

Transportation Management

AASHTO stands for American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, which is a nonprofit organization that sets standards for transportation systems in the United States. Related terms include transportation planning, highway engineering, and traffic management. AASHTO provides guidelines for designing and building highways, bridges, and other infrastructure projects.

Access Management refers to the process of controlling and managing access to transportation systems, such as roads and highways. Related terms include traffic management, safety, and congestion reduction. Access management involves implementing strategies to reduce accidents and congestion by controlling the number of intersections and driveways along a road or highway.

Air Freight is a mode of transportation that involves shipping goods by air. Related terms include air cargo, airlines, and logistics. Air freight is often used for shipping perishable or time-sensitive goods, such as food or pharmaceuticals.

Alternative Fuel refers to any fuel that is not derived from petroleum. Related terms include biodiesel, ethanol, and electric vehicles. Alternative fuels are often used to reduce emissions and dependence on fossil fuels.

Asset Management is the process of managing and maintaining assets, such as vehicles and equipment. Related terms include maintenance, repair, and replacement. Asset management involves implementing strategies to extend the life of assets and reduce costs.

Automated Guided Vehicle (AGV) is a vehicle that is guided by a computer system. Related terms include robotics, automation, and logistics. AGVs are often used in warehouses and manufacturing facilities to transport goods and materials.

Backhaul refers to the process of transporting goods from a delivery point back to a warehouse or distribution center. Related terms include reverse logistics, returns, and refurbishment. Backhaul is often used to reduce costs and increase efficiency in supply chain operations.

Bill of Lading (BOL) is a document that outlines the terms and conditions of a shipment. Related terms include freight bill, invoice, and contract. A BOL serves as a receipt for goods shipped and provides proof of delivery.

Bonded Warehouse is a warehouse that is licensed to store goods that are subject to customs duties. Related terms include tariffs, taxes, and international trade. Bonded warehouses are used to store imported goods until customs duties are paid.

Breakbulk refers to the process of unpacking and repacking goods from a container or ship. Related terms include transloading, cross-docking, and warehousing. Breakbulk is often used to consolidate or

deconsolidate shipments.

Brokerage refers to the service of arranging transportation for shippers. Related terms include freight broker, logistics provider, and supply chain management. Brokers act as intermediaries between shippers and carriers to negotiate rates and services.

Cargo Insurance is a type of insurance that covers loss or damage to goods during transportation. Related terms include marine insurance, air cargo insurance, and land transportation insurance. Cargo insurance provides financial protection to shippers and carriers in case of accidents or loss.

Carrier is a company or individual that provides transportation services. Related terms include trucking company, airline, and shipping line. Carriers are responsible for moving goods from one location to another.

Cold Chain refers to the process of maintaining a consistent temperature during transportation to preserve perishable goods. Related terms include refrigerated transportation, temperature control, and pharmaceutical logistics. Cold chain is critical for shipping food, pharmaceuticals, and other temperature-sensitive products.

Consolidation refers to the process of combining multiple shipments into a single shipment. Related terms include containerization, less than truckload (LTL), and intermodal transportation. Consolidation is used to reduce costs and increase efficiency in transportation operations.

Containerization refers to the process of packing goods into containers for transportation. Related terms include intermodal transportation, container shipping, and logistics. Containerization is used to protect goods during transportation and simplify handling and storage.

Cross-Docking refers to the process of unloading goods from a truck or container and loading them onto another vehicle or container without storing them in a warehouse. Related terms include transloading, breakbulk, and warehousing. Cross-docking is used to reduce handling and storage costs.

Customs Broker is a company or individual that specializes in clearing customs and complying with regulations for imported goods. Related terms include customs clearance, tariffs, and international trade. Customs brokers act as intermediaries between importers and customs authorities.

Deadhead refers to the process of operating a vehicle without a payload or cargo. Related terms include empty miles, unused capacity, and inefficiency. Deadhead is often used to describe a truck or vehicle that is returning to a terminal or depot without a load.

Delivery refers to the process of transporting goods from a shipper to a consignee. Related terms include shipment, transportation, and logistics. Delivery is the final stage of the supply chain, where goods are handed over to the end customer.

Demurrage refers to the fee charged for delaying a ship or container beyond the agreed upon time limit. Related terms include detention, storage, and terminal fees. Demurrage is used to encourage efficient turnaround times and reduce congestion at ports and terminals.

Distribution refers to the process of delivering goods from a manufacturer or supplier to a customer or retailer. Related terms include logistics, supply chain management, and warehousing. Distribution involves managing the flow of goods, information, and resources from the point of origin to the point of consumption.

Dock refers to a structure where ships or barges are moored for loading or unloading cargo. Related terms include port, terminal, and wharf. Docks are used for transferring goods between ships and shore-based facilities.

Drayage refers to the process of transporting goods over a short distance, typically within a port or terminal area. Related terms include cartage, local trucking, and container hauling. Drayage is used to move goods between ships and warehouses or other facilities.

Drop Ship refers to a logistics strategy where a seller ships goods directly from a supplier to a customer without holding inventory. Related terms include third-party logistics, fulfillment, and e-commerce. Drop shipping is used to reduce inventory costs and increase efficiency in order fulfillment.

Dry Bulk refers to a type of cargo that is dry and loose, such as grains or minerals. Related terms include bulk cargo, commodities, and shipping. Dry bulk cargo is often transported in bulk carriers or container ships.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) refers to the electronic exchange of business documents, such as orders and invoices. Related terms include electronic commerce, supply chain management, and logistics. EDI is used to streamline communication and data exchange between business partners.

Export refers to the process of shipping goods from one country to another. Related terms include import, international trade, and customs clearance. Exporting involves complying with regulations and laws of both the exporting and importing countries.

Freight refers to the goods or commodities being transported. Related terms include cargo, shipment, and logistics. Freight can be classified into different types, such as less than truckload (LTL) or full truckload (FTL).

Freight Audit refers to the process of reviewing and verifying freight bills and invoices. Related terms include accounting, compliance, and logistics. Freight audit is used to ensure accuracy and compliance with regulations and contracts.

Freight Forwarder is a company or individual that specializes in arranging transportation for shippers. Related terms include brokerage, logistics provider, and supply chain management. Freight forwarders act as intermediaries between shippers and carriers to negotiate rates and services.

Fuel Surcharge refers to an additional fee charged to shippers to offset the cost of fuel. Related terms include fuel prices, energy costs, and transportation expenses. Fuel surcharges are often used to adjust freight rates in response to changes in fuel prices.

General Rate Increase (GRI) refers to a uniform increase in freight rates applied by a carrier or group of

carriers. Related terms include rate increase, tariff, and transportation costs. GRI is used to adjust freight rates in response to changes in market conditions or operating costs.

Hazardous Materials (HazMat) refer to goods or substances that are dangerous or hazardous to human health or the environment. Related terms include dangerous goods, hazardous waste, and safety regulations. HazMat requires special handling and regulations to ensure safe transportation.

Inbound Logistics refers to the process of managing goods and materials as they enter a company or facility. Related terms include procurement, supply chain management, and warehousing. Inbound logistics involves managing the flow of goods, information, and resources from suppliers to the point of use or storage.

Intermodal refers to the use of multiple modes of transportation, such as truck, rail, and ship, to move goods from one place to another. Related terms include multimodal, transportation modes, and logistics. Intermodal transportation is used to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

Inventory Management refers to the process of managing and controlling inventory levels to meet customer demand. Related terms include supply chain management, warehousing, and logistics. Inventory management involves balancing inventory levels with customer demand to minimize costs and maximize efficiency.

Just-In-Time (JIT) refers to a logistics strategy that involves delivering goods just in time to meet customer demand. Related terms include lean manufacturing, supply chain management, and inventory control. JIT is used to reduce inventory costs and increase efficiency in production and delivery.

Less Than Truckload (LTL) refers to a shipment that is less than a full truckload. Related terms include freight, transportation, and logistics. LTL shipments are often consolidated with other shipments to reduce costs and increase efficiency.

Logistics refers to the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the flow of goods, information, and resources from the point of origin to the point of consumption. Related terms include supply chain management, transportation, and warehousing. Logistics involves managing the entire supply chain to meet customer demands and reduce costs.

Manufacturing refers to the process of producing goods or products. Related terms include production, assembly, and quality control. Manufacturing involves transforming raw materials into finished goods or products.

Marine Insurance refers to a type of insurance that covers loss or damage to goods during ocean transportation. Related terms include cargo insurance, shipping, and logistics. Marine insurance provides financial protection to shippers and carriers in case of accidents or loss.

Material Handling refers to the process of moving, storing, and controlling goods and materials within a facility or warehouse. Related terms include warehousing, inventory control, and logistics. Material handling involves using equipment and techniques to efficiently manage goods and materials.

Modal refers to a mode of transportation, such as truck, rail, ship, or air. Related terms include intermodal, multimodal, and logistics. Modal transportation involves using one or more modes to move goods from one place to another.

Multimodal refers to the use of multiple modes of transportation, such as truck, rail, and ship, to move goods from one place to another. Related terms include intermodal, transportation modes, and logistics. Multimodal transportation is used to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

Ocean Freight refers to the process of shipping goods by sea. Related terms include maritime, container shipping, and logistics. Ocean freight is often used for international trade and long-distance shipping.

Outbound Logistics refers to the process of managing goods and materials as they leave a company or facility. Related terms include shipping, transportation, and logistics. Outbound logistics involves managing the flow of goods, information, and resources from the point of origin to the point of consumption.

Over-Dimensional Cargo (ODC) refers to goods or cargo that exceed standard size or weight limits. Related terms include heavy haul, oversized cargo, and specialized transportation. ODC requires special permits, equipment, and handling procedures to ensure safe transportation.

Pallet refers to a platform used to support and transport goods, typically made of wood or plastic. Related terms include skid, crate, and container. Pallets are used to protect goods during transportation and storage.

Pickup and Delivery (P&D) refers to the process of collecting goods from a shipper and delivering them to a consignee. Related terms include transportation, logistics, and freight forwarding. P&D is a critical component of supply chain management.

Port refers to a facility where ships and barges are loaded and unloaded. Related terms include terminal, dock, and warehouse. Ports are used for international trade and domestic shipping.

Rail Freight refers to the process of shipping goods by rail. Related terms include railway, train, and logistics. Rail freight is often used for long-distance shipping and heavy cargo.

Receiving refers to the process of accepting goods or materials into a warehouse or facility. Related terms include inventory control, warehousing, and logistics. Receiving involves inspecting and verifying goods to ensure accuracy and quality.

Reverse Logistics refers to the process of managing goods that are returned or recalled. Related terms include returns, warranty claims, and refurbishment. Reverse logistics involves managing the flow of goods, information, and resources from the point of consumption back to the point of origin.

Route Optimization refers to the process of planning and optimizing routes for transportation. Related terms include logistics, transportation management, and supply chain management. Route optimization involves using algorithms and data to reduce costs and increase efficiency in transportation operations.

Safety Stock refers to a level of inventory that is maintained to protect against stockouts or shortages.

Related terms include inventory control, supply chain management, and logistics. Safety stock is used to buffer against uncertainty and variability in demand or supply.

Shipper refers to a company or individual that sends goods or products to a customer or consignee. Related terms include consignor, seller, and supplier. Shippers are responsible for packing, labeling, and shipping goods.

Shipping refers to the process of transporting goods from a shipper to a consignee. Shipping involves managing the flow of goods, information, and resources from the point of origin to the point of consumption.

Supply Chain Management (SCM) refers to the process of managing and coordinating all activities involved in sourcing, producing, and delivering products or services. Related terms include logistics, transportation, and inventory control. SCM involves integrating all activities and functions to create a competitive advantage.

Supply Chain Visibility (SCV) refers to the ability to track and monitor goods, information, and resources as they move through the supply chain. Related terms include track and trace, visibility, and transparency. SCV is used to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance customer satisfaction.

Terminal refers to a facility where goods or cargo are transferred from one mode of transportation to another. Related terms include port, dock, and warehouse. Terminals are used for intermodal transportation and cross-docking.

Third-Party Logistics (3PL) refers to a company or provider that offers logistics services to shippers and carriers. Related terms include logistics provider, freight forwarder, and supply chain management. 3PL providers offer a range of services, including transportation, warehousing, and freight forwarding.

Time-Definite Delivery refers to a type of delivery service that guarantees delivery within a specific time frame. Related terms include express delivery, fast shipping, and logistics. Time-definite delivery is used to ensure that goods are delivered quickly and reliably.

Tracking refers to the process of monitoring and tracking the location and status of goods or shipments. Related terms include visibility, transparency, and supply chain management. Tracking is used to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance customer satisfaction.

Trailer refers to a vehicle without engine power, used for hauling goods or cargo. Related terms include semi-trailer, trucking, and logistics. Trailers are used for over-the-road transportation and intermodal shipping.

Transportation Management System (TMS) refers to a software application that manages and optimizes transportation operations. Related terms include logistics software, supply chain management, and freight auditing. TMS is used to streamline transportation operations, reduce costs, and improve efficiency.

Value-Added Services (VAS) refer to services that add value to a product or service, such as packaging, labeling, and assembly. Related terms include logistics services, supply chain management, and freight

forwarding. VAS are used to differentiate a company's offerings and enhance customer satisfaction.

Warehouse refers to a building or facility used for storing goods or materials. Related terms include storage, inventory control, and logistics. Warehouses are used for short-term or long-term storage of goods and materials.