanying a partner, child or qualifying young person for whom you are responsible and they are receiving such treatment, convalescence or care	Up to 6 months
Those whose partner or child has died in the last 6 months	6 months from the date of bereavement
Those who are taking part in activity that is in the nature of a public duty , for example jury service	While this is the case
Those who are expecting a baby within 11 weeks	For 11 weeks
Those who miscarry or whose baby is stillborn after the 24th week of pregnancy	For 15 weeks after the miscarriage, or your baby is stillborn
Those who have a fit note showing they cannot work for up to 14 days	While this is the case (this exemption cannot be relied upon more than twice in a 12 month period)
Those who are not subject to 'all work-related requirements' conditionality as part of their Universal Credit claim	While this is the case
Those who are a Housing Benefit claimant who moves into a Universal Credit full service area or are transferred into Universal Credit full service by DWP who are entitled to Housing Benefit at the point that they move or are moved	As long as there is no break in Universal Credit award or the Housing Costs element of it
Those who moved into a Universal Credit full service area or are transferred from Universal Credit live service to Universal Credit full service after 31 March 2017 and were receiving the Housing Costs element when they moved or were transferred	As long as there is no break in Universal Credit award or the Housing Costs element of it
Those who have been claiming in a Universal Credit full service area since before 1 April 2017 and their claim includes the Housing Costs element	As long as there is no break in Universal Credit award or the Housing Costs element of it