

**Oracle® Spares Management**  
User Guide  
Release 12.1  
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## **Oracle Spares Management User Guide, Release 12.1**

### **Part No. E12789-02**

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- Did you find any errors in the information?
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# Preface

## Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12.1 of the *Oracle Spares Management User Guide*.

This guide is designed for users, administrators, and implementers, of the Oracle Field Service Spares Management application. It assumes that you have a working knowledge of the principles and customary practices of your business area, along with specific application knowledge of the Oracle Field Service suite of products.

See Related Information Sources on page xi for more Oracle Applications product information.

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# Structure

### **1 Using Spares Logistics**

This chapter describes the Spares Logistics functionality which includes creating parts requirements, ordering parts, viewing order status, and returning excess parts to inventory.

### **2 Using the Planner's Desktop**

The Oracle Spares Management Planner's Desktop enables field service operations to plan, view, and monitor the status of technician and warehouse inventories to ensure that each is properly stocked with the parts necessary to service technician needs. It also provides tools for creating automated min-max inventory recommendations that define stocking levels for field technician trunk stock and warehouse inventories.

### **3 Loop Planning, Notifications, and Reporting Hierarchy**

Oracle Spares Management supports an aggregate planning approach where individual subinventories can be grouped into planning loops. A parts loop is a group of subinventories that is planned together as a single entity. A parts loop can cross more than one inventory organization and more than one operating unit.

### **4 Warehouse Replenishment Planning**

The Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP) module of the Oracle Field Service suite is used to plan and replenish inventories for any warehouse in a field service supply chain. Warehouse Replenishment Planning is not designed to plan technician trunk stock inventories. Trunk stock is planned using the Planner's Desktop functionality.

### **5 Using Warehouse Replenishment Planning**

This chapter documents procedures for using Warehouse Replenishment Planning to create, select, review, and execute spares replenishment plans.

### **6 External Repair Execution**

This chapter describes how Oracle Spares Management External Repair Execution

functionality manages the external repair process for service parts in a field service supply chain.

### **7 Using Repair Purchase Orders**

This chapter documents procedures for using Repair Purchase Orders to repair defective parts for the replenishment of a field service warehouse.

#### **A Windows/Pages and Navigation Paths**

## **Related Information Sources**

*Oracle Field Service Implementation Guide*

*Oracle Field Service User Guide*

*Oracle Advanced Scheduler User Guide*

*Oracle Mobile Field Service Implementation Guide*

*Oracle Mobile Field Service User Guide*

## **Integration Repository**

The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite's business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the E-Business Suite. As your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your environment.

## **Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data**

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Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL\*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL\*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

# **Part 1**

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## **Spares Management**



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# Using Spares Logistics

This chapter describes the Spares Logistics functionality which includes creating parts requirements, ordering parts, viewing order status, and returning excess parts to inventory.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview: Parts Requirements
- Creating a Parts Requirement Manually
- Creating a Parts Requirement Automatically
- Creating an Internal Order or a Parts Reservation
- Using Parts Search Hierarchy
- Overview: Move Orders
- Creating Move Orders
- Creating Reservations for Move Orders
- Printing Pick Lists for Move Orders
- Confirming Pick Lists for Move Orders
- Creating Pack Lists and Confirming Shipment
- Receiving Shipments for Move Orders
- Viewing the Status of Move Orders
- Viewing the Status of Internal Orders
- Creating Replenishment Orders
- Returning Excess Parts

## Overview: Parts Requirements

A *parts requirement* defines specific parts needed for a product and task template. In

Oracle Field Service Advanced Scheduler, the parts requirement is used to automate the assignment and scheduling of tasks based on availability of the technicians and parts.

You can manually create parts requirements. For example, let's say that on arrival at the customer site, the required parts are not available in the technician's trunk stock to fix the broken machine. The dispatcher, field manager, or technician using a mobile device can create a follow-up task and a parts requirement for the task. The parts requirement can be used to create an internal order when the task is assigned to a technician not having the parts, or it can be used during assignment and scheduling if the task is processed by the Advanced Scheduler.

You can also automatically create parts requirements at the time the service request and task are created, when the task was created from a template that has parts defined for the template and product used on the service request. Define parts required for the task template and product in Spares Management Task Parts.

You can use the Oracle Spares Management Parts Search functionality to locate parts when you cannot find available parts in the normal supply chain.

The two methods used to create parts requirements are described in the following procedures:

- Creating a Parts Requirement Manually, page 1-2
- Creating a Parts Requirements Automatically, page 1-4

## Creating a Parts Requirement Manually

You can manually create a parts requirement by accessing the Parts Requirement user interface directly, and then entering the appropriate information. The Parts Requirement user interface is divided into four parts:

- Header information: This information can include service request number, resource name, and requirement number.
- Ship To Address: Populate this block with one of the addresses already assigned to the technician. Addresses can include ship to address, one of the customer addresses, or a special address entered at the time the parts requirements is created.
- Items for the parts requirement: You can associate multiple items to a parts requirement.
- Item scratch pad block: When the item number is unknown, enter a temporary part number that is set up in Oracle Inventory as a placeholder. Then describe the item in the scratch pad block. You can use this information either to find the correct item number in the item master or to create a new item in the item master. Once you have found the item or created the item, change the placeholder with the item number found or created.

Follow these steps to manually create a parts requirement:

## Prerequisites

- Define parts for the task.
- Set up available-to-promise.
- Define addresses and subinventories for the resource.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Parts Requirement window, page A-1.

The View Parts Order Status window appears. To modify an existing parts requirement, you can search for it here.

2. To create a new parts requirement, click New.

The Parts Requirement window appears.

3. To create a parts requirement, the minimum information that is required in the header region is a destination organization. Select an organization from the Destination Organization list of values. This is the organization that contains the location where the item will be shipped.

Destination Organization, Subinventory, and Address fields automatically populate if they have been set up for the resource.

4. If you are creating the parts requirement for a specific service request or task, enter the service request number. If you know the task number, enter it, and the service request number associated to the task automatically populates.

Resource Type and Name fields automatically populate if a resource (field technician) has been assigned to the task.

If the resource name is associated with a subinventory, the Destination Organization field populates with the organization associated with that subinventory. The Destination Subinventory field is also populated.

5. Enter a date in the Need By date field.

6. Select the order type from the list of values. The value appears by default from the order type you define in the profile option: CSP: Order Type.

7. In the Ship To block, select the option for the type of address: Engineer, Customer, or Special. The default selection is Engineer. When selected the engineer's default address appears.

8. If you want to change addresses, click the Addresses button, and select the address where you want to ship the parts. If you select the Special option, enter the address, and then click Save.

The special address is added to the engineer's list of addresses.

9. In the Required Item field of the Requirement tab, enter the item number that you want to assign to the parts requirement.
10. In the Required Quantity field, enter the quantity needed for the parts requirement.
11. Repeat steps 9-10 for each item that you want to add to the parts requirement.
12. To create the parts requirement, click Save.

This creates a requirement number, that you can use to access the parts requirement at a later date if you need to view or modify it.

## Creating a Parts Requirement Automatically

In many field service operations, required parts are known for frequently executed tasks. You can create parts requirements automatically when you create a service request for a product by using a task template where parts have been predefined in Oracle Spares Management for that product and Task Template combination. See the *Oracle Field Service Implementation Guide* for details.

You create task templates and define items associated with products and task templates during Spares Management implementation. For more information on creating a service request and creating tasks using a task template, see the *Oracle Field Service User Guide*.

### Prerequisites

- Create the task parts definition.
- Define organizations and subinventories.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Service Request window, page A-1.  
The Service Request window appears.
2. After you create a basic service request for a product where parts requirements have been defined, navigate to the Tasks tab, and then click the Use Template button to create a task based on the template.

**Note:** The product used in the service request and the task template

combination must have the required parts predefined in Spares Management Task Parts.

3. In the Create Tasks from Template Group window, select the Template Group that corresponds to the task template that you want to use.  
The parts requirement for the product and task is automatically created.
4. Go to the Parts Requirement in Spares Management. Query the parts requirement from the service request or task to view the parts requirement.

## Creating an Internal Order or a Parts Reservation

You can manually create an internal order or create a reservation for a technician's trunk stock.

You can use internal orders to ship the required parts to the field technician at the specified ship to address. Internal orders are tracked using the internal order number created for each item on the parts requirement. Internal orders are typically used in the field service supply chain to ship parts between organizations. You can also use the internal order to ship within the organization when, in-transit shipping is not available.

If a technician has the parts available in trunk stock, you can use the availability feature to create a reservation for the parts, which allocates the parts to the specific task for which the parts requirement was created. This ensures that the same parts are not assigned to multiple tasks.

You can create an internal order or reservation at the same time as the parts requirement. You can create an internal order after a parts requirement has been created. For details on creating a Parts Requirement, see *Overview of Parts Requirements.*, page 1-1

Follow this procedure to create an internal order or a reservation:

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Parts Requirement window, page A-1.  
The View Parts Order Status window appears.
2. From the Parts Requirement window, query the parts requirement for which you want to create an internal order. Otherwise, use the View Parts Order Status find function to search for a parts requirement. If a parts requirement does not already exist, you can create the requirement at the same time that you create the internal order.

**Note:** If you set the profile option CSP: Include Alternates to Always, the availability search automatically includes alternate parts. These alternates include both substitute and superseded parts. Other values for the profile option include Never, Parts Requirement Only, or Scheduler Only.

3. If the part does not already have a value, enter the required quantity for the part.
4. If there are multiple items that you want to ship together on the same internal order, enter the identical number for each item in the Ship Set field. For example, if you have four items, and you want items one and two to ship together and items three and four to ship together, enter a ship set of "1" for items one and two and a ship set of "2" for items three and four.
5. (Optional) To manually select the sourcing for the part, select the Source tab.
6. Enter the source organization and source subinventory, if required.
7. Save your work.
8. To create an internal order, click Create Order. You can view this internal order or reservation by selecting the Order tab.
9. (Optional) To view sourcing options using a modified version of Available-to-Promise (ATP), click the Availability button.

If the quantity ordered for the part is available, or a suitable substitute for a superseded part is available, available-to-promise functionality populates the following fields:

- Item Required
- Required Quantity
- Item Supplied
- Available Quantity Source Type
- Source
- Order Quantity
- Shipping Method
- Arrival Date

If multiple options are available, all the options appear in the Availability window.

The availability of alternate parts, as defined by the sourcing rule used by available-to-promise, appears.

- The options available for Source Type depend upon the configuration of the supply chain.
- If the technician has parts available in the trunk stock, the Source Type reads "Reservation."
- If the parts are available in a warehouse, the Source Type reads "Internal Order."

10. To create an order or a reservation, select the Select check box next to the option that you want to use.

11. Click Order.

After you create the order or reservation, the main Parts Requirement window populates with the appropriate information.

12. You can cancel an order by navigating to the Order tab, and then selecting the Cancel check box. You must also enter a cancel reason.

13. You can view this internal order or reservation by selecting the Order tab.

When you successfully create an order, on the Requirement tab, the Status is set to "Booked".

On the Order Tab, the Document Number field populates with the internal order number used in Oracle Order Management.

## Using Parts Search Hierarchy

The parts search hierarchy functionality is used to locate parts within the field service supply chain. This functionality integrates with the Parts Requirement user interface to search beyond the normal supply chain when the Availability button does not find a source. You can use the parts search hierarchy functionality to run a global search for the parts that you need. By using the "expression" and "condition" functionality, you can narrow the search to return only those subinventories that meet the specified criteria. For example, you can narrow the search to display only those organizations and subinventories that have the necessary quantity on hand that you need to complete the task.

With any search, the parts search hierarchy's tree structure collapses to display only those planning tree nodes that meet your search requirement.

You can view parts information at the organization, subinventory, or node level. With the Display Alternate Items feature in the Find Items window, you can include substitutes and supersessions in the results. You can also search by location to view all

parts that are in the requested location.

Follow these steps to search for parts:

## Prerequisites

- Set up the tree functionality in the Planner's Desktop.
- Run the Create Part Availability Data concurrent program.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to Parts Search Hierarchy window, page A-1.

You can also access the Parts Search Hierarchy directly from the Parts Requirement window by clicking the Parts Search button.

The Find window appears in front of the Parts Status and Navigator windows.

2. Click the hierarchy node, organization, or subinventory from which you want to search for the part. A red X indicates a defective subinventory. A green check mark indicates a usable subinventory.
3. To search for a specific part, click the flashlight in the tool bar or right mouse click and select 'Find' from the popup window.

**Note:** You can navigate to a specific node, organization, or subinventory in the planning tree before you search for a part.

The Find Window appears.

4. Enter a part number in the Item field.
5. To include all available parts, alternates, substitutes, and supersessions in the results, select the Display Alternate Items check box.
6. (Optional) Use a condition expression to narrow the search results.

#### Example

For example, to search for locations that contain a sufficient quantity of a part so that you can process an internal order for the part, use a conditional expression in the Find window to narrow the search results.

Expression: "Usable Onhand", Condition: "Greater Than", Expression: "14" retrieves organizations and subinventories having at least 15 of the specified part in stock.

7. Click Find.
  - The Parts Search Hierarchy's tree structure collapses to display only those

organizations and subinventories that meet your search requirement.

- The Parts Status tab displays only the status for the item or items if alternate items were included and the planning tree shows only the nodes that contain the part for which you searched.
- The Drill Down tab displays the details of the warehouses and the subinventories beneath the highlighted node in the tree.

8. Click nodes, subinventories, or organizations in the planning tree to view the Parts Status tab for the item for that node.

9. Click a subinventory, warehouse, or node name to see the on hand quantity and order status for this part.

The spread table shows the status as of the last time that the Create Part Availability Data program was run. The current values for Actual On-Hand and Available appear in the lower Parts Status tab. The On Hand quantity field includes reserved quantities. The Available quantity field does not include reserved quantities.

10. To create an internal order, click Order Part.

See [Creating an Internal Order or a Parts Reservation, page 1-5](#).

The Parts Requirement window appears with the source and item pre-populated.

**Note:** The Order Part button is enabled only when you are in a subinventory or a warehouse.

## Overview: Move Orders

Field service representatives, as well as dispatchers and managers, can process move orders for parts within a single inventory organization.

Move Orders includes the following topics:

- [Creating Move Orders, page 1-10](#)
- [Creating Reservations for Move Orders, page 1-12](#)
- [Printing Pick Lists for Move Orders, page 1-13](#)
- [Confirming Pick Lists for Move Orders, page 1-14](#)
- [Creating Pack Lists and Confirming Shipment, page 1-15](#)
- [Receiving Shipments for Move Orders, page 1-18](#)

- Viewing the Status of Move Orders, page 1-19

## Creating Move Orders

Move Orders can be used only to transfer parts between subinventories within the same inventory organization. The following features are available when creating a move order:

- Designate the source and destination subinventories.
- Override the automatic receipt setting at the Move Order level. Automatic receipt is typically set at the subinventory level.
- Ship parts on a Move Order to a special address.

To create a move order to move parts between subinventories within one inventory organization, use the following procedure.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Move Orders window, page A-1.  
The Move Orders window appears.
2. If the Select Organizations window appears on top of the Move Orders window, select the inventory organization that you want to access.  
The Select Organizations window closes to reveal the Move Orders window for the specified inventory organization.
3. (Optional) Enter the source subinventory and destination subinventory in the Default section of the Move Order window if you want this information to become the default values for your move order lines. This default feature is useful when you are entering multiple lines with the same source and destination subinventories.
4. On the Item tab, enter the part number in the Item field.

**Note:** If you accessed the Move Order window from Parts Search Hierarchy, then the selected part number automatically appears in the Item field.

5. When you select an item, the Unit of Measure (UOM) field and the Date Required fields automatically populate with default values. You can change the Date Required value by using the list of values or by entering a new date.
6. Enter the move order quantity in the Quantity field.

7. Select the Source tab, and then enter or select a source subinventory from the list of values.

**Note:** If you accessed the Move Order window from Parts Search Hierarchy, the source subinventory for the selected item automatically appears in the Source Subinventory field.

8. (Optional) Enter Locator, Lot Number, Serial From and Serial To, if your part is using these Oracle Inventory features.
9. In the Destination tab, select a destination subinventory from the list of values.
10. (Optional) In the Service Controls tab, select the Service Request and Task numbers from the list of values.
11. (Optional) Enter the Customer PO number and Comments.

**Note:** The Project and Task tab and the Control tab are not used for Spares Management.

12. Use the automatic receipt feature when the shipment must be automatically transacted into the destination subinventory at the Confirm Ship step.

The default value for the destination subinventory comes from the destination subinventory. To override the automatic receipt setting for this move order, click the Special Ship To button. Check or clear the Auto Receipt check box.

13. To ship the parts to a one time address, click the Special Ship To button. Enter a special address or click the Address button, and then select from a list of addresses previously entered for customers or locations.

Automatic receipt is often used along with a special ship to address when a drop shipment is required. The move order special ship to address specifies an address other than the standard address assigned to the destination subinventory.

14. (Optional) Select the Shipment Method and Carrier from the list of values.
15. Click OK to close the window.
16. Save your work.

The Move Order number appears.

The move order must be in an Approved status for further processing to continue. While your move order *is not* yet approved, you can update any field in the move order.

17. To update existing move orders, navigate to the Create Move Orders window, and query the Move Order number that you want to update. You can also find your move order on the View Move Order Status window. After updating the move order, click Save.

18. To change the status of the Move Order to Approved, click Approve.

After your move order is approved, you can update any field except Quantity and Destination Subinventory.

**Note:** If you click Approve before saving your move order, the save and the approval both occur.

## Creating Reservations for Move Orders

Allocations are used to reserve parts in a specific subinventory location for a move order. Allocation ties the inventory to the move order.

This process is optional because the Create Pick Lists process allocates the inventory automatically. This functionality is typically used to ensure that the move order that has been generated to support a service request task is fulfilled as a priority if inventories are limited.

When creating manual allocations, you can:

- View on-hand and available quantities
- Allocate the inventory

Follow these steps to view inventory quantities, and then create a manual allocation for a move order.

### Prerequisites

- The Move Order must be in an Approved status to create an allocation.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Create Allocations window, page A-1.
2. If the Select Organizations window appears, select an inventory organization, and then click OK.

The Find Move Order Lines window appears.

### Viewing On Hand and Available Quantities

3. Enter the move order number in the Number field of the Headers tab.

4. Click Find to open the Create Allocations window for the selected inventory organization.

The On Hand quantity field value includes reserved quantities. The Available quantity field value does not include reserved quantities.

#### **Creating an Allocation**

5. Select the Select check box to the left of the Move Order Line field.
6. Click Allocations.

#### **Changing Allocation Quantity**

7. Click View/Update Allocations to open the Transact Move Order Line Allocations window.
8. Scroll right, and then enter a quantity in the Quantity field.
9. Click Update.

#### **Verifying the Allocation**

10. (Optional) Click View/Update Details again to verify the allocated quantity.

The allocation was created successfully if the Allocated Quantity field displays the allocated quantity.

## **Printing Pick Lists for Move Orders**

Printing a pick lists produces a report that specifies the parts to be picked from their location in the warehouses. Printing the pick list changes the Move Order status to Printed. Furthermore, if an allocation was not previously created, printing the pick list creates the allocation automatically. You can print a pick list for an individual move order or you can print a pick list for a batch of move orders.

Use this procedure to print pick lists:

### **Prerequisites**

- The Move Order status is Approved.
- The quantity on hand must be greater than or equal to the quantity ordered on the Move Order.

## Steps:

### Printing Pick Lists

1. Navigate to the Submit Requests window, page A-1.

The Submit Requests window appears.

**Note:** If the Select Organizations window appears, select the inventory organization for the pick list.

2. To print a pick list for an individual move order, enter a Move Order number, and then click OK.
3. To print pick lists for a batch of move orders, enter appropriate values in one or more of these parameters: Source Subinventory, Destination Subinventory, Date Required and Requestor. Click OK.
4. Click Submit to run the concurrent program that creates the pick list.
5. Click No in the Decision window if you are finished printing pick lists.

### Verifying Pick List Printing

6. (Optional) Navigate to the Move Order Status window, page A-1 to verify that the pick list was created.

The Move Order Status window appears.

7. Enter your Move Order number in the Find window, and then click Find.

The line status indicates "Printed". The pick list number is assigned to the move order, and the picked quantity field displays the correct quantity.

## Confirming Pick Lists for Move Orders

You confirm pick lists so that the quantity actually picked is verified before packing and shipping the parts. Confirming the pick list changes the Move Order Line status to "Confirmed".

With this feature, you can change the picked quantity only in the Reservations user interface. You can split pick list lines into multiple lines for shipping.

Follow this procedure to confirm a pick list:

## Prerequisites

- The pick list must be in "Printed" status before you can confirm it.

## **Steps:**

### **Confirming a Pick List**

1. Navigate to the Confirm Pick List window, page A-1.

The Find Pick Lists window appears.

**Note:** If the Select Organizations window appears, select an inventory organization.

2. Enter a pick list number or select from the list of values, and then click Find.

The Confirm Pick List window appears and populates with data from the selected pick list.

3. Click Confirm Pick to confirm the pick list.

### **Verifying Pick List Confirmation**

4. (Optional) Navigate to the Move Order Status window, page A-1 to verify that the pick list was confirmed.

5. Enter your move order number or your pick list number in the Find Move Order window and click Find.

The line status indicates Confirmed and the picked quantity displays the correct quantity.

## **Creating Pack Lists and Confirming Shipment**

A pack list is used to define the contents of a box and to execute the physical shipment. Pick lists are assigned to boxes. Pack lists are created for each box.

Pack lists are printed and then confirmed. The confirmation process transacts inventory out of the source subinventory and relieves the allocated quantity. If the auto receipt feature is enabled, confirmation transacts inventory into the destination subinventory. If auto receipt is disabled, the shipment is transacted into the in-transit subinventory.

With this functionality you can:

- Find consolidation opportunities by viewing all pick lines destined for the same ship to address.
- Assign multiple pick lines to one box.
- Split pick lines into multiple boxes.
- Automatically assign the ship to address from the pick list to the pack list header.

- Print the pack list and confirm the shipment from the same window.

## Prerequisites

- The pick list must be in a Confirmed status to be available for selection in a pack list.

### Steps:

#### Opening a Packing List

1. Navigate to the Packing Lists navigator tree, page A-1.

The Packing Lists navigator tree appears.

**Note:** If the Select Organizations window appears, select an inventory organization.

2. Click the + sign to expand the Packing Lists node.

The Packing Lists folder expands to display the Open, Received, Received Short, and Shipped status folders.

3. Click the + sign for the Open folder to display open packing lists.

4. Click the Open folder and then right-click it.

The right-click popup menu appears.

5. Select Create Packing List from the right-click menu.

The Create Pack List window appears and displays the Pack List Details tab.

6. (Optional) Enter shipping information such as Carrier, Shipment Method, Waybill, Comments, Ship to Subinventory, and Location Address.

**Note:** You can also enter this information later when you are finalizing the pack list.

7. Click Save to create the pack list.

The pack list appears within the Open folder.

#### Adding Items to a Shipping Box

8. Click the + sign for the new pack list to display Box 001.

9. Click Box 001 to open the Box Details tab.

10. (Optional) Enter the weight.

11. Open the Picked Items tab.

The Find Pick lists window appears.

12. Enter the pick list number and then click Find. If you do not know the pick list number, leave the pick list number blank, and then click Find to run a blind query for all pick lists that have not been previously assigned to a pack list.

13. Select from the spread table the pick list item to be added to the box. You can select multiple items.

14. To assign the selected lines to the box, click Add.

The selected pick line disappears from the Picked Items tab and transfer to the selected box. All other pick lines that are assigned to a ship to address that differs from the pick line just selected, disappear from the Picked Items tab.

15. To add more pick lines to the same box, repeat steps 11 through 14.

### **Adding Additional Shipment Boxes**

16. To add a second box to your pack list, click your pack list folder, and then right-click it.

A right-click popup menu appears.

17. Select Create Box. Optionally enter the weight in the Box Details tab. Click Save.

Your new box number appears under your pack list.

### **Splitting Quantities into Multiple Boxes**

18. To split the quantity on a pick line into more than one box, click the quantity value of a pick line in the Picked Items tab.

The Split Quantity window appears.

19. Enter the quantity to be assigned to the first box, and then click OK.

20. To add the remaining quantity to another box, click the other box number.

21. Click the pick list number containing the remaining quantity. Click Add.

### **Creating the Pack List**

22. To finalize the pack list, click the pack list number.

23. Enter values for carrier, shipment method, waybill and comments in the Pack List Header tab.

24. Save your work.
25. Enter the box weight in the Box Details tab.
26. Save your work to create the pack list.

#### **Printing the Pack List**

27. Click Print in the Pack List Header tab to print the pack list.

The Submit Request window appears.

28. Click Submit to print the Pack list. Click No in the Decision window.

#### **Confirming the Pack List**

29. Click Ship Confirm in the Pack List Header tab to confirm the shipment.

## **Receiving Shipments for Move Orders**

Receiving is performed at the packing list level. The receipt transaction relieves the in-transit subinventory and increments the inventory at the destination subinventory. Receiving parts runs automatically if auto receipt is enabled.

With this process:

- If the quantity received is correct, you can receive the entire shipment.
- If the quantity received differs from the quantity shipped, you can correct the quantity received.
- You can close the receipt with a short quantity (for example, in the case of lost parts).

Follow this procedure to manually record the receipt of parts:

## **Prerequisites**

- The pack list must be in a Shipped status.

#### **Steps:**

1. Navigate to the Receive Shipments window, page A-1.  
The Find Pack Lists popup window appears.
2. Enter a pack list, and then click Find or leave the Pack List field blank and then click Find to run a blind query.

The Receive Parts window appears with a list of shipments that match your search criteria.

3. If the quantity shipped is the same as the quantity received, select all the lines, and then click Receive.
4. If the quantity shipped is different from the quantity received, click the quantity value located under the This Receipt column.
5. Enter the actual quantity received, and click Receive.
6. To close a partially received line, select the line, and then click Close Line.

**Important:** To activate the Close Line button, you must set up an inventory account alias, named CSP\_RECEIPT, in the relevant organization. For information about setting up the account alias, refer to the *Oracle Field Service Implementation Guide* section on setting up inventory organizations.

## Viewing the Status of Move Orders

The View Move Order Status window enables you to view the move order status and details at each step in the logistics process. This window also enables you to:

- Track move order quantities throughout the logistics process
- View the date and time of each step of the logistics process
- View multiple move orders
- View details such as pick list number, pack list number, and carrier and waybill numbers
- Navigate directly to the Move Order window

Follow this procedure to view the status of one or more move orders:

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the View Move Order Status window, page A-1.  
The Find Move Orders window appears.
2. To view multiple move orders, specify combinations of parameters in the Find window, including move order number, source subinventory, destination subinventory, pick list number, pack list number, waybill number and line status.

Enter the criteria that you want to use to limit the results of your search in the Find window, and then click Find.

A list of move orders that match your search criteria appears.

3. Scroll to the right to view details.
4. To navigate to the Move Order window, click a move order number.

## Viewing the Status of Internal Orders

Use the View Parts Order Status window to view parts requirements and internal order details at each step in the logistics process.

This window enables you to:

- Track internal order quantities throughout the logistics process
- View the date and time of each step of the logistics process
- View key logistic details such as carrier and waybill number
- Navigate directly to the parts requirement window
- View multiple internal orders
- Check whether an internal order has been created for the parts requirement
- View whether a service request and task have been assigned to the parts requirement

Follow this procedure to view the status of one or more parts requirements or internal orders:

### Prerequisites

You must have created a parts requirement or an internal order.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the View Parts Order Status window, page A-1.  
The View Parts Order Status window appears.
2. To view multiple internal orders, specify combinations of the parameters in the Find window, including Order number, Source Organization, Status, Item Number, Order By Date, Promise Date, Service Request, Need by Date, Resource, Task, Requirement, Waybill number, and Line Status.

Enter the criteria that you want to use to limit the results of your search in the Find window, and then click Find. A list of parts requirements that match your search criteria appears.

3. Scroll to the right to view all details of the parts requirement.
4. To view a specific parts requirement, either select the parts requirement, and then click OK, or click the Requirement Number link.

The Parts Requirement window appears.

## Creating Replenishment Orders

Technician trunk stock and field service warehouses must be periodically replenished with parts used by the technician or shipped by the warehouse.

Replenishment is accomplished by running the Oracle Inventory Min - Max Planning Report concurrent program. You can run the program in two modes: automated or manual. The automated mode automatically creates the internal order, move order, or purchase requisition, depending upon the sourcing used. The manual mode provides a report that the planner can review before they create orders or requisitions.

### Prerequisites

- Define Authorized Stock Lists.

#### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Min - Max Planning window, page A-1.

Alternative navigation path: From the Planner's Desktop, right-click the node or subinventory that you want to replenish. You can launch this report from the Planning tree by territory or field service manager or any other logical grouping that is defined by a node in the tree by right-clicking on the desired node, and then selecting the Create Min - Max Planning Report concurrent program.

When you select the Min - Max Planning Report concurrent program, the Parameters window appears.

2. Select Subinventory or Organization in the Planning Level field.

Parts replenishment is done at either the organization or subinventory level.

3. If you select Subinventory, select the subinventory in the Subinventory field from the list of values.

4. Select Yes in the Restock field if you want to run in the automated mode. Select No if you want to run in manual mode.

5. Review and change other parameters from the default values as required. For more information regarding these parameters, see the *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*.
6. Click OK to save your entries and close the Parameters window.
7. Click Submit in the Min - Max Planning window to submit the request.
8. Click No in the Decision window to close the main Min - Max Planning concurrent program window.
9. To check the status of your concurrent request, select View from the Tools menu, and then select Requests.
10. Click Find to view all of your concurrent requests.
11. To view the output of the Min - Max Planning Report, select the request, and then click View.

## Returning Excess Parts

Spares Management provides a process for managing the return of excess parts from field technicians or warehouses. You can define business rules to focus on the excess parts that have the highest cost impact.

Excess parts are defined as those parts whose available inventory balance is greater than the maximum level defined in the Authorized Stock List (ASL). If the minimum and maximum level is null, a zero quantity is assumed. Internal orders for the warehouse, or inter-organization transfers for the technician, are created when the return of excess parts is approved.

There are three steps to the process of returning excess parts, two of which are required:

- (Required) Run the Create Excess List concurrent program
- (Optional) Run the Print Excess List concurrent program
- (Required) Return excess parts

### Run the Create Excess List Concurrent Program

You can create excess lists for both usable and defective parts. Run the Create Excess List concurrent program to identify excess parts and apply the excess rules to filter for high impact excess parts.

**Tip:** Run the Create Excess List concurrent program just prior to

initiating the return excess parts process to ensure that the latest updates are included in the excess parts data.

Excess lists rely on "excess rules", which you define during implementation. Excess rules allow you to create lists based upon business considerations. For example, you may not want to return excess parts if the on-hand stock maximum is set at 50 and the field technician has 51 on hand. You define excess rules to handle this type of situation. See the *Oracle Field Service Implementation Guide* for more information.

Excess rules apply only to the determination of excess in a usable subinventory or warehouse. For a defective subinventory, all parts are considered excess.

## Return Excess Parts

Use the Return Excess window to view and approve excess parts for return.

You can search for excess lists by organization, field technician, subinventory, or item. Spares Management enables you to move retrieved excess lists to the Return Lists table, where you can then create an inter-organization transfer or internal order to return the parts. You can return all of the excess parts, or only part of the excess.

The bottom region of the window is called Return Lists and displays excess lines that have been approved for return.

To Return Excess Parts, follow these steps.

## Prerequisites

- Oracle recommends defining excess rules during implementation, but it is possible to return excess parts without having defined excess rules.

### Steps:

#### Create Excess Lists

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Create Excess Lists concurrent program.

Alternative navigation path: You can launch this request from the Planning tree by territory or field service manager or any other logical grouping that is defined by a node in the tree by right-clicking on the desired node, and then selecting the Create Excess Lists concurrent program.

The Submit Requests window appears. The Create Excess Lists concurrent program populates the Name field.

2. In the Parameters window, select the node, warehouse, or technician for which you want to create an excess list. For all other parameters, review and change from the default values as required.

When a node is selected, excess lists are created for all organizations and sub-inventories under that node.

3. Click OK to save your entries and close the Parameters window.
4. Click Submit to submit the request for this concurrent program.

### **Print Excess List**

5. To run the Print Excess List concurrent program, navigate to the Submit Requests window, page A-1 for the Print Excess List concurrent program.

The Submit Requests window appears. The Print Excess Lists concurrent program populates the Name field.

6. In the Parameters window, select the Organization ID for the excess list that you want to print from the list of values.
7. Select the Subinventory for the excess list from the list of values.
8. Click OK to close the Parameters window and return to the Submit Request window.
9. Click Submit to run the concurrent program.

### **Return Excess Parts**

10. Initiate the Excess Return process by navigating to the Excess Lists window, page A-1.

The Excess Lists window appears.

11. From the Excess Lists window, use the Find function to display the excess lists that you want to access. You can search for excess lists by entering values in any of the following fields:
  - Resource Type and Resource Name
  - Organization
  - Organization and Subinventory
  - Item
12. If you want to include defective or usable parts in the search, select the appropriate check box. To search for all excess lists, select the check boxes for both defective and usable parts.
13. Click Find.

The excess lists for that selection appear in the Excess Lists spread table. You can view and review the excess lists.

The excess quantity number is the available quantity in excess of the maximum as defined in the Authorized Stock List after applying the excess rules.

The excess quantity is a link, that you can use to change the return quantity.

14. To change the return quantity, click the Current Excess Quantity link.

The Return Quantity window appears; the value of the Current Excess Quantity appears in the Return Quantity field.

15. To return all of the excess parts, or only part of the excess, manually change the return quantity before approving the parts return. Change the value in the Return Quantity field to the number that you want to return. Click OK.

The excess list moves to the Return Lists box, and the value you just entered appears in the Current Return Quantity field.

16. Alternatively, if you do not want to change the excess quantity, you can move the excess list to the Return Lists box by selecting it, and then clicking the Add button.

17. If you want to move a list from the Return Lists box back to the Excess Lists box, highlight the list and click the Remove button.

18. When you approve an excess line and move it to the Excess Lists box, the Status field changes to "Modified". To reject an excess list, select the list, and then click the Reject button. This changes the Excess Status to "Rejected".

19. Once you have approved an excess list for return, highlight the list and click Return.

The Return Item window appears.

For a resource, the Return Organization and Return Subinventory fields contain default values if the Return To organization and subinventory are defined in the Addresses and Subinventories user interface in Spares Management.

20. For a warehouse, select the Return Organization and Return Subinventory from the lists of values.

21. (Optional) Enter a Carrier name and a Waybill number for the return.

22. Enter a Shipment Number for the technician return.

23. Click OK.

For a resource, the system creates an inter-organization transfer order. For a warehouse, the system creates an internal order.



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## Using the Planner's Desktop

The Oracle Spares Management Planner's Desktop enables field service operations to plan, view, and monitor the status of technician and warehouse inventories to ensure that each is properly stocked with the parts necessary to service technician needs. It also provides tools for creating automated min-max inventory recommendations that define stocking levels for field technician trunk stock and warehouse inventories.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Planner's Desktop Summary
- Creating and Maintaining the Planning Tree
- Creating the Planning Tree
- Managing Planning Tree Subinventories
- Adding Multiple Subinventories
- Moving Subinventories
- Deleting Subinventories
- Creating and Making Planning Recommendations
- Setting Up Personal Usage Planning Method
- Using Personal Usage Planning Method Modified by Population Change
- Setting Up Territory Norm Planning Methods
- Setting Up Product Norm Planning Method
- Setting Up Blended Planning Methods
- Setting Up Business Rules for Automated Min-Max Recommendations
- Generating Stock List Recommendations
- Adding or Modifying an Authorized Stock List
- Supersession
- Setting Up Part Supersession

- Create Warehouse Notifications
- Setting Up and Creating Warehouse Notifications
- Setting Up Business Rules to Automate Warehouse Notifications
- Warehouse Replenishment Notifications
- Performing Warehouse Replenishment Notifications
- Warehouse Replenishment Using Depot Repair
- Viewing Parts Status and Order Detail

## Planner's Desktop Summary

The Planner's Desktop provides functionality to plan and view inventory across the entire field service supply chain.

A planner can generate min-max inventory recommendations based on the personal usage of a specific technician, the norm for the territory, or the product norm. The product norm uses failure rates and product populations to plan the technician or warehouse inventory.

The Planner's Desktop consists of the planning tree, as well as a series of tabs that provide details for the node, warehouse, or subinventory that you are viewing. Point-and-click functionality connects the planning tree to the tabs that provide information on planning parameters, inventory status, failure rates, stock list, min-max recommendations, and warehouse replenishment notifications.

When you select a node, the Planning window displays three tabs: Planning Parameters, Parts Status, and Failure Rates.

When you select a subinventory, the Planning window displays a Stock List tab and a Recommendation tab along with the previous three tabs. When you select a warehouse, all five tabs appear for the subinventory, along with a Notifications tab that is used for warehouse replenishment planning.

## Creating and Maintaining the Planning Tree

### Creating the Planning Tree

Oracle Spares Management planning functionality begins with creating a tree structure in the Planner's Desktop that includes all components of the field service supply chain. The purpose of the tree structure is to define and organize supply chain components. You should include in the tree any supply chain component that needs inventory planning and replenishment or any component where you need to view the inventory status. The normal components of a field service supply chain include technicians, warehouses, and repair suppliers (both internal and external).

The Spares Management module comes with a default Spares Planning node that serves

as the top level of the planning tree. From this node, you can create subnodes that you can populate with organizations and subinventories.

Spares Management enables you to create separate subinventories to handle usable and defective parts. Typically, each field technician is assigned at least one subinventory for each condition. Warehouses, through their subinventories, can also be modeled as usable or defective.

**Note:** In Spares Management warehouses are modeled as inventory organizations and technicians are modeled as subinventories. Repair suppliers are modeled as inventory organizations.

After a planning tree is created, you can use point-and-click functionality to plan, replenish, and view inventories for organizations and subinventories. You can also view inventory status at the node level in the planning tree, which is a summary of the warehouses and technicians that appear under the node.

You can search the planning tree by using the Find function. The tree automatically expands to display the appropriate node, resource, or region. The following parameters are available for search criteria:

- Resource type
- Resource name
- Region name
- Node name

You can also use the Find function to search the Parts Status tab when that tab is active.

When you set up your planning tree, each subinventory that you create requires that you enter the condition in the Planning Parameters tab of the Planner's Desktop.

Planning parameters set at a higher-level node propagate downward through the tree, unless you override the parameters at a lower level. Parameters set at the subinventory or organization level override parameters set higher in the tree structure.

For the steps detailing the process to create the planning tree, see [Creating the Planning Tree.](#), page 2-4

## Managing the Planning Tree

Spares Management provides a mechanism for updating the planning tree, including adding subinventories to the tree, moving subinventories from node to node, or deleting subinventories from a node.

For the steps detailing the process to manage subinventories, see [Managing Planning Tree Subinventories](#), page 2-6.

You can also launch the following concurrent programs from the planning tree:

- Create Min-Max Planning Report
- Create Excess Lists
- Create Parts Availability Data
- Generate ASL Recommendations
- Calculate Failure Rates
- Roll-up Usage

## Creating the Planning Tree

You can create warehouses and subinventories under each node as necessary to meet your business needs. Each sub-node can contain subinventories, warehouses, or a combination of both. You can also create new nodes beneath an existing node on your tree.

Follow these steps to create a planning tree:

**Tip:** Create a tree structure that enables you to set planning parameters at the highest level possible. This enables you to manage a large field service operation without setting parameters for every field technician and warehouse in your operation.

## Prerequisites

Define organizations and subinventories in Oracle Inventory.

**Note:** Warehouses are modeled as inventory organizations. Technicians are modeled as subinventories.

## Steps:

### Adding a Planning Node

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. To set Planning Parameters at the top level for your planning tree, select the Spares Planning top node. The parameters include:
  - Forecast Rule
  - Excess Parts Rule

- Recommendation Rule
- Service Level and EDQ Factor
- Authorized for ASL
- Use Safety Stock
- Condition
- Planner
- Exclude Category Set
- Exclude Category

3. To create your first node, from the Navigator, select and then right-click the Spares Planning node.
4. From the right-click menu, select Add Planning Node.

The Planning Parameters tab refreshes.

5. In the Planning Node field, enter the name of the planning node that you are creating.

**Tip:** Use a naming convention that makes it easy to distinguish from one node to the next.

In the Planning Parameters area, default values appear (if any) along with the source node name of the default values.

6. Click Save.

The new node appears under the Spares Planning node in the navigator tree.

#### **Adding a Technician**

7. Right-click the node that you created. Select Add Subinventory from the right-click menu.
8. Select the organization from the list of values to which the added subinventory belongs.
9. Select the subinventory that you want to add from the list of values.
10. In the Planning Parameters tab, select the Condition for this subinventory. This is a required field. A subinventory can either be for "usable" parts or "defective" parts. A

green check mark next to the subinventory name indicates usable parts subinventories on the planning tree. Defective subinventories have a red X next to the subinventory name.

**Note:** Default values for the other parameters come from either the Spares Planning node, or the node that you just created. Parameters set at the subinventory level override those set higher in the planning tree structure.

11. Click Save to save this subinventory to the planning tree.

Alternatively, you can add multiple subinventories to the tree from a particular organization. See [Managing Planning Tree Subinventories](#), page 2-6.

#### **Adding a Warehouse**

12. To add a warehouse to a node, right-click the node, and then select Add Warehouse from the right-click menu.
13. Select the organization that you want to add to the node from the list of values. Warehouses are set up as inventory organizations in Oracle Inventory.
14. Enter the Warehouse Parameters for the warehouse.

For more information on warehouse notifications, see [Create Warehouse Notifications](#), page 2-27.

**Note:** You can use warehouses in Spares Management for either usable or defective parts. A warehouse is defined as defective through the condition of the subinventories created for the warehouse. Use Spares Management Loops functionality to assign subinventories to the loop and define condition as Defective for the defective warehouse.

15. Click Save to save this warehouse to the planning tree.

## **Managing Planning Tree Subinventories**

Field service operations may require frequent maintenance to the tree structure as business needs and organization structures change. For example, if an organization restructures its territories there may be a need to move subinventories from one planning tree node to another, while others need to be added or deleted. Spares Management provides a subinventory management user interface to enable this maintenance.

To maintain the planning tree, see the following procedures:

- Adding Multiple Subinventories, page 2-7
- Moving Subinventories, page 2-8
- Deleting Subinventories, page 2-8

## Adding Multiple Subinventories

To add multiple subinventories to the planning tree, follow these steps:

### Prerequisites

- Define organizations and subinventories in Oracle Inventory.
- Create a planning tree in the Planner's Desktop.

#### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.  
The Planner's Desktop window appears.
2. Expand the Spares Planning node on the planning tree navigator. Right-click the node to which you want to add the subinventories, and then select Manage Subinventories from the right-click menu.

The Manage Subinventories window appears. The node that you right-clicked appears in the Node Name field.

**Tip:** If you want the Manage Subinventories window to remain open after you perform a process, select the Keep Window check box.

3. Select the Add radio button.
4. In the Organization field, select the organization from which you want to add the subinventories to the tree.
5. Click Find.  
The Selection Lists table populates with the available subinventories.
6. Select the subinventory that you want to add by clicking the appropriate line. To select multiple subinventories, hold down the <Ctrl> key, and then click each subinventory that you want to add.

7. Select the Condition type for the subinventories.

The options are Usable or Defective.

8. Click Add.

9. On the confirmation popup window, click OK.

## Moving Subinventories

To move subinventories from one node to another on the planning tree, follow these steps:

### Steps:

1. From the Planner's Desktop, right-click the node that you want to move existing subinventories *from*, and then select Manage Subinventories from the right-click menu.

The Manage Subinventories window appears with the name of the selected node appearing in the Node Name field.

2. Select the Move radio button.

This changes the label of the field located near the bottom of the window from Condition to Move To.

3. From the list of values in the Move To field select the node into which you want to move the selected subinventories.

4. In the Selection Lists table, select the subinventories that you want to move from one node to another.

5. Click Move.

6. On the confirmation popup window, click OK.

## Deleting Subinventories

To delete one or more subinventories from a node, follow these steps.

### Steps:

1. From the Planner Desktop, right-click the node from which you want to delete subinventories, and then choose Manage Subinventories from the right-click menu.

The Manage Subinventories window appears with the name of the selected node appearing in the Node Name field.

2. Select the Delete radio button.
3. In the Selection Lists table, select the subinventories that you want to delete from the node.
4. Click Delete.
5. On the confirmation popup window, click OK.

## Creating and Making Planning Recommendations

Planner's Desktop functionality is designed to handle inventory planning scenarios unique to field service operations. You can create min-max recommendations to define stocking levels for both the field service warehouse and field technician trunk stock. Customer service agreements often require the deployment of parts inventories in numerous locations close to the point of use. Spares Management planning defines which parts to be stocked, where, and in what quantities.

This planning process produces an Authorized Stock List (ASL), which you can update automatically through Oracle Spares Management recommendation functionality. Authorized Stock List functionality includes recommendations for warehouse and technician trunk stock, and flexible planning parameters designed to handle planning scenarios unique to field service.

For example, a technician working in a stable situation, would likely have plenty of usage history that could be used for planning. A recently hired technician would not have any usage history and would require a planning method that does not require this. The usage history for a transferred technician might not apply in the new service territory where the work could be different.

This section covers these min-max stock level planning methods:

- Personal Usage, see [Setting Up Personal Usage Planning Method](#), page 2-10
- Modified Personal Usage, see [Using Personal Usage Planning Method Modified by Population](#), page 2-12
- Territory Norm, see [Setting Up Territory Norm Planning Method](#), page 2-13
- Product Norm, see [Setting Up Product Norm Planning Method](#), page 2-15
- Blended Method, see [Setting Up Blended Planning Methods](#), page 2-18

For the technician working consistently in a relatively stable situation, Oracle Spares Management provides a planning method to make inventory recommendations based on the personal usage data of the technician. The technician's inventory is planned based on what the technician has been using.

The personal usage method is less effective for new or transferred technicians because

these technicians' usage history is either insufficient or not applicable to the new service territory. In these cases, Oracle Spares Management provides other methods to make recommendations:

- Territory Norm, which uses averages for all technicians in the technician's group
- Product Norm, which uses failure rates and product populations
- A blended combination of methods.

Other functions related to planning are covered in these procedures:

- Defining Business Rules to Automate Changes to Min-Max Recommendations, page 2-19
- Generating Stock List Recommendations, page 2-21
- Adding or Modifying an Authorized Stock List, page 2-22
- Setting Up Part Supersession, page 2-26

## Setting Up Personal Usage Planning Method

Personal usage is a planning method that uses the history of usage transactions associated with a technician or warehouse for planning. This method is used in the scenario where the technician or warehouse is in a relatively stable situation. The technician would be planned based on the recent usage activity of that technician. The warehouse would be planned based on the aggregate summary of all usage transactions tiering into the warehouse, plus any usage transactions recorded directly against that warehouse.

The key drivers for this method are the Forecast Rule, Service Level, and Economic Delivery Quantity (EDQ).

You can set up the Planning Method, as well as other Planning Parameters at any level in the planning tree. All lower nodes use this method as the default unless you manually override the method with a different planning method at that node.

The Defaulted From column of the Planning Parameters tab lists the node where the existing default values are set. If you want to allow lower level nodes to override any of these parameters, select the Override check box next to this parameter. By default, the Override check box is selected for all fields.

Follow these steps to set up a personal usage recommendation method:

### Prerequisites

- Define organizations and subinventories in Oracle Inventory.

- Set up a forecast rule.
- Create usage transactions either in the debrief process, or by using the transaction type: Field Service Usage in Oracle Inventory.

**Steps:**

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Expand the Planner's Tree. Select the node, warehouse or technician for which you want to set the recommendations.
  - Forecast Method: Four alternative methods for calculating the forecast are available:
    - Simple average
    - Weighted average
    - Single exponential smoothing
    - Trend enhanced
  - Period Size: Determines the length in days of the period used for the forecast and history used to create the forecast.
  - Forecast Periods: Defines how many periods you want the forecast to project into the future.
  - History Periods: Defines the number of most recent periods of history to use in the forecast calculations.
  - Transaction Types: Determines the type of transaction to be used. Normally this would be *Field Service Usage* for the technician and warehouse.
3. In the Planning Parameters tab, select the Forecast Rule from the list of values.
4. Enter a service level for the recommendation.
 

The service level represents the percent of time that you want the technician or warehouse to have the parts on hand when needed. This is used to determine safety stock. Safety stock is used to calculate min level where:

Min = Reorder Point = Forecasted usage during lead time + Safety Stock

The Service Level can be any number between 1 and 100, but is typically set in the range of 75 - 90 for field service technicians and warehouses.
5. Enter the Economic Delivery Quantity (EDQ) Factor.

The EDQ Factor is a combination of carrying cost and ordering cost in the lot-sizing formula.

The EDQ is used to calculate the max level, where:

$$\text{Max} = \text{Min} + \text{EDQ}$$

**Tip:** Typically, an EDQ Factor in the range of 5 - 15 will produce desired results.

6. To create a stock list for the technician or warehouse, select *Yes* in the Authorized ASL field.  
A *No* in the field enables the ASL recommendations to be created for viewing only. This parameter is used to prevent an ASL from being implemented for a technician or warehouse (such as for a new technician who isn't ready to receive the first replenishment shipment).
7. If you want to include Safety Stock in your recommendation calculations, select *Yes* in the Use Safety Stock field.  
**Tip:** Safety Stock is normally recommended for planning warehouses, but not always for technicians.
8. (Optional) Select the name of the planner responsible for the node.
9. If you want to exclude a particular category or category set from being considered in recommendations, select the category or set from the list of values in the Category or Set fields.
10. In the Planning Method field of the Planning Method tab, Select Personal Usage from the list of values.
11. Save your work.

## Using Personal Usage Planning Method Modified by Population Change

You can extend the Personal Usage planning method with product population changes. This approach is used to handle new product introductions or significant changes to existing product populations where the new or changing population, either up or down, can have a significant impact on part usage patterns. This method is primarily used to plan a warehouse for major changes in population, but you can also use this method for the technician if a major population change has impact.

For example, a technician routinely uses 10 parts per week of a specific part. That quantity is appropriate as long as the product population of the products supported by

the technician using the part remains relatively constant. When there is a significant population change, such as by gaining or losing customer's contracts, then the technician's stocking level should be replanned to reflect that gain or loss of population supported.

Oracle Spares Management applies the failure rate to the population change to calculate the change in usage. The usage average is adjusted up or down depending on the magnitude of the population change and failure rate for the part.

For details on setting up and using failure rates, see [Setting Up Product Norm Planning Methods](#), page 2-15.

To set up a Personal Usage method that is modified by part population change, follow these steps:

## Prerequisites

- Set up and calculate failure rates for the product or enter failure rates manually for a product.

**Note:** You must calculate failure rates at a higher node in the tree than the warehouse or technician where you plan to employ them in combination with personal usage planning.

### Steps:

1. From the Planner's Desktop, select the subinventory or organization that you are planning and select Personal Usage in the Planning Methods sub tab in the Planning Parameters tab.
2. Open the Failure Rates tab.
3. In the Product field, select the item for which you want to consider the population change.
4. Enter the Population Change, either a positive or a negative number, in the Population Change field.
5. Save your work.

## Setting Up Territory Norm Planning Methods

This method is used in the scenario that involves a new technician or a transferred technician from another territory. You can also use this method to replan the inventory of a technician who has been out of a normal technician work routine for a period of time (for example, for training or a leave of absence). During this period, the

technician's usage history would understate normal activity, and as a result would not be a good basis for planning the technician's stocking level.

Territory Norm calculates average or typical usage for the planning tree node to which the technician is assigned.

By calculating the average usage of all the technicians in a given group over a period of time, you can define min-max recommendations that represent what is typical or average for a technician in the group.

**Tip:** After a technician has worked long enough to create a stable personal usage history, switch to that method. Also, when using Territory Norm, it is important that the technicians in the group for which the Territory Norm is being used are doing similar work on a regular basis. If everyone is doing unique work by product or skill, for example, then Territory Norm would obviously not work well for that group.

**Note:** The Territory Norm method is not used for planning a warehouse.

Example:

There are 100 technicians currently in the territory. Part A has usage equal to 2000, summarized for all technicians assigned to the node for the recent 10-week period. The territory norm usage for Part A would be:

$(2000 \text{ units} / 100 \text{ technicians} * 10 \text{ weeks}) = 2.0 \text{ units per technician per week on average}$  across all technicians.

Using the territory norm method, recommended Part A min-max levels for the technician are based on the average usage of 2.0 units per week. Assumed in this example is that all technicians have been working in the territory for the entire 10 week period. If this is not the case, technician-weeks would be accumulated based on the actual number of weeks each technician had been assigned to the node during the defined period.

Follow these steps to set up a territory norm recommendation method:

## Prerequisites

- Define organizations and subinventories in Oracle Inventory.
- Set up a Forecast Rule.
- Create usage transactions either in the debrief process, or by using the transaction type: Field Service Usage in Oracle Inventory.

**Steps:**

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Expand the Planner's Tree, and then select the technician for which you want to set the min-max recommendation.
3. In the Planning Parameters tab, select the forecast rule from the list of values.
4. Leave the Service Level field blank; this field is not used in the recommendations when Territory Norm is used.
5. Enter the Economic Delivery Quantity (EDQ) Factor.
6. To make this method available for your authorized stock list recommendations, select Yes in the Authorized for ASL field.
7. Ensure that the Use Safety Stock field is set to Null. Safety Stock is not used in the Territory Norm method.
8. (Optional) Select the name of the planner responsible for the node.
9. If you want to exclude a particular category set from being considered in recommendation parameters, select the set from the list of values at the Exclude Category Set field.
10. In the Recommendation Method field, select Territory Norm from the list of values.
11. Save your work.

**Important:** Check the node that the technician is attached to in the planning tree and make sure that a Forecast Rule is entered for that node. The history periods in the Forecast Rule for that node are used to determine the number of technician weeks that fall within the history period. The number of technician weeks is used to calculate average weekly usage for the Territory Norm planning method.

## Setting Up Product Norm Planning Method

Product Norm is a planning method that uses product populations and failure rates to plan the min-max levels for the warehouse or technician. The product norm typically is used when a new product is being introduced or when the population of an existing product is being increased, decreased, or extended into a new area.

When using the Product Norm, failure rates are calculated or entered manually at a

higher-level node, such as a territory, region, or theater and used on a lower-level node, such as a warehouse or technician.

**Tip:** Calculating the failure rates at a higher-level node increases the product population and tends to increase the accuracy of the calculated failure rates.

Failure rates are calculated from product population and usage transactions collected from the field service debrief process where the product indicated on the service request is known. Failure rates in Oracle Spares Management are expressed in terms of *usage per product per week*. You can calculate failure rates where usage experience is available and population is known or entered manually.

You can use the failure rates along with the anticipated product population to determine expected usage for the technician or warehouse. The population can either be expressed as a new population or as a change to an existing product population.

Follow these steps to create a Product Norm recommendation:

## Prerequisites

- Calculate or enter failure rates at a higher node level, and then set up the Product Norm planning method at the warehouse or technician level.
- Define organizations and subinventories in Oracle Inventory.
- Set up a Forecast Rule.
- Create usage transactions in the debrief process, or by using the transaction type: Field Service Usage in Oracle Inventory.

## Steps:

### Define Failure Rates

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Click the node in the planning tree where you want to define failure rates, and then select the Calculate Failure Rates check box in the Planning Parameters tab.

**Note:** You must also define a Forecast Rule in the Planning Parameters tab of the planning tree node where the failure rates are to be defined. Use the history periods in the Forecast Rule to define the amount of history that you will use to calculate the failure rates.

As a best practice, you should calculate failure rates at the highest feasible level.

3. Click the Failure Rates tab. From the list of values in the Product field, select the product for which you want to create failure rates.
4. Enter the Current Population of the product for which you are creating failure rates. Enter failure rates directly in the lower Failure Rates tab by entering Item and Failure Rate.
5. Save your work.
6. To calculate failure rates, select and then right-click the node on the planning tree where you entered your product and population information.
7. From the right-click menu of the node in the planning tree where you are calculating failure rates, select the Calculate Failure Rates concurrent program. A concurrent request ID number appears in a popup window. This concurrent request updates the failure rates for your product and parts. You can override the calculated failure rates by entering a value manually. For example, manually enter the failure rate if the manufacturer has published the failure rate for a part.
8. (Optional) To check whether the concurrent program ran successfully, go to View > Requests, and then look up the request ID number of the request that you want to view.

**Note:** After the concurrent program runs, you can view the calculated failure rates in the lower Failure Rates tab.

### Use Failure Rates in Setting Min-Max Levels

9. Expand the planning tree and select the node for which you want to use those failure rates in Product Norm min-max recommendations.

**Note:** You must calculate or enter failure rates at a higher node in the tree than the warehouse or technician where you plan to employ them.
10. In the Recommendation Parameters section of the Planning Parameters tab, select the forecast rule from the list of values.
11. Leave the Service Level field null; the product norm method does not use this field.
12. Enter the Economic Delivery Quantity (EDQ) Factor.
13. To create a stock list, select Yes in the Authorized for ASL field.
14. Verify that the Use Safety Stock field is set to Null. The product norm method does

not use Safety Stock.

15. (Optional) Select the name of the planner responsible for the node.
16. If you want to exclude a particular category set from being considered in recommendation parameters, select the set from the list of values in the Exclude Category Set field.
17. In the Recommendation Method field, select Product Norm from the list of values.
18. In the Failure Rates tab for the subinventory or warehouse being planned, enter the product and population to use in the Product Norm planning.
19. Save your work.

**Note:** The failure rates automatically populate into the lower Failure Rates tab for the node that you are planning. Those failure rates come from the first node higher in the tree where the Calculate Failure Rates check box is selected, the same product is entered, and failure rates are entered or calculated.

## Setting Up Blended Planning Methods

Oracle Spares Management functionality enables you to set up blended planning methods for determining stock list recommendations. This method combines the Personal Usage method with either the Product Norm or the Territory Norm, according to assigned weights.

You can use Territory Norm in combination with Personal Usage in the scenario where a technician has been off the normal field service routine for a period of time due to training or special assignment. In this situation, the recent usage history would be understated due to the absence from normal technician tasks and usage reporting routines. Personal Usage, which is understated, would be used and supplemented with Territory Norm.

To set up a blended recommendation method, follow the steps:

### Steps:

1. From the Planning method tab within the Planning Parameters, select one of the following:
  - Personal Usage and Product Norm
  - Personal Usage and Territory Norm

### Assigning a Weight

**Note:** Steps 2-5 are mutually exclusive. Depending upon the usage during a given period, Spares Management functionality uses one of the four parameters to determine the Stock List recommendations.

2. Enter a decimal fraction in the Personal Usage > Norm field.

This is the proportion that you want for personal usage when personal usage is greater than either the territory or product norm selected.

3. Enter a decimal fraction in the Personal Usage < Norm field. This is the proportion that you want for personal usage when personal usage is less than either the territory or product norm selected.
4. Enter a decimal fraction in the Personal Usage = Zero field. This is the proportion that you want for personal usage when personal usage is equal to zero.
5. Enter a decimal fraction in the Norm = Zero field. This is the proportion that you want for personal usage when territory or product norm is equal to zero.
6. Save your work.

## Setting Up Business Rules for Automated Min-Max Recommendations

In field service operations where planners have many stocking level recommendations to review and implement, it makes sense to automate routine recommendations. This functionality reduces planning and technician costs and frees the planner to focus on high-impact planning situations.

You can create business rules that automate this process based on recommendation value, quantity change, and magnitude of the cumulative forecast error. Rules are defined by providing values for the following parameters:

- Value change and percentage
- Quantity change and percentage
- Tracking signal minimum and maximum levels for tracking forecast errors

You can set values for as many or as few of the parameters as you want. But for the automated process to be activated, *all* the parameters that have been set must be met. To meet the automation condition, in the cases of value change and percentage, quantity change and percentage, and tracking signal maximum, the actual value must be less than the value of the parameter. For the tracking signal minimum parameter, the actual value must be greater than the parameter value.

Use the following procedure to define business rules for automated minimum and

maximum recommendations.

1. Navigate to the Business Rules window, page A-1.
2. From the Business Rules window, select the Recommendation Rules tab.
3. Enter the Name of the Recommendation rule.
4. (Optional) Enter a description.

### **Value Changes**

5. Enter a number in the Value Change field.

The value change represents the difference between the current maximum value and the maximum recommendation value.

6. Enter a number in the Value Change % field.

The value change percentage represents the difference between the current maximum value and the maximum recommendation value expressed as a percentage of the current maximum.

### **Quantity Changes**

7. Enter a number in the Quantity Change field.

The quantity change value represents the difference between the current max value and the max recommendation value.

8. Enter a number for the Quantity Change % field.

The quantity change percentage value represents the difference between the current max value and the max recommendation value expressed as a percentage of the current max.

### **Tracking Signal**

You use tracking signal minimum and maximum levels for tracking forecast errors.

9. Enter a Tracking Signal Minimum value.

This value is a negative value that measures the forecast error when actual usage on a cumulative basis is running less than what was forecast.

10. Enter a Tracking Signal Maximum value.

This value is a positive value that measures the forecast error when actual usage on a cumulative basis is running more than what was forecast.

11. Save your work.

## Generating Stock List Recommendations

Once you have set up planning parameters for your field service operation, you can create recommendations by running a concurrent program. You can review and accept, reject, or modify the recommendation.

When you review recommendations in the Recommendations tab, the following values appear in the table to facilitate the planner review:

- Delta Cost between current max and recommended max
- Actual cost of current maximum
- Actual cost of recommended max
- Delta quantity between current minimum and recommended minimum
- Delta quantity between current maximum and recommended maximum

You can view usage history and forecast in the lower tabs.

**Note:** The table in the Recommendations tab can be sorted by any of the columns that appear. Sorting is useful to prioritize the review process.

Follow these steps to generate min-max recommendations:

### Prerequisites

- Specify Planning Parameters.

#### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. In the Spares Planning Tree, right-click the node, warehouse, or subinventory for which you want to make ASL recommendations.
3. If there has been a usage change, run the **Create Usage For Recommendations** and the **Create ASL Recommendations** concurrent programs.

In the Create ASL Recommendation parameters window, enter the planning node for which you want to create recommendations. A popup window displays the concurrent request ID number.

If the tree structure has changed, also run the **Create Usage Rollup** concurrent program. If you must consider supersession activity, run the **Process Superseded Items** concurrent program.

4. View the requests (View > Requests) to verify that the concurrent program ran successfully.
5. Right-click the same node, warehouse, and subinventory, and then select the **Generate ASL Recommendations** concurrent program from the right-click menu.  
A popup window displays the concurrent request ID number.
6. Select the Recommendation tab, and then review the recommendation values that appear in the table.

**Note:** If you are using the automated feature, recommendations will not appear in the table. They are automatically accepted and implemented.

7. To accept a recommendation in the Authorized Stock List, select the recommendation, and then click Accept.  
The recommendation moves from this table to the Stock List tab table. Accepted recommendations automatically update the Oracle Inventory table for min-max values. The recommendations become the current min-max levels used when replenishing parts for a warehouse or technician.
8. To reject a recommendation, select the recommendation, and then click the Reject button.  
The recommendation is removed from the table.
9. To manually override a stock list recommendation, select the recommendation, and then click the Stock List tab.
10. Enter the values that you want to recommend for the stock list in the Minimum Quantity and Maximum Quantity fields.
11. Click Accept to save the new values.

## Adding or Modifying an Authorized Stock List

The Stock List tab shows the existing stock list for the technician or warehouse. The stock list, by definition, displays those parts that have a min-max greater than zero. You can sort the Stock List tab by any of the columns that appear. This is useful if you want to view the stock list using different sorting parameters such as Item, Minimum Quantity, Maximum, and Quantity. You can also view details about the part through the Usage, Forecast, and Parts Status tabs.

You can modify a line in the stock list, add a part to the stock list, delete a part from the stock list, accept or reject multiple Authorized Stock List recommendations, and copy

the stock list to another subinventory.

**Steps:**

1. Navigate to the Stock List tab of the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.  
The Planner's Desktop appears.
2. From the planning tree, select the warehouse or technician and select the Stock List tab.  
The Stock List tab opens and displays the existing stock list for the warehouse or technician.

**Modifying a Line in the Stock List**

3. Select the line that you want to modify in the upper Stock List tab.
4. Enter the new values in the lower Stock List tab.  
The fields you can modify include Min Quantity, Min Order, Max Quantity, Max Order, Source Type, Organization, and Subinventory.
5. Save your work.

**Adding a Part to the Stock List**

6. To add a part to the stock list, click the Add button in the upper Stock List tab.  
The lower Stock List tab is refreshed and the fields are blank.
7. In the Item field, select the part that you want to add from the list of values.  
The default values for Unit of Measure and Cost fields automatically appear.
8. Enter the min - max values that you want to set for the part that you are adding.
9. (Optional) Select a Source Type. If you select a Source Type of Inventory, you must select the Organization.  
If the stock list was manually created, you can enter a reason for the manual override.  
This reason appears in the Reason Code field.
10. (Optional) Enter a value in the Fixed Lot Multiple field.  
If there is a specific number of parts that are typically shipped in a package, such as 12 parts per box, enter that number here. Replenishment orders round to the closest multiple of your Fixed Lot Multiple figure.
11. Save your work.

### **Deleting a Part from the Stock List**

12. You can delete a min-max recommendation from the Stock List tab. Select the line to be deleted.
13. Click the Delete button.

### **Copying a Part from One Stock List to Another**

14. You can also copy a stock list from one subinventory to another. Select the lines in the stock list. Click Copy.
15. Select the subinventory to which you want to copy the stock list line to.

## **Supersession**

Supersession represents a supplier- or engineering-driven situation where one part has been replaced by another part. The supplier typically notifies the customer that a part has been replaced and is no longer available. All new orders should be placed for the superseding part. In some cases, the supplier requests that existing orders convert to the superseding part. Oracle Spares Management incorporates supersessions in Authorized Stock List (ASL) recommendation functionality and Warehouse Notification functionality.

Whether inventory is still available for the part that has been replaced, and whether that inventory can be used based on the disposition parameter, determines where to position the min-max levels in the supply chain.

Depending upon the disposition of inventory on the part being superseded, Spares Management produces the min-max levels for the appropriate part, either the one being superseded, or the superseding part, depending on the inventory level in the supply chain.

To use on-hand inventory of the superseded part, the min-max levels are positioned on the superseded part until the inventory is exhausted in the supply chain. This will drive parts out to the technicians where the parts can be used and the inventory depleted. If the reasons for superseding the part include safety issues, scrapping the part is generally preferable to using the parts to depletion.

There are two disposition values: Scrap and Use to Depletion. A disposition value of Scrap indicates that inventory on the lower level part cannot be used at all and should be scrapped. This disposition causes the min-max levels to move to the superseding part as soon as the supersession is entered. The Use to Depletion disposition value indicates that inventory for the lower level part can and should be used to depletion wherever possible. This disposition causes the min-max levels to transfer to the superseding part when the inventory is exhausted.

### **Supersession Example:**

To illustrate this latter scenario, consider a supersession where Part A is replaced by

Part B and the on-hand quantity for Part A at the central warehouse is 500 at the time the supersession is entered. The central warehouse also has a minimum level of 50. In this scenario, Oracle Spares Management recognizes the need to use the 500 pieces of inventory under the Use to Depletion disposition option. The min-max levels for the technicians stay at Part A until the inventory at the central warehouse drops below the reorder point (ROP) or the minimum level. This drives the parts out to the technicians where usage occurs and inventory is depleted.

During the transition, while the inventory of Part A is being depleted, min-max levels are planned for Part B if there is usage history for Part B. When the central warehouse inventory drops below the minimum level, the technician min-max levels shift to Part B and are calculated based on the combined usage for both Part A and Part B. Min-max levels for the central warehouse shift to Part B when the supersession is entered, and min-max values are calculated based on the combined usage for both Part A and Part B.

Similarly, planning warehouse stocking levels are designed to enable warehouses to deplete the inventory of superseded parts.

The central warehouse is always positioned at the top of the supply chain and, as such, min-max levels are also positioned at the top part in the supersession chain. Because supersessions are a supplier-driven business scenario, the central warehouse automatically switches its min-max recommendation to the superseding part because the central warehouse will no longer be receiving any inventory for the superseded part.

For an intermediate warehouse, min-max levels are coordinated with the disposition parameters and supply chain inventories. This coordination enables the intermediate warehouse to deplete any leftover inventory of the superseded part. If the disposition of a superseded part is set to Use to Depletion, then an intermediate warehouse can position the min-max level at the superseded part until the inventory is depleted. Once depleted, the min-max level switches positions to the superseding part.

The repair to value defines the highest level in the supersession chain to which the lower level part can be repaired. Ideally, the lower level part repairs to the top part in the supersession chain. But this is not always technically or economically possible. For example, let's say Part A has been superseded by Part B, but Part A cannot be repaired to Part B. In this scenario, the Repair-to part for Part A is Part A.

The Reciprocal values works with the Repair to value. Options for the Reciprocal value are Bilateral or Unilateral.

Bilateral is the scenario where an order for Part B (the higher level part), can be filled by either Part A or Part B. In the Unilateral scenario, only Part B can fill an order for Part B. The lower level Part A cannot be used to fill an order for Part B. An order for Part A can always be filled with Part A, unless the disposition value is set to Scrap.

In this way, Oracle Spares Management supersession functionality enables a field service operation to support supersessions and minimize obsolescence at the same time.

See also, [Setting Up Part Supersession](#), page 2-26.

# Setting Up Part Supersession

To set up supersessions, use the following procedure:

## Prerequisites

- Set up items in Inventory.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Supersessions window, page A-1.  
The Find Supersessions popup window appears.
2. In the Find Supersessions popup window, enter search criteria if you want to locate existing supersession relationships.
3. To set up a new supersession, close the Find Supersessions window. In the main Supersessions window, select the part that is being replaced from the list of values in the Replaced Item field.
4. Select the item that you want to supersede the replaced item with from the list of values in the Superseding Item field.
5. (Optional) Select a Repair To Item value from the list of values.  
This value defines the highest level in the supersession chain to which the lower level part can be repaired.
6. Select a Reciprocal value for the supersession.  
Options include: Bilateral or Unilateral.  
Bilateral is the scenario where an order for Part B (the higher level part), can be filled by either Part A or Part B. In the Unilateral scenario, only Part B can fill an order for Part B. The lower level Part A cannot be used to fill an order for Part B. An order for Part A can always be filled with Part A, unless the disposition value is set to Scrap.
7. Select a Disposition code for the superseded item. This value defines how the disposition of inventory must be handled on the lower level part.  
Options include: Use to Depletion or Scrap.
8. (Optional) Enter start and end dates for the supersession.
9. Save your work.

## Create Warehouse Notifications

Warehouse notifications are designed for the more complex replenishment planning encountered where excess utilization, repair, and new-buy recommendations must be incorporated into an integrated approach to warehouse replenishment planning. While this functionality is typically used at the central warehouse, it can be used at any warehouse in the supply chain where inventories of excess or repair parts must be considered in the warehouse replenishment planning process.

The notifications process provides for a utilization approach, where replenishment need at the warehouse is satisfied first from excess inventory at other specifically designated warehouses, second from repaired defectives, and finally, from new purchases and internal orders.

To use notifications that incorporate excess and defective stock at a warehouse, you must have an authorized stock level (ASL) for the warehouse, and associate an assignment set for either the usable or the defective parts to the warehouse. The assignment set uses sourcing rules from Oracle Purchasing to define those warehouses you want to consider for excess and repaired parts.

Once configured, you create warehouse notification results by running a concurrent program that identifies parts replenishment needs in the warehouse, searches the supply chain for existing excess and defective parts, and returns results that a planner can review. You can then run a replenishment strategy that best fits your business needs.

The planner has the option to fill the replenishment need by using existing excess stock, using repaired parts, ordering new parts, or using any combination of these.

Spares Management also provides a facility whereby a planner can create business rules that enable you to automate notifications that meet the business rule criteria. The automation is designed to focus on the situation where the notification value is low, the forecast is reasonably accurate, and the excess and repair to consider is relatively low.

**Note:** You can use notifications only for warehouses, not for field technicians.

## Setting Up and Creating Warehouse Notifications

Use the following procedure to set up and create warehouse notifications:

### Prerequisites

- An Authorized Stock List must exist for the warehouse.
- If you are considering excess and defective parts, assignment sets must be set up.

**Steps:**

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Expand the planning tree in the Planner's Desktop. Select the warehouse that you want to set up for notifications.
3. Select the Warehouse Parameters tab.
4. (Optional) Enter an EDQ Multiple.

The Economic Delivery Quantity (EDQ) is used to define order quantities. The EDQ multiple sets a limit to define excess on-order quantity.

5. In the Assignment Usable field, select the assignment set to define excess in the notification from the list of values.

Assignment Sets define those warehouses in the supply chain that you want the notification to use when looking for excess parts. See the *Oracle Purchasing Implementation Guide* for details on setting up Assignment Sets and Sourcing Rules.
6. If you are using Spares Management's Depot Repair functionality, select a Depot Repair assignment set, which along with sourcing rules, defines the internal repair depot as a supplier for specific parts.
7. (Optional) Enter a Min Value.

This is a minimum value for the excess on-order notification. A Min Value of 100, for example, would mean that a notification triggers only if the total value of the excess on-order notifications exceeds \$100.

8. In the Assignment Defective field, select the assignment set to define defective inventories for repair for notifications.

The Assignment Set, along with sourcing rules, defines defective warehouses for notifications.
9. If you are using business rules to automate notifications, select the rule that you want to apply to this warehouse from the Notification Rule list of values.
10. Save your work.

At this point, you have configured your warehouse to allow notification functionality.

To generate a notification, continue to the next step.

11. Run the Warehouse Notifications concurrent program.

Return to the main navigation tree and open Reports and Programs to access this concurrent program.

## Setting Up Business Rules to Automate Warehouse Notifications

Creating business rules to automate warehouse notifications is beneficial for the efficient use of the planners' time. Planners often must perform a large number of warehouse notifications, and the notification cycles must be processed frequently to insure timely replenishment.

These rules are set up to address notifications that have a low notification value, low excess and repair values, and a high forecast reliability as measured by the tracking signal. You can create automation rules for the following three new-buy notification types:

- Internal Order: This represents transfer orders between warehouses.
- WIP Order: This is used when manufacturing is required.
- Requisition: This is used when purchasing is required.

In each of the preceding cases, you can enter values for excess and repair recommendations, and the minimum and maximum tracking signal.

- **Excess:** This is the value of excess inventory that you can use to satisfy the notification.
- **Repair:** This is the value of defective inventory that, when repaired, you can use to satisfy the notification.
- **Notification:** This is the value of the notification recommendation.
- **Tracking Signal Minimum:** This measures the forecast error when actual usage on a cumulative basis is running less than forecast.
- **Tracking Signal Maximum:** This measures the forecast error when actual usage on a cumulative basis is running more than forecast.

For all parameters with the exception of the tracking signal minimum, if the actual value is less than the parameter value, the notification is triggered. In the case of the tracking signal minimum, if the cumulative variance is greater than the parameter value, the notification is triggered.

**Note:** You can set values for as many or as few of the parameters as you want. But for the automated process to be activated, *all* the parameters that have been set must be met.

You can set up only one notification rule for each warehouse. To set up automated notification rules, follow this procedure:

**Steps:**

1. Navigate to the Business Rules window, page A-1.
2. From the Business Rules window, select the Notification Rules tab.
3. Enter the Name of the rule.
4. (Optional) Enter a Description.
5. For the Internal Order Line, enter an Excess Value number.
6. Enter a Repair Value.
7. Enter a Recommended Value.
8. Enter Tracking Signal minimum and maximum values.
9. Repeat steps 5 - 8 for Requisition and WIP Order lines.
10. Save your work.

## **Warehouse Replenishment Notifications**

Notifications are used for warehouse replenishment and provide additional information about excess parts and defectives that, when repaired, you can use to satisfy the notification.

When you open the Notifications tab, a table displays notifications for those parts where the on-hand available and on-order has dropped below the minimum level for the part. Excess parts as defined by the usable assignment set appear in the Total Excess column. The quantity of defective parts, as defined in the defective assignment set, appear in the Total Repair column.

The Notification Quantity column displays the quantity needed to replenish the warehouse. When you select one of the notifications, the lower Notifications tab displays the breakdown of replenishment options available to fill the replenishment notification. If there are excess parts and defective parts available, multiple lines appear in the table. The planner can review this information, and then create a replenishment order based on what works best in this situation.

- Internal orders set up to use excess
- The total available in repair or the repair depot order
- The purchase requisition, WIP order, or internal order

## Supersession

If a lower part in a supersession chain has defectives, those are rolled into the total defectives for the higher part. For example, if Part A has a repair to status of Part B, and there are eight defective Part A's and 10 defective Part B's, then the Part B notification will display a defective amount of 18 parts.

For more information on supersessions, see [Supersessions, page 2-24](#).

A planner can replenish a part from this user interface by creating an internal order, if excess stock is used, or by creating a requisition for a purchase order, or by creating internal orders and repair orders to have the parts repaired at an internal depot.

See also [Executing Warehouse Replenishment Notifications, page 2-31](#).

# Performing Warehouse Replenishment Notifications

To perform warehouse replenishment using excess, external repair, and new buy parts, follow these steps:

## Prerequisites

- Create an Authorized Stock List for the warehouse.
- If you are considering excess and defective parts, set up assignment sets.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, [page A-1](#).
2. In the upper Notification tab, select the notification of the part that you want to review and perform.

In the lower Notifications tab, the replenishment options are shown as orders that can be released for the Notification shown in the upper tab.

- Excess order for excess use:
  - An internal order is created.
- New buy orders:
  - An internal order is created when the source is another warehouse organization.

**Note:** You must set the Make/Buy parameter in Inventory to Buy.

- A purchase requisition is created when the source is an external supplier.
- A WIP order is created when the source is the same as the warehouse organization being replenished.

**Note:** You must set the Make/Buy parameter in Inventory to Make.

- External Repair Orders are shown for information only, but are not directly executable from the user interface.

**Note:** Internal Repair using Depot Repair integration is described in the next section.

3. Select a Source Type in the lower Notifications tab, and then enter the quantity for the excess, WIP, or new-buy order in the Order field.

This quantity must be less than or equal to the value in the Available Quantity field..

4. To submit your request, click Order.

This creates the appropriate order document to perform the process as noted previously: Internal Order, Purchase Requisition, or WIP Order.

## Warehouse Replenishment Using Depot Repair

Oracle Spares Management provides a mechanism to handle the repair of defective parts through an internal depot using Oracle Depot Repair. Defective parts that are owned by the field service can be sent to the internal repair depot based on need or repaired and returned to the field service warehouse being replenished.

### Process Flow

- A repair depot using Oracle Depot Repair software is positioned in the supply chain to repair defective parts. This repair depot is defined in sourcing rules where the internal repair operation is defined as a repair supplier.
- Field technicians recover defective parts at the customer site, which are then transacted into the technicians' defective subinventories.
- Technicians transfer the parts into a defective warehouse for consolidation. The consolidated defectives are integrated into the warehouse replenishment planning, presenting the planner with a notification when defective parts must be repaired at

the internal depot for replenishment to the warehouse being planned.

- When the notification is approved, the defective parts are shipped to the repair depot on an internal order, repaired by the repair depot on a repair order, and shipped to the field service warehouse on a second internal order.

To use Oracle Depot Repair functionality to repair parts based on a Warehouse Notification follow this procedure.

## Prerequisites

- Install Oracle Depot Repair and Oracle Order Management.
- Provide an assignment set value for the Depot Repair Suppliers field for the warehouse that is integrated with Depot Repair.
- Define the internal depot as an organization, along with a sourcing rule that defines an internal depot.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. In the planning tree, click the warehouse for which you want to view notifications.
3. Select the Notifications tab.

This action displays all notifications related to the selected warehouse.

4. From the upper Notifications tab, select a notification that has a Depot Repair Source Type.
5. Select the Depot Repair Source Type in the lower Notifications tab, and enter the quantity for the repair order (if it is different than the quantity available).
6. Click Order.

The following documents are automatically created:

- Internal order to ship the defectives to the internal depot
- Repair order for the depot
- Internal order for shipping the repaired parts back to the field service warehouse from the repair depot

**Note:** Spares Management enables you to create a depot repair

order from the Parts Status tab on the Planner's Desktop to repair parts without a Warehouse Notification for replenishment.

## Viewing Parts Status and Order Detail

Within the Planner's Desktop, you can view parts status and detail information about an order.

### Parts Status

The Parts Status tab displays status information at the warehouse, subinventory, or node selected in the planning tree. A table displays such information as part number, usable on-hand, defective on-hand, parts in transit, requisitions, purchase orders, and so on.

On the bottom panel of the Parts Status tab, there are several sub-tabs:

- Usage
- Forecast
- Parts Status
- Stock List
- Order Details

Each of these tabs displays information pertaining to the selected item in the Parts Status tab. The Parts Status and Stock List sub-tab correspond with the same tabs on the top panel of the Parts Status tab.

**Note:** In the Parts Status lower tab, the Actual On-Hand and Available values are real time. The Parts Availability Data concurrent program updates all other data in the upper and lower Parts Status tabs.

You can order parts from this tab by selecting the part that you want to order and clicking the Order button. This action brings up the Parts Requirement page, where you can create a parts requirement and an order.

### Order Details

The Order Details tab provides a view of incoming orders for an item at the subinventory or organization level.

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## Loop Planning, Notifications, and Reporting Hierarchy

Oracle Spares Management supports an aggregate planning approach where individual subinventories can be grouped into planning loops. A parts loop is a group of subinventories that is planned together as a single entity. A parts loop can cross more than one inventory organization and more than one operating unit.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Summary: Loop Planning, Notifications, and Reporting
- Creating a Parts Loop
- Assigning Subinventories to a Parts Loop
- Defining a Master Stock List
- Creating and Using Loop Notifications
- Creating Part Availability Data
- Creating Usage History
- Viewing Usage and Forecast Data
- Creating Notifications
- Processing Notifications

### Summary: Loop Planning, Notifications, and Reporting

Planning loops are used to coordinate planning and execution activities across multiple locations and to control the total inventory across all subinventories in the loop. The planning loop can include both usable and defective subinventories from different inventory organizations.

You must set up at least one parts loop. These are the steps required to set up parts loops:

- Creating a Parts Loop, page 3-2
- Assigning Subinventories to a Parts Loop, page 3-3
- Defining a Master Stock List, page 3-4

Oracle Spares Management uses a master stock list to define the plan for the loop. The master stock list defines the parts and total quantities to be stocked in the loop. In addition, the master stock list provides for a minimum usable quantity to ensure that the loop maintains a balance of usable parts.

You can generate notifications by running a concurrent program when the total available is above or below plan conditions as defined in the master stock list. You can also generate notifications when the level of usable parts has dropped below the minimum usable on-hand level as designated in the master stock list.

The Planner's Desktop provides an organized presentation of the functionality used for planning and execution at the location and loop levels. Navigation icons included on the desktop are for loops, reporting hierarchies, and notifications.

In the Reporting Hierarchy area of the Planner's Desktop, you can create hierarchies for summarizing inventory balances, viewing on-order quantities, and viewing usage and forecast information. Reporting hierarchies also provide a tool for parts searches.

Reporting hierarchies consist of a group of virtual nodes, designed around your organizational or geographical reporting structure. Each node can contain other nodes or subinventories. Each subinventory can belong to only one reporting hierarchy.

## Creating a Parts Loop

To create a parts loop, follow this procedure.

### Prerequisites

- Define planners.
- Define calculation rules.
- Define forecast rules.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Click the Parts Loop icon on the left of the window.
3. Highlight the Parts Loop folder in the navigator tree.

4. Right click the Parts Loop folder to open a right-click menu.
5. Select Create Parts Loop from the right-click menu to open the Loop Details tab.
6. Enter a parts loop name in the Loop Details tab.
7. (Optional) Enter a description for the parts loop.
8. Select a planner from the Planner list of values.
9. Select a calculation rule from the Calculation Rule list of values.
10. Select a forecast rule from the Forecast Rule list of values.
11. Save your work.

The new parts loop appears in the navigator tree.

## Assigning Subinventories to a Parts Loop

When you assign subinventories to a parts loop, you must specify whether the subinventory is for tracking usable or defective parts. You can also choose to use the Auto-receipt feature for the subinventory. With Auto-receipt enabled, shipments are received automatically at the source subinventory during the ship confirm process.

**Important:** The auto-receive check box in the Planner's Desktop is used only for move orders. For internal orders, the auto-receive option defined in the shipping network is used

### Prerequisites

- Define the parts loop.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Click the Parts Loop icon on the left of the window.
3. Click the "+" sign next to the Parts Loop folder in the navigator tree.
4. Right-click the parts loop to which you want to add subinventories.
5. Select Add Subinventory from the right-click menu.

The Location Details tab appears.

6. Select an organization name from the Organization list of values.
7. Select a subinventory from the Subinventory list of values.
8. Select a condition type of Usable or Defective from the Condition Type list of values.
9. (Optional) Select the Auto-receipt check box.  
If you select this feature, parts shipments are received automatically during Ship Confirm at the destination subinventory.
10. Select the Spares Location check box.  
The Spares Location check box has no functionality at this time.
11. Save your work.

## Defining a Master Stock List

A master stock list is the component of a parts loop that defines the allowable quantity of usable and defective parts. The master stock list defines the part numbers and corresponding quantities stocked in the parts loop. The master stock list is required if parts are stocked on a planned basis in a parts loop.

The loop quantity represents the total quantity, including usable and defective quantity, that is required in the loop and includes the availability elements as defined in the calculation rule. The minimum usable quantity represents the usable on-hand quantity that is required in the loop. The loop quantity and loop minimum are used to generate notifications to the planner. The notifications represent an exception condition for which the planner may want to take the appropriate action.

## Prerequisites

- Define a parts loop.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the parts loop in the Navigator tree of the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Highlight the appropriate parts loop in the Navigator tree.
3. Open the Master Stock List tab.
4. Enter an item number or select an item from the list of values that you want to add to the master stock list.

**Note:** The Item field is case sensitive.

5. Select a planner from the Planner list of values.
6. Enter the desired loop quantity for this item.
7. (Optional) Enter the minimum usable quantity for this item in the Minimum Good field.
8. The Plan Type field default value is obtained from the item definition.
9. Save your work.

## Creating and Using Loop Notifications

Planning at the loop level involves the comparison of actual loop quantities to the Master Stock List quantities. When the available quantities of parts are greater than or less than the inventory levels defined for the parts loop, a notification is created for review and processing by the planner.

In the Parts Loop area of the Planner's Desktop, you can administer the Master Stock List for the loop. You can define and maintain the loop parameters, such as selecting the calculation and forecast rule. You can also view part availability for the loop. Finally, you can assign, update and view the usable and defective subinventories included in the parts loop.

The following steps describe using parts loops in more detail:

- Creating Part Availability Data, page 3-5
- Creating Usage History, page 3-6
- Viewing Usage and Forecast Data, page 3-7
- Creating Notifications, page 3-7
- Processing Notifications, page 3-8

## Creating Part Availability Data

The Create Part Availability Data concurrent program compiles part availability data for the loop. This availability data is used to update summary quantities that appear in planning loops and hierarchies. The concurrent program updates the summary data that appears at the node levels in the Planner's Desktop. The availability data is also used to determine whether to generate notifications.

## Prerequisites

- Define a parts loop.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Create Part Availability Data concurrent program.  
The Submit Request window appears with the Create Parts Availability Data concurrent program in the Name field.
2. Click Submit.  
There are no parameters for Create Parts Availability Data concurrent program.
3. Click No in the Decision window.
4. To see the status of your concurrent request, click View from the menu, and then click Requests.
5. Click Find to view the status of all your requests.

## Creating Usage History

Usage activity is a component of planned inventory levels and is also used for forecasting future usage activity. The Create Usage History concurrent program gathers usage statistics that can be viewed in the Planner's Desktop.

Use the following procedure to run the Create Usage History concurrent program:

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Create Usage History concurrent program.  
The Submit Request window appears with the Create Usage History concurrent program in the Name field.
2. Click Submit.  
There are no parameters for this program.
3. Click No in the Decision window.
4. To see the status of your concurrent request, click View from the menu, and then click Requests.

5. Click Find to view the status of all your requests.

## Viewing Usage and Forecast Data

A forecasting tool is available on the Planner's Desktop to aid in the planning process. Multiple forecasting techniques are provided. The forecast for the part is viewable by location, loop, and reporting hierarchy.

Use this procedure to view the forecast and usage information.

### Prerequisites

- Run the Create Usage History concurrent program to gather usage statistics.

#### Steps:

1. Navigate to the parts loop hierarchy in the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Click the + sign next to Parts Loop.
3. Click the parts loop for which you want to view forecasting information.
4. Open the Parts Status tab.
5. Click Find in the Find Items window to run a blind query for all parts.
6. Click an Item number and view the Usage and Forecast information in the lower Usage/Forecast tab.

## Creating Notifications

The Create Notifications concurrent program compares the Available quantities that are calculated by the Create Part Availability Data concurrent program to the desired quantities that were defined by the master stock list in the parts loop. Notifications to the planner are created when one of the following conditions occurs:

- The available quantity for this part is above the total loop quantity by more than the allowable percentage.
- The available quantity for this part is below the total loop quantity by more than the allowable percentage.
- The usable quantity for this part is below the minimum usable quantity.

## Prerequisites

- Run the Create Part Availability concurrent program so that the notifications are based on the most recent quantities.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Create Notifications concurrent program.  
The Submit Request window appears with the Create Notifications concurrent program in the Name field.
2. Click Submit.  
There are no parameters for this program.
3. Click No in the Decision window.
4. To view the status of your concurrent request, click View from the Tools menu, and then click Requests.
5. Click Find to view the status of all your requests.

## Processing Notifications

Notifications advise that the parts inventory is above or below quantities defined in the master stock list. You can view and take action on open notifications in the Planner's Desktop. Notifications have a status of either Open, Pending, or Closed.

## Prerequisites

- Run the Create Notifications concurrent program.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.
2. Click the + sign to expand Notifications.
3. Click the + sign to expand the Loop folder.
4. The notification categories are:
  - Above

- Below
- Not Enough Usable Parts

Click the + sign for the notification category that you want to view.

5. Within each notification category, you can choose:
  - Open
  - Closed
  - Pending

Click the Item number in the Open folder to view the notification.

6. Open the Master Stock List tab to view the master stock list parameters for the item in the notification.
7. Open the Parts Status tab to view details. The detailed view includes the availability elements for the part.
8. There are five actions that you can take on an open notification:
  - Change the quantity on the master stock list.
  - Create a move order to transfer parts to the location that needs them.
  - Create an external requisition to purchase an additional quantity of parts.
  - Create an external requisition to have the parts repaired externally.
  - Create a WIP order to have the parts repaired internally.

After taking the appropriate action regarding the notification, update the status of the notification to Pending or Closed.



# Part 2

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## Warehouse Replenishment Planning



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## Warehouse Replenishment Planning

The Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP) module of the Oracle Field Service suite is used to plan and replenish inventories for any warehouse in a field service supply chain. Warehouse Replenishment Planning is not designed to plan technician trunk stock inventories. Trunk stock is planned using the Planner's Desktop functionality.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview: Planning Field Service Warehouse Inventories
- Overview: Planned Order Release Automation
- Integration with Repair Execution
- Plan Selection
- Overview: Warehouse Replenishment Plan Page

### Overview: Planning Field Service Warehouse Inventories

Planning warehouse inventories in a field service supply chain requires a different approach than planning warehouses in a manufacturing or product distribution supply chain. Some of the more significant differences are:

- High volume defective returns.
- Higher volume parts repair.
- Redeployment and utilization of excess inventory.
- Forecasts determined by product population and component failure rate.
- Supersession impacts.

## Supply Types Used in WRP

Supply types are key to the warehouse replenishment planning process in field service. A cost-effective approach will use excess and defective parts before ordering additional new parts that could grow the inventory unnecessarily.

Spares Management uses the Excess, Repair, and New-Buy supply types.

### Excess

Changes in field service activity can cause the level of inventory to exceed the quantity needed to support planned service activities. Excess inventory is a low-cost supply type that only needs to be redeployed and should be used wherever possible at other warehouse locations when needed.

### Repair

Some defective parts recovered during field service operations are repairable. Repairable returns are typically a medium-cost supply source. After consolidation, defective parts can be incorporated into the warehouse planning process and should be repaired as needed, after utilization of excess, to replenish the warehouse being planned.

### New-Buy

New-buy purchases, which can be either internal or external, are used when additional parts are required in the supply chain. The new-buy purchase is usually more costly than either excess or repair sources.

**Note:** To achieve low inventory investment and reduce risk of obsolescence, the replenishment of parts should be planned by consuming inventories of excess parts, and repairing defective parts, before ordering new-buy parts.

## Recommendation Types

Warehouse Replenishment Planning generates exception recommendations needed to balance supply and demand.

### *Seeded Recommendation Types*

Recommendation Type	Description	Related Business Objective

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Planned Order Inside of Lead Time	Recommended replenishment orders by supply type with a need date inside of lead time.	Service Level
Planned Order Outside of Lead Time	Recommended replenishment orders by supply type with a need date outside of lead time.	Service Level
Reschedule In	Parts are on order, but the projected on hand balance before the scheduled delivery is tracking too low, based on the Reschedule In business rule. Schedule the delivery earlier to eliminate gaps or situations where the projected on hand balance is potentially putting service at risk.	Service
Reschedule Out	Parts are on order but are due to arrive before they are needed, causing the projected on-hand balance to track too high based on the Reschedule Out business rule. Schedule the delivery later to avoid an inventory level that is higher than needed.	Inventory Investment
Review Superseded Parts	This part has been replaced by a different part and has either an open order, manual forecast, or population forecast.	Service and Inventory Investment
Unutilized Excess	A current new-buy on order is preventing the excess inventory at other warehouses from being used.	Asset Utilization
Unutilized Repair	A current new-buy on-order is preventing the defective inventory assigned to that warehouse from being used.	Asset Utilization
Excess On-Order	The on hand plus on order exceeds the Excess On-Order Limit.	Inventory Investment
Automated Orders	The Create Warehouse Replenishment Data program uses the Order Automation business rule associated to the warehouse to determine which planned orders to automate. Automated orders can be excess, repair, and new-buy.	

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## Supersession Impacts

Supersessions can have major impacts on the planning process. The supersession definition used in Warehouse Replenishment Planning is defined in Spares Management.

The Supersession in Spares Management is defined as follows:

- Replaced item: Part that has been *superseded*.
- Superseding item: Replacement part.
- Repair to item: This identifies the highest part in the supersession chain to which the replaced part can be updated and repaired. The Repair To item can be the same as the superseding item or it can be a different item.
- Reciprocal: This is either Unilateral or Bilateral, which defines whether the superseded part can be used to fill an order for the superseding part. In Bilateral, the superseded part can be used. In Unilateral, the superseded part cannot be used. In Bilateral, either part can be used to fill an order for the other part.
- Disposition: This field indicates whether the replaced item can still be used or should be scrapped. Use to Depletion (UTD) indicates that the superseded part can still be used.
- The Start Date and End Date columns are used for effectiveness and expiration of supersessions.

### Supersession Impact on the Superseding (Replacement) Part in the Warehouse Replenishment Planning Process:

- The superseding part defective inventory includes the superseded part defective inventory when the superseding part is the same as the Repair To for the superseded part. In other words, the superseded part can be upgraded to the superseding part.
- The usage history of the superseding part includes usage for the superseded parts in the supersession chain.
- The usage forecast for the superseding part is based on the combined usage of all parts in the supersession chain.
- The defective returns history for the superseding part includes defective returns of the superseded parts when the superseding part is the same as the Repair To for the superseded part.
- Repairable Returns are based on the combined defective returns based on the Repair To of the superseded part.

#### **Supersession Impact on the Superseded Part:**

- The superseded part is shown in the header region of the Warehouse Replenishment Plan page.
- Planning recommendations are suppressed.
- Recommendation for *Review Superseded Parts* appears if one of the following applies:
  - On-order quantity is greater than zero.
  - Population forecast exists.
  - Manual forecast exists.

## **Overview: Planned Order Release Automation**

Warehouses in the field service supply chain are in constant need of replenishment. To replenish these warehouses, large volumes of planned orders are required to manage that replenishment.

Large volumes of planned orders will occur for the following reasons:

- Large number of parts: Long service cycles are required to support a multitude of old product.
- Large number of warehouses: Local warehouses operating in close support of the technician are required when service level agreements dictate service within the same day.
- Frequent planning cycles: Needed to react to the latest usage trends and supersession activity.
- Supersessions: Superseded parts need to be reviewed when there are open orders or manual forecasts.
- Multiple supply types: Excess, repair, and new-buy can all be used on the same part depending on the need and availability of the excess and defective inventory.

The planned order release automation functionality in Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP) will assist in the handling of large volumes of planned orders. With the automation feature the actual order will be automatically created from the planned order when automation business rules have been met. The planned order automation gives the planner the ability to automate the more routine planned orders leaving them with more time to manage and review the planned order exceptions.

## Business Rule Parameters

For each supply type you specify business rule parameters for both internal and external ordering. Excess by definition is only internal.

This table describes the automation parameters:

Parameter	Description
Value Limits	<p>Dollar value of a planned order.</p> <p>If the actual value of the planned order is less than the Value Limit, then the planned order will be a candidate for automation based on that parameter.</p> <p><i>(Actual value = Planned Order Quantity x Standard Cost)</i></p> <p><b>Important:</b> Parts with zero cost will be excluded from automation.</p>
Tracking Signal	<p>Measure of forecast error for the part being planned. If the actual tracking signal fell within the minimum and maximum parameters, then the planned order would be a candidate for automation based on that parameter.</p>
Lead Time	<p>The Need date of a planned order falls inside of the lead time or outside of the lead time.</p> <p>Using the lead time parameter, the planner could select for automation those orders inside of lead time or outside of lead time or both.</p>

## Process Flow

The planned order release automation process consists of these steps:

1. Create order automation business rules.

You create business rules by specifying certain parameters for each supply type. The parameters include:

- Value Limits: Dollar value for a planned order.

- Tracking Signal: Measure of forecast error for the part being planned.
- Lead Time: Whether the planned order has a need date inside of lead time, outside of lead time, or both.

**Important:** All applicable parameters must be met for the planned order to be automated.

For more information on defining order automation business rules, see Defining and Assigning Order Automation Business Rules in the *Oracle Field Service Implementation Guide*.

2. Associate the order automation rule to a warehouse you are planning in WRP using the Planner's Desktop window.

For more information on assigning the rule to a warehouse, see Defining and Assigning Order Automation Business Rules in the *Oracle Field Service Implementation Guide*.

3. Create warehouse replenishments plans.

Plans are created after running the three WRP concurrent programs:

- Usage for Recommendations program.
- Process Supersede Items program.
- Create Warehouse Replenishment Data program.

The Create Warehouse Replenishment Data program creates the planned orders and does the release automation.

For more information, see Creating Warehouse Replenishment Plans., page 5-1

4. Using the Automated Orders recommendation type in the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page the parts where automated orders were created can be selected and the individual plans reviewed if necessary.

The individual orders that were automated can be seen in the Recommendation section of the Warehouse Replenishment Plan page.

The actual orders that were automated can be seen in the Current On-order section of the Plan.

5. A summary of automated orders can also be seen in the Log File of the Create Warehouse Replenishment Data program.

## Documents Automated

Internal orders and purchase requisitions are created from the automation process. This table describes the different documents that are created during the planned order release automation process:

Supply Type	Internal/External	Documents Automated	Comment
Excess	Internal	Internal Order	Moves excess from one warehouse to fill need at another.
Excess	External	N/A	Excess is not applicable to external.
Repair	Internal	Internal Order to ship defectives to the repair depot Depot Repair Order Internal Order to ship repaired parts to the warehouse being replenished	Integration with Depot Repair.
Repair	External	Purchase Requisition	Integration with External Repair Execution.
New-Buy	Internal	Internal Order	New-Buy when sourcing is another Inventory organization.
New-Buy	External	Purchase Requisition	New-Buy when sourcing is a Vendor.

## Automated Planned Order Creation

The Create Warehouse Replenishment Data concurrent program uses the order automation business rule to determine which of the planned orders will be automated. The Automation Rule uses three parameters to control automation for each supply type: value limit, tracking signal, and lead time. For each supply type, parameters are provided for internal and external except for excess which is only internal.

Here are some examples of what will occur during the planned order release automation process for each parameter.

#### **Example**

With the value limit parameter, any planned order value less than the indicated value will be automated. For example, if the Internal Value for Excess was set to 1000 USD, then any applicable planned order with value less than 1000 USD will be automated, consistent with the other parameters.

#### **Example**

With the tracking signal parameter, any planned order for a part where the actual tracking signal is greater than the minimum and less than the maximum will be automated, consistent with the other parameters. For example, if the minimum parameter was set at minus 3 (-3) and the maximum parameter was set at plus 4 (+4), and if the actual tracking signal for the part was +1, then the planned order for that part would be automated. If the tracking signal was less than -3 or greater than +4, then the planned order will not be automated.

#### **Example**

With the lead time parameter, automation can be selected for planned orders inside of lead time, outside of lead time, or both. For example, if the Inside Lead Time parameter was set as Inside for the supply type and the Need Date for the planned order is inside of lead time, then the planned order will be automated, consistent with other parameters.

**Important:** All parameters must be met for the automation to occur. For example, if the value parameter is met but the tracking signal is not met, then the planned order will not be automated.

## **Integration with Repair Execution**

Oracle Spares Management integrates Warehouse Replenishment Planning with Repair Execution to manage the execution of internal and external repair. Repair is one of the supply types in Warehouse Replenishment Planning.

The process begins in Warehouse Replenishment Planning:

- Defective parts are available for repair in one or more of the defective warehouses.
- Warehouse Replenishment Planning based on need, produces planned repair orders.
- The planner reviews and executes a planned repair order to create either a repair order in Oracle Depot Repair for internal repair, or a purchase requisition for external repair. For internal repair, the internal orders required to ship into and out of the depot repair operation are also produced.
- Integrated Repair Execution functionality manages the repair process. External

Repair Execution provides a consolidated view of all documents and repair process details. For more information about external repair execution functionality, see the External Repair Execution, page 6-1 chapter in this guide.

The repair program is defined in the Repair region of the MPS/MRP Planning tab of the Inventory Organization Item window. Related setup documentation appears in the *Field Service Implementation Guide*.

## Plan Selection

Use the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page to find and select plans by:

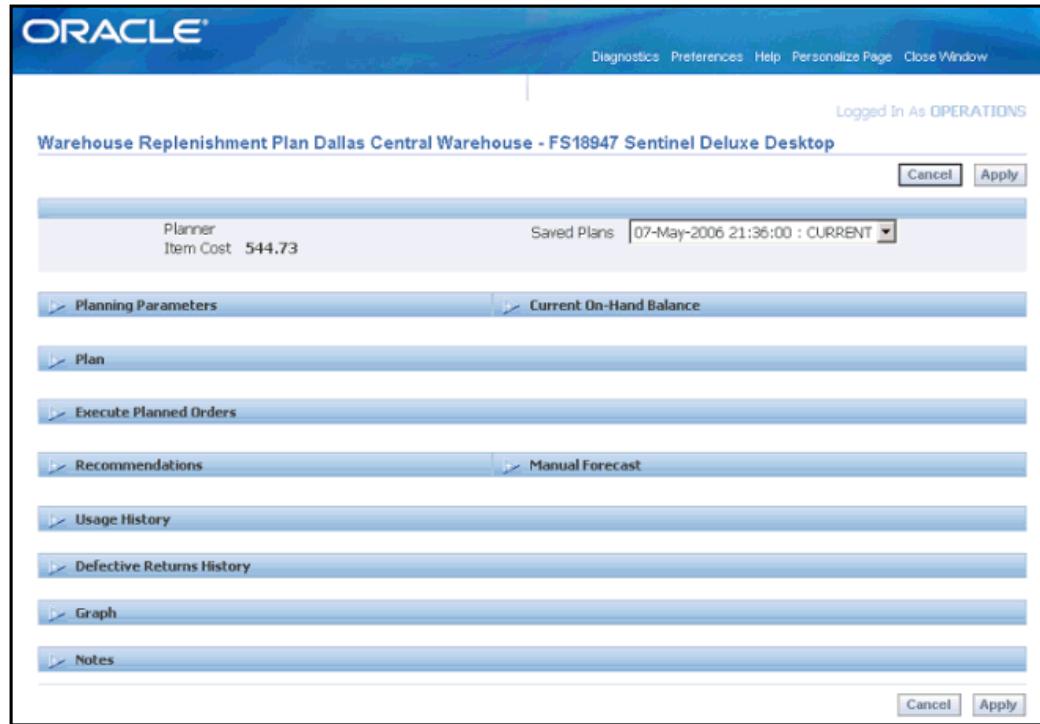
- Organization
- Item
- Recommendation Type
- Inventory Class

A table presents the retrieved plans. See Accessing Warehouse Replenishment Plan Details, page 5-5.

## Overview: Warehouse Replenishment Plan Page

Oracle Warehouse Replenishment Planning provides the following functionality:

- Save plans from previous planning cycles.
- Regenerate plans.
- Horizontal time phased view.
- Forecast based on population and failure rate of parts.
- Forecast of defective returns.
- Manually adjust or replace forecast.
- Projected planned orders by source type.
- Projected on-hand and available inventory balances.



The Warehouse Replenishment Planning page organizes information into the following page title, fields, and expandable regions:

#### ***Elements of the Warehouse Replenishment Planning Page***

Page Element	Description
Item at a warehouse (title)	This page title is determined by the plan you select from the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plan page.
Planner (field)	Planner or buyer responsible for this item.
Item Cost (field)	Cost per-unit for the item.
Saved Plans (menu)	Drop-down menu lists previously saved plans.
Planning Parameters by Supply Type (region)	Planning parameters can be set individually for each supply type.
Current On-Hand Balance (region)	Displays the item current on-hand, available, and excess quantities by inventory organization and supply type.

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Plan (region)	Horizontal period by period view of requirements, current on-order, planned orders, forecast of repairable returns, and projected balances.
Execute Planned Orders (region)	Planned orders by source type and supplier. To execute planned orders, select them, and then click Create Orders.
Recommendations (region)	Displays action messages by type, due date, and order quantity for excess on-order, rescheduling orders in or out, unutilized inventory, and superseded parts.  Automated orders will also be shown.
Manual Forecast (region)	This region is used to manually adjust or replace the usage forecast.
Usage History (region)	This region displays usage quantities for this part by time period. Used to evaluate usage forecasts.
Defective Returns History	Displays the quantity of defective parts returned by time period. Used to evaluate the repairable returns forecast.
Graph	Quantity versus time line graph displays Total Requirements, Current On-Order, Current Balance, Planned Orders, and Planned Balance.
Notes	This text box is provided for adding notes to track significant events related to the part.

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# Using Warehouse Replenishment Planning

This chapter documents procedures for using Warehouse Replenishment Planning to create, select, review, and execute spares replenishment plans.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Creating Warehouse Replenishment Plans
- Finding Warehouse Replenishment Plans
- Accessing Warehouse Replenishment Plan Details
- Reviewing Warehouse Replenishment Plans
- Specifying Planning Parameters for a Specific Part
- Specifying Planning Parameters for a Warehouse Organization
- Regenerating Warehouse Replenishment Plans
- Executing Planned Orders
- Performing Planned Order Release Automation
- Recommendations
- Processing Excess On Order Recommendations
- Processing Unutilized Excess and Repair
- Rescheduling In or Out
- Reviewing Superseded Parts

## Creating Warehouse Replenishment Plans

The process for creating warehouse replenishment plans consists of running three concurrent programs. The first program updates usage history so that forecast calculations are based on the latest usage information. The second program collects the latest supersession information. The third program is the planning engine that creates or regenerates plans for one or all of the warehouses.

This program also generates the actual orders from the planned orders if you are using the Planned Order Release Automation feature. The log file generated after the concurrent program is run will display the actual order numbers that were created.

## Prerequisites

- Set up inventory organizations to model field service warehouses.
- Set up items in Oracle Inventory.

## Steps:

### Updating Usage History

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Create Usage for Recommendations concurrent program.

The Submit Request window appears. The Name field populates with the Create Usage for Recommendations concurrent program name.
2. On the Submit Request window, click Submit.

There are no parameters to set for this program.

The Decision window appears.
3. On the Decision window, note your request number.

In response to "Submit another request?" click No.
4. Navigate to the Find Requests window, page A-1.

The Find Requests window appears.
5. On Find Requests, select the Specific Requests option, and then enter your request number in the Request ID field. Click Find.

As an alternative, on Find Requests, select the All My Requests option, which appears selected by default. Click Find.

The Requests window appears displaying your request ID, phase, and status.
6. If the phase is not *Completed*, wait a moment, and then click Refresh Data. When the program completes normally, close the Requests window.

### Updating Planning for Superseded Parts

7. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Process Supersede Items concurrent program.

The Submit Request window appears. The Name field populates with the Process Supersede Items concurrent program name.

8. On the Submit Request window, click Submit.

There are no parameters to set for this program.

The Decision window appears.

9. On the Decision window, note your request number.

In response to "Submit another request?" click No.

#### **Updating Planning for One or All Warehouses**

10. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Create Warehouse Replenishment Data concurrent program.

The Submit Request window appears. The Name field populates with the Create Warehouse Replenishment Data concurrent program name.

11. In the Parameters window, select the inventory organization from the Organization list of values. To run this program for all organizations, leave the Organization field blank in the Parameters window.

12. To save the System Generated Plan, enter Yes in the field in the Parameters window.

Click OK.

13. On the Submit Request window, click Submit.

The Decision window appears.

14. On the Decision window, note your request number.

In response to "Submit another request?" click No.

## **Finding Warehouse Replenishment Plans**

After creating warehouse replenishment plans, you can use search criteria within the find functionality to retrieve plans and recommendations of interest.

### **Prerequisites**

- Create one or more warehouse replenishment plans.

#### **Steps:**

1. Navigate to the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page, page A-1.

The Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page appears.

2. On the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page, select the option for either of these options:
  - Show table data when all conditions are met.
  - Show table data when any condition is met.
3. Specify parameters and values.

**Search Criteria Examples:**

To find plans for all items within the Dallas manufacturing warehouse (M3) that need to be ordered now, specify the search criteria as follows:

- Organization is Dallas Manufacturing
- Item is (blank)
- Recommendation Type is Planned Orders Inside of Lead Time
- Inventory Class (blank)

**Example**

To find plans for a specific item FS54888 within the Dallas manufacturing warehouse (M3), specify the search criteria as follows:

- Organization is Dallas Manufacturing
- Item is FS%
- Recommendation Type is (blank)
- Inventory Class is (blank)

**Note:** Entering FS plus the wild card (%) character in the Item field causes the system to retrieve several items, all having item IDs that begin with FS. Select item FS54888. The Item field populates with the selected item.

**Example**

To find plans for items in the Dallas Manufacturing warehouse that need to be rescheduled out, specify the search criteria as follows:

- Organization is Dallas Manufacturing
- Item is (blank)
- Recommendation Type is Reschedule Out
- Inventory Class is A

**4. Click Go.**

The system populates the table below the search criteria fields with the plans that match the search criteria.

## Accessing Warehouse Replenishment Plan Details

After retrieving plans that meet the search criteria, view the search results table to identify the specific plan that you want to work on.

Use this procedure to access plan details:

### Prerequisites

- Complete the Finding Warehouse Replenishment Plans, page 5-3 procedure, to populate the table in the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page.

#### Steps:

1. The Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page table displays:

- Item
- Description, and where applicable:
- Inventory Class
- Planner
- Recommendation Type
- Date
- Excess quantity and value
- Repair quantity and value
- New buy quantity and value

**Note:** Sort the Date, Quantity, and Value fields in ascending or descending order to facilitate selection of higher priority plans.

2. To select a plan, click the Details icon in the row for the plan.

The Warehouse Replenishment Plan <organization> <Item ID> <Item description> page appears.

### Example

For example the page title: Dallas Manufacturing - FS54888 Sentinel Standard Desktop displays the replenishment plan and recommendations for the Sentinel Standard Desktop computer, item ID FS54888, in the Dallas Manufacturing inventory organization.

## Reviewing Warehouse Replenishment Plans

The Warehouse Replenishment Plan page presents several regions. For a description of the regions, see [Overview: Warehouse Replenishment Plan Page, page 4-10](#).

### Current On Hand Balances

This region displays the item current on-hand, available, and excess quantities by warehouse (inventory organization) by source type for the item. On-hand is the physical quantity at the warehouse. Available quantity is on-hand minus the quantity reserved to fulfill existing orders. Excess is the quantity exceeding the maximum level.

The on-hand and excess balances appear for the primary warehouse being planned and the excess warehouses that are being included in the planning for the primary warehouse. The excess warehouses will be included in the planning for the item at the primary warehouse when excess is available. Defective warehouses are locations where defective parts have been consolidated for repair. The defective warehouse will also be included in the planning for the primary warehouse when defectives are available.

Source	Source Type	Onhand	Available	Excess
Dallas Manufacturing		78	23	0
Boston Manufacturing	Excess	369	41	41
Chicago Subassembly Plant	Excess	75	75	75
Defective Warehouse	Repair	200	200	0
Phoenix Manufacturing	Repair	25	25	0

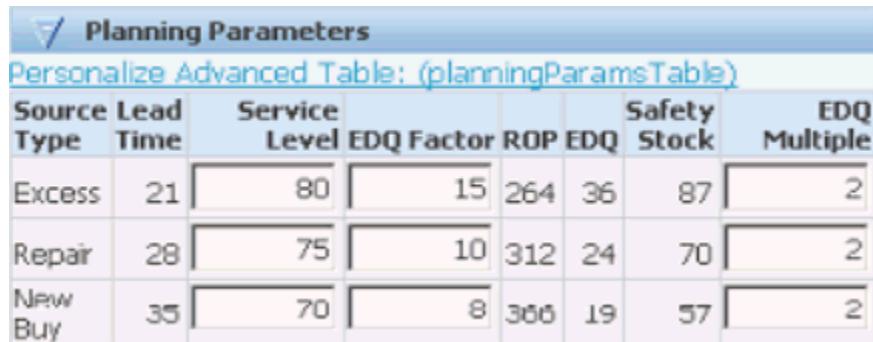
### Example

For example:

- On Hand: Dallas Manufacturing Warehouse = 78
- Available Excess: Total of Excess warehouses = 116
- Available Defective: Total of Repair warehouses = 225

## Planning Parameters

Planning parameters by supply type are used for adjusting the inventory plan depending on the supply type being used in the planning. You can enter default planning parameters in the Planner's Desktop. The planning parameters in Warehouse Replenishment Planning are applicable only to the item at the warehouse that you are planning.



Source Type	Lead Time	Service Level		EDQ Factor	ROP	EDQ	Safety Stock	EDQ Multiple
		EDQ	Factor					
Excess	21	80	15	264	36	87	2	
Repair	28	75	10	312	24	70	2	
New Buy	35	70	8	366	19	57	2	

### Input Parameters

- Lead Time

Represents the number of days from *recognition* that replenishment is needed to the *receipt* of the replenishment shipment.

Lead time is used to calculate Reorder Point (ROP) where the ROP is equal to the total requirements during lead time plus safety stock. Lead times are maintained in Oracle Inventory. It is necessary to run the Create Warehouse Replenishment Data concurrent program to update the reorder point.

**Note:** The Apply button does not update the plan for lead-time changes.

- Service Level

Enter as a percent. This number is used along with the Economic Delivery Quantity (EDQ) to calculate the safety stock quantity. The service level defines on a planned basis the percent of demand filled when needed.

When you change the service level, the system automatically recalculates the reorder point and the safety stock quantity.

- Economic Delivery Quantity (EDQ) Factor

This factor is used in calculating the Economic Delivery Quantity. The EDQ Factor combines both ordering costs and carrying costs in the economic order quantity algorithm to determine delivery quantity. EDQ varies directly with EDQ Factor. In

other words, increasing the EDQ Factor produces a larger calculated Economic Delivery Quantity.

When you change the EDQ Factor level, the system automatically recalculates the EDQ.

Increasing the EDQ factor increases the size of the EDQ and the size of the planned orders, and may reduce the size of the safety stock depending on how sensitive the safety stock is to the EDQ change. Safety stock is determined by service level, demand variation, and EDQ. EDQ is used in safety stock to account for the number of stockout exposures. In general, a higher EDQ means less exposure to stockout risk and a lower level of safety stock.

- EDQ Multiple

This value is used to define the Excess Limit in the Excess On-Order Recommendation. The Excess On-Order Limit is equal to the Reorder Point (ROP) plus the EDQ Multiple times the EDQ. See Processing Excess On-Order Recommendations, page 5-20.

For example, the reorder point is 266, the EDQ is 36, and the EDQ multiple is 2. The Excess On-order Recommendation triggers when on hand plus on order exceeds 338. In other words,  $266 + (2 * 36) = 338$ .

### Calculated Parameters

- Reorder Point (ROP)

The ROP is equal to the total requirements during lead time plus the safety stock.

- Safety Stock quantity

The safety stock quantity is based on EDQ, planned service level, and usage variation. This buffer inventory protects against requirement fluctuations that occur during lead time.

- Economic Delivery Quantity (EDQ)

The EDQ is based on the EDQ Factor and the value of Annual Usage.

### Interpret the Plan

The figure shown below displays the Plan region of the Warehouse Replenishment Planning page.

Plan

Personalize "Plan"

Number of Periods  Period Size in Days  Regenerate

Expand All | Collapse All

Focus Name

		Past Due	Apr 21 2006	Apr 28 2006	May 5 2006	May 12 2006	May 19 2006	May 26 2006	Jun 2 2006	Jun 9 2006	Jun 16 2006	Jun 23 2006
	FS18947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
◆	+ Total Requirements	0	50	65	62	65	67	70	72	75	78	80
◆	+ Current On-Order	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Current Balance	0	84	19	-13	-108	-175	-245	-317	-392	-470	-550
◆	+ Planned Orders	0	38	41	37	75	75	50	25	0	41	51
◆	+ Excess	0	38	41	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
◆	+ Repair	0	0	0	0	75	75	50	25	0	0	0
◆	+ New Buy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	51
	Repairable Returns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	70	29	29
	Planned Balance	0	122	98	73	83	91	71	70	65	57	57

The table describes the fields and table rows in the plan region.

#### Description of Plan Region Elements

##### Field or Row Label      Description

Number of Periods      Specifies the number of periods that appear in the horizontal plan.

Period Size in Days      Specifies the number of days included in each period.

##### Example

For example, period size of seven days results in weekly time buckets.

Total Requirements      Displays the total demand by period.

- Usage Forecast
- Population (and Failure Rate) Forecast
- Manual Forecast +/- (adjustment)
- Manual Forecast Replace

Current On-Order      Displays the sum of open replenishment orders by time period. Expand this row to see individual orders.

---

Current Balance	<p>Projects inventory balance as it would occur by period if no planned orders were executed.</p> <p>Current balance equals on-hand, or previous current balance plus on order for the period minus total requirements for the period.</p>
	<b>Example</b>
	<p>Period 1 current balance = <math>78 + 56 - 50 = 84</math></p> <p>Period 2 current balance = <math>84 + 0 - 65 = 19</math></p> <p>Period 3 current balance = <math>19 + 0 - 62 = -43</math></p>
Planned Orders	<p>This row displays a summary of planned orders by time period. Expand this row to see planned orders by source type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excess</li> <li>• Repair</li> <li>• New Buy</li> </ul>
	<b>Example</b>
	<p>In this example, the first three planned orders for excess are occurring in three periods for a summarized quantity of 38, 41, and 37.</p> <p>In this example, the next four planned orders for repair are occurring in four periods for a summarized quantity of 75, 75, 50, and 25.</p> <p>Planned orders to purchase new parts are due in the last two time periods.</p>
Repairable Returns	<p>This row forecasts the use of future defective returns. This forecast of repairable returns use is used to fill requirements before new buy.</p>
Planned Balance	<p>This row projects inventory balance as would occur if all planned orders were executed as planned.</p> <p>Planned balance equals on-hand or previous planned balance plus on order plus planned orders plus repairable returns minus total requirements.</p>
	<b>Example</b>
	<p>Period 1 planned balance = <math>78 + 56 + 38 + 0 - 50 = 122</math></p> <p>Period 2 current balance = <math>122 + 0 + 41 + 0 - 65 = 98</math></p> <p>Period 3 current balance = <math>98 + 0 + 37 + 0 - 62 = 73</math></p> <p>Period 4 current balance = <math>73 + 0 + 75 + 0 - 65 = 83</math></p>

---

## Example

### Example Plan

--	Past Due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Required	-	50	65	62	65	67	70	72	75	78	80
On Order	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Balance	-	84	19	-43	-108	-175	-245	-317	-392	-470	-550
Planned Orders	-	38	41	37	75	75	50	25	-	41	51
Excess	-	38	41	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair	-	-	-	-	75	75	50	25	-	-	-
New Buy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	51
Repair Returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	70	29	29
Planned Balance	-	122	98	73	83	91	71	70	65	57	57

## Planning Preserves Safety Stock

Safety stock is a buffer against *unplanned* demand. Planned orders are calculated to prevent the *planned* balance from dropping below the safety stock quantity.

The new buy quantities in periods 9 and 10 in the example plan are sized to result in a planned balance of 57. In this example, planning parameter calculations set the safety stock equal to 57. Safety stock is a buffer against unplanned demand.

## Specifying Planning Parameters for a Specific Part

The Planning Parameters region displays the following parameters by source type:

- Lead Time

- Service Level
- EDQ Factor
- ROP
- EDQ
- Safety Stock
- EDQ Multiple

When you adjust the service level, EDQ factor, or EDQ multiple factors in the Warehouse Replenishment Planning page, the system recalculates the EDQ and safety stock, and automatically recalculates the replenishment plan to reflect the changes.

Use this procedure to set the input planning parameters:

## Prerequisites

- Create, find, and select a warehouse replenishment plan.

### To Modify Service Level, EDQ Factor, and EDQ Multiple

1. From the Warehouse Replenishment Plan page, page A-1 for the selected plan, expand the Planning Parameters region.
2. To modify service level, enter a different number in the service level field of the Planning Parameters region.

**Note:** Increasing service level increases safety stock quantity consistent with EDQ and the reorder point.

3. To change economic delivery quantity factor, enter a different number in the EDQ Factor field of the Planning Parameters region.  
An increase in EDQ Factor indicates that ordering costs have increased or the cost of carrying inventory has gone down, and vice versa. An increase in the EDQ Factor may reduce the safety stock.
4. To change economic delivery quantity multiple, enter a different number in the EDQ Multiple field of the Planning Parameters region.  
Excess on order recommendations trigger when on hand plus on order exceed the excess on order limit and the value of the excess on order is in excess of the Minimum Value in the Warehouse Parameters tab of the Planner's Desktop.
5. After changing the Planning Parameters, click the Apply button.

The plan regenerates based on the new parameters.

### To Set Up New Buy Lead Time

1. Navigate to the Organization Items window, page A-1 in the Inventory application.

The Organizations window appears.

2. Select the inventory organization, and then click OK.

The Find Organization Items window appears.

3. Enter the item ID number, and then click Find.

The Organization Item (organization) window appears displaying the information for the selected item.

4. Select the Lead Times tab.

The Lead Times tab appears displaying fields for several types of lead time.

5. To modify lead time, change the lead time days shown in the Preprocessing, Processing, and Post Processing fields. Click Save.

**Note:** You can change lead times in Oracle Inventory at the Item Sub-inventory level.

### To Set Up Excess Lead Time

For information on setting up excess lead times, see Setting Up Lead Times for Warehouse Replenishment Planning in the *Oracle Field Service Implementation Guide*.

### To Set Up Repair Lead Time

For information on setting up repair lead times, see Setting Up Lead Times for Warehouse Replenishment Planning in the *Oracle Field Service Implementation Guide*.

### To Update WRP Plans with Lead Time Changes

1. After changing the lead times, run the Create Warehouse Replenishment Data concurrent program to update the plans for the lead time changes.

See Updating Planning for One or All Warehouses, page 5-3.

**Note:** For lead-time changes, you cannot use the Regenerate button to update the plans.

## Specifying Planning Parameters for a Warehouse Organization

Planning parameters specified at the warehouse level apply to all warehouse replenishment plans for items within the warehouse, unless overridden by parameters for the specific item.

Use this procedure to specify planning parameters for a warehouse.

### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Planner's Desktop, page A-1.

The Planner's Desktop window appears.
2. From the Planning Tree, select the warehouse organization.

The Planning Parameters and Warehouse Parameters windows provide details of the planning tree node (warehouse) that you selected.
3. Select the Planning Parameters tab.
4. The Planning Parameters tab displays fields for Service Level and EDQ Factor. Modify these fields as desired.

**Note:** The Planning Parameters tab for the warehouse defines the default Service Level and EDQ Factor for all supply types.
5. The Warehouse Parameters tab displays fields for the EDQ Multiple, Minimum Value (for excess on order), and Service Level and EDQ Factor by Supply Type. Modify these fields as desired.
6. The Planning Method tab is used to enter or update the Planning Method. Modify these fields as desired.
7. Save your work.

## Regenerating Warehouse Replenishment Plans

Click the Regenerate button in the Plan region of the Warehouse Replenishment Planning window, to update the plan for any change in business rules or parameter changes made outside of the Warehouse Replenishment Planning page, except for lead time changes as noted previously. For parameter changes in the Warehouse Replenishment Planning page, click the Apply button. These changes include:

- Changes to business rules such as, forecast rules and reschedule rules.

- Changes to parameters in the Planning Parameters, Warehouse Parameters, and Planning Method tabs of the Planner's Desktop.
- Changes to the Failure Rates tab in the Planner's Desktop.
- Changes to inventory that would update the current on-hand balance.
- Changes to the current on-order position.

In addition, use the Regenerate button to update the Plan view when you change the values in the Number of Days and Period Size in Days fields.

Use this procedure to regenerate a plan to view the impact of modifying planning parameters.

## Prerequisites

- Create, find, and select a warehouse replenishment plan.

### Steps:

1. From the Warehouse Replenishment Planning page, page A-1, expand the Plan region.
2. In the Plan region, click Regenerate.

The system regenerates the plan and then refreshes the page with the new plan.

## Executing Planned Orders

The Execute Planned Orders region displays planned orders for the item sequenced by need date. The source type, supplier, quantity, lead time, and order by date are also provided.

- Planned orders are automatically checked when the Need Date is inside the lead time.
- You can change the order quantity and need by date.
- You can create a new planned order or remove a planned order.

Use this procedure to release, remove, change, or add a planned order:

## Prerequisites

- Create, find, and review a warehouse replenishment plan.

### To Create an Order

1. Expand the Execute Planned Orders region of a warehouse replenishment plan. The region displays ordered item, source type, supplier, order quantity, order by date, need date, and lead time.
2. Select the planned orders to be executed.
3. (Optional) Change the order quantity.
4. (Optional) Change the Need Date.
5. Click Create Order.

### To Remove Planned Orders

1. Expand the Execute Planned Orders region of a warehouse replenishment plan.
2. To remove one or more planned orders, select the planned orders to be removed.
3. Click Remove.

### To Add an Order

1. Expand the Execute Planned Orders region of a warehouse replenishment plan.
2. Click the Add Row button.
3. Enter required fields for:
  - Source Type
  - Supplier
  - Quantity
  - Need Date
4. Click Select, and then click Create Order.

## Performing Planned Order Release Automation

Using the planned order release automation functionality you can have the system automatically create the actual orders from the planned orders when the automation business rules are met.

For more information on the planned order release automation functionality, see Overview: Planned Order Release Automation., page 4-5

Use this procedure to perform planned order release automation:

## Prerequisites

- An order automation business rule has been created and associated to the warehouse you are planning in WRP.

### To Run the Warehouse Replenishment Data program

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Create Warehouse Replenishment Data concurrent program.

The Submit Request window appears. The Name field populates with the Create Warehouse Replenishment Data concurrent program name.

This concurrent program creates the warehouse plans and planned orders. It also automates the planned orders when the business rules have been met.

2. In the Parameters window, select the inventory organization from the Organization list of values. To run this program for all organizations, leave the Organization field blank in the Parameters window.

3. To save the System Generated Plan, enter Yes in the field in the Parameters window.

Click OK.

4. On the Submit Request window, click Submit.

The Decision window appears.

5. On the Decision window, note your request number.

In response to "Submit another request?" click No.

6. Navigate to the Find Requests window, page A-1.

The Find Requests window appears.

7. On the Find Requests window, select the Specific Requests option, and then enter your request number in the Request ID field. Click Find.

As an alternative, on the Find Requests window, select the All My Requests option, which appears selected by default and then click Find.

The Requests window appears displaying your request ID, phase, and status.

8. If the phase is not Completed, wait a moment, and then click Refresh Data.

9. Click View Log to view the system generated log that was generated from running this concurrent program.

This log will display the actual order numbers that were created from the planned order automation process.

10. Close the Requests window.

### To Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans that Contain Automated Orders

11. Navigate to the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page, page A-1.

The Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page appears.

12. On the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page, select either of these options:
  - Show table data when all conditions are met.
  - Show table data when any condition is met.

Requiring all conditions to be met will narrow the search results.

13. Specify the parameters to filter the data and select the Recommendation Type of Automated Orders and then click Go.

Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans

Personalize Query: (planQueryRN)

Personalize Advanced Search: (region1)

Specify parameters and values to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Show table data when all conditions are met.

Show table data when any condition is met.

Organization	is	Dallas Manufacturing
Item	is	FS18947
Recommendation Type	is	Automated Orders
Inventory Class	is	
<input type="button" value="Go"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> <input type="button" value="Add Another"/> <input type="button" value="Inventory Class"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/>		

Personalize "Plans"

Item	Description	Inventory Class	Recommendation	Date	Excess	Repair	New	Excess	Repair	New Buy	Value	Details
FS18947	Sentinel Deluxe Desktop - FS Series		Automated Orders	06-Jun-2008	100	150	108	54472.5	81708.75	58830.3		

The table in the lower region of the page displays all the plans that match the search criteria.

### To View the Automated Orders

14. Click the Details icon next to a plan that contains automated orders.

The Warehouse Replenishment Planning page appears displaying the plan.

15. Expand the Plan section.

16. Expand the Current On Order section for the plan.

The automated orders are included in the Current On Order section.

17. Expand the Recommendations section.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Warehouse Replenishment Planning page. At the top, there is a header with buttons for 'Personalize "Plan"', 'Number of Periods' (set to 10), 'Period Size in Days' (set to 7), and 'Regenerate'. Below this is a grid with columns for 'Focus Name' and dates from 'May 10 2008' to 'Jul 12 2008'. The grid contains data for various focus names like FS18947, Total Requirements, Current On-Order, Current Balance, Repairable Returns, and Planned Balance. Below the grid is a section titled 'Execute Planned Orders' with a table of automated orders. The table has columns 'Type', 'Date', and 'Quantity', listing items like Excess On Order, Repair, and Reschedule In. The 'Recommendations' section is expanded, showing a table of automated orders with columns 'Type', 'Date', and 'Quantity'.

Focus Name	Past Due	May 10 2008	May 17 2008	May 24 2008	May 31 2008	Jun 7 2008	Jun 14 2008	Jun 21 2008	Jun 28 2008	Jul 5 2008	Jul 12 2008
FS18947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Requirements	0	262	287	272	312	312	222	12	12	12	12
Current On-Order	180	292	344	76	162	362	136	38	92	2	18
Current Balance	210	240	297	101	-49	1	-85	-59	21	11	17
Repairable Returns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Planned Balance	210	240	297	101	-49	1	-85	-59	21	11	18

Type	Date	Quantity
Automated Order: Excess	06-Jun-2008	100
Automated Order	13-Jun-2008	54
Automated Order: Repair	13-Jun-2008	150
Automated Order	20-Jun-2008	18
Automated Order	27-Jun-2008	18
Automated Order	11-Jul-2008	18

The Automated Order recommendations will appear in the Recommendations section of the page. These recommendations are the automated orders that were created from that specific run of the Create Warehouse Replenishment Data program.

Any planned orders that were not automated will appear in the Execute Planned Orders section of the page.

**To Release Other Planned Orders that Were Not Automated**

18. (Optional) Manually release the other planned orders that were not automated.

For more information, see Executing Planned Orders., page 5-15

## Recommendations

The Recommendations region of the Warehouse Replenishment Planning page displays all recommendations other than planned orders and also displays the actual order quantity that was automated during the planned order release automation process:

- Excess On Order
- Unutilized Excess
- Unutilized Repair
- Reschedule In

- Reschedule Out
- Review Superseded Part
- Automated Orders

## Processing Excess On Order Recommendations

Excess on order is an exception condition where the total on order quantity is too high. The Excess EDQ multiple is used to calculate the excess limit in the excess on order recommendation. The excess limit is equal to the reorder point plus the number of EDQ multiples specified.

### Example

For example, the reorder point is 266, the EDQ is 36, and the EDQ multiple is 2. The excess on order recommendation triggers when on hand plus on order exceeds 338;  $[266 + (36 * 2)] = 338$ , and the value of the excess on order exceeds the minimum value as defined in the Warehouse Parameters tab of the Planner's Desktop.

Use this procedure to identify and cancel or decrease the order quantity of new buy orders that are causing the excess on order condition.

## Prerequisites

- Create warehouse replenishment plans.

### Steps:

1. Use the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page, page A-1 to find a plan where the Recommendation Type is Excess On-order.
2. Select the appropriate plan.  
  
**Note:** You can sort the excess on order value to facilitate the selection of high value recommendations.
3. Expand the Recommendations region.  
  
The Recommendations region displays all recommendation types other than planned orders. The excess on order by supply type appears.
4. Expand the Plan > Current On-Order region.  
  
Review current on order and determine a specific order or multiple orders to cancel or partially cancel.

In Oracle Order Management, you can cancel internal orders that have not been

shipped.

## Processing Unutilized Excess and Repair

This exception conditions occur when the planned orders do not fully utilize the existing excess and defective inventory and there is new-buy on order that is preventing the utilization from occurring. In this situation, the planner is interested in canceling enough of the new-buy so that the excess and defective parts can be used in the next planning cycle.

Use this procedure to process Unutilized Excess or Unutilized Repair recommendations.

### Prerequisites

- Create warehouse replenishment plans.

#### Steps:

1. Use the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page, page A-1 to find a plan where the Recommendation Type is Unutilized Excess or Unutilized Repair.
2. Expand the Recommendations region to view Unutilized Excess or Unutilized Repair recommendations.
3. Review the Planned Orders and Unutilized Excess and Repair to verify the condition where you need to take action.
4. Expand the Plan region and then Current On-Order.
5. Review current on order and determine a specific order or multiple orders to cancel or partially cancel.

In Oracle Order Management, you can cancel internal orders that have not been shipped.

## Rescheduling In or Out

Reschedule In is an exception condition where the projected on-hand balance is tracking too low ahead of a scheduled delivery based on the Reschedule-In business rule.

Reschedule Out is an exception condition where the on-hand balance is tracking too high based on the Reschedule-Out business rule. The Reschedule Out condition indicates that inventory investment in this item is higher than necessary to sustain the desired level of service.

For more information about defining Reschedule-in and Reschedule-out business rules,

see the *Field Service Implementation Guide*.

Use this procedure to identify orders to be rescheduled.

## Prerequisites

- Create warehouse replenishment plans.

### Steps:

1. Use the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page, page A-1 to find a plan where the Recommendation Type is Reschedule In or Reschedule Out.
2. Expand the Recommendations region to view Reschedule In or Reschedule Out recommendations.
3. Expand the Plan region. Review the Current Balance and Current On-order to verify the condition and feasibility of achieving corrective results.
4. Expand the Plan region > Current On-Order
5. Review current on order and determine a specific order or multiple orders to reschedule.

In Oracle Order Management, you can reschedule internal orders that have not been shipped.

## Reviewing Superseded Parts

The supersession represents an engineering or supplier-driven situation where one part has been replaced by another part. The supplier typically notifies the Field Service customer that a part has been replaced and is no longer available or Field Service will be notified by internal engineering of the supersession. New orders will be placed for the superseding part and current orders may need to be converted over to the superseding part.

See Setting Up Part Supersession, page 2-26

Use this procedure to process Review Superseded Part recommendations.

## Prerequisites

- Create warehouse replenishment plans.

### Steps:

1. Use the Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans page, page A-1 to find a plan

where the Recommendation Type is Review Superseded Parts.

2. Expand the Recommendations region to view Review Superseded Part recommendations.

Recommendation for Review Superseded Parts appears if one of the following conditions exist:

- Current on order quantity is greater than zero.
- Population forecast exists.
- Manual forecast exists.

3. The planner may need to cancel the Current On-order Quantity or roll the order to the superseding part.
4. The planner may need to cancel the population forecast or roll the forecast to the superseding part.
5. The planner may need to roll the manual forecast to the superseding part.



# Part 3

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## External Repair Execution



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## External Repair Execution

This chapter describes how Oracle Spares Management External Repair Execution functionality manages the external repair process for service parts in a field service supply chain.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview: External Repair Execution
- Integration with Warehouse Replenishment Planning
- Search for Repair Purchase Orders
- Overview: Repair Purchase Order Details User Interface

### Overview: External Repair Execution

Repair execution is a key part of the field service supply chain. The repair execution process includes recovery and consolidation of defective parts, as well as the repair, and replenishment of these parts to the field service warehouse inventory.

Internal repair activities are charged to an internal work order. With external repair, a repair purchase order authorizes a supplier to complete repairs. Spares Management provides functionality for both internal and external repair. For information about the internal repair, see *Creating and Shipping the Internal Order*, page 7-5 and *Managing Defective Parts*, page 2-32.

This chapter describes external repair execution, where defective parts are sent to a supplier for repair.

#### **External Repair Business Needs Include:**

- Consolidated view of process documents and transaction details.
- Integration with the Warehouse Replenishment Planning application.
- Integration with the Purchasing application.

- Integration with financial applications.
- Asset tracking.

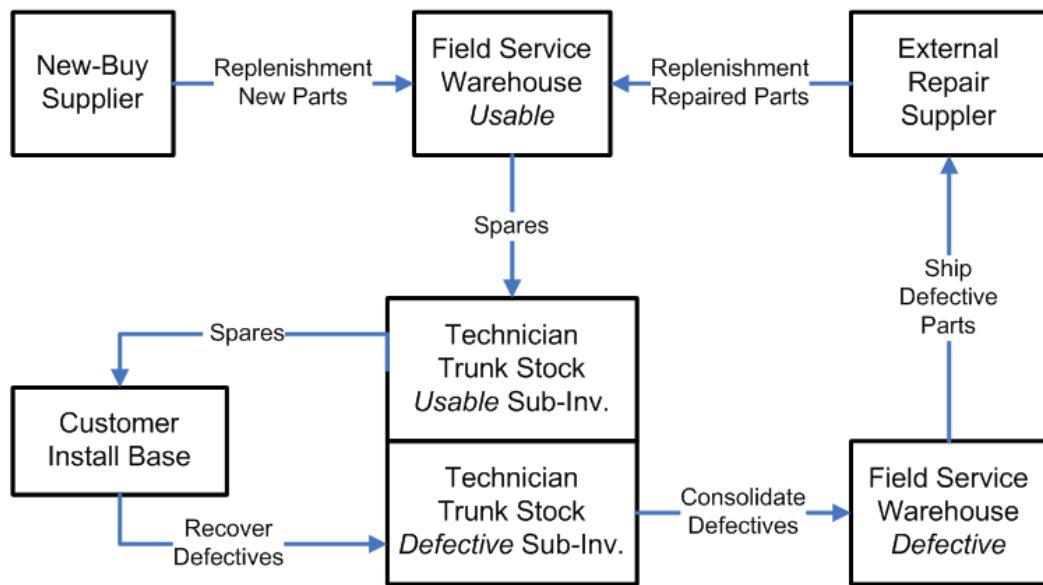
## Integration with Warehouse Replenishment Planning

The External Repair Execution (ERE) module provides an automated alternative to the multistep manual process that uses the Planner's Desktop notifications functionality. The ERE process begins in Oracle Spares Management Warehouse Replenishment Planning:

- Finding Warehouse Replenishment Plans, page 5-3
- Accessing Warehouse Replenishment Plan Details, page 5-5
- Reviewing Warehouse Replenishment Plans, page 5-6
- Executing Planned (Repair) Orders, page 5-15

This diagram illustrates the spare parts business flow:

**Spare Parts Flow Diagram**



Executing a planned order for repair begins the external repair execution process described in the table.

### External Repair Execution Process

Step	Role	Activity
1	Planner	Approve repair planned order in Warehouse Replenishment Planning.
2	<i>System</i> *	Automatically create a purchase requisition.
3	Buyer	Create and approve repair purchase order (RPO).
4	<i>System</i> *	Create internal order when RPO is approved.
5	Inventory Planner - Defective Warehouse	Pick and ship defective parts to a repair supplier.
6	Repair Supplier	Receive parts and report discrepancies.
7	<i>System</i> *	Create a work-in-process (WIP) order.
8	Repair Supplier	Repair and then ship repaired parts to the field service warehouse. Report scrap.
9	Repair Administrator	Enter transactions for adjustments and scrap.
10	Field Service Warehouse	Receive repaired parts into inventory.
11	<i>System</i> *	Complete a WIP order.  Receive into Finished Repair subinventory at the repair supplier organization.  Transact out of Finished Repair subinventory at the repair supplier organization.
12	Repair Administrator	Reconcile repair purchase order when necessary.

\*

**Important:** The process steps performed by the External Repair

Execution system are the same, regardless of the repair program. The sequence, however, differs depending on the program. See Repair Programs , page 6-4in this chapter.

## Repair Programs

Repair programs can vary from company to company, but can be grouped into three general strategies:

### **Repair and Return:**

The defective parts are sent to the repair supplier for repair. The repaired parts are shipped from the repair supplier and received as replenishment by the field service warehouse.

### **Exchange:**

When the repair supplier receives the defective parts, serviceable parts are shipped from the repair supplier's stock to the field service warehouse for replenishment. The repair supplier can repair the defective part and use it to replenish the buffer inventory used by the repair supplier to support the Exchange program. This strategy eliminates lead time associated with repairing the item.

### **Advance Exchange:**

When the repair supplier receives the purchase order, serviceable parts are shipped to the field service warehouse against the purchase order. The repair supplier can repair the defective part and use it to replenish the buffer inventory used by the repair supplier to support the Advance Exchange program. This strategy eliminates lead times associated with shipping the defective parts to the repair supplier and repairing the parts.

**Note:** The choice of repair program influences lead time. Lead times are used in Warehouse Replenishment Planning for calculating safety stock and reorder point.

## Serial Number Control

Rules for serial number control for external repair execution in the field service supply chain are as follows:

- The serial number control can be used at the defective warehouse organization.
- The serial number control cannot be used at the repair supplier organizations.
- The serial number control is available at the field service warehouse finished repair subinventory.

Serial number control at repair supplier organizations is not possible due to the automated backflushing of the parts at the repair supplier when the receipt is executed at the field service warehouse.

## Search for Repair Purchase Orders

You can Search for Repair Purchase Orders by:

- Purchase Order (number)
- Requisition (number)
- Repair to Item (number)
- Repair Supplier
- Destination Organization
- Defective Organization (an inventory organization designated for defective parts)

Details	Purchase Order	Requisition to Item	Repair-Date	Creation Date	Repair Program	Status	Repair Supplier	Destination Organization	Defective Organization	Need Date	Delivery Date	Update
Show	18202	F554888		19-Jun-2006	Repair Return	Incomplete	AccessMicron	Dallas Manufacturing	Defective Warehouse	19-Jun-2006	19-Jun-2006	

The search results table shows retrieved repair purchase orders, along with:

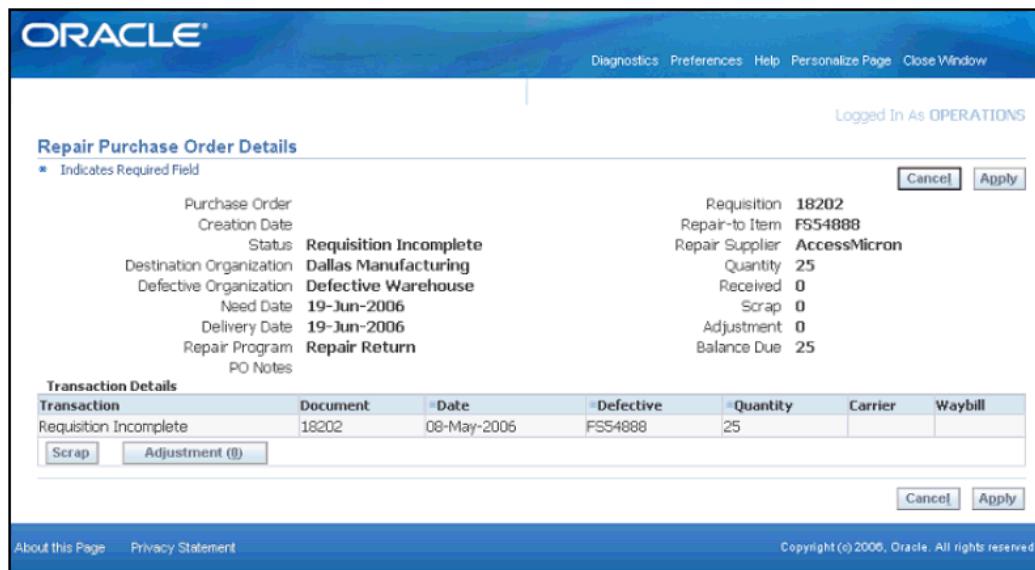
- Purchase Order (number)
- Requisition (number)
- Repair to Item (number)
- Creation Date

- Repair Program
- Status
- Destination Organization
- Defective Organization (an inventory organization designated for defective parts)
- Need Date
- Delivery Date

Show details provides additional information. See Searching for Repair Requisitions and Orders, page 7-2.

## Overview: Repair Purchase Order Details User Interface

The Repair Purchase Order Details user interface provides for a consolidated view of all process documents and transactions. The interface also provides functionality needed to transact scrap and adjustment activity. The planner or administrator can use the user interface to reconcile with the repair supplier any residual balance due on the purchase order.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Repair Purchase Order Details user interface. The header includes the Oracle logo, navigation links (Diagnostics, Preferences, Help, Personalize Page, Close Window), and a user logged in as 'OPERATIONS'. The main content area is titled 'Repair Purchase Order Details' and includes a note that 'Purchase Order' is a required field. It displays the following data:

Purchase Order	Requisition	18202
Creation Date	Repair-to Item	FS54888
Status	Repair Supplier	AccessMicron
Destination Organization	Quantity	25
Defective Organization	Received	0
Need Date	Scrap	0
Delivery Date	Adjustment	0
Repair Program	Balance Due	25
PO Notes		

Below this is a 'Transaction Details' section with a table:

Transaction	Document	Date	Defective	Quantity	Carrier	Waybill
Requisition Incomplete	18202	08-May-2006	FS54888	25		

Buttons for 'Scrap' and 'Adjustment (0)' are shown. The footer includes links for 'About this Page', 'Privacy Statement', and copyright information: 'Copyright (c) 2006, Oracle. All rights reserved.'

The header region in the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface provides the following information:

- Purchase Order
- Requisition

- Creation Date (for the purchase order)
- Repair to Item (see Supersessions, page 2-24)
- Status (of the process)
- Repair Supplier
- Destination Organization (warehouse being replenished)
- Defective Organization (warehouse defective parts were shipped from)
- Need Date
- Delivery Date
- Repair Program
- Quantity (shipped from the defective warehouse)
- Received (quantity)
- Scrap (quantity)
- Adjustment (quantity)
- Balance Due (Ordered - Received - Scrap +/- Adjustments)

ORACLE® Spares Logistics

Diagnostics Home Logout Preferences Help Personalize Page

Logged In As OPERATIONS

**Repair Purchase Order Details**

\* Indicates Required Field

Purchase Order	6238	Requisition	18202
Creation Date	08-May-2006	Repair-to Item	FS54888
Status	WIP Order Created	Repair Supplier	AccessMicron
Destination Organization	Dallas Central Warehouse	Quantity	25
Defective Organization	Defective Warehouse	Received	0
Need Date	19-Jun-2006	Scrap	0
Delivery Date	19-Jun-2006	Adjustment	4
Repair Program	Repair Return	Balance Due	21
PO Notes			

**Transaction Details**

Select Line Remove (1)

Select All Select None

Select Transaction	Document	Date	Defective	Quantity	Carrier Waybill
Requisition Approved	18202	08-May-2006	FS54888	25	
Purchase Order Approved	6238	08-May-2006		25	
Internal Order Created	65644	08-May-2006	FS54888	25	
Internal Order Shipped	1324147	12-May-2006	FS54888	25	
Internal Order Received	5013	12-May-2006	FS54888	25	
WIP Order Created	1500848	16-May-2006		25	
Adjustment	36491998	17-May-2006	FS54888	4	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scrap		18-May-2006	FS54888	3	

Scrap Adjustment (8)

The Transaction Details shows all transactions and documents related to the process:

- Requisition Incomplete
- Requisition Approved
- Purchase Order Created
- Purchase Order Approved
- Internal Order Created
- Internal Order Shipped
- Internal Order Received
- WIP Order Created
- WIP Order Received
- Scrap Transactions
- Adjustment Transactions
- Shipment Notification

- Purchase Order Receipt



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## Using Repair Purchase Orders

This chapter documents procedures for using Repair Purchase Orders to repair defective parts for the replenishment of a field service warehouse.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Repair Purchase Requisitions
- Searching for and Viewing a Repair Requisition
- Approving a Repair Requisition
- Creating and Approving Repair Purchase Orders
- Creating and Shipping the Internal Order
- Receiving the Internal Order at the Repair Supplier
- Creating the Work In Process (WIP) Order
- Entering Adjustment and Scrap Transactions
- Receiving the Purchase Order at the Field Service Warehouse

### Repair Purchase Requisitions

The external repair execution process begins in Warehouse Replenishment Planning. For a general description of the process flow, see Integration with Warehouse Replenishment Planning, page 6-2.

When a planner approves a planned repair order in the Warehouse Replenishment Planning user interface, or creates a planned repair order manually, the system automatically creates a repair purchase requisition when the repair supplier is an external supplier. To approve a planned repair order, see the procedure titled: Executing Planned Orders, page 5-15.

Execution of the planned repair order in Warehouse Replenishment Planning creates the requisition in the initial status: Requisition Incomplete. You can view the requisition in Repair Purchase Order Details, but the requisition is not visible to the buyer until the Requisition Import concurrent program completes and the requisition is updated to

Approved status.

## Searching for and Viewing a Repair Requisition

After the system creates the requisition, use this procedure to search for and view a repair purchase requisition or a repair purchase order.

### Prerequisites

- Create a repair requisition.

#### Steps:

1. Navigate to the Search Repair Purchase Orders page, page A-1.  
The Search Repair Purchase Orders page appears.
2. To search for a requisition, enter search criteria. If you know the requisition number, enter the number the Requisition field. Click Go.

Search criteria include:

- Purchase order (not yet created)
- Requisition (number)
- Repair to Item (ID number)
- Repair Supplier
- Destination Organization
- Defective (source) Organization

The table populates with requisitions that match the search criteria. Information includes:

- Requisition number
- Repair to item
- Creation date
- Repair program
- Status
- Repair supplier

- Destination warehouse
- Defective warehouse
- Need date
- Delivery date

3. To view details, click the Show details '+' icon.

**Note:** After the repair requisition has been initially created from Warehouse Replenishment Planning, the requisition is in Requisition Incomplete status in Transaction Details in the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface.

## Approving a Repair Requisition

Use this procedure to approve a requisition and update the Transaction status from Requisition Incomplete to Requisition Approved in the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface.

### Prerequisites

- Create a repair requisition in Warehouse Replenishment Planning.
- Transaction status must be Requisition Incomplete.

### Steps:

1. Complete the Searching for and Viewing a Repair Requisition, page 7-2 procedure to populate the table on the Search Repair Purchase Orders page with the requisition that you want to approve.
2. In the row for the requisition, click the Update icon.  
The Repair Purchase Order Details page appears.
3. View the Repair Purchase Requisition. Verify that the transaction status is Requisition Incomplete.

### Run Requisition Import

4. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1 for the Requisition Import concurrent program.  
The Submit Request window appears.

5. In the Name field, enter Requisition Import, and press the Tab key.

The Parameters window appears.

6. Click OK.

The Parameters window closes.

7. On the Submit Request window, click Submit.

**Note:** After the Requisition Import program completes, the buyer can view, approve, and process the repair requisition. The buyer can see that the requisition is a repair requisition in two ways:

- Note to Buyer: Populated with Repair Program
- Requisition Attachments: Displays the defective parts and quantities that will be shipped to the repair supplier

#### **Run Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details**

8. Run the Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details concurrent program to update the Requisition status. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1.

The Submit Requests window appears with the "Generate repair purchase order execution details" in the Name field.

**Note:** You must run the Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details concurrent program each time after the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface is updated.

9. Click Submit.

There are no parameters for this program.

10. Search for and view the requisition in the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface. See the procedure Searching for and Viewing a Repair Requisition, page 7-2.

The Transaction column updates from Requisition Incomplete to Requisition Approved in the Transaction Details section of the user interface.

## **Creating and Approving Repair Purchase Orders**

The repair purchase order is used to purchase the repair service from the repair supplier for the defective parts. The repair purchase order is also used to receive the repaired parts back into the field service warehouse that is being replenished and to pay

the repair supplier for the repair service. Using standard Oracle Purchasing, you can either automatically create or manually create the repair purchase order.

Standard Oracle Purchasing functionality is used to create a Repair Purchase Order from the Repair Requisition and approve the purchase order. See *Purchasing User Guide*.

When the repair purchase order is updated to Approved status in Purchasing, the internal order required to ship the defective parts to the repair supplier is automatically created.

**Note:** To facilitate the processing of the internal order and tracking defective parts, the repair suppliers are setup as inventory organizations. This setup is covered in detail in the *Field Service Implementation Guide*.

Run the Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details concurrent program to update the Repair Purchase Order Details.

Search for and view the requisition and purchase order in the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface. In the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface:

- The purchase order will appear in the Header and Transaction Details.
- The Internal Order will appear in Transaction Details if the purchase order has been approved.
- The Internal Order will appear in Transaction Details as Internal Order Created, along with indicative details relating to the internal order.

## Creating and Shipping the Internal Order

When the repair purchase order is updated to Approved status in Purchasing, the internal order that is used to ship the defective parts to the repair supplier is automatically created when you run the Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details concurrent program.

### Steps:

1. Search for and view the repair requisition and repair purchase order in the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface.

In the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface, the Internal Order appears in Transaction Details as Internal Order Created, along with indicative details relating to the internal order.

2. Oracle Order Management is used to process the internal order through the pick, pack, and shipment processes. See *Order Management User Guide* for guidance on how this processing works.

3. Run the Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details concurrent program to update the Repair Purchase Order Details.
4. Search for and view the repair requisition and repair purchase order in the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface.

In the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface, the Internal Order appears in Transaction Details a second time as Internal Order Shipped, along with indicative details relating to the shipment.

## Receiving the Internal Order at the Repair Supplier

Receiving at the repair supplier can either be automated (direct) or manual (not direct), depending on how the Shipping Network between the defective warehouse and the repair supplier has been setup in Oracle Inventory. Direct receiving results in the shipment showing as having been received at the repair supplier as soon as the Ship Confirm transaction has executed at the defective warehouse. Manual receiving is transacted when the shipment is physically received at the repair supplier.

### Prerequisites

- Oracle Purchasing is used to process receipt at the repair supplier. See *Oracle Purchasing User Guide* for details on how this processing works.

### Steps:

1. Run the Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details concurrent program to update the Repair Purchase Order Details.
2. Search for and view the requisition and purchase order in the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface.

In the Repair Purchase Order Details user interface, the Internal Order appears in Transaction Details a second time as Internal Order Received, along with indicative details relating to the receipt.

## Creating the Work In Process (WIP) Order

The system automatically creates the WIP Order when the internal order is received (either direct or non-direct) at the repair supplier. The WIP order is used to transform the defective parts into repaired parts. In the case of a supersession, the order is used to transform the item number.

### Steps:

1. Run the Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details concurrent program to

update the Repair Purchase Order Details.

2. Search for and view the requisition and purchase order in the Repair Purchase Order Details window.

In the Repair Purchase Order Details window, the WIP Order appears in Transaction Details as WIP Incomplete, along with indicative details relating to the WIP Order.

3. Run the WIP Mass Load concurrent program to complete the creation of the WIP Order.

4. Navigate to the Submit Request window, page A-1.

The Submit a New Request window appears.

5. On Submit a New Request, in response to "What type of request do you want to run?", select the Single Request radio button. Click OK.

The Submit Request window appears.

6. In the Name field, enter: %Mass%, and then press the Tab key.

The Name field populates with WIP Mass Load. The Parameters window appears.

7. Enter parameters. Use the WIP Order number for the Group ID.

8. Search for and view the requisition and purchase order in the Repair Purchase Order Details window.

In the Repair Purchase Order Details window, the WIP Order appears in Transaction Details as WIP Complete, along with indicative details relating to the WIP Order.

## Entering Adjustment and Scrap Transactions

Adjustment transactions are used for receiving discrepancies and other reconciliations that are required to account for miscellaneous losses and gains while the parts are at the repair supplier. Scrap transactions are used to account for repair scrap during the repair process when it is determined that a defective part cannot be repaired. Adjustment and Scrap transactions show in summary in the header and they update the balance due. The Adjustment and Scrap transactions are also shown in the Transaction Details section of the user interface.

### Steps:

1. Complete the Searching for and Viewing a Repair Requisition, page 7-2 procedure to navigate to the Repair Purchase Order Details window.

The Repair Purchase Order Details window appears.

2. In the Transaction Details region, click Adjustment or Scrap. Depending on the button selected, either an Adjustment line or a Scrap line appears with fields for Date, Defective (item number), and Quantity.
3. Click Apply. View the changes to the Adjustment or Scrap summary in the Header and the Balance Due field.

## Receiving the Purchase Order at the Field Service Warehouse

The repaired parts are shipped by the repair supplier and received at the field service warehouse that is being replenished. Oracle Purchasing is used to process the receipt at the field service warehouse. See *Oracle Purchasing User Guide* for details on how this processing works. The receipt at the field service warehouse causes a backflushing process to occur at the repair supplier organization:

- The WIP Order at the repair supplier is completed and the receipt quantity is received into the Finished Repair sub-inventory.
- The receipt quantity is transacted out of the Finished Repair sub-inventory.

### Steps:

1. Run the Generate Repair Purchase Order Execution Details concurrent program to update the Repair Purchase Order Details.
2. Search for and view the requisition and purchase order in the Repair Purchase Order Details window.

In the Repair Purchase Order Details window the Purchase Order appears in Transaction Details a second time as Purchase Order Received, along with indicative details relating to the receipt.

# A

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## Windows/Pages and Navigation Paths

### Overview of Field Service Windows/Pages and Navigation Paths

The following table displays the default navigation path for each Oracle Spares Management window or page.

- Text in brackets ([]) indicates a button.
- (I) indicates to select an icon.
- (T) indicates to select a tab.
- (M) indicates to select the menu option from the window.

### Windows/Pages and Navigator Paths

#### *Oracle Spares Management Windows/Pages and Navigation Paths*

Window/Page	Navigator Menu Path
Business Rules	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Setup > Business Rules
Confirm Pick List	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Confirm Pick Lists > [Find]
Create Allocations	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Reservations

Window/Page	Navigator Menu Path
Create Pack List	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Pack lists > Expand Packing List node > Select Open node and right click > (M) Create Packing List
Create Tasks from Template Group	Field Service Dispatcher > Service Request > Service Requests > Create Service Requests > (T) Tasks > [Use Template]
Excess Lists	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Excess Return
Find Move Orders	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Move Order Status
Find Pack Lists	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Receive Shipments
Find Pick Lists	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Confirm Pick Lists
Find Requests	Field Service Dispatcher > Other > View Requests
Find Warehouse Replenishment Plans	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Warehouse Replenishment Planning
Inter-Org Shipping Networks	Inventory > Setup > Organizations > Shipping Networks > (M) Tools > Shipping Method
Move Orders	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Create Move Orders
Move Order Status	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Move Order Status > [Find]

Window/Page	Navigator Menu Path
Organization Items	Inventory > Items > Organization Items
Packing Lists navigator tree	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Pack lists
Parts Requirement	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Parts Requirement > [New]
Parts Search Hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Service Dispatcher &gt; Spares Management &gt; Spares Logistics &gt; Part Search Hierarchy</li> <li>• Field Service Dispatcher &gt; Spares Management &gt; Spares Logistics &gt; Parts Requirement &gt; [New] &gt; [Parts Search]</li> </ul>
Planner's Desktop	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Planner's Desktop
Receive Shipments	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Receive Shipments > [Find]
Search Repair Purchase Orders	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Repair Purchase Order Details
Service Request	Field Service Dispatcher > Service Request > Service Requests > Create Service Requests
Shipping Networks	Inventory > Setup > Organizations > Shipping Networks
Submit Request: Create Excess List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Service Dispatcher &gt; Spares Management &gt; Reports and Programs &gt; Create Excess Lists</li> <li>• Field Service Dispatcher &gt; Spares Management &gt; Planner's Desktop &gt; Right click on node &gt; (M) Create Excess Lists</li> </ul>

<b>Window/Page</b>	<b>Navigator Menu Path</b>
Submit Request: Create Repair PO Execution Details	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Reports and Programs > Create Repair PO Execution Details
Submit Request: Create Warehouse Replenishment Data	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Reports and Programs > Create Warehouse Replenishment Data
Submit Request: Min - Max Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Service Dispatcher &gt; Spares Management &gt; Reports and Programs &gt; Create Min - Max Planning Report</li> <li>• Field Service Dispatcher &gt; Spares Management &gt; Planner's Desktop &gt; Right click on node &gt; (M) Create Min - Max Planning Report</li> </ul>
Submit Request: Create Part Availability Data	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Reports and Programs > Create Part Availability Data
Submit Request: Create Usage History	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Reports and Programs > Create Usage History
Submit Request: Create Notifications	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Reports and Programs > Create Notifications
Submit Request: Print Excess List	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Reports and Programs > Print Excess List
Submit Request: Print Pick lists	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Print Pick lists
Submit Request: Process Supersede Items	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Reports and Programs > Process Supersede Items
Submit Request: Requisition Import	Purchasing > Reports > Run

Window/Page	Navigator Menu Path
Submit Request: Usage for Recommendations	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Reports and Programs > Usage for Recommendations
Submit Request: WIP Mass Load	Order Management > Reports, Requests > Run Requests
Supersessions	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Setup > Define Supersessions
View Move Order Status	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Spares Logistics > Spares Move Order > Move Order Status > [Find]
View Parts Order Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Service Dispatcher &gt; Spares Management &gt; Spares Logistics &gt; Parts Requirement</li> <li>• Field Service Dispatcher &gt; Spares Management &gt; Spares Logistics &gt; Parts Order Status</li> </ul>
Warehouse Replenishment Plan	Field Service Dispatcher > Spares Management > Warehouse Replenishment Planning > [Go] > (I) Details for a plan

