

SUPPLY CHAIN VISIONS LOGISTICS TERMS and GLOSSARY

Updated October 2003



ABB: *See Activity Based Budgeting*

ABC: *See Activity Based Costing*

ABC Classification: Classification of a group of items in decreasing order of annual dollar volume or other criteria. This array is then split into three classes called A, B, and C. The A group represents 10 – 20% by number of items and 50 –70% by projected dollar volume. The next grouping, B, represents about 20% of the items and about 20% of the dollar volume. The C class contains 60 – 70% of the items and represents about 10 – 30% of the dollar volume.

ABC Costing: *See Activity Based Costing*

ABC Inventory Control: An inventory control approach based on the ABC classification.

ABC Model: In cost management, a representation of resource costs during a time period that are consumed through activities and traced to products, services, and customers or to any other object that creates a demand for the activity to be performed.

ABC System: In cost management, a system that maintains financial and operating data on an organization's resources, activities, drivers, objects and measures. ABC models are created and maintained within this system.

ABM: *See Activity Based Management*

Abnormal Demand: Demand in any period that is outside the limits established by management policy. This demand may come from a new customer or from existing customers whose own demand is increasing or decreasing. Care must be taken in evaluating the nature of the demand: is it a volume change, is it a change in product mix, or is it related to the timing of the order? *Also see: Outlier.*

ABP: *See Activity Based Planning*

Definitions compiled by:
Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Absorption Costing: In cost management, an approach to inventory valuation in which variable costs and a portion of fixed costs are assigned to each unit of production. The fixed costs are usually allocated to units of output on the basis of direct labor hours, machine hours, or material costs. Synonym: Allocation Costing.

Acceptable Quality Level (AQL): In quality management, when a continuing series of lots is considered, AQL represents a quality level that, for the purposes of sampling inspection, is the limit of a satisfactory process average. *Also see: Acceptance Sampling.*

Acceptable Sampling Plan: In quality management, a specific plan that indicates the sampling sizes and the associated acceptance or non-acceptance criteria to be used. *Also see: Acceptance Sampling.*

Acceptance Number: In quality management, 1) A number used in acceptance sampling as a cutoff at which the lot will be accepted or rejected. For example, if x or more units are bad within the sample, the lot will be rejected. 2) The value of the test statistic that divides all possible values into acceptance and rejection regions. *Also see: Acceptance Sampling.*

Acceptance Sampling: 1) The process of sampling a portion of goods for inspection rather than examining the entire lot. The entire lot may be accepted or rejected based on the sample even though the specific units in the lot are better or worse than the sample. There are two types: attributes sampling and variables sampling. In attributes sampling, the presence or absence of a characteristic is noted in each of the units inspected. In variables sampling, the numerical magnitude of a characteristic is measured and recorded for each inspected unit; this type of sampling involves reference to a continuous scale of some kind. 2) A method of measuring random samples of lots or batches of products against predetermined standards.

Accessory: A choice or feature added to the good or service offered to the customer for customizing the end product. An accessory enhances the capabilities of the product but is not necessary for the basic function of the product. In many companies, an accessory means that the choice does not have to be specified before shipment but can be added at a later date. In other companies, this choice must be made before shipment.

Accountability: Being answerable for, but not necessarily personally charged with, doing specific work. Accountability cannot be delegated, but it can be shared. For example, managers and executives are accountable for business performance even though they may not actually perform the work.

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Accounts payable (A/P): The value of goods and services acquired for which payment has not yet been made.

Accounts receivable (A/R): The value of goods shipped or services rendered to a customer on whom payment has not yet been received. Usually includes an allowance for bad debts.

Accreditation: Certification by a recognized body of the facilities, capability, objectivity, competence, and integrity of an agency, service, operational group, or individual to provide the specific service or operation needed. For example, the Registrar Accreditation Board accredits those organizations that register companies to the ISO 9000 Series Standards.

Accredited Standards Committee (ASC): A committee of ANSI chartered in 1979 to develop uniform standards for the electronic interchange of business documents. The committee develops and maintains U.S. generic standards (X12) for Electronic Data Interchange.

Accumulation bin: A place, usually a physical location, used to accumulate all components that go into an assembly before the assembly is sent out to the assembly floor. Syn: assembly bin.

Accuracy: In quality management, the degree of freedom from error or the degree of conformity to a standard. Accuracy is different from precision. For example, four-significant-digit numbers are less precise than six-significant-digit numbers; however, a properly computed four-significant-digit number might be more accurate than an improperly computed six-significant-digit number.

ACD: *See Automated Call Distribution*

ACH: *See Automated Clearinghouse*

Acknowledgment: A communication by a supplier to advise a purchaser that a purchase order has been received. It usually implies acceptance of the order by the supplier.

Acquisition Cost: In cost accounting, the cost required to obtain one or more units of an item. It is order quantity times unit cost.

Action Message: An output of a system that identifies the need for and the type of action to be taken to correct a current or potential problem. Examples of action messages in an MRP system include release order, reschedule in, reschedule out, and cancel. Synonym: exception message, action report.

Action Report: *See Action Message*

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Activation: In constraint management, the use of non-constraint resources to make parts or products above the level needed to support the system constraint(s). The result is excessive work-in-process inventories or finished goods inventories, or both. In contrast, the term utilization is used to describe the situation in which non-constraint resource(s) usage is synchronized to support the needs of the constraint.

Active Inventory: The raw materials, work in process, and finished goods that will be used or sold within a given period.

Activity: Work performed by people, equipment, technologies or facilities. Activities are usually described by the “action-verb-adjective-noun” grammar convention. Activities may occur in a linked sequence and activity-to-activity assignments may exist. 1) In activity-based cost accounting, a task or activity, performed by or at a resource, required in producing the organization’s output of goods and services. A resource may be a person, machine, or facility. Activities are grouped into pools by type of activity and allocated to products. 2) In project management, an element of work on a project. It usually has an anticipated duration, anticipated cost, and expected resource requirements. Sometimes “major activity” is used for larger bodies of work.

Activity Analysis: The process of identifying and cataloging activities for detailed understanding and documentation of their characteristics. An activity analysis is accomplished by means of interviews, group sessions, questionnaires, observations, and reviews of physical records of work.

Activity Based Budgeting (ABB): An approach to budgeting where a company uses an understanding of its activities and driver relationships to quantitatively estimate workload and resource requirements as part of an ongoing business plan. Budgets show the types, number of and cost of resources that activities are expected to consume based on forecasted workloads. The budget is part of an organization’s activity-based planning process and can be used in evaluating its success in setting and pursuing strategic goals.

Activity Based Costing (ABC): A methodology that measures the cost and performance of cost objects, activities and resources. Cost objects consume activities and activities consume resources. Resource costs are assigned to activities based on their use of those resources, and activity costs are reassigned to cost objects (outputs) based on the cost objects proportional use of those activities. Activity-based costing incorporates causal relationships between cost objects and activities and between activities and resources.

Activity Based Costing Model: In activity-based cost accounting, a model, by time period, of resource costs created because of activities related to products or services or other items causing the activity to be carried out.

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Activity Based Costing System: A set of activity-based cost accounting models that collectively define data on an organization's resources, activities, drivers, objects, and measurements.

Activity-Based Management (ABM): A discipline focusing on the management of activities within business processes as the route to continuously improve both the value received by customers and the profit earned in providing that value. ABM uses activity-based cost information and performance measurements to influence management action

Activity Based Planning (ABP): Activity-based planning (ABP) is an ongoing process to determine activity and resource requirements (both financial and operational) based on the ongoing demand of products or services by specific customer needs. Resource requirements are compared to resources available and capacity issues are identified and managed. Activity-based budgeting (ABB) is based on the outputs of activity-based planning.

Activity Dictionary: A listing and description of activities that provides a common/standard definition of activities across the organization. An activity dictionary can include information about an activity and/or its relationships, such as activity description, business process, function source, whether value-added, inputs, outputs, supplier, customer, output measures, cost drivers, attributes, tasks, and other information as desired to describe the activity.

Activity Driver: The best single quantitative measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands placed on an activity by cost objects or other activities. It is used to assign activity costs to cost objects or to other activities.

Activity Level: A description of types of activities dependent on the functional area. Product-related activity levels may include unit, batch, and product levels. Customer-related activity levels may include customer, market, channel, and project levels.

Activity Ratio: A financial ratio used to determine how an organization's resources perform relative to the revenue the resources produce. Activity ratios include inventory turnover, receivables conversion period, fixed-asset turnover, and return on assets.

Actual Cost System: A cost system that collects costs historically as they are applied to production and allocates indirect costs to products based on the specific costs and achieved volume of the products.

Actual Costs: The labor, material, and associated overhead costs that are charged against a job as it moves through the production process.

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Actual Demand: Actual demand is composed of customer orders (and often allocations of items, ingredients, or raw materials to production or distribution). Actual demand nets against or "consumes" the forecast, depending upon the rules chosen over a time horizon. For example, actual demand will totally replace forecast inside the sold-out customer order backlog horizon (often called the demand time fence), but will net against the forecast outside this horizon based on the chosen forecast consumption rule.

Actual to Theoretical Cycle Time: The ratio of the measured time required to produce a given output divided by the sum of the time required to produce a given output based on the rated efficiency of the machinery and labor operations.

Adaptive Control: **1)** The ability of a control system to change its own parameters in response to a measured change in operating conditions. **2)** Machine control units in which feeds and/or speeds are not fixed. The control unit, working from feedback sensors, is able to optimize favorable situations by automatically increasing or decreasing the machining parameters. This process ensures optimum tool life or surface finish and/or machining costs or production rates.

Adaptive Smoothing: In forecasting, a form of exponential smoothing in which the smoothing constant is automatically adjusted as a function of forecast error measurement.

Advance Material Request: Ordering materials before the release of the formal product design. This early release is required because of long lead times.

Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS): Techniques that deal with analysis and planning of logistics and manufacturing over the short, intermediate, and long-term time periods. APS describes any computer program that uses advanced mathematical algorithms or logic to perform optimization or simulation on finite capacity scheduling, sourcing, capital planning, resource planning, forecasting, demand management, and others. These techniques simultaneously consider a range of constraints and business rules to provide real-time planning and scheduling, decision support, available-to-promise, and capable-to-promise capabilities. APS often generates and evaluates multiple scenarios. Management then selects one scenario to use as the "official plan." The five main components of APS systems are demand planning, production planning, production scheduling, distribution planning, and transportation planning.

Advanced Shipping Notice (ASN): Detailed shipment information transmitted to a customer or consignee in advance of delivery, designating the contents (individual products and quantities of each) and nature of the shipment. May also include carrier and shipment specifics including time of shipment and expected time of arrival. *See also: Assumed Receipt*

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After-Sale Service: Services provided to the customer after products have been delivered. This can include repairs, maintenance and/or telephone support. Synonym: Field Service.

Aggregate Forecast: An estimate of sales, often time phased, for a grouping of products or product families produced by a facility or firm. Stated in terms of units, dollars, or both, the aggregate forecast is used for sales and production planning (or for sales and operations planning) purposes.

Aggregate Inventory: The inventory for any grouping of items or products involving multiple stockkeeping units. *Also see: Base Inventory Level.*

Aggregate Inventory Management: Establishing the overall level (dollar value) of inventory desired and implementing controls to achieve this goal.

Aggregate Plan: A plan that includes budgeted levels of finished goods, inventory, production backlogs, and changes in the workforce to support the production strategy. Aggregated information (e.g., product line, family) rather than product information is used, hence the name aggregate plan.

Aggregate Planning: A process to develop tactical plans to support the organization's business plan. Aggregate planning usually includes the development, analysis, and maintenance of plans for total sales, total production, targeted inventory, and targeted customer backlog for families of products. The production plan is the result of the aggregate planning process. Two approaches to aggregate planning exist—production planning and sales and operations planning.

Agility: The ability to successfully manufacture and market a broad range of low-cost, high-quality products and services with short lead times and varying volumes that provides enhanced value to customers through customization. Agility merges the four distinctive competencies of cost, quality, dependability, and flexibility.

AGVS: See: *Automated Guided Vehicle System.*

Algorithm: A clearly specified mathematical process for computation; a set of rules, which, if followed, give a prescribed result.

Allocated item: In an MRP system, an item for which a picking order has been released to the stockroom but not yet sent from the stockroom.

Allocation: A distribution of costs using calculations that may be unrelated to physical observations or direct or repeatable cause-and-effect relationships. Because of the arbitrary nature of allocations, costs based on cost causal assignment are viewed as more relevant for management decision-making. (Contrast with Tracing and Assignment.)

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Allocation Costing: *See Absorption Costing*

Alternate Routing: A routing, usually less preferred than the primary routing, but resulting in an identical item. Alternate routings may be maintained in the computer or off-line via manual methods, but the computer software must be able to accept alternate routings for specific jobs.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI): A non-profit organization chartered to develop, maintain, and promulgate voluntary U.S. national standards in a number of areas, especially with regards to setting EDI standards. ANSI is the U.S. representative to the International Standards Organization (ISO).

American Society for Quality (ASQ): Founded in 1946, a not-for-profit educational organization with 144,000 members who are interested in quality improvement.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII): ASCII format - simple text based data with no formatting. The standard code for information exchange among data processing systems. Uses a coded character set consisting of 7-bit coded characters (8 bits including parity check).

Animated GIF: A file containing a series of GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) images that are displayed in rapid sequence by some Web browsers, giving an animated effect. *Also see: GIF.*

ANSI: *See American National Standards Institute.*

ANSI ASC X12: American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards Committee X12. The committee of ANSI that is charted with setting EDI standards.

ANSI Standard: A published transaction set approved by ANSI. The standards are reviewed every six months.

Anticipated Delay Report: A report, normally issued by both manufacturing and purchasing to the material planning function, regarding jobs or purchase orders that will not be completed on time and explaining why the jobs or purchases are delayed and when they will be completed. This report is an essential ingredient of the closed-loop MRP system. It is normally a handwritten report. Synonym: delay report.

Anticipation Inventories: Additional inventory above basic pipeline stock to cover projected trends of increasing sales, planned sales promotion programs, seasonal fluctuations, plant shutdowns, and vacations.

A/P: *See Accounts Payable*

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Application Service Provider (ASP): A company that offers access over the Internet to application (examples of applications include word processors, database programs, Web browsers, development tools, communication programs) and related services that would otherwise have to be located in their own computers. Sometimes referred to as "apps-on-tap", ASP services are expected to become an important alternative, especially for smaller companies with low budgets for information technology. The purpose is to try to reduce a company's burden by installing, managing, and maintaining software.

Application-to-Application: The direct interchange of data between computers, without rekeying.

Appraisal Costs: Those costs associated with the formal evaluation and audit of quality in the firm. Typical costs include inspection, quality audits, testing, calibration, and checking time.

APS: *See Advanced Planning and Scheduling*

AQL: *See Acceptable Quality Level*

A/R: *See Accounts Receivable*

ASC: *See Accredited Standards Committee of ANSI.*

ASC X12: Accredited Standards Committee X12. A committee of ANSI chartered in 1979 to develop uniform standards for the electronic interchange of business documents.

ASCII: *See American Standard Code for Information Interchange*

ASN: *See Advanced Shipping Notice.*

ASP: *See Application Service Provider*

ASQ: *See American Society for Quality*

AS/RS: *See Automated Storage and Retrieval System*

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Assemble-to-order: A production environment where a good or service can be assembled after receipt of a customer's order. The key components (bulk, semi-finished, intermediate, subassembly, fabricated, purchased, packing, and so on) used in the assembly or finishing process are planned and usually stocked in anticipation of a customer order. Receipt of an order initiates assembly of the customized product. This strategy is useful where a large number of end products (based on the selection of options and accessories) can be assembled from common components. Synonym: finish-to-order. *Also see: Make-to-Order, Make-to-Stock.*

Assembly: A group of subassemblies and/or parts that are put together and that constitute a major subdivision for the final product. An assembly may be an end item or a component of a higher level assembly.

Assembly Line: An assembly process in which equipment and work centers are laid out to follow the sequence in which raw materials and parts are assembled.

Assignment: A distribution of costs using causal relationships. Because cost causal relationships are viewed as more relevant for management decision-making, assignment of costs is generally preferable to allocation techniques. (Synonymous with *Tracing*. Contrast with *Allocation*.)

Assumed Receipt: The principle of assuming that the contents of a shipping or delivery note are correct. Shipping and receiving personnel do not check the delivery quantity. Used in conjunction with bar codes and an EDI-delivered ASN to eliminate invoices.

ATP: *See Available to Promise*

ATS: *See Available to Sell*

Attachment: An accessory that has to be physically attached to the product.

Attributes: A label used to provide additional classification or information about a resource, activity, or cost object. Used for focusing attention and may be subjective. Examples are a characteristic, a score or grade of product or activity, or groupings of these items, and performance measures.

Audit Trail: Manual or computerized tracing of the transactions affecting the contents or origin of a record.

Auditability: A characteristic of modern information systems, gauged by the ease with which data can be substantiated by trading it to source documents and the extent to which auditors can rely on pre-verified and monitored control processes.

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Authentication: **1)** The process of verifying the eligibility of a device, originator, or individual to access specific categories of information or to enter specific areas of a facility. This process involves matching machine-readable code with a predetermined list of authorized end users. **2)** A practice of establishing the validity of a transmission, message, device, or originator, which was designed to provide protection against fraudulent transmissions.

Authentication Key: A short string of characters used to authenticate transactions between trading partners.

Automated Call Distribution (ACD): A feature of large call center or “Customer Interaction Center” telephone switches that routes calls by rules such as next available employee, skill-set etc.

Automated Clearinghouse (ACH): Automated Clearinghouse. A nationwide electronic payments system, which more than 15,000 financial institutions use, on behalf of 100,000 corporations and millions of consumer in the U.S. The funds transfer system of choice among businesses that make electronic payments to vendors, it is economical and can carry remittance information in standardized, computer processable data formats.

Automated Guided Vehicle System (AGVS): A transportation network that automatically routes one or more material handling devices, such as carts or pallet trucks, and positions them at predetermined destinations without operator intervention.

Automated Storage/Retrieval System (AS/RS): A high-density rack inventory storage system with un-manned vehicles automatically loading and unloading products to/from the racks.

Automatic Relief: A set of inventory bookkeeping methods that automatically adjusts computerized inventory records based on a production transaction. Examples of automatic relief methods are backflushing, direct-deduct, pre-deduct, and post-deduct processing.

Automatic Rescheduling: Rescheduling done by the computer to automatically change due dates on scheduled receipts when it detects that due dates and need dates are out of phase. Ant: manual rescheduling.

Available Inventory: The on-hand inventory balance minus allocations, reservations, backorders, and (usually) quantities held for quality problems. Often called beginning available balance. Synonym: beginning available balance, net inventory.

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Available to Promise (ATP): The uncommitted portion of a company's inventory and planned production maintained in the master schedule to support customer-order promising. The ATP quantity is the uncommitted inventory balance in the first period and is normally calculated for each period in which an MPS receipt is scheduled. In the first period, ATP includes on-hand inventory less customer orders that are due and overdue. Three methods of calculation are used: discrete ATP, cumulative ATP with lookahead, and cumulative ATP without lookahead.

Available to Sell (ATS): Total quantity of goods committed to the pipeline for a ship to or selling location. This includes the current inventory at a location and any open purchase orders.

Average Annual Production Materials Related A/P (Accounts Payable): The value of direct materials acquired in that year for which payment has not yet been made. Production-related materials are those items classified as material purchases and included in the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) as raw material purchases. Calculate using the 5-Point Annual Average.

Average Cost per Unit: The estimated total cost, including allocated overhead, to produce a batch of goods divided by the total number of units produced.

Average Inventory: The average inventory level over a period of time.

Average Payment Period (for materials): The average time from receipt of production-related materials and payment for those materials. Production-related materials are those items classified as material purchases and included in the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) as raw material purchases. (An element of Cash-to-Cash Cycle Time)

Calculation: [Five point annual average production-related material accounts payable] / [Annual production-related material receipts/365]

Avoidable Cost: A cost associated with an activity that would not be incurred if the activity was not performed (e.g., telephone cost associated with vendor support).



B2B: *See Business to Business*

B2C: *See Business to Consumer*

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Back Order: Product ordered but out of stock and promised to ship when the product becomes available.

Back Scheduling: A technique for calculating operation start dates and due dates. The schedule is computed starting with the due date for the order and working backward to determine the required start date and/or due dates for each operation.

Backflush: A method of inventory bookkeeping where the book (computer) inventory of components is automatically reduced by the computer after completion of activity on the component's upper-level parent item based on what should have been used as specified on the bill of material and allocation records. This approach has the disadvantage of a built-in differential between the book record and what is physically in stock. Synonym: explode-to-deduct. *Also see: Pre-deduct Inventory Transaction Processing*

Backhaul: The process of a transportation vehicle returning from the original destination point to the point of origin. The 1980 Motor Carrier Act deregulated interstate commercial trucking and thereby allowed carriers to contract for the return trip. The backhaul can be with a full, partial, or empty load. An empty backhaul is called deadheading. *Also see: Deadhead*

Backlog Customer: Customer orders received but not yet shipped; also includes backorders and future orders.

Backorder: 1) The act of retaining a quantity to ship against an order when other order lines have already been shipped. Backorders are usually caused by stock shortages. 2) The quantity remaining to be shipped if an initial shipment(s) has been processed. Note: In some cases backorders are not allowed, this results in a lost sale when sufficient quantities are not available to completely ship an order or order line. *Also see: Balance to Ship*

Backsourcing: Pulling a function back in-house as an outsourcing contract expires

Back Order: Product ordered but out of stock and promised to ship when the product becomes available.

Balance-of-Stores Record: A double-entry record system that shows the balance of inventory items on hand and the balances of items on order and available for future orders. Where a reserve system of materials control is used, the balance of material on reserve is also shown.

Balance to Ship (BTS): Balance or remaining quantity of a promotion or order that has yet to ship. *Also see: Backorder*

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Balanced Scorecard: A structured measurement system based on a mix of financial and non financial measures of business performance. A list of financial and operational measurements used to evaluate organizational or supply chain performance. The dimensions of the balanced scorecard might include customer perspective, business process perspective, financial perspective, and innovation and learning perspectives. It formally connects overall objectives, strategies, and measurements. Each dimension has goals and measurements. *Also see: Scorecard*

Bar Code: A symbol consisting of a series of printed bars representing values. A system of optical character reading, scanning, and tracking of units by reading a series of printed bars for translation into a numeric or alphanumeric identification code. A popular example is the UPC code used on retail packaging.

Barrier to Entry: Factors that prevent companies from entering into a particular market, such as high initial investment in equipment.

Base Demand: The percentage of a company's demand that derives from continuing contracts and/or existing customers. Because this demand is well known and recurring, it becomes the basis of management's plans. Synonym: Baseload Demand.

Base Index: *See Base Series*

Base Inventory Level: The inventory level made up of aggregate lot-size inventory plus the aggregate safety stock inventory. It does not take into account the anticipation inventory that will result from the production plan. The base inventory level should be known before the production plan is made. *Also see: Aggregate Inventory.*

Base Series: A standard succession of values of demand-over-time data used in forecasting seasonal items. This series of factors is usually based on the relative level of demand during the corresponding period of previous years. The average value of the base series over a seasonal cycle will be 1.0. A figure higher than 1.0 indicates that the demand for that period is more than the average; a figure less than 1.0 indicates less than the average. For forecasting purposes, the base series is superimposed upon the average demand and trend in demand for the item in question. Synonym: Base Index. *Also see: Seasonality*

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Base Stock System: A method of inventory control that includes as special cases most of the systems in practice. In this system, when an order is received for any item, it is used as a picking ticket, and duplicate copies, called replenishment orders, are sent back to all stages of production to initiate replenishment of stocks. Positive or negative orders, called base stock orders, are also used from time to time to adjust the level of the base stock of each item. In actual practice, replenishment orders are usually accumulated when they are issued and are released at regular intervals.

Basic Producer: A manufacturer that uses natural resources to produce materials for other manufacturing. A typical example is a steel company that processes iron ore and produces steel ingots; others are those making wood pulp, glass, and rubber.

Baseload Demand: *See Base Demand*

Batch Control Totals: The result of grouping transactions at the input stage and establishing control totals over them to ensure proper processing. These control totals can be based on document counts, record counts, quantity totals, dollar totals, or hash (mixed data, such as customer AR numbers) totals.

Batch Number: A sequence number associated with a specific batch or production run of products and used for tracking purposes. *Synonym: Lot Number.*

Batch Picking: A method of picking orders in which order requirements are aggregated by product across orders to reduce movement to and from product locations. The aggregated quantities of each product are then transported to a common area where the individual orders are constructed. *Also See: Discrete Order Picking, Order Picking, Zone Picking*

Batch Processing: A computer term which refers to the processing of computer information after it has been accumulated in one group, or batch. This is the opposite of “real-time” processing where transactions are processed in their entirety as they occur.

Baud: A computer term describing the rate of transmission over a channel or circuit. The baud rate is equal to the number of pulses that can be transmitted in one second, often the same as the number of bits per second. Common rates are now 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 bits and 19.2 and 56 kilobytes (Kbs) for “dial-up” circuits, and may be much higher for broadband circuits.

BCP: *See Business Continuity Plan*

Beginning Available Balance: *See Available Inventory*

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Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Benchmarking: The process of comparing performance against the practices of other leading companies for the purpose of improving performance. Companies also benchmark internally by tracking and comparing current performance with past performance.

Best-in-Class: An organization, usually within a specific industry, recognized for excellence in a specific process area.

Best Practice: A specific process or group of processes which have been recognized as the best method for conducting an action. Best Practices may vary by industry or geography depending on the environment being used. Best practices methodology may be applied with respect to resources, activities, cost object, or processes.

Bilateral Contract: An agreement wherein each party makes a promise to the other party.

Bill of Activities: A listing of activities required by a product, service, process output or other cost object. Bill of activity attributes could include volume and or cost of each activity in the listing.

Bill of Lading (BOL): A transportation document that is the contract of carriage containing the terms and conditions between the shipper and carrier.

Bill of Material (BOM): A structured list of all the materials or parts and quantities needed to produce a particular finished product, assembly, subassembly, manufactured part, whether purchased or not.

Bill of Material Accuracy: Conformity of a list of specified items to administrative specifications, with all quantities correct

Bill of Resources: A listing of resources required by an activity. Resource attributes could include cost and volumes.

Bin: 1) A storage device designed to hold small discrete parts. 2) A shelving unit with physical dividers separating the storage locations.

Binary: A computer term referring to a system of numerical notation that assumes only two possible states or values, zero (0) and one (1). Computer systems use a binary technique where an individual bit or “Binary Digit” of data can be “on” or “off” (1 or 0). Multiple bits are combined into a “Byte” which represents a character or number.

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Bisynchronous: A computer term referring to a communication protocol whereby messages are sent as blocks of characters. The blocks of data are checked for completeness and accuracy by the receiving computer.

Bitmap Image (BMP): The standard image format on Windows-compatible computers. Bitmap images can be saved for Windows or OS/2 systems and support 24-bit color.

Blanket Order: *See Blanket Purchase Order*

Blanket Purchase Order: A long-term commitment to a supplier for material against which short-term releases will be generated to satisfy requirements. Often blanket orders cover only one item with predetermined delivery dates. Synonym: Blanket Order, Standing Order.

Blanket Release: The authorization to ship and/or produce against a blanket agreement or contract.

Bleeding Edge: An unproven process or technology so far ahead of its time that it may create a competitive disadvantage.

Blowthrough: An MRP process which uses a “phantom bill of material” and permits MRP logic to drive requirements straight through the phantom item to its components, but the MRP system usually retains its ability to net against any occasional inventories of the item. *Also see: Phantom Bill of Material*

BMP: *See Bitmap Imagine*

BOL: *See Bill of Lading*

BOM: *See Bill of Materials*

Book Inventory: An accounting definition of inventory units or value obtained from perpetual inventory records rather than by actual count.

Bookings: The sum of the value of all orders received (but not necessarily shipped), net of all discounts, coupons, allowances, and rebates.

Bonded Warehouse: Warehouse approved by the Treasury Department and under bond/guarantee for observance of revenue laws. Used for storing goods until duty is paid or goods are released in some other proper manner.

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Bottleneck: A constraint, obstacle or planned control that limits throughput or the utilization of capacity.

Bottom-up Replanning: In MRP, the process of using pegging data to solve material availability or other problems. This process is accomplished by the planner (not the computer system), who evaluates the effects of possible solutions. Potential solutions include compressing lead time, cutting order quantity, substituting material, and changing the master schedule.

Box-Jenkins Model: A forecasting method based on regression and moving average models. The model is based not on regression of independent variables, but on past observations of the item to be forecast at varying time lags and on previous error values from forecasting. See: Forecast.

BPM: *See Business Performance Measurement*

BPO: *See Business Process Outsourcing*

BPR: *See Business Process Reengineering*

Bracketed Recall: Recall from customers of suspect lot numbers plus a specified number of lots produced before and after the suspect ones.

Branding: The use of a name, term, symbol, or design, or a combination of these, to identify a product.

Breadman: A specific application of Kanban, used in coordinating vendor replenishment activities. In making bread or other route type deliveries, the deliveryman typically arrives at the customer's location and fills a designated container or storage location with product. The size of the order is not specified on an ongoing basis, nor does the customer even specify requirements for each individual delivery. Instead, the supplier assumes the responsibility for quantifying the need against a prearranged set of rules and delivers the requisite quantity.

Break-Bulk: The separation of a single consolidated bulk load into smaller individual shipments for delivery to the ultimate consignees. This is preceded by a consolidation of orders at the time of shipment, where many individual orders which are destined for a specific geographic area are grouped into one shipment in order to reduce cost.

Break-Even Chart: A graphical tool showing the total variable cost and fixed cost curve along with the total revenue curve. The point of intersection is defined as the break-even point, i.e., the point at which total revenues exactly equal total costs. *Also see: Total Cost Curve*

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Break-Even Point: The level of production or the volume of sales at which operations are neither profitable nor unprofitable. The break-even point is the intersection of the total revenue and total cost curves. *Also see: Total Cost Curve*

Bricks and Mortar: The act of selling through a physical location. The flip side of clicks and mortar, where selling is conducted via the Internet. An informal term for representing the old economy versus new economy or the Industrial economy versus information economy.

Broadband: A high-speed, high-capacity transmission channel. Broadband channels are carried on radio wave, coaxial or fiber-optic cables that have a wider bandwidth than conventional telephone lines, giving them the ability to carry video, voice, and data simultaneously.

Brokered Systems: Independent computer systems, owned by independent organizations or entities, linked in a manner to allow one system to retrieve information from another. For example, a customer's computer system is able to retrieve order status from a supplier's computer.

Browser: A utility that allows an internet user to look through collections of things. For example, Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Explorer allow you to view contents on the World Wide Web.

BTS: See *Balance to Ship*

Bulletin Board: An electronic forum that hosts posted messages and articles related to a common subject.

Bucketed System: An MRP, DRP, or other time-phased system in which all time-phased data are accumulated into time periods, or buckets. If the period of accumulation is one week, then the system is said to have weekly buckets.

Bucketless system: An MRP, DRP, or other time-phased system in which all time-phased data are processed, stored, and usually displayed using dated records rather than defined time periods, or buckets.

Buffer: 1) A quantity of materials awaiting further processing. It can refer to raw materials, semifinished stores or hold points, or a work backlog that is purposely maintained behind a work center. 2) In the theory of constraints, buffers can be time or material and support throughput and/or due date performance. Buffers can be maintained at the constraint, convergent points (with a constraint part), divergent points, and shipping points.

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Buffer Management: In the theory of constraints, a process in which all expediting in a shop is driven by what is scheduled to be in the buffers (constraint, shipping, and assembly buffers). By expediting this material into the buffers, the system helps avoid idleness at the constraint and missed customer due dates. In addition, the causes of items missing from the buffer are identified, and the frequency of occurrence is used to prioritize improvement activities.

Buffer Stock: *See Safety Stock.*

Bullwhip Effect: An extreme change in the supply position upstream in a supply chain generated by a small change in demand downstream in the supply chain. Inventory can quickly move from being backordered to being excess. This is caused by the serial nature of communicating orders up the chain with the inherent transportation delays of moving product down the chain. The bullwhip effect can be eliminated by synchronizing the supply chain.

Burn Rate: The rate of consumption of cash in a business. Used to determine cash requirements on an on-going basis. A burn-rate of \$50,000 would mean the company spends \$50,000 a month above any incoming cash flow to sustain its business. Entrepreneurial companies will calculate their burn-rate in order to understand how much time they have before they need to raise more money, or show a positive cash flow.

Business Application: Any computer program, set of programs, or package of programs created to solve a particular business problem or function.

Business Continuity Plan (BCP): A contingency plan for sustained operations during periods of high risk, such as during labor unrest or natural disaster. CLM provides suggestions for helping companies do continuity planning in their Securing the Supply Chain Research. A copy of the research is available on the CLM website.

Business Plan: 1) A statement of long-range strategy and revenue, cost, and profit objectives usually accompanied by budgets, a projected balance sheet, and a cash flow (source and application of funds) statement. A business plan is usually stated in terms of dollars and grouped by product family. The business plan is then translated into synchronized tactical functional plans through the production planning process (or the sales and operations planning process). Although frequently stated in different terms (dollars versus units), these tactical plans should agree with each other and with the business plan. See: long-term planning, strategic plan. 2) A document consisting of the business details (organization, strategy, and financing tactics) prepared by an entrepreneur to plan for a new business.

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Business Performance Measurement (BPM): A technique which uses a system of goals and metrics to monitor performance. Analysis of these measurements can help businesses in periodically setting business goals, and then providing feedback to managers on progress towards those goals. A specific measure can be compared to itself over time, compared with a preset target or evaluated along with other measures.

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO): The practice of outsourcing non-core internal functions to third parties. Functions typically outsourced include logistics, accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll and human resources. Other areas can include IT development or complete management of the IT functions of the enterprise.

Business Process Reengineering (BPR): The fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes to achieve dramatic organizational improvements.

Business-to-Business (B2B): As opposed to business-to-consumer (B2C). Many companies are now focusing on this strategy, and their sites are aimed at businesses (think wholesale) and only other businesses can access or buy products on the site. Internet analysts predict this will be the biggest sector on the Web.

Business-to-Consumer (B2C): The hundreds of e-commerce Web sites that sell goods directly to consumers are considered B2C. This distinction is important when comparing Websites that are B2B as the entire business model, strategy, execution, and fulfillment is different.

Business Unit: A division or segment of an organization generally treated as a separate profit-and-loss center.

Buyer Behavior: The way individuals or organizations behave in a purchasing situation. The customer-oriented concept finds out the wants, needs, and desires of customers and adapts resources of the organization to deliver need-satisfying goods and services.

Byte: A computer term used to define a string of 7 or 8 bits, or binary digits. The length of the string determines the amount of data that can be represented. The 8-bit byte can represent numerous special characters, 26 uppercase and lowercase alphabetic characters, and 10 numeric digits, totaling 256 possible combinations.

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CAE: See *Computer Aided Engineering*

Calendar Days: The conversion of working days to calendar days is based on the number of regularly scheduled workdays per week in your manufacturing calendar.

Calculation: To convert from working days to calendar days: if work week

= 4 days, multiply by 1.75

= 5 days, multiply by 1.4

= 6 days, multiply by 1.17

Call Center: A facility housing personnel who respond to customer phone queries. These personnel may provide customer service or technical support. Call center services may be in-house or outsourced. Synonym: Customer Interaction Center.

Can-order Point: An ordering system used when multiple items are ordered from one vendor. The can-order point is a point higher than the original order point. When any one of the items triggers an order by reaching the must-order point, all items below their can-order point are also ordered. The can-order point is set by considering the additional holding cost that would be incurred should the item be ordered early.

Capable to Promise (CTP): A technique used to determine if product can be assembled and shipped by a specific date. Component availability throughout the supply chain, as well as available materials, is checked to determine if delivery of a particular product can be made. The process of committing orders against available capacity as well as inventory. This process may involve multiple manufacturing or distribution sites. Capable-to-promise is used to determine when a new or unscheduled customer order can be delivered. Capable-to-promise employs a finite-scheduling model of the manufacturing system to determine when an item can be delivered. It includes any constraints that might restrict the production, such as availability of resources, lead times for raw materials or purchased parts, and requirements for lower-level components or subassemblies. The resulting delivery date takes into consideration production capacity, the current manufacturing environment, and future order commitments. The objective is to reduce the time spent by production planners in expediting orders and adjusting plans because of inaccurate delivery-date promises.

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Capacity: The physical facilities, personnel and process available to meet the product or service needs of customers. Capacity generally refers to the maximum output or producing ability of a machine, a person, a process, a factory, a product, or a service. *Also see: Capacity Management*

Capacity Management: The concept that capacity should be understood, defined, and measured for each level in the organization to include market segments, products, processes, activities, and resources. In each of these applications, capacity is defined in a hierarchy of idle, non-productive, and productive views.

Capacity Planning: Assuring that needed resources (e.g., manufacturing capacity, distribution center capacity, transportation vehicles, etc.) will be available at the right time and place to meet logistics and supply chain needs.

CAPEX: A term used to describe the monetary requirements (CAPital EXPenditure) of an initial investment in new machines or equipment.

Cargo: A product shipped in an aircraft, railroad car, ship, barge, or truck.

Carload Lot: A shipment that qualifies for a reduced freight rate because it is greater than a specified minimum weight. Since carload rates usually include minimum rates per unit of volume, the higher LCL (less than carload) rate may be less expensive for a heavy but relatively small shipment.

Carrier: A firm which transports goods or people via land, sea or air.

Cartel: A group of companies that agree to cooperate, rather than compete, in producing a product or service, thus limiting or regulating competition.

Case Code: The UPC number for a case of product. The UPC case code is different from the UPC item code. This is sometimes referred to as the “Shipping Container Symbol” or ITF-14 code.

Cash-to-Cash Cycle Time: The time it takes for cash to flow back into a company after it has been spent for raw materials. Synonym: Cash Conversion Cycle.

Calculation: Total Inventory Days of Supply + Days of Sales Outstanding - Average Payment Period for Material in days

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Cash Conversion Cycle: **1)** In retailing, the length of time between the sale of products and the cash payments for a company's resources. **2)** In manufacturing, the length of time from the purchase of raw materials to the collection of accounts receivable from customers for the sale of products or services. *Also see: Cash-to-Cash Cycle Time*

Catalog Channel: A call center or order processing facility that receives orders directly from the customer based on defined catalog offerings and ships directly to the customer.

Categorical Plan: A method of selecting and evaluating suppliers that considers input from many departments and functions within the buyer's organization and systematically categorizes that input. Engineering, production, quality assurance, and other functional areas evaluate all suppliers for critical factors within their scope of responsibility. For example, engineering would develop a category evaluating suppliers' design flexibility. Rankings are developed across categories, and performance ratings are obtained and supplier selections are made. *Also see: Weighted-Point Plan*

Category Management: The management of product categories as strategic business units. The practice empowers a category manager with full responsibility for the assortment decisions, inventory levels, shelf-space allocation, promotions and buying. With this authority and responsibility, the category manager is able to judge more accurately the consumer buying patterns, product sales and market trends of that category.

Cause and Effect Diagram: In quality management, a structured process used to organize ideas into logical groupings. Used in brainstorming and problem solving exercises. Also known as Ishikawa or fish bone diagram.

Causal Forecast: In forecasting, a type of forecasting that uses cause-and-effect associations to predict and explain relationships between the independent and dependent variables. An example of a causal model is an econometric model used to explain the demand for housing starts based on consumer base, interest rates, personal incomes, and land availability.

Center-of-Gravity Approach: A supply chain planning methodology for locating distribution centers at approximately the location representing the minimum transportation costs between the plants, the distribution centers, and the markets.

Centralized Dispatching: The organization of the dispatching function into one central location. This structure often involves the use of data collection devices for communication between the centralized dispatching function, which usually reports to the production control department, and the shop manufacturing departments.

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Centralized Inventory Control: Inventory decision making (for all SKUs) exercised from one office or department for an entire company.

Certificate of Analysis (COA): A certification of conformance to quality standards or specifications for products or materials. It may include a list or reference of analysis results and process information. It is often required for transfer of the custody/ownership/title of materials.

Certificate of Compliance: A supplier's certification that the supplies or services in question meet specified-requirements.

Certified Supplier: A status awarded to a supplier who consistently meets predetermined quality, cost, delivery, financial, and count objectives. Incoming inspection may not be required.

CFD: See *Continuous Flow Distribution*

Chain of Customers: The sequence of customers who in turn consume the output of each other, forming a chain. For example, individuals are customers of a department store, which in turn is the customer of a producer, who is the customer of a material supplier.

Challenge and Response: A method of user authentication. The user enters an ID and password and, in return, is issued a challenge by the system. The system compares the user's response to the challenge to a computed response. If the responses match, the user is allowed access to the system. The system issues a different challenge each time. In effect, it requires a new password for each logon.

Change Management: The business process that coordinates and monitors all changes to the business processes and applications operated by the business as well as to their internal equipment, resources, operating systems, and procedures. The change management discipline is carried out in a way that minimizes the risk of problems that will affect the operating environment and service delivery to the users.

Change Order: A formal notification that a purchase order or shop order must be modified in some way. This change can result from a revised quantity, date, or specification by the customer; an engineering change; a change in inventory requirement date; etc.

Changeover: Process of making necessary adjustments to change or switchover the type of products produced on a manufacturing line. Changeovers usually lead to downtime and for the most part companies try to minimize changeover time to help reduce costs.

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Channel: 1) A method whereby a business dispenses its product, such as a retail or distribution channel, call center or web based electronic storefront. 2) A push technology that allows users to subscribe to a website to browse offline, automatically display updated pages on their screen savers, and download or receive notifications when pages in the website are modified. Channels are available only in browsers that support channel definitions, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer version 4.0

Channel Conflict: This occurs when various sales channels within a company's supply chain compete with each other for the same business. An example is where a retail channel is in competition with a web based channel set up by the company.

Channel Partners: Members of a supply chain (i.e. suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, etc.) who work in conjunction with one another to manufacture, distribute, and sell a specific product.

Channels of Distribution: Any series of firms or individuals that participates in the flow of goods and services from the raw material supplier and producer to the final user or consumer.
Also see: Distribution Channel

CI: *See Continuous Improvement*

CIF: Abbreviation for cost, insurance, freight.

Clearinghouse: A conventional or limited purpose entity generally restricted to providing specialized services, such as clearing funds or settling accounts.

Click-and-Mortar: With reference to a traditional brick-and-mortar company that has expanded its presence online. Many brick-and-mortar stores are now trying to establish an online presence but often have a difficult time doing so for many reasons. Click-and-mortar is "the successful combination of online and real world experience."

Clip Art: A collection of icons, buttons, and other useful image files, along with sound and video files that can be inserted into documents/web pages.

Clipboard: A temporary storage area on a computer for cut or copied items.

CLM: *See Council of Logistics Management*

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Closed-loop MRP: A system built around material requirements planning that includes the additional planning processes of production planning (sales and operations planning), master production scheduling, and capacity requirements planning. Once this planning phase is complete and the plans have been accepted as realistic and attainable, the execution processes come into play. These processes include the manufacturing control processes of input-output (capacity) measurement, detailed scheduling and dispatching, as well as anticipated delay reports from both the plant and suppliers, supplier scheduling, and so on. The term closed loop implies not only that each of these processes is included in the overall system, but also that feedback is provided by the execution processes so that the planning can be kept valid at all times.

CMI: See *Co-managed Inventory*

COA: See *Certificate of Analysis*

Co-destiny: The evolution of a supply chain from intra-organizational management to inter-organizational management.

Co-packer: A contract co-packer produces goods and/or services for other companies, usually under the other company's label or name. Co-Packers are more frequently seen in CPG and Foods.

Co-Managed Inventory (CMI): A form of continuous replenishment in which the manufacturer is responsible for replenishment of standard merchandise, while the retailer manages the replenishment of promotional merchandise.

Code: A numeric, or alphanumeric, representation of text for exchanging commonly used information. For example: commodity codes, carrier codes,

Codifying: The process of detailing a new standard.

COGS: See *Cost of Goods Sold*

Collaborative Planning, Forecasting and Replenishment (CPFR): **1)** A collaboration process whereby supply chain trading partners can jointly plan key supply chain activities from production and delivery of raw materials to production and delivery of final products to end customers. Collaboration encompasses business planning, sales forecasting, and all operations required to replenish raw materials and finished goods. **2)** A process philosophy for facilitating collaborative communications. CPFR is considered a standard, endorsed by the Voluntary Inter-industry Commerce Standards.

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Combined Lead Time: *See Cumulative Lead Time*

Commercial Invoice: The commercial invoice is a legal document between the supplier and the customer that clearly describes the sold goods, and the amount due on the customer. The commercial invoice is one of the main documents used by customs in determining customs duties. It is also the primary document used for billing and accounts receivable.

Committed Capability: The portion of the production capability that is currently in use, or is scheduled for use.

Commodity: An item that is traded in commerce. The term usually implies an undifferentiated product competing primarily on price and availability.

Commodity Buying: Grouping like parts or materials under one buyer's control for the procurement of all requirements to support production.

Commodity Procurement Strategy: The purchasing plan for a family of items. This would include the plan to manage the supplier base and solve problems.

Common Carrier: Transportation available to the public that does not provide special treatment to any one party and is regulated as to the rates charged, the liability assumed, and the service provided. A common carrier must obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Federal Trade Commission for interstate traffic.

Communication Protocol: The method by which two computers coordinate their communications. BISYNC and MNP are two examples.

Company Culture: A system of values, beliefs, and behaviors inherent in a company. To optimize business performance, top management must define and create the necessary culture.

Competitive Advantage: Value created by a company for its customers that clearly distinguishes it from the competition, and provides its customers a reason to remain loyal.

Competitive Benchmarking: Benchmarking a product or service against competitors. *Also see: Benchmarking*

Competitive Bid: A price/service offering by a supplier that must compete with offerings from other suppliers.

Complete & On-Time Delivery (COTD): A measure of customer service. All items on any given order must be delivered on time for the order to be considered as complete and on time.

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Complete Manufacture to Ship Time: Average time from when a unit is declared shippable by manufacturing until the unit actually ships to a customer.

Compliance: Meaning that products, services, processes and/or documents comply with requirements.

Compliance Checking: The function of EDI processing software that ensures that all transmissions contain the mandatory information demanded by the EDI standard. Compares information sent by an EDI user against EDI standards and reports exceptions. Does not ensure that documents are complete and fully accurate, but does reject transmissions with missing data elements or syntax errors.

Compliance Monitoring: A check done by the VAN/third party network or the translation software to ensure the data being exchanged is in the correct format for the standard being used.

Compliance Program: A method by which two or more EDI trading partners periodically report conformity to agreed upon standards of control and audit. Management produces statements of compliance, which briefly note any exceptions, as well as corrective action planned or taken, in accordance with operating rules. Auditors produce an independent and objective statement of opinion on management statements.

Component: Material that will contribute to a finished product but is not the finished product itself. Examples would include tires for an automobile, power supply for a personal computer, or a zipper for a ski parka.

Computer Aided Engineering (CAE): The use of computers to model design options to stimulate their performance.

Configuration: The arrangement of components as specified to produce an assembly.

Configure/Package-to-Order: A process where the trigger to begin manufacture, final assembly or packaging of a product is an actual customer order or release, rather than a market forecast. In order to be considered a Configure-to-Order environment, less than 20% of the value-added takes place after the receipt of the order or release, and virtually all necessary design and process documentation is available at time of order receipt.

Confirmation: With regards to EDI, a formal notice (by message or code) from a electronic mailbox system or EDI server indicating that a message sent to a trading partner has reached its intended mailbox or been retrieved by the addressee.

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Confirming Order: A purchase order issued to a supplier, listing the goods or services and terms of an order placed orally or otherwise before the usual purchase document.

Conformance: An affirmative indication or judgment that a product or service has met the requirements of a relevant specification, contract, or regulation. Synonym: Compliance.

Consignee: The party to whom goods are shipped and delivered. The receiver of a freight shipment.

Consignment: **1)** A shipment that is handled by a common carrier. **2)** The process of a supplier placing goods at a customer location without receiving payment until after the goods are used or sold. *Also see: Consignment Inventory*

Consignment Inventory: **1)** Goods or product that are paid for when they are sold by the reseller, not at the time they are shipped to the reseller. **2)** Goods or products which are owned by the vendor until they are sold to the consumer.

Consignor: The party who originates a shipment of goods (shipper). The sender of a freight shipment, usually the seller.

Consolidation: Combining two or more shipments in order to realize lower transportation rates. Inbound consolidation from vendors is called make-bulk consolidation; outbound consolidation to customers is called break-bulk consolidation.

Consortium: A group of companies that work together to jointly produce a product, service, or project.

Constraint: A bottleneck, obstacle or planned control that limits throughput or the utilization of capacity.

Consumer-Centric Database: Database with information about a retailer's individual consumers, used primarily for marketing and promotion.

Consuming the Forecast: The process of reducing the forecast by customer orders or other types of actual demands as they are received. The adjustments yield the value of the remaining forecast for each period.

Container: **1)** A "box", typically ten to forty feet long, which is used primarily for ocean freight shipments. For travel to and from ports, containers are loaded onto truck chassis' or on railroad flatcars. **2)** The packaging, such as a carton, case, box, bucket, drum, bin, bottle, bundle, or bag, that an item is packed and shipped in.

Definitions compiled by:

Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Containerization: A shipment method in which commodities are placed in containers, and after initial loading, the commodities per se are not rehandled in shipment until they are unloaded at the destination.

Continuous Flow Distribution (CFD): The streamlined pull of products in response to customer requirements while minimizing the total costs of distribution.

Continuous Improvement (CI): A structured measurement driven process that continually reviews and improves performance.

Continuous Process Improvement (CPI): A never-ending effort to expose and eliminate root causes of problems; small-step improvement as opposed to big-step improvement. Synonym: Continuous Improvement. *Also see: Kaizen*

Continuous Replenishment: Continuous Replenishment is the practice of partnering between distribution channel members that changes the traditional replenishment process from distributor-generated purchase orders, based on economic order quantities, to the replenishment of products based on actual and forecasted product demand.

Continuous Replenishment Planning (CRP): A program that triggers the manufacturing and movement of product through the supply chain when the identical product is purchased by an end user.

Contract: An agreement between two or more competent persons or companies to perform or not to perform specific acts or services or to deliver merchandise. A contract may be oral or written. A purchase order, when accepted by a supplier, becomes a contract. Acceptance may be in writing or by performance, unless the purchase order requires acceptance in writing.

Contract Administration: Managing all aspects of a contract to guarantee that the contractor fulfills his obligations.

Contract Carrier: A carrier that does not serve the general public, but provides transportation for hire for one or a limited number of shippers under a specific contract.

Contribution: The difference between sales price and variable costs. Contribution is used to cover fixed costs and profits.

Contribution Margin: An amount equal to the difference between sales revenue and variable costs.

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Cookie: A computer term. A piece of information from your computer that references what the user has clicked on, or references information that is stored in a text file on the user's hard drive (such as a username). Another way to describe cookies is to say they are tiny files containing information about individual computers that can be used by advertisers to track online interests and tastes. Cookies are also used in the process of purchasing items on the Web. It is because of the cookie that the "shopping cart" technology works. By saving in a text file, the name, and other important information about an item a user "clicks" on as they move through a shopping Website, a user can later go to an order form, and see all the items they selected, ready for quick and easy processing.

Core Competency: Bundles of skills or knowledge sets that enable a firm to provide the greatest level of value to its customers in a way that is difficult for competitors to emulate and that provides for future growth. Core competencies are embodied in the skills of the workers and in the organization. They are developed through -collective -learning, communication, and commitment to work across levels and functions in the organization and with the customers and suppliers. For example, a core competency could be the capability of a firm to coordinate and harmonize diverse production skills and multiple technologies. To illustrate, advanced casting processes for making steel require the integration of machine design with sophisticated sensors to track temperature and speed, and the sensors require mathematical modeling of heat transfer. For rapid and effective development of such a process, materials scientists must work closely with machine designers, software engineers, process specialists, and operating personnel. Core competencies are not directly related to the product or market.

Core Process: That unique capability that is central to a company's competitive strategy.

Cost Accounting: The branch of accounting that is concerned with recording and reporting business operating costs. It includes the reporting of costs by departments, activities, and products.

Cost Allocation: In accounting, the assignment of costs that cannot be directly related to production activities via more measurable means, e.g., assigning corporate expenses to different products via direct labor costs or hours.

Cost Center: In accounting, a sub-unit in an organization that is responsible for costs.

Cost Driver: In accounting, any situation or event that causes a change in the consumption of a resource, or influences quality or cycle time. An activity may have multiple cost drivers. Cost drivers do not necessarily need to be quantified; however, they strongly influence the selection and magnitude of resource drivers and activity drivers.

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Cost Driver Analysis: In cost accounting, the examination, quantification, and explanation of the effects of cost drivers. The results are often used for continuous improvement programs to reduce throughput times, improve quality, and reduce cost.

Cost Element: In cost accounting, the lowest level component of a resource, activity, or cost object.

Cost, Insurance, Freight: A freight term indicating that the seller is responsible for cost, the marine insurance, and the freight charges on an ocean shipment of goods.

Cost Management: The management and control of activities and drivers to calculate accurate product and service costs, improve business processes, eliminate waste, influence cost drivers, and plan operations. The resulting information will have utility in setting and evaluating an organization's strategies.

Cost of Capital: The cost to borrow or invest capital.

Cost of Goods Sold (COGS): The amount of direct materials, direct labor, and allocated overhead associated with products sold during a given period of time, determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

Cost Variance: In cost accounting, the difference between what has been budgeted for an activity and what it actually costs.

COTD: *See Complete & On-Time Delivery*

Council of Logistics Management (CLM): The CLM is a not-for-profit professional business organization consisting of individuals throughout the world who have interests and/or responsibilities in logistics and the related functions that make up the logistics profession. Its purpose is to enhance the development of the logistics profession through logistics professionals by providing them with educational opportunities and relevant information through a variety of programs, services, and activities.

CPFR: *See Collaborative Planning Forecasting and Replenishment*

CPI: *See Continuous Process Improvement*

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Critical Differentiators: This is what makes an idea, product, service or business model unique. Cross docking: A distribution system in which merchandise received at the warehouse or distribution center is not put away, but instead is readied for shipment to retail stores. Cross docking requires close synchronization of all inbound and outbound shipment movements. By eliminating the put-away, storage and selection operations, it can significantly reduce distribution costs.

Cross Docking: A distribution system in which merchandise received at the warehouse or distribution center is not put away, but instead is readied for shipment to retail stores. Cross docking requires close synchronization of all inbound and outbound shipment movements. By eliminating the put-away, storage and selection operations, it can significantly reduce distribution costs.

Cross-Shipment: Material flow activity where materials are shipped to customers from a secondary shipping point rather than from a preferred shipping point.

Cross-Subsidy: In cost accounting, the inequitable assignment of costs to cost objects, which leads to over costing or under costing them relative to the amount of activities and resources actually consumed. This may result in poor management decisions that are inconsistent with the economic goals of the organization.

CRP: *See Continuous Replenishment Program*

Critical Success Factor (CSF): Those activities and process that must be done to enable the company to reach its goals.

CRM: *See Customer Relationship Management*

CSF: *See Critical Success Factor*

CSR: *See Customer Service Representative*

CTP: *See Capacity to Promise*

Cubage: Cubic volume of space being used or available for shipping or storage.

Cube Utilization: In warehousing, a measurement of the utilization of the total storage capacity of a vehicle or warehouse.

Cubic Space: In warehousing, a measurement of space available or required in transportation and warehousing.

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Cumulative Available-to-Promise: A calculation based on the available-to-promise (ATP) figure in the master schedule. Two methods of computing the cumulative available-to-promise are used, with and without lookahead calculation. The cumulative with lookahead ATP equals the ATP from the previous period plus the MPS of the period minus the backlog of the period minus the sum of the differences between the backlogs and MPSs of all future periods until, but not to include, the period where point production exceeds the backlogs. The cumulative without lookahead procedure equals the ATP in the previous period plus the MPS, minus the backlog in the period being considered. *Also see: Available-to-Promise*

Cumulative Lead Time: The total time required to source components, build and ship a product.

Cumulative Source/Make Cycle Time: The cumulative internal and external lead time to manufacture shippable product, assuming that there is no inventory on-hand, no materials or parts on order, and no prior forecasts existing with suppliers. (An element of Total Supply Chain Response Time)

Calculation: The critical path along the following elements: Total Sourcing Lead Time, Manufacturing Order Release to Start Manufacturing, Total Manufacture Cycle Time (Make-to-Order, Engineer-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order) or Manufacture Cycle Time (Make-to-Stock), Complete Manufacture to Ship Time

Note: Determined separately for Make-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order, Engineer-to-Order, and Make-to-Stock products

Customer: **1)** In VMI, the Trading Partner or reseller, i.e. Wal-Mart, Safeway, or CVS. **2)** In Direct-to-Consumer, the end customer or user.

Customer Acquisition or Retention: The rate by which new customers are acquired, or existing customers are retained. A key selling point to potential marquis partners. *Also see: Marquis Partner*

Customer Driven: The end user, or customer, motivates what is produced or how it is delivered.

Customer Interaction Center: *See Call Center*

Customer Order: An order from a customer for a particular product or a number of products. It is often referred to as an actual demand to distinguish it from a forecasted demand.

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Customer/Order Fulfillment Process: A series of customers' interactions with an organization through the order filling process, including product/service design, production and delivery, and order status reporting.

Customer Receipt of Order to Installation Complete: Average lead-time from receipt of goods at the customer to the time when installation (if applicable) is complete, including the following sub-elements: time to get product up and running, and product acceptance by customer. (An element of Order Fulfillment Lead Time)

Note: Determined separately for Make-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order, Engineer-to-Order, and Make-to-Stock products.

Customer Relationship Management (CRM): This refers to information systems that help sales and marketing functions, as opposed to the ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning), which is for back-end integration.

Customer Service Ration: *See Percent of Fill*

Customer Service Representative (CSR): The individual who provides customer support via telephone in a call center environment.

Customer Signature/Authorization to Order Receipt: Average lead-time from when a customer authorizes an order to the time that that order is received and order entry can commence. (An element of Order Fulfillment Lead Time)

Note: Determined separately for Make-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order, Engineer-to-Order, and Make-to-Stock products.

Customer-Supplier Partnership: A long-term relationship between a buyer and a supplier characterized by teamwork and mutual confidence. The supplier is considered an extension of the buyer's organization. The partnership is based on several commitments. The buyer provides long-term contracts and uses fewer suppliers. The supplier implements quality assurance processes so that incoming inspection can be minimized. The supplier also helps the buyer reduce costs and improve product and process designs.

Customs House Broker: A business firm that oversees the movement of international shipments through customs and ensures that the documentation accompanying a shipment is complete and accurate.

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CWT: *See Hundredweight*

Cycle Counting: An inventory accuracy audit technique where inventory is counted on a cyclic schedule rather than once a year. A cycle inventory count is usually taken on a regular, defined basis (often more frequently for high-value or fast-moving items and less frequently for low-value or slow-moving items). Most effective cycle counting systems require the counting of a certain number of items every workday with each item counted at a prescribed frequency. The key purpose of cycle counting is to identify items in error, thus triggering research, identification, and elimination of the cause of the errors.

Cycle Time: The amount of time it takes to complete a business process.

Cycle Time to Process Excess Product Returns for Resale: The total time to process goods returned as Excess by customer or distribution centers, in preparation for resale. This cycle time includes the time a Return Product Authorization (RPA) is created to the time the RPA is approved, from Product Available for Pick-up to Product Received and from Product Receipt to Product Available for use.

Cycle Time to Process Obsolete and End-of-Life Product Returns for Disposal: The total time to process goods returned as Obsolete & End of Life to actual Disposal. This cycle time includes the time a Return Product Authorization (RPA) is created to the time the RPA is approved, from Product Available for Pick-up to Product Received and from Product Receipt to Product Disposal/Recycle.

Cycle Time to Repair or Refurbish Returns for Use: The total time to process goods returned for repair or refurbishing. This cycle time includes the time a Return Product Authorization (RPA) is created to the time the RPA is approved, from Product Available for Pick-up to Product Received, from Product Receipt to Product Repair/Refurbish begin, and from Product Repair/Refurbish begin to Product Available for use.

Cyclical Demand: A situation where demand patterns for a product run in cycles driven by seasonality or other predictable factors.

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Dashboard: A performance measurement tool used to capture a summary of the Key Performance Indicators/metrics of a company. Metrics dashboards/scorecards should be easy to read and usually have “red, yellow, green” indicators to flag when the company is not meeting its targets for its metrics. Ideally, a dashboard/scorecard should be cross-functional in nature and include both financial and non-financial measures. In addition, scorecards should be reviewed regularly – at least on a monthly basis and weekly in key functions such as manufacturing and distribution where activities are critical to the success of a company. The dashboard/scorecards philosophy can also be applied to external supply chain partners such as suppliers to ensure that supplier’s objectives and practices align. Synonym: Scorecard.

Data Communications: The electronic transmission of data, usually in computer readable form, using a variety of transmission vehicles and paths.

Data Dictionary: Lists the data elements for which standards exist. The Joint Electronic Document Interchange (JEDI) committee developed a data dictionary that is employed by many EDI users.

Data Interchange Standards Association (DISA): The secretariat, which provides clerical and administrative support to the ASC X12 Committee.

Data Mining: The process of studying data to search for previously unknown relationships. This knowledge is then applied to achieving specific business goals.

Data Warehouse: A repository of data that has been specially prepared to support decision-making applications. Synonym: Decision-Support Data.

Database: Data stored in computer-readable form, usually indexed or sorted in a logical order by which users can find a particular item of data they need.

Date Code: A label on products with the date of production. In food industries, it is often an integral part of the lot number.

Days of Supply: Measure of quantity of inventory-on-hand, in relation to number of days for which usage will be covered. For example, if a component is consumed in manufacturing at the rate of 100 per day, and there are 1,585 units available on-hand, this represents 15.85 days supply.

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Days Sales Outstanding (DSO): Measurement of the average collection period (time from invoicing to cash receipt).

Calculation: [5 Point Annual Gross Accounts Receivables] / [Total Annual Sales / 365]

DBR: See *Drum-Buffer-Rope*

DC: See *Distribution Center*

Deadhead: The return of an empty transportation container to its point of origin. See: backhauling.

Decision Support System (DSS): Software that speeds access and simplifies data analysis, queries, etc. within a database management system.

Decomposition: A method of forecasting where time series data are separated into up to three components: trend, seasonal, and cyclical; where trend includes the general horizontal upward or downward movement over time; seasonal includes a recurring demand pattern such as day of the week, weekly, monthly, or quarterly; and cyclical includes any repeating, non-seasonal pattern. A fourth component is random, that is, data with no pattern. The new forecast is made by projecting the patterns individually determined and then combining them.

Dedicated Contract Carriage: A third-party service that dedicates equipment (vehicles) and drivers to a single customer for its exclusive use on a contractual basis.

Delimiters: 1) ASCII, characters which are used to separate data elements within a data stream. 2) EDI, two levels of separators and a terminator that are integrals part of a transferred data stream. Delimiters are specified in the interchange header. From highest to lowest level, the separators and terminator are segment terminator, data element separator, and component element separator (used only in EDIFACT).

Delivery-Duty-Paid: Supplier/manufacturer arrangement in which suppliers are responsible for the transport of the goods they have produced, which is being sent to a manufacturer. This responsibility includes tasks such as ensuring products get through Customs.

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Delivery Performance to Commit Date: The percentage of orders that are fulfilled on or before the internal Commit date, used as a measure of internal scheduling systems effectiveness. Delivery measurements are based on the date a complete order is shipped or the ship-to date of a complete order. A complete order has all items on the order delivered in the quantities requested. An order must be complete to be considered fulfilled. Multiple line items on a single order with different planned delivery dates constitute multiple orders, and multiple planned delivery dates on a single line item also constitute multiple orders.

Calculation: [Total number of orders delivered in full and on time to the scheduled commit date] / [Total number of orders delivered]

Delivery Performance to Request Date: The percentage of orders that are fulfilled on or before the customer's requested date used as a measure of responsiveness to market demand. Delivery measurements are based on the date a complete order is shipped or the ship-to date of a complete order. A complete order has all items on the order delivered in the quantities requested. An order must be complete to be considered fulfilled. Multiple line items on a single order with different planned delivery dates constitute multiple orders, and multiple planned delivery dates on a single line item also constitute multiple orders.

Calculation: [Total number of orders delivered in full and on time to the customer's request date] / [Total number of orders delivered]

Delphi Method: A qualitative forecasting technique where the opinions of experts are combined in a series of iterations. The results of each iteration are used to develop the next, so that convergence of the experts' opinions is obtained.

Demand Chain: Another name for the supply chain, with emphasis on customer or end-user demand pulling materials and product through the chain.

Demand Chain Management: Same as supply chain management, but with emphasis on consumer pull vs. supplier push.

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Demand Planning: The process of identifying, aggregating, and prioritizing, all sources of demand for the integrated supply chain of a product or service at the appropriate level, horizon and interval.

The sales forecast is comprised of the following concepts:

- The *sales forecasting level* is the focal point in the corporate hierarchy where the forecast is needed at the most generic level, i.e. Corporate forecast, Divisional forecast, Product Line forecast, SKU, SKU by Location.
- The *sales forecasting time horizon* generally coincides with the time frame of the plan for which it was developed, i.e. Annual, 1-5 years, 1- 6 months, Daily, Weekly, Monthly.
- The *sales forecasting time interval* generally coincides with how often the plan is updated, i.e. Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly.

Demand Planning Systems: The systems that assist in the process of identifying, aggregating, and prioritizing, all sources of demand for the integrated supply chain of a product or service at the appropriate level, horizon and interval.

Demand Pull: The triggering of material movement to a work center only when that work center is ready to begin the next job. It in effect eliminates the queue from in front of a work center, but it can cause a queue at the end of a previous work center.

Demand-Side Analysis: Techniques such as market research, surveys, focus groups, and performance/cost modeling used to identify emerging technologies.

Demand Supply Balancing: The process of identifying and measuring the gaps and imbalances between demand and resources in order to determine how to best resolve the variances through marketing, pricing, packaging, warehousing, outsource plans or some other action that will optimize service, flexibility, costs, assets (or other supply chain inconsistencies) in an iterative and collaborative environment.

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Demand Time Fence (DTF): **1)** That point in time inside of which the forecast is no longer included in total demand and projected available inventory calculations; inside this point, only customer orders are considered. Beyond this point, total demand is a combination of actual orders and forecasts, depending on the forecast consumption technique chosen. **2)** In some contexts, the demand time fence may correspond to that point in the future inside which changes to the master schedule must be approved by an authority higher than the master scheduler. Note, however, that customer orders may still be promised inside the demand time fence without higher authority approval if there are quantities available-to-promise (ATP). Beyond the demand time fence, the master scheduler may change the MPS within the limits of established rescheduling rules, without the approval of higher authority. See: planning time fence, time fence.

Deming Circle: The concept of a continuously rotating wheel of plan-do-check-action (PDCA) used to show the need for interaction among market research, design, production, and sales to improve quality. *Also see: Plan-Do-Check-Action*

Demographic Segmentation: In marketing, dividing potential markets by characteristics of potential customers, such as age, sex, income, and education.

Demurrage: The carrier charges and fees applied when rail freight cars and ships are retained beyond a specified loading or unloading time. *Also see: Detention, Express*

Denied Party List (DPL): A list of organizations that are unauthorized to submit a bid for an activity or to receive a specific product. For example, some countries have bans for certain products such as weapons or sensitive technology.

Derived Demand: Demand for component products that arises from the demand for final design products. For example, the demand for steel is derived from the demand for automobiles.

Design For Manufacture / Assembly (DFMA): A product design methodology that provides a quantitative evaluation of product designs.

Design of Experiments (DoE): A mathematical method of determining the minimum number of experiments that can be carried out on a process to isolate its variables.

Destination-Enhanced Consolidation: Ganging of smaller shipments to cut cost, often as directed by a system or via pooling with a third party.

Detention: The carrier charges and fees applied when rail freight cars and ships are retained beyond a specified loading or unloading time. *Also see: Demurrage, Express*

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Deterministic Models: Models where no uncertainty is included, e.g., inventory models without safety stock considerations.

DFMA: *See Design for Manufacture/Assembly*

Dial Up: Access a network by dialing a phone number or initiating a computer to dial the number. The dial-up line connects to the network access point via a node or a PAD.

Digital Signature: Electronically generated, digitized (as opposed to graphically created) authorization that is uniquely linkable and traceable to an empowered officer.

Direct Channel: Your own sales force sells to the customer. Your entity may ship to the customer, or a third party may handle shipment, but in either case your entity owns the sales contract and retains rights to the receivable from the customer. Your end customer may be a retail outlet. The movement to the customer may be direct from the factory, or the product may move through a distribution network owned by your company. Order information in this channel may be transmitted by electronic means.

Direct Cost: A cost that can be directly traced to a cost object since a direct or repeatable cause-and-effect relationship exists. A direct cost uses a direct assignment or cost causal relationship to transfer costs. *Also see: Indirect Cost, Tracing*

Direct Production Material: Material that is used in the manufacturing/content of a product (example: Purchased parts, solder, SMT glues, adhesives, mechanical parts etc. Bill-of-Materials parts, etc.)

Direct Retail Locations: A retail location that purchases products directly from your organization or responding entity.

Direct Store Delivery (DSD): Process of shipping direct from a manufacturer's plant or distribution center to the customer's retail store, thus bypassing the customer's distribution center. Also called Direct-to-Store Delivery

Direct Transmission: A transmission whereby data is exchanged directly between sender and receiver computers, without an intervening third-party service. Also called a point-to-point transmission.

Direct-to-Store (DTS) Delivery: Same as Direct Store Delivery.

DISA: *See Data Interchange Standards Association.*

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Disaster Recovery Planning: Contingency planning specifically related to recovering hardware and software (e.g. data centers, application software, operations, personnel, telecommunications) in information system outages.

Discontinuous Demand: A demand pattern that is characterized by large demands interrupted by periods with no demand, as opposed to a continuous or steady (e.g., daily) demand. Synonym: Lumpy Demand.

Discrete Available-to-Promise: A calculation based on the available-to-promise figure in the master schedule. For the first period, the ATP is the sum of the beginning inventory plus the MPS quantity minus backlog for all periods until the item is master scheduled again. For all other periods, if a quantity has been scheduled for that time period then the ATP is this quantity minus all customer commitments for this and other periods until another quantity is scheduled in the MPS. For those periods where the quantity scheduled is zero, the ATP is zero (even if deliveries have been promised). The promised customer commitments are accumulated and shown in the period where the item was most recently scheduled. *Also see: Available-to-Promise*

Discrete Manufacturing: Discrete manufacturing processes create products by assembling unconnected distinct parts as in the production of distinct items such as automobiles, appliances, or computers.

Discrete Order Picking: A method of picking orders in which the items on one order are picked before the next order is picked. *Also see: Batch Picking, Order Picking, Zone Picking*

Discrete Order Quantity: An order quantity that represents an integer number of periods of demand. Most MRP systems employ discrete order quantities. *Also see: Fixed-period Requirements, Least Total Cost, Least Unit Cost, Lot-for-Lot, Part Period Balancing, Period Order Quantity, Wagner-Whitin Algorithm*

Disintermediation: When the traditional sales channels are disassembled and the middleman gets cut out of the deal. Such as where the manufacturer ships direct to a retailer, bypassing the distributor.

Distributed Inventory: Inventory that is geographically dispersed. For example, where a company maintains inventory in multiple distribution centers to provide a higher level of customer service.

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Distribution: Outbound logistics, from the end of the production line to the end user. **1)** The activities associated with the movement of material, usually finished goods or service parts, from the manufacturer to the customer. These activities encompass the functions of transportation, warehousing, inventory control, material handling, order administration, site and location analysis, industrial packaging, data processing, and the communications network necessary for effective management. It includes all activities related to physical distribution, as well as the return of goods to the manufacturer. In many cases, this movement is made through one or more levels of field warehouses. Synonym: Physical Distribution. **2)** The systematic division of a whole into discrete parts having distinctive characteristics.

Distribution Center (DC): The warehouse facility which holds inventory from manufacturing pending distribution to the appropriate stores.

Distribution Channel: One or more companies or individuals who participate in the flow of goods and services from the manufacturer to the final user or consumer.

Distribution Planning: The planning activities associated with transportation, warehousing, inventory levels, materials handling, order administration, site and location planning, industrial packaging, data processing, and communications networks to support distribution.

Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP): A system of determining demands for inventory at distribution centers and consolidating demand information in reverse as input to the production and materials system.

Distribution Resource Planning (DRP II): The extension of distribution requirements planning into the planning of the key resources contained in a distribution system: warehouse space, workforce, money, trucks, freight cars, etc.

Distributor: A business that does not manufacture its own products, but purchases and resells these products. Such a business usually maintains a finished goods inventory. Synonym: Wholesaler.

Diversion: The practice of selling goods to a competitor that the vendor assumes would be used to service that Customer's store. Example; Grocery Store Chain A buys orange juice from Minute Maid. Grocery Store Chain A, because of their sales volume or because of promotion, can buy product for \$12.50 per case. Grocery Store Chain B, because of a lower sales volume, buys the same orange juice for \$14.50 per case. Grocery Store Chain A and Grocery Store Chain B get together and make a deal. Grocery Store Chain A resells that product to Grocery Store Chain B for \$13.50 per case. Grocery Store Chain A makes \$1.00 per case and Grocery Store Chain B gets product for \$1.00 less per case than it can buy from Minute Maid.

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Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Dock-to-Stock: A program by which specific quality and packaging requirements are met before the product is released. Pre-qualified product is shipped directly into the customer's inventory. Dock-to-stock eliminates the costly handling of components, specifically in receiving and inspection and enables product to move directly into production.

Document: In EDI, a form, such as an invoice or a purchase order, that trading partners have agreed to exchange and that the EDI software handles within its compliance-checking logic.

Design of Experiments (DOE): 1) A process for structuring statistically valid studies in any science. 2) A quality management technique used to evaluate the effect of carefully planned and controlled changes to input process variables on the output variable. The objective is to improve production processes.

DOE: *See Design of Experiments*

Domain: A computer term for the following: 1) Highest subdivision of the Internet, for the most part by country (except in the U.S., where it's by type of organization, such as educational, commercial, and government). Usually the last part of a host name; for example, the domain part of ibm.com is .com, which represents the domain of commercial sites in the U.S. 2) In corporate data networks, a group of client computers controlled by a server system.

Double Order Point System: A distribution inventory management system that has two order points. The smallest equals the original order point, which covers demand during replenishment lead time. The second order point is the sum of the first order point plus normal usage during manufacturing lead time. It enables warehouses to forewarn manufacturing of future replenishment orders.

Downstream: One or more companies or individuals who participate in the flow of goods and services moving from the manufacturer to the final user or consumer.

DPC: *See Dynamic Process Control*

DPL: *See Denied Party List*

Drop Ship: To take the title of the product but not actually handle, stock, or deliver it, e.g., to have one supplier ship directly to another or to have a supplier ship directly to the buyer's customer.

DRP: *See Disaster Recovery Planning*

DRP: *See Distribution Requirements Planning*

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Supply Chain Visions
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DRPII: *See Distribution Resources Planning*

Drum-Buffer-Rope (DBR): In the theory of constraints, the generalized process used to manage resources to maximize throughput. The drum is the rate or pace of production set by the system's constraint. The buffers establish the protection against uncertainty so that the system can maximize throughput. The rope is a communication process from the constraint to the gating operation that checks or limits material released into the system to support the constraint. *Also see: Finite Scheduling,*

DSD: *See Direct Store Delivery*

DSO: *See Days Sales Outstanding*

DSS: *See Decision Support System*

DTF: *See Demand Time Fence*

DTS: *See Direct Store Delivery*

Dumping: Selling goods below costs in selected markets.

Dunnage: The packing material used to protect a product from damage during transport.

DUNS Number: A unique nine-digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet to identify a company. DUNS stands for Data Universal Numbering System.

DUNS: Data Universal Numbering System.

Durable Goods: Generally, any goods whose continuous serviceability is likely to exceed three years (e.g., trucks, furniture).

Dynamic Lot Sizing: Any lot-sizing technique that creates an order quantity subject to continuous recomputation. See: Least total cost, Least unit cost, Part period balancing, Period order quantity, Wagner-Whitin algorithm.

Dynamic Process Control (DPC): Continuous monitoring of process performance and adjustment of control parameters to optimize process output

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EAI: *See Enterprise Application Integration*

EAN: *See European Article Number*

Early Supplier Involvement (ESI): The process of involving suppliers early in the product design activity and drawing on their expertise, insights, and knowledge to generate better designs in less time and designs that are easier to manufacture with high quality.

Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT): A measure of a company's earning power from ongoing operations, equal to earnings (revenues minus cost of sales, operating expenses, and taxes) before deduction of interest payments and income taxes. Also called operating profit.

EBIT: *See Earnings Before Interest and Taxes*

EC: *See Electronic Commerce*

ECO: *See Engineering Change Order*

E-Commerce: *See Electronic Commerce*

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ): An inventory model that determines how much to order by determining the amount that will meet customer service levels while minimizing total ordering and holding costs.

Economic Value Added (EVA): A measurement of shareholder value as a company's operating profits after tax, less an appropriate charge for the capital used in creating the profits.

Economy of Scale: A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity.

ECR: *See Efficient Consumer Response*

EDI: *See Electronic Data Interchange*

EDIA: *See Electronic Data Interchange Association*

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EDIFACT: Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Transport. The United Nations EDI standard.

EDI Standards: Criteria that define the data content and format requirements for specific business transactions (e.g. purchase orders). Using standard formats allows companies to exchange transactions with multiple trading partners easily. *Also see: American National Standards Institute, Uniform Code Council*

EDI Transmission: A functional group of one or more EDI transactions that are sent to the same location, in the same transmission, and are identified by a functional group header and trailer.

Efficient Consumer Response (ECR): A demand driven replenishment system designed to link all parties in the logistics channel to create a massive flow-through distribution network. Replenishment is based upon consumer demand and point of sale information.

EFT: See *Electronic Funds Transfer*

Electronic Commerce (EC): Also written as e-commerce. Conducting business online. In the traditional sense of selling goods, it is possible to do this electronically because of certain software programs that run the main functions of an e-commerce website, such as product display, online ordering, and inventory management. The definition of e-commerce includes business activity that is business-to-business (B2B), business-to-consumer (B2C).

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI): Intercompany, computer-to-computer transmission of business information in a standard format. For EDI purists, "computer-to-computer" means direct transmission from the originating application program to the receiving, or processing, application program, and an EDI transmission consists only of business data, not any accompanying verbiage or free-form messages. Purists might also contend that a standard format is one that is approved by a national or international standards organization, as opposed to formats developed by industry groups or companies.

Electronic Data Interchange Association: A national body that propagates and controls the use of EDI in a given country. All EDIAs are nonprofit organizations dedicated to encouraging EDI growth. The EDIA in the United States was formerly TDCC and administered the development of standards in transportation and other industries.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT): A computerized system that processes financial transactions and information about these transactions or performs the exchange of value. Sending payment instructions across a computer network, or the company-to-company, company-to-bank, or bank-to-bank electronic exchange of value.

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Electronic Mail (E-Mail): The computer-to-computer exchange of messages. E-mail is usually unstructured (free-form) rather than in a structured format. X.400 has become the standard for e-mail exchange.

Electronic Signature: A form of authentication that provides identification and validation of a transaction by means of an authorization code identifying the individual or organization

E-mail: *See Electronic Mail*

Empirical: Pertaining to a statement or formula based upon experience or observation rather than on deduction or theory.

Encryption: The transformation of readable text into coded text for security purposes.

End item: A product sold as a completed item or repair part; any item subject to a customer order or sales forecast. Synonym: Finished Goods Inventory.

End-of-Life Inventory: Inventory on hand that will satisfy future demand for products that are no longer in production at your entity.

Engineering Change: A revision to a drawing or design released by engineering to modify or correct a part. The request for the change can be from a customer or from production, quality control, another department, or a supplier. Synonym: Engineering Change Order.

Engineering Change Order (ECO): A documented and approved revision to a product or process specification.

Engineer-to-Order: A process in which the manufacturing organization must first prepare (engineer) significant product or process documentation before manufacture may begin.

Enterprise Application Integration (EAI): A computer term for the tools and techniques used in linking ERP and other enterprise systems together. Linking systems is key for e-business. Gartner say 'firms implementing enterprise applications spend at least 30% on point-to-point interfaces'.

Enterprise-Wide ABM: A management information system that uses activity-based information to facilitate decision making across an organization.

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Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System: A class of software for planning and managing “enterprise-wide” the resources needed to take customer orders, ship them, account for them and replenish all needed goods according to customer orders and forecasts. Often includes electronic commerce with suppliers. Examples of ERP systems are the application suites from SAP, Oracle, PeopleSoft and others.

Enveloping: An EDI management software function that groups all documents of the same type, or functional group, and bound for the same destination into an electronic envelope. Enveloping is useful where there are multiple documents such as orders or invoices issued to a single trading partner that need to be sent as a packet.

Environmentally Sensitive Engineering: Designing features in a product and its packaging that improve recycling, etc. It can include elimination of compounds that are hazardous to the environment.

EOQ: *See Economic Order Quantity*

EPS: A computer term. Encapsulated Postscript. An extension of the PostScript graphics file format developed by Adobe Systems. EPS lets PostScript graphics files be incorporated into other documents.

ERP: *See Enterprise Resources Planning System*

ERS: *See Evaluated Receipts Settlement*

ESI: *See Early Supplier Involvement*

Ethernet: A computer term for the most commonly used type of local area network (LAN) communication protocol using coaxial or twisted pair wiring.

Ethical standards: A set of guidelines for proper conduct by business professionals.

European Article Number (EAN): A defined numbering mechanism used in Europe to uniquely identify every retail product and packaging option. The EAN is similar in concept and design to the UPC code and is usually what the barcode represents on goods. Also see: Uniform Product Code.

EVA: *See Economic Value Added*

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Evaluated Receipts Settlement (ERS): A process for authorizing payment for goods based on actual receipts with purchase order data, when price has already been negotiated. The basic premise behind ERS is that all of the information in the invoice is already transmitted in the shipping documentation. Therefore, the invoice is eliminated and the shipping documentation is used to pay the vendor.

Exception-Based Processing: A computer term for applications that automatically highlight particular events or results which fall outside pre-determined parameters. This saves considerable effort by automatically finding problems and alerting the right persons. An example would be where a shorted item on a purchase order receipt would automatically notify a purchasing agent for follow-up.

Exception Message: *See Action Message*

Exempt Carrier: A for-hire carrier that is free from economic regulation. Trucks hauling certain commodities are exempt from Interstate Commerce Commission economic regulation. By far the largest portion of exempt carriers transports agricultural commodities or seafood.

Expediting: 1) Moving shipments through regular channels at an accelerated rate. 2) To take extraordinary action because of an increase in relative priority. Synonym: Stockchase.

Explode-to-Deduct: *See Backflush*

Exponential Smoothing Forecast: In forecasting, a type of weighted moving average forecasting technique in which past observations are geometrically discounted according to their age. The heaviest weight is assigned to the most recent data. The smoothing is termed exponential because data points are weighted in accordance with an exponential function of their age. The technique makes use of a smoothing constant to apply to the difference between the most recent forecast and the critical sales data, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying historical sales data. The approach can be used for data that exhibit no trend or seasonal patterns. Higher order exponential smoothing models can be used for data with either (or both) trend and seasonality

Export: 1) In logistics, the movement of products from one country to another. For example, significant volumes of cut flowers are exported from The Netherlands to other countries of the world. 2) A computer term referring to the transfer of information from a source (system or database) to a target.

Exports: A term used to describe products produced in one country and sold in another. *Also see: Export*

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Express: 1) Carrier payment to its customers when ships, rail cars, or trailers are unloaded or loaded in less than the time allowed by contract and returned to the carrier for use. See: demurrage, detention. 2) The use of priority package delivery to achieve overnight or second-day delivery.

Extended Enterprise: The notion that supply chain partners form a larger entity which works together as though it were a single unit.

Extensible Markup Language (XML): A computer term for a language that facilitates direct communication among computers on the Internet. Unlike the older hypertext markup language (HTML), which provides HTML tags giving instructions to a Web browser about how to display information, XML tags give instructions to a Web browser or to application software about the category of information.

External Factory: A situation where suppliers are viewed as an extension of the firm's manufacturing capabilities and capacities. The same practices and concerns that are commonly applied to the management of the firm's manufacturing system should also be applied to the management of the external factory.

Extranet: A computer term describing a private network (or a secured link on the public internet) that links separate organizations and that uses the same software and protocols as the Internet. Used for improving supply chain management. For example, extranets are used to provide access to a supply chain partner's internal inventory data which is not available to unrelated parties. Antonym: Intranet.

Extrinsic Forecast: In forecasting, a forecast based on a correlated leading indicator, such as estimating furniture sales based on housing starts. Extrinsic forecasts tend to be more useful for large aggregations, such as total company sales, than for individual product sales. Ant: intrinsic forecast method.

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FA: See *Functional Acknowledgment*

Fabricator: A manufacturer that turns the product of a raw materials supplier into a larger variety of products. For example, a fabricator may turn steel rods into nuts, bolts, and twist drills, or may turn paper into bags and boxes.

Facilities: The physical plant, distribution centers, service centers, and related equipment.
Failure Modes Effects Analysis (FMEA): A pro-active method of predicting faults and failures so that preventive action can be taken

Failure Modes Effects Analysis (FMEA): A pro-active method of predicting faults and failures so that preventive action can be taken.

Fair-share Quantity Logic: In inventory management, the process of equitably allocating available stock among field distribution centers. Fair-share quantity logic is normally used when stock available from a central inventory location is less than the cumulative requirements of the field stocking locations. The use of fair-share quantity logic involves procedures that “push” stock out to the field, instead of allowing the field to “pull” in what is needed. The objective is to maximize customer service from the limited available inventory.

FAS: See *Final Assembly Schedule*

FAS: See *Free Alongside Ship*

Feature: A distinctive characteristic of a good or service. The characteristic is provided by an option, accessory, or attachment. For example, in ordering a new car, the customer must specify an engine type and size (option), but need not necessarily select an air conditioner (attachment).

FG: See *Finished Goods Inventory*

FGI: See *Finished Goods Inventory*

Field Finished Goods: Inventory which is kept at locations outside the four walls of the manufacturing plant (i.e., distribution center or warehouse).

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Field Service: *See After-Sale Service*

Field Service Parts: Parts inventory kept at locations outside the four walls of the manufacturing plant (i.e., distribution center or warehouse).

FIFO: *See First In, First Out*

File Transfer Protocol (FTP): The Internet service that transfers files from one computer to another, over standard phone lines.

Fill Rate: The percentage of order items that the picking operation actually fills within a given period of time.

Fill Rates by Order: Whether orders are received and released consistently, or released from a blanket purchase order, this metric measures the percentage of ship-from-stock orders shipped within 24 hours of order "release". Make-to-Stock schedules attempt to time the availability of finished goods to match forecasted customer orders or releases. Orders that were not shipped within 24 hours due to consolidation but were available for shipment within 24 hours are reported separately. In calculating elapsed time for order fill rates, the interval begins at ship release and ends when material is consigned for shipment.

Calculation: [Number of orders filled from stock shipped within 24 hours of order release] / [Total number of stock orders]

Note: The same concept of fill rates can be applied to order lines and individual products to provide statistics on percentage of lines shipped completely and percentage of products shipped completely.

Final Assembly: The highest level assembled product, as it is shipped to customers. This terminology is typically used when products consist of many possible features and options that may only be combined when an actual order is received. *Also see: End Item, Assemble to Order*

Final Assembly Schedule (FAS): A schedule of end items to finish the product for specific customers' orders in a make-to-order or assemble-to-order environment. It is also referred to as the finishing schedule because it may involve operations other than just the final assembly; also, it may not involve assembly, but simply final mixing, cutting, packaging, etc. The FAS is prepared after receipt of a customer order as constrained by the availability of material and capacity, and it schedules the operations required to complete the product from the level where it is stocked (or master scheduled) to the end-item level.

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Finished Goods Inventory (FG or FGI): Products completely manufactured, packaged, stored, and ready for distribution. *Also see: End Item*

Finite Forward Scheduling: An equipment scheduling technique that builds a schedule by proceeding sequentially from the initial period to the final period while observing capacity limits. A Gantt chart may be used with this technique. *Also see: Finite Scheduling*

Finite Scheduling: A scheduling methodology where work is loaded into work centers such that no work center capacity requirement exceeds the capacity available for that work center. See: drum-buffer-rope, finite forward scheduling.

Firewall: A computer term for a method of protecting the files and programs on one network from users on another network. A firewall blocks unwanted access to a protected network while giving the protected network access to networks outside of the firewall. A company will typically install a firewall to give users access to the Internet while protecting their internal information.

Firm Planned Order: A planned order which has been committed to production. *Also see: Planned Order*

First In, First Out (FIFO): Warehouse term meaning first items stored are the first used. In accounting this term is associated with the valuing of inventory such that the latest purchases are reflected in book inventory. *Also see: Book Inventory*

First Mover Advantage: Market innovator, putting the company in the leadership position.

First Pass Yield: The ratio of usable, specification conforming output from a process to its input, achieved without rework or reprocessing.

Fixed Costs: Costs, which do not fluctuate with business volume in the short run. Fixed costs include items such as depreciation on buildings and fixtures.

Fixed Interval Order System: *See Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model*

Fixed Order Quantity: A lot-sizing technique in MRP or inventory management that will always cause planned or actual orders to be generated for a predetermined fixed quantity, or multiples thereof if net requirements for the period exceed the fixed order quantity.

Fixed Order Quantity System: *See Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model*

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Fixed Overhead: Traditionally, all manufacturing costs, other than direct labor and direct materials, that continue even if products are not produced. Although fixed overhead is necessary to produce the product, it cannot be directly traced to the final product. *Also see: Indirect Cost*

Fixed-Period Requirements: A lot-sizing technique that sets the order quantity to the demand for a given number of periods. *Also see: Discrete Order Quantity*

Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model: A form of independent demand management model in which an order is placed every “n” time units. The order quantity is variable and essentially replaces the items consumed during the current time period. Let “M” be the maximum inventory desired at any time, and let x be the quantity on hand at the time the order is placed. Then, in the simplest model, the order quantity will be M – x. The quantity M must be large enough to cover the maximum expected demand during the lead time plus a review interval. The order quantity model becomes more complicated whenever the replenishment lead time exceeds the review interval, because outstanding orders then have to be factored into the equation. These reorder systems are sometimes called fixed-interval order systems, order level systems, or periodic review systems. Synonyms: Fixed-Interval Order System, Fixed-Order Quantity System, Order Level System, Periodic Review System, Time-Based Order System. *Also see: Fixed Reorder Quantity Inventory Model, Hybrid Inventory System, Independent Demand Item Management Models, Optional Replenishment Model*

Fixed Reorder Quantity Inventory Model: A form of independent demand item management model in which an order for a fixed quantity is placed whenever stock on hand plus on order reaches a predetermined reorder level. The fixed order quantity may be determined by the economic order quantity, by a fixed order quantity (such as a carton or a truckload), or by another model yielding a fixed result. The reorder point may be deterministic or stochastic, and in either instance is large enough to cover the maximum expected demand during the replenishment lead time. Fixed reorder quantity models assume the existence of some form of a perpetual inventory record or some form of physical tracking, e.g., a two-bin system that is able to determine when the reorder point is reached. Synonym: Fixed Order Quantity System, Lot Size System, Order Point-Order Quantity System, Quantity Based Order System. *Also see: Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model, Hybrid Inventory System, Independent Demand Item Management Models, Optional Replenishment Model, Order Point – Order Management System*

Fixed-Location Storage: A method of storage in which a relatively permanent location is assigned for the storage of each item in a storeroom or warehouse. Although more space is needed to store parts than in a random-location storage system, fixed locations become familiar, and therefore a locator file may not be needed. *Also see: Random-Location Storage*

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Flat File: A computer term which refers to any file having fixed-record length, or in EDI, the file produced by EDI translation software to serve as input to the interface. Usually includes the same fields as the original file, but each field is expanded to its maximum length. Does not have delimiters.

Flexibility: Ability to respond quickly and efficiently to changing customer and consumer demands.

Flexible Specialization: a strategy based on multi-use equipment, skilled workers and innovative senior management to accommodate the continuous change that occurs in the marketplace.

Float: The time required for documents, payments, etc. to get from one trading partner to another.

Floor-Ready Merchandise (FRM): Goods shipped by suppliers to retailers with all necessary tags, prices, security devices, etc. already attached, so goods can be cross docked rapidly through retail DCs, or received directly at stores.

FMEA: *See Failure Modes Effects Analysis*

FOB: *See Free on Board*

FOB Destination: Title passes at destination, and seller has total responsibility until shipment is delivered.

FOB Origin: Title passes at origin, and buyer has total responsibility over the goods while in shipment.

Forecast: An estimate of future demand. A forecast can be constructed using quantitative methods, qualitative methods, or a combination of methods, and it can be based on extrinsic (external) or intrinsic (internal) factors. Various forecasting techniques attempt to predict one or more of the four components of demand: cyclical, random, seasonal, and trend. *Also see: Box-Jenkins Model, Exponential Smoothing Forecast, Extrinsic Forecasting Method, Intrinsic Forecasting Method, Qualitative Forecasting Method, Quantitative Forecasting Method*

Forecast Accuracy: Measures how accurate your forecast is as a percent of actual units or dollars shipped, calculated as 1 minus the absolute value of the difference between forecasted demand and actual demand, as a percentage of actual demand.

Calculation: $[1 - (|\text{Sum of Variances}| / \text{Sum of Actual})]$

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Forecast Cycle: Cycle time between forecast regenerations that reflect true changes in marketplace demand for shippable end products.

Forecasting: Predictions of how much of a product will be purchased by customers. Relies upon both quantitative and qualitative methods. *Also see: Forecast*

Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ): An area or zone set aside at or near a port or airport, under the control of the U.S. Customs Service, for holding goods duty-free pending customs clearance.

Four P's: A set of marketing tools to direct the business offering to the customer. The four P's are product, price, place, and promotion.

Fourier Series: In forecasting, a form of analysis useful for forecasting. The model is based on fitting sine waves with increasing frequencies and phase angles to a time series.

Four Wall Inventory: The stock which is contained within a single facility or building.

Fourth-Party Logistics (4PL): Differs from third party logistics in the following ways; 1)4PL organization is often a separate entity established as a joint venture or long-term contract between a primary client and one or more partners; 2)4PL organization acts as a single interface between the client and multiple logistics service providers; 3) All aspects (ideally) of the client's supply chain are managed by the 4PL organization; and, 4) It is possible for a major third-party logistics provider to form a 4PL organization within its existing structure (Strategic Supply Chain Alignment; John Gattorna). *Also see: Lead Logistics Provider*

Free Alongside Ship (FAS): A term of sale indicating the seller is liable for all charges and risks until the goods sold are delivered to the port on a dock that will be used by the vessel. Title passes to the buyer when the seller has secured a clean dock or ship's receipt of goods.

Free on Board (FOB): Contractual terms between a buyer and a seller, that define where title transfer takes place.

Freight Consolidation: The grouping of shipments to obtain reduced costs or improved utilization of the transportation function. Consolidation can occur by market area grouping, grouping according to scheduled deliveries, or using third-party pooling services such as public warehouses and freight forwarders.

Freight Forwarder: An organization which provides logistics services as an intermediary between the shipper and the carrier, typically on international shipments. Freight forwarders provide the ability to respond quickly and efficiently to changing customer and consumer demands and international shipping (import/export) requirements.

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FRM: *See Floor Ready Merchandise*

Frozen Zone: In forecasting, this is the period in which no changes can be made to scheduled work orders based on changes in demand. Use of a frozen zone provides stability in the manufacturing schedule.

FTE: *See Full Time Equivalents*

FTP: *See File Transfer Protocol*

FTZ: *See Free Trade Zone*

Full-Service Leasing: An equipment-leasing arrangement that includes a variety of services to support leased equipment (i.e., motor carrier tractors).

Full-time Equivalents (FTE): Frequently organizations make use of contract and temporary employees; please convert contract, part-time, and temporary employees to full-time equivalents. For example, two contract employees who worked for six months full-time and a half-time regular employee would constitute 1.5 full-time equivalents. 1FTE = 2000 hours per year.

Functional Acknowledgment (FA): A specific EDI Transaction Set (997) sent by the recipient of an EDI message to confirm the receipt of data but with no indication as to the recipient application's response to the message. The FA will confirm that the message contained the correct number of lines, etc. via control summaries, but does not report on the validity of the data.

Functional Group: Part of the hierarchical structure of EDI transmissions, a Functional Group contains one or more related Transaction Sets preceded by a Functional Group header and followed by a Functional Group trailer

Functional Silo: A view of an organization where each department or functional group is operated independent of other groups within the organization. Each group is referred to as a "Silo". This is the opposite of an integrated structure.

Future order: An order entered for shipment at some future date. This may be related to new products which are not currently available for shipment, or scheduling of future needs by the customer.

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Gain Sharing: A method of incentive compensation where supply chain partners share collectively in savings from productivity improvements. The concept provides an incentive to both the buying and supplier organizations to focus on continually re-evaluating, re-energizing, and enhancing their business relationship. All aspects of value delivery are scrutinized, including specification design, order processing, inbound transportation, inventory management, obsolescence programs, material yield, forecasting and inventory planning, product performance and reverse logistics. The focus is on driving out limited value cost while protecting profit margins.

Gateway: The connection that permits messages to flow freely between two networks.

GIF: See *Graphics Interchange Format*.

Global Strategy: A strategy that focuses on improving worldwide performance through the sales and marketing of common goods and services with minimum product variation by country. Its competitive advantage grows through selecting the best locations for operations in other countries.

Global Trade Item Number (GTIN): A unique number that comprises up to 14 digits and is used to identify an item (product or service) upon which there is a need to retrieve pre-defined information that may be priced, ordered or invoiced at any point in the supply chain. The definition covers raw materials through end user products and includes services, all of which have pre-defined characteristics.

Globalization: The process of making something worldwide in scope or application.

Goods Received Note (GRN): Documentation raised by the recipient of materials or products.

Graphics Interchange Format (GIF): A graphical file format commonly used to display indexed-color images on the World Wide Web. GIF is a compressed format, designed to minimize file transfer time over standard phone lines.

GRN: See *Goods Received Note*

Gross Inventory: Value of inventory at standard cost before any reserves for excess and obsolete items are taken.

Definitions compiled by:

Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Gross Margin: The difference between total revenue and the cost of goods sold. Syn: gross profit margin.

GTIN: See *Global Trade Item Number*



Handling Costs: The cost involved in moving, transferring, preparing, and otherwise handling inventory.

Hawthorne Effect: From a study conducted at the Hawthorne Plant of Western Electric Company in 1927-1932 which found that the act of showing people that you are concerned usually results in better job performance. Studying and monitoring of activities are typically seen as being concerned and results in improved productivity.

Hazardous Material: A substance or material, which the Department of Transportation has determined to be capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property when stored or transported in commerce. *Also see: Material Safety Data Sheet*

Hedge Inventory: A form of inventory buildup to buffer against some event that may not happen. Hedge inventory planning involves speculation related to potential labor strikes, price increases, unsettled governments, and events that could severely impair a company's strategic initiatives. Risk and consequences are unusually high, and top management approval is often required.

Heijunka: In the Just-in-Time philosophy, an approach to level production throughout the supply chain to match the planned rate of end product sales.

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Hierarchy of Cost Assignability: In cost accounting, an approach to group activity costs at the level of an organization where they are incurred, or can be directly related to. Examples are the level where individual units are identified (unit-level), where batches of units are organized or processed (batch-level), where a process is operated or supported (process-level), or where costs cannot be objectively assigned to lower level activities or processes (facility-level). This approach is used to better understand the nature of the costs, including the level in the organization at which they are incurred, the level to which they can be initially assigned (attached) and the degree to which they are assignable to other activity and/or cost object levels, i.e. activity or cost object cost, or sustaining costs.

Home Page: The starting point for a website. It is the page that is retrieved and displayed by default when a user visits the website. The default home-page name for a server depends on the server's configuration. On many web servers, it is index.html or default.htm. Some web servers support multiple home pages.

Horizontal Play/Horizontal Hub: This is a term for a function that cuts across many industries, usually defines a facility or organization that is providing a common service.

Hoshin Planning: Breakthrough planning. A Japanese strategic planning process in which a company develops up to four vision statements that indicate where the company should be in the next five years. Company goals and work plans are developed based on the vision statements. Periodic audits are then conducted to monitor progress.

HR: *See Human Resources*

HTML: *See HyperText Markup Language*

HTTP: *See HyperText Transport Protocol*

Hub: **1)** A large retailer or manufacturer having many trading partners. **2)** A reference for a transportation network as in "hub and spoke" which is common in the airline and trucking industry. For example, a hub airport serves as the focal point for the origin and termination of long-distance flights where flights from outlying areas are fed into the hub airport for connecting flights. **3)** A common connection point for devices in a network. **4)** A Web "hub" is one of the initial names for what is now known as a "portal". It came from the creative idea of producing a website, which would contain many different "portal spots" (small boxes that looked like ads, with links to different yet related content). This content, combined with Internet technology, made this idea a milestone in the development and appearance of websites, primarily due to the ability to display a lot of useful content and store one's preferred information on a secured server. The web term "hub" was replaced with portal.

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Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Human Resources (HR): The function broadly responsible for personnel policies and practices within an organization.

Hundredweight (cwt): A pricing unit used in transportation (equal to 100 pounds).

Hybrid Inventory System: An inventory system combining features of the fixed reorder quantity inventory model and the fixed reorder cycle inventory model. Features of the fixed reorder cycle inventory model and the fixed reorder quantity inventory model can be combined in many different ways. For example, in the order point-periodic review combination system, an order is placed if the inventory level drops below a specified level before the review date; if not, the order quantity is determined at the next review date. Another hybrid inventory system is the optional replenishment model. *Also see: Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model, Fixed Reorder Quantity Inventory Model, Optional Replenishment Model*

Hyperlink: A computer term. Also referred to as "link". The text you find on a website which can be "clicked on" with a mouse which, in turn, will take you to another web page or a different area of the same web page. Hyperlinks are created or "coded" in HTML

Hyperlink: Also known as link. The text you find on a website which can be "clicked on" with a mouse which, in turn, will take you to another web page or a different area of the same web page. Hyperlinks are created or "coded" in HTML

HyperText Markup Language (HTML): The standard language for describing the contents and appearance of pages on the World Wide Web.

HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP): The Internet protocol that allows World Wide Web browsers to retrieve information from servers.

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Image Processing: allows a company to take electronic photographs of documents. The electronic photograph then can be stored in a computer and retrieved from computer storage to replicate the document on a printer. The thousands of bytes of data composing a single document are encoded in an optical disk. Many carriers now use image processing to provide proof-of-delivery documents to a shipper. The consignee signs an electronic pad that automatically digitizes a consignee's signature for downloading into a computer. A copy of that signature then can be produced to demonstrate that a delivery took place.

Import: Movement of products from one country into another. For example, the import of automobiles from Germany to the U.S.

Import/Export License: Official authorization issued by a government allowing the shipping or delivery of a product across national boundaries.

Impressions: With regard to online advertising, it is the number of times an ad banner is downloaded and presumably seen by users. Guaranteed impressions refer to the minimum number of times an ad banner will be seen by users.

Inbound Logistics: The movement of materials from suppliers and vendors into production processes or storage facilities.

INCOTERMS: International terms of sale developed by the International Chamber of Commerce to define sellers' and buyers' responsibilities.

Independent Demand Item Management Models: Models for the management of items whose demand is not strongly influenced by other items managed by the same company. These models can be characterized as follows: (1) stochastic or deterministic, depending on the variability of demand and other factors; (2) fixed quantity, fixed cycle, or hybrid -(optional replenishment). *Also see: Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model, Fixed Reorder Quantity Inventory Model, Optional Replenishment Model*

Independent Trading Exchange (ITE): Often used synonymously with B2B, e-marketplace or Virtual Commerce Network (VCN) Exchange is a more precise term, connoting many-to-many transactions, whereas B2B can be too many.

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Indirect Cost: A resource or activity cost that cannot be directly traced to a final cost object since no direct or repeatable cause-and-effect relationship exists. An indirect cost uses an assignment or allocation to transfer cost. *Also see: Direct Cost, Support Costs*

Indirect/Distributor Channel: Your company sells and ships to the distributor. The distributor sells and ships to the end user. This may occur in multiple stages. Ultimately your products may pass through the Indirect/Distributor Channel and arrive at a retail outlet. Order information in this channel may be transmitted by electronic means. These means may include EDI, brokered systems, or linked electronic systems.

Indirect Retail Locations: A retail location that ultimately sells your product to consumers, but who purchases your products from an intermediary, like a distributor or wholesaler.

Infinite Loading: Calculation of the capacity required at work centers in the time periods required regardless of the capacity available to perform this work.

Insourcing: The opposite of outsourcing, that is, a serve performed in-house.

Integrated Logistics: A comprehensive, system-wide view of the entire supply chain as a single process, from raw materials supply through finished goods distribution. All functions that make up the supply chain are managed as a single entity, rather than managing individual functions separately.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN): A computer term describing the networks and equipment for integrated broadband transmissions of data, voice, and image, from rates of 144 Kbps to 2 Mbps. ISDN allows integration of data, voice, and video over the same digital links.

Interchange: In EDI, the exchange of electronic information between companies. Also, the group of transaction sets transmitted from one sender to one receiver at one time. Delineated by interchange control segments.

Intermediately Positioned Warehouse: A warehouse located between customers and manufacturing plants to provide increased customer service and reduced distribution cost.

Intermodal Transportation: Transporting freight by using two or more transportation modes such as by truck and rail or truck and oceangoing vessel.

Internal customer: The recipient (person or department) of another person's or department's output (good, service, or information) within an organization. *Also see: Customer*

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Internal Labor and Overhead: The portion of COGS that is typically reported as labor and overhead, less any costs already classified as "outsourced."

International Standards Organization (ISO): An organization within the United Nations to which all national and other standard setting bodies (should) defer. Develops and monitors international standards, including OSI, EDIFACT, and X.400

Internet: A computer term which refers to an interconnected group of computer networks from all parts of the world, i.e. a network of networks. Accessed via a modem and an on-line service provider, it contains many information resources and acts as a giant electronic message routing system.

Intra-Manufacturing Re-plan Cycle: Average elapsed time, in calendar days, between the time a regenerated forecast is accepted by the end-product manufacturing/assembly location, and the time that the revised plan is reflected in the Master Production Schedule of all the affected internal sub-assembly/component producing plant(s). (An element of Total Supply Chain Response Time)

In-transit Inventory: Material moving between two or more locations, usually separated geographically; for example, finished goods being shipped from a plant to a distribution center. In-transit inventory is an easily overlooked component of total supply chain availability.

Intrinsic Forecast Method: In forecasting, a forecast based on internal factors, such as an average of past sales.

Inventory: Raw materials, work in process, finished goods and supplies required for creation of a company's goods and services; The number of units and/or value of the stock of goods held by a company.

Inventory Accuracy: When the on-hand quantity is equivalent to the perpetual balance (plus or minus the designated count tolerances).

Inventory Balance Location Accuracy: When the on-hand quantity in the specified locations is equivalent to the perpetual balance (plus or minus the designated count tolerances).

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Inventory Carrying Cost One of the elements comprising a company's total supply-chain management costs. These costs consist of the following:

1. Opportunity Cost: The opportunity cost of holding inventory. This should be based on your company's own cost of capital standards using the following formula. Calculation: Cost of Capital x Average Net Value of Inventory
2. Shrinkage: The costs associated with breakage, pilferage, and deterioration of inventories. Usually pertains to the loss of material through handling damage, theft, or neglect.
3. Insurance and Taxes: The cost of insuring inventories and taxes associated with the holding of inventory.
4. Total Obsolescence for Raw Material, WIP, and Finished Goods Inventory: Inventory reserves taken due to obsolescence and scrap and includes products exceeding the shelf life, i.e. spoils and is no good for use in its original purpose (do not include reserves taken for Field Service Parts).
5. Channel Obsolescence: Aging allowances paid to channel partners, provisions for buy-back agreements, etc. Includes all material that goes obsolete while in a distribution channel. Usually, a distributor will demand a refund on material that goes bad (shelf life) or is no longer needed because of changing needs.
6. Field Service Parts Obsolescence: Reserves taken due to obsolescence and scrap. Field Service Parts are those inventory kept at locations outside the four walls of the manufacturing plant i.e., distribution center or warehouse.

Inventory Days of Supply (for RM, WIP, PFG, and FFG): Total gross value of inventory for the category (RM, WIP, PFG, or FFG) at standard cost before reserves for excess and obsolescence. It includes only inventory that is on the books and currently owned by the business entity. Future liabilities such as consignments from suppliers are not included.

Calculation: [5 Point Annual Average Gross Inventory] / [Calendar Year Value of Transfers / 365]

Inventory Deployment: A technique for strategically positioning inventory to meet customer service levels while minimizing inventory and storage levels. Excess inventory is replaced with information derived through monitoring supply, demand and inventory at rest as well as in motion.

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Inventory Management: The process of ensuring the availability of products through inventory administration.

Inventory Planning Systems: The systems that help in strategically balancing the inventory policy and customer service levels throughout the supply chain by calculating time-phased order quantities and safety stock, using selected inventory strategies. Including conducting what-if analysis and that compares the current inventory policy with simulated inventory scenarios and improves the inventory ROI.

Inventory Turns: The cost of goods sold divided by the average level of inventory on hand. This ratio measures how many times a company's inventory has been sold during a period of time. Operationally, inventory turns are measured as total throughput divided by average level of inventory for a given period; How many times a year the average inventory for a firm changes over, or is sold.

Inventory Turnover: *See Inventory Turns*

Inventory Velocity: The speed with which inventory moves through a defined cycle (i.e., from receiving to shipping).

ISDN: *See Integrated services digital network*

ISO: *See International Standards Organization*

ISO 9000: A series of quality assurance standards compiled by the Geneva, Switzerland-based International Standardization Organization. In the United States, ISO is represented by the American National Standards Institute based in Washington.

ISO 14000 Series Standards: A series of generic environmental management standards under development by the International Organization of Standardization, which provide structure and systems for managing environmental compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements and affect every aspect of a company's environmental operations.

ITE: *See Independent Trading Exchange*

Item: Any unique manufactured or purchased part, material, intermediate, subassembly, or product.

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Java: A computer term for a general-purpose programming language created by Sun Microsystems. Java can be used to create Java applets. A Java program is downloaded from the web server and interpreted by a program running on the computer running the Web browser.

Java Applet: A computer term for a short program written in Java that is attached to a web page and executed by the computer on which the Web browser is installed.

Java Script: A computer term for a cross-platform, World Wide Web scripting language developed by Netscape Communications. JavaScript code is inserted directly into an HTML page.

JIT: *See Just-In-Time*

JIT II: *See Just-In-Time II*

Joint Photographic Expert Group (JPEG): A computer term which is an abbreviation for the Joint Photographic Expert Group. A graphical file format used to display high-resolution color images on the World Wide Web. JPEG images apply a user-specified compression scheme that can significantly reduce the large file size usually associated with photo-realistic color images. A higher level of compression results in lower image quality, whereas a lower level of compression results in higher image quality.

Joint Supplier Agreement (JSA): Indicative of Stage 3 Sourcing Practices, the JSA includes terms & conditions, objectives, process flows, performance targets, flexibility, balancing and incentives.

JPEG: *See Joint Photographic Expert Group*

JSA: *See Joint Supplier Agreement*

Just-in-Time (JIT): An inventory control system that controls material flow into assembly and manufacturing plants by coordinating demand and supply to the point where desired materials arrive just in time for use. An inventory reduction strategy that feeds production lines with products delivered "just in time". Developed by the auto industry, it refers to shipping goods in smaller, more frequent lots.

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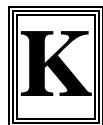
Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Just-in-Time II (JIT II): Vendor-managed operations taking place within a customer's facility. JIT II was popularized by the Bose Corporation. The supplier reps, called "inplants," place orders to their own companies, relieving the customer's buyers from this task. Many also become involved at a deeper level, such as participating in new product development projects, manufacturing planning (concurrent planning), and so on.



Kaizen: The Japanese term for improvement; continuing improvement involving everyone—managers and workers. In manufacturing, kaizen relates to finding and eliminating waste in machinery, labor, or production methods. *Also see: Continuous Process Improvement*

Kaizen Blitz: A rapid improvement of a limited process area, for example, a production cell. Part of the improvement team consists of workers in that area. The objectives are to use innovative thinking to eliminate non-value-added work and to immediately implement the changes within a week or less. Ownership of the improvement by the area work team and the development of the team's problem-solving skills are additional benefits.

Keiretsu: A form of cooperative relationship among companies in Japan where the companies largely remain legally and economically independent, even though they work closely in various ways such as sole sourcing and financial backing. A member of a keiretsu generally owns a limited amount of stock in other member companies. A keiretsu generally forms around a bank and a trading company but “distribution” (supply chain) keiretsus exist linking companies from raw material suppliers to retailers.

Kanban: Japanese word for "visible record", loosely translated means card, billboard or sign. Popularized by Toyota Corporation, it uses standard containers or lot sizes to deliver needed parts to assembly line "just in time" for use.

Key Custodians: The persons, assigned by the security administrators of trading partners, that send or receive a component of either the master key or exchange key used to encrypt data encryption keys. This control technique involves dual control, with split knowledge that requires two key custodians

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Key Performance Indicator (KPI): A measure which is of strategic importance to a company or department. For example, a supply chain flexibility metric is Supplier On-time Delivery Performance which indicates the percentage of orders that are fulfilled on or before the original requested date. *Also see: Scorecard*

Kitting: Light assembly of components or parts into defined units. Kitting reduces the need to maintain an inventory of pre-built completed products, but increases the time and labor consumed at shipment. *Also see: Postponement*

KPI: *See Key Performance Indicator*



Laid-down cost: The sum of the product and transportation costs. The laid-down cost is useful in comparing the total cost of a product shipped from different supply sources to a customer's point of use.

LAN: *See Local Area Network*

Landed Cost: Cost of product plus relevant logistics costs such as transportation, warehousing, handling, etc. Also called Total Landed Cost or Net Landed Costs

Last In, First Out (LIFO): Accounting method of valuing inventory that assumes latest goods purchased are first goods used during accounting period.

LCL: *See Less-Than-Carload*

Lead Logistics Partner (LLP): An organization that organizes other 3rd party logistics partners for outsourcing of logistics functions. *Also see: Fourth Party Logistics*

Lead Time: The total time that elapses between an order's placement and its receipt. It includes the time required for order transmittal, order processing, order preparation, and transit.

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Lead Time from Complete Manufacture to Customer Receipt: Includes time from when an order is ready for shipment to customer receipt of order. Time from complete manufacture to customer receipt including the following elements: pick/pack time, prepare for shipment, total transit time (all components to consolidation point), consolidation, queue time, and additional transit time to customer receipt.

Lead Time from Order Receipt to Complete Manufacture: Includes times from order receipt to order entry complete, from order entry complete to start to build, and from start to build to ready for shipment. Time from order receipt to order entry complete includes the following elements: order revalidation, configuration check, credit check, and scheduling. Time from order entry complete to start to build includes the following elements: customer wait time and engineering and design time. Time from start to build to ready for shipment includes the following elements: release to manufacturing or distribution, order configuration verification, production scheduling, and build or configure time.

Least Total Cost: A dynamic lot-sizing technique that calculates the order quantity by comparing the setup (or ordering) costs and the carrying cost for various lot sizes and selects the lot size where these costs are most nearly equal. *Also see: Discrete Order Quantity, Dynamic Lot Sizing*

Least Unit Cost: A dynamic lot-sizing technique that adds ordering cost and inventory carrying cost for each trial lot size and divides by the number of units in the lot size, picking the lot size with the lowest unit cost. *Also see: Discrete Order Quantity, Dynamic Lot Sizing*

Less-Than-Carload (LCL): Shipment that is less than a complete rail car load (lot shipment).
Less-Than-Truckload (LTL) Carriers: Trucking companies that consolidate and transport smaller (less than truckload) shipments of freight by utilizing a network of terminals and relay points.
Leverage: Taking something small and exploding it. Can be financial or technological.

Less-Than-Truckload (LTL): Trucking companies that consolidate and transport smaller (less than truckload) shipments of freight by utilizing a network of terminals and relay points.

Leverage: Taking something small and exploding it. Can be financial or technological.

Life Cycle Cost: In cost accounting, a product's life cycle is the period that starts with the initial product conceptualization and ends with the withdrawal of the product from the marketplace and final disposition. A product life cycle is characterized by certain defined stages, including research, development, introduction, maturity, decline, and abandonment. Life cycle cost is the accumulated costs incurred by a product during these stages.

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LIFO: *See Last In, First Out*

Line: **1)** A specific physical space for the manufacture of a product that in a flow shop layout is represented by a straight line. In actuality, this may be a series of pieces of equipment connected by piping or conveyor systems. **2)** A type of manufacturing process used to produce a narrow range of standard items with identical or highly similar designs. Production volumes are high, production and material handling equipment is specialized, and all products typically pass through the same sequence of operations. *Also see: Assembly Line*

Line Scrap: Value of raw materials and work-in-process inventory scrapped as a result of improper processing or assembly, as a percentage of total value of production at standard cost.

Linked Distributed Systems: Independent computer systems, owned by independent organizations, linked in a manner to allow direct updates to be made to one system by another. For example, a customer's computer system is linked to a supplier's system, and the customer can create orders or releases directly in the supplier's system.

LLP: *See Lead Logistics Partner*

Local Area Network (LAN): A data communications network spanning a limited geographical area, usually a few miles at most, providing communications between computers and peripheral devices.

Logistics Channel: The network of supply chain participants engaged in storage, handling, transfer, transportation, and communications functions that contribute to the efficient flow of goods.

Logistics Management as defined by the Council of Logistics Management (CLM): “*Definition - Logistics Management is that part of Supply Chain Management that plans, implements, and controls the efficient, effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customers' requirements. Boundaries and Relationships - Logistics Management activities typically include inbound and outbound transportation management, fleet management, warehousing, materials handling, order fulfillment, logistics network design, inventory management, supply/demand planning, and management of third party logistics services providers. To varying degrees, the logistics function also includes sourcing and procurement, production planning and scheduling, packaging and assembly, and customer service. It is involved in all levels of planning and execution – strategic, operational and tactical. Logistics Management is an integrating function, which coordinates and optimizes all logistics activities, as well as integrates logistics activities with other functions including marketing, sales manufacturing, finance and information technology.”*

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Lot-for-Lot: A lot-sizing technique that generates planned orders in quantities equal to the net requirements in each period. *Also see: Discrete Order Quantity*

Lot Number: *See Batch Number*

Lot Sized System: *See Fixed Reorder Quantity Inventory Model*

LTL: *See Less-than-truckload Carriers*

Lumpy demand: *See Discontinuous Demand*



Machine Downtimes: Time during which a machine cannot be utilized. Machine downtimes may occur during breakdowns, maintenance, changeovers, etc.

Macro environment: The environment external to a business including technological, economic, natural, and regulatory forces that marketing efforts cannot control.

Maintenance, Repair, and Operating supplies (MRO): Items used in support of general operations and maintenance such as maintenance supplies, spare parts, and consumables used in the manufacturing process and supporting operations.

Make-or-buy decision: The act of deciding whether to produce an item internally or buy it from an outside supplier. Factors to consider in the decision include costs, capacity availability, proprietary and/or specialized knowledge, quality considerations, skill requirements, volume, and timing.

Make-to-Order (Manufacture-to-order): A manufacturing process strategy where the trigger to begin manufacture of a product is an actual customer order or release, rather than a market forecast. For Make-to-Order products, more than 20% of the value-added takes place after the receipt of the order or release, and all necessary design and process documentation is available at time of order receipt.

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Make-to-Stock (Manufacture -to-stock): A manufacturing process strategy where finished product is continually held in plant or warehouse inventory to fulfill expected incoming orders or releases based on a forecast.

Manufacturer's Representative: One who sells goods for several firms but does not take title to them.

Manufacturing Calendar: A calendar used in inventory and production planning functions that consecutively numbers only the working days so that the component and work order scheduling may be done based on the actual number of workdays available. Synonyms: M-Day Calendar, Planning Calendar, Production Calendar, Shop Calendar.

Manufacturing Capital Asset Value: The asset value of the "Manufacturing fixed assets" after allowance for depreciation. Examples of equipment are SMT placement machines, conveyors, Auto guided vehicles, robot cells, testers, X-ray solder machines, Burn-in chambers, Logic testers, Auto packing equipment, PLC station controllers, Scanning equipment, PWB magazines.

Manufacture Cycle Time: The average time between commencement and completion of a manufacturing process, as it applies to make-to-stock products.

Calculation: [Average # of units in WIP] / [Average daily output in units]

Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES): Programs and systems that participate in shop floor control, including programmed logic controllers and process control computers for direct and supervisory control of manufacturing equipment; process information systems that gather historical performance information, then generate reports; graphical displays; and alarms that inform operations personnel what is going on in the plant currently and a very short history into the past. Quality control information is also gathered and a laboratory information management system may be part of this configuration to tie process conditions to the quality data that are generated. Thereby, cause-and-effect relationships can be determined. The quality data at times affect the control parameters that are used to meet product specifications either dynamically or off line.

Manufacturing Lead Time: The total time required to manufacture an item, exclusive of lower level purchasing lead time. For make-to-order products, it is the length of time between the release of an order to the production process and shipment to the final customer. For make-to-stock products, it is the length of time between the release of an order to the production process and receipt into finished goods inventory. Included here are order preparation time, queue time, setup time, run time, move time, inspection time, and put-away time. Synonyms: Manufacturing Cycle Time. *Also see: Lead Time*

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Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP II): A method for the effective planning of all resources of a manufacturing company. Ideally, it addresses operational planning in units, financial planning in dollars, and has a simulation capability to answer what-if questions. It is made up of a variety of processes, each linked together: business planning, production planning (sales and operations planning), master production scheduling, material requirements planning, capacity requirements planning, and the execution support systems for capacity and material. Output from these systems is integrated with financial reports such as the business plan, purchase commitment report, shipping budget, and inventory projections in dollars. Manufacturing resource planning is a direct outgrowth and extension of closed-loop MRP.

Mapping: A computer term referring to diagramming data that is to be exchanged electronically, including how it is to be used and what business management systems need it. Preliminary step for developing an applications link. Performed by the functional manager responsible for a business management system.

Marginal Cost: The cost to produce one additional unit of output. The change in total variable cost resulting from a one-unit change in output.

Market Demand: In marketing, the total demand that would exist within a defined customer group in a given geographical area during a particular time period given a known marketing program.

Market Segment: A group of potential customers sharing some measurable characteristics based on demographics, psychographics, lifestyle, geography, benefits, etc.

Market-Positioned Warehouse: Warehouse positioned to replenish customer inventory assortments and to afford maximum inbound transport consolidation economies from inventory origin points with relatively short-haul local delivery.

Marquis Partners: Key strategic relationships. This has emerged as perhaps the key competitive advantage and barrier to entry of e-marketplaces. Get the big players in the fold first, offering equity if necessary.

Mass Customization: The creation of a high-volume product with large variety so that a customer may specify his or her exact model out of a large volume of possible end items while manufacturing cost is low because of the large volume. An example is a personal computer order in which the customer may specify processor speed, memory size, hard disk size and speed, removable storage device characteristics, and many other options when PCs are assembled on one line and at low cost.

Definitions compiled by:
Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Master Production Schedule (MPS): The master level or top level schedule used to set the production plan in a manufacturing facility.

Material Acquisition Costs: One of the elements comprising a company's total supply-chain management costs. These costs consist of the following:

1. Materials (Commodity) Management and Planning: All costs associated with supplier sourcing, contract negotiation and qualification, and the preparation, placement, and tracking of a purchase order. We recognize that these functions may be organizationally dispersed and/or decentralized, but ask you to group all related costs for purposes of this study. Also, this category includes all costs related to buyer/planners.
2. Supplier Quality Engineering: The costs associated with the determination, development/certification, and monitoring of suppliers' capabilities to fully satisfy the applicable quality and regulatory requirements.
3. Inbound Freight and Duties: Freight costs associated with the movement of material from a vendor to the buyer and the associated administrative tasks. Duties are those fees and taxes levied by government for moving purchased material across international borders. Customs broker fees should also be considered in this category.
4. Receiving and Material Storage: All costs associated with taking possession of material. This does not include inspection. Note that inventory-carrying costs are covered in a subsequent worksheet.
5. Incoming Inspection: All costs associated with the inspection and testing of received materials to verify compliance with specifications.
6. Material Process and Component Engineering: Those tasks required to document and communicate component specifications, as well as reviews to improve the manufacturability of the purchased item.
7. Tooling: Those costs associated with the design, development, and depreciation of the tooling required to produce a purchased item. A tooling cost would be incurred by a company if they actually paid for equipment and/or maintenance for a contract manufacturer that makes their product. Sometimes, there aren't enough incentive for a contract manufacturer to upgrade plant equipment to a level of quality that a company requires, so the company will pay for the upgrades and maintenance to ensure high quality. May not be common in some industries such as the Chemicals

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Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS): A document that is part of the materials information system and accompanies the product. Prepared by the manufacturer, the MSDS provides information regarding the safety and chemical properties and (if necessary) the long-term storage, handling, and disposal of the product. Among other factors, the MSDS describes the hazardous components of a product; how to treat leaks, spills, and fires; and how to treat improper human contact with the product. *Also see: Hazardous Materials*

Materials Handling: The physical handling of products and materials between procurement and shipping.

Materials Management: Inbound logistics from suppliers through the production process. The movement and management of materials and products from procurement through production.

Materials Requirements Planning (MRP): A decision-making methodology used to determine the timing and quantities of materials to purchase.

Matrix Organizational Structure: An organizational structure in which two (or more) channels of command, budget responsibility, and performance measurement exist simultaneously. For example, both product and functional forms of organization could be implemented simultaneously, that is, the product and functional managers have equal authority and employees report to both managers.

MAX: The lowest inventory quantity that is desired at a ship to location or selling location. This quantity will over-ride the forecast number if the forecast climbs above the MAX. Maximum stock

Maximum Inventory: The planned maximum allowable inventory for an item based on its planned lot size and target safety stock.

Maximum Order Quantity: An order quantity modifier, applied after the lot size has been calculated, that limits the order quantity to a preestablished maximum.

m-Commerce: Mobile commerce applications involve using a mobile phone to carry out financial transactions. This usually means making a payment for goods or transferring funds electronically. Transferring money between accounts and paying for purchases are electronic commerce applications. An emerging application, electronic commerce has been facilitated by developments in other areas in the mobile world, such as dual slot phones and other smarter terminals and more standardized protocols, which allow greater interactivity and therefore more sophisticated services.

M-Day Calendar: See *Manufacturing Calendar*

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Mean: The arithmetic average of a group of values. Syn: arithmetic mean.

Median: The middle value in a set of measured values when the items are arranged in order of magnitude. If there is no single middle value, the median is the mean of the two middle values.

MES: See *Manufacturing Execution Systems*

Message: The EDIFACT term for a transaction set. A message is the collection of data, organized in segments, exchanged by trading partners engaged in EDI. Typically, a message is an electronic version of a document associated with a common business transaction, such as a purchase order or shipping notice. A message begins with a message header segment, which identifies the start of the message (e.g., the series of characters representing one purchase order). The message header segment also carries the message type code, which identifies the business transaction type. EDIFACT's message header segment is called UNH; in ANSI X12 protocol, the message header is called ST. A message ends with a message trailer segment, which signals the end of the message (e.g., the end of one purchase order). EDIFACT's message trailer is labeled UNT; the ANSI X12 message trailer is referred to as SE.

Meta Tag: An optional HTML tag that is used to specify information about a web document. Some search engines use "spiders" to index web pages. These spiders read the information contained within a page's META tag. So in theory, an HTML or web page author has the ability to control how their site is indexed by search engines and how and when it will "come up" on a user's search. The META tag can also be used to specify an HTTP or URL address for the page to "jump" to after a certain amount of time. This is known as Client-Pull. What this means, is a web page author can control the amount of time a web page is up on the screen as well as where the browser will go next.

Metrics: See *Performance Measures*

Milk run: A regular route for pickup of mixed loads from several suppliers. For example, instead of each of five suppliers sending a truckload per week to meet the weekly needs of the customer, one truck visits each of the suppliers on a daily basis before delivering to the customer's plant. Five truckloads per week are still shipped, but each truckload contains the daily requirement from each supplier. *Also see: Consolidation*

Min – Max System: A type of order point replenishment system where the "min" (minimum) is the order point, and the "max" (maximum) is the "order up to" inventory level. The order quantity is variable and is the result of the max minus the available and on-order inventory. An order is recommended when the sum of the available and on-order inventory is at or below the min.

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Misguided Capacity Plans: Plans or forecasts for capacity utilization, which are based on inaccurate assumptions or input data.

MPS: *See Master Production Schedule*

MRO: *See Maintenance, Repair, and Operating Supplies*

MRP: *See Material Requirements Planning*

MRP-II: *See Manufacturing Resource Planning*

MSDS: *See Material Safety Data Sheet*



National Motor Freight Classification (NMFC): A tariff, which contains descriptions and classifications of commodities and rules for domestic movement by motor carriers in the U.S.

National Stock Number (NSN): The individual identification number assigned to an item to permit inventory management in the federal (U.S.) supply system.

Net Asset Turns: The number of times you replenish your net assets in your annual sales cycle. A measure of how quickly assets are used to generate sales.

Calculation: Total Product Revenue / Total Net Assets

Net Assets: Total Net assets are calculated as Total Assets - Total Liabilities; where: The total assets are made up of fixed assets (plant, machinery and equipment) and current assets which is the total of stock, debtors and cash (also includes A/R, inventory, prepaid assets, deferred assets, intangibles and goodwill). The total liabilities are made up in much the same way of long-term liabilities and current liabilities (includes A/P, accrued expenses, deferred liabilities).

Net Change MRP: An approach in which the material requirements plan is continually retained in the computer. Whenever a change is needed in requirements, open order inventory status, or bill of material, a partial explosion and netting is made for only those parts affected by the change. Antonym: Regeneration MRP.

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Net Requirements: In MRP, the net requirements for a part or an assembly are derived as a result of applying gross requirements and allocations against inventory on hand, scheduled receipts, and safety stock. Net requirements, lot-sized and offset for lead time, become planned orders.

New Product Introduction (NPI): The process used to develop products that are new to the sales portfolio of a company.

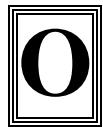
NMFC: *See National Motor Freight Classification*

Nonconformity: Failure to fulfill a specified requirement. See: blemish, defect, imperfection.

Nondurable goods: Goods whose serviceability is generally limited to a period of less than three years (such as perishable goods and semidurable goods).

NPI: *See New Product Introduction*

NSN: *See National Stock Number*



Object Linking and Embedding (OLE): An object system created by Microsoft. OLE lets an author invoke different editor components to create a compound document.

Obsolete Inventory: Inventory for which there is no forecast demand expected. A condition of being out of date. A loss of value occasioned by new developments that place the older property at a competitive disadvantage.

OEE: *See Overall Equipment Effectiveness*

OEM: *See Original Equipment Manufacturer*

Offshore: Utilizing an outsourcing service provider located in a country other than where the client is located.

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OLE: See *Object Linking and Embedding*

On-Hand Balance: The quantity shown in the inventory records as being physically in stock.
On order: The quantity of goods that has yet to arrive at a location or retail store. This includes all open purchase orders including, but not limited to, orders in transit, orders being picked, and orders being processed through customer service.

On Order: The amount of goods that has yet to arrive at a location or retail store. This includes all open purchase orders including, but not limited to, orders in transit, orders being picked, and orders being processed through customer service.

On Time In Full (OTIF): Sales order delivery performance measure which can be expressed as a target, say, of achieving 98% of orders delivered in full, no part shipments, on the requested date.

One Piece Flow: Moving parts through a process in batches of one

One-Way Networks: The advantages generally live with either the seller or buyer, but not both. B2C websites are one-way networks.

Open-to-Buy: A control technique used in aggregate inventory management in which authorizations to purchase are made without being committed to specific suppliers. These authorizations are often reviewed by management using such measures as commodity in dollars and by time period.

Open-to-Receive: Authorization to receive goods, such as a blanket release, firm purchase order item, or supplier schedule. Open-to-receive represents near-term impact on inventory, and is often monitored as a control technique in aggregate inventory management. The total of open-to-receive, other longer term purchase commitments and open-to-buy represents the material and services cash exposure of the company.

Operational Performance Measurements: 1) In traditional management, performance measurements related to machine, worker, or department efficiency or utilization. These performance measurements are usually poorly correlated with organizational performance. 2) In theory of constraints, performance measurements that link causally to organizational performance measurements. Throughput, inventory, and operating expense are examples. *Also see: Performance Measures*

Optimization: The process of making something as good or as effective as possible with given resources and constraints.

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Option: A choice that must be made by the customer or company when customizing the end product. In many companies, the term option means a mandatory choice from a limited selection.

Optional Replenishment Model: A form of independent demand item management model in which a review of inventory on hand plus on order is made at fixed intervals. If the actual quantity is lower than some predetermined threshold, a reorder is placed for a quantity $M - x$, where M is the maximum allowable inventory and x is the current inventory quantity. The reorder point, R , may be deterministic or stochastic, and in either instance is large enough to cover the maximum expected demand during the review interval plus the replenishment lead time. The optional replenishment model is sometimes called a hybrid system because it combines certain aspects of the fixed reorder cycle inventory model and the fixed reorder quantity inventory model. *Also see: Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model, Fixed Reorder Quantity Inventory Model, Hybrid Inventory System, Independent Demand Item Management Models*

Order Batching: Practice of compiling and collecting orders before they are sent in to the manufacturer.

Order Complete Manufacture to Customer Receipt of Order: Average lead time from when an order is ready for shipment to customer receipt of order, including the following sub-elements: pick/pack time, preparation for shipment, total transit time for all components to consolidation point, consolidation, queue time, and additional transit time to customer receipt. (An element of Order Fulfillment Lead-Time).

Note: Determined separately for Make-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order, Engineer-to-Order and Make-to-Stock products.

Order Consolidation Profile: The activities associated with filling a customer order by bringing together in one physical place all of the line items ordered by the customer. Some of these may come directly from the production line others may be picked from stock.

Order Cycle: The time and process involved from the placement of an order to the receipt of the shipment.

Order Entry and Scheduling: The process of receiving orders from the customer and entering them into a company's order processing system. Orders can be received through phone, fax, or electronic media. Activities may include "technically" examining orders to ensure an orderable configuration and provide accurate price, checking the customer's credit and accepting payment (optionally), identifying and reserving inventory (both on hand and scheduled), and committing and scheduling a delivery date.

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Order Entry Complete to Start Manufacture: Average lead-time from completion of customer order to the time manufacturing begins, including the following sub-elements: order wait time, engineering and design time. (An element of Order Fulfillment Lead-Time).

Note: Determined separately for Make-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order, and Engineer-to-Order products. Does not apply to Make-to-Stock products.

Order Fulfillment Lead Times: Average, consistently achieved lead-time from customer order origination to customer order receipt, for a particular manufacturing process strategy (Make-to-Stock, Make-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order, Engineer-to-Order). Excess lead-time created by orders placed in advance of typical lead times (Blanket Orders, Annual Contracts, Volume Purchase Agreements, etc.), is excluded. (An element of Total Supply Chain Response Time)

Calculation: Total average lead time from: [Customer signature/authorization to order receipt] + [Order receipt to completion of order entry] + [Completion of order entry to start manufacture] + [Start manufacture to complete manufacture] + [Complete manufacture to customer receipt of order] + [Customer receipt of order to installation complete]

Note: The elements of order fulfillment lead time are additive. Not all elements apply to all manufacturing process strategies. For example, for Make-to-Stock products, the lead-time from Start manufacture to complete manufacture equals 0.

Order Interval: The time period between the placement of orders.

Order Level System: *See Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model*

Order Management: The planning, directing, monitoring, and controlling of the processes related to customer orders, manufacturing orders, and purchase orders. Regarding customer orders, order management includes order promising, order entry, order pick, pack and ship, billing, and reconciliation of the customer account. Regarding manufacturing orders, order management includes order release, routing, manufacture, monitoring, and receipt into stores or finished goods inventories. Regarding purchasing orders, order management includes order placement, monitoring, receiving, acceptance, and payment of supplier.

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Order Management Costs: One of the elements comprising a company's total supply-chain management costs. These costs consist of the following:

1. New Product Release Phase-In and Maintenance: This includes costs associated with releasing new products to the field, maintaining released products, assigning product ID, defining configurations and packaging, publishing availability schedules, release letters and updates, and maintaining product databases.
2. Create Customer Order: This includes costs associated with creating and pricing configurations to order and preparing customer order documents.
3. Order Entry and Maintenance: This includes costs associated with maintaining the customer database, credit check, accepting new orders, and adding them to the order system as well as later order modifications.
4. Contract/Program and Channel Management: This includes costs related to contract negotiation, monitoring progress, and reporting against the customer's contract, including administration of performance or warranty related issues.
5. Installation Planning: This includes costs associated with installation engineering, scheduling and modification, handling cancellations, and planning the installation.
6. Order Fulfillment: This includes costs associated with order processing, inventory allocation, ordering from internal or external suppliers, shipment scheduling, order status reporting, and shipment initiation.
7. Distribution: This includes costs associated with warehouse space and management, finished goods receiving and stocking, processing shipments, picking and consolidating, selecting carrier, and staging products/systems.
8. Transportation, Outbound Freight and Duties: This includes costs associated with all company paid freight duties from point-of-manufacture to end-customer or channel.
9. Installation: This includes costs associated with verification of site preparation, installation, certification, and authorization of billing.
10. Customer Invoicing/Accounting: This includes costs associated with invoicing, processing customer payments, and verification of customer receipt.

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Order Picking: Selecting or “picking” the required quantity of specific products for movement to a packaging area (usually in response to one or more shipping orders) and documenting that the material was moved from one location to shipping. *Also see: Batch Picking, Discrete Order Picking, Zone Picking*

Order Point – Order Quantity System: The inventory method that places an order for a lot whenever the quantity on hand is reduced to a predetermined level known as the order point. *Also see: Fixed Reorder Quantity Inventory Model, Hybrid system*

Order Processing: Activities associated with filling customer orders.

Order Promising: The process of making a delivery commitment, i.e., answering the question, When can you ship? For make-to-order products, this usually involves a check of uncommitted material and availability of capacity, often as represented by the master schedule available-to-promise. *Also see: Available-to-Promise*

Order Receipt to Order Entry Complete: Average lead-time from receipt of a customer order to the time that order entry is complete, including the following sub-elements: order revalidation, product configuration check, credit check, and order scheduling.

Note: Determined separately for Make-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order, Engineer-to-Order, and Make-to-Stock products.

Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM): A manufacturer that buys and incorporates another supplier’s products into its own products. Also, products supplied to the original equipment manufacturer or sold as part of an assembly. For example, an engine may be sold to an OEM for use as that company’s power source for its generator units.

OS&D: *See Over, Short and Damaged*

OTIF: *See On Time In Full*

Out Of Stock: The state of not having inventory at a location and available for distribution or for sell to the consumer (zero inventory).

Out of Stocks: *See Stock Outs*

Outbound Consolidation: Consolidation of a number of small shipments for various customers into a larger load. The large load is then shipped to a location near the customers where it is broken down and then the small shipments are distributed to the customers. This can reduce overall shipping charges where many small packet or parcel shipments are handled each day. *Also see: Break Bulk*

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Outbound Logistics: The process related to the movement and storage of products from the end of the production line to the end user.

Outlier: A data point that differs significantly from other data for a similar phenomenon. For example, if the average sales for a product were 10 units per month, and one month the product had sales of 500 units, this sales point might be considered an outlier. *Also see: Abnormal Demand*

Outpartnering: The process of involving the supplier in a close partnership with the firm and its operations management system. Outpartnering is characterized by close working relationships between buyers and suppliers, high levels of trust, mutual respect, and emphasis on joint problem solving and cooperation. With outpartnering, the supplier is viewed not as an alternative source of goods and services (as observed under outsourcing) but rather as a source of knowledge, expertise, and complementary core competencies. Outpartnering is typically found during the early stages of the product life cycle when dealing with products that are viewed as critical to the strategic survival of the firm. *Also see: Customer-Supplier Partnership*

Outsource: To utilize a third-party provider to perform services previously performed in-house. Examples include manufacturing of products and call center/customer support.

Outsourced Cost of Goods Sold: Operations performed on raw material outside of the responding entity's organization that would typically be considered internal to the entity's manufacturing cycle. Capture the value of all outsourced activities that roll up as Cost of Goods Sold. Some examples of commonly outsourced value are assembly by subcontract houses, test, metal finishing or painting, and specialized assembly process.

Outsourced Cost of Goods Sold: Operations performed on raw material outside of the responding entity's organization that would typically be considered internal to the entity's manufacturing cycle. Capture the value of all outsourced activities that roll up as Cost of Goods Sold. Some examples of commonly outsourced value are assembly by subcontract houses, test, metal finishing or painting, and specialized assembly process.

Over, short and damaged (OS&D): This is typically a report issued at warehouse when goods are damaged. Used to file claim with carrier.

Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE): A measure of overall equipment effectiveness that takes into account machine availability & performance as well as output quality.

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P2P: *See Path to Profitability*

P2P: *See Peer to Peer*

Package to Order: A production environment in which a good or service can be packaged after receipt of a customer order. The item is common across many different customers; packaging determines the end product.

Packing and Marking: The activities of packing for safe shipping and unitizing one or more items of an order, placing them into an appropriate container, and marking and labeling the container with customer shipping destination data, as well as other information that may be required.

Packing List: List showing merchandise packed and all particulars. Normally prepared by shipper but not required by carriers. Copy is sent to consignee to help verify shipment received. The physical equivalent of the electronic Advanced Ship Notice (ASN).

Pallet Ticket: A label to track pallet-sized quantities of end items produced to identify the specific subplot with specifications determined by periodic sampling and analysis during production.

Pareto: A means of sorting data for example. For example, number of quality faults by frequency of occurrence. An analysis that compares cumulative percentages of the rank ordering of costs, cost drivers, profits or other attributes to determine whether a minority of elements have a disproportionate impact. For example, identifying that 20 percent of a set of independent variables is responsible for 80 percent of the effect. *Also see: 80/20 Rule*

Part Period Balancing (PPB): In forecasting, a dynamic lot-sizing technique that uses the same logic as the least total cost method, but adds a routine called look ahead/look back. When the look ahead/look back feature is used, a lot quantity is calculated, and before it is firmed up, the next or the previous period's demands are evaluated to determine whether it would be economical to include them in the current lot. *Also see: Discrete Order Quantity, Dynamic lot sizing.*

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Part standardization: A program for planned elimination of superficial, accidental, and deliberate differences between similar parts in the interest of reducing part and supplier proliferation. A typical goal of part standardization is to reduce costs by reducing the number of parts that the company needs to manage.

Password: A private code required to gain access to a computer, an application program, or service.

Path to Profitability (P2P): The step-by-step model to generate earnings.

Pay-on-Use: Pay-on-Use is a process where payment is initiated by product consumption, i.e., consignment stock based on withdrawal of product from inventory. This process is popular with many European companies.

Payroll: Total of all fully burdened labor costs, including wage, fringe, benefits, overtime, bonus, and profit sharing.

PBIT: See *Profit Before Interest and Tax*

PDA: See *Personal Digital Assistant*

PDCA: See *Plan-Do-Check-Action*

Peer to Peer (P2P): A computer networking environment which allows individual computers to share resources and data without passing through an intermediate network server.

Pegged Requirement: An MRP component requirement that shows the next-level parent item (or customer order) as the source of the demand.

Percent of Fill: Number of lines or quantity actually shipped as a percent of the original order. Synonym: Customer Service Ratio.

Perfect Order Fulfillment: An order that meets all of the following standards: delivered complete, on time, perfect documentation and perfect condition.

Performance and Event Management Systems: The systems that report on the key measurements in the supply chain -- inventory days of supply, delivery performance, order cycle times, capacity use, etc. Using this information to identify causal relationships to suggest actions in line with the business goals.

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Performance Measures: Indicators of the work performed and the results achieved in an activity, process, or organizational unit. Performance measures should be both non-financial and financial. Performance measures enable periodic comparisons and benchmarking. For example, a common performance measure for a distribution center is % of order fill rate. Attributes of good performance measurement include the following:

1. Measures only what is important: The measure focuses on key aspects of process performance
2. Can be collected economically: Processes and activities are designed to easily capture the relevant information
3. Are visible: The measure and its causal effects are readily available to everyone who is measured
4. Is easy to understand: The measure conveys at a glance what it is measuring and how it is derived
5. Is process oriented: The measure makes the proper trade-offs among utilization, productivity and performance
6. Is defined and mutually understood. The measure has been defined and mutually understood by all key parties (internal and external)
7. Facilitates trust: The measure validates the participation among various parties and discourages “game playing”
8. Are usable: The measure is used to show progress and not just data that is “collected”. Indicated performance vs data

Also see: Performance Measurement Program

Performance Measurement Program: A performance measurement program goes beyond just having performance metrics in place. Many companies do not realize the full benefit of their performance metrics because they often do not have all of the necessary elements in place that support their metrics. Typical characteristics of a good performance measurement program include the following:

- Metrics that are aligned to strategy and linked to the “shop floor” or line level workers
- A process and culture that drives performance and accountability to delivery performance against key performance indicators.
- An incentive plan that is tied to performance goals, objectives and metrics
- Tools/technology in place to support easy data collection and use. This often includes the use of a “dashboard” or “scorecard” to allow for ease of understanding and reporting against key performance indicators.

Also see: Performance Measures, Dashboard, Scorecard, Key Performance Indicator

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Period Order Quantity: A lot-sizing technique under which the lot size is equal to the net requirements for a given number of periods, e.g., weeks into the future. The number of periods to order is variable, each order size equalizing the holding costs and the ordering costs for the interval. *Also see: Discrete Order Quantity, Dynamic Lot Sizing*

Periodic Review System: *See Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model*

Perpetual Inventory: An inventory record keeping system where each transaction in and out is recorded and a new balance is computed.

Personal Digital Assistant (PDA): A computer term for a handheld device that combines computing, telephone/fax, and networking features. PDA examples include the Palm and Pocket PC devices. A typical PDA can function as a cellular phone, fax sender, and personal organizer. Unlike portable computers, most PDAs are pen-based, using a stylus rather than a keyboard for input. This means that they also incorporate handwriting recognition features. Some PDAs can also react to voice input by using voice recognition technologies. Some PDAs and networking software allow companies to use PDAs in their warehouses to support wireless transaction processing and inquiries.

Phantom Bill of Material: A bill-of-material coding and structuring technique used primarily for transient (nonstocked) subassemblies. For the transient item, lead time is set to zero and the order quantity to lot-for-lot. A phantom bill of material represents an item that is physically built, but rarely stocked, before being used in the next step or level of manufacturing. This permits MRP logic to drive requirements straight through (blowthrough) the phantom item to its components, but the MRP system usually retains its ability to net against any occasional inventories of the item. This technique also facilitates the use of common bills of material for engineering and manufacturing. *Synonym: Pseudo Bill of Material. Also see: blowthrough*

Physical Distribution: *See Distribution*

Pick-by-Light: A laser identifies the bin for the next item in the rack; when the picker completes the pick, the bar code is scanned and the system then points the laser at the next bin.

Pick/Pack: Picking of product from inventory and packing into shipment containers.

Pick on Receipt: Product is received and picked in one operation (movement); therefore the product never actually touches the ground within the warehouse. It is unloaded from one vehicle and re-loaded on an outbound vehicle. Related to Cross Docking.

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Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Piggyback: Terminology used to describe a truck trailer being transported on a railroad flatcar.
Plaintext: A computer term for data before it has been encrypted or after it has been decrypted, e.g., an ASCII text file.

Plaintext: Data before it has been encrypted or after it has been decrypted, e.g., an ASCII text file.

Plan Deliver: The development and establishment of courses of action over specified time periods that represent a projected appropriation of supply resources to meet delivery requirements.

Plan-Do-Check-Action (PDCA): In quality management, a four-step process for quality improvement. In the first step (plan), a plan to effect improvement is developed. In the second step (do), the plan is carried out, preferably on a small scale. In the third step (check), the effects of the plan are observed. In the last step (action), the results are studied to determine what was learned and what can be predicted. The plan-do-check-act cycle is sometimes referred to as the Shewhart cycle (because Walter A. Shewhart discussed the concept in his book Statistical Method from the Viewpoint of Quality Control) and as the Deming circle (because W. Edwards Deming introduced the concept in Japan; the Japanese subsequently called it the Deming circle).
Synonyms: Shewhart Cycle. *Also see: Deming Circle*

Plan Make: The development and establishment of courses of action over specified time periods that represent a projected appropriation of production resources to meet production requirements.

Plan Source: The development and establishment of courses of action over specified time periods that represent a projected appropriation of material resources to meet supply chain requirements.

Plan Stability: The difference between planned production and actual production, as a percentage of planned production.

Calculation: [(Sum of Monthly Production Plans) + (Sum of the absolute value of the difference between planned and actual)]/[Sum of Monthly Production Plans]

Note: Base Production Plan is the three month removed plan

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Planned Order: A suggested order quantity, release date, and due date created by the planning system's logic when it encounters net requirements in processing MRP. In some cases, it can also be created by a master scheduling module. Planned orders are created by the computer, exist only within the computer, and may be changed or deleted by the computer during subsequent processing if conditions change. Planned orders at one level will be exploded into gross requirements for components at the next level. Planned orders, along with released orders, serve as input to capacity requirements planning to show the total capacity requirements by work center in future time periods. *Also see: Planning Time Fence, Firm Planned Order*

Planned Receipt: An anticipated receipt against an open purchase order or open production order.

Planning Bill: *See Planning Bill of Material*

Planning Bill of Material: An artificial grouping of items or events in bill-of-material format used to facilitate master scheduling and material planning. It may include the historical average of demand expressed as a percentage of total demand for all options within a feature or for a specific end item within a product family and is used as the quantity per in the planning bill of material. Synonym: Planning Bill. *Also see: Hedge Inventory, Production Forecast, Pseudo Bill of Material*

Planning Calendar: *See Manufacturing Calendar*

Planning Fence: *See Planning Time Fence*

Planning Horizon: The amount of time a plan extends into the future. For a master schedule, this is normally set to cover a minimum of cumulative lead time plus time for lot sizing low-level components and for capacity changes of primary work centers or of key suppliers. For longer term plans the planning horizon must be long enough to permit any needed additions to capacity. *Also see: Cumulative Lead Time, Planning Time Fence*

Planning Time Fence: A point in time denoted in the planning horizon of the master scheduling process that marks a boundary inside of which changes to the schedule may adversely affect component schedules, capacity plans, customer deliveries, and cost. Outside the planning time fence, customer orders may be booked and changes to the master schedule can be made within the constraints of the production plan. Changes inside the planning time fence must be made manually by the master scheduler. Synonym: Planning Fence. *Also see: Cumulative Lead Time, Demand Time Fence, Firm Planned Order, Planned Order, Planning Horizon, Time Fence.*

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Planogram: The end result of analyzing the sales data of an item or group of items to determine the best arrangement of products on a store shelf. The process determines which shelf your top-selling product should be displayed on, the number of facings it gets, and what best to surround it with. It results in graphical picture or map of the allotted shelf space along with a specification of the facing and deep.

Plant Finished Goods: Finished goods inventory held at the end manufacturing location.

PLU: *See Price Look-Up*

PO: *See Purchase Order*

POD: *See Proof of Delivery*

Point-of-Purchase (POP): A retail sales term referring to the area where a sale occurs, such as the checkout counter. POP is also used to refer to the displays and other sales promotion tools located at a checkout counter.

Point Of Sale (POS): **1)** The time and place at which a sale occurs, such as a cash register in a retail operation, or the order confirmation screen in an on-line session. Supply chain partners are interested in capturing data at the POS, because it is a true record of the sale rather than being derived from other information such as inventory movement. **2)** Also a national network of merchant terminals, at which customers can use client cards and personal security codes to make purchases. Transactions are directed against client deposit accounts. POS terminals are sophisticated cryptographic devices, with complex key management processes. POS standards draw on ABM network experiences and possess extremely stringent security requirements.

Point of Sale Information: Price and quantity data from retail locations as sales transactions occur.

Poka Yoke (mistake-proof): The application of simple techniques that prevent process quality failure.

POP: *See Point-of-Purchase*

Portal: Websites that serve as starting points to other destinations or activities on the Web. Initially thought of as a "home base" type of web page, portals attempt to provide all Internet needs in one location. Portals commonly provide services such as e-mail, online chat forums, shopping, searching, content, and news feeds.

POS: *See Point of Sale*

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Post-Deduct Inventory Transaction Processing: A method of inventory bookkeeping where the book (computer) inventory of components is reduced after issue. When compared to a real-time process, this approach has the disadvantage of a built-in differential between the book record and what is physically in stock. Consumption can be based on recorded actual use, or calculated using finished quantity received times the standard BOM quantity (backflush). *Also see: Backflush*

Postponement: The delay of final activities (i.e., assembly, production, packaging, etc.) until the latest possible time. A strategy used to eliminate excess inventory in the form of finished goods which may be packaged in a variety of configurations.

PPB: *See Part Period Balancing*

Pre-Deduct Inventory Transaction Processing: A method of inventory bookkeeping where the book (computer) inventory of components is reduced before issue, at the time a scheduled receipt for their parents or assemblies is created via a bill-of-material explosion. When compared to a real-time process, this approach has the disadvantage of a built-in differential between the book record and what is physically in stock.

Pre-Expediting: The function of following up on open orders before the scheduled delivery date, to ensure the timely delivery of materials in the specified quantity.

Prepaid: A freight term, which indicates that charges are to be paid by the shipper. Prepaid shipping charges may be added to the customer invoice, or the cost may be bundled into the pricing for the product.

Present Value: Today's value of future cash flows, discounted at an appropriate rate.

Price Erosion: What causes old-line executives to break out in a cold sweat? No question about it; traditional business models are threatened by the market efficiencies of B2B. When prices begin to plummet, the margin structures of older industries are also threatened.

Price Look-Up (PLU): Used for retail products sold loose, bunched or in bulk (to identify the different types of fruit, say). As opposed to UPC (Universal Product Codes) for packaged, fixed weight retail items. A PLU code contains 4-5 digits in total. The PLU is entered before an item is weighed to determine a price.

Primary Manufacturing Strategy: Your company's dominant manufacturing strategy. The Primary Manufacturing Strategy generally accounts for 80+% of a company's product volume. According to a study by Pittiglio Rabin Todd & McGrath (PRTM), approximately 73% of all companies use a make to stock strategy.

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PRIME QR: Product Replenishment and Inventory Management Edge for Quick Response.

Private-Label: Products that are designed, produced, controlled by, and which carry the name of the store or a name owned by the store; also known as a store brand or dealer brand. An example would be Wal-Mart's "Sam's Choice" products.

Private Warehouse: A company-owned warehouse.

Pro Number: Any progressive or serialized number applied for identification of freight bills, bills of lading, etc.

Process: A series of time-based activities that are linked to complete a specific output.

Process Benchmarking: Benchmarking a process (such as the pick, pack, and ship process) against organizations known to be the best in class in this process. Process benchmarking is usually conducted on firms outside of the organization's industry. *Also see: Benchmarking, Best-in-Class, Competitive Benchmarking*

Process Improvement: Designs or activities, which improve quality or reduce costs, often through the elimination of waste or non-value-added tasks.

Process Manufacturing: Production that adds value by mixing, separating, forming, and/or performing chemical reactions. It may be done in a batch, continuous, or mixed batch/continuous mode.

Process Yield: The resulting output from a process. An example would be a quantity of finished product output from manufacturing processes.

Procurement: The business functions of procurement planning, purchasing, inventory control, traffic, receiving, incoming inspection, and salvage operations. Syn: Purchasing.

Product Configurator: A system, generally rule-based, to be used in design-to-order, engineer-to-order, or make-to-order environments where numerous product variations exist. Product configurators perform intelligent modeling of the part or product attributes and often create solid models, drawings, bills of material, and cost estimates that can be integrated into CAD/CAM and MRP II systems as well as sales order entry systems.

Product Family: A group of products with similar characteristics, often used in production planning (or sales and operations planning).

Production Calendar: *See Manufacturing Calendar*

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Production Capacity: Measure of how much production volume may be experienced over a set period of time.

Production Forecast: A projected level of customer demand for a feature (option, accessory, etc.) of a make-to-order or an assemble-to-order product. Used in two-level master scheduling, it is calculated by netting customer backlog against an overall family or product line master production schedule and then factoring this product's available-to-promise by the option percentage in a planning bill of material. *Also see: Assemble-to-Order, Planning Bill of Material, Two-Level Master Schedule*

Production Line: A series of pieces of equipment dedicated to the manufacture of a specific number of products or families.

Production Planning and Scheduling: The systems that enable creation of detailed optimized plans and schedules taking into account the resource, material, and dependency constraints to meet the deadlines.

Production-Related Material: Production-related materials are those items classified as material purchases and included in Cost of Goods Sold as raw material purchases.

Profit Before Interest and Tax (PBIT): The financial profit generated prior to the deduction of taxes and interest due on loans. Also called operating profit.

Profitable to Promise: This is effectively a promise to deliver a certain order on agreed terms, including price and delivery. Profitable-to-Promise (PTP) is the logical evolution of Available-to-Promise (ATP) and Capable-to-Promise (CTP). While the first two are necessary for profitability, they are not sufficient. For enterprises to survive in a competitive environment, profit optimization is a vital technology.

Profitability Analysis: The analysis of profit derived from cost objects with the view to improve or optimize profitability. Multiple views may be analyzed, such as market segment, customer, distribution channel, product families, products, technologies, platforms, regions, manufacturing capacity, etc.

Proforma Invoice: The Proforma Invoice is a legal document between the supplier and the customer to describe the details of a certain commodity. The Proforma Invoice is needed for all international non-document shipments, and is used for the customs in the country of destination to determine the customs value. While the Proforma Invoice will describe the nature and value of the business transaction, it is not generally used for billing purposes. *Also see: Commercial Invoice.*

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Promotion: The act of selling a product at a reduced price, or a buy one - get one free offer, for the purpose of increasing sales.

Proof of Delivery (POD): Information supplied by the carrier containing the name of the person who signed for the shipment, the time and date of delivery, and other shipment delivery related information. POD is also sometimes used to refer to the process of printing materials just prior to shipment (Print on Demand).

Protocol: Communication standards that determine message content and format, enabling uniformity of transmissions.

Pseudo Bill of Materials: *See Phantom Bill of Materials*

Public warehouse: The warehouse space that is rented or leased by an independent business providing a variety of services for a fee or on a contract basis.

Pull Signal: A signal from a using operation that triggers the issue of raw material.

Pull or Pull-through distribution: Supply-chain action initiated by the customer. Traditionally, the supply chain was pushed; manufacturers produced goods and "pushed" them through the supply chain, and the customer had no control. In a pull environment, a customer's purchase sends replenishment information back through the supply chain from retailer to distributor to manufacturer, so goods are "pulled" through the supply chain.

Purchase Order (PO): The purchaser's authorization used to formalize a purchase transaction with a supplier. The physical form or electronic transaction a buyer uses when placing order for merchandise.

Push Distribution: The process of building product and pushing it into the distribution channel without receiving any information regarding requirements. *Also see: Pull or Pull-Through Distribution*

Push Technology: Webcasting (push technology) is the prearranged updating of news, weather, or other selected information on a computer user's desktop interface through periodic and generally unobtrusive transmission over the World Wide Web (including the use of the Web protocol on Intranet). Webcasting uses so-called push technology in which the Web server ostensibly "pushes" information to the user rather than waiting until the user specifically requests it.

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QFD: *See Quality Function Deployment*

QR: *See Quick Response*

Qualifier: A data element, which identifies or defines a related element, set of elements or a segment. The qualifier contains a code from a list of approved codes.

Qualitative Forecasting Techniques: In forecasting, an approach that is based on intuitive or judgmental evaluation. It is used generally when data are scarce, not available, or no longer relevant. Common types of qualitative techniques include: personal insight, sales force estimates, panel consensus, market research, visionary forecasting, and the Delphi method. Examples include developing long-range projections and new product introduction.

Quality: Conformance to requirements or fitness for use. Quality can be defined through five principal approaches: (1) Transcendent quality is an ideal, a condition of excellence. (2) Product-based quality is based on a product attribute. (3) User-based quality is fitness for use. (4) Manufacturing-based quality is conformance to requirements. (5) Value-based quality is the degree of excellence at an acceptable price. Also, quality has two major components: (a) quality of conformance—quality is defined by the absence of defects, and (b) quality of design—quality is measured by the degree of customer satisfaction with a product's characteristics and features.

Quality Circle: In quality management, a small group of people who normally work as a unit and meet frequently to uncover and solve problems concerning the quality of items produced, process capability, or process control. *Also see: Small Group Improvement activity*

Quality Function Deployment (QFD): A structured method for translating user requirements into detailed design specifications using a continual stream of 'what-how' matrices. QFD links the needs of the customer (end user) with design, development, engineering, manufacturing, and service functions. It helps organizations seek out both spoken and unspoken needs, translate these into actions and designs, and focus various business functions toward achieving this common goal.

Quantitative Forecasting Techniques: An approach to forecasting where historical demand data is used to project future demand. Extrinsic and intrinsic techniques are typically used. *Also see: Extrinsic Forecasting Method, Intrinsic Forecasting Method*

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Quantity Based Order System: See *Fixed Reorder Quantity Inventory Model*

Quarantine: In quality management, the setting aside of items from availability for use or sale until all required quality tests have been performed and conformance certified.

Quick Response (QR): A strategy widely adopted by general merchandise and soft lines retailers and manufacturers to reduce retail out-of-stocks, forced markdowns and operating expenses. These goals are accomplished through shipping accuracy and reduced response time. QR is a partnership strategy in which suppliers and retailers work together to respond more rapidly to the consumer by sharing point-of-sale scan data, enabling both to forecast replenishment needs.



Rack: A storage device for handling material in pallets. A rack usually provides storage for pallets arranged in vertical sections with one or more pallets to a tier. Some racks accommodate more than one-pallet-deep storage. Some racks are static, meaning that the rack contents remain in a fixed position until physically moved. Some racks are designed with a sloped shelf to allow products to "flow" down as product in the front is removed. Replenishment of product on a flow rack may be from the rear, or the front in a "push back" manner.

Racking: A function performed by a rack-jobber, a full-function intermediary who performs all regular warehousing functions and some retail functions, typically stocking a display rack. Also a definition that is applied to the hardware which is used to build racks.

Radio Frequency (RF or RFID): A form of wireless communications that lets users relay information via electromagnetic energy waves from a terminal to a base station, which is linked in turn to a host computer. The terminals can be placed at a fixed station, mounted on a forklift truck, or carried in the worker's hand. The base station contains a transmitter and receiver for communication with the terminals. RF systems use either narrow-band or spread-spectrum transmissions. Narrow-band data transmissions move along a single limited radio frequency, while spread-spectrum transmissions move across several different frequencies. When combined with a bar-code system for identifying inventory items, a radio-frequency system can relay data instantly, thus updating inventory records in so-called "real time."

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Ramp Rate: A statement which quantifies how quickly you grow or expand an operation Growth trajectory. Can refer to sales, profits or margins.

Random-Location Storage: A storage technique in which parts are placed in any space that is empty when they arrive at the storeroom. Although this random method requires the use of a locator file to identify part locations, it often requires less storage space than a fixed-location storage method. *Also see: Fixed-Location Storage*

Rate-Based Scheduling: A method for scheduling and producing based on a periodic rate, e.g., daily, weekly, or monthly. This method has traditionally been applied to high-volume and process industries. The concept has recently been applied within job shops using cellular layouts and mixed-model level schedules where the production rate is matched to the selling rate.

Rationing: The allocation of product among customers during periods of short supply. When price is used to allocate product, it is allocated to those willing to pay the most.

Raw Materials (RM): Crude or processed material that can be converted by manufacturing, processing, or combination into a new and useful product.

Real-Time: The processing of data in a business application as it happens - as contrasted with storing data for input at a later time (batch processing).

Receiving: The function encompassing the physical receipt of material, the inspection of the shipment for conformance with the purchase order (quantity and damage), the identification and delivery to destination, and the preparation of receiving reports.

Receiving Dock: Distribution center location where the actual physical receipt of the purchased material from the carrier occurs.

Reengineering: 1) A fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes to achieve dramatic improvements in performance. 2) A term used to describe the process of making (usually) significant and major revisions or modifications to business processes. 3) Also called Business Process Reengineering.

Regeneration MRP: An MRP processing approach where the master production schedule is totally reexploded down through all bills of material, to maintain valid priorities. New requirements and planned orders are completely recalculated or "regenerated" at that time.

Release-to-Start Manufacturing: Average time from order release to manufacturing to the start of the production process. This cycle time may typically be required to support activities such as material movement and line changeovers.

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Re-plan Cycle: Time between the initial creation of a regenerated forecast and the time its impact is incorporated into the Master Production Schedule of the end-product manufacturing facility. (An element of Total Supply Chain Response Time)

Replenishment: The process of moving or re-supplying inventory from a reserve storage location to a primary picking location, or to another mode of storage in which picking is performed.

Request for Proposal (RFP): A document, which provides information concerning needs and requirements for a manufacturer. This document is created in order to solicit proposals from potential suppliers. For, example, a computer manufacturer may use a RFP to solicit proposals from suppliers of third party logistics services.

Request for Quote (RFQ): A document used to solicit vendor responses when a product has been selected and price quotations are needed from several vendors.

Resellers: Organizations intermediate in the manufacturing and distribution process, such as wholesalers and retailers.

Resource Driver: In cost accounting, the best single quantitative measure of the frequency and intensity of demands placed on a resource by other resources, activities, or cost objects. It is used to assign resource costs to activities, and cost objects, or to other resources.

Resources: Economic elements applied or used in the performance of activities or to directly support cost objects. They include people, materials, supplies, equipment, technologies and facilities. *Also see: Resource Driver, Capacity*

Retailer: A business that takes title to products and resells them to final consumers. Examples include Wal-Mart, Best Buy, and Safeway, but also include the many smaller independent stores.
Return disposal costs: The costs associated with disposing or recycling products that have been returned due to customer rejects, end-of-life or obsolescence.

Return Disposal Costs: The costs associated with disposing or recycling products that have been returned due to End-of-Life or Obsolescence.

Return Goods Handling: Processes involved with returning goods from the customer to the manufacturer. Products may be returned because of performance problems or simply because the customer doesn't like the product.

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Return Material Authorization or Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA): A number usually produced to recognize and give authority for a faulty, perhaps, good to be returned to a distribution centre of manufacturer. A form generally required with a Warranty/Return, which helps the company identify the original product, and the reason for return. The RPA number often acts as an order form for the work required in repair situations, or as a reference for credit approval.

Return on Assets (ROA): Financial measure calculated by dividing profit by assets.

Return on Net Assets: Financial measure calculated by dividing profit by assets net of depreciation.

Return on Sales: Financial measure calculated by dividing profit by sales.

Return Product Authorization: Also called Return Material or Goods Authorization (RMA or RGA). A form generally required with a Warranty/Return, which helps the company identify the original product, and the reason for return. The RPA number often acts as an order form for the work required in repair situations, or as a reference for credit approval.

Return to Vendor (RTV): Material that has been rejected by the customer or the buyer's inspection department and is awaiting shipment back to the supplier for repair or replacement. Returns inventory costs: The costs associated with managing inventory, returned for any of the following reasons: repair, refurbish, excess, obsolescence, End-of-Life, ecological conformance, and demonstration. Includes all applicable elements of the Level 2 component Inventory Carrying Cost of Total Supply Chain Management Cost

Returns Inventory Costs: The costs associated with managing inventory, returned for any of the following reasons: repair, refurbish, excess, obsolescence, End-of-Life, ecological conformance, and demonstration. Includes all applicable elements of the Level 2 component Inventory Carrying Cost of Total Supply Chain Management Cost

Returns Material Acquisition, Finance, Planning and IT Costs: The costs associated with acquiring the defective products and materials for repair or refurbishing items, plus any Finance, Planning and Information Technology cost to support Return Activity.. Includes all applicable elements of the Level 2 components Material Acquisition Cost (acquiring materials for repairs), Supply Chain Related Finance and Planning Costs and Supply Chain IT Costs of Total Supply Chain Management Cost.

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Returns Order Management Costs: The costs associated with managing Return Product Authorizations (RPA). Includes all applicable elements of the Level 2 component Order Management Cost of Total Supply Chain Management Cost. See Order Management Costs.

Returns Processing Cost: The total cost to process repairs, refurbished, excess, obsolete, and End-of-Life products including diagnosing problems, and replacing products. Includes the costs of logistics support, materials, centralized functions, troubleshooting service requests, on-site diagnosis and repair, external repair, and miscellaneous. These costs are broken into Returns Order Management, Returns Inventory Carrying, Returns Material Acquisition, Finance, Planning, IT, Disposal and Warranty Costs.

Returns To Scale: A defining characteristic of B2B. Bigger is better. It's what creates the winner takes all quality of most B2B hubs. It also places a premium on being first to market and first to achieve critical mass.

Reverse Engineering: A process whereby competitors' products are disassembled & analyzed for evidence of the use of better processes, components & technologies

Reverse Logistics: A specialized segment of logistics focusing on the movement and management of products and resources after the sale and after delivery to the customer. Includes product returns for repair and/or credit.

RF: *See Radio Frequency*

RFID: Radio Frequency Identification. *Also see: Radio Frequency*

RFP: *See Request for Proposal*

RFQ: *See Request for Quote*

RGA: Return Goods Authorization. *See: Return Material Authorization*

Rich Media: An Internet advertising term for a Web page ad that uses advanced technology such as streaming video, downloaded applet (programs) that interact instantly with the user, and ads that change when the user's mouse passes over it.

Rich Text Format (RTF): A method of encoding text formatting and document structure using the ASCII character set. By convention, RTF files have an .rtf filename extension.

RM: *See Raw Materials*

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RMA: Return Material Authorization. *See Return Product Authorization*

ROA: *See Return on Assets*

Routing or Routing Guide: **1)** Process of determining how shipment will move between origin and destination. Routing information includes designation of carrier(s) involved, actual route of carrier, and estimated time enroute. **2)** Right of shipper to determine carriers, routes and points for transfer shipments. **3)** In manufacturing this is the document which defines a process of steps used to manufacture and/or assemble a product.

Routing Accuracy: When specified activities conform to administrative specifications, and specified resource consumptions (both man and machine) are detailed according to administrative specifications and are within ten percent of actual requirements.

RPA: *See Return Product Authorization*

RTF: *See Rich Text Format*

RTV: *See Return to Vendor*



Safety Stock: The inventory a company holds above normal needs as a buffer against delays in receipt of supply or changes in customer demand.

Salable Goods: A part or assembly authorized for sale to final customers through the marketing function.

Sales and Operations Planning (SOP): A strategic planning process that reconciles conflicting business objectives and plans future supply chain actions. S&OP Planning usually involves various business functions such as sales, operations and finance to agree on a single plan/forecast that can be used to drive the entire business.

Sales Mix: The proportion of individual product-type sales volumes that make up the total sales volume.

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Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Sales Plan: A time-phased statement of expected customer orders anticipated to be received (incoming sales, not outgoing shipments) for each major product family or item. It represents sales and marketing management's commitment to take all reasonable steps necessary to achieve this level of actual customer orders. The sales plan is a necessary input to the production planning process (or sales and operations planning process). It is expressed in units identical to those used for the production plan (as well as in sales dollars). *Also see: Aggregate planning,, Production Planning, Sales and Operations Planning*

Sales Planning: The process of determining the overall sales plan to best support customer needs and operations capabilities while meeting general business objectives of profitability, productivity, competitive customer lead times, and so on, as expressed in the overall business plan. *Also see: Production Planning, Sales and Operations Planning*

Sawtooth Diagram: A quantity-versus-time graphic representation of the order point/order quantity inventory system showing inventory being received and then used up and reordered.

SBT: *See Scan-Based Trading*

Scalability: 1) How quickly and efficiently a company can ramp up to meet demand. See also uptime production flexibility. 2) How well a solution to some problem will work when the size of the problem increases. The economies to scale don't really kick in until you reach the critical mass, then revenues start to increase exponentially.

Scan-Based Trading (SBT): Scan-based trading is a method of using Point of Sale data from scanners and retail checkout to initiate invoicing between a manufacturer and retailer (pay on use), as well as generate re-supply orders.

Scanlon Plan: A system of group incentives on a companywide or plantwide basis that sets up one measure that reflects the results of all efforts. The Scanlon plan originated in the 1930's by Joe Scanlon and MIT. The universal standard is the ratio of labor costs to sales value added by production. If there is an increase in production sales value with no change in labor costs, productivity has increased while unit cost has decreased.

SCE: *See Supply Chain Execution*

SCEM: *See Supply Chain Event Management*

Scenario Planning: A form of planning in which likely sets of relevant circumstances are identified in advance, and used to assess the impact of alternative actions.

SCI: *See Supply Chain Integration*

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SCM: See *Supply Chain Management*

SCOR: Supply Chain Operations Reference Model. This is the model developed by the Supply Chain Council SCC and is built around six major processes: plan, source, make, deliver, return and enable. The aim of the SCOR is to provide a standardized method of measuring supply chain performance and to use a common set of metrics to benchmark against other organizations.

Scorecard: A performance measurement tool used to capture a summary of the Key Performance Indicators/metrics of a company. Metrics dashboards/scorecards should be easy to read and usually have “red, yellow, green” indicators to flag when the company is not meeting its targets for its metrics. Ideally, a dashboard/scorecard should be cross-functional in nature and include both financial and non-financial measures. In addition, scorecards should be reviewed regularly – at least on a monthly basis and weekly in key functions such as manufacturing and distribution where activities are critical to the success of a company. The dashboard/scorecards philosophy can also be applied to external supply chain partners such as suppliers to ensure that suppliers’ objectives and practices align. Synonym: Dashboard.

Seasonality: A repetitive pattern of demand from year to year (or other repeating time interval) with some periods considerably higher than others. Seasonality explains the fluctuation in demand for various recreational products which are used during different seasons. *Also see: Base Series*

Secure Electronic Transaction (SET): In e-commerce, a system for guaranteeing the security of financial transactions conducted over the Internet.

Sell In: Units which are sold to retail stores by the manufacturer or distributor for re-sale to consumers. The period of time in a Product Life Cycle where the manufacture works with its resellers to market and build inventory for sale. *Also see: Sell Through*

Sell Through: Units sold from retail stores to customers. The point in a Product Life Cycle where initial consumption rates are developed and demand established. *Also See: Sell In*

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses: Includes marketing, communication, customer service, sales salaries and commissions, occupancy expenses, unallocated overhead, etc. Excludes interest on debt, domestic or foreign income taxes, depreciation and amortization, extraordinary items, equity gains or losses, gain or loss from discontinued operations and extraordinary items.

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Serial Number: A unique number assigned for identification to a single piece that will never be repeated for similar pieces. Serial numbers are usually applied by the manufacturer but can be applied at other points, including by the distributor or wholesaler. Serial numbers can be used to support traceability and warranty programs.

Service Parts Revenue: The sum of the value of sales made to external customers and the transfer price valuation of sales within the company of repair or replacement parts and supplies, net of all discounts, coupons, allowances, and rebates.

SET: *See Secure Electronic Transaction*

SG&A: *See Selling General & Administrative Expense*

Shared Services: Consolidation of a company's back-office processes to form a spinout (or a separate "shared services" unit, to be run like a separate business), providing services to the parent company and, sometimes, to external customers. Shared services typically lower overall cost due to the consolidation, and may improve support as a result of focus.

Shareholder Value: Combination of profitability (revenue and costs) and invested capital (working capital and fixed capital).

Shelf life: The amount of time an item may be held in inventory before it becomes unusable. Shelf life is a consideration for food and drugs which deteriorate over time, and for high tech products which become obsolete quickly.

Shewhart Cycle: *See Plan-Do-Check-Action*

Shingo's Seven Wastes: Shigeo Shingo, a pioneer in the Japanese Just-in-Time philosophy, identified seven barriers to improving manufacturing. They are the waste of overproduction, waste of waiting, waste of transportation, waste of stocks, waste of motion, waste of making defects, and waste of the processing itself.

Shipper: The party that tenders goods for transportation.

Shipping: The function that performs tasks for the outgoing shipment of parts, components, and products. It includes packaging, marking, weighing, and loading for shipment.

Shipping Manifest: A document that lists the pieces in a shipment. A manifest usually covers an entire load regardless of whether the load is to be delivered to a single destination or many destinations. Manifests usually list the items, piece count, total weight, and the destination name and address for each destination in the load.

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Shop Calendar: *See Manufacturing Calendar*

Shop Floor Production Control Systems: The systems that assign priority to each shop order, maintaining work-in-process quantity information, providing actual output data for capacity control purposes and providing quantity by location by shop order for work-in-process inventory and accounting purposes.

Short Shipment: Piece of freight missing from shipment as stipulated by documents on hand.

Shrinkage: Reductions of actual quantities of items in stock, in process, or in transit. The loss may be caused by scrap, theft, deterioration, evaporation, etc.

SIC: *See Standard Industrial Classification*

Sigma: A Greek letter Σ commonly used to designate the standard deviation of a population.

Single-Period Inventory Models: Inventory models used to define economical or profit maximizing lot-size quantities when an item is ordered or produced only once, e.g., newspapers, calendars, tax guides, greeting cards, or periodicals, while facing uncertain demands.

Six-Sigma Quality: A term used generally to indicate that a process is well controlled, i.e., tolerance limits are ± 6 sigma (3.4 defects per million events) from the centerline in a control chart. The term is usually associated with Motorola, which named one of its key operational initiatives Six-Sigma Quality.

Skills Matrix: A visible means of displaying people's skill levels in various tasks. Used in a team environment to identify the skills required by the team and which team members have those skills.

SKU: *See Stock Keeping Unit*

Small Group Improvement Activity: An organizational technique for involving employees in continuous improvement activities. *Also see: Quality Circle*

SMART: *See Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-Based*

SOP: *See Sales and Operations Planning*

SOW: *See Statement of Work*

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Spam: A computer industry term referring to the Act of sending identical and irrelevant postings to many different newsgroups or mailing lists. Usually this posting is something that has nothing to do with the particular topic of a newsgroup or of no real interest to the person on the mailing list.

SPC: *See Statistical Process Control*

Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-Based (SMART): A shorthand description of a way of setting goals and targets for individuals and teams.

Splash Page: A "first" or "front" page that you often see on some websites, usually containing a "click-through" logo or message, or a fancy Flash presentation, announcing that you have arrived. The main content and navigation on the site lie "behind" this page (a.k.a. the homepage or "welcome page").

Split Delivery: A method by which a larger quantity is ordered on a purchase order to secure a lower price, but delivery is divided into smaller quantities and spread out over several dates to control inventory investment, save storage space, etc.

Spot Demand: Demand, having a short lead time that is difficult to estimate. Usually supply for this demand is provided at a premium price.

Stable Demand: Products for which demand does not fluctuate widely at specific points during the year.

Staging: Pulling material for an order from inventory before the material is required. This action is often taken to identify shortages, but it can lead to increased problems in availability and inventory accuracy. *Also see: Accumulation Bin*

Stakeholders: People with a vested interest in a company, including managers, employees, stockholders, customers, suppliers, and others.

Standard Components: Components (parts) of a product, for which there is an abundance of suppliers. Not difficult to produce. An example would be a power cord for a computer.

Standard Cost Accounting System: A cost accounting system that uses cost units determined before production for estimating the cost of an order or product. For management control purposes, the standards are compared to actual costs, and variances are computed.

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Standard Deviation: **1)** The amount of forecast error or variance from the mathematical mean. **2)** How close the forecast is to the actual demand for products, expressed as a percentage.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): Classification codes that are used to categorize companies into industry groupings.

Standing Order: *See Blanket Purchase Order*

Start Manufacture to Order Complete Manufacture: Average lead-time from the time manufacturing begins to the time end products are ready for shipment, including the following sub-elements: order configuration verification, production scheduling, time to release order to manufacturing or distribution, and build or configure time. (An element of Order Fulfillment Lead Time)

Note: Determined separately for Make-to-Order, Configure/Package-to-Order, and Engineer-to-Order products. Does not apply to Make-to-Stock products.

Statement of Work (SOW): **1)** A description of products to be supplied under a contract. A good practice is for companies to have SOWs in place with their trading partners – especially for all top suppliers. **2)** In project management, the first project planning document that should be prepared. It describes the purpose, history, deliverables, and measurable success indicators for a project. It captures the support required from the customer and identifies contingency plans for events that could throw the project off course. Because the project must be sold to management, staff, and review groups, the statement of work should be a persuasive document.

Statistical Process Control (SPC): A visual means of measuring and plotting process and product variation. Results are used to adjust variables and maintain product quality.

Stochastic Models: Models where uncertainty is explicitly considered in the analysis.

Stock Keeping Unit (SKU): A category of unit with unique combination of form, fit, and function (i.e. unique components held in stock). To illustrate: If two items are indistinguishable to the customer, or if any distinguishing characteristics visible to the customer are not important to the customer, so that the customer believes the two items to be the same, these two items are part of the same SKU. As a further illustration consider a computer company that allows customers to configure a product from a standard catalogue components, choosing from three keyboards, three monitors, and three CPUs. Customers may also individually buy keyboards, monitors, and CPUs. If the stock were held at the configuration component level, the company would have nine SKUs. If the company stocks at the component level, as well as at the configured product level, the company would have 36 SKUs. (9 component SKUs + 3*3*3 configured product SKUs. If as part of a promotional campaign the company also specially packaged the products, the company would have a total of 72 SKUs.

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Stock-Outs: Merchandise that is requested by a customer but is temporarily unavailable. Also referred to Out of Stocks (OOS)

Stockchase: Moving shipments through regular channels at an accelerated rate; to take extraordinary action because of an increase in relative priority. Synonym: Expediting.

Strategic Alliance: Business relationship in which two or more independent organizations cooperate and willingly modify their business objectives and practices to help achieve long-term goals and objectives. *Also see: Marquee Partners*

Sub-Optimization: Decisions or activities in a part made at the expense of the whole. An example of sub-optimization is where a manufacturing unit schedules production to benefit its cost structure without regard to customer requirements or the effect on other business units.

Subcontracting: Sending production work outside to another manufacturer. This can involve specialized operations such as plating metals, or complete functional operations. *Also see: Outsource*

Sunk Cost: 1) The unrecovered balance of an investment. It is a cost, already paid, that is not relevant to the decision concerning the future that is being made. Capital already invested that for some reason cannot be retrieved. 2) A past cost that has no relevance with respect to future receipts and disbursements of a facility undergoing an economic study. This concept implies that since a past outlay is the same regardless of the alternative selected, it should not influence the choice between alternatives.

Supplier: 1) A provider of goods or services. *Also see: Vendor* 2) A seller with whom the buyer does business, as opposed to vendor, which is a generic term referring to all sellers in the marketplace.

Supplier Certification: Certification procedures verifying that a supplier operates, maintains, improves, and documents effective procedures that relate to the customer's requirements. Such requirements can include cost, quality, delivery, flexibility, maintenance, safety, and ISO quality and environmental standards.

Supply Chain: 1) starting with unprocessed raw materials and ending with the final customer using the finished goods, the supply chain links many companies together. 2) the material and informational interchanges in the logistical process stretching from acquisition of raw materials to delivery of finished products to the end user. All vendors, service providers and customers are links in the supply chain.

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Supply Chain Design: The determination of how to structure a supply chain. Design decisions include the selection of partners, the location and capacity of warehouse and production facilities, the products, the modes of transportation, and supporting information systems.

Supply Chain Execution (SCE): The ability to move the product out the warehouse door. This is a critical capacity and one that only brick-and-mortar firms bring to the B2B table. Dot-coms have the technology, but that's only part of the equation. The need for SCE is what is driving the Dot-coms to offer equity partnerships to the wholesale distributors.

Supply Chain Event Management (SCEM): SCEM is an application that supports control processes for managing events within and between companies. It consists of integrated software functionality that supports five business processes: monitor, notify, simulate, control and measure supply chain activities.

Supply Chain Integration (SCI): Likely to become a key competitive advantage of selected e-marketplaces. Similar concept to the Back-End Integration, but with greater emphasis on the moving of goods and services.

Supply Chain Inventory Visibility: Software applications that permit monitoring events across a supply chain. These systems track and trace inventory globally on a line-item level and notify the user of significant deviations from plans. Companies are provided with realistic estimates of when material will arrive.

Supply Chain Management (SCM) as defined by the Council of Logistics Management (CLM): "Definition - Supply Chain Management encompasses the planning and management of all activities involved in sourcing and procurement, conversion, and all Logistics Management activities. Importantly, it also includes coordination and collaboration with channel partners, which can be suppliers, intermediaries, third-party service providers, and customers. In essence, Supply Chain Management integrates supply and demand management within and across companies. Boundaries and Relationships - Supply Chain Management is an integrating function with primary responsibility for linking major business functions and business processes within and across companies into a cohesive and high-performing business model. It includes all of the Logistics Management activities noted above, as well as manufacturing operations, and it drives coordination of processes and activities with and across marketing, sales, product design, finance and information technology."

Supply Chain Network Design Systems: The systems employed in optimizing the relationships among the various elements of the supply chain-manufacturing plants, distribution centers, points-of-sale, as well as raw materials, relationships among product families, and other factors-to synchronize supply chains at a strategic level.

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Supply Chain-Related Finance and Planning Cost Element: One of the elements comprising a company's total supply-chain management costs. These costs consist of the following:

1. Supply-Chain Finance Costs: Costs associated with paying invoices, auditing physical counts, performing inventory accounting, and collecting accounts receivable. Does NOT include customer invoicing/ accounting costs (see Order Management Costs).
2. Demand/Supply Planning Costs: Costs associated with forecasting, developing finished goods, intermediate, subassembly or end item inventory plans, and coordinating Demand/Supply

Supply Chain-Related IT Costs: Information Technology (IT) costs (in US dollars) associated with major supply-chain management processes as described below. These costs should include: Development costs (costs incurred in process reengineering, planning, software development, installation, implementation, and training associated with new and/or upgraded architecture, infrastructure, and systems to support the described supply-chain management processes), Execution costs (operating costs to support supply-chain process users, including computer and network operations, EDI and telecommunications services, and amortization/depreciation of hardware, Maintenance costs (costs incurred in problem resolution, troubleshooting, repair, and routine maintenance associated with installed hardware and software for described supply-chain management processes. Include costs associated with data base administration, systems configuration control, release planning and management.

These costs are associated with the following processes:

PLAN

1. Product Data Management - Product phase-in/phase-out and release; post introduction support & expansion; testing and evaluation; end-of-life inventory management. Item master definition and control.
2. Forecasting and Demand/Supply Manage and Finished Goods - Forecasting; end-item inventory planning, DRP, production master scheduling for all products, all channels.

SOURCE

1. Sourcing/Material Acquisition - Material requisitions, purchasing, supplier quality engineering, inbound freight management, receiving, incoming inspection, component engineering, tooling acquisition, accounts payable.

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2. Component and Supplier Management - Part number cross-references, supplier catalogs, approved vendor lists.

3. Inventory Management - Perpetual and physical inventory controls and tools.

MAKE

1. Manufacturing Planning - MRP, production scheduling, tracking, mfg. engineering, mfg. documentation management, inventory/obsolescence tracking.

2. Inventory Management - Perpetual and physical inventory controls and tools.

3. Manufacturing Execution - MES, detailed and finite interval scheduling, process controls and machine scheduling.

DELIVER

1. Order Management - Order entry/ maintenance, quotes, customer database, product/price database, accounts receivable, credits and collections, invoicing.

2. Distribution and Transportation Management - DRP shipping, freight management, traffic management.

3. Inventory Management - Perpetual and physical inventory controls and tools.

4. Warehouse Management - Finished goods, receiving and stocking, pick/pack.

5. Channel Management - Promotions, pricing and discounting, customer satisfaction surveys.

6. Field Service/Support - Field service, customer and field support, technical service, service/call management, returns and warranty tracking.

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EXTERNAL ELECTRONIC INTERFACES

Plan/Source/Make/Deliver - Interfaces, gateways, and data repositories created and maintained to exchange supply-chain related information with the outside world. E-Commerce initiatives. Includes development and implementation costs.

Note: Accurate assignment of IT-related cost is challenging. It can be done using Activity-Based-Costing methods, or using other approaches such as allocation based on user counts, transaction counts, or departmental headcounts. The emphasis should be on capturing all costs. Costs for any IT activities that are outsourced should be included.

Supply Chain Strategy Planning: The process of analyzing, evaluating, defining supply chain strategies, including network design, manufacturing and transportation strategy and inventory policy.

Supply Planning: The process of identifying, prioritizing, and aggregating, as a whole with constituent parts, all sources of supply that are required and add value in the supply chain of a product or service at the appropriate level, horizon and interval.

Supply Planning Systems: The process of identifying, prioritizing, and aggregating, as a whole with constituent parts, all sources of supply that are required and add value in the supply chain of a product or service at the appropriate level, horizon and interval.

Supply Warehouse: A warehouse that stores raw materials. Goods from different suppliers are picked, sorted, staged, or sequenced at the warehouse to assemble plant orders.

Support Costs: Costs of activities not directly associated with producing or delivering products or services. Examples are the costs of information systems, process engineering and purchasing.
Also see: Indirect Cost

Surrogate [item] Driver: A substitute for the ideal driver, but is closely correlated to the ideal driver, where [item] is Resource, Activity, Cost Object. A surrogate driver is used to significantly reduce the cost of measurement while not significantly reducing accuracy. For example, the number of production runs is not descriptive of the material disbursing activity, but the number of production runs may be used as an activity driver if material disbursements correlate well with the number of production runs.

Sustaining Activity: An activity that benefits an organizational unit as a whole, but not any specific cost object.

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SWOT: *See SWOT Analysis*

SWOT Analysis: An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of and to an organization. SWOT analysis is useful in developing strategy.

Synchronization: The concept that all supply chain functions are integrated and interact in real time; when changes are made to one area, the effect is automatically reflected throughout the supply chain.

Syntax: The grammar or rules which define the structure of the EDI standard



Tact Time: *See Takt Time*

Tactical Planning: The process of developing a set of tactical plans (e.g., production plan, sales plan, marketing plan, and so on). Two approaches to tactical planning exist for linking tactical plans to strategic plans—production planning and sales and operations planning. See: Sales and operational planning, strategic planning.

Taguchi Method: A concept of off-line quality control methods conducted at the product and process design stages in the product development cycle. This concept, expressed by Genichi Taguchi, encompasses three phases of product design: system design, parameter design, and tolerance design. The goal is to reduce quality loss by reducing the variability of the product's characteristics during the parameter phase of product development.

Takt Time: Sets the pace of production to match the rate of customer demand and becomes the heartbeat of any lean production system. It is computed as the available production time divided by the rate of customer demand. For example, assume demand is 10,000 units per month, or 500 units per day, and planned available capacity is 420 minutes per day. The takt time = 420 minutes per day / 500 units per day = 0.84 minutes per unit. This takt time means that a unit should be planned to exit the production system on average every 0.84 minutes.

Tare Weight: The weight of a substance, obtained by deducting the weight of the empty container from the gross weight of the full container.

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Target Costing: A target cost is calculated by subtracting a desired profit margin from an estimated or a market-based price to arrive at a desired production, engineering, or marketing cost. This may not be the initial production cost, but one expected to be achieved during the mature production stage. Target costing is a method used in the analysis of product design that involves estimating a target cost and then designing the product/service to meet that cost. *Also see: Value Analysis*

Tariff: A tax assessed by a government on goods entering or leaving a country. The term is also used in transportation in reference to the fees and rules applied by a carrier for its services.

Tasks: The breakdown of the work in an activity into smaller elements.

T's & C's: *See Terms and Conditions*

TCO: *See Total Cost of Ownership*

Technical Components: Component (part) of a product for which there is a limited number of suppliers. These parts are hard to make, and require much more lead time and expertise on the part of the supplier to produce than standard components do.

Terms and conditions (T's & C's): All the provisions and agreements of a contract.

Theoretical Cycle Time: The back-to-back process time required for a single unit to complete all stages of a process without waiting, stoppage, or time lost due to error.

Theory of Constraints (TOC): A production management theory which dictates that volume is controlled by a series of constraints related to work center capacity, component availability, finance, etc. Total throughput cannot exceed the capacity of the smallest constraint, and any inventory buffers or excess capacity at non-related work centers is waste.

Third-Party Logistics (3PL): Outsourcing all or much of a company's logistics operations to a specialized company.

Third Party Logistics Provider: A firm which provides multiple logistics services for use by customers. Preferably, these services are integrated, or "bundled" together by the provider. These firms facilitate the movement of parts and materials from suppliers to manufacturers, and finished products from manufacturers to distributors and retailers. Among the services which they provide are transportation, warehousing, cross-docking, inventory management, packaging, and freight forwarding.

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Third-Party Warehousing: The outsourcing of the warehousing function by the seller of the goods.

Throughput: A measure of warehousing output volume (weight, number of units). Also, the total amount of units received plus the total amount of units shipped, divided by two.

Time Based Order System: *See Fixed Reorder Cycle Inventory Model*

Time Bucket: A number of days of data summarized into a columnar display. A weekly time bucket would contain all of the relevant data for an entire week. Weekly time buckets are considered to be the largest possible (at least in the near and medium term) to permit effective MRP.

Time Fence: A policy or guideline established to note where various restrictions or changes in operating procedures take place. For example, changes to the master production schedule can be accomplished easily beyond the cumulative lead time, while changes inside the cumulative lead time become increasingly more difficult to a point where changes should be resisted. Time fences can be used to define these points.

Time-Definite Services: Delivery is guaranteed on a specific day or at a certain time of the day.

Time-to-Product: The total time required to receive, fill, and deliver an order for an existing product to a customer, timed from the moment that the customer places the order until the customer receives the product.

TL: *See Truckload Carrier*

TOC: *See Theory of Constraints*

TOFC: *See Trailer-on-Flat Car, Piggyback*

Total Annual Material Receipts: The dollar amount associated with all direct materials received from Jan 1 to Dec 31.

Total Annual Sales: Total Annual Sales are Total Product Revenue plus post-delivery revenues (e.g., maintenance and repair of equipment, system integration) royalties, sales of other services, spare parts revenue, and rental/lease revenues.

Total Average Inventory: Average normal use stock, plus average lead stock, plus safety stock.

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Total Cost Analysis: A decision-making approach that considers minimization of total costs and recognizes the interrelationship among system variables such as transportation, warehousing, inventory, and customer service.

Total Cost Curve: **1)** In cost-volume-profit (breakeven) analysis, the total cost curve is composed of total fixed and variable costs per unit multiplied by the number of units provided. Breakeven quantity occurs where the total cost curve and total sales revenue curve intersect. See: Break-even chart, Break-even point. **2)** In inventory theory, the total cost curve for an inventory item is the sum of the costs of acquiring and carrying the item. *Also see: Economic Order Quantity*

Total Cost of Ownership (TCO): Total cost of a computer asset throughout its lifecycle, from acquisition to disposal. TCO is the combined hard and soft costs of owning networked information assets. 'Hard' costs include items such as the purchase price of the asset, implementation fees, upgrades, maintenance contracts, support contracts, and disposal costs, license fees that may or may not be upfront or charged annually. These costs are considered 'hard costs' because they are tangible and easily accounted for.

Total Cumulative Manufacture Cycle Time: The average time between commencement of upstream processing and completion of final packaging for shipment operations as well as release approval for shipment. Do not include WIP storage time.

Calculation: [Average # of units in WIP] / [Average daily output in units] – WIP days of supply

Total Inventory Days of Supply: Total gross value of inventory at standard cost before reserves for excess and obsolescence. Includes only inventory that is on the books and currently owned by the business entity. Future liabilities such as consignments from suppliers are not included.

Calculation: [5 Point Annual Average Gross Inventory] / [Cost of Good Sold/365]

Total Make Cycle Time: The average total processing time between commencement of upstream processing and completion of all manufacturing process steps up to, but NOT including, packaging and labeling operations (i.e. from start of manufacturing to final formulated product ready for primary packaging). Do not include hold or test and release times.

Calculation: [Average # of units in active manufacturing] / [Average daily output in units]

Definitions compiled by:
Kate Vitasek
Supply Chain Visions
Bellevue, Washington

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Total Package and Label Cycle Time: The average total processing time between the commencement of the primary packaging and labeling steps to completion of the final packaging steps for shipment.

Calculation: [Average # of units in packaging and labeling WIP] / [Average daily output in units]

Total Product Revenue: The total value of sales made to external customers plus the transfer price valuation of intra-company shipments, net of all discounts, coupons, allowances, and rebates. Includes only the intra-company revenue for product transferring out of an entity, installation services if these services are sold bundled with end products, and recognized leases to customers initiated during the same period as revenue shipments, with revenue credited at the average selling price.

Note: Total Product Revenue excludes post-delivery revenues (maintenance and repair of equipment, system integration), royalties, sales of other services, spare parts revenue, and rental/lease revenues.

Total Productive Maintenance (TPM): Team based maintenance process designed to maximize machine availability and performance and product quality.

Total Sourcing Lead Time (95% of Raw Material Dollar Value): Cumulative lead time (total average combined inside-plant planning, supplier lead time [external or internal], receiving, handling, etc., from demand identification at the factory until the materials are available in the production facility) required to source 95% of the dollar value (per unit) of raw materials from internal and external suppliers.

Total Supply-Chain Management Cost (5 elements): Total cost to manage order processing, acquire materials, manage inventory, and manage supply-chain finance, planning, and IT costs, as represented as a percent of revenue. Accurate assignment of IT-related cost is challenging. It can be done using Activity-Based-Costing methods, or based on more traditional approaches. Allocation based on user counts, transaction counts, or departmental headcounts are reasonable approaches. The emphasis should be on capturing all costs, whether incurred in the entity completing the survey or incurred in a supporting organization on behalf of the entity. Reasonable estimates founded in data were accepted as a means to assess overall performance. All estimates reflected fully burdened actuals inclusive of salary, benefits, space and facilities, and general and administrative allocations.

Calculation: [Order Management Costs + Material Acquisition Costs + Inventory Carrying Costs + Supply-Chain-Related Finance and Planning Costs + Total Supply-Chain-Related IT Costs] / [Total Product Revenue] (Please see individual component categories for component detail and calculations)

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Total Supply Chain Response Time: The time it takes to rebalance the entire supply chain after determining a change in market demand. Also, a measure of a supply chain's ability to change rapidly in response to marketplace changes.

Calculation: [Forecast Cycle Time] + [Replan Cycle Time] + [Intra-Manufacturing Replan Cycle Time] + [Cumulative Source/Make Cycle Time] + [Order Fulfillment Lead Time]

Total Test and Release Cycle Time: The average total test and release time for all tests, documentation reviews, and batch approval processes performed from start of manufacturing to release of final packaged product for shipment.

Calculation: [Average # of units in test and release] / [Average daily output in units]

Touch Labor: The labor that adds value to the product - assemblers, welders etc. This does not include indirect resources such as material handlers (mover and stage product, mechanical and electrical technicians responsible for maintaining equipment).

TPM: See *Total Productive Maintenance*

Traceability: 1) The attribute allowing the ongoing location of a shipment to be determined. 2) The registering and tracking of parts, processes, and materials used in production, by lot or serial number.

Tracing: The practice of relating resources, activities and cost objects using the drivers underlying their cost causal relationships. The purpose of tracing is to observe and understand how costs are arising in the normal course of business operations. Synonym: Assignment.

Tracking and Tracing: Monitoring and recording shipment movements from origin to destination.

Tracking Signal: The ratio of the cumulative algebraic sum of the deviations between the forecasts and the actual values to the mean absolute deviation. Used to signal when the validity of the forecasting model might be in doubt.

Trading Partner: Companies that do business with each other via EDI (e.g., send and receive business documents, such as purchase orders).

Trading Partner Agreement: The written contract that spells out agreed upon terms between EDI trading partners.

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Traffic: A department or function charged with the responsibility for arranging the most economic classification and method of shipment for both incoming and outgoing materials and products.

Traffic Management: The management and controlling of transportation modes, carriers and services.

Trailer on a Flatcar (TOFC): A specialized form of containerization in which motor and rail transport coordinate. Synonym: Piggyback.

Transaction: A single completed transmission, e.g., transmission of an invoice over an EDI network. Analogous to usage of the term in data processing, in which a transaction can be an inquiry or a range of updates and trading transactions. The definition is important for EDI service operators, who must interpret invoices and other documents.

Transaction Set: Commonly used business transactions (e.g. purchase order, invoice, etc.) organized in a formal, structured manner, consisting of a Transaction Set header control segment, one or more Data Segments, and a Transaction Set trailer Control Data Segment.

Transaction Set ID: A three digit numerical representation that identifies a transaction set.

Transactional Acknowledgement: Specific Transaction Sets, such as the Purchase Order Acknowledgement (855), that both acknowledges receipt of an order and provides special status information such as reschedules, price changes, back order situation, etc.

Transfer Pricing: The pricing of goods or services transferred from one segment of a business to another. Transfer pricing generally includes the costs associated with performing the transfer and therefore item costs will be incrementally higher than when received through normal channels.

Transit Inventory: Inventory in transit between manufacturing and stocking locations, or between warehouses in a distributed warehousing model. *Also see: In-transit Inventory*

Transit Time: The total time that elapses between a shipment's pickup and delivery.

Translation Software: Software that converts or "translates" business application data into EDI standard formats, and vice versa.

Transmission Acknowledgment: Acknowledgment that a total transmission was received with no errors detected

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Transparency: The ability to gain access to information without regard to the systems landscape or architecture. An example would be where an online customer could access a vendor's web site to place an order and receive availability information supplied by a third party outsourced manufacturer or shipment information from a third party logistics provider. *See also: Visibility*

Transportation Planning: The process of defining an integrated supply chain transportation plan and maintaining the information which characterizes total supply chain transportation requirements, and the management of transporters both inter and intra company.

Transportation Planning Systems: The systems used in optimizing of assignments from plants to distribution centers, and from distribution centers to stores. The systems combine "moves" to ensure the most economical means are employed.

Trend: General upward or downward movement of a variable over time such as demand for a product. Trends are used in forecasting to help anticipate changes in consumption over time.

Trend Forecasting Models: Methods for forecasting sales data when a definite upward or downward pattern exists. Models include double exponential smoothing, regression, and triple smoothing.

Truckload Carriers (TL): Trucking companies, which move full truckloads of freight directly from the point of origin to destination.

Truckload Lot: A truck shipment that qualifies for a lower freight rate because it meets a minimum weight and/or volume.

Turnover: **1)** Typically refers to Inventory Turnover. **2)** In the United Kingdom and certain other countries, turnover refers to annual sales volume. *Also see: Inventory Turns*

Two-Level Master Schedule: A master scheduling approach in which a planning bill of material is used to master schedule an end product or family, along with selected key features (options and accessories). *Also see: Production Forecast*

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UCC: See *Uniform Code Council*

UCS: See *Uniform Communication Standard*

Unbundled Payment/Remittance: The process where payment is delivered separately from its associated detail.

Uniform Code Council (UCC): A U.S. association that administers UCS, WINS, and VICS and provides UCS identification codes and UPCs. Also, a model set of legal rules governing commercial transmissions, such as sales, contracts, bank deposits and collections, commercial paper, and letters of credit. Individual states give legal power to the UCC by adopting its articles of law.

Uniform Communication Standard (UCS): A set of standard transaction sets for the grocery industry that allows computer-to-computer, paperless exchange of documents between trading partners. Using Electronic Data Interchange, UCS is a rapid, accurate and economical method of business communication; it can be used by companies of all sizes and with varying levels of technical sophistication.

Uniform Product Code (UPC): A standard product numbering and bar coding system used by the retail industry. UPC codes are administered by the Uniform Code Council; they identify the manufacturer as well as the item, and are included on virtually all retail packaging. *Also see: Uniform Code Council*

Uniform Resource Locator (URL): A string that supplies the Internet address of a website or resource on the World Wide Web, along with the protocol by which the site or resource is accessed. The most common URL type is http://, which gives the Internet address of a web page. Some other URL types are gopher://, which gives the Internet address of a Gopher directory, and ftp://, which gives the network location of an FTP resource.

Unit Cost: The cost associated with a single unit of product. The total cost of producing a product or service divided by the total number of units. The cost associated with a single unit of measure underlying a resource, activity, product or service. It is calculated by dividing the total cost by the measured volume. Unit cost measurement must be used with caution as it may not always be practical or relevant in all aspects of cost management.

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Unit of Driver Measure: The common denominator between groupings of similar activities. Example: 20 hours of process time is performed in an activity center. This time equates to a number of common activities varying in process time duration. The unit of measure is a standard measure of time such as a minute or an hour.

Unit of Measure (UOM): The unit in which the quantity of an item is managed, e.g., pounds, each, box of 12, package of 20, or case of 144. Various UOMs may exist for a single item. For example, a product may be purchased in cases, stocked in boxes and issued in single units.

United Nations Standard Product and Service Code (UN/SPSC): - developed jointly between the UN and Dun & Bradstreet (D&B). Has a five level coding structure (segment, family, class, commodity, business function) for nearly 9000 products.

Unitization: In warehousing, the consolidation of several units into larger units for fewer handlings.

UN/SPSC: *See United Nations Standard Product and Service Code*

UOM: *See Unit of Measure*

UPC: *See Uniform Product Code*

Upside Production Flexibility: The number of days required to complete manufacture and delivery of an unplanned sustainable 20% increase in end product supply of the predominant product line. The one constraint that is estimated to be the principal obstacle to a 20% increase in end product supply, as represented in days, is Upside Flexibility: Principal Constraint. Upside Flexibility could affect three possible areas: direct labor availability, internal manufacturing capacity, and key components or material availability.

Upstream: Principal direction of movement for customer orders which originate at point of demand or use, as well as other flows such as return product movements, payments for purchases, etc. Opposite of downstream.

URL: *See Uniform Resource Locator*

Usage Rate: Measure of demand for product per unit of time (e.g., units per month, etc.).

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Validation: To check whether a document is the correct type for a particular EDI system, as agreed upon by the trading partners, in order to determine whether the document is going to or coming from an authorized EDI user.

Value Added: Increased or improved value, worth, functionality or usefulness.

Value-Added Network (VAN): A company that acts as a clearing-house for electronic transactions between trading partners. A third-party supplier that receives EDI transmissions from sending trading partners and holds them in a "mailbox" until retrieved by the receiving partners.

Value-Added Productivity Per Employee: Contribution made by employees to total product revenue minus the material purchases divided by total employment. Total employment is total employment for the entity being surveyed. This is the average full-time equivalent employee in all functions, including sales and marketing, distribution, manufacturing, engineering, customer service, finance, general and administrative, and other. Total employment should include contract and temporary employees on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis.

Calculation: Total Product Revenue-External Direct Material / [FTE's]

Value-Adding/Nonvalue-Adding: Assessing the relative value of activities according to how they contribute to customer value or to meeting an organization's needs. The degree of contribution reflects the influence of an activity's cost driver(s).

Value Analysis: A method to determine how features of a product or service relate to cost, functionality, appeal and utility to a customer (i.e., engineering value analysis). *Also see: Target Costing*

Value Based Return (VBR): A measure of the creation of value. It is the difference between economic profit and capital charge.

Value Chain: A series of activities, which combined, define a business process; the series of activities from manufacturers to the retail stores that define the industry supply chain.

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Value Chain Analysis: A method to identify all the elements in the linkage of activities a firm relies on to secure the necessary materials and services, starting from their point of origin, to manufacture, and to distribute their products and services to an end user.

Value of Transfers: The total dollar value (for the calendar year) associated with movement of inventory from one “bucket” into another, such as raw material to work-in-process, work-in-process to finished goods, plant finished goods to field finished goods or customers, and field finished goods to customers. Value of Transfers is based on the value of inventory withdrawn from a certain category and is often approached from a costing perspective, using cost accounts. For example, Raw Materials Value of Transfers is the value of transfers out of the raw material cost accounts (you may have cost centers associated with inventory locations, but all "raw ingredients" usually share common cost accounts or can be rolled up into one financial view). The same goes for WIP. Take the manufacturing cost centers and look at the total value of withdrawals from those cost centers. While Average Gross Inventory represents the value of the inventory in the cost center at any given time, the Value of Transfers is the total value of inventory leaving the cost center during the year. The value of transfers for Finished Goods is, in theory, equivalent to COGS.

Value Proposition: What the hub offers to members. To be truly effective, the value proposition has to be two-sided; a benefit to both buyers and sellers.

Value-Added Network (VAN): A company that acts as a clearing-house for electronic transactions between trading partners. A third-party supplier that receives EDI transmissions from sending trading partners and holds them in a “mailbox” until retrieved by the receiving partners.

VAN: *See Value-Added Network*

Variable Cost: A cost that fluctuates with the volume or activity level of business.

VBR: *See Value Based Return*

Vendor: The manufacturer or distributor of an item or product line. *Also see: Supplier*

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Vendor Code: A unique identifier, usually a number and sometimes the company's DUNS number, assigned by a Customer for the Vendor it buys from. Example; a Grocery Store Chain buys Oreo's from Nabisco. The Grocery Store Chain , for accounting purposes, identifies Nabisco as Vendor #76091. One company can have multiple vendor codes. Example; Welch's Foods sells many different products. Frozen grape juice concentrate, chilled grape juice, bottled grape juice, and grape jelly. Because each of these items is a different type of product, frozen food, chilled food, beverages, dry food, they may have a different buyer at the Grocery Store Chain , requiring a different vendor code for each product line.

Vendor-Managed Inventory (VMI): The practice of retailers making suppliers responsible for determining order size and timing, usually based on receipt of retail POS and inventory data. Its goal is to increase retail inventory turns and reduce stock outs.

Vendor Owned Inventory (VOI): *See Consignment Inventory*

Vertical Hub/Vertical Portal: Serving one specific industry. Vertical portal websites that cater to consumers within a particular industry. Similar to the term "vertical industry", these websites are industry specific, and like a portal, they make use of Internet technology by using the same kind of personalization technology. In addition to industry specific vertical portals that cater to consumers, another definition of a vertical portal is one that caters solely to other businesses.

Vertical Integration: The degree to which a firm has decided to directly produce multiple value-adding stages from raw material to the sale of the product to the ultimate consumer. The more steps in the sequence, the greater the vertical integration. A manufacturer that decides to begin producing parts, components, and materials that it normally purchases is said to be backward integrated. Likewise, a manufacturer that decides to take over distribution and perhaps sale to the ultimate consumer is said to be forward integrated.

Viral Marketing: The concept of embedding advertising into web portals, pop-ups and as e-mail attachments to spread the word about products or services that the target audience may not otherwise have been interested in.

Virtual Corporation: The logical extension of outpartnering. With the virtual corporation, the capabilities and systems of the firm are merged with those of the suppliers, resulting in a new type of corporation where the boundaries between the suppliers' systems and those of the firm seem to disappear. The virtual corporation is dynamic in that the relationships and structures formed change according to the changing needs of the customer.

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Virtual Factory: A changed transformation process most frequently found under the virtual corporation. It is a transformation process that involves merging the capabilities and capacities of the firm with those of its suppliers. Typically, the components provided by the suppliers are those that are not related to a core competency of the firm, while the components managed by the firm are related to core competencies. One advantage found in the virtual factory is that it can be restructured quickly in response to changing customer demands and needs.

Visibility: The ability to access or view pertinent data or information as it relates to logistics and the supply chain, regardless of the point in the chain where the data exists.

Vision: The shared perception of the organization's future—what the organization will achieve and a supporting philosophy. This shared vision must be supported by strategic objectives, strategies, and action plans to move it in the desired direction. Syn: vision statement.

VMI: See *Vendor Managed Inventory*

VOI: See *Vendor Owned Inventory*



Wagner-Whitin Algorithm: A mathematically complex, dynamic lot-sizing technique that evaluates all possible ways of ordering to cover net requirements in each period of the planning horizon to arrive at the theoretically optimum ordering strategy for the entire net requirements schedule. Also see: *Discrete Order Quantity, Dynamic Lot Sizing*

Wall-to-Wall Inventory: An inventory management technique in which material enters a plant and is processed through the plant into finished goods without ever having entered a formal stock area.

WAN: See *Wide Area Network*

Warehouse: Storage place for products. Principal warehouse activities include receipt of product, storage, shipment, and order picking.

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Warehouse Management System (WMS): The systems used in effectively managing warehouse business processes and direct warehouse activities, including receiving, putaway, picking, shipping, and inventory cycle counts. Also includes support of radio-frequency communications, allowing real-time data transfer between the system and warehouse personnel. They also maximize space and minimize material handling by automating putaway processes.

Warranty Costs: Includes materials, labor, and problem diagnosis for products returned for repair or refurbishment.

Waste: **1)** In Just-in-Time, any activity that does not add value to the good or service in the eyes of the consumer. **2)** A by-product of a process or task with unique characteristics requiring special management control. Waste production can usually be planned and controlled. Scrap is typically not planned and may result from the same production run as waste.

Wave Picking: A method of selecting and sequencing picking lists to minimize the waiting time of the delivered material. Shipping orders may be picked in waves combined by a common product, common carrier or destination, and manufacturing orders in waves related to work centers.

Waybill: Document containing description of goods that are part of common carrier freight shipment. Show origin, destination, consignee/consignor, and amount charged. Copies travel with goods and are retained by originating/delivering agents. Used by carrier for internal record and control, especially during transit. Not a transportation contract.

Web Browser: A client application that fetches and displays web pages and other World Wide Web resources to the user.

Web Services: A computer term for information processing services that are delivered by third parties using internet portals. Standardized technology communications protocols; network services as collections of communication formats or endpoints capable of exchanging messages.

Weighted-Point Plan: A supplier selection and rating approach that uses the input gathered in the categorical plan approach and assigns weights to each evaluation category. A weighted sum for each supplier is obtained and a comparison made. The weights used should sum to 100% for all categories. *Also see: Categorical Plan*

What You See Is What You Get (WYSIWYG): An editing interface in which a file created is displayed as it will appear to an end-user.

Wholesaler: *See Distributor*

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Wide Area Network (WAN): A public or private data communications system for linking computers distributed over a large geographic area.

Windows Meta File (WMF): A vector graphics format for Windows-compatible computers used mostly for word processing clip art.

WIP: *See Work in Process*

WMF: *See Windows Meta File*

WMS: *See Warehouse Management System*

Work-in-Process (WIP): Parts and subassemblies in the process of becoming completed finished goods. Work in process generally includes all of the material, labor and overhead charged against a production order which has not been absorbed back into inventory through receipt of completed products.

World Wide Web (WWW): A "multimedia hyper linked database that spans the globe" and lets you browse through lots of interesting information. Unlike earlier Internet services, the 'Web' combines text, pictures, sounds, and even animations, and it lets you move around with a click of your computer mouse.

WWW: *See World Wide Web*

WYSIWYG: *See What You See Is What You Get*



X12: The ANSI standard for interindustry electronic interchange of business transactions.

XML: *See Extensible Markup Language*

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Yield: The ratio of usable output from a process to its input.



Zone Picking: A method of subdividing a picking list by areas within a storeroom for more efficient and rapid order picking. A zone-picked order must be grouped to a single location and the separate pieces combined before delivery or must be delivered to different locations, such as work centers. *Also see: Batch Picking*

Zone Skipping: For shipments via the US Postal Service, depositing mail at a facility one or more zones closer to the destination. This option would benefit customers operating in close proximity to a zone border or shipping sufficient volumes to offset additional transportation costs.

Numbers

3PL: See *Third Party Logistics*

4PL: See *Forth Party Logistics*

5-Point Annual Average: Method frequently used in PMG studies to establish a representative average for a one year period.

Calculation: $[12/31/98 + 3/31/98 + 6/30/99 + 9/30/99 + 12/31/99] / 5$

80-20 Rule: A term referring to the Pareto principle. The principle suggests that most effects come from relatively few causes; that is, 80% of the effects (or sales or costs) come from 20% of the possible causes (or items). *Also see: ABC Classification, Pareto*

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Some terms used in the Supply Chain Visions Logistics Glossary are based on the following sources:

The Supply-Chain Council's Supply-Chain Operations Reference-model (SCOR). For more information on the Supply-Chain Council and SCOR, visit www.supply-chain.org.

The American Production and Inventory Control Society's (APICS) Dictionary. For more information on APICS, visit www.apics.org.

Information Access's Glossary of Data Integration Terminology. For more information on Information Access, visit www.infoaccess.net.

Manufacturing System's Glossary of Special Terms used in Client/Server Computing, Production Management and Process Automation. For more information on MSI, visit www.manufacturingsystems.com.

The Performance Measurement Group's Supply Chain Metrics Definitions & Calculations. For more information on PMG, visit www.pmbenchmarking.com

The ABC/M Glossary, Consortium for Advanced Manufacturing-International. For more information on Activity Based Costing and advanced manufacturing practices, visit www.cam-i.org

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