CHAPTER 605

INTERMODAL CONTAINER MOVEMENT REPORTING (CMR), TRACKING, AND INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS

A. PURPOSE

This chapter provides general information, responsibilities, guidance and procedures concerning movement reporting, tracking, and inventory requirements for containers. Proper documentation is mandatory to support transportation operations and ITV requirements.

B. MOVEMENT REPORTING AND TRACKING

1. USTRANSCOM will:

    a. Develop and coordinate requirements for data to effect shipment of cargo in containers.

    b. Ensure wide distribution of information concerning performance of shipping/receiving activities in generating accurate and complete data.

    c. Coordinate and publish standard movement procedures to be used for all DOD shipments.

2. The Heads of the DOD Components will:

    a. Ensure shipping/receiving activities are aware of standard shipment documentation requirements and strictly enforce compliance with standards.

    b. Unit CDRs must ensure DTR, Part II procedures are adhered to during the movement of unit cargo.

C. CMR PROCEDURES

1. All activities (regardless of command, location, or Service), that receive, ship, transship, and/or load/unload ISO containers moving in the DTS or in a theater will report such actions to the applicable SCM or TCM within 24 hours. These reports form the basis for container control administered by the Services and provide the current location and/or destination of containers.

2. Services may require additional reporting in applicable Service regulations.

D. IGC

1. IGC provides ITV of containerized cargo for DOD.

2. IGC is the DOD ITV system. IGC is an integrated database system available via the World-Wide Web for menu-driven queries. It provides users with a wide variety of ITV data to include data on containers and content. IGC also provides C2 and business applications. IGC takes in critical source data feeds from DOD and commercial carriers to provide movement visibility.

3. For IGC access and additional information regarding the distance learning tools, contact USTRANSCOM TCJ6-O, Commercial: 618 256-6836, DSN: 576-6836, or ustcj6-p-bicoe@ustranscom.mil. DOD customers can access IGC via its web address available at: https://www.igc.ustranscom.mil/igc/.

4. ITV Reporting Requirements. ITV data timeliness is a critical factor in the effective management of assets moving through the logistics pipeline. Standards for ITV data capture timeliness for containerized movement are shown in Table 605-1.

5. Automated systems (organic electronic, Automated Identification Technology [AIT]) or business process facilitating ITV data capture must be designed to support these timeliness objectives.

E. CONTAINER AIT REQUIREMENTS

1. AIT is a suite of read and write technologies (2D & Linear Bar codes, RFID, Optical Memory Cards, and Satellite Tracking) that enables and facilitates data collection and transmission to information systems. A bar-coded shipping label, prepared IAW this Regulation Part II, Chapter 208, Para E. 4. a, will be attached to containers.

2. RFID requirements for containers are shown in DTR Part II, Chapter 202, Para T.5 for sustainment and DTR Part III, Chapter 302, Para E.1.j and Appendix H for unit moves.

F. INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

Reporting requirements addressed in Paragraphs B through D and container AIT requirements in Paragraph E are subject to change as new technologies are introduced into transportation operations. Questions on data requirements must be forwarded to USTRANSCOM TCJ6/AD for review and action to ensure that standard, integrated practices are adopted. USTRANSCOM will coordinate with activities to identify minimum essential data elements for tags. DOD automated transportation information systems that generate data must be modified to accept and produce the data as soon as the standard is approved. Systems must not adversely affect the transport vehicle.

G. CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AND INVENTORY GUIDANCE

1. Official inventories of all DOD intermodal ISO containers regardless of ownership ensure authorizations are correct, accountability is maintained, and that the DOD ISO container register is current and accurate. Maintaining an up-to-date ISO container register improves management, provides a safe DOD container system, and a base from which to project future DOD requirements.

2. Official inventories normally will be conducted on a biennial basis, during the first and second quarter of even calendar years, but may be conducted at other times as necessary, such as, during contingencies when required by the Theater CDR. Official inventories to update the DOD ISO Register will be initiated by USTRANSCOM and managed by SDDC. SDDC will promulgate inventory procedures for updating the web-based ACAMS. At completion of inventory SDDC will provide a report of inventory to USTRANSCOM.

3. ACAMS can be accessed at https://zeus.tobyhanna.army.mil/home/. ACAMS is the on-line DOD system-of-record for ISO container inventory management including:

   a. ISO Container Number Issuance.

   b. Asset Registration.

   c. Container Ownership Management.

   d. Container Number Remarking.

4. SCMs, Service Representatives and/or DOD agencies will ensure appointed CCOs respond to inventory data requests from SDDC by updating ACAMS within 180 days of commencement. The two separate parts of inventory verification are ownership and on-hand.

   a. Ownership refers to containers registered to an activity by DODAAC.

   b. On-Hand refers to containers reported physically on-hand at a location by DODAAC.

5. CCOs, either directly or through SDDC, must update their container ownership and physical inventory in ACAMS.

6. Container managers and owners may produce inventory reports for their own use at any time by using the ACAMS ad hoc report generator.

7. CADS containers that cannot be located during an official inventory will require inititation of a property adjustment document IAW Army Regulation (AR) 735-5, Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability.

H. CADS CONTAINERS LOST, DAMAGED, RECOVERED, OR DESTROYED

1. Containers lost, damaged, or destroyed require adjustments to SDDC authorization/accounting documents, the DOD ISO container register, and the SDDC container tracking system.

2. SDDC manages the location and movement of CADS containers through ACAMS, which identifies container ISO serial numbers and last known location by DODAAC. If a container has not moved for a long period of time or an inventory is due, SDDC queries the last known DODAAC concerning its status. If during this inquiry process the container cannot be located or if it cannot be determined to have been shipped, a FLIPL is required.

    a. SDDC will require the last known activity having possession of the container to initiate a statement indicating the facts and circumstances surrounding the missing container. The statement will include all facts germane to the situation to include names and dates of individuals having knowledge of the incident.

    b. Upon receipt of the activity statement, SDDC will initiate a FLIPL IAW the provisions of AR 735-5, and include the statement as an exhibit.

    c. SDDC is the appointing and approving authority for a FLIPL.

    d. If circumstances warrant, SDDC CDR may require an investigation under the provisions of AR 15-6, Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers. Upon completion of the report of investigation, a copy will be attached to the FLIPL and be processed IAW AR 735-5.

    e. Once approved, the FLIPL will be used for property record adjustment.

3. SDDC's Global Container Management will be notified upon discovery of an unknown-owner container or other intermodal equipment item. SDDC will query the commercial ocean carriers, commercial leasing companies and the SCMs in attempt to identify ownership.

    a. If no owner can be identified and the container/equipment is serviceable, SDDC will register the container in ACAMS as being owned by the Service finding the container.

    b. If no owner can be identified and the container/equipment is only suitable for storage, SDDC will notify the possessor to strip the container of all marking and remove the data plate. The possessor may use the container or turn it in to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service.

4. When a DOD-owned container has been lost, damaged, or destroyed while in possession of a carrier, provisions of the DTR, Part II, Chapter 210 apply.

5. A transportation discrepancy report is authorized for use in lieu of a FLIPL.

Table 605-1. Evaluation Criteria

Movement Event	Manifest Transmission to IGC
1. Ocean Shipments	
a. Commercial Liner and Charter Service	Within 12 hours of event (Goal of four hours)
b. Exercise and wartime unit and sustainment moves on gray bottom USNS Vessels (LMSR, FSS, RRF)	Within 24 hours of event (Goal of four hours)
2. All intra-theater cargo movements (all modes)	Within two hours of event
3. All Air, Truck, and Rail cargo inter-theater movements	Within one hour of event

Table 605-2. ISO Container Register Information

Item	Definition
DODAAC	Activity maintaining accountability of container; consists of 6 alphanumeric characters
ISO Serial Number	ISO number assigned to container by SDDC; consists of 11 alphanumeric characters (four letters followed by a six digit serial number and a check digit)
Year Built	Year container was built; consists of four numeric characters
Date Assigned	Julian date that ISO serial number was assigned by SDDC; consists of four numeric characters
Container Size/Type Code	Code that provides descriptive information on various type containers owned by the DOD; consists of four numeric characters
Container Condition	B-Serviceable, D-Unserviceable/Awaiting Disposal, E-Needs repair ($300. Or Less), F-Needs repair/Not unserviceable, I-Needs Inspection