## SCREAM! CHEAT SHEET

The objective of the game is to determine the best mitigation strategy that maintains the required service level at the lowest cost in the case of disruptions. The supply chain is as shown below. Each facility has its own safety stock and weekly periodic inventory replenishment policy. Safety stock is set very conservatively - normal fill rate is $99 \%$.
Finished goods demand is $\sim 100$ units/week, holding cost is $\sim 25 \%$ annually, and total landed cost is $\$ 100$ for finished goods, $\$ 80$ for work in process, and $\$ 50$ for raw material. The widgets sell for $\$ 225$ per unit on average. There is no explicitly stated stock out cost. The following cost data can be used. The supply chain is shown below:


## Backup Mitigation Policies

You have two major types of mitigation strategies: backup inventory and backup facilities.

## Backup / Strategic Inventory

Strategic inventory can be stored as Finished Goods (at a facility separate from the DC) or as Work In Process (at a facility separate from the plant). Any amount of inventory can be stored - normal holding costs are applied. It can only be used during a disruption. It is replenished only once a year. Once it is used, it is gone.

## Backup Facilities

The DC, plant, and supplier have potential backups that can kick in once a disruption occurs. You must set it up in advance and you pay for it regardless of whether it is used or not. The option cost is a function of both the desired capacity and the speed to respond. There are 7 potential options for each facility.

| Backup <br> Option | Capacity <br> Rate | Response <br> time (weeks) | DC |  |  |  |  | Plant Up Fee (for) |  |  | Supplier |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | - | $\$$ | 0 | $\$$ | 0 | $\$$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | $50 \%$ | 4 | $\$ 1,000$ | $\$$ | 800 | $\$$ | 400 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | $50 \%$ | 2 | $\$ 2,500$ | $\$ 1,800$ | $\$$ | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | $50 \%$ | 1 | $\$ 6,000$ | $\$ 4,000$ | $\$ 2,400$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | $100 \%$ | 6 | $\$ 1,500$ | $\$ 1,000$ | $\$ 1,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | $100 \%$ | 2 | $\$ 6,000$ | $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 3,500$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | $100 \%$ | 1 | $\$ 15,000$ | $\$ 12,000$ | $\$ 10,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Policy Code [FG@DC / WIP@Plant / DC Option / Plant Option / Supplier Option]

For the game, a mitigation strategy is expressed as a string of five numbers, such as 100/200/1/2/3 which means 100 units of FG backup inventory, 200 units of WIP backup inventory, DC option 1, Plant option 2, and Supplier option 3. In the Demo Spreadsheet, you will express your policy decisions using these five numbers.

| Backup <br> inventory | FG inventory | 100 |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
|  | WIP inventory | 200 |
| options | PC backup | 1 |
|  | Slant backup | 2 |

## Disruption Scenarios

The operations will be simulated for 52 weeks using weekly time buckets. Disruptions can be caused by any number of different events and can occur at any time during the year. There are only three major effects, however: Shutdown of Supplier Facilities, Shutdown of Plant, and Shutdown of the Distribution Center. In each case, the facility will be completely closed for a period of time - no less than one week and no more than 52. More than one facility can have a disruption in the course of the year, but a facility cannot have more than one disruption. Disruptions may overlap.

In the Demo Spreadsheet, you can define different scenarios to test different mitigation strategies. The example below describes a scenario in which the DC will be closed for 12 weeks starting in week 4 , the Plant will be shut down for 16 weeks starting in week 8 , and the Supplier will be disrupted for 26 weeks starting in week 20.

|  | Disruption |  | Normal | Operational |  |  |  | Disrupted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Start | Duration | in week |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC | 4 | 12 | 16 |  | \||| |  |  |  |
| Plant | 8 | 16 | 24 |  | \| | \||| |  |  |
| Supplier | 20 | 26 | 46 |  |  |  |  | \|| |||||| |

## Results

The spreadsheet allows you to specify and test two policies against two scenarios at a time. Results provide the minimum, maximum, and average of several metrics: Total Relevant Cost (inventory holding and mitigation), Item Fill Rate, Lost Sales, Revenue, etc. The results below are for $0 / 0 / 1 / 1 / 6$ policy (only mitigation in place is a backup supplier at option 6) with no disruptions; yours should be close to this. Average total cost is $\$ 9,600$ with a fill rate of $99.96 \%$.

| Results |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Facility Backup Cost |  | Inventory Carry Cost |  | Total Relevant Cost |  | Item Fill Rate 99.96\% | Cycle Service Level 99.19\% | Longest out-ofstock streak$0.38$ | Lost Sales |  | Revenue <br> \$ 1,166,814 |
| Average | \$ | 3,500 | \$ | 6,100 | \$ | 9,600 |  |  |  | \$ | 455 |  |
| Minimum | \$ | 3,500 | \$ | 6,100 | \$ | 9,600 | 99.66\% | 96.15\% | 0 | \$ | - | \$ 1,133,775 |
| Maximum | \$ | 3,500 | \$ | 6,100 | \$ | 9,600 | 100.00\% | 100.00\% | 2 | \$ | 4,050 | \$ 1,192,275 |

