



BEDFORD
BOROUGH COUNCIL

National Free Travel for older people and those with certain disabilities

The Bedford Borough Council Concessionary Travel
Scheme 2024-25

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Scheme Commencing 1st April 2024

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1. Legislation, Guidance and Background

Statutory Minimum Requirement

- 1.1 A mandatory bus concession for older and disabled people has been in place since 2001. The scheme has gradually been extended since its introduction and since April 2008 has provided free off-peak local bus travel to eligible older and disabled people anywhere in England.
- 1.2 Travel Concession Authorities (TCAs) are required to implement the mandatory travel concession as set out in the Transport Act 2000 and the Greater London Authority Act 1999, both of which were amended by the Concessionary Bus Travel Act 2007.
- 1.3 TCAs are required by law to reimburse bus operators for carrying concessionary passengers. In respect of the mandatory concession, TCAs must reimburse bus operators for all concessionary journeys starting within their boundaries, regardless of where the concessionary pass holder making the journey is resident.
- 1.4 The Statutory Minimum Requirement is to offer:
 - FREE travel on any local bus service in England at all times on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays and between 0930 and 2300 on any other day.
- 1.5 Whilst operators may seek to appeal against the reimbursement arrangements proposed by any TCA they are obliged to carry eligible pass holders free of charge during the above periods of time. The TCA must not propose a scheme that requires pass holders to make any contribution and operators must under no circumstances seek to levy any charge on pass holders on eligible services covered by legislation.
- 1.6 It is an offence liable to summary conviction or fine under Section 148 of the Transport Act 2000 for an operator to fail to comply with his obligations under Section 145A (1) of the same Act:

145A England: mandatory concessions for journeys not beginning on the London bus network

Any person to whom a current statutory travel concession permit has been issued and who travels on an eligible journey on an eligible service is entitled, on production of the permit, to a concession consisting of a waiver of the fare for the journey by the operator of the service.

Discretionary Enhancements

- 1.7 In addition to the mandatory bus concession, TCAs are also able to offer discretionary concessionary travel schemes using the powers provided by the Transport Act 1985, i.e. schemes which go beyond the statutory minimum in one or more respects. This does not necessarily require a separate scheme to be created; a scheme which offers benefits which include but are more generous than the statutory minimum will at the same time fulfill any obligation to ensure that the statutory minimum is provided.

- 1.8 Arrangements for reimbursing operators for the cost of the mandatory concession under the Transport Act 2000 are legally distinct from reimbursement arrangements arising from the use of powers under the Transport Act 1985.
- 1.9 Operators have the right to decline to participate in any discretionary enhancements to a scheme. This must be done in writing to the TCA or their agents acting on their behalf within 28 days of either publication of the scheme or any notice of variation of the scheme.

Right of Appeal

- 1.10 In both the Transport Act 1985 and the Transport Act 2000 there is provision for bus operators to apply to the Secretary of State for modification and in the case of schemes established under the Transport Act 1985, cancellation of the arrangements of the local authority, if they consider that there are special reasons why the arrangements would be inappropriate.

Reimbursement of Statutory Minimum Scheme

- 1.11 The provisions of sections 149 and 150 of the Transport Act 2000 apply in determining how operators are to be reimbursed in respect of the mandatory concession:
 - Four months prior to the commencement or variation of the statutory scheme the TCA must publish reimbursement proposals in as much detail as possible to allow for meaningful negotiation (Transport Act 2000, section 150(1)).
 - 28 days prior to the commencement or variation of the statutory scheme the TCA must determine final reimbursement arrangements (Transport Act 2000, section 149(2)).
- 1.12 TCAs are required by law to reimburse bus operators for carrying concessionary passengers, on the principle that the operators are “no better off and no worse off” by taking part in concessionary travel schemes. The aim is not to subsidise bus operators, but to pay for any increased costs that they have incurred. An explanation of the principles of generation is provided in Appendix 1.
- 1.13 In addition to the UK legislation governing concessionary travel schemes, TCAs are obliged to comply with European regulation No 1370/2007, which sets out the overarching rules for reimbursement of public service obligations and places a duty on TCAs to ensure that bus operators are not over compensated. Concessionary travel schemes are considered to be public service obligations. The guidance published by the DfT includes a copy of the Annex to the Regulation (EC) 1370/2007, which sets out the compensation rules.
- 1.14 Reimbursement paid to bus operators takes two forms: revenue foregone and additional costs. Revenue foregone is reimbursement of the fares operators would have received for existing passengers now travelling free. This is not usually as simple as looking at the quoted full fare and should instead be calculated on an average fare basis.
- 1.15 If there has been a very significant increase in bus patronage as a result of the concession, then this might represent what is known as ‘generated travel’ i.e., passengers only travelling because of the concession. The only extra funding requirement associated with generated

travel should therefore be additional costs that bus operators experience as a result of this generated travel, namely wear and tear on buses and, exceptionally, the cost of providing additional journeys if required.

1.16 Calculating concessionary travel reimbursement is predicated on determining what would have happened in the absence of the scheme and requires TCAs to estimate the following components of reimbursement:

- The fares that operators would have offered and that concessionary travellers would have paid in the absence of a scheme.
- The number of journeys that would have been made by concessionary travellers in the absence of a scheme.
- Any net additional costs that operators have incurred as a result of the scheme.

1.17 The Department for Transport provides guidance to local authorities and bus operators on how to calculate appropriate reimbursement. The latest version of this guidance and calculator, published in November 2023 can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-reimbursing-bus-operators-for-concessionary-travel>.

Reimbursement of Discretionary Enhancements to a Scheme

1.18 The proposed arrangements for discretionary travel schemes should be published by the TCA at least 28 days before the scheme commences. It should be clear to the operators from the published details what concessions they will be required to offer and the timing and amount of reimbursement that they can expect to receive to cover their revenue foregone and any additional costs incurred.

1.19 The principles of reimbursement applied to the statutory scheme that operators should be “no better off and no worse off” also apply to Discretionary Enhancements.

Treatment of infrequent services, community bus services, small operators and small route legs

1.20 The guidance suggests that TCA's may wish to consider making special arrangements for the reimbursement of **infrequent bus services**. The reason for making this provision is that concessionary passengers using infrequent bus services may not have the same incentive or opportunity to increase the number of journeys with free fares compared to a situation of no concessionary scheme as would be the case with users of more frequent bus services. The users of infrequent bus services are relatively small in number so do not show up in national surveys or datasets. However, such services are an important link for rural communities and can be an important part of the business of small bus operators.

1.21 Guidance recommends that the definition of infrequent services is a service of once a day or less.

- 1.22 The same principle applies to **community bus services** which are eligible for the national concessionary travel schemes.
- 1.23 The guidance does not recommend a particular elasticity or reimbursement rate for either of these types of service. It is recommended that operators and TCAs should consider appropriate local data or results of surveys to determine appropriate reimbursement.
- 1.24 Guidance suggests that TCAs may also wish to have regard to the recognition in the regulations governing concessionary travel reimbursement that the application of a standard method may prove unduly onerous in the case of some **small operators**. The operator and authority may reach an ad hoc agreement as to the agreement to be paid through negotiation but must have regard to the 'no better nor worse off' principle.
- 1.25 Similarly calculating reimbursement using the standard method may be burdensome in the case of services going through a local authority for just a **few stops**, irrespective of the size of the operator. Similarly, ad hoc negotiations may be more suitable in this case.

Notice of Participation or Variation

- 1.26 The Transport Act 1985 permits the TCA to serve a Participation Notice upon any operator who does not wish to participate voluntarily in a travel concession scheme or a variation to a scheme made under that act (a "s.93 scheme"). Any such notice must be served within 28 days of the operator giving notice that they do not wish to participate in a scheme.
- 1.27 The operator may lodge an appeal regarding the Participation Notice to the Secretary of State if it feels that there are special reasons why their participation would be inappropriate or if any details of the scheme or the reimbursement arrangements are inappropriate. Any such applications must be made no later than 56 days from the date the obligation to participate commences (or in the case of a new service from the date that the service is due to begin). Local authorities can request a specific period of notice (of at least seven days) if an operator intends to appeal.

The Appeal Process

- 1.28 The right of an operator to apply to the Secretary of State for modification of the proposed reimbursement arrangements offered by a TCA is an important safeguard. This application process is often referred to as the 'appeal process'. Applications should only be submitted after proper consideration and after attempts to reach a resolution at the local level have been exhausted. The time limit for making an appeal is 56 days from the commencement or variation of the scheme.
- 1.29 Such unresolved disputes may include:
 - Disputes over the application of the DfT Reimbursement Calculator
 - Factors used in the calculation of average fare

- Disputes over the amount of any payment awarded in response to a claim made by an operator for the reimbursement of Additional Costs (Marginal Operating Costs and/or Marginal Capacity Costs and/or PVR Costs)
- 1.30 Any application submitted by an operator should be properly evidenced. It should be made clear exactly which elements of the reimbursement arrangements are, and are not, being disputed.
- 1.31 Even after an appeal submission has been made, TCAs and bus operators are encouraged to continue negotiations with the aim of reaching a settlement.
- 1.32 The DfT has published separate guidance for TCA's and bus operators with regards to the appeals process which can be found on the Department's website.
- 1.33 The Secretary of State, or an appointed representative, will utilise the methodology set out in the published guidance and in the regulations when determining appeal applications. This will provide a standard benchmark for assessing appeals cases.

Eligibility for a pass

- 1.34 There are two broad categories of people eligible for a statutory concession. These are men and women who have reached a certain age and eligible disabled people, where no age limits apply.
- 1.35 The Concessionary Bus Travel Act 2007 specifies that Travel Concession Authorities must issue a Concessionary Bus Pass to an eligible person whose sole or principal residence is in the authority's area. It does not relate to ownership of property. Those who reside in more than one property should apply only once to the TCA in the area where they reside for most of the time.
- 1.36 An English Concession pass is not available to those whose principal residence is not in England (including Wales, Scotland, Ireland or Northern Ireland and overseas), whether or not they hold a British Passport. It makes no reference to nationality but to 'residence'. Foreign nationals living in England who have met the residency requirements are eligible, whilst those on a short stay visa or on business or holiday are not.
- 1.37 Prior to April 2010 the age of eligibility for an age-related concessionary travel pass was 60 years of age. However, since this date the age of eligibility in England has been tied to the pensionable age for women. The age of eligibility for concessionary travel is therefore:
- For women = pensionable age
 - For men = pensionable age of a woman born on the same day.
- 1.38 Reference should be made to the DfT calculator to determine dates of eligibility for a bus pass:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/concessionary-bus-travel-reimbursement-calculator>

- 1.39 There are seven categories of disabled people who are entitled to the statutory minimum concession and these are set out in section 146 of the Transport Act 2000 and section 240(5) of the Greater London Authority Act.
- 1.40 Anyone who has reached the age of eligibility for a pass will no longer be issued with a pass entitling them to travel due to their disability.
- 1.41 An eligible disabled person is someone who:
- a. is blind or partially sighted
 - b. is profoundly or severely deaf
 - c. is without speech
 - d. has a disability, or has suffered an injury, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to walk
 - e. does not have arms or has long-term loss of the use of both arms
 - f. has a learning disability, that is, a state of arrested or incomplete development of mind which includes significant impairment of intelligence and social functioning
 - g. would, if he or she applied for the grant of a licence to drive a motor vehicle under Part III of the Road Traffic Act 1988, have his/her application refused pursuant to section 92 of the Act (physical fitness) otherwise than on the ground of persistent misuse of drugs or alcohol.
- 1.42 The Department for Transport has produced guidance to local authorities on assessing eligibility of disabled people, which can be found at:
- <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110504042334/http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/buses/concessionary/informationlocalauthorities/guidancedisabled/>
- 1.43 From August 2011, service personnel and veterans who have been awarded a lump sum payment under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS) and meet the existing disability criteria for the English National Concessionary Travel Scheme may be considered automatically for a disabled person's concessionary travel pass. Wherever possible local authorities should issue a concessionary travel pass to eligible service personnel and veterans on production of their AFCS award letter to avoid further assessment.
- 1.44 If the eligibility for statutory travel concessions is altered, the change shall automatically apply to this scheme unless the Council gives notice to the contrary.

Eligible Services

- 1.45 The England National Concessionary Travel Scheme applies on eligible local bus services as defined by the Travel Concessions (Eligible Services) Order 2002 as amended by the Travel Concessions (Eligible Services) (Amendment) Order 2009.
- 1.46 The 2009 Amendment Order explicitly excludes the following types of services from the mandatory concessions scheme:
- Services on which the majority of seats can be reserved in advance of travel (such as coaches);
 - Services that are intended to run for a period of less than 6 consecutive weeks;

- Services operated primarily for the purposes of tourism or because of the historical interest of the vehicle.
 - Bus Substitution (rail replacement) services;
 - Services where the fare charged by the operator has a special amenity element.
- 1.47 The changes introduced by the 2009 Amendment Order explicitly exclude certain types of service that are outside the spirit of the mandatory national concession, thus reducing the potential for any confusion over whether a service is eligible. Local authorities remain able to offer concessionary travel on any services affected by the changes on a discretionary basis.
- 1.48 Further information about the changes introduced by the 2009 Amendment Order can be found at:
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110504042220/http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/buses/concessionary/informationlocalauthorities/eligibleservices/>
- 1.49 Eligible services must be compliant with the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) which determines that:
- All new coaches and buses weighing up to 7.5 tonnes were required to have wheelchair access from 1st January 2005;
 - All buses weighing up to 7.5 tonnes should be fully accessible from January 2015;
 - All full size single deck buses over 7.5 tonnes must be fully accessible from 1st January 2016;
 - All double deck buses must be fully accessible from 1 January 2017;
 - All coaches should be fully accessible from January 2020.

Geographical Coverage

- 1.50 The Concessionary Travel Act 2007 entitles eligible people who are resident in England to travel on any eligible service within England.
- 1.51 TCAs are required by law to reimburse bus operators for carrying concessionary passengers. In respect of the mandatory concession, TCAs must reimburse bus operators for all concessionary journeys starting within their boundaries, regardless of where the concessionary pass holder making the journey is resident.
- 1.52 TCAs that border Wales or Scotland can use their existing powers to offer travel across the border on a discretionary basis based on their assessment of local need and their overall financial priorities. The revised administrative responsibilities from April 2011 in England mean that new arrangements will be required where these previously existed.

Alternative Provision

- 1.53 TCAs may provide an alternative scheme under section 93 of the 1985 Act whereby a person eligible for the statutory minimum concession may agree with the authority concerned to give up that entitlement for a period and to accept instead an alternative concession offered by that authority, such as travel tokens. The person concerned can opt for the alternative even if it would generally be a lower value than the statutory minimum bus concession.
- 1.54 In cases where authorities envisage offering a scheme (such as tokens) as an alternative to the statutory minimum rather than in addition to it, they will need to ensure that the information provided about the alternative scheme makes it clear to those participating in it that they do so on the basis that they have accepted it as an alternative to their rights to the statutory minimum (the national bus concession) and not as an addition to those rights.
- 1.55 It should be noted that authorities are under no obligation to offer an alternative scheme; nor are the residents able to require them to offer it.

2. The Bedford Borough Council Scheme

- 2.1 This published scheme will come into effect on 1 April 2024, and replaces the Bedford Borough Council Concessionary Fares Scheme 2023-24.
- 2.2 The scheme may be amended at any time subject to the TCA following legislative requirements of notice periods.

Statutory Minimum Requirement

- 2.3 The Bedford Borough Council Scheme will follow the reimbursement principles of the guidance provided by the DfT relating to the England National Concessionary Travel Scheme.
- 2.4 The Statutory Minimum Requirement is to offer:
- FREE travel on any local bus service in England at all times on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays and between 0930 and 2300 on any other day.
- 2.5 A summary of the eligibility details for pass holders and services included within a statutory scheme is provided in section 1 of this document. For the avoidance of doubt the Bedford Borough Council scheme excludes service operated at 'Premium Rates' such as National Express Services, Excursions and Tours, dedicated Park and Ride services and any journeys which require passengers to transfer to another vehicle outside the boundaries of the County.
- 2.6 The Bedford Borough Council Concessionary Travel Scheme will reimburse operators following the principles of guidance and calculators provided by the DfT pertinent to the scheme in 2024-25. This guidance details calculations where appropriate with respect to:
- **Revenue Foregone** – the amount of revenue foregone that needs to be paid to operators is dependent on non-generated travel or the number of journeys that would have been made by current concessionary passengers in the absence of the concessionary travel scheme.
 - **Marginal Operating Costs** – the costs to a bus operator of carrying an additional passenger assuming a fixed level of service. The components of these costs comprise fuel, tyres and oil, maintenance and cleaning, insurance, information and additional time costs. These costs are applicable to all eligible services and all eligible operators without the need for further information.
 - **Marginal Capacity Costs** – the costs to a bus operator of carrying additional passengers and allowing the capacity of bus services to increase, by using the existing fleet more intensively to provide that additional capacity through increased frequency. These costs are net of the additional revenue generated from commercial journeys (which has already been taken into account by the formula) that arise from the increased frequency and are additional to Marginal Operating Costs.

- **Peak Vehicle Requirement Costs** – additional vehicles in excess of the commercial peak period (historically that in the morning peak), when the off-peak load with the additional generated concessionary travel exceeds it and the extra capacity can't be met by re-distributing other buses from the off-peak network.

Enhancements to the Bedford Borough Council Free Travel Scheme

- 2.7 In addition to the statutory minimum requirement to allow free travel between 0930 and 2300 on Monday to Friday and at all times on weekends and at Bank Holidays the Bedford Borough Council Scheme will also entitle FREE travel for **COMPANION TRAVEL⁽¹⁾ within Bedford Borough** – during all time periods for certain pass holders who have been issued with any ENTCS 'Companion pass' to be accompanied by a companion who is eligible for the same FREE travel benefits as the pass holder.
- 2.8 For journeys that take place before 0930, **Bedford Borough** concessionary pass holders are able to travel for a flat fare of £1 (the operator will retain the £1 fares paid and the total amount of £1 fares retained will be deducted from the amount that the operator would otherwise be reimbursed to ensure that operators are no better off and no worse off from participating in the discretionary scheme).
- 2.9 It is important to note that even though certain disabled pass holders may be issued with a pass indicating that a Companion is entitled to accompany them on public transport services, this does not mean that they are not entitled to travel alone, and should not be refused travel without good cause.
- 2.10 Those eligible because of a disability that require them to be accompanied by a dog (e.g. guide dog for the blind or partially sighted or hearing dog) should not be charged a fare in respect of that dog.

Participation in the Bedford Borough Council Scheme

- 2.11 Free Off-Peak Travel on registered local bus services in England is determined by statute for eligible pass holders. Whilst operators may wish to appeal against the terms of reimbursement free travel for all eligible pass holders is mandatory and must be made available on all eligible services.
- 2.12 Operators have the right to decline to participate in any enhanced elements to a scheme. Operators are therefore required to indicate their unwillingness to participate in the non-statutory elements of the scheme in writing to the concessionary fares authority or their agents acting on their behalf within 28 days of publication of either the scheme or any notice of variation to the scheme TCSR, reg. 36(3)(a)).

⁽¹⁾ Under the terms of concessionary fares legislation all journeys are regulated and reimbursed according to the boarding point of the journey. Hence, although enhancements may be permitted by the Bedford Borough Council Scheme it is important to remember that unless otherwise specified return journeys commencing outside Bedford will be covered by local terms and conditions which may not permit the same travel concessions.

- 2.13 Any operator who notifies their intention not to participate in non-statutory elements of the scheme may be served with a participation notice by the concessionary fares authority or their agents acting on their behalf. The participation notice will come into force no earlier than the date immediately following 28 days' notice (Transport Act 1985 section 97(5) and TCSR, reg. (36(2)). An operator can appeal against the participation notice to the Secretary of State.

Right of Appeal

- 2.14 Operators who feel that they may be prejudicially affected by the reimbursement proposals for offering the statutory minimum concession under the 2000 Transport Act may apply to the Secretary of State, not later than 56 days after the arrangements come into operation, for a modification of the arrangements (TA 2000 s150(3) and (4)). However, the statutory minimum concession is mandatory.
- 2.15 When considering appeals under the 1985 Act or requests for modification of reimbursement arrangements under the 2000 Act the Secretary of State will take account of the extent to which the authority concerned has followed DfT guidance.

Details of Passes

- 2.16 Since April 2008 anyone eligible for free travel should be in possession of an English National Concession Pass. This will clearly indicate the issuing authority, validity dates, have a photograph of the pass holder, and will indicate if a Companion is also allowed to travel free.
- 2.17 The name and/or logo of the issuing authority in the top right-hand sector on the front of the pass should be the only variation to the standard design. Details on the reverse of the pass may vary.
- 2.18 Passes issued by virtue of age and disability whilst sharing the same design are easily identified by a different coloured band on the right-hand side. A blue band indicates age whilst a gold band indicates disability.

3. Obligations

Obligations of Operators to pass holders

- 3.1 Anyone in possession of a **valid** English National Travel Scheme pass **must not** be refused free travel for any journey covered by the legislation relating to the statutory free scheme⁽²⁾. Operators who consider that the terms of the Bedford Borough Council scheme prejudicially affect them may exercise their right of appeal but must not prevent the travel of any eligible concessionary pass holder.
- 3.2 Operators are reminded that proof of age or disability is not sufficient proof of eligibility to a concession. Blue Badge Permit holders are NOT automatically entitled to free travel nor to apply for a pass. Eligibility criteria differ. Anyone eligible to a free travel pass must apply for a pass and use this for travel.
- 3.3 Operators are reminded that elderly and, in particular, disabled pass holders fall into their most vulnerable group of clients and should be treated appropriately. Drivers should not attempt to determine the eligibility of the holder for a pass unless there are obvious signs that the pass is not genuine or has been tampered with in any way.
- 3.4 Whilst travel must only be allowed within the confines of the scheme it is important not to refuse travel without good cause. Instances where pass holders find themselves abandoned are not acceptable and generally bring the good name of the operator and the scheme into disrepute.
- 3.5 Where any driver believes there is undue cause for concern about a particular pass holder, they are asked to provide specific details of their concern to the authority or scheme administrator. This should include the name and pass number plus the date, time and location where the concern arose.
- 3.6 Under normal circumstances passes should not be confiscated by the driver unless there is a blatant attempt by someone to use a pass fraudulently which does not belong to them.
- 3.7 Passes are generally issued with validity for five years, after which they require renewal. Whilst the authority makes every effort to contact holders to action their renewal, for various reasons this is occasionally unsuccessful. From time to time where a bulk renewal is going to be delayed operators will be informed to expect and accept certain expired passes.
- 3.8 Where any pass has expired, operators are asked to deal with the situation sensitively and bring the fact that the pass has expired to the attention of the holder reminding them that they should contact the authority about renewal. Travel should not be refused providing that it is clear that the pass belongs to the person travelling since in most cases renewal is a formality. However persistent use of expired passes is not acceptable, and confiscation is acceptable in circumstances where drivers are familiar with pass holders who have persistently failed to heed requests to seek to renew their pass.

⁽²⁾ It is not the role of the operator to deny travel to anyone with a valid pass. If the operator has any concerns over the validity of a pass, they should bring it to the attention of the pass issuing Authority or scheme administrators.

- 3.9 Where Smartcard readers are in use failure to read the card should not prevent the passenger from travelling, nor should the pass be confiscated unless the driver has cause to suspect fraudulent use. In such cases a manual record should be made of the journey and the pass holder should be informed to report a fault with their card to the issuing authority. This fault may include an expiry date having been reached.
- 3.10 Where a pass indicates that a Companion is eligible to travel, both the pass holder and companion should be issued with a FREE ticket. Reimbursement returns should indicate that two tickets have been issued.

Obligations of Operators to the Travel Concession Authority

- 3.11 Operators must provide the administrators of the scheme with appropriate data to enable an assessment to be made of revenue foregone based on the boarding point of pass holders. Spreadsheets will be provided to assist in this process which must be supported as appropriate with evidence of travel.
- 3.12 Operators are responsible for ensuring that all information entered on these sheets including pre-coding is appropriate to reflect their services and classifications to enable an accurate claim to be submitted. Any requirement for ongoing changes should be notified to the scheme administrators.
- 3.13 Operators must supply the scheme administrators with relevant timetables, fare tables and details of any fare's incentives or season tickets. Revised timetables should be supplied when significant variations are made to either the route or number of journeys operated, and changes to fares and discounted deals should be notified as appropriate. This should be done as soon as possible and at least 7 days in advance of it taking effect.
- 3.14 Operators must supply the authority responsible for payment of accounts with appropriate details required to enable BACS transfers to be made. This information will be required before the scheme administrators can issue appropriate claims forms. Failure to provide this information will result in delays.
- 3.15 Operators must ensure that suitable contact details, and any changes when they occur, are provided to the scheme administrators including details of any appropriate personnel to be contacted regarding the scheme and claims under the terms of the scheme.
- 3.16 It is the responsibility of the operator to make a claim for reimbursement. Where the accounting procedures of an operator require an invoice to be raised this should be based on the reimbursement calculations and should be raised against the authority not the agents of the scheme who are not the fund holders. Presentation of inappropriate invoices will result in payment delays.
- 3.17 It is the responsibility of the operator to make regular claims for reimbursement, the frequency of which may be subject to prior agreement with the scheme administrator. Unless otherwise agreed, claims should be monthly.

- 3.18 Smaller claims may be accrued and paid by the authority in accordance with their terms of payment (de-minimis terms).
- 3.19 Unless by prior agreement, or in acceptable exceptional circumstances, operators are requested to submit claims no more than three months after the end of the monthly or quarterly period to which they relate. However, due to the requirements of Local Authority Accounts and Audit Regulations prompt claims for the last three months of the financial year are required. Actual claims or a reasonable assessment of likely claim amounts must be received by 15th April for claims up to and including 31st March each year. Appendix 3 shows the latest submission dates for monthly and quarterly claims.
- 3.20 Any claims for additional capacity (MCCs) and Peak Vehicle costs must be initiated by operators within the financial year to which they relate along with sufficient evidence to justify the need for additional capacity or vehicles and confirm how each has been provided. This should be calculated following the latest published DfT guidance.
- 3.21 Operators must ensure that claims are submitted for carriage of all eligible pass holders, including those wishing to travel on services operated under any contract. Where a contract is operated as a 'Cost Based' (also known as Revenue Guaranteed) Contract, to Bedford Borough Council any reimbursement revenue due for these services will be attributed by the authority to the appropriate contract and will not be paid to the operator.
- 3.22 It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that claims are made for all services operated on contract to any other authority. Any income received as concessionary fares reimbursement must be declared as revenue to that authority. Operators are advised that without prejudice to matters of commercial confidentiality, if requested the scheme administrators will provide details to anyone with a financial interest in a service of any reimbursement payments made in respect of that service.
- 3.23 Operators are obliged to note that the scheme administrators reserve the right to correct any errors in payments either by invoice or by the adjustment of future reimbursement payments.
- 3.24 Any operator who has reason to believe that erroneous data has been submitted must bring this to the attention of the scheme administrators as soon as possible. The scheme administrators reserve the right to challenge the validity of data submitted at any time, taking into consideration emerging trends and patterns in data for all operators which may cast doubt on historic data provided by any individual operator.
- 3.25 Operators are advised to note that re-submission of claims made in error will only be considered on merit at the discretion of the authority. Resubmissions will not be considered beyond the end of the financial year to which they relate unless extreme circumstances dictate otherwise.
- 3.26 Operators must permit free travel to representatives of the scheme holding a valid authority to travel to carry out on-bus surveys to:
- survey passenger numbers and fares paid by passengers
 - interview passengers to ask questions relevant to reimbursement inputs

3.27 All participating operators are to:

- utilise any ticketing equipment on eligible services that may be supplied to them by the authority.
- utilise any data handling equipment that may be supplied to them by the authority.
- display any notices required by the authority (without charge) in or on any vehicle used in connection with the scheme to indicate that relevant pass holders can travel at a concessionary rate.
- claim reimbursement only for eligible services.
- ensure that all services are operated by vehicles compliant with Disability Discrimination Act 1995.

3.28 Operators must notify the Travel Concessions Authority or their agents of any desire not to participate in any non-statutory elements of the scheme, giving 28 days' notice of their decision not to participate.

Obligations of the Travel Concession Authority to Operators

3.29 The authority will provide the statutory notice to bus operators of proposed changes to reimbursement arrangements for the statutory minimum scheme as specified by the Concessionary Travel Act 2007. They will try to reach agreement on these changes with operators both before and after publication.

3.30 The authority will publish their intention to enhance the statutory free scheme under the terms of the 1985 Transport Act, giving 28 days' notice of the enhancement. Operators will be given the option to decline to participate in these elements.

3.31 Where an operator has notified their unwillingness to participate in any non-statutory element of the scheme, the concessionary fares authority may serve a participation notice to commence no earlier than 28 days after serving notice of participation. Therefore, an authority wishing to ensure that operators participate may wish to publish their intended enhancements 56 days prior to implementation in order to allow sufficient time to serve a notice of participation if voluntary participation is declined.

3.32 The proposed arrangements should be published in the form the authority intends to implement, should be feasible, and should contain appropriate levels of detail given the level of information available to authorities at the time. It should be clear to operators from the published details what concessions they will be required to offer and how much reimbursement they will be entitled to.

3.33 Authorities are required to determine final reimbursement arrangements at least 28 days prior to commencement of the scheme. These may or may not be the same as the reimbursement arrangements initially published, though any changes will have to be reasonable. The objective of the initial notice period is to allow parties to discuss the matter.

- 3.34 Any enhancements to the scheme over and above the statutory minimum can be made using powers in the Transport Act 1985. In such cases, the authority must give an operator to whom any such period of notice applies at least 28 days prior warning of the change to an existing scheme, or to the reimbursement arrangements concerning it.
- 3.35 For reasons of administrative efficiency, the authority is entitled to have a single integrated scheme based on powers and duties of both acts, providing that appropriate notice requirements of both acts are fulfilled.
- 3.36 TCAs have a duty to ensure that bus operators are not over compensated for the carriage of concessionary pass holders. European regulation No 1370/2007 sets out the overarching rules for reimbursement of public service obligations; concessionary travel schemes are considered to be public service obligations.
- 3.37 Authorities are free under their local government powers to arrange for other authorities to act on their behalf, and (under the 1985 regulations) to employ others to act as their agents provided they meet the statutory minimum in each individual authority in all respects. There is no obstacle to schemes which involve any groups of authorities working together, or which are provided by any tier of authority. It is for authorities themselves to work out reimbursement of one authority by another.
- 3.38 The authority shall ensure that any information obtained from the operator shall be confidential. This does not apply to information which the authority publishes as part of the Transparency Agenda.
- 3.39 Operators are advised that without prejudice to matters of commercial confidentiality, if requested the scheme administrators will provide details to anyone with a financial interest in a service of any reimbursement payments made in respect of that service.

4. Reimbursement Procedure

- 4.1 Section 149 of the 2000 Transport Act provides for the Secretary of State to make regulations about reimbursement of revenue foregone.
- 4.2 The objectives of reimbursement are that bus operators should be “no better/no worse off” as a result of participating in a concessionary fares scheme.
- 4.3 All claims for reimbursement should be supported by appropriate documentary evidence, as agreed between the authority and the claimant. This will be commensurate with the level of detail of data available to any particular operator from their available ticketing equipment.
- 4.4 Operators may be required to use equipment or enhancements to existing equipment provided by the Authority to facilitate them in the provision of data associated with the carriage of concessionary fare passengers.
- 4.5 An example calculation using the elements detailed below is given in Appendix 2.

Revenue Foregone for non-generated passengers

- 4.6 The amount of revenue foregone that needs to be paid to operators is dependent on non-generated travel of the number of journeys that would have been made by current concessionary passengers in the absence of the concessionary travel scheme. It is not possible to observe this directly This needs to be estimated.
- 4.7 The level of non-generated journeys is best expressed by the Reimbursement Factor, the percentage of journeys that would have been made in the absence of a scheme (i.e. if commercial fares had been charged). The higher the reimbursement factor, the higher the number of journeys that would have been made in the absence of a scheme and the lower the number of journeys that have been generated by the scheme.
- 4.8 The reimbursement factor is applied to the observed number of journeys made at free fare to derive the estimated number of journeys made in the absence of a scheme. This, multiplied by the fare that would have been paid, gives the total revenue foregone for which operators need to be reimbursed.
- 4.9 Hence the reimbursement calculation in Bedford will be based on an estimate of fares lost taking into consideration a factor to account for the additional travel activity generated by the granting of the concession. This factor, applied to calculations in Bedford will be in accordance with new guidance published by the DfT.
- 4.10 Appendix 4 gives an extract from the guidance regarding estimation of growth in fares.
- 4.11 Across Bedford, the average commercial fare used for concessionary fares claims has increased by 17.3% in the period from 2019-20 to the middle of 2023-24 (October 2023). Projecting this forward based on current trends in fares a figure of 1.7% has been used in the calculator as the likely percentage increase over the period to March 2024. The resultant

standard reimbursement factor that should be applied by the Bedford Scheme for most services in 2024-25 is 50.79%.

- 4.12 Operators will be reimbursed for the carriage of pass holders on each service (global or aggregated figures may be used if more suitable). A methodology will be agreed with each operator to calculate average fares to be used.
- 4.13 Any operator who believes that the use of TCA average fare information will be inappropriate for their organization may request that an operator specific reimbursement factor is determined. This request should be made to the scheme administrators by 3rd March and settled by the 1st April. However, since evidence of average fare changes over the period up to 31st March 2024 will be required to support this any revised rate will only be used on an interim basis; a retrospective reconciliation will be required at the end of the scheme year. Where fares are found to have increased more than anticipated this will result in a lower factor meaning that overpayments will be reclaimed. Where an end of year recalculation of an operator specific rate is undertaken the calculator used will be updated to include the latest inflation forecasts.
- 4.14 The 2024-25 Bedford Borough Council Scheme has been determined using the DfT calculator published in November 2023. This may be varied from time to time, the latest version is found at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/concessionary-bus-travel-reimbursement-calculator>

Marginal Operating Cost

- 4.15 Marginal Operating Costs are the costs to a bus operator of carrying an additional passenger assuming a fixed level of service. The components of these costs comprise fuel, tyres and oil, maintenance and cleaning, insurance, information, and additional time costs. These costs exclude operators' administration/management time.
- 4.16 Marginal Operating Costs are applicable to all eligible services and all eligible operators without the need for further information. Hence this element will automatically be paid to all claimants in accordance with DfT guidance.
- 4.17 The Marginal Operating Cost for the Bedford Borough Council Scheme in 2024-2025 is **£0.09p per generated journey** derived using the DfT calculator based on a default average journey length of 3.9 miles. Operators may submit a clearly evidenced claim where they believe this rate is inappropriate.
- 4.18 DfT guidance suggests that if there are local circumstances where one or more elements of the Marginal Operating Costs is significantly higher or lower than the standard approach then the TCA and the operator may negotiate a different rate. Appendix 5 shows the elements of Marginal Operating Costs underlying the DfT calculator. These are deemed to be robust and applicable in most cases, and it is important that component values should not be considered independently so as to avoid either party being selective. The guidance suggests that a change should only be agreed when **all** components have been reviewed and evidenced.

Marginal Capacity Costs

- 4.19 These are the costs to the bus operator of carrying additional passengers generated as a result of the existence of the concessionary travel scheme and allowing the capacity of bus services to increase by using the existing bus fleet more intensively to provide additional capacity through increased frequency. These costs are additional to Marginal Operating Costs.
- 4.20 Marginal Capacity Costs **must not** reflect increased frequencies resultant from commercial or competitive activities.
- 4.21 Operators who believe they have a clear case to use the calculator to derive Marginal Capacity Costs must make a clearly evidenced claim demonstrating that additional capacity has been provided as a result of conveying concessionary passengers.
- 4.22 The calculator published by the DfT makes provision for the calculation of Marginal Capacity Costs using specific data as detailed below. Where appropriate the preferred approach is to calculate these costs at aggregate network level. The calculator gives an estimate in pence per trip. However, it is recognised that it may be difficult to aggregate some of the inputs (e.g. route length and speed) at network level, hence Marginal Capacity Costs may be assessed at route level. It is not expected that this will be a positive figure for all routes; on some routes the additional commercial revenues gained as a result of increased frequency could outweigh costs.
- 4.23 It is important that data is available for all routes and not a selected sample which could bias any results. In order that Marginal Capacity Costs can be considered data is required on a route by route basis or for the network relating to:
- i) Cost per vehicle hour
 - ii) Cost per vehicle mile
 - iii) Speed
 - iv) Mean vehicle occupancy
 - v) Mean Journey Length
 - vi) Mean Route Length
 - vii) Average Commercial Fare ⁽³⁾
 - viii) Commercial (Non-concession) journeys ⁽⁵⁾ as percentage of total journeys

Peak Vehicle Requirement Costs

- 4.24 If an operator wishes to claim additional peak vehicle requirement costs then the operator must supply data and analysis to support such a claim. The expectation is that additional peak vehicle requirement will be exceptional so that operators will have to demonstrate that exceptional or unusual circumstances are relevant.

⁽³⁾ Please note that following a change to DfT guidance, since 2012 the calculator input requires that commercial journeys are no longer restricted to adults but must also include children.

- 4.25 Detailed data on passengers boarding by route on annual average weekday half hour intervals for all services covered by the claim will be required. As a minimum, the time periods covered should be 0700 to 1900 weekdays.
- 4.26 Data will be required for the number of concessionary journeys under the statutory scheme, non-statutory scheme (if appropriate) and an estimate made using the generation factor derived in the reimbursement part of the calculation of the number of journeys that would have been at the relevant average adult fare in the absence of a scheme. Bedford Borough Council will follow the methodology prescribed in the DfT guidance, see Appendix 6.
- 4.27 Operators should demonstrate the criteria usually used to decide whether to put on an extra service to meet peaks in commercial journeys. The Travel Concession Authority or its Agent has the right to confirm that the stated criteria is applied in practice to ensure that there is a consistency of application between periods when the statutory scheme may or may not apply.

Discretionary Scheme Reimbursement

- 4.28 The gross reimbursement for journeys under the discretionary scheme shall be calculated in the same manner as for the statutory scheme. An amount of £1 per journey shall then be deducted from the gross reimbursement to determine the net amount of the reimbursement to be paid to the operator.

Submission of Data

- 4.29 The preferred method of submission is for operators to attach a spreadsheet of concessionary patronage to an email, however other methods of submission will be considered in exceptional circumstances. For audit purposes all submissions **must be** in writing, by email or by post.
- 4.30 Claims for each month or period should normally be submitted. Where agreement has been given for less frequent submissions, it is important to be able to identify separately data regarding each month or period of operation.
- 4.31 Claims submitted must be accompanied by documentary evidence as appropriate, and as agreed with the Authority or the administrators of the scheme.
- 4.32 It is important that operators provide claims for all services operated. This should include services operated on contract, both on a subsidy and cost basis as well as commercial services.
- 4.33 Unless by prior agreement, or in acceptable exceptional circumstances, operators are requested to submit claims within six weeks of the end of the monthly or quarterly period to which they relate. However, due to the requirements of Local Authority Accounts and Audit Regulations prompt claims for the last three months of the financial year are required. Actual claims or a reasonable assessment of likely claim amounts must be received by 15th April for claims up to and including 31st March each year.

4.34 Any claims for extra-ordinary Additional Capacity Costs or Peak Vehicle Costs should be notified as soon as possible by operators and must in all cases be initiated prior to 31st March in respect of the twelve months ending on that date.

4.35 Operators are required to provide regular data:

- detailing the number of concessionary passengers carried⁽⁴⁾ on all services including subsidy and costs-based contracts as well as commercial services.
- Separately detailing the number of concessionary passengers carried under the statutory scheme and under the discretionary scheme.
- providing the authority and/or their agents the ability to undertake an effective assessment of appropriate average fares to be calculated on a service by service basis taking account of discounted tickets where available.

4.36 Average fare calculations used to determine the appropriate revenue foregone should include an assessment of the average fare which may have been paid in the absence of the scheme. DfT guidance suggests that this can be based on various assessments including discounted fares or a basket of fares. An appropriate determination of a suitable average will be taken for each operator and may take into account the application of a fares discount factor where only single fares are used in calculations if these are not deemed to be an appropriate proxy to fares that concessionary passengers would have paid in the absence of the scheme.

4.37 Average fares may be determined by the operator on a regular or periodic basis in agreement with the scheme administrators. All calculations must be transparent and in accordance with available DfT guidance. All calculations should consider that concessionary fare reimbursement is based on boarding points for journeys and take appropriate consideration of authority boundaries. The Authority reserves the right to request evidence that fares used in calculations are appropriate.

4.38 The Bedford Borough Council Concessionary Fares Scheme **does not** pay an administration charge for the supply of statistical information. Operators are obliged to provide information to enable the Authority to make reimbursements in line with their statutory responsibilities to offer concessionary fares in Bedford.

4.39 **Claims forms and supporting documentation should be addressed to**

Jade Gaynor
Bedford Borough Council
Borough Hall
Caldwell Street
Bedford
MK42 9AP

Any queries regarding reimbursement should be directed to the above address or

⁽⁴⁾ for the avoidance of any doubt a companion travelling with an eligible pass holder should be counted as an additional passenger, i.e. companion pass holder plus companion equals two passengers.

by telephone to : +44(0)1234 276238 (Ext 44238)
by email to: Jade.Gaynor@bedford.gov.uk
by web to: www.bedford.gov.uk

Payments

- 4.40 Once passed, relevant payments will be made direct to the operator by the authority to meet their obligation for reimbursement. All payments will be under the terms of the standing orders and agreements of the authority.
- 4.41 Whilst Bedford Borough Council will deal with any query regarding payments and undertake to investigate thoroughly all claims and transactions, no responsibility can be taken for the actual payment of accounts which may typically take up to 15 working days to reach payment after submission.
- 4.42 In exceptional circumstances operators may request an advance payment, against which actual claims will be discounted. The authority reserves the right to refuse claims for payment in advance where it is deemed inappropriate.
- 4.43 The authority reserves the right to impose a minimum amount payable at any one time, subject to negotiation and notification in writing with individual operators. An accrual of small payments may be made at the discretion of the authority until the minimum amount payable in accordance with their standing orders is reached. Operators likely to submit small claims may wish to request for quarterly claims to be accepted.

Appendix 1: Principles of Generation explained

In the absence of a scheme where the only option for the customer is to pay a commercial fare there would be a level of core demand and the operator would have received the fares income.

The existence of a scheme offering free travel will generate additional demand referred to as generated journeys.

By applying the principle of the operator being no better or no worse off the operator is entitled to the fares that would have been paid by those passengers who would have used the service had no concessions scheme existed. This is referred to as 'revenue forgone'

The operator is also entitled to compensation for the costs of conveying those additional passengers who are only travelling because of the existence of the concessionary travel scheme.

As concessions schemes have been in existence for many years, there is no direct evidence upon which to measure the level of generated journeys that have resulted from the existence of a concessions scheme therefore a calculation must be used based on the generation factor.

The generation factor (GF) is a measure of the increase in trips, relative to the previous level of trips, as a result of a reduction in fares. For example, a generation factor of 50% at half fare means that trips have increased by 50% (as a proportion of the original number of trips) as a result of moving from full fare to half fare. Thus, the definition of generation depends upon the starting point. In the DfT guidance, other than where stated, generation is based on the patronage that would have occurred with commercial fares having been charged (i.e. in the absence of any concessionary fares scheme).

Appendix 2: **Example Calculations**

Using Standard Reimbursement factor

200 pass holders carried on a service with a frequency of more than one journey per day with an average fare of **£1.25** would attract reimbursement of

$$\begin{aligned} 200 \times 1.25 \times 0.5079 &= \text{£ } 126.98 \text{ (Reimbursement)} \\ + 200 \times (1 - 0.5079) \times 0.09 &= \text{£ } 8.86 \text{ (Marginal Operating Cost)} \end{aligned}$$

Giving a Total Reimbursement to operator of **£145.17**
This equates to **58.07%** of the average commercial fare

Appendix 3 – Submissions Timetable

Unless by prior agreement reimbursement claims should be submitted to Bedford Borough Council within six weeks of the end of the period to which they relate. However, claims for the final months of the financial year up to and including March must be made by mid-April. The table below is a helpful guide to the dates by which submission should be received:

Monthly Claims Submissions:		Quarterly Claims Submissions:	
Claims for:	Must be submitted before:	Claims for:	Must be submitted before:
April	15 th June	April, May & June	15 th August
May	15 th July	May, June & July	15 th September
June	15 th August	June, July & Aug	15 th October
July	15 th September	July, Aug & Sept	15 th November
August	15 th October	Aug, Sept & Oct	15 th December
September	15 th November	Sept, Oct & Nov	15 th January
October	15 th December	Oct, Nov & Dec	15 th February
November	15 th January	Nov, Dec & Jan	15 th March
December	15 th February	Dec, Jan & Feb	15 th April
January	15 th March	Jan, Feb & Mar	15 th April
February	31 st March		
March	15 th April		

Please note that these dates are not the suggested dates for submission, they are the latest dates by which submissions should be made unless specific arrangements have been made and agreed with the appropriate TCA.

Failure to submit claims by these dates may result in non-payment.

Appendix 4 – Extract from DfT Guidance on Average Fares

Extract from DfT Guidance published November 2023 from section 6

Principle

The demand curve measures the effect of changes in fare on the demand for journeys by concessionary passengers. The appropriate reimbursement factor must be calculated based on the change in local fares between 2019 and the current reimbursement period. This approach recognises that bus services are not now, and were not in 2019, homogenous in journey length or quality.

To calculate the reimbursement factor, it is therefore necessary to estimate the growth in real fares (nominal fares adjusted for changes in the Consumer Prices Index) between 2019 and the current reimbursement period. The higher the growth in real fares between 2019 and the current reimbursement period, the lower the rate of reimbursement will be and vice versa.

Growth in fares since 2019 and impact on reimbursement

The percentage change in real fares is as follows:

$$\text{Percentage growth in real fares} = \left[\frac{\text{Nominal fare}_{\text{current}} / \text{CPI}_{\text{current}}}{\text{Nominal fare}_{2019} / \text{CPI}_{2019}} \right]$$

Estimating the growth in nominal fares between 2019 and the year of calculation

The best way to estimate a reimbursement factor for an individual operator is to use an estimate of the change in fares across the whole period which is specific to that operator. It is desirable for the calculation to be based on as large a sample of routes as possible and for these routes to be based on a representative sample period⁵. It is recognised that comparable fare data going back to 2019 may not be readily available, for instance because there may have been significant changes to the operator's network or more simply because an operator is new to the market.

The suggested options to calculate the growth in fares required are as follows (in order of preference):

⁵ It is preferable for the sample period to be one full (financial) year, making appropriate adjustments for seasonal oddities such as the Easter period falling twice in one (financial) year. Where it is not feasible, or disproportionately costly to use a sample period of one full year, it is important that the sample period chosen is demonstrated to be sufficiently reliable to have confidence that the sample period being used is representative of the full year. The first few months of the (financial) year are unlikely to be sufficient.

Option 1 – Comparing operator-specific fares between 2019 and the year of calculation

If the appropriate data are available, TCAs can produce a best estimate of the fare that concessionary passengers would have paid in the absence of a concessionary fare scheme in 2019 for a specific operator.

TCAs and operators may have a record of the fare calculation inputs used in previous reimbursement calculations from 2019. In these circumstances, it is necessary to derive an average fare for 2019 and the year of calculation using the same method with the same lookup table – assuming the discounted fare method is used.

It is important that deriving the proportional change in fare between 2019 and the year of the calculation is done using two comparable datasets, and that the comparison of fares is 'like with like'. The comparison of the 2019 fare and the year of calculation should, cover the same range of services. If operators have either taken over other operators or run new routes, or have closed routes, then these changes should be factored out as far as possible so that the comparison of fares is on a like-for-like basis.

Where a 2019 fare comparable with a fare in the year of calculation is not available, local authorities can consider the following next best options outlined below.

Option 2 – Using TCA-wide average fares from 2019

There may be instances when like-for-like comparisons of fares cannot be made at the operator level. For example if the operator did not run services in 2019, or there has been a radical change in the services run by the operator or records of fares do not exist in 2019. In this case the next best approach is to estimate the fare change for those operators within a TCA where data is available and calculate a TCA-wide average change in fare, potentially weighted by concessionary passengers carried on each operator's services. A weighted proportional change in fare since 2019 would enable TCAs to derive a reimbursement factor for those operators for which data is not available.

Non-zero fare concessionary schemes

TCAs can offer enhancements to the national statutory scheme and some of these provide non-zero fare enhancements, for example before 09.30.

The reimbursement factors produced by the demand curve can be used for a non-zero fare concessionary scheme by running two versions of the calculator and comparing the difference between the two:

- a "normal" version of the calculator comparing the situation with the zero-fare scheme and without, and capturing the number of non-generated journeys at the full average fare; and
- a "non-zero fare concessionary scheme" version of the calculator, where the average fare in the calculator is replaced by appropriate percentage reduction to the average fare, and difference in the number of non-generated journeys.

By comparing the results of these calculators, the number of non-generated journeys affected by the non-zero fare scheme can be calculated.

Appendix 5 – Extract from DfT Guidance on Components of Marginal Operating Costs

Table 9 extracted from DfT Guidance –November 2023

Table 9 Elements of marginal operating costs		
Item	Marginal cost per generated concessionary passenger (pence, 2009/10 prices)	Percentage of total
Fuel, tyres & oil	0.4	8%
<i>Of which fuel</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>6%</i>
Maintenance & cleaning	0.1	2%
Insurance	2.7	54%
Information	0.5	10%
Additional time costs	1.3	26%
Total	5.0*	100

* Note: ITS have identified a bottom up component approach to marginal costs. The total of these identified components comes to 5.0 pence. This is different from the recommended composite marginal operating costs of 6.1 pence. However in making any adjustment local variations to marginal operating costs they should be justified by reference to the components. If a change to any of the components is agreed then this change is scaled by the difference between 6.1 and 5.0. Thus if the agreed change is an increase of 0.5p in one of the components the recommended value is increased by $6.1 \times 0.5 / 5.0 = 0.61$ or to 6.71 pence (in 2009/10 prices).

Appendix 6 – Extract from DfT Guidance on Peak Vehicle Requirement

Extract from DfT Guidance published November 2023 commencing from section 7

Peak Vehicle Requirements (PVR)

These are the costs associated with the requirement to run additional vehicles in the peak period due to generated concessionary travel. Generated concessionary travel may add demand in the peak period of travel, change the peak period or not affect the peak period of travel. The latter is likely to apply in the majority of cases and in such circumstances no additional peak vehicle is required, and no peak vehicle costs are calculated.

When PVR Costs Apply

PVR costs apply where an operator can provide evidence that they have increased the number of and/or capacity of vehicles in order to accommodate generated concessionary passengers. If the operator wishes to claim additional peak vehicle requirements then the operator must supply data and analysis to support such a claim. The expectation is that additional peak vehicle requirements will be exceptional so that operators will have to demonstrate that exceptional or unusual circumstances are relevant.

Evidence to Be Provided

Operators wishing to make a claim for additional peak vehicle costs will have to supply detailed data on passenger loadings by route by annual (or neutral period) average weekday half hour (or if not possible hourly) intervals for all services (individually) covered by the claim. As a minimum the time periods covered should be 0700 to 1900 weekdays. If the existing peak of boardings (including concessionary travel) per hour or half hour, or the peak hour or half hour without generated concessionary travel is at the weekend, data should be supplied for the weekend hours as well.

Data on passenger loadings should be broken down into concessionary journeys under the statutory concession, other concessionary journeys and other journeys. In addition, the concessionary journeys under the statutory concession should be split between journeys made because of the statutory concessionary travel scheme and those that would have been made at the relevant average adult fare in the absence of the concession. This split should use the generation factor derived in the revenue reimbursement part of the calculation and assume that the rate of generation is the same in all time periods.

This methodology does not imply that every peak demand is met in full by putting on extra buses. Operators should demonstrate the criteria they use to decide whether to put on extra services to meet peaks in commercial journeys or allow load factors to be above 100 per cent for short periods.

Calculation

The formula to use for working out the peak vehicle requirement (PVR) is derived from the peak vehicle requirement parameter of **£23,908** (2022/23 prices) – this is the cost per vehicle per annum that has to be added to the fleet to cater for additional concessionary journeys (Annex D provides further information on how this value was derived). Operators and TCAs can use an alternative value if it can be demonstrated that these are the PVR costs incurred.

For future years, the PVR parameter of £23,908 should be adjusted based on CPI inflation or using more accurate local data if available to produce an accurate PVR cost per vehicle per annum.

This is a per year figure so equates to £91.95 per PVR per weekday or £2.30 per PVR seat per weekday assuming 260 weekdays per year and a mean of 40 seats per vehicle.

If the new peak lasts one hour and that each additional peak passenger blocks one seat for one route length, the PVR cost per **additional peak period passenger** can be estimated using the overall route time and speed. The calculation would be £2.30 multiplied by one way route time (expressed in hours, and based on local circumstances or defaults) = £[...] per additional journey in the peak hour (or period).

In cases where the peak period with and without additional concessionary journeys is the same time period, then the calculated unit cost per additional journey can be applied directly to the additional concessionary journeys in that peak period only to calculate a total peak vehicle requirement cost.

In cases where the peak period with generated concessionary journeys is different from the peak period without generated concessionary journeys, for example, where the pm peak is higher than the am peak, the calculation is slightly different. The unit cost may be different between the two periods if the one way route times are different, but otherwise would be the same. The additional concessionary journeys over which the unit cost is applied are the difference between journeys in the “with generated journeys” peak period minus journeys in the “without generated journeys” peak period.

In these calculations the period referred to may be an hour or half hour, but should be the same length of time, i.e. hour or half hour when comparing journeys in the peak period.

The following illustrative example demonstrates how the PVR calculations should be done using the 2022-23 PVR cost per vehicle:

PVR cost per additional peak period passenger (including profit allowance) = £2.30

Number of generated journeys on the service that has the additional PVR, and in the time period over which the PVR has been justified:

100 concessionary journeys * (1-reimbursement factor 0.5) = 50

Grossing up from weekday to annual = 260

Annual PVR cost for that service (in 2022/23 prices) = 260 x £2.30 x 50 = £29,900.

The peak vehicle requirement costs should be added to other elements of the additional cost calculation.

Profit

This guidance is informed by the relevant regulations and case law. The Public Service Obligations in Transport Regulations 2023 defines ‘reasonable profit’ as ‘taking account of the amount of any capital or other resources (or both) invested by the public service operator and the risk, or absence of risk incurred by the public service operator by virtue of public authority intervention, having regard to the size and nature of the services, including by transfer of financial risk around any capital investment, revenue or operating expenditure.

Reasonable profit is defined therefore as **expected rate of return on capital invested** and not a constant profit margin on all costs. In cases where an increase in the peak vehicle requirement is identified this guidance recommends that the reimbursement should include an allowance for profit.

In the light of evidence from a previous research report (Review of Bus Profitability, DfT – see Annex D) this guidance continues to recommend that where peak vehicle requirement is increased as a result of the additional concessionary journeys then a return on capital of 10 per cent is used and added to the PVR costs. This is done by obtaining the value of a vehicle and multiplying by **10 per cent**. This cost is then to be added to the £23,908 (See 7.16) above to calculate the total peak vehicle cost per additional passenger. Operators should derive the average value of a vehicle from their accounts (to reflect the present value of a bus), and this should be the average written down value and not the new value. Therefore the total peak vehicle requirement parameter cost should be

Total PVR cost = £23,908 + [Average written down value x 10%]
