



Location Intelligence

# Centrus<sup>®</sup> Utilities

Reference Manual for Windows, UNIX

April 2019



© 2019 Pitney Bowes Software Inc. All rights reserved.

Pitney Bowes Software Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pitney Bowes Inc. Pitney Bowes, the Corporate logo, Centrus and "Every connection is a new opportunity" are trademarks of Pitney Bowes Inc. or a subsidiary. All other trademarks are the property of the respective owners.

The following trademarks are owned by the United States Postal Service®: CASS, CASS Certified, DPV, eLOT, FASTforward, First-Class Mail, Intelligent Mail, LACSLink, NCOALink, PAVE, PLANET Code, Postal Service, POSTNET, Post Office, RDI, SuiteLink, United States Postal Service, Standard Mail, United States Post Office, USPS, ZIP Code, and ZIP+4. This list is not exhaustive of the trademarks belonging to the Postal Service.

USPS Notice: Pitney Bowes Software Inc. holds a nonexclusive license to publish and sell ZIP+4 databases on optical and magnetic media. The price of the Pitney Bowes Software Inc product is neither established, controlled, nor approved by the U.S. Postal Service.

Pitney Bowes Software is a non-exclusive licensee of USPS® for NCOALink® processing. Prices for the Pitney Bowes Software products, options and services are not established, controlled or approved by USPS® or United States Government. When utilizing RDI™ data to determine parcel-shipping costs, the business decision on which parcel delivery company to use is not made by the USPS® or United States Government.

AD# 12.07

Centrus data products contained on this media and used within Centrus applications are protected by various trademarks and by one or more of the following copyrights:

Copyright © United States Postal Service. All rights reserved.

© 2019 TomTom. All rights reserved. This material is proprietary and the subject of copyright protection and other intellectual property rights owned by or licensed to TomTom or its suppliers. The use of this material is subject to the terms of a license agreement. Any unauthorized copying or disclosure of this material will lead to criminal and civil liabilities.

© 2019 HERE

Copyright © United States Census Bureau

The Master Location Data (MLD) product is a produced work that referenced the Microsoft US Building Footprints dataset. This dataset is available at <https://github.com/Microsoft/USBuildingFootprints> and is licensed under the Open Database License (ODbL). The license is available at <https://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/>.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

## BEFORE YOU BEGIN

If you need more help . . . . .	5
The Web site . . . . .	5
To obtain additional user guides . . . . .	5

## CHAPTER 1. CENTRUS® DATA FORMATTER AND ASCII TEXT FILES

Installing Centrus Data Formatter . . . . .	6
---	---

## CHAPTER 2. GSD SPLIT COMMAND LINE VERSION

Installing GSD Split . . . . .	7
Configuring and Setting Up GSD Split . . . . .	8
Running GSD Split . . . . .	10
Guidelines for Extracting Data . . . . .	10

## CHAPTER 3. GSD SPLIT WINDOWS AND UNIX

About GSD Split . . . . .	12
Using Win Split . . . . .	12
Installing WinSplit . . . . .	13
Configuring WinSplit . . . . .	14
Default Path Settings . . . . .	15
Select Extract Files Section . . . . .	15
Geographical Areas Section . . . . .	16
GSD Extract Buttons . . . . .	16
Running WinSplit . . . . .	16
Guidelines for Extracting Data . . . . .	17

## CHAPTER 4. BATCH INDEXER (BATCHIND.EXE)

# BEFORE YOU BEGIN

---

This chapter discusses the purpose and use of this guide, how its conventions are presented, and how to obtain assistance from Pitney Bowes.

## If you need more help

If you are unable to resolve a problem, a Pitney Bowes Technical Support Representative can help guide you to a solution. When you call Pitney Bowes Technical Support, please have the following information ready:

- A description of the task you were performing
- The resulting reports (specifically, the Execution Log and Parameter Record Listing).

Reporting complete details to Technical Support will help you and the technical support representative quickly resolve the problem.

Pitney Bowes technical support representatives work closely with you so that:

- Your questions on using Centrus® Utilities are answered quickly
- Any problems you may encounter while using GeoStan™ are resolved.

To reach Technical Support, refer to the contact information on our website:

<https://www.pitneybowes.com/us/contact-dcs.html>.

## The Web site

---

You can also find out about Pitney Bowes software products and services on our website:

<https://www.pitneybowes.com/us/support.html>.

## To obtain additional user guides

To obtain electronic copies of our product manuals, go to the Pitney Bowes website at

<https://www.pitneybowes.com/us/support/products/software/centrus-support.html>.

# CHAPTER 1

---

## Centrus<sup>®</sup> Data Formatter and ASCII Text Files

Centrus Data Formatter is a 32-bit Microsoft Windows application designed to automate the process of creating and updating format files. Centrus Data Formatter reads field and record information from the existing format file, if there is one, or from the actual ASCII text file. This information is then displayed, along with a section of the first part of the text file so that you can see how the data is interpreted by Centrus Data Formatter. You can accept Centrus Data Formatter's settings or make changes as necessary. When you're satisfied that your data is correctly described, Centrus Data Formatter updates any existing format file or creates a new one.

### Installing Centrus Data Formatter

Centrus Data Formatter is installed automatically when you install Centrus Desktop. For information about this program, refer to the user guide that came with the installation package.

# CHAPTER 2

---

## GSD Split Command Line Version

This chapter details the use of the command-line driven GSD Split. Use this utility to split Us.gsd, Use.gsd, Usw.gsd, Uste.gsd, Ustw.gsd, and Us.z9 files into smaller files. This is commonly done to speed processing when only a specific geography is needed. GSD Split divides GSD and Z9 files by ZIP Code, SCC (3-digit ZIP), MSA, or state, and remembers the last extract performed, which makes extracting the updates an easier process.

A variety of Centrus® software products use GSD and Z9 files. GeoStan™ and Centrus Desktop use the address standardization and geocoding data in these files. Using GSD Split, you can split all of these files in one pass. If you are using the supplemental files and have a single CD drive, GSD Split prompts you to place that CD in the drive at the proper time.

You can use GSD Split to split files as needed, but be aware of the following requirements and restrictions. See [“Guidelines for Extracting Data” on page 10](#) for additional GSD Split guidelines.

- When using supplemental file data, be sure that the supplemental file is extracted using the same geography as the primary file. The easiest way to ensure this is to extract the files at the same time.
- When using any external indexes, which are in a GSI file (such as POI, State-wide Intersection and Enhanced Alias), you cannot use GSD Split.
- If you are using a GSU file, you cannot use GSD Split.
- Copy the Msac.dir, Parse.dir, Ctyst.dir, and any other data files required for your application before using GSD Split.
- If you are generating a CASS report with Centrus Desktop or Geocoder, you cannot use split files.
- You can configure GeoStan the same as before. List the path to the extracted files in the search path.
- If GeoStan fails to find a match in the extract file, the national file is searched if it is found in the search path.

**NOTE:** GSD Split utilities experience file manipulation inconsistencies when reading from and writing to Novell network drives. When splitting on Novell networks, process to and from your local machine only. After GSD Split operations are complete you may move the split files to a network drive. Pitney Bowes has observed no problems on any other networks.

### Installing GSD Split

GSD Split installs automatically with GeoStan and is supported on multiple platforms.

## Configuring and Setting Up GSD Split

GSD Split uses a control file (called Gdsplit.ini by default) to indicate paths to data files and which geographies to extract. The control file uses a series of tokens to identify the necessary paths and other information. The command line for GSD Split contains only the name of the control file. If the control file is in the same directory as the GSD Split program and is named Gdsplit.ini, then the command line argument is optional.

**NOTE:** In UNIX, paths given in the INI file are case sensitive. The actual tokens are not case sensitive on any platform.

The sample INI file is found in the same directory as the executable. The INI file is completely commented. The table below contains a detailed description for each token.

In the INI file, lines that begin with a forward slash (/) or a semicolon (;) are comments. Blank lines are ignored.

Token	Definition
<i>INGSD</i>	Determines if the primary GSD file will be split. Set <i>INGSD</i> to T to split the primary GSD file.
<i>INIVER</i>	<b>NOTE:</b> This token has been deprecated.  Indicates a change in the INI file version. You do not need to change this token.
<i>INSUPP</i>	Determines if the supplemental GSD file will be split. Set <i>INSUPP</i> to T to split the supplemental GSD file.  If you do not need to use supplemental data, place a semicolon in front of this token.
<i>INZ9</i>	Determines if the Us.z9 file will be split. Set <i>INZ9</i> to T to split the Us.z9 file.  If you do not need to split the Us.z9 file, place a semicolon in front of this token.
<i>MSA</i>	Lists the MSA, PMSA or CMSA numbers to extract. Separate each number with a comma or a space, for example: <i>MSA = 8000, 1022</i>
<i>OUTGSD</i>	Indicates the target path for the split files. For example: <i>OUTGSD = C:\GSDATA\</i>  By default, the split file is prefixed with "out_". For example, "out_us.gsd".  Pitney Bowes recommends the <i>OUTGSD</i> path match the data location you referenced in your application.



Token	Definition
<i>OUTSUPP</i>	<p>Indicates the target path and name of the supplemental GSD file to extract to. The file extension must be GSD. <i>Do not</i> use this token unless you use <i>INSUPP</i> as well, for example:  <i>OUTSUPP = C:\GSDATA\SMALLT.GSD</i></p> <p>Pitney Bowes recommends the <i>OUTSUPP</i> path match the data location you referenced in your application.</p>
<i>OUTZ9</i>	<p>Indicates the target path and name of the Z9 file to extract to. Change the following path and name to a file of your choice. The file extension should be Z9. <i>Do not</i> use this token unless you use <i>INZ9</i> as well, for example:  <i>OUTZ9 = C:\GSDATA\SMALL.Z9</i> The default file name <i>out.z9</i> is used if you do not indicate a file name in the token.</p> <p>Pitney Bowes recommends the <i>OUTZ9</i> path match the data location you referenced in your application.</p>
<i>PATH</i>	<p>Informs GSD Split where to find the Ctyst.dir and MSabyzip.txt files.</p> <p>The Path points to the location of your GSD files. All directories are searched. When specifying one or more multiple directories, separate by a semicolon.</p>
<i>SCC</i>	<p>Lists the sectional center numbers (3-digit ZIP Code areas) each separated by a comma or a space, for example:  <i>SCC = 901 902 903</i></p>
<i>STATE</i>	<p>Lists the valid state abbreviations, each separated by a comma or a space, for example:  <i>STATE = CO NM UT</i></p>
<i>Z9ALL5</i>	<p>Specifies whether to extract 5 digit centroids for the entire U.S., or just for the regions specified in this control file. Valid arguments are TRUE (extract all) or FALSE, extract only those areas specified in this control file, for example:  <i>Z9ALL5 = TRUE</i></p>
<i>ZIP</i>	<p>Lists the ZIP Codes to extract. You may specify a range of ZIP Codes by using a dash between them. There must be a space on either side of the dash. You can also list discrete ZIP Codes by separating the ZIPs with a comma, for example:  <i>ZIP = 80301 - 80305, 85127</i></p>

## Running GSD Split

Use the following procedure to run GSD Split:

- 1 Before running GSD Split, modify the initialization file to match your system file structure and establish the data you want extracted.

All files copied from physical media are read-only on the target drive. Before you can edit the file you must change the files' attributes to remove the read-only attribute. At the system prompt, in the directory where the file `Gsdsplit.ini` exists, type: `Attrib -r gsdsplit.ini` (for Windows platforms) or `chmod 666 gsdsplit.ini` (for UNIX platforms).

- 2 At the system prompt, or by using an editor within Windows, open the `.ini` file for editing.
- 3 Modify the INI file to match your system path structure for input files and output files. Select the data you want extracted.

See [“Configuring and Setting Up GSD Split” on page 8](#) for descriptions of the configuration settings in the INI file.

- 4 When all configuration changes have been made, save the modified file and exit the editor.
- 5 Run `Gsdsplit` (or `Gsdsp32`) to extract the desired data. By default GSD Split looks for the `Gsdsplit.ini` file in the current directory and uses it for initialization.

GSD Split prompts you to insert the DVD containing `Use.gsd` and `Uste.gsd`. If you are not extracting data from these files, enter `n` at the prompt.

**NOTE:** GSD Split utilities experience file manipulation inconsistencies when reading from and writing to Novell network drives. When splitting on Novell networks, process to and from your local machine only. After GSD Split operations are complete you may move the split files to a network drive. Pitney Bowes has observed no problems on any other networks.

When GSD Split is complete you have the extracted files, named and in the directories you specified in the INI file.

## Guidelines for Extracting Data

Observe the following guidelines when extracting data:

- Do not extract overlapping boundaries into separate GSD files. In most cases, you should only have a single extract file per GSD type.
- If you want to use supplemental data, you *must* create a supplemental extract of the same area as your primary GSD extract. If this is not done, supplemental data is not accessed.
- At this time, GeoStan can use only one Z9 centroid file at a time. Therefore, if you extract from the `Us.z9` file, you are only able to access the centroids in that one extract file.

- If you are using the regionally split data files, you cannot extract data from two different region files to create one new file. For example, you cannot extract the data for Kansas from the Use.gsd file and the data for Nebraska from the Usw.gsd file and merge the data in a new file. However, you can create a Kansas.gsd file and a Nebraska.gsd file and use them together.
  - If you try to extract data that does not exist within a region file, GSD Split creates the file without producing errors; however, when you use the file with an application such as Centrus Desktop, Desktop produces inaccurate processing results. For example, if you try to extract the data for California from the Use.gsd file, GSD Split creates the file, but you receive incorrect results when using the file with another application because the California data is located in Usw.gsd. Ensure the data you are trying to extract is located in the regional file from which you are trying to extract it.

# CHAPTER 3

---

## GSD Split Windows and Unix

### About GSD Split

Use these programs to extract geographic subsets of data from the main data files. The geographic subsets are useful for processing files that require only a portion of the United States database. The subsets also occupy less disk space on your hard drive. However, you cannot print a CASS report using the split GSD files.

Using the regionally split data files, you cannot extract data from two different region files to create one new file. For example, you cannot extract the data for Maryland from the Us.gsd file and the data for Nebraska from the Us.gsd file and merge the data in a new file. However, you can create a Maryland.gsd file and a Nebraska.gsd file and use them together.

If you try to extract data that does not exist within a region file, GSD Split creates the file without producing errors; however, using the file with an application such as Centrus® Desktop, produces inaccurate processing results. For example, if you try to extract the data for California from the Us.gsd file, GSD Split creates the file, but you receive incorrect results when using the file with another application because the California data is located in Us.gsd. Ensure the data you are trying to extract is located in the regional file from which you are trying to extract it.

When using GSD Split, the program prompts you to insert the appropriate CDs for each file. To determine on which CD a file is located, refer to the Release Notes for the Centrus Data Products.

### Using Win Split

This utility can be used to split Us.gsd, Use.gsd, Usw.gsd, Uste.gsd, Ustw.gsd, and Us.z9 files into smaller files. This is commonly done to speed processing when only a specific geography is needed. WinSplit divides GSD and Z9 files by ZIP Code, SCC (3-digit ZIP), MSA, or state, and remembers the last extract performed, which makes extracting the updates an easier process.

A variety of Pitney Bowes products use GSD and Z9 files. These files contain the address standardization and geocoding data used by GeoStan and Centrus Desktop products. Using WinSplit, you can split all of these files in one pass. If you are using the supplemental files and have a single CD drive, WinSplit prompts you to place that CD in the drive at the proper time.

You can use WinSplit to split files as needed, but be aware of the following requirements and restrictions. See [“Guidelines for Extracting Data” on page 17](#) for additional WinSplit guidelines:

- When using supplemental file data, be sure that the supplemental file is extracted using the same geography as the primary file. The easiest way to ensure this is to extract the files at the same time.
- When using any external indexes, which are in a GSI file (such as POI, State-wide Intersection and Enhanced Alias), you cannot use WinSplit.
- If you are using a GSU file, you cannot use WinSplit.
- Copy the Msac.dir, Parse.dir, Ctyst.dir, and any other data files required for your application before using WinSplit.
- If you are generating a CASS report with Centrus Desktop or Geocoder, you cannot use split files.
- You can configure GeoStan the same as before. List the path to the extracted files in the search path.
- If GeoStan fails to find a match in the extract file, the national file is searched if it is found in the search path.

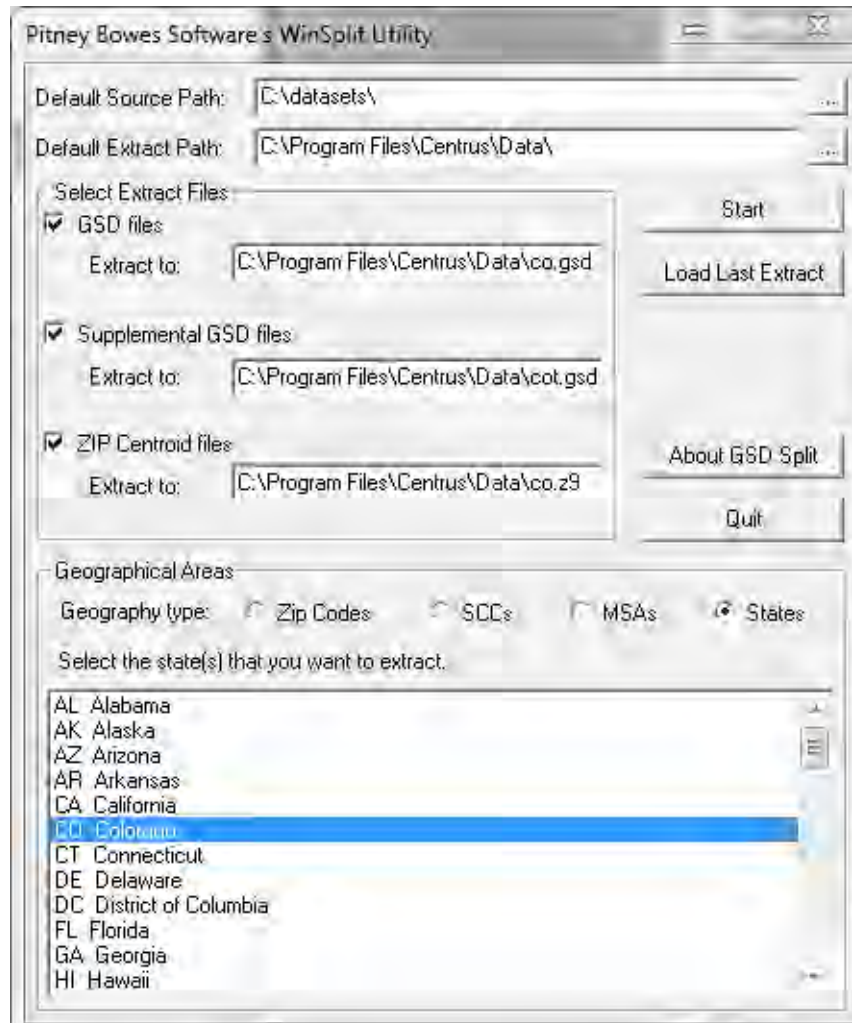
**NOTE:** The WinSplit utility experiences file manipulation inconsistencies when reading from and writing to Novell network drives. When splitting on Novell networks, process to and from your local machine only. After WinSplit operations are complete you may move the split files to a network drive. Pitney Bowes has observed no problems on any other networks.

## Installing WinSplit

WinSplit is installed automatically with Centrus Desktop. The application (Winsplit.exe) is located in the Centrus Desktop root installation directory.

## Configuring WinSplit

The screen below shows the **WinSplit Utility** main dialog box. The dialog box shown is configured to extract the state of Colorado from the GSD files and from the Z9 file. Each dialog option is discussed in detail below.



## Default Path Settings

Default Source Path	The default path where WinSplit looks for the required support files (Ctyst.dir and Msabyzip.txt) as well as for the GSD and Z9 files.
Default Extract Path	The default path to which WinSplit extracts data, unless otherwise specified in the <b>Select Extract Files</b> section of the dialog.  Pitney Bowes recommends extracting files to the same path referenced in your GeoStan application data directory.

## Select Extract Files Section

In this section, specific file names and paths may be given for all source and extract files.

GSD Files	If checked, the primary GSD file is extracted.
Supplemental GSD Files	If checked, the supplemental GSD file is extracted.
ZIP Centroid Files	If checked, the Z9 file is extracted.
Extract To	<p>For each file type (GSD and Z9), provide the directory to which you would like WinSplit to extract data. You may also specify a file name, but a file name is not required.</p> <p>The default Extract To directory for each file type is the directory you provided in the <b>Default Extract Path</b> field. WinSplit uses the default if you do not provide a different directory in the Extract To field for each file type.</p> <p>You must preserve file name extensions (GSD and Z9) for the split files to work correctly, but you may name the files anything you like. The following default file names are used if you do not indicate a file name in the Extract To field.</p> <pre>out.z9 out_us_e.gsd out_us_w.gsd out_ust_e.gsd out_ust_w.gsd</pre> <p>If you choose to use a file name other than the default file names and are using regional GSD files, WinSplit adds an east or west indicator. For example, &lt;Filename&gt;_e.gsd and &lt;Filename&gt;_w.gsd. Files with a .Z9 extension do not include an east or west indicator.</p> <p>Do not use the same file name for primary and secondary GSD files.</p>

## Geographical Areas Section

This section of the main dialog box allows you to specify the geographic areas that should be extracted. You may specify the area by ZIP Code, SCC (3-digit ZIP Codes), MSAs, or states.

Selecting by ZIP	To extract by ZIP, type the ZIP Code range, using hyphens, or enter discrete ZIP Codes, delimited with commas. For example, <i>80301-80503, 81456</i> extracts all areas that contain ZIP Codes between 80301 and 80503, and the single 81456 ZIP Code.
Selecting by SCC	To extract by SCC, which are also referred to as 3-digit ZIPs, type the SCC range, using hyphens, or enter discrete SCC Codes, delimited with commas. For example, <i>803-805, 814</i> extracts all areas that contain SCC Codes between 803 and 805, and the single 814 SCC Code.
Selecting by MSA	To extract by MSA, highlight the MSAs (using the space bar or left mouse key) you want to extract.
Selecting by State	To extract by state, highlight the states (using the space bar or left mouse key) you want to extract.

## GSD Extract Buttons

Start	Begins the extraction.
Load Last Extract	Loads the last extract performed. Loading the last extract is useful if you want to perform the same extract for each release update.
About GSD Split	Displays the WinSplit version number and copyright information.
Quit	Exits the WinSplit program.

## Running WinSplit

Use the following procedure to run WinSplit:

- 1 Delete existing .gsd, .z9, and .dir data files from your system.
- 2 Set the WinSplit options as discussed in [“Configuring WinSplit” on page 14](#).
- 3 Copy all the files you want to split and the following required files into a single directory:
  - Ctyst.dir
  - Msac.dir



- Parse.dir
  - Msabyzip.txt
- 4 Ensure the following data files listed in [Step 3](#) are in the directory you specified in the **Default Source Path** field.
  - 5 Ensure the GSD files and the Z9 file are in the directory you specified in the **Default Source Path** field.
  - 6 Enter all the required information as discussed in [“Configuring WinSplit” on page 14](#).
  - 7 Click **Start**.  
  
Extraction can take 15 minutes or more for large geographic areas.
  - 8 Click **Quit** to exit WinSplit.

## Guidelines for Extracting Data

Observe the following guidelines when extracting data:

- Do not extract overlapping boundaries into separate GSD files. In most cases, you should only have a single extract file per GSD type.
- If you want to use supplemental data, you *must* create a supplemental extract of the same area as your primary GSD extract. If this is not done, supplemental data is not accessed.
- At this time, GeoStan can use only one Z9 centroid file at a time. Therefore, if you extract from the Us.z9 file, you are only able to access the centroids in that one extract file.
- If you are using the regionally split data files, you cannot extract data from two different region files to create one new file. For example, you cannot extract the data for Kansas from the Use.gsd file and the data for Nebraska from the Usw.gsd file and merge the data in a new file. However, you can create a Kansas.gsd file and a Nebraska.gsd file and use them together.
  - If you try to extract data that does not exist within a region file, WinSplit creates the file without producing errors; however, when you use the file with an application such as Centrus Desktop, Desktop produces inaccurate processing results. For example, if you try to extract the data for California from the Use.gsd file, WinSplit creates the file, but you receive incorrect results when using the file with another application because the California data is located in Usw.gsd. Ensure the data you are trying to extract is located in the regional file from which you are trying to extract it.

# CHAPTER 4

---

## Batch Indexer (Batchind.exe)

The GSD files contain street segment information for the entire United States. Smaller regions defined by Finance Area are described by index files with the GSX extension. In some circumstances, it is preferable to process street segment information packaged in multiple GSX files. The `batchind.exe` utility builds all the index (GSX) files for the U.S. from the GSD files in a batch process. Use the following command-line arguments to run `Batchind.exe`:

**BatchInd** *searchPath* *outputDir*

<i>searchPath</i>	The path of the GSD files.
<i>outputDir</i>	The directory in which to output the resulting index files.

You can also run `batchind` with the following command line argument:

**BatchInd** `batchind.ini`

The `batchind.ini` file should have two entries:

```
searchPath=<path>  
outputDir=<dir>
```

Two GSX files are generated when you run `Batchind`. The primary file is typically named `us.gsx`. It contains finance area index information. The other file is named `uscity.gsx` and is used by `GsGetMbr` when you request a city.

`Batchind` creates the primary GSX file name based on the input GSD files. If you are building against a point data set, then the GSX file name will have the same base name as the GSD (`cpoints`, `points`, `npoints`). Otherwise it will have the name `us.gsx`.

`Batchind` can be run against input directories containing multiple GSDs and still create only two GSX files.

# INDEX

---

## A

ASCII files, 6

## B

Batchind.exe, 18  
Batch Indexer, 18  
blank lines, 8

## C

case sensitivity  
    GSD Split CLI, 8  
Centrus Data Formatter, 6  
C functions  
    GsCityDataGet, 19  
command line parameters  
    GSD Split CLI, 8  
control  
    file, GSD Split CLI, 8

## D

data extraction, 10, 15  
Data Formatter, 6

## E

errors, file manipulation inconsistencies  
    GSD Split, 10  
    WinSplit, 7, 13  
external indexes, 7, 13  
extracting data, 15  
    extract file, 10, 17  
    guidelines, 10

## F

file manipulation inconsistencies, 7, 10, 13  
files, INI, 10  
format file, 6

## G

GSD Split CLI  
    case sensitivity, 8  
    installing, 7  
    overview, 7  
    setup and configuration information, 8  
    using, 10

## I

INI file, editing, 10  
initialization file, GSD Split CLI, 10  
installation  
    Centrus Data Formatter, 6  
    GSD Split CLI, 7  
    WinSplit Split, 13

## M

main dialog box, WinSplit, 14  
Microsoft Windows, 6

## N

Novell networks, 7, 10, 13

## O

overlapping boundaries, 10, 17

## R

read-only files, 10

## S

split data into smaller files, 7, 12  
supplemental data, 10, 17

## T

tokens, 8  
troubleshooting, 7, 10, 13

## U

using  
    GSD Split CLI, 10  
    WinSplit, 16

## W

WinSplit  
    default path settings, 15  
    installing, 13  
    overview, 12  
    running, 16

## Z

Z9, centroid file, 10, 17



350 Jordan Road  
Troy, NY 12180  
USA

[www.pitneybowes.com/us](http://www.pitneybowes.com/us)

Support: +1 (800) 367-6950  
Main: +1 (518) 285-6000  
Fax: +1 (518) 285-7060