Pre & Post Workshop Questionnaire for True Cost of Transit: Formulating a Transportation Budget

What is Full Cost Accounting?

- A. An accounting method that uses all costs to develop a budget.
- B. An accounting method that describes when all fixed and variable costs are used to compute the total cost per unit.
- C. An accounting method that uses all costs whether they are eligible or not to establish a cost per unit.
- D. An accounting method used by non-profit organizations but not routinely used by for-profits.

What is the new OMB Circular used by non-profits for accounting principles?

- A. Circular A-87
- B. Circular A-122
- C. 2 CFR 200
- D. 9070.1G

Direct Costs are

- A. Those that can be identified specifically with a particular program.
- B. Those that are listed in the Program Guide as Direct costs.
- C. Costs other than administrative labor.
- D. Costs that are shared between programs.

Indirect Costs can never be charged as direct costs.

True

False

Which best describes a trip

- A. Every time a passenger boards the vehicle
- B. The first time an eligible passenger boards the vehicle
- C. The last time a passenger boards the vehicle
- D. Every time a passenger and their companion, "no fare" attendant, children, others accompanying them boards a vehicle each person is counted as a trip.

Additional questions on the back

The basis for allocation of indirect costs

- A. Can be determined on an individual program basis.
- B. Can be applied to some funding and not to others.
- C. Must be determined once a year.
- D. Must be the same in every program of an organization.

The following formula can be used to determine the equitable share of a salary that can be allocated to a program as a direct cost

- A. Total salary / by number of programs = allocated share of salary
- B. Total salary vacation time benefits / annual hours * program hours = allocated share of salary
- C. Total salary * percentage of time spent in all aspects of the program including training time, meetings, report writing, travel, etc. = allocated share of salary
- D. Total salary * percentage of time and all other program related costs including uniforms, licenses, safety equipment, etc.

Total Costs =

- A. All direct costs + all indirect costs
- B. All variable costs + all fixed costs
- C. Cost per unit * total units
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Depreciation can be included in a Transportation Budget as an expense item so long as the capital asset was not purchased with federal funds.

True

False

How many trips are in this scenario?

A driver picks up three elderly persons at their homes and takes them to the Senior Center for a meal.

The driver drops one of the seniors at the Wal-Mart before dropping the other two at Safeway.

After an hour the driver picks up the three and takes them home.

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 3
- D. 12

Pre & Post Workshop Questionnaire – True Cost of Transit: Formulating a Transportation Budget

What is Full Cost Accounting?

- E. An accounting method that uses all costs to develop a budget.
- F. An accounting method that describes when all fixed and variable costs are used to compute the total cost per unit.
- G. An accounting method that uses all costs whether they are eligible or not to establish a cost per unit.
- H. An accounting method used by non-profit organizations but not routinely used by for-profits.

What is the new OMB Circular used by non-profits for accounting principles?

- E. Circular A-87
- F. Circular A-122
- G. 2 CFR 200
- H. 9070.1G

Direct Costs are

- E. Those that can be identified specifically with a particular program.
- F. Those that are listed in the Program Guide as Direct costs.
- G. Costs other than administrative labor.
- H. Costs that are shared between programs.

Indirect Costs can never be charged as di

True

False

Which best describes a trip

- E. Every time a passenger boards the vehicle
- F. The first time an eligible passenger boards the vehicle
- G. The last time a passenger boards the vehicle
- H. Every time a passenger and their companion, "no fare" attendant, children, others accompanying them boards a vehicle each person is counted as a trip.

Additional questions on the back

The basis for allocation of indirect costs

- E. Can be determined on an individual program basis.
- F. Can be applied to some funding and not to others.
- G. Must be determined once a year.

H. Must be the same in every program of an organization.

The following formula can be used to determine the equitable share of a salary that can be allocated to a program as a direct cost

- E. Total salary / by number of programs = allocated share of salary
- F. Total salary vacation time benefits / annual hours * program hours = allocated share of salary
- G. Total salary * percentage of time spent in all aspects of the program including training time, meetings, report writing, travel, etc. = allocated share of salary
- H. Total salary * percentage of time and all other program related costs including uniforms, licenses, safety equipment, etc.

Total Costs =

- F. All direct costs + all indirect costs
- G. All variable costs + all fixed costs
- H. Cost per unit * total units
- I. All of the above
- J. None of the above

Depreciation can be included in a Transportation Budget as an expense item so long as the capital asset was not purchased with federal funds.

True

False

How many trips are in this scenario?

A driver picks up three elderly persons at their homes and takes them to the Senior Center for a meal.

The driver drops one of the seniors at the Wal-Mart before dropping the other two at Safeway.

After an hour the driver picks up the three and takes them home.

- E. 7
- F. 9
- G. 3
- H. 12