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| **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br>**Term**<br>Aggregate plan<br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System © 2025 | **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br>**Term**<br>Base stock system<br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System © 2025 |
| **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br>**Term**<br>Bottom-up replanning<br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System © 2025 | **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br>**Term**<br>Bucketed system<br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System © 2025 |
| **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br>**Term**<br>Bucketless system<br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System © 2025 | **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br>**Term**<br>Centralized inventory control<br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System © 2025 |
| **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br>**Term**<br>Decentralized inventory control<br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System © 2025 | **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br>**Term**<br>Echelon<br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System © 2025 |

A method of inventory control that includes most of the systems in practice as special cases. 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.

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 [...].

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

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.

Inventory decision making for all stockkeeping units exercised from one office or department for an entire company.

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

A level of supply chain nodes. For example, a supply chain with two independent factory warehouses and nine wholesale warehouses delivering product to 350 retail stores is a supply chain with three [of these] between the factory and the end customer. One [of these] consists of the two independent factory warehouses, one consists of the nine wholesale warehouses, and one consists of the 350 retail stores. Each [of these] adds operating expense, holds inventory, adds to the cycle time, and expects to make a profit. See: disintermediation.

Inventory decision making exercised at each stocking location for SKUs at that location.

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| **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br><br>**Term**<br>Freight claim<br><br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System                    © 2025 | **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br><br>**Term**<br>Global trade identification number (GTIN)<br><br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System                    © 2025 |
| **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br><br>**Term**<br>Pre-expediting<br><br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System                    © 2025 | **Module 7**<br>*Section B: Replenishment and Order Management*<br><br><br>**Term**<br>Time-phased order point (TPOP)<br><br><br>APICS CPIM Learning System                    © 2025 |

An identification number that uniquely identifies all products and services that are sold, delivered, and invoiced at any point in the supply chain. [These] are typically found at points of sale and on cases and pallets of products in a distribution or warehouse environment.

A formal legal claim filed by the transportation buyer that the carrier failed to protect the freight properly, seeking monetary compensation for damaged freight, delayed or incorrect deliveries, overcharges, or other service failures. The amount of damages can be up to the value of the goods had they been safely delivered on time.

MRP-like time planning logic technique for independent demand items, where gross requirements come from a forecast, not via explosion. Can be used to plan distribution center inventories as well as to plan for service (repair) parts, because MRP logic can readily handle items with dependent demand, independent demand, or a combination of both. An approach that uses time periods, thus allowing for lumpy withdrawals instead of average demand. When used in distribution environments, the planned order releases are input to the master schedule dependent demands. See: fixed reorder quantity inventory model.

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