

## Disabled Concessionary Travel Card – eligibility requirements when local authorities undertake the assessment

### Automatic qualification for a Disabled Concessionary Travel Card

Is the applicant currently in receipt of one of the benefits listed below?	Evidence of entitlement to be provided by the applicant	Date of review by local authority
The Higher Rate Mobility Component of the Disability Living Allowance (HRMCDLA).	Original benefit award letter from Department of Work & Pensions (DWP) and evidence to show that this benefit is still valid.	Length of DLA award up to a maximum of three years <b>or</b> at the expiry date of the benefit, if less than three years.
Personal Independence Payment, award having attained: 8 or more points under Descriptor 7 “Communicating Verbally”.	Original benefit award letter from DWP and evidence to show that this benefit is still valid.	Length of PIP award up to a maximum of three years <b>or</b> at the expiry date of the benefit, if less than three years.
Personal Independence Payment, award having attained: 12 points under Mobility Descriptor 11 “Planning and Following a Journey”	Original benefit award letter from DWP and evidence to show that this benefit is still valid.	Length of PIP award up to a maximum of three years <b>or</b> at the expiry date of the benefit, if less than three years.
Personal Independence Payment, award having attained: 8 or more points under Mobility Descriptor 12 “Moving Around”.	Original benefit award letter from DWP and evidence to show that this benefit is still valid.	Length of PIP award up to a maximum of three years <b>or</b> at the expiry date of the benefit, if less than three years.
The War Pensioner’s Mobility Supplement (WPMS).	Original benefit award letter from Veterans UK Agency and evidence to show that this benefit is still valid.	Length of WPMS award up to a maximum of three years <b>or</b> at the expiry date of the benefit, if less than three years.
An award under Tariffs 1-8 of the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS).	Original benefit award letter from Ministry of Defence (MoD).	Three years, unless condition is permanent.

### Other categories of eligibility for a Disabled Concessionary Travel Card

Does the applicant meet any one of the criteria below?	Description	Evidence of entitlement to be provided by the applicant to their local authority	Date of review by local authority
<b>Sight loss</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high degree of sight loss in both eyes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely sight impaired if they cannot see (with glasses, if worn) the top letter of the eye test chart</li> <li>Sight loss if they have a full field of vision but can only read the top letter of the eye test chart at a distance of six metres or less (with glasses, if worn).</li> </ul>	It is for the applicant to provide evidence of local authority registration <b>or</b> a Certificate of Vision Impairment (CVI), signed by a consultant ophthalmologist (eye specialist).	Three years unless condition is permanent.

Does the applicant meet any one of the criteria below?	Description	Evidence of entitlement to be provided by the applicant to their local authority	Date of review by local authority
<b>Profoundly or severely deaf</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hearing loss must be across both ears</li> </ul>	Hearing loss is measured in decibels (dBHL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>severely deaf 70-94 decibels.</li> <li>profoundly deaf more than 95 decibels.</li> </ul>	It is for the applicant to provide evidence of local authority registration <b>or</b> evidence that they could register (e.g. an audiological report, or a report from an aural specialist).	Three years unless condition is permanent.
<b>Cannot speak</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unable to communicate orally in any language</li> </ul>	The applicant may display one of the following: Inability to make clear, basic oral requests (e.g. to ask for a particular destination or fare). Inability to ask specific questions to clarify instructions (e.g. 'Does this bus go to the High Street?'). <b>N.B.</b> this category would not include applicants who are able to communicate orally but whose speech may be slow or difficult to understand.	It is for the applicant to provide evidence to support the application.	Three years unless condition is permanent.
<b>An impairment or injury that has a substantial long-term adverse effect on ability to walk</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would have to have a long term and substantial impairment that means they cannot walk, or which makes walking very difficult</li> </ul>	In assessing the eligibility of applicants, local authorities will require evidence of any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the applicant can stand and then move using an aid or appliance more than 20 metres but no more than 50 metres</li> <li>Whether a mobility aid is necessary</li> <li>Whether the person requires oxygen to enable them to travel</li> <li>Whether the person can only walk very slowly and with frequent stops</li> </ul>	It is for the applicant to provide evidence from either a qualified medical, health or social worker to support the claim that their walking ability is permanently and substantially impaired.	Three years unless condition is permanent.
<b>Without arms or the long-term loss of the use of both arms</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bilateral upper limb amputation</li> <li>Muscular dystrophy</li> <li>Spinal cord injury</li> <li>Motor neurone disease</li> <li>A condition with comparable impact on their independence</li> </ul>	This category would cover applicants who are unable to use their arms to carry out day-to-day tasks, such as paying coins into a fare machine.	It is for the applicant to provide evidence to support the application.	Three years unless condition is permanent.

Does the applicant meet any one of the criteria below?	Description	Evidence of entitlement to be provided by the applicant to their local authority	Date of review by local authority
<p><b>People with a cognitive impairment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A reduced ability to understand some new or complex information, a difficulty in learning some new skills, and may be unable to cope independently</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2000 Act states ‘as a learning disability, that is, a state of arrested or incomplete development of mind which includes significant impairment of intelligence and social functioning’. The person should be able to qualify for specialist services and s/he may have or had additional learning provision.</li> <li>Generally eligible people would have considerable barriers to their mobility. Local authorities will assess this eligibility against independent evidence provided at the applicant’s expense from an appropriately qualified medical, health or social worker.</li> </ul>	<p>The applicant or their carers are responsible for obtaining the appropriate evidence of the cognitive impairment. The local authority may check any register of people that might be held by the social services department that would help establish eligibility in these cases.</p>	<p>Three years unless condition is permanent.</p>
<p><b>Refused a licence to drive a motor vehicle under Part III of the Road Traffic Act 1988, that application would be refused pursuant to section 92 of that Act (physical fitness) other than on the ground of persistent misuse of drugs or alcohol</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A driving licence may be refused or revoked if the applicant has a notifiable medical condition which is defined by the DVLA</li> </ul>	<p>This category would <b>exclude</b> applicants who have either voluntarily surrendered their driving licence <b>or</b> have been advised not to drive due to the side-effects of prescribed medication <b>or</b> have lost their driving licence due to persistently misusing drugs or alcohol.</p> <p>Up to date notifiable conditions can be found at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/driving-medical-conditions">https://www.gov.uk/driving-medical-conditions</a></p> <p>Under the Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) Regulations 1999 there are some conditions <b>where driving licences can be issued</b>, the list below is an example and is not comprehensive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Restricted visual fields</b> - (however, the person will be refused a licence if they do not have a horizontal field of vision of at least 120 degrees, or if they have significant scotoma encroaching within 20 degrees of the central fixation point in any meridian) or - sometimes - if they have restricted vertical fields of vision.</li> <li><b>Diabetes</b> - generally people who control their condition with insulin can continue to drive, (however, where the person experiences inhibitive hypoglycaemia which impacts on their day to day activities they will be prevented from driving until their diabetes is controlled).</li> <li><b>Epilepsy</b> - if a person has not had an epileptic seizure while awake for a year or more, or has a history of seizures while asleep, and only while asleep, over the past three years or more.</li> </ul>	<p>It is not a condition of entitlement under this category that the applicant should apply for and be refused a driving licence, so the applicant may not have written evidence that they have been refused a driving licence. However, where there is doubt about whether someone would be refused a driving licence, then the local authority is strongly advised to seek appropriate advice.</p>	<p>A maximum of three years <b>or</b> in line with the evidence provided, if less than three years.</p>

## Disabled with Companion Concessionary Travel Card – eligibility requirements when local authorities undertake the assessment

Does the applicant meet any one of the criteria below?	Description	Evidence of entitlement to be provided by the applicant to their Local Authority	Date of review by local authority
<p>A disabled concessionary travel pass with companion entitlement may be issued <b>following assessment</b> to an applicant with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenging behaviours, who need to be supervised at all times</li> <li>• Severe cognitive and mental impairments (including people who have no awareness of risk and limited ability to plan and follow a journey)</li> <li>• A combination of visual and hearing loss or visual and speech loss that prevents independent mobility</li> <li>• Difficulties using a wheelchair independently</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A severely disabled person may be eligible for a concessionary travel pass with companion entitlement.</li> <li>• The companion entitlement should not be routinely issued to disabled concessionary travel pass holders, but only because they require the extra help that a companion has to provide to enable them to travel by bus.</li> </ul>	<p>It is for the applicant to provide evidence from either a qualified medical, health or social worker to support the application.</p>	<p>Three years unless condition is permanent.</p>