Problem 13-19 (45 minutes)

1. Product RG-6 has a contribution margin of \$8 per unit (\$22 - \$14 = \$8). If the plant closes, this contribution margin will be lost on the 16,000 units (8,000 units per month × 2 months) that could have been sold during the two-month period. However, the company will be able to avoid some fixed costs as a result of closing down. The analysis is:

Contribution margin lost by closing the plant for two months (\$8 per unit × 16,000 units)		\$(128,000)
Costs avoided by closing the plant for two months:		
Fixed manufacturing overhead cost (\$45,000		
per month × 2 months = \$90,000) \$90	0,000	
Fixed selling costs ($$30,000$ per month $\times 10\%$		
× 2 months)	5,00 <u>0</u>	96,000
Net disadvantage of closing, before start-up	-	
costs		(32,000)
Add start-up costs		8,000
Disadvantage of closing the plant		<u>\$ (40,000</u>)

No, the company should not close the plant; it should continue to operate at the reduced level of 8,000 units produced and sold each month. Closing will result in a \$40,000 greater loss over the two-month period than if the company continues to operate. An additional factor is the potential loss of goodwill among the customers who need the 8,000 units of RG-6 each month. By closing down, the needs of these customers will not be met (no inventories are on hand), and their business may be permanently lost to another supplier.

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Problem 13-19 (continued)

Alternative Solution:

	Plant Kept Open	Plant Closed	<i>Difference: Net Operating Income Increase or (Decrease)</i>	
Sales (8,000 units × \$22 per unit × 2)	\$ 352,000	\$ 0	\$(352,000)	
Variable expenses (8,000 units × \$14 per unit × 2) Contribution margin Less fixed costs:	<u>224,000</u> 128,000	<u>0</u>	<u>224,000</u> <u>(128,000</u>)	
Fixed manufacturing overhead costs (\$150,000 × 2)	300,000	210,000	90,000	
Fixed selling costs (\$30,000 × 2) Total fixed costs	<u> </u>	<u>54,000</u> * <u>264,000</u>	<u>6,000</u> 96,000	
Net operating loss before start-up costs Start-up costs Net operating loss	(232,000) 	(264,000) (<u>8,000</u>) <u>\$(272,000</u>)	(32,000) <u>(8,000</u>) <u>\$ (40,000</u>)	
* ¢30 000 × 90% - ¢27 000 × 2 - ¢54 000				

* \$30,000 × 90% = \$27,000 × 2 = \$54,000

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Problem 13-19 (continued)

2. Birch Company will not be affected at a level of 11,000 total units sold over the two-month period. The computations are:

Cost avoided by closing the plant for two models (see above) Less start-up costs Net avoidable costs	\$96 <u>8</u>	5,000 3, <u>000</u> 3,000		
Net avoidable costs _ \$88,000 _ 11,000 upite				
$\frac{\text{Net avoidable costs}}{\text{Per unit contribution margin}} = \frac{\$88,000}{\$8 \text{ per unit}} = 11,000 \text{ units}$				
Verification:				
	Operate at			
	11,000			
	Units for	Close for		
	Тwo	Тwo		
	Months	Months		
Sales (11,000 units × \$22 per unit)	\$ 242,000	\$0		
Variable expenses (11,000 units \times \$14				
per unit)	<u>154,000</u>	0		
Contribution margin	<u>88,000</u>	0		
Fixed expenses:				
Manufacturing overhead (\$150,000 and				
\$105,000, × 2)	300,000	•		
Selling ($$30,000$ and $$27,000$, \times 2)		<u> </u>		
Total fixed expenses	<u>360,000</u>	264,000		
Start-up costs	0	<u> </u>		
Total costs	360,000	272,000		
Net operating loss	<u>\$(272,000</u>)	<u>\$(272,000</u>)		

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