

## Youth Q&A PY13

Q1: May an out of school provider offer services (outside of the DWIB contract) on a tuition basis?

A1: Yes. Tuition fee contracts may be allowed when documentation of the following conditions is provided: Tuition charges or entrance fees are not more than the education institution's catalog price, are necessary to receive specific training, and the training is open to and attended by the general public.

Q2: Will in school be required to present their program to the youth council on the March 26<sup>th</sup> date?

A2: No.

Q3: In regards to 4.2 on the proposal data summary, should those hours be an average?

A3: Hours should be based on minimum hours.

Q4: Can direct benefits be used to pay for GED test?

A4: Yes.

Q5: Can a youth who participated in an in school program participate in an out of school youth program?

A5: A youth's participation in an in school youth program does not prohibit the youth from being served in an out of school youth program. This should be an exception to the rule. A provider should not use an in school youth program as a main referral source for youth. This would be an area of concern if the practice became a pattern.

Q6: Number 7 of the proposals data summary, does this only apply to new proposers?

A6: Yes

Q7: May current youth providers use information contained in their prior proposal submission for the new proposal?

A7: Yes.

Q8: Do we need to write the number to be achieved in the performance outcome box on the milestone if 0 exits are projected?

A8: Yes, if your program has 0 projected exits, you should demonstrate that you understand performance by indicating the number to achieve performance milestones in the Performance Outcome box. This would be based on the total enrollments.

Q9: Where would test fees be indicated in the budget? When should an item be a direct benefit?

A9: Test fees can be budgeted in an “Other” line item (last two lines). Test fees can also come out of direct benefits. The difference between budgeting test fees as a separate line item or within direct benefits is if everyone will receive this service (it is part of your program), then it would be a line item. On the reverse, if this is something you are willing to pay for a youth if it comes up as a barrier to achieving goals (individualized) then this is a cost that could come out of direct benefits.

Q10: Where should the proposer obtain the official RFP?

A10: [www.bids.delaware.gov](http://www.bids.delaware.gov) but this Q&A will be posted on the DWIB website at <http://wib.delawareworks.com/>

Q11: Is summer youth a mandatory component?

A11: No.

Q12: Can you incorporate a summer youth component in the proposal?

Q12: Yes.

Q13: With the race to top grant, the out of school youth population will be hard to capture since the schools will not consider the youth a drop out. There were talks about defining a drop out as not attending school for 30 days or a certain specification.

A13: A school dropout is defined in the law as “an individual who is no longer attending any school and who has not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.” DOL believes it has the flexibility to define its “Target Population” as a drop out who has not attending school for 30 days or more.

Q14: Is a requirement for providers to withhold fringe benefits? Where would this be budgeted if not and the employer does not withhold taxes?

A14: DOL recommends that you consult your Financial Advisor to answer this question.