

Module 6

Section G: Implement Transportation Management

Term

Accessorial charges

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Business intelligence

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Commodity rate

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Cube rate

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Demurrage

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Detention

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Master contract

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Price elasticity

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Information collected by an organization on customers, competitors, products or services, and processes. [It] provides organizational data in such a way that the organizational knowledge filters can easily associate with this data and turn it into information for the organization. Persons involved in [these kind of] processes may use application software and other technologies to gather, store, analyze, and provide access to data, and to present that data in a simple, useful manner. The software aids in business performance management and aims to help consumers make better business decisions by offering them accurate, current, and relevant information. Some businesses use data warehouses because they are a logical collection of information gathered from various operational databases for the purpose of creating [this].

A bill for services, such as inside deliveries, that are made in addition to transportation charges.

1) A rate used to improve warehouse order picker productivity by placing items with smaller total cubic space requirements closer to the shipping area. A larger total number of items can be stored near the shipping area in this way, thereby reducing the aggregate order-picking travel time. 2) A freight rate calculated on cargo volume rather than weight.

A rate to ship a specific commodity across a specific origin-destination pairing.

Carrier charges and fees applied when truck trailers are retained beyond a specified loading or unloading time. See: demurrage, express.

The carrier charges and fees applied when rail freight cars and ships are retained beyond a specified loading or unloading time. See: detention, express.

The degree of change in buyer demand in response to changes in product price. Calculated by dividing the percentage of change in quantity bought by the percentage of change in price. Prices are considered elastic if demand varies with changes in price. If demand changes only slightly when the price changes, demand is said to be inelastic. For example, demand for most medical services is relatively inelastic, but demand for automobiles is generally elastic.

1) A contract that lays out the general provisions of a long-term agreement and governs most of the details of future individual contracts or purchase orders for a period of time. 2) In relation to unionized labor, the contract between the labor union and the employer. Syn.: master service agreement.

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Statement of work

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Stowability

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Transportation management

The ease or difficulty of loading, handling, and storage of shipping items. Used as a factor for determining shipment costs and classifying freight, it considers regulations, liability, and item characteristics (e.g., hazardous materials, excessive weight, irregular shape).

1) A description of products to be supplied under a contract. 2) In project management, the first project planning document that should be prepared. Describes the purpose, history, deliverables, and measurable success indicators for a project. Captures the support required from the customer and identifies contingency plans for events that could throw the project off course. Because the project must be validated for management, staff, and review groups, the statement of work should be a persuasive document.

The process of executing requirements for the planning, scheduling, and budgeting of transportation assets, services, and related systems of the shipping process through delivery.