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# **Intel Client User Manual**

**Intel Client 2.0**

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**July 1999**

**Prepared for:  
Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity (MCTSSA)**

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**Windows NT 4.0**

**July 1999**

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Camp Pendleton, CA 92055**



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## **Section 1. Introduction**



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## 1.1 Purpose

This manual describes how to use the Intel Client tool. The purpose of the Intel Client tool is to assist you with intelligence collection, analysis, processing, and dissemination. The Intel Client tool is explained in detail in the main sections of this manual. Information regarding the set-up and maintenance of the Intel Client can be found in the appendixes. This manual's sections and appendixes are as follows:

- Section 1, Introduction, contains overviews of the Intel Client tool, the structure of intelligence data, and acquiring intelligence data.
- Section 2, Loading an IDMS Workstation with Intel Data, contains procedures for loading an Intel/Ops workstation with intelligence data.
- Section 3, Adding and Modifying Intelligence Data, contains procedures on how to use Intel Update to add, modify, and delete intelligence data.
- Section 4, Accessing Intelligence Data, contains procedures on how to create and run queries using Intel Query and Land Track Query.
- Section 5, Viewing Intelligence Data, contains procedures on how to view reports of intelligence data and how to use Intel Filters to choose which types of intelligence data you want to view.
- Section 6, Disseminating Data, contains procedures on how to print out reports of intelligence data.
- Appendix A, Acronyms, contains a list of acronyms found in this manual.
- Appendix B, Intelligence Field Reference, contains a list of fields used by intelligence data.
- Appendix C, Query Reference, contains information and examples on simple and compound queries.

Table 1-1 lists the conventions used in this manual.

**Table 1-1. Conventions Used in This Manual**

Convention	Circumstance
<b>bold</b>	check box, command button, drop-down menu, group box, menu item, option button, submenu, tab, text box
<b>BOLDCAPS</b>	keyboard key
<i>bold italic</i>	emphasis
Courier	directory name, file name
<i>italic</i>	document title

## 1.2 Referenced Documents

This manual references the following documents.

*Intel Client Installation Procedures*, version 1.0, dated 19 July 1999, Litton PRC.

*Intel Client Intelligence Functional Area (IFA) Reference*, version 1.0, dated 19 July 1999, Litton PRC.

## 1.3 System Overview

The Intel Client tool allows you to receive, manage, validate, analyze, and disseminate intelligence data. The Intel Client tool contains specific intelligence attributes for non-U.S. Units, Facilities, Equipment, Individuals, and Unknown entities. The Intel Client tool assists you with fusing all source tactical information and intelligence into a coherent view of the threat picture. The Intel Client tool is designed to be installed on an Intel/Ops workstation, running the Microsoft Windows NT operating system and Command and Control PC (C2PC).

The objective of the Intel Client tool is to support you in creating and disseminating the current intelligence picture to a commander, the commander's staff, and supported units. The key task in creating an accurate threat picture is creating and maintaining a Local View.

The Intel/Ops workstation (IOW) is first loaded with National data. National data is finished intelligence from national intelligence agencies. During an operation, Tactical data will be added through reports and messages from aircraft, satellites, and other units. As you analyze and validate Tactical data, you will be updating your Local View. The Local View is the centerpiece of the Current Intelligence Situation (CIS). After the Local View is updated, the CIS must be disseminated in a meaningful way. You disseminate the CIS by using customized reports, briefs and by injecting tracks into the Common Operational Picture (COP) (see Section 6, Disseminating Data, for more information on printing reports).

The Intel Client tool stores intelligence data in a MIDB 2.0 database. When you load the Intel Client with National data, you will only load a subset of data that pertains to your current Area of Responsibility (AOR) (see Section 2, Loading an IDMS Workstation with Intel Data, for more information on loading data). The stored data on your workstation is determined by your needs, allowing you to work relatively independently of other computer systems or servers.

The following sections provide more detail on the different types and sources of intelligence data.

## 1.4 Structure of Intelligence Data

Intelligence data is stored on an Intelligence Shared Data Server (ISDS). One or more commands within the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) will maintain an ISDS. This ISDS will act as the single central source for all intelligence data. When you initially load the database on your Intel/Ops workstation, you will be pulling data from this ISDS.

**Key Term: ISDS**

Stores intelligence data from multiple sources. National, Tactical, and Local data are all stored on an ISDS.

Throughout an operation, Tactical data will be added to your database through messages and voice reports. You might also add Tactical data from the ISDS. Tactical data is reported data that has not yet been analyzed and validated. After performing the necessary review and analysis, a valid tactical record can be promoted to the Local View. The Local View contains National data as a foundation, along with promoted Tactical data. The following sections go into more detail about each type of data.

### **1.4.1 National Data**

National data is finished data that has been analyzed, validated, and released by National Intelligence Agencies. This data consists of facility, unit, equipment, and related data. Only a designated National Intelligence Producer can update National data. Only National data will exist in your database when you initially load your workstation. When loading your workstation, only a subset of National data is needed. You decide which parts of National data are required for a particular operation. For example, if you were on an operation in Southeast Asia, you might not load data from South America. See Section 2, Loading an IDMS Workstation with Intel Data, for information on how to load a subset of National data.

Updates to National data are made weekly. Tactical operations rely on accurate updated data, which can change day to day or even hour to hour. Weekly National updates are normally insufficient for tactical operations. Local analysis based on tactical reporting is normally the most timely source of intelligence for a command. The CIS or Local View represents a command's local analysis of the combination of National and Tactical data.

### **1.4.2 Tactical Data**

Tactical data is data that has been reported in near real-time (NRT), but has not been reviewed. Tactical data can be classified as organic and non-organic data. Organic data includes sensor data and recon reports. Non-organic data is typically data received in USMTF messages. Imagery Interpretation Reports (IIRs) from TARPS missions and Recognizance Exploitation Reports (RECCEXREPs) from UAV missions are examples of non-organic reporting.

Tactical data originates from messages and reports. If the message or report correlates with data already stored in the database, the information is associated with the existing data. Tactical data can also be entered manually into your IOW. Tactical data loaded from an ISDS will still require review.

It is your responsibility to review Tactical data as necessary. Once reviewed, valid Tactical data is promoted to the Local View. Use the Intel Update tool to promote Tactical data (see Section 2, Loading an IDMS Workstation with Intel Data, for more information).

### 1.4.3 Local View

The Local View is made up of both National data and promoted Tactical data. The Local View provides you with the most accurate CIS. The CIS describes what is occurring in your Area of Responsibility (AOR).

The Local View is the common view of the threat picture for your command. It is important that this view is current and accurate so that the commander and staff can effectively make decisions based on this information. As the analyst, you are responsible for providing your commander, the commander's staff, and supporting units with timely, analyzed data. Therefore, it is critical that Tactical data is reviewed as often as possible, and that the Local View is maintained.

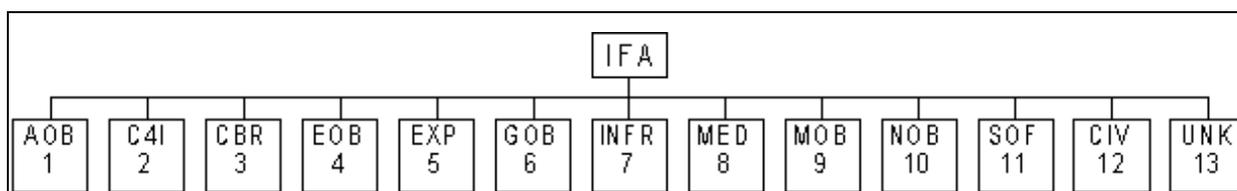
If you do not maintain the Local View, your CIS will consist primarily of National data. Relying on National data only gives a commander a partial picture of the threat. Failing to update the CIS will not provide the most accurate intelligence data.

## 1.5 Categories of Intelligence Data

Intelligence data is divided up into categories called Intelligence Functional Areas (IFAs). IFAs are functional groupings of intelligence data. For example, all data related to medical units and facilities is grouped into one category, while all Ground Order of Battle (GOB) units, facilities, and equipment data is grouped into the GOB IFA.

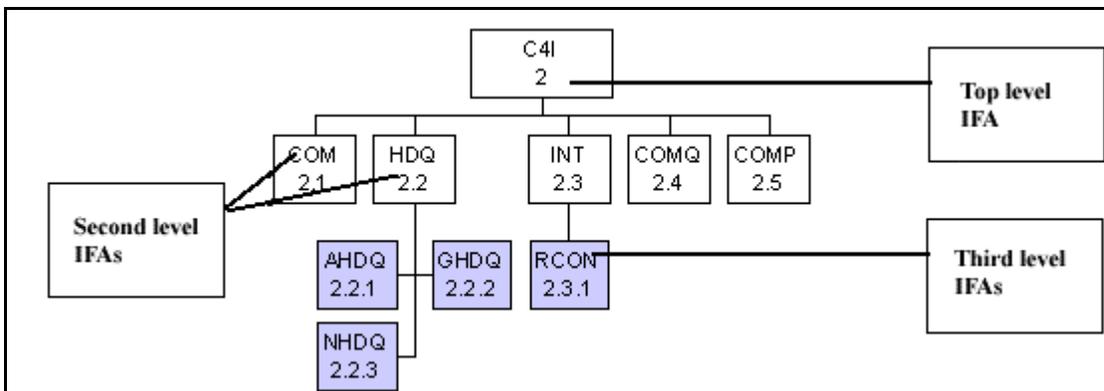
IFAs are an important part of the Intel Client tool. You will use IFAs for operations such as producing intelligence reports, adding records, and plotting tracks.

IFAs are organized into levels. There are 13 top level IFAs (see Figure 1-1).



**Figure 1-1. Top Level IFAs**

Each top level IFA can contain one or more sub-levels below it. As you move down a level, the categories represent more specific groupings of data. For example, see Figure 1-2 for the Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (C4I) IFA.



**Figure 1-2. C4I Structure**

This diagram shows three levels of the C4I IFA. A shaded box indicates that the IFA can also be found in a different part of the IFA structure. For example, the GHDQ IFA can also be found under the GOB IFA.

**NOTE:** The C4I IFA actually contains more than three levels. To conserve space and improve clarity, only three levels are displayed.

The top level is the most general grouping of C4I data. Below the top level are 4 sub-level categories; each category represents more specific C4I groupings. For example, communications (COM), headquarters (HDQ), intelligence (INT), computers (COMP), and communications equipment (COMQ) are all types of C4I data.

The relationship between levels can be explained as follows: Ground headquarters (GHDQ) is a type of headquarters (HDQ). HDQ is a type of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) data.

IFA groupings can represent Units, Facilities, or Equipment. In the C4I example, COM represents both Units and Facilities, while COMQ only represents Equipment.

The *Intel Client Intelligence Functional Area (IFA) Reference* document, as referenced in Section 1.2, Referenced Documents, contains a complete listing and description of the IFAs.

## 1.6 Acquiring Intelligence Data

There are multiple ways to acquire intelligence data. Initially, there will be no intelligence data in your Intel Client workstation. You must load your workstation with data acquired from an ISDS. After your workstation is initially loaded with data, you will acquire intelligence data through voice and unformatted reports. Lastly, you can acquire data from a Track Database Manager (TDBM).

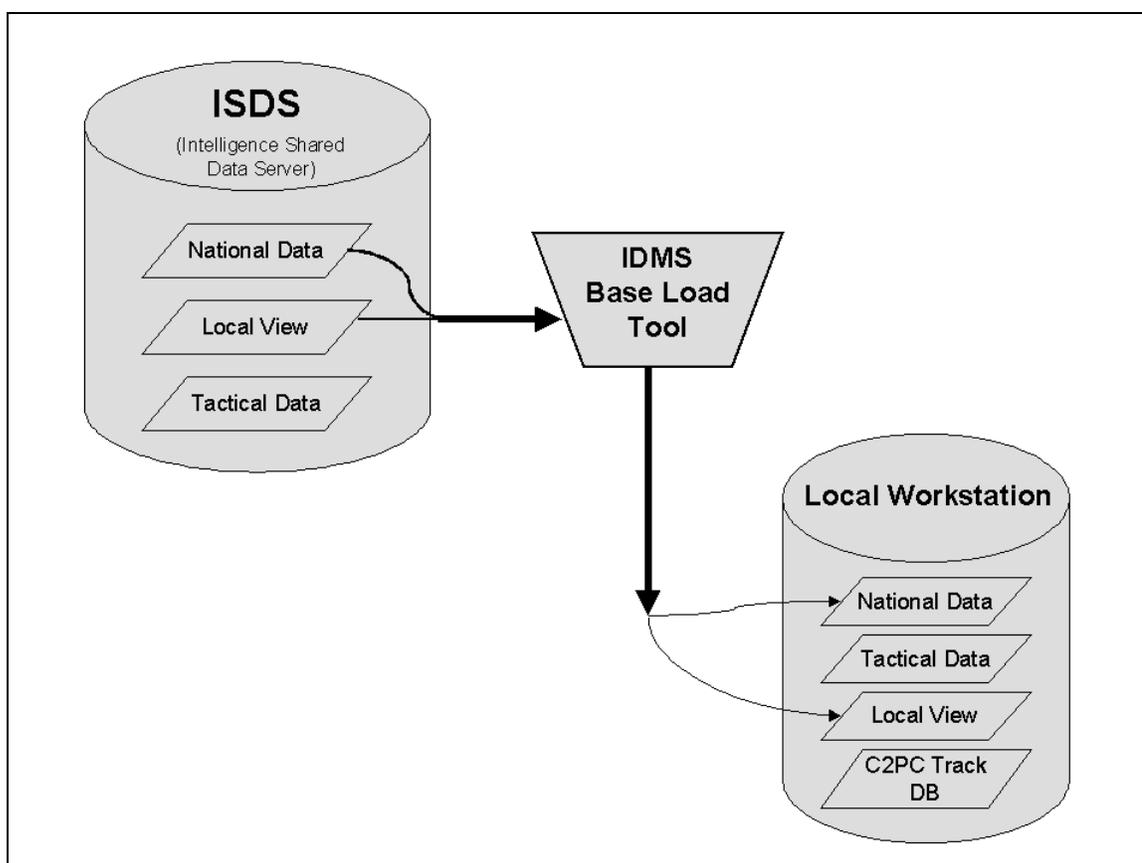
**NOTE:** A workstation that is loaded with data from an ISDS is called an Intelligence Data Management Services (IDMS) workstation. Once a workstation is configured as an IDMS, other workstations can connect to the IDMS and view and update the data stored there. See the *Intel Client Installation Procedures* document as referenced in Section 1.2, Referenced Documents, for information on configuring a workstation.

The following sections contain a diagram, overview, and a description of the Intel Client tools that are used for each method of acquiring intelligence data.

### 1.6.1 Intelligence Data from an ISDS

Prior to the start of an operation, your workstation will not contain any intelligence data, so intelligence data from an ISDS is needed to load your workstation. Your Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will specify which ISDS you will use to load your workstation.

Figure 1-3 shows a combination of National and Local data being sent from an ISDS to your local workstation. The data from an ISDS is then stored on your local workstation.



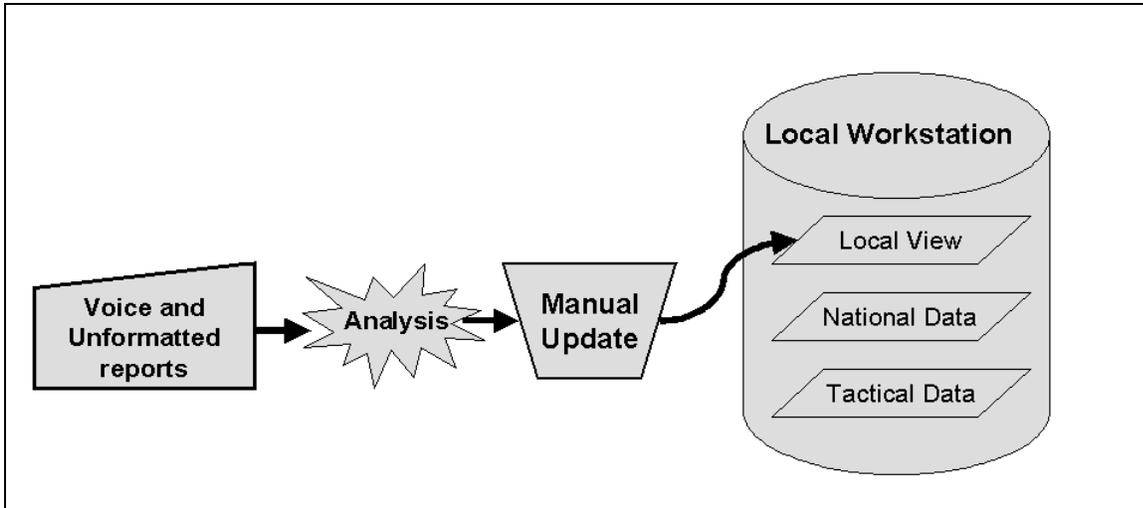
**Figure 1-3. Intelligence Data from an ISDS**

The GMI Import/Export Utility tool is used to acquire data from an ISDS (see Section 2, Introduction, for procedures on how to use the GMI Import/Export Utility tool).

### 1.6.2 Intelligence Data from Reports

During the course of your mission, you will receive intelligence data from sightings and observations in the form of voice and unformatted reports (also known as Tactical data). When you receive reports, you will need to manually update your workstation's data. You will be maintaining your Local View as you enter in the updates received from these tactical reports.

Figure 1-4 shows voice and unformatted reports being received from various sources. The data is analyzed and updated manually. The Local View reflects the updates made.



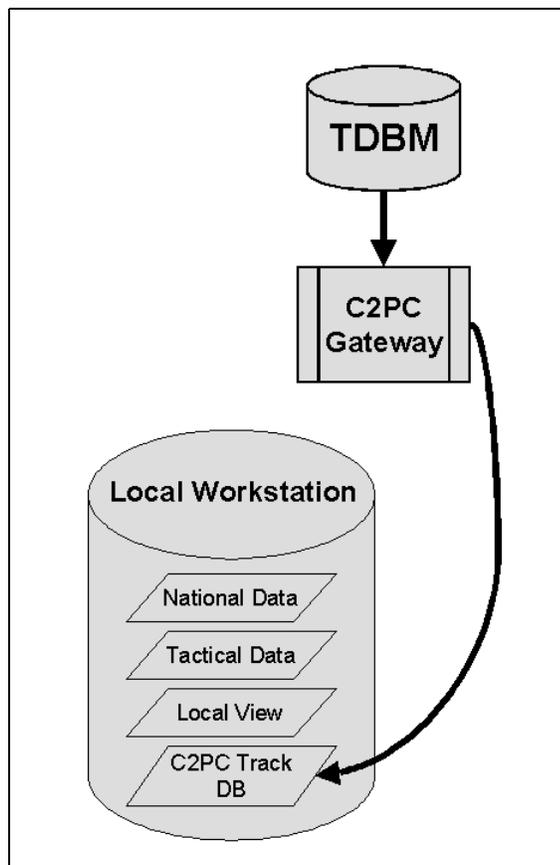
**Figure 1-4. Intelligence Data from Reports**

The Intel Update tool is used to enter data from reports (see Section 3, Adding and Modifying Intelligence Data, for an explanation of the Intel Update tool).

### 1.6.3 Intelligence Data from TDBM

The Track Database Manager (TDBM) stores tracks containing information on items such as airplanes, ships, and facilities. The TDBM “pushes” its data so that anyone connected will automatically receive updates.

Figure 1-5 shows data being pushed from the TDBM to the C2PC gateway. From the C2PC gateway, the data is sent to the C2PC Track database located on your workstation. The tracks in the C2PC Track database are compared to data in the Local View. If there is an association between the two, the data is linked, and only one track is displayed on your map.



**Figure 1-5. Intelligence Data from TDBM**

The Track Association Tool will provide this capability and will be included with a future version of C2PC.

### 1.6.4 Overall Picture

Figure 1-6 shows all three methods for acquiring intelligence data:

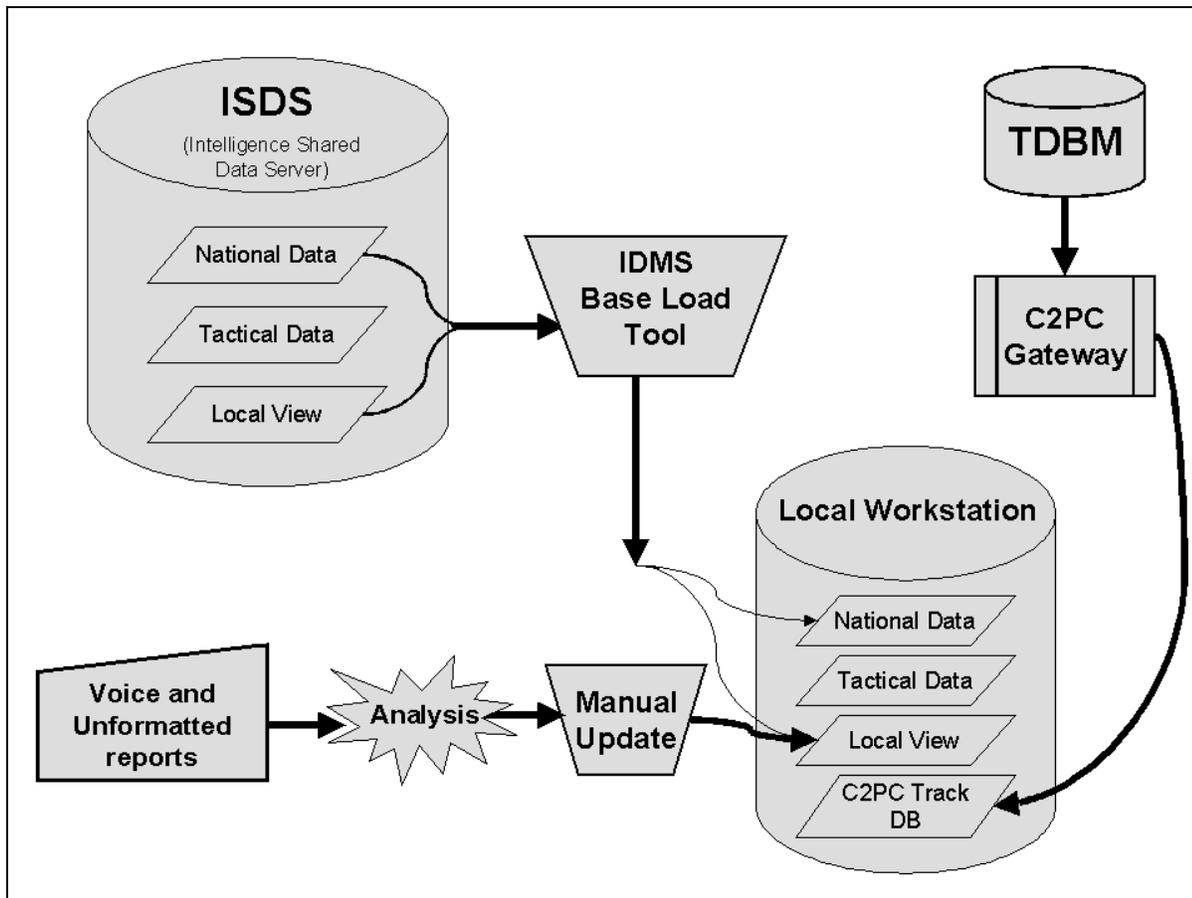
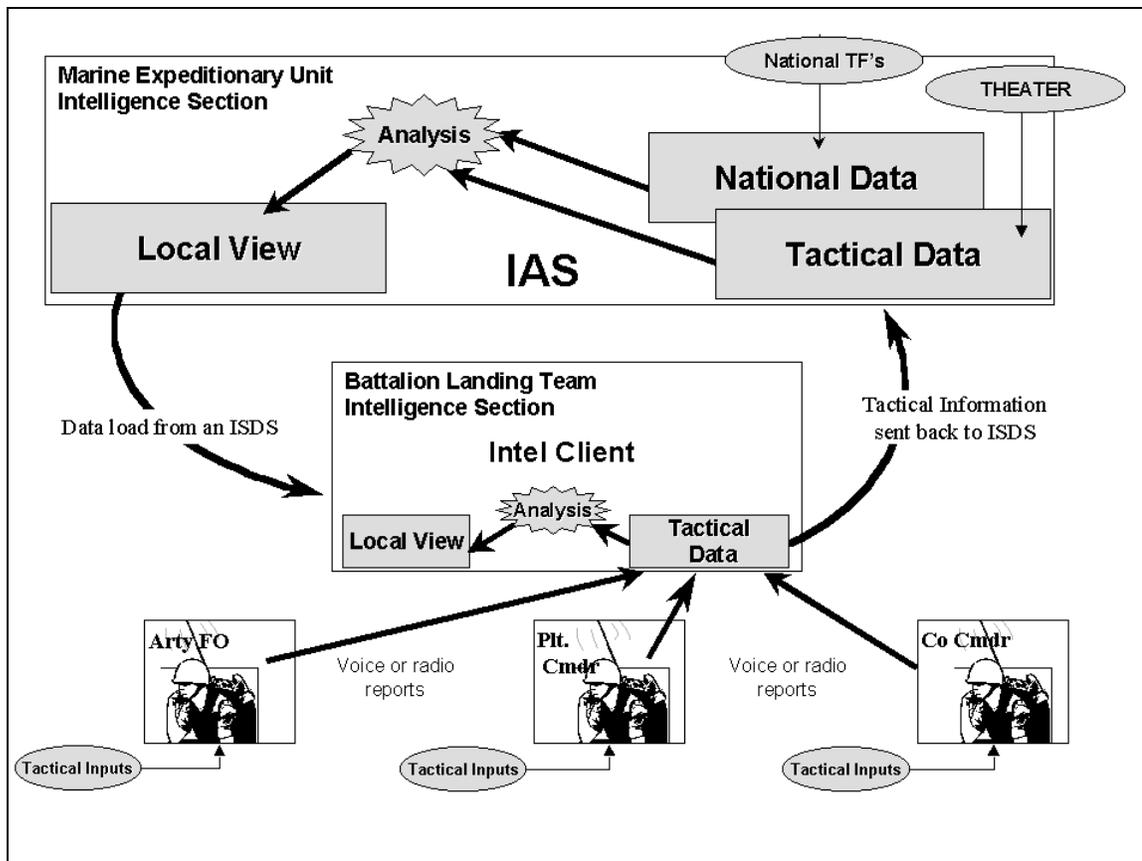


Figure 1-6. Methods for Acquiring Intelligence Data

## 1.7 Summary of Intelligence Data

Figure 1-7 summarizes the information from the last three sections and provides an overall view of how the Intel Client inter-operates with other MAGTF C4I Intelligence Systems.



**Figure 1-7. Intelligence Data Summary Diagram**

The diagram above shows how you interact with other intelligence providers. At the top level is the MAGTF IAS, which uses an ISDS to manage its intelligence data. The ISDS maintains a Local View by analyzing National and Tactical data.

Your Local View will initially be built from loading data from an IAS ISDS. During your mission you will receive reports from various sources. Examples of intelligence sources are shown at the bottom of Figure 1-7. These reports will be entered into your workstation as Tactical data. You will use the Intel Client tools to analyze and promote Tactical data to your Local View.

You can also send your intelligence data back up to the MAGTF IAS. Your intelligence data will be stored as Tactical data in the ISDS. It will be reviewed and fused with other sources of Tactical data to create the MAGTF's Command Element's Local View.

This chapter covered how intelligence data is structured and categorized. This chapter also provided an overview of the purpose and features of the Intel Client tool. The following chapters

give detailed procedures on how to perform data analysis, dissemination, and collection using the Intel Client tool.

## **Section 2. Loading an IDMS Workstation with Intel Data**



**Deleting Existing Data, 2-2**

**Acquiring BCP Files, 2-3**

**Importing Data, 2-5**

The Intel Client supports independent field operations. Prior to an operation, you download the required National and Local data from the supporting Intelligence Analyst Station (IAS). While in the field, you maintain your own Local View of the threat. Once connection is re-established with the MEF, updates are exchanged.

Use the GMI Import/Export Utility tool to load your local workstation with a specified subset of intelligence data. You can specify the source and allegiance of the data you load.

The purpose of loading a subset of data is to only load information that is needed for your current mission. Rather than cluttering your map with data from each country in the world, you can load data that only pertains to your current mission.

**WARNING:** Loading an IDMS workstation will remove all existing intelligence data from the Intel Client tool.

A network connection is recommended when using the GMI Import/Export Utility. If you do not have access to a network connection, the GMI Import/Export Utility can still be used to load your workstation, but you will need access to BCP files (see Section 2.2, Acquiring BCP Files, for more information).

## 2.1 Deleting Existing Data

Before any data can be loaded onto your workstation, all existing data must be removed. Intelligence data is stored in BCP files. BCP files are tab delimited text files. All of the intelligence data currently on your workstation is stored in BCP files.

**WARNING:** Completing the steps in this section will result in all current intelligence data being deleted from your workstation.

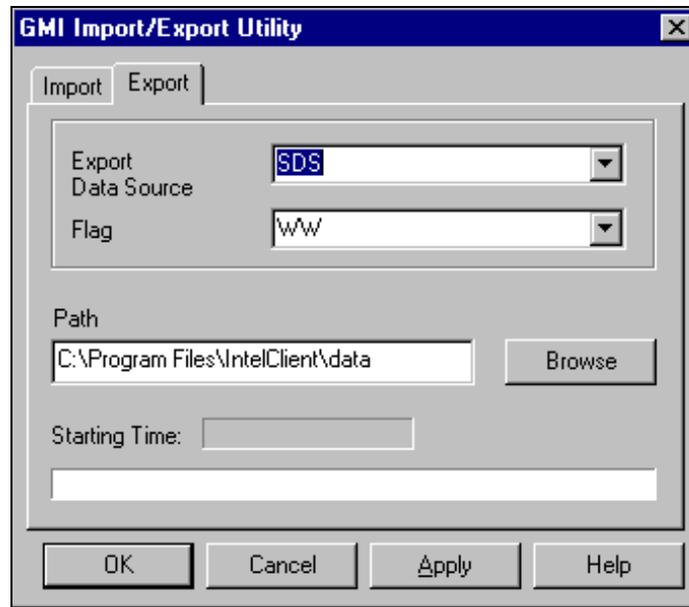
→ **To delete existing data:**

**NOTE:** If your workstation has never been loaded with data, there will not be any BCP files located on your workstation. You can skip directly to the next section (Section 2.2, Acquiring BCP Files).

**Step 1.** Log in to the workstation as an administrator.

**Step 2.** Go to the **Start** menu, choose **Programs**, choose **GMI**, and select **GMI Import & Export Utility**.

The GMI Import & Export Utility window appears (see Figure 2-1).



**Figure 2-1. GMI Import/Export Utility (Export View)**

**Step 3.** Go to the **Path** box, and write down the directory path stored there.

This directory path shows what folder the current BCP files are stored in (the default path is C:\Program Files\Intel Client\data\).

**Step 4.** Go to the Windows desktop, and open up the folder containing the BCP files.

**Step 5.** Delete all of the BCP files from the folder.

Once all of the BCP files are deleted, you can acquire new BCP files (see Section 2.2, Acquiring BCP Files).

## 2.2 Acquiring BCP Files

The second step in performing a base load is acquiring BCP files. BCP files are created when data is exported from one computer system to a workstation. The GMI Import/Export Utility requires a network connection to export data from an ISDS or IDMS.

BCP files can still be transferred between workstations, if your workstation does not have access to a network.

If you have a network connection, see Section 2.2.1, Acquiring BCP Files with a Network Connection.

If you do not have a network connection, see Section 2.2.2, Acquiring BCP Files without a Network Connection.

### 2.2.1 Acquiring BCP Files with a Network Connection

You select the source and allegiance of the intelligence data you want to load. The data is exported to your workstation as BCP files.

→ **To export BCP files:**

**Step 1.** Log in to the workstation as an administrator.

**Step 2.** Go to the **Start** menu, choose **Programs**, choose **GMI**, and select **GMI Import & Export Utility**.

The main window of the GMI Import/Export Utility appears (see Figure 2-1)

**Step 3.** Click the **Export** tab.

**Step 4.** Go to the **Export Data Source** box, and select where you want to get your data from.

In most cases, the data source will be an ISDS approved by your commander.

**Step 5.** Go to the **Flag** box, and select the type of data you want to load.

**Step 6.** Click **Apply**.

A status bar appears, and data is loaded on to your workstation.

**Step 7.** If you want to export data from multiple countries, select the next country, and click **Apply**.

Repeat Step 7 until you are finished selecting countries to load from.

Once the load is complete, all of the data will be stored in BCP files located in the location you specified (the default location is C:\Program Files\Intel Client\data\). You will not be able to access the data until you import it into the Intel Client tool (see Section 2.3, Importing Data).

### 2.2.2 Acquiring BCP Files without a Network Connection

When no network connection is available, BCP files are acquired from CD-ROM, floppy disks, Zip disks, rather than an export from an ISDS. BCP files can be copied to any type of portable storage medium (for example, CD-ROM, floppy disk, or Zip disk). The BCP files are then copied from the medium to your local workstation.

You must have access to a CD-ROM, floppy disk, or Zip disk that contains BCP files.

→ **To copy BCP files to your local workstation:**

- Step 1.** Insert the CD-ROM, floppy disk, or Zip disk containing BCP files.
- Step 2.** Go to the Windows desktop, and open up the BCP disk.
- Step 3.** Copy all of the BCP files from the disk.
- Step 4.** Paste the BCP files into a folder on your workstation.

It is recommended that you paste the BCP files into the following folder:

C:\Program Files\Intel Client\data\

Your workstation now contains BCP files. You will not be able to access the data in the BCP files until you import it into the Intel Client tool (see Section 2.3, Importing Data).

## 2.3 Importing Data

The last step in performing a base load is importing data. To import data, you must have access to BCP files. Once the BCP files are imported to your workstation, you will be able to access the data using the Intel Client tool.

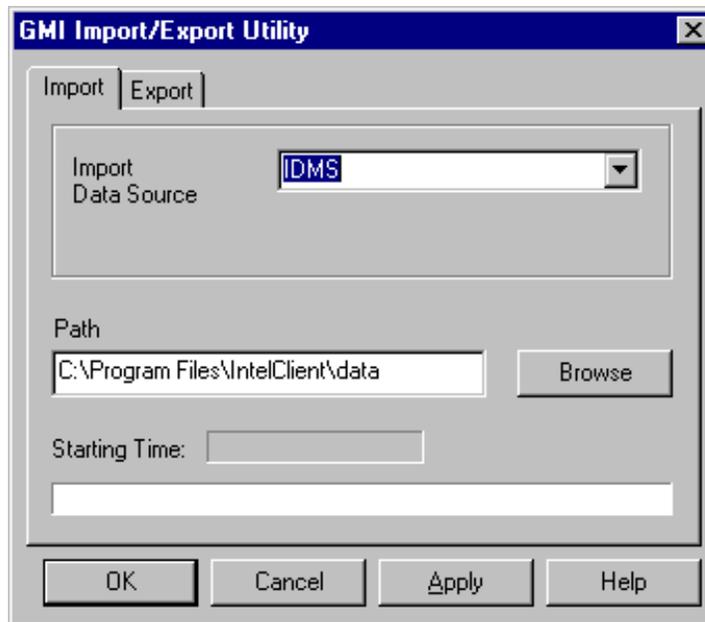
→ **To import data:**

- Step 1.** Log in to the workstation as an administrator.
- Step 2.** Go to the **Start** menu, choose **Programs**, choose **GMI**, and select **GMI Import & Export Utility**.

The main window of the base load tool appears (see Figure 2-1)

- Step 3.** Click the **Import** tab.

The Import view appears (see Figure 2-2).



**Figure 2-2. GMI Import/Export Utility (Import View)**

**Step 4.** Go to the **Import Data Source** box, and select what workstation you want to load imported data into.

In most cases you will select your IDMS.

**Step 5.** If you have moved the BCP files, click **Browse** to select the location of the exported data. Otherwise, continue to Step 5.

**Step 6.** Click **OK** to import the data into the Intel Client tool.

A status bar appears, and data will be imported from the BCP files into the Intel Client tool.

Once the import is complete, you will be able to view, modify, and disseminate the data using the Intel Client tool.

## **Section 3. Adding and Modifying Intelligence Data**

**Overview of the Intel Update Window, 3-2**

**Adding New Facilities or Units, 3-6**

**Saving a New Facility or Unit, 3-8**

**Selecting Tracks, 3-9**

**Modifying a Facility or Unit, 3-10**

**Deleting a Facility or Unit, 3-11**

**Clearing the Map, 3-11**

**Modifying Default Values, 3-12**

**Modifying National Data to the Local View, 3-13**

Intel Update is used to add, modify, and delete intelligence data. Once added, a Facility or Unit record is displayed on the map as a track.

**Key Term: Track**

A track is a symbol representing a Facility or Unit.

The Facility or Unit's data (location, allegiance, functional area, etc.) is called a report. You can use Intel Update to add, modify, or delete the values of a Facility or Unit. Additionally, you can enter remarks for the specified Facility or Unit.

### 3.1 Overview of the Intel Update Window

It is important to be familiar with Intel Update's features before adding, modifying, or deleting Facilities or Units.

There are two ways to open the Intel Update main window from the C2PC application: from the **Insert** menu and from the **TrackPlot** menu.

→ **To open Intel Update from the Insert menu:**

**Step 1.** Go to the **Insert** menu, and select **Track**.

The Insert Track window appears asking you to select either a Facility or Unit to add.

**Step 2.** Select either a Facility or Unit to add.

**Step 3.** Click **OK**.

The Intel Update (see Figure 3-1) window opens.

→ **To open Intel Update from the TrackPlot menu:**

- Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Update**.

The Intel Update (see Figure 3-1) window opens.

All Intel Update functions are accessed through one main window (see Figure 3-1).

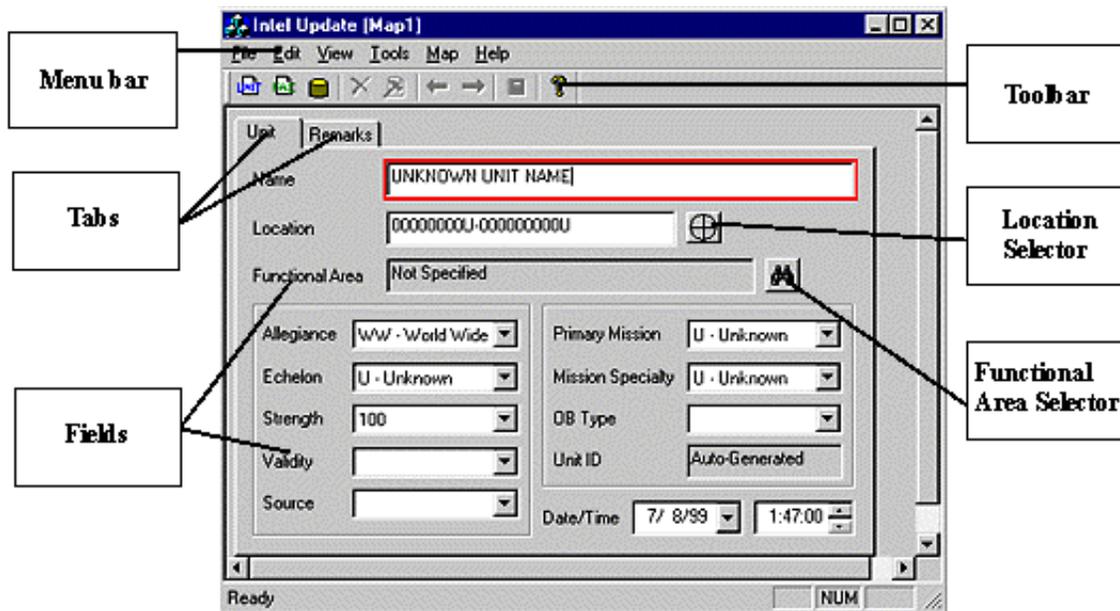


Figure 3-1. Sample Main Intel Update Window

### 3.1.1 Menu Bar

You can access functions from the menu bar, including **Save**, **Delete**, and **Help**.

### 3.1.2 Toolbar

Like the menu bar, the toolbar provides access to the most commonly used functions. Toolbar functions are accessed by clicking a button rather than choosing a menu item. Some functions, such as **Save** and **Open**, are available both through the menu and toolbar. Other functions are only available through either the menu or the toolbar.

Table 3-1 lists important toolbar buttons.

Table 3-1. Intel Update Toolbar

Button	Name	Function
	<b>New Facility</b>	Adds a new Facility.
	<b>New Unit</b>	Adds a new Unit.
	<b>Save</b>	Saves a report to the Local View. See Section 3.3, Saving a New Facility or Unit, for more information.

Button	Name	Function
	<b>Delete</b>	Deletes a report from the Local View. See Section 3.6, Deleting a Facility or Unit , for more information.
	<b>Create local record</b>	Copies a National data record to the Local View. See Section 3.9, Modifying National Data to the Local , for more information.
	<b>Report</b>	Displays a Land Track report on the selected track. See Section 5, Viewing Intelligence Data, for more information.
	<b>Previous and Next</b>	Switch between multiple reports. Click the right arrow to view the next report. Click the left arrow to view the previous report.
	<b>Help</b>	Accesses online help.

### 3.1.3 Tabs

The two allow you to toggle between different views of the Intel Update window. The default view is a Facility or Unit's attributes. This view is used to enter the majority of Facility and Unit information. Click the **Remarks** tab to enter text comments about a Facility or Unit (see Section 3.2, Adding New Facilities or Units).

### 3.1.4 Fields

The main portion of the Intel Update window shows the available fields for either a Facility or Unit. Facilities and Units have separate sets of fields. Each field contains a box where values are entered or selected (see Appendix C, Unit and Facility Field Reference, for a definition of Facility and Unit fields).

### 3.1.5 Location Selector

Click the **Location Selector** to get a location from the active map. Rather than typing location coordinates, you can use the **Location Selector** to enter coordinates by clicking on the desired location on the map.

#### → To use Location Selector:

**Step 1.** Click the **Location Selector**.

The cursor turns into a cross-hair.

- Step 2.** Move the cross-hair to the location on the map you want the coordinates for and click.

The location coordinates for the selected point on the map are entered into the **Location** box for you.

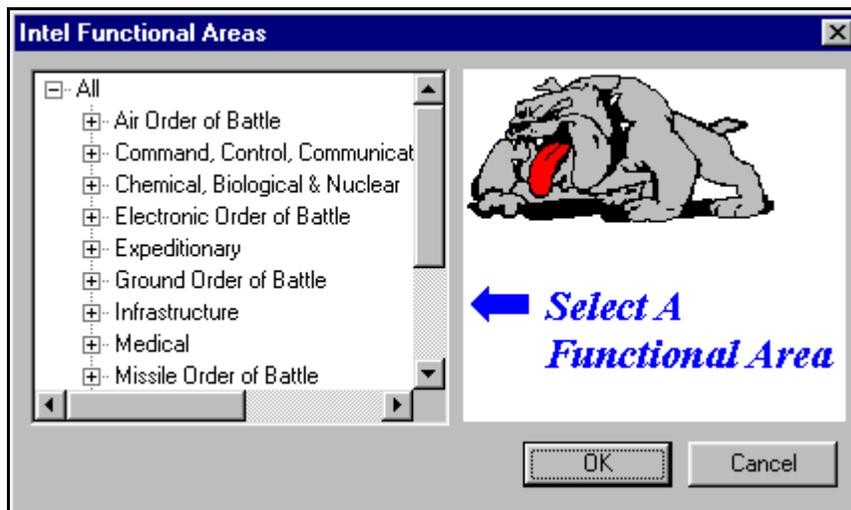
### 3.1.6 Functional Area Selector

Click the **Functional Area Selector** to select an Intel Functional Area (IFA) for the Facility or Unit. Rather than typing in an IFA name, you can select a name from a menu of options (see Section 1.5, Categories of Intelligence Data, for more information on IFAs).

#### → To use the Functional Area Selector:

- Step 1.** Click the **Functional Selector Area** button.

The Intel Functional Areas window appears (see Figure 3-2).



**Figure 3-2. Intel Functional Areas**

The left side of the Intel Functional Areas window contains a listing of IFAs. IFAs are arranged in a “tree” structure. A tree structure means that the list starts out at the root level and branches out to more specific IFA categories. The IFA list expands and shrinks according to the current level of detail.

When a listing can be expanded to more specific IFA categories, there will be a plus (+) in the box before it. The + box can be selected to display more specific IFA categories. Once a + box is selected, a list of more specific IFAs is displayed. The box’s plus sign will be replaced with a minus (-) sign.

The following example illustrates a possible IFA selection for a Unit:

Ground Order of Battle → Infantry → Foot Infantry → Ground Combat, Infantry

**Step 2.** Highlight the IFA name you want to select.

**Step 3.** Click **OK**.

The Intel Functional Area window closes, and the selected IFA name is displayed in the **Functional Area** field.

**NOTE:** Intel Update restricts the IFAs you can choose depending if you are adding a Facility or Unit. For example, you will not be able to assign a Unit IFA to a Facility report.

### 3.2 Adding New Facilities or Units

Adding new Facility or Unit reports updates your selected database with new intelligence data. Any additions, modifications, or deletions made using Intel Update will be saved as part of your Local View.

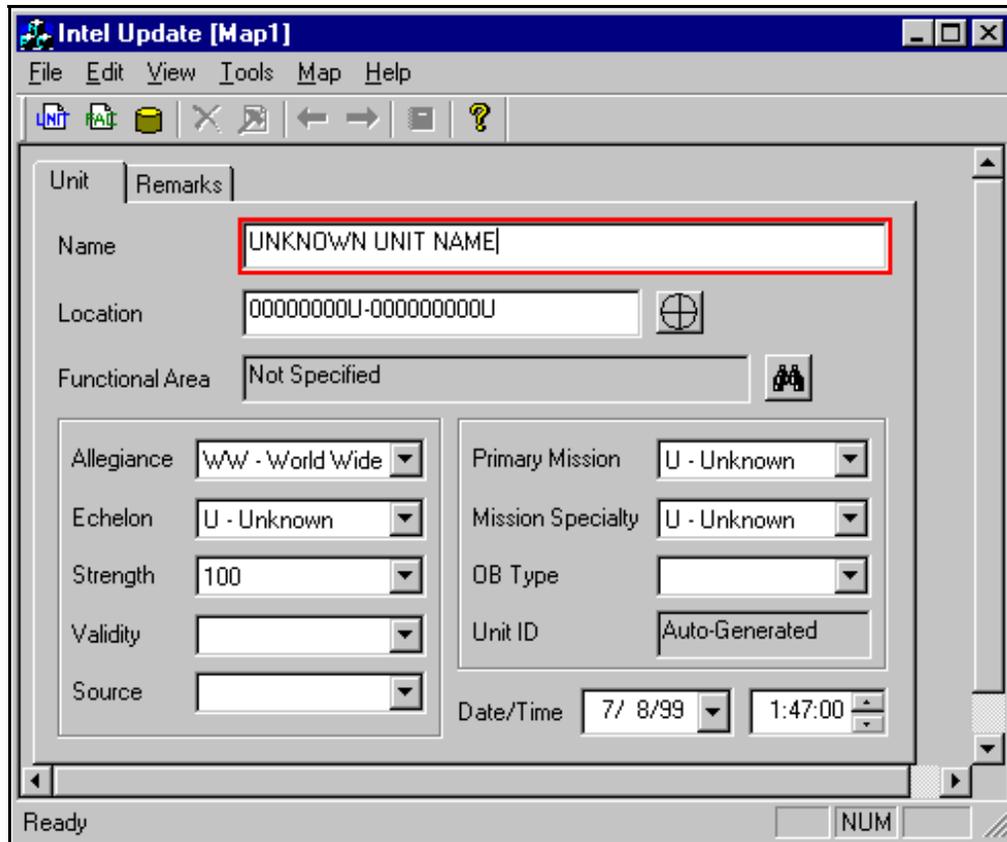
**NOTE:** You must have an understanding of the Facility and Unit fields to properly add a new report (see Appendix B, Unit and Facility Field Reference).

Before using Intel Update, make sure that C2PC is running and you have a map displayed on your screen.

→ **To add a new Facility or Unit:**

**Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Update**.

The Intel Update window appears (see Figure 3-3).



**Figure 3-3. Intel Update**

Each field in the window is filled with a default value (for information on changing the default values, see Section 3.8, Modifying Default Values).

**Step 2.** Select either a Facility or Unit to add:

- To add a Facility, click the **New Facility** button on the toolbar.
- To add a Unit, click the **New Unit** button.

**Step 3.** Click in the fields you want to modify.

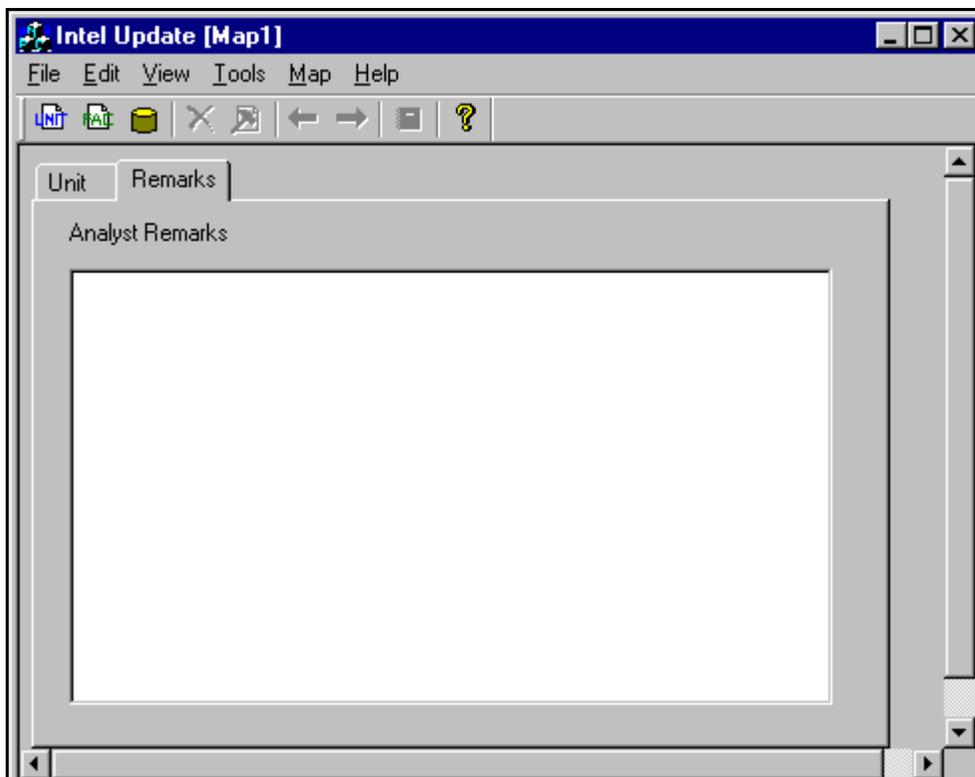
The cursor appears in the field, and the entire field is outlined in red.

**Step 4.** Modify the fields as follows:

- If you are entering data in the **Location** field, type a coordinate or see Section 3.1.5, Location Selector, for information on using the **Location Selector**.
- If you are entering data in the **Functional Area** field, see Section 3.1.6, Functional Area Selector, for information on using the **Functional Area Selector**.
- If you are entering data in any other fields, type or select a value from a list.

- Step 5.** (Optional) To enter in remarks and comments about the facility, click the **Remarks** tab.

The Remarks view appears (see Figure 3-4).



**Figure 3-4. Remarks View**

Type your comments for the Facility or Unit report.

- Step 6.** When you are done adding data to the fields, go to Section 3.3, Saving a New Facility or Unit, to save the report.

### 3.3 Saving a New Facility or Unit

After you have finished entering values for a new Facility or Unit report, save the report to add it to your Local View.

#### → To save a Facility or Unit:

- Step 1.** In the Intel Update window, go to the **File** menu, and select **Save**; or click the **Save** button on the toolbar (see Table 3-1).

A dialog box appears notifying you that the Facility or Unit was successfully added (see Figure 3-5).



**Figure 3-5. Save Confirmation**

The track is added to your Local View.

**Step 2.** Click **OK** to close the confirmation dialog box.

### 3.4 Selecting Tracks

Selecting tracks is used to modify and delete Facilities and Units. Intel Update allows you to select a single track or multiple tracks at once.

→ **To select a single track:**

**Step 1.** Click the track you want to modify on the map or the track plot tree (located to the left of the map).

The selected track is highlighted.

**Step 2.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Update**.

The Intel Update window appears with data from the selected track.

**NOTE:** You can also select a single track by double-clicking on it.

→ **To select multiple tracks:**

**Step 1.** Click on the first track you want to select. Hold on down the button.

**Step 2.** While holding down the button, draw a box to select additional tracks from the map. Release the button when finished.

The selected tracks are highlighted.

**Step 3.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Update**.

The Intel Update window appears (see Figure 3-3). The fields are filled with default values.

**Step 4.** Go to the **Map** menu, and select **Get Selected Tracks**.

After a few seconds the Intel Update window will be filled with data from the first track. Also, the **Previous** and **Next** buttons will become activated.

You can scroll through the reports using the **Previous** and **Next** buttons on the toolbar (see Table 3-1).

### 3.5 Modifying a Facility or Unit

You can modify the data on any existing Facility or Unit by using Intel Update.

→ **To modify a Facility or Unit:**

**Step 1.** Select the track(s) you want to modify, and open the Intel Update window (see 3.4, Selecting Tracks, for more information).

**Step 2.** Click in the fields you want to modify and type in the new values.

**NOTE:** If you are unable to modify a Facility or Unit's values, then you are working with National data. National data must be copied to your Local View before it can be modified. (See Section 3.9, Modifying National Data to the Local View, for more information).

**Step 3.** (Optional) Click in the **Remarks** tab to add text comments for the track.

If the current record already has comments, the current values will be displayed. Add or delete text as necessary.

**Step 4.** When you are finished editing the report, go to the **File** menu, and select **Save**.

This saves your modifications

**Step 5.** (Optional) If you have multiple reports to edit, click the **Next** button on the Intel Update toolbar (see Table 3-1) to move to the next report.

### 3.6 Deleting a Facility or Unit

You can delete a Facility or Unit from the Local View using Intel Update.

→ **To delete a Facility or Unit:**

- Step 1.** Select the track(s) you want to delete, and open the Intel Update window (see 3.4, Selecting Tracks, for more information).
- Step 2.** Go to the **Edit** menu, and select **Delete**, or click the **Delete** button on the toolbar (see Table 3-1).  
  
A warning box appears asking if you want to delete the Unit or Facility.
- Step 3.** Click **OK** to delete the Facility or Unit.  
  
A dialog box appears confirming that the Facility or Unit has been deleted from the Local View.
- Step 4.** Click **OK** to close the confirmation dialog box.
- Step 5.** (Optional) If you have multiple reports to delete, click the **Next** button on the Intel Update toolbar (see Table 3-1) to move to the next report.

### 3.7 Clearing the Map

Intel Update has an option to clear all currently plotted tracks.

→ **To clear all tracks plotted on the map:**

- Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Update**.  
  
The Intel Update window appears (see Figure 3-3).
- Step 2.** Go to the **Map** menu, and select **Clear All**.  
  
All tracks are cleared from the map, and a notification dialog box appears.
- Step 3.** Click **OK**.

### 3.8 Modifying Default Values

Each time you add a new Facility or Unit, the fields on the Intel Update window are filled with default values. If you are entering multiple reports with similar data, you might want to set the default values to save time. After setting the default values, each new Unit or Facility report will be pre-filled with values you specified.

→ **To set new default values:**

**Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Update**.

The Intel Update window appears with the current default values (see Figure 3-3).

**Step 2.** Select either a Facility or Unit report.

**Step 3.** Modify each field to the value you want as a new default.

Repeat Step 3 until you have modified all of the fields you want to set as defaults.

**Step 4.** Go to the **File** menu, and select **Save as Default**.

A dialog box appears confirming that the new default values have been set.

**Step 5.** Click **OK** to close the confirmation dialog box.

Now each new report opened will automatically contain the default values you specified.

After setting your own default values, you can always return to the original default values.

→ **To restore the original default values**

**Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Update**.

The Intel Update window appears with the current default values (see Figure 3-3).

**Step 2.** Select either a Facility or Unit report.

**Step 3.** Go to the **File** menu, and select **Restore Defaults**.

You receive confirmation that original defaults have been restored.

**Step 4.** Click **OK** to close the confirmation dialog box.

### 3.9 Modifying National Data to the Local View

If your map contains any Facilities or Units that are National data, you will not be able to modify them. To modify National data, you will need to copy the National data to your Local View. Once the National Facility or Unit track is copied to your Local View, you will be able to modify or delete the track.

→ **To copy National data to the Local View:**

**Step 1.** Select the track(s) you want to delete, and open the Intel Update window (see 3.4, Selecting Tracks, for more information).

**Step 2.** Go to the **Edit** menu, and select **Create Local**; or click the **Create Local** button from the toolbar (see Table 3-1).

A dialog box appears confirming that the selected Facility or Unit has been copied to your Local View.

**Step 3.** Click **OK** to close the confirmation dialog box.

**Step 4.** (Optional) If you have multiple reports to delete, click the **Next** button on the Intel Update toolbar (see Table 3-1) to move to the next report. Repeat Step 2 to copy the track to the Local View.

You can now modify or delete the track (see Section 3.5, Modifying a Facility or Unit, or Section 3.6, Deleting a Facility or Unit).

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## **Section 4. Accessing Intelligence Data**



**Introduction to Queries, 4-2**

**Using Intel Query, 4-3**

**Using Land Track Query , 4-22**

## 4.1 Introduction to Queries

A main feature of Intel Client is accessing intelligence data. The way to access intelligence data is through a query.

A query can be thought of as a question that is sent to an intelligence database. The answer is returned as a text report or as data that is plotted on a map. For example, a query could ask, “How many air field facilities are located in the southern part of France?” The data would be plotted as land tracks on a map of France.

When querying for intelligence data, you will use categories called Intelligence Functional Areas (IFAs). Each IFA can be viewed as a collection of similar data. For example, the IFA Air Order of Battle (AOB) combines intelligence data such as air fields, bomber units, tanker units, and rotary wing units. When you create a query, you will use IFAs to determine what types of intelligence data you want to view by using IFAs.

Each IFA contains fields. Fields contain descriptive data about a specific IFA. For example, a query could be created to return all air fields that contain a value of 50% or less in the **Percent Damaged** field.

The Intel Client offers two different tools to create and run queries:

- Intel Query (see Section 4.2, Using Intel Query)
- Land Track Query (see Section 4.3, Using Land Track Query)

Intel Query uses a wizard format to build queries. You are asked to provide answers to a series of questions. Once you have provided sufficient information, a query will be created. After creation, a query can be saved for later use. Intel Query has options to refine your queries. Use Intel Query if you want the most flexibility in working with queries.

Land Track Query tool uses symbols to build queries. You click on the symbols that represent the type of intelligence data you want to view. Unlike Intel Query, Land Track Query cannot be used to save or refine queries. Use Land Track Query if you want to create queries quickly.

## 4.2 Using Intel Query

The Intel Query uses wizards to guide you through the creation of a query. To create a query, you answer a series of questions. Once you have created a query, you can save it for later use.

### 4.2.1 Overview of the Intel Query Window

It is important to be familiar with Intel Query's features before creating a query. Most of the functions of Intel Query are accessed through one main window (see Figure 4-1).

→ To open the Intel Query window:

- Go to the **Track Plot** menu, and select **Intel Query**.

The main Intel Query window appears (see Figure 4-1).

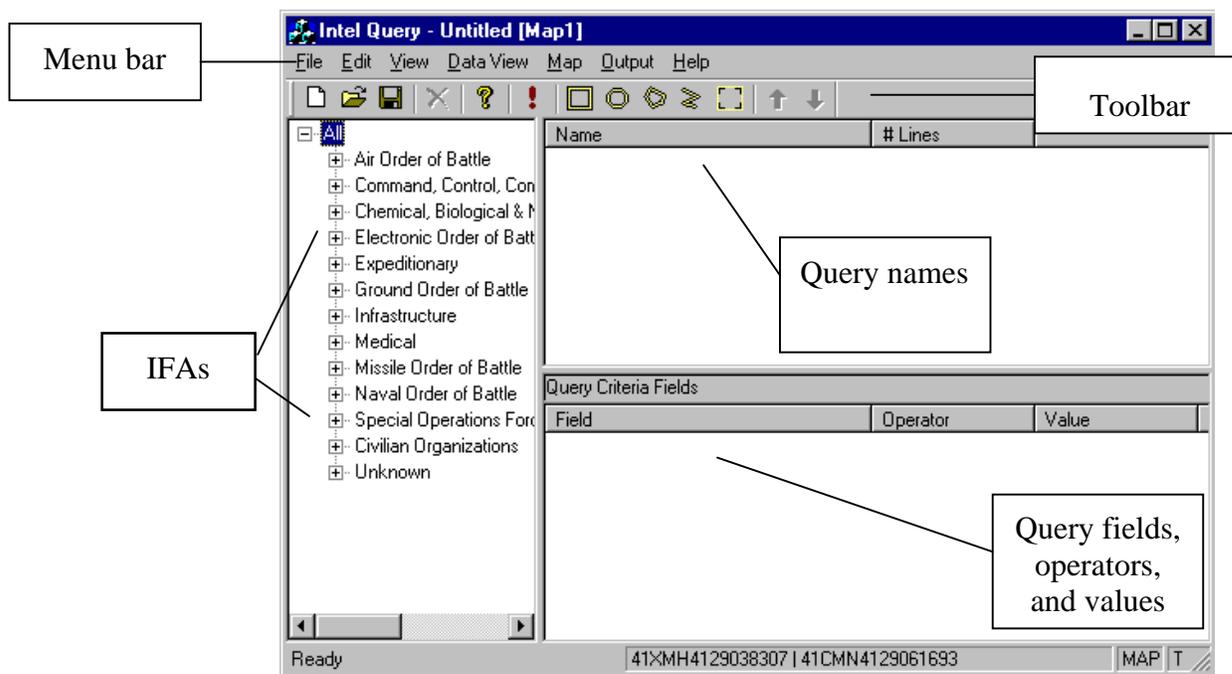


Figure 4-1. Intel Query Window

#### 4.2.1.1 Menu Bar

You can access all functions from the menu bar. Functions include **Save**, **Print**, and **Help**. You can also choose the type of data you will be querying on.

#### 4.2.1.2 Toolbar

Like the menu bar, the toolbar provides access to the most commonly used functions. Toolbar functions are accessed by clicking on a button, rather than choosing a menu item. Some

functions, such as **Save** and **Open**, are available both through the menu and toolbar. Other functions are only available through either the menu or the toolbar.

Table 4-1 lists important toolbar buttons.

**Table 4-1. Intel Query Toolbar**

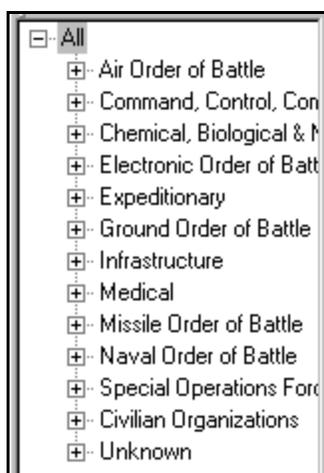
Icon	Name	Function
	<b>New</b>	Creates a blank, new query.
	<b>Open</b>	Opens a previously saved query. See Section 4.2.7, Loading a Saved Query, for more information.
	<b>Save</b>	Saves a query for later use. See Section 4.2.6, Saving a Query, for more information.
	<b>Delete</b>	Deletes a query. See Section 4.2.8, Deleting a Query, for more information.
	<b>Run</b>	Runs a selected query. In most cases, running a query will plot tracks on the map. See Section 4.2.5, Running a Query, for more information.
	<b>Draw Box</b>	Limits your query results to a specific area on the map. After clicking this icon, you will be able to draw a box on the map. Only tracks that are within the box are returned by the query.
	<b>Draw Circle</b>	Limits your query results to a specific area on the map. After clicking this icon, you will be able to draw a circle on the map. Only tracks that are within the circle are returned by the query.
	<b>Draw Polygon</b>	Limits your query results to a specific area on the map. After clicking this icon, you will be able to draw a polygon on the map. Only tracks that are within the polygon are returned by the query.

Icon	Name	Function
	<b>Draw Route</b>	Limits your query results to a specific area on the map. After clicking this icon, you will be able to draw a route on the map. Only tracks that are along the route are returned by the query.
	<b>Get bounding box</b>	Selects the coordinates of the entire map.
	<b>Previous and Next</b>	These two buttons allow you to move through a list of queries. Click the up arrow to move to the previous query. Click the down arrow to move to the next query.
	<b>Help</b>	Accesses online help.

#### 4.2.1.3 IFAs

The left side of the Intel Query window contains a listing of IFAs. IFAs are arranged in a “tree structure.” A tree structure means that the list starts out at the root level and branches out to more specific IFA categories. The IFA list expands and shrinks according to the current level of detail.

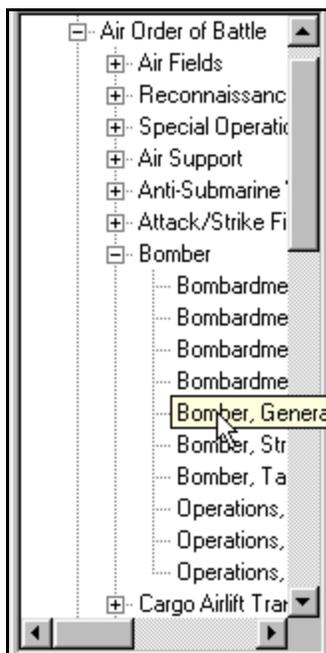
When a listing can be expanded to more specific IFA categories, there will be a plus (+) in the box before it. Figure 4-2 is an example of the root level IFAs.



**Figure 4-2. Intel Query IFAs**

Figure 4-2 shows the root level IFAs with a plus (+) in the box before each IFA. The + box can be clicked to display more specific IFA categories. Once a + box is clicked, a list of more

specific IFAs is displayed. The box's plus sign will be replaced with a minus (-) sign. Figure 4-3 shows the branches of the Air Order of Battle (AOB) IFA.



**Figure 4-3. Intel Query Bomber IFAs**

In Figure 4-3, the AOB IFA has been expanded (note the minus sign (-) in the box before it). Under the AOB IFA, there are multiple sub-categories. Each one of the sub-categories can be further expanded (note the plus sign (+) in the boxes). In the above example, the Bomber Units IFA has been expanded. Under the Bomber Units IFA is a listing of specific Bomber Units IFAs. Because there is no box before each of these items, these categories cannot be expanded.

A complete listing of IFAs is found in the *Intel Client Intelligence Functional Area (IFA) Reference* document, as referenced in Section 1.2, Referenced Documents.

#### 4.2.1.4 Query Names

The top right side of the Intel Query window contains the names of all current queries. When there are multiple queries, use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons (see Table 4-1) to scroll through them. Intel Query runs all of the current queries listed.

#### 4.2.1.5 Query Fields, Values, and Operators

The bottom right side of the Intel Query window contains the fields, values, and operators used in the currently highlighted query. Use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons (see Table 4-1) to scroll through multiple entries. As you highlight queries, these values will change. The values in this window can be changed by double-clicking on a value and typing a new value.

## 4.2.2 Creating Simple Queries

It is important to understand how to effectively structure a query to receive the best possible data set. A good query will return only the data you need. A poor query might return unneeded data that only serves to clutter up the screen.

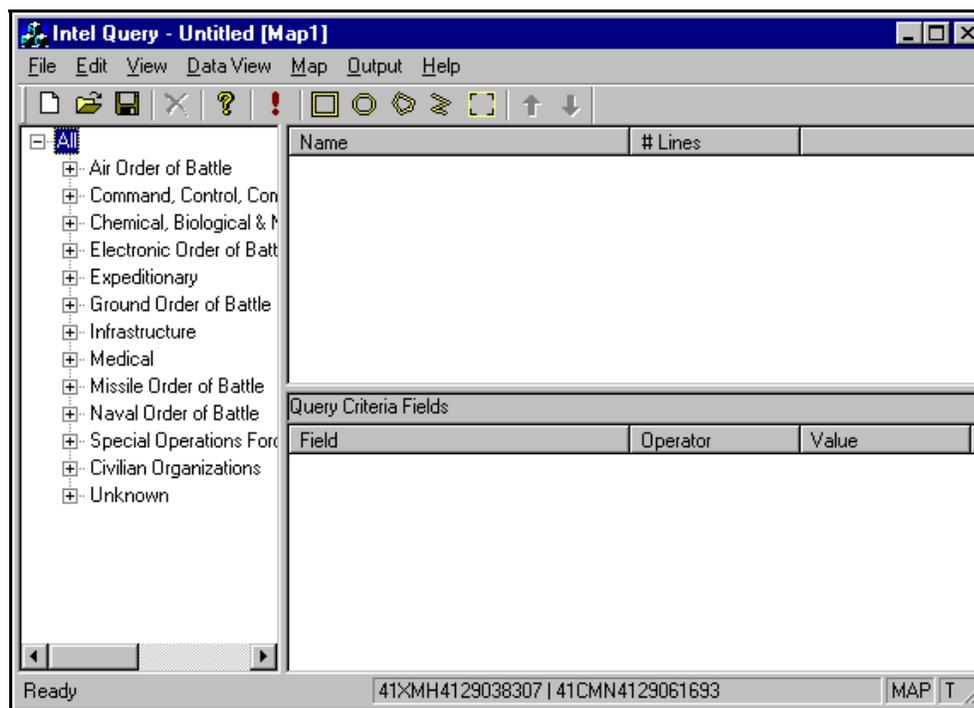
When you create a query, you specify what types of data you want returned from the database. For example, you could return only Bomber Units. You can further refine the query by selecting values for specific fields. To refine the Bomber Units query, you could specify that you only want to return Bomber Units tracks that have a **Combat Effectiveness** of greater than 80%.

The following steps explain how to create a simple query using the wizards in the Intel Query tool. The Intel Query wizards guide you through the process of creating a query. A simple query can be refined to return a more precise set of intelligence data (for information on refining a simple query, see Section 4.2.4, Refining a Query).

### → To create a simple query:

- Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Query**.

The Intel Query window appears (see Figure 4-4).



**Figure 4-4. Intel Query**

- Step 2.** Go to the **Data View** menu, and select the type of intelligence data you want returned by the query.

The four choices are **National View**, **Current View** (default), **Observations** (Tactical data), and **Local View Only**. Your selection determines what type of data is returned.

For example, if you chose Tactical data, your query will not include any National data tracks (see Section 1.4, Structure of Intelligence Data, for an explanation of the types of intelligence data).

**NOTE:** The **Current View** option displays the most recent intelligence data. If a National track also has a corresponding Local record, the Local track is displayed. If there is no corresponding Local record, the National track is displayed.

**Step 3.** Click the IFA you want to query on.

For example, if you were looking for Infrastructure tracks, click on the Infrastructure IFA.

An IFA can contain levels beneath it. For example, the Infrastructure IFA contains levels such as Fuel Facilities and Water Facilities.

Continue navigating the IFA tree structure until you reach the exact IFA for your query.

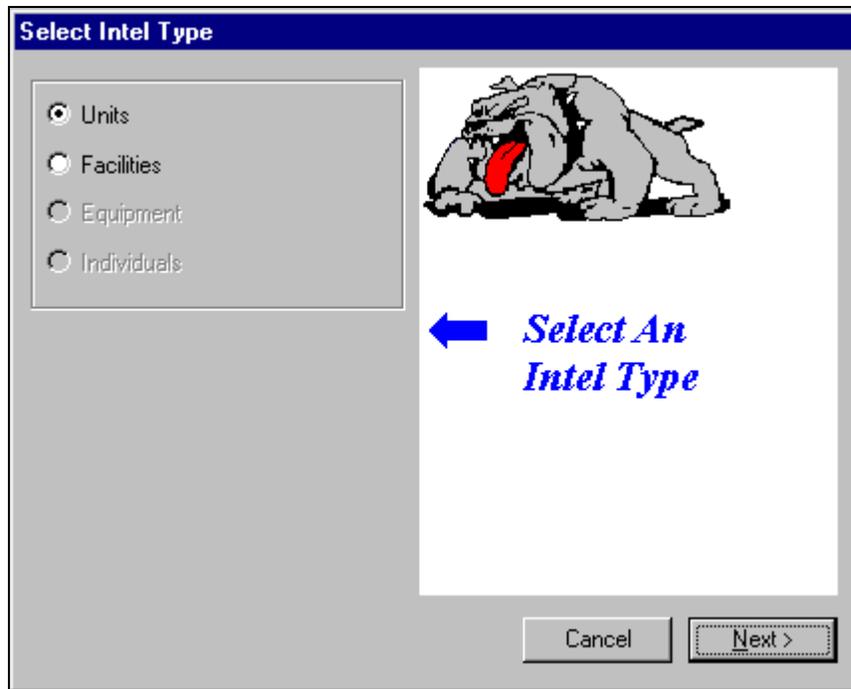
**Step 4.** Right-click the IFA you want to query on.

A pop-up menu appears.

**Step 5.** Select **Add to Query** from the pop-up menu.

The first window of the Intel Query wizard appears (see Figure 4-5).

**NOTE:** This window will not appear in all cases. If you do not receive this window, skip to step 8.

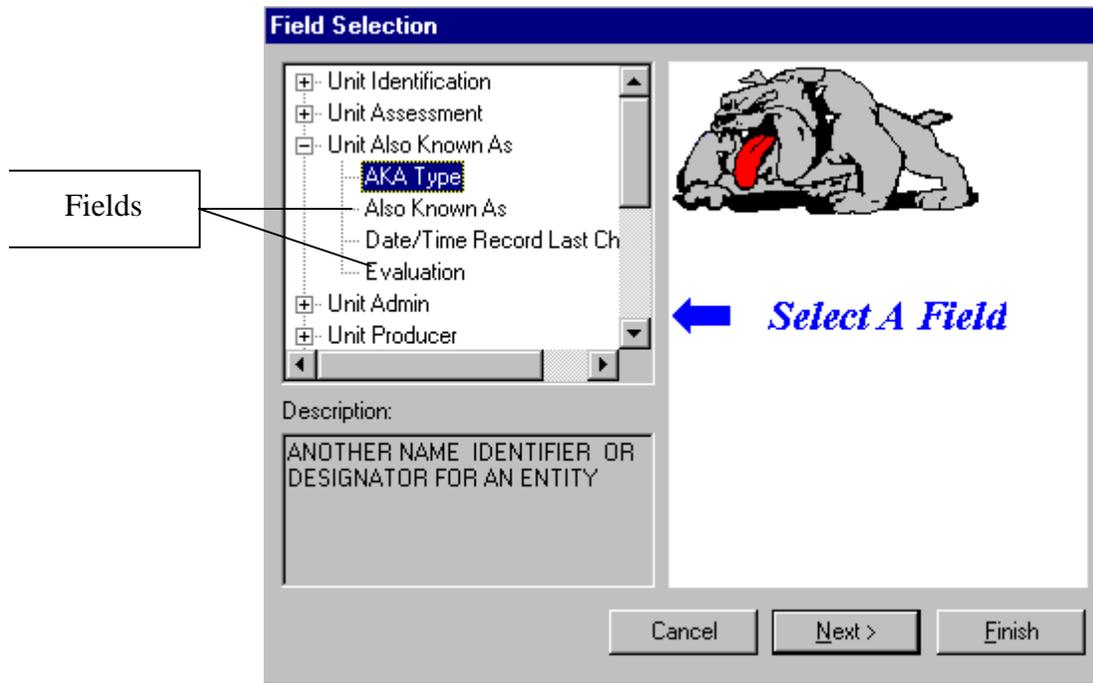


**Figure 4-5. Select Intel Type**

- Step 6.** Select an intel type:
- To return Unit tracks, select **Units**.
  - To return Facility tracks, select **Facilities**.

**Step 7.** Click **Next**.

The Field Selection window appears (see Figure 4-6).

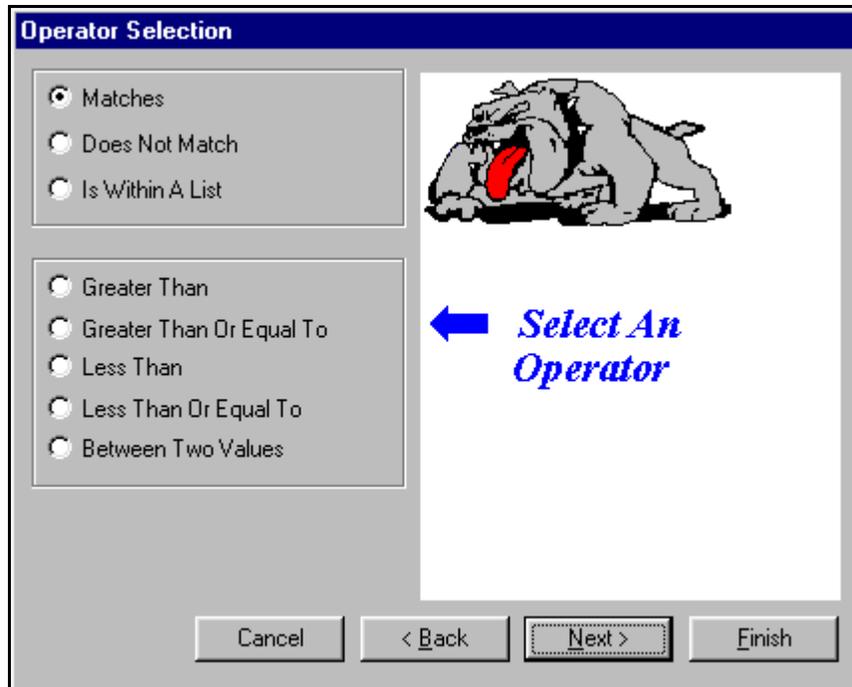


**Figure 4-6. Field Selection**

The Field Selection window is used to select the fields to query on. The fields are arranged in a tree structure similar to IFAs. For example, the top level group Unit Also Known As contains fields such as AKA Type, Also Known As, and Evaluation. When a field is selected, a description appears at the bottom of the window.

**Step 8.** Select the field to query on and click **Next**.

The Operator Selection window appears (see Figure 4-7).



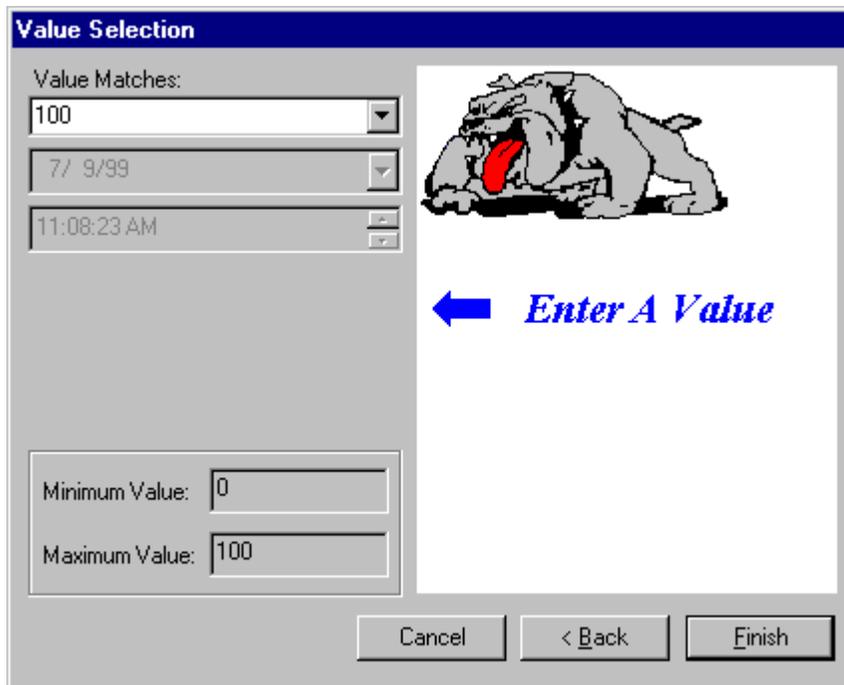
**Figure 4-7. Operator Selection**

**Step 9.** Select the operator you want to use in your query.

The operator is used in relation to a value, which you will supply in Step 11. For example, **Matches** is one of the operators available to you. If you chose the **Percent Damaged** field, your query retrieves tracks that “match” a value (for more information on operators, see Appendix C, Query Reference).

**Step 10.** Click **Next**.

The Value Selection window appears (see Figure 4-8).



**Figure 4-8. Value Selection**

**Step 11.** Go to the **Value Matches** box, and select or type a value.

**NOTE:** If you selected the **Is Within A List** or the **Between Two Values** operators, then the window in Figure 4-8 will be slightly different. If you selected **Is Within A List**, you will need to select values from a list of permissible values. If you selected **Between Two Values**, you will need to provide two values.

You can enter wildcards into the **Value Matches** box (for information on wildcards, see Appendix C, Query Reference).

The value you enter is used with the field and operator selected in the previous steps. For example, the Bomber Units query with the field of **Percent Damaged**, a **Matches** operator, and a value of 80 will only return Bomber Unit tracks that are 80% damaged.

A Bomber Units query with the field of **Percent Damaged**, a **Greater Than** operator, and a value of 75 will only return Bomber Unit tracks that are more than 75% damaged.

**Step 12.** Click **Finish**.

Your query now appears in the **Name** area of the Intel Query window (see Figure 4-1). You can double-click and edit any of the current values and operators. For example, if you select a value of 75 for the **Percent Damaged** field, you could double-click the value and type in a new one.

You can do the following things with your query:

- Run the query (see Section 4.2.5, Running a Query).
- Save the query (see Section 4.2.6, Saving a Query).
- Filter the query by location (see Section 4.2.3, Filter a Query).
- Refine the query (see Section 4.2.4, Refining a Query).

### 4.2.3 Filter a Query by Location

Once you have created a query, you can filter it by using the location filters. The location filters allow you to limit your query results to a specific area. For example, if you only want to return tracks from the Middle East, you could use the box filter tool to draw a box around the Middle East area on the chart, and then run the query.

Access the location filters from the toolbar on the Intel Query window (see Table 4-1). The instructions below explain how to use each of the location filters.

#### → To use the box filter:

- Press and hold the button at the corner of your box search, and draw your box. Release the button when finished.

You receive confirmation of the box's coordinates.

#### → To use the circle filter:

- Press and hold the button at the center of your circle search, and draw your circle. Release the button when finished.

You receive confirmation of the circle's coordinates.

#### → To use the polygon filter:

- Click and release the button at your first corner; move the cursor to the next corner, click and release the button. Repeat this procedure for all corners of the polygon. After the last corner of the polygon has been drawn, double-click the corner to end the polygon.

You receive confirmation of the polygon's coordinates.

#### → To use the route filter:

- Click and release the button at your first point; move the pointer to the next point, click and release the button. Repeat this procedure for all points of the route. After the last leg of the route has been drawn, double-click the button to end the route.

You receive confirmation of the route's coordinates.

→ **To use the bounding box filter:**

- Go to the toolbar, and click **Get bounding box**.

The entire map's coordinates are selected.

#### 4.2.4 Refining a Query

A simple query contains one IFA, one field, and one value. Because a simple query only contains one IFA, field, and operator, it might not return the exact type of data you are looking for.

A compound query can contain multiple IFAs, fields, and values. A compound query can be more precise compared to a simple query. For example you could create a query that returns all Bomber Units that have an allegiance to Iraq, a combat effectiveness of 100%, and a percent damaged of 0%.

The previous example contains three fields: **Allegiance, Combat Effectiveness, and Percent Damaged**.

There are three ways to make compound queries:

- multiple IFAs (see Section 4.2.4.1, Creating Queries with Multiple IFAs)
- multiple fields (see Section 4.2.4.1, Creating Queries with Multiple Fields)
- multiple values (see Section 4.2.4.3, Creating Queries with Multiple Values)

The three ways can be combined as needed. For example, you can have a query that contains both multiple fields and multiple values, or you could have a query with multiple IFAs and multiple fields.

#### 4.2.4.1 Creating Queries with Multiple IFAs

You might find that your query needs to return tracks from multiple IFAs. For example, you might need to see both Bomber Units and Air Field Facilities. Each IFA you add broadens the scope of the query.

Each additional IFA you add to the query contains its own set of fields and values. Table 4-2 gives an example of a multiple IFA query.

**Table 4-2. Sample Multiple IFA Query**

IFA	Field	Operator	Value
Bomber Units	Combat Effectiveness	Greater Than	60
Air Fields	Allegiance	Matches	Iraq

Table 4-2 shows a query with two IFAs: Bomber Units and Air Fields. Each IFA has its own field, operator, and value.

#### → To create a query with multiple IFAs

**Step 1.** Create or load a simple query.

For information on creating simple queries, see Section 4.2.2, Creating Simple Queries.

For information on loading queries, see Section 4.2.7, Loading a Saved Query.

**Step 2.** Follow steps 2 through 12 in Section 4.2.2, Creating Simple Queries, to add a new IFA to the existing query.

There will now be two IFAs displayed in the **Query Names** area of the Intel Query window (see Figure 4-1).

**Step 3.** Repeat Step 2 until you are finished adding IFAs.

You can do the following things with your query:

- Run the query (see Section 4.2.5, Running a Query).
- Save the query (see Section 4.2.6, Saving a Query).
- Filter the query by location (see Section 4.2.3, Filter a Query by Location).
- Add additional fields to the query (see Section 4.2.4.2, Creating Queries with Multiple Fields).
- Add additional values to the query (see Section 4.2.4.3, Creating Queries with Multiple Values).

#### 4.2.4.2 Creating Queries with Multiple Fields

You might find it useful to create queries that use more than one field. For example, you could create a query that plots all tracks that have an allegiance to China *and* are more than 50% damaged.

In the above example, the two fields are **Allegiance** and **Percent Damaged**. Only tracks that meet both criteria will be plotted. Each additional field will make your query more precise.

→ **To create a query with multiple fields:**

**Step 1.** Create or load a simple query.

For information on creating simple queries, see Section 4.2.2, Creating Simple Queries.

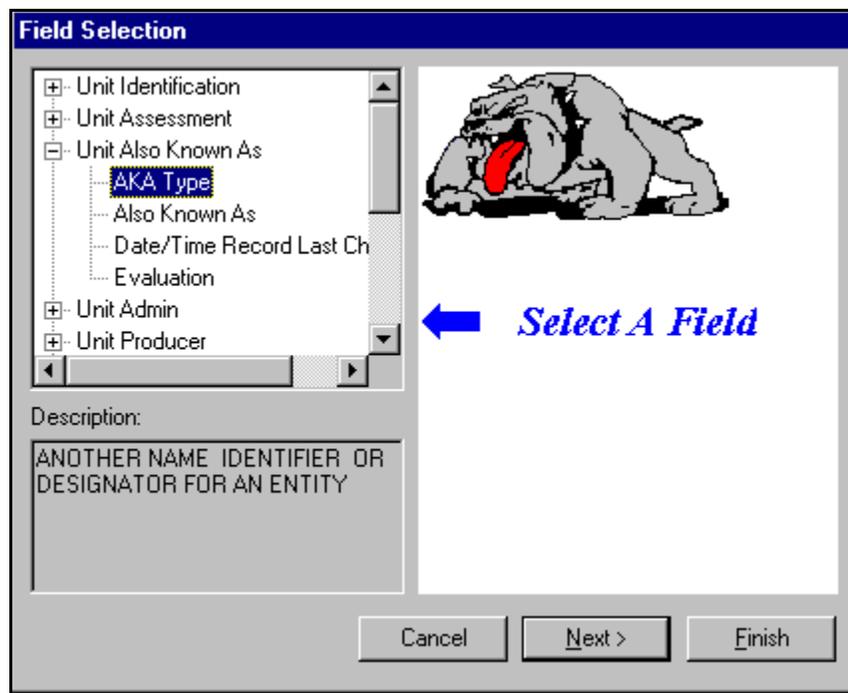
For information on loading queries, see Section 4.2.7, Loading a Saved Query.

**Step 2.** Right-click the query's current field.

A pop-up menu appears.

**Step 3.** Select **New**.

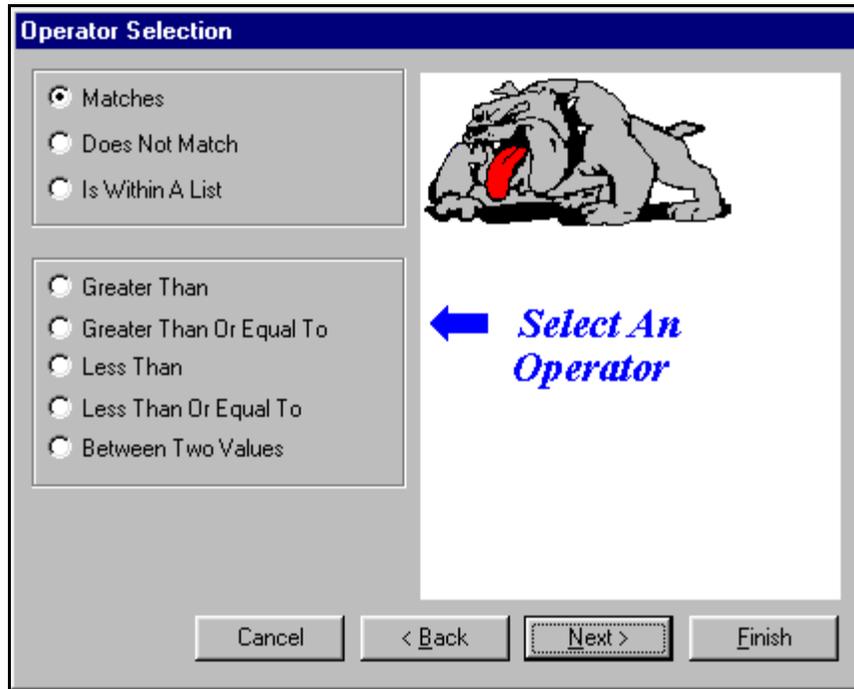
The Field Selection window appears (see Figure 4-9).



**Figure 4-9. Field Selection**

**Step 4.** Select a field, and click **Next**.

The Operator Selection window appears (see Figure 4-10).



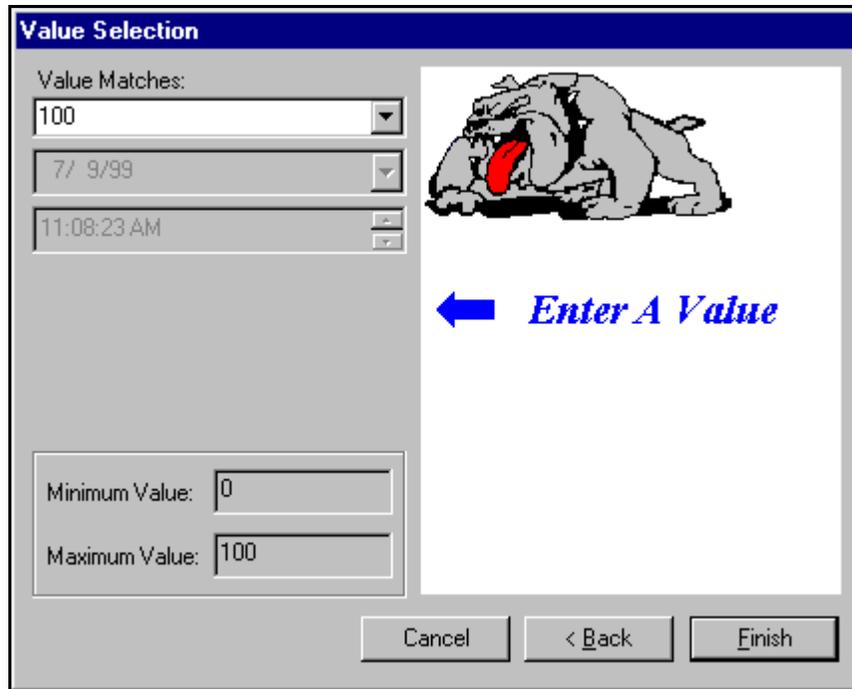
**Figure 4-10. Operator Selection**

**Step 5.** Select the operator you want to use with the additional field.

For more information on operators, see Appendix C, Query Reference.

**Step 6.** Click **Next**.

The Value Selection window appears (see Figure 4-11).



**Figure 4-11. Value Selection**

**Step 7.** Go to the **Value Matches** box, and select or type a value.

**NOTE:** If you selected the **Is Within A List** or the **Between Two Values** operators, then the window in Figure 4-8 will be slightly different. If you selected **Is Within A List**, you will need to select values from a list of permissible values. If you selected **Between Two Values**, you will need to provide two values.

You can enter wildcards into the **Value Matches** box. For information on wildcards, see Appendix C, Query Reference.

**Step 8.** Click **Finish**.

The additional field is now added to the query. The query can be run (see Section 4.2.5, Running a Query), saved (see Section 4.2.6, Saving a Query), or modified.

#### 4.2.4.3 Creating Queries with Multiple Values

Queries can also contain multiple values. For example, you could create a query that plots all tracks that have an allegiance to China *or* Iran.

In the above example, there is one field (Allegiance), but there are two values for the field (China and Iran). Tracks that meet either value will be plotted. You can add multiple values to a query. Each value you add will broaden the scope of your query.

→ **To create a query with multiple values:**

**Step 1.** Create or load a query.

For information on creating simple queries, see Section 4.2.2, Creating Simple Queries.

For information on loading queries, see Section 4.2.7, Loading a Saved Query.

**Step 2.** Double-click the value you want to add to.

A cursor appears in the value. You can now edit the value.

**Step 3.** Type additional values for the query.

Separate each value with a comma.

**Step 4.** Repeat Step 3 until you are finished adding values.

**Step 5.** Press **Enter**.

The additional field is now added to the query. The query can be run (see Section 4.2.5, Running a Query), saved (see Section 4.2.6, Saving a Query), or modified.

#### 4.2.5 Running a Query

Once you have created a query, you can run it to retrieve data.

→ **To run a query:**

- Go to the **File** menu, and choose **Run Query**; or click **Run** on the toolbar (see Table 4-1).

A progress box appears, indicating the query is running.

- If you want to stop the query, click the **Stop** button.
- If the query is halted, click the **Continue** button to continue the query, or click **Finish** to stop running the query.

Any tracks that meet your query criteria are automatically plotted on the map.

#### 4.2.6 Saving a Query

Once you have created a query, you can save it to use at a later time. Saving queries is useful if you need to run the same query over and over. Instead of creating the query each time you need it, save it once to run multiple times.

→ **To save a query:**

**Step 1.** Go to the **File** menu, and select **Save**; or click the **Save** button on the toolbar (see Table 4-1).

If this is the first time saving the query, the Save As window appears. In all other cases, the query will be saved after completing Step 1.

**Step 2.** Select the folder you want to save the query in.

**Step 3.** Go to the **File name** box, and type a name for the query.

**Step 4.** Click **Save**.

The query is saved in the folder you specified. It can be loaded at a later time and run.

#### 4.2.7 Loading a Saved Query

Any previously saved query can be loaded. After a query is loaded, it can be modified or run.

→ **To load a query:**

**Step 1.** Go to the **File** menu, and click **Open**; or click the **Open** button on the toolbar (see Table 4-1).

The Open window appears.

**Step 2.** Double-click the folder containing the query you want to open.

**Step 3.** Click the name of the query.

**Step 4.** Click **Open**.

The query is loaded. You will see the current values and fields for the loaded query.

The query can be modified or run. Follow the steps in Section 4.2.5, Running a Query, to run the query.

**NOTE:** If you cannot remember where you saved your query, you can perform a search using the Windows Find application. Look for files that have the `.iqy` extension, because saved queries end in `.iqy`.

#### 4.2.8 Deleting a Query

A query that is not needed anymore can be deleted.

→ **To delete a query:**

- Step 1.** Load the query you want to delete (see Section 4.2.7, Loading a Saved Query, for more information).

**NOTE:** No verification displays to confirm the delete, and there is no undo function, so before you complete step 2, double-check that this is the query you wish to delete.

- Step 2.** Click the **Delete** button on the toolbar (see Table 4-1).

The query is deleted.

#### 4.2.9 Clearing the Map

The Intel Query tool has an option to clear all currently plotted tracks.

→ **To clear all tracks plotted on the map:**

- Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Query**.

The Intel Query window appears (see Figure 4-4).

- Step 2.** Go to the **Map** menu, and select **Clear All**.

All tracks are cleared from the map, and a notification box appears.

- Step 3.** Click **OK**.

#### 4.2.10 Plotting Tracks to a Report

Normally the Intel Query tool returns intelligence data as tracks plotted on your map. Intel Query can also return data in the form of a report.

→ **To return data as a report:**

- Step 1.** Create or load a query.

For information on creating simple queries, see Section 4.2.2, *Creating Simple Queries*. For information on loading queries, see Section 4.2.7, *Loading a Saved Query*.

**Step 2.** Go to the **Output** menu, and select **Summary**.

**Step 3.** Run the query (see Section 4.2.5, *Running a Query*).

The Intel Summary/Plot Profile window appears. Each track returned by query will be listed.

**Step 4.** Double-click the track you want to view a report for.

An Intelligence Report appears for the track. The Intelligence Report displays detailed information on the selected track.

### 4.3 Using Land Track Query

The Land Track Query tool allows you to query and plot directly to the map using predetermined queries, represented by symbols. The queries are organized into 10 primary types and 28 sub-types. Choosing a primary type automatically includes the corresponding sub-types. More than one type/sub-type may be chosen for a query.

<p><b>NOTE:</b> The primary types and sub-types used in Land Track Query are similar to, but not the same as, the IFAs used in Intel Query.</p>
---

You have the capability to limit the query by geographic area using latitude/longitude or military grid coordinate systems. Unlike Intel Query, you cannot save query criteria using Land Track Query.

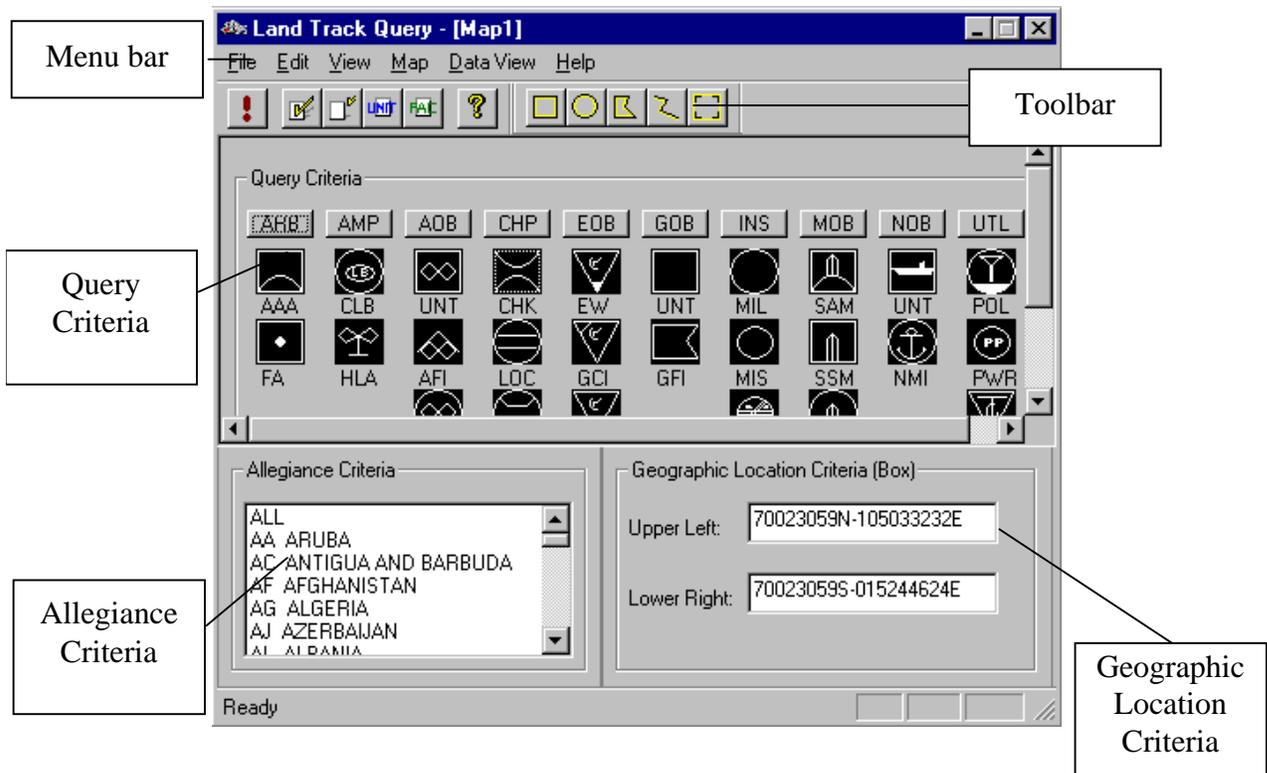
#### 4.3.1 Overview of the Land Track Query Window

All of the Land Track Query functions are accessed through one main window.

→ **To open the Land Track Query window:**

- Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Land Track Query**.

The Land Track Query window appears (see Figure 4-12).



**Figure 4-12. Land Track Query Window**

#### 4.3.1.1 Menu Bar

You can access functions through the menu bar. Functions include **Run** and **Help**. You can also choose the type of data you will be querying on.

#### 4.3.1.2 Toolbar

Like the menu bar, the toolbar provides access to the most commonly used functions. Toolbar functions are accessed by clicking a button rather than choosing a menu item. Some functions, such as **Run**, are available both through the menu and toolbar. Other functions are only available through either the menu or the toolbar.

Table 4-1 is a listing of important toolbar icons.

**Table 4-3. Land Track Query Toolbar**

Icon	Name	Function
	<b>Run</b>	Runs a selected query. In most cases, running a query will plot tracks on the map. See Section 4.2.5, Running a Query, for more information.
	<b>Select All</b>	Selects all IFA symbols.
	<b>Deselect All</b>	Deselects all the IFA symbols.
	<b>Select All Units</b>	Selects all the Unit IFA symbols.
	<b>Select All Facilities</b>	Selects all of the Facility IFA symbols.
	<b>Draw Box</b>	Limits your query results to a specific area on the map. After clicking this icon, you will be able to draw a box on the map. Only tracks that are within the box are returned by the query.
	<b>Draw Circle</b>	Limits your query results to a specific area on the map. After clicking this icon, you will be able to draw a circle on the map. Only tracks that are within the circle are returned by the query.
	<b>Draw Polygon</b>	Limits your query results to a specific area on the map. After clicking this icon, you will be able to draw a polygon on the map. Only tracks that are within the polygon are returned by the query.
	<b>Draw Route</b>	Limits your query results to a specific area on the map. After clicking this icon, you will be able to draw a route on the map. Only tracks that are along the route are returned by the query.
	<b>Get bounding box</b>	Selects the coordinates of the entire map.

---

Icon	Name	Function
	<b>Help</b>	Accesses online help

#### 4.3.1.3 Query Criteria

The **Query Criteria** area contains symbols representing predetermined queries. The queries are organized into ten primary types and 28 sub-types. Choosing a primary type automatically includes the corresponding sub-types. More than one type/sub-type may be chosen for a query.

For example, clicking on the Artillery Order of Battle (ARB) symbol will create a query that returns Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) and Field Artillery (FA) tracks.

The Land Track Query symbols are as follows:

- **ARB** (Artillery Order of Battle)
  - AAA (Anti-Aircraft Artillery)
  - FA (Field Artillery)
- **AMP** (Amphibious)
  - CLB (Coastal Landing Beaches)
  - HLA (Helicopter Landing Areas)
- **AOB** (Air Order of Battle)
  - UNT (Air Units)
  - AFI (Airfield Inventory)
  - SUP (Airfield Support Facility)
- **CHP** (Choke Points)
  - CHK (Choke Points)
  - LOC (Lines of Communication)
  - BRG (Bridges)
  - FAC (Transportation Facilities)
- **EOB** (Electronic Order of Battle)
  - EW (Early Warning Radar)
  - GCI (Ground Control Intercept)
  - FC (Fire Control Radar)
  - RDR (Special Electronic Devices)

- **GOB** (Ground Order of Battle)
  - UNT (Ground Units)
  - GFI (Ground Force Installations)
- **INS** (Military/Non-Military Installations)
  - MIL (Military Installations)
  - MIS (Non-military Installations)
  - URB (Urban Areas)
- **MOB** (Missile Order of Battle)
  - SAM (Surface-to-Air Missile Facility)
  - SSM (Surface-to-Surface Missile Facility)
  - SUP (Missile Support Facility)
- **NOB** (Naval Order of Battle)
  - UNT (Naval Units)
  - NMI (Naval/Maritime Installations)
- **UTL** (Utilities)
  - POL (Petro, Oil, Lubricants Storage and Refineries)
  - PWR (Power Plants)
  - TEL (Telecommunications)

#### 4.3.1.4 Allegiance Criteria

The **Allegiance Criteria** area limits your query to only tracks that belong to a specific allegiance (country code). The **Allegiance Criteria** area contains a list of countries. To select an allegiance, click on the country you want to return tracks from.

For example, if you only wanted to see Iraqi tracks, you would select Iraq from the **Allegiance Criteria** list.

### 4.3.1.5 Geographic Criteria

The **Geographic Criteria** area limits your query to a specific location on the map.

You can type coordinates into the location text boxes or enter coordinates using location filters. Location filters are the easiest method of entering geographic criteria. Table 4-3 lists the available location filters. The instructions below explain how to use each of the location filters.

→ **To use the box filter:**

- Press and hold the button at the corner of your box search, and draw your box. Release the button when finished.

The box's coordinates are entered into the **Geographic Criteria** area.

→ **To use the circle filter:**

- Press and hold the button at the center of your circle search, and draw your circle. Release the button when finished.

The circle's coordinates are entered into the **Geographic Criteria** area.

→ **To use the polygon filter:**

- Click and release the button at your first corner; move the cursor to the next corner, click and release the button. Repeat this procedure for all corners of the polygon. After the last corner of the polygon has been drawn, double-click the corner to end the polygon.

The polygon's coordinates are entered into the **Geographic Criteria** area.

→ **To use the route filter:**

- Click and release the button at your first point; move the pointer to the next point, click and release the button. Repeat this procedure for all points of the route. After the last leg of the route has been drawn, double-click the button to end the route.

The route's coordinates are entered into the **Geographic Criteria** area.

→ **To use the bounding box filter:**

- Go to the toolbar, and click **Get bounding box**.

The entire map's coordinates are entered into the **Geographic Criteria** area.

### 4.3.2 Creating and Running a Query

→ To query using Land Track Query:

**Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Land Track Query**.

The Land Track Query window appears (see Figure 4-13). The window is divided into three areas: **Query Criteria**, **Allegiance Criteria**, and **Geographic Location Criteria**.



**Figure 4-13. Land Track Query Window**

**Step 2.** Go to the **Data View** menu, and select a data type, either **National View**, **Observations**, and **Current View** (Local View).

The data view determines what type of tracks are returned by your query. For example, selecting **National View** will only return National data.

**NOTE:** The **Current View** option includes both reviewed Tactical data and National data; therefore, it is frequently updated and valuable for querying purposes (see Section 1.4, Structure of Intelligence Data, for more information).

**Step 3.** (Optional) Go to the **Data View** menu, and select the **Has Imagery** option.

The **Has Imagery** option only displays tracks that have associated imagery.

**Step 4.** Select the type(s)/sub-type(s) from the **Query Criteria** area (see Section 4.3.1.3, Query Criteria, for more information).

The default is all subtypes empty. Clicking a sub-type selects it, filling the symbol.

The toolbar contains four buttons that assist with selecting symbols: **Select All**, **Deselect All**, **Select All Units**, and **Select All Facilities** (see Table 4-3 for more information).

**Step 5.** (Optional) Select an allegiance (Country Code name) from the **Allegiance Criteria** area.

**Step 6.** (Optional) Enter a geographic coordinate into the **Geographic Criteria** area.

You can type coordinates into the field entry boxes, or enter them by drawing the search area using the location filters (see Section 4.3.1.5, Geographic Criteria, for information on using the location filters).

**Step 7.** From the **File** menu, select **Run**; or click the **Run** button on the toolbar (see Table 4-1).

A Land Track Query Task Monitor window appears, indicating the query is in progress.

- If you want to stop the query, click **Stop**.
- If the query is halted, click **Resume** to continue the query or **Finish** to stop running the query.

The tracks are plotted automatically during the query.

### 4.3.3 Clearing the Map

The Land Track Query tool has an option to clear all currently plotted tracks.

→ **To clear all tracks plotted on the map:**

**Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Land Track Query**.

The Land Track Query window appears (see Figure 4-13).

**Step 2.** Go to the **Map** menu, and select **Land Track Clear All**.

All tracks are cleared from the map, and a notification box appears.

**Step 3.** Click **OK**.

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## **Section 5. Viewing Intelligence Data**



**Viewing Intel Reports, 5-2**

**Filtering Intelligence Data, 5-4**

## 5.1 Viewing Intel Reports

There are a variety of ways you can view intel reports. Three reports are available in the Intel Client tool. Each report presents data in a different format. The following list summarizes the reports available:

- **Quick Report** – Displays abbreviated data on a single Unit or Facility. Uses Intel Update to display data (see Section 3, Adding and Modifying Intelligence Data, for more information on Intel Update).
- **Land Track Report** – Displays a complete set of data on a single Unit or Facility. Uses a web browser to display data.

The following sections explain how to view each type of intel report.

### 5.1.1 Viewing a Quick Report

A Quick Report provides you with data on the most important fields for a single Unit or Facility. The report uses Intel Update to display data (see Section 3, Adding and Modifying Intelligence Data, for more information on Intel Update). In addition to displaying data, a Quick Report allows you to modify the data in a Unit or Facility's fields.

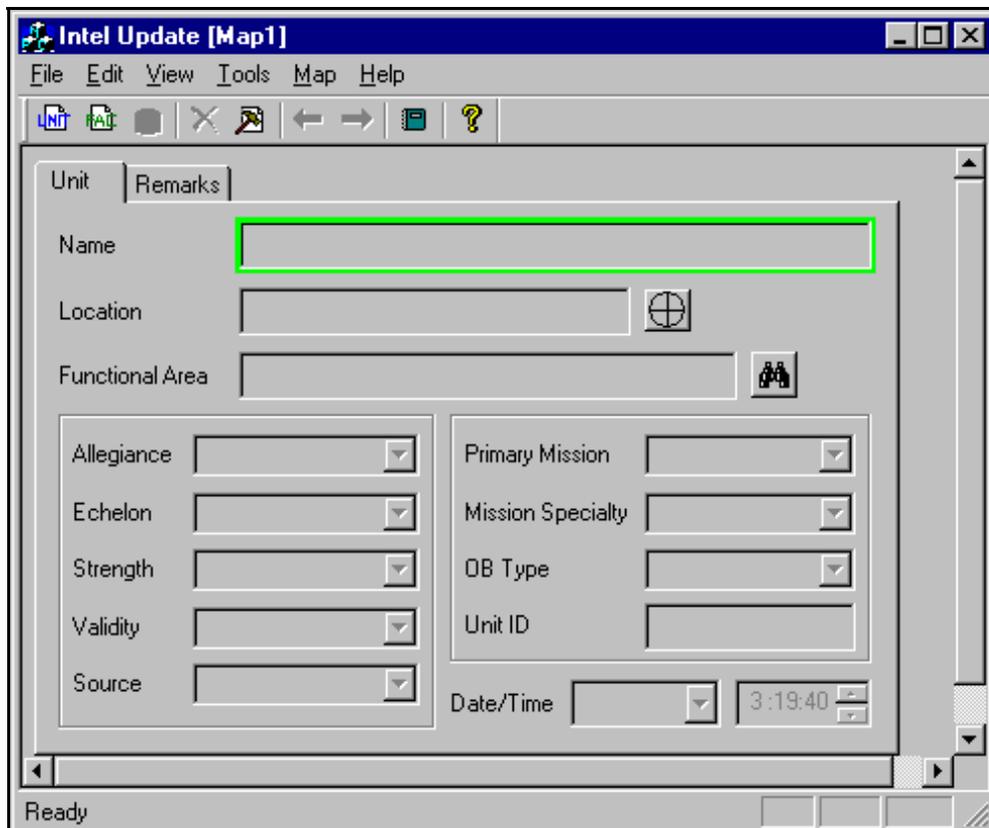
#### → To open a Quick Report:

**Step 1.** Right-click the track you want from the map or the track plot tree (located to the left of the map).

A pop-up menu appears.

**Step 2.** Select **Quick Report**.

The Intel Update (Quick Report) window appears (see Figure 5-1).



**Figure 5-1. Intel Update (Quick Report)**

### 5.1.2 Viewing a Land Track Report

A Land Track Report provides the most detailed information on a Unit or Facility. The report uses a web browser to display data. The information includes base information, such as the name and location. The Land Track Report will also display any related information, such as equipment or facility associations.

#### → To view a Land Track Report:

**Step 1.** Double-click the track you want to view.

A Quick Report opens for that track (see Section 5.1.1, Viewing a Quick Report).

**Step 2.** Go to the **Tools** menu, and select **Display Report**; or click the **Report** button from the toolbar.

Your default web browser launches with a Land Track Report (see Figure 5-2).



Figure 5-2. Land Track Report

## 5.2 Filtering Intelligence Data

The Intel Filters tool allows you to filter the data displayed on your screen. To create a filter profile, you choose which type of tracks you want to display, based upon flag, strength, and echelon.

For example, if you needed to view only Iraqi SAM sites, you could create a filter profile to suppress all other tracks on the map. When you apply the filter profile, the current map will only display Iraqi SAM sites. All other tracks will not be visible.

### 5.2.1 Overview of the Main Filter Window

The filter profile functions are accessed through the Intel Filters (Intel Summary/Plot Profile) window (see Figure 5-3).

#### → To open the Intel Filters window:

- Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Filters**.

The Intel Filters window appears (see Figure 5-3).

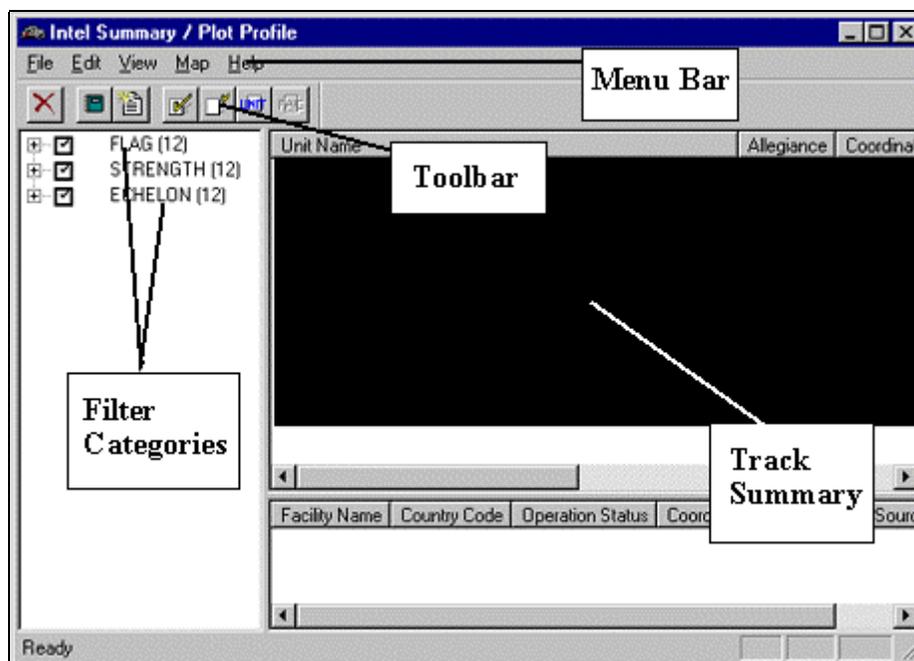


Figure 5-3. Intel Filters (Intel Summary/Plot Profile)

### 5.2.1.1 Menu Bar

You can access functions through the menu bar. Functions include **Save** and **Help**. You can also choose the type of data you will be querying on.

### 5.2.1.2 Toolbar

Like the menu bar, the toolbar provides access to the most commonly used functions. Toolbar functions are accessed by clicking a button rather than choosing a menu item.

Table 5-1 is a listing of important toolbar icons.

Table 5-1. Intel Filters Toolbar

Icon	Name	Function
	<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the selected track from the Local View.
	<b>Open Report</b>	Opens a Land Track Report for the selected track.
	<b>Edit</b>	Opens Intel Update for the selected track

Icon	Name	Function
	<b>Select All</b>	Selects all of the tracks from the <b>Tracks Summary</b> area of the Intel Filters window.
	<b>Deselect All</b>	Deselects all of the tracks from the <b>Tracks Summary</b> area of the Intel Filters window.
	<b>Select All Units</b>	Selects all the Unit tracks from the <b>Tracks Summary</b> area of the Intel Filters window.
	<b>Select All Facilities</b>	Selects all of the Facility tracks from the <b>Tracks Summary</b> area of the Intel Filters window.

### 5.2.1.3 Tracks Summary

The **Tracks Summary** area of the Intel Filters window lists all tracks that meet your filter profile. The tracks in this area can be edited using Intel Update (see Section 3.5, Modifying a Facility or Unit) or viewed using a Land Track Report (see Section 5.1.2, Viewing a Land Track Report).

### 5.2.1.4 Filter Categories

The **Filter Categories** area of the Intel Filters window determines which tracks are displayed and which tracks are filtered out. The categories you can filter on are as follows:

- Flag
- Strength
- Echelon

Each category might contain sub-categories. You can select individual items, and set their status to visible or not visible. A category is set to visible by selecting the check mark next to the category's box. A category is set to not visible by clearing the check mark next to the category's box.

### 5.2.2 Creating a Filter Profile

When you create a filter profile, you specify what types of tracks you would like displayed on your map. Before creating a filter track profile, you must have an existing intel track plotted (see Section 4, Accessing Intelligence Data, for more information).

#### → To create a filter profile:

**Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Filters**.

The Intel Filters main window (see Figure 5-3) appears. Depending upon what type of tracks you have plotted on the map, the window will contain an initial filter profile. You will also see a summary of the tracks currently plotted on the map.

If you want to modify the initial filter profile, go to Step 2.

If you are satisfied with the initial filter profile, go to Step 3.

**Step 2.** If you want to modify the initial filter profile, click on the categories you want to modify. Otherwise, go to Step 3.

The categories you can filter on are as follows:

- Flag
- Strength
- Echelon

Each category might contain sub-categories. You can select individual items, and set their status to visible or not visible. A category is set to visible by selecting the check mark next to the category's box. A category is set to not visible by clearing the check mark next to the category's box.

For example, if you wanted to only view tracks with an allegiance of Iran, you would go to the **Flag** box and select the Iran box. If you want to view all non-Iranian tracks, you would make sure the **Iran** check box was cleared (not checked).

As you modify the filter profile, the summary of tracks will change depending upon your selections.

**Step 3.** If you want to save the summary of tracks, go to the **File** menu in the Intel Filters (see Figure 5-3) main window and select **Save As**.

The Save As window appears.

**Step 4.** Type the name of your track summary, and click **Save**.

The profile is saved as a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The spreadsheet can be opened up at a later time or exchanged with other intelligence personnel.

### 5.2.3 Modifying Tracks From Intel Filters

The tracks listed in the in the track summary section of the Intel Filters window (Figure 5-3) can be modified. Before opening the Intel Filters, you must have an existing intel track plotted (see Section 4, Accessing Intelligence Data, for more information).

→ **To modify tracks:**

**Step 1.** Go to the **TrackPlot** menu, and select **Intel Filters**.

The Intel Filters main window (see Figure 5-3) appears.

**Step 2.** Go to the track summary section of the window, and select the track you want to modify.

The track is highlighted.

**Step 3.** Click the **Edit** button from the Intel Filters toolbar.

Intel Update appears. You edit the track using Intel Update (see Section 3, Adding and Modifying Intelligence Data).

## **Section 6. Disseminating Data**

### **Printing an Intel Track Report, 6-2**

The Intel Client tool has the ability to disseminate and distribute intelligence data. You can disseminate data by printing hardcopy reports.

## 6.1 Printing an Intel Track Report

### → To print an Intel Track Report:

- Step 1.** Open the Intel Track Report you want to print (see Section 5.1.2, Viewing a Land Track Report, for information).
- Step 2.** Go to the **File** menu, and select **Print**; or click the **Print** button on the Intel Track Report toolbar.

The Intel Track Report will be printed out on the connected printer.