



RESOURCE AND PATIENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

# **CIA Generic Retrieval Utility**

(GRU)

## **Technical Manual**

Version 1.4  
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Office of Information Technology (OIT)  
Division of Information Resource Management  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

# Table of Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Orientation .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Implementation and Maintenance .....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	System Requirements .....	3
3.2	Package-wide Variables .....	3
3.3	Security Keys.....	3
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Menu .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Routine Descriptions .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Files and Tables.....</b>	<b>6</b>
6.1	File List .....	6
6.2	File Access .....	6
6.3	CIAZG Cross References .....	6
6.4	Table File.....	9
<b>7.0</b>	<b>External Relations .....</b>	<b>12</b>
7.1	Callable Routines.....	12
7.2	Published Entry Points.....	12
7.3	Exported Options .....	12
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Internal Relations .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>9.0</b>	<b>Archiving and Purging .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>10.0</b>	<b>Documentation Resources .....</b>	<b>15</b>
10.1	%INDEX .....	15
10.2	List File Attributes .....	16
<b>11.0</b>	<b>SAC Requirements and Exemptions .....</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Glossary.....</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>Acronym List .....</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>Contact Information .....</b>	<b>22</b>

## Preface

The purpose of this manual is to provide technical information about the Generic Retrieval Utility (GRU).

The Generic Retrieval Utility is an extremely powerful tool that permits constructing and executing complex queries against FileMan databases using an intuitive graphical user interface (GUI). Results of queries may be viewed, exported to external applications, or output in a variety of customizable report formats.

All FileMan files can be used for queries in this tool. It is similar to the Resource and Patient Management System (RPMS) FileMan sorts and searches and uses the same logic.

### Security

The Generic Retrieval Tool uses one security key, CIAZGRU, as well as being an independently loaded and run application. Only those generating queries should have the application installed on their desktops and given the security key.

### Rules of Behavior

All RPMS users are required to observe Health and Human Services (HHS) and Indian Health Service (IHS) Rules of Behavior regarding patient privacy and the security of both patient information and IHS computers and networks.

## 1.0 Introduction

This manual provides IHS site managers with a technical description of the GRU routines, files, menus, cross references, globals, and other necessary information required to effectively manage the system.

All routines, files, options, and keys are namespaced starting with the letters CIAZ. The file number range for this package is 19950.41-19950.49.

The Generic Retrieval Utility utilizes the VueCentric® Framework to communicate with your host system. The Framework handles user authentication and all host system interaction. Depending on how your system is configured, the logon sequence will vary.

The GUI utility then interacts with FileMan to allow for queries to be written on FileMan files. The fields can be searched by the FileMan searches (date range, equals, greater than, contains, etc). The data can be sorted by fields in the file and finally the output fields can be defined.

## 2.0 Orientation

The GRU package has no RPMS server menu options. The only RPMS server preparation specifically needed to run GRU is to install the KIDS package and assign appropriate the CIAZGRU key to users. The rest of the package runs on the PC client and can be managed from there. Refer to the CIA Generic Retrieval Tool Installation Guide for details on server and client installation and configuration.

Interaction of GRU with the RPMS system is accomplished entirely via the use of Remote Procedure Calls (RPC). All RPCs in this package begin with the letters GRU.

## 3.0 Implementation and Maintenance

### 3.1 System Requirements

Module	Minimum Version
Cache	Ver. 5.0
Kernel	Ver. 8.0
RPC Broker	Ver. 1.1

### 3.2 Package-wide Variables

There are no package-wide GRU variables in the RPMS system.

### 3.3 Security Keys

#### Exported File Numbers and Names

Key Name	Description
CIAZGRU	Anyone wanting to exercise the query utility must have this key.

## 4.0 Menu

There are no RPMS menus in the GRU system. Refer to the CIA Generic Retrieval Utility User Guide for instructions on using the application.

## 5.0 Routine Descriptions

Routine	Description
CIAZGRPC	MSC/IND/DKM - Generic Retrieval RPC's
CIAZGRU	MSC/IND/DKM - Generic Retrieval Utility
CIAZGUTL	MSC/IND/DKM - Generic Retrieval Utility Functions
CIAZGUTP	MSC/IND/DKM - User prompt APIs



## 6.0 Files and Tables

### 6.1 File List

File #	Description
19950.41	GENERIC RETRIEVAL DEFINITION
19950.43	GENERIC RETRIEVAL DATATYPE
19950.42	GENERIC RETRIEVAL ITEM
19950.44	GENERIC RETRIEVAL OPERATOR
19950.45	GENERIC RETRIEVAL VALUE TYPE
19950.46	GENERIC RETRIEVAL COMPUTED VALUE
19950.49	GENERIC RETRIEVAL RESULT

### 6.2 File Access

File #	GL	RD	WR	LYG	DD	DEL
19950.41	^CIAZG(19950.43	@	@	@	@	@
19950.42	^CIAZG(19950.42	@	@	@	@	@
19950.43	^CIAZG(19950.43	@	@	@	@	@
19950.44	^CIAZG(19950.44	@	@	@	@	@
19950.45	^CIAZG(19950.45	@	@	@	@	@
19950.46	^CIAZG(19950.46	@	@	@	@	@
19950.49	^CIAZG(19950.49	@	@	@	@	@

### 6.3 CIAZG Cross References

File #19950.41 GENERIC RETRIEVAL DEFINITION

Traditional Cross-References:

B REGULAR

Field: NAME (19950.41,.01)  
 1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)=" "  
 2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)

Subfile #19950.412

Traditional Cross-References:

AITEMC REGULAR WHOLE FILE (#19950.41)

Field: ITEM (19950.412,1)  
 1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,"AITEMC",\$(X,1,30),DA(1),DA)=" "  
 2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,"AITEMC",\$(X,1,30),DA(1),DA)

B REGULAR

```

                Field: SEQUENCE (19950.412,.01)
1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),20,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),20,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)

Subfile #19950.413

Traditional Cross-References:

AITEMS    REGULAR    WHOLE FILE (#19950.41)
                Field: ITEM (19950.413,1)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,"AITEMS",SE(X,1,30),DA(1),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,"AITEMS",SE(X,1,30),DA(1),DA)

B    REGULAR
                Field: SEQUENCE (19950.413,.01)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),30,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),30,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)

Subfile #19950.414

Traditional Cross-References:

AITEME    REGULAR    WHOLE FILE (#19950.41)
                Field: ITEM (19950.414,1)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,"AITEME",SE(X,1,30),DA(1),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,"AITEME",SE(X,1,30),DA(1),DA)

B    REGULAR
                Field: SEQUENCE (19950.414,.01)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),40,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),40,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)

Subfile #19950.415

Traditional Cross-References:

AC    REGULAR
                Field: PARENT ID (19950.415,1)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),50,"AC",SE(X,1,30),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),50,"AC",SE(X,1,30),DA)

B    REGULAR
                Field: REPORT FOLDER (19950.415,.01)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),50,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),50,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)

Subfile #19950.416

Traditional Cross-References:

AC    REGULAR
                Field: FOLDER ID (19950.416,1)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),60,"AC",SE(X,1,30),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),60,"AC",SE(X,1,30),DA)

AD    REGULAR
                Field: ITEM TYPE (19950.416,2)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),60,"AD",SE(X,1,30),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),60,"AD",SE(X,1,30),DA)

B    REGULAR
                Field: REPORT ITEM (19950.416,.01)
                1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),60,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)=" "
                2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.41,DA(1),60,"B",SE(X,1,30),DA)

```

File #19950.42 GENERIC RETRIEVAL DATATYPE

Traditional Cross-References:

ALINK      REGULAR  
           Field:   LINKED TO   (19950.42,5)  
                   1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.42,"ALINK",\$(X,1,30),DA)=" "  
                   2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.42,"ALINK",\$(X,1,30),DA)

B          REGULAR  
           Field:   NAME   (19950.42,.01)  
                   1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.42,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)=" "  
                   2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.42,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)

C          REGULAR  
           Field:   DEFINITION   (19950.42,1)  
                   1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.42,"C",\$(X,1,30),DA)=" "  
                   2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.42,"C",\$(X,1,30),DA)

File #19950.43 GENERIC RETRIEVAL DATATYPE

Traditional Cross-References:

B          REGULAR  
           Field:   NAME   (19950.43,.01)  
                   1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.43,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)=" "  
                   2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.43,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)

Subfile #19950.432

Traditional Cross-References:

B          REGULAR  
           Field:   OPERATOR   (19950.432,.01)  
                   1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.43,DA(1),20,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)=" "  
                   2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.43,DA(1),20,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)

C          REGULAR      WHOLE FILE (#19950.43)  
           Field:   OPERATOR   (19950.432,.01)

-----  
                   1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.43,"C",\$(X,1,30),DA(1),DA)=" "  
                   2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.43,"C",\$(X,1,30),DA(1),DA)

Subfile #19950.451

Traditional Cross-References:

B          REGULAR  
           Field:   PROMPT   (19950.451,.01)  
                   1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.43,DA(1),10,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)=" "  
                   2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.43,DA(1),10,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)

File #19950.44 GENERIC RETRIEVAL OPERATOR

Traditional Cross-References:

B          REGULAR  
           Field:   NAME   (19950.44,.01)  
                   1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.44,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)=" "  
                   2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.44,"B",\$(X,1,30),DA)

```

File #19950.45 GENERIC RETRIEVAL VALUE TYPE

Traditional Cross-References:

B    REGULAR
      Field:  TYPE  (19950.45,.01)
          1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.45,"B",$(X,1,30),DA)=" "
          2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.45,"B",$(X,1,30),DA)

File #19950.46 GENERIC RETRIEVAL COMPUTED VALUE

Traditional Cross-References:

B    REGULAR
      Field:  NAME  (19950.46,.01)
          1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.46,"B",$(X,1,30),DA)=" "
          2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.46,"B",$(X,1,30),DA)

GENERIC RETRIEVAL RESULT
File #19950.49

Traditional Cross-References:

B    MUMPS
      Field:  SUBMITTED  (19950.49,.01)
          1)= S ^CIAZG(19950.49,"B",$(X,1,30),DA)=" "
          2)= K ^CIAZG(19950.49,"B",$(X,1,30),DA),^XTMP("CIAZGRU",DA)

```

Figure 6-1: Traditional Cross-References

## 6.4 Table File

```

FILE: GENERIC RETRIEVAL DEFINITION
GLOBAL: 19950.41
REF NODE ; PIECE  FLD NUM          FIELD NAME
-----
  1  0;1          .01  NAME
  2  0;2          1  SOURCE
  3  0;3          2  OWNER
  4  0;4          3  ACCESS
      20;0        20  SELECTION ITEM          <--Mult
  5  -0;1        .01  -SEQUENCE
  6  -0;2        1  -ITEM
  7  -0;3        2  -ISLINKED
  8  -0;4        3  -AND/OR
  9  -0;5        4  -OPERATOR
 10  -0;7        4.1 -NEGATE
 11  -0;6        5  -PROMPT
 12  -Computed   6  -VALUE TYPE
 13  -Computed   7  -DATATYPE
 14  -Computed   8  -TARGET
 15  -Computed   9  -ITEM TYPE
      -10;0      10  -VALUE          <--Mult
 16  --0;1      .01  --VALUE
      -20;0      20  -PROMPT TEXT          <--Mult
 17  --0;1      .01  --PROMPT TEXT
      30;0      30  SORT ITEM          <--Mult
 18  -0;1      .01  -SEQUENCE

```

```

19  -0;2          1  -ITEM
20  -0;3          2  -ISLINKED
21  -0;4          3  -FORMAT
22  -0;5          4  -ORDERING
23  -Computed     7  -DATATYPE
24  -Computed     8  -TARGET
25  -Computed     9  -ITEM TYPE
    40;0          40  EXPORT ITEM          <--Mult
26  -0;1          .01 -SEQUENCE
27  -0;2          1  -ITEM
28  -0;3          2  -ISLINKED
29  -0;4          3  -FORMAT
30  -0;5          4  -WIDTH
31  -Computed     8  -TARGET
32  -Computed     9  -ITEM TYPE
    50;0          50  REPORT FOLDER      <--Mult
33  -0;1          .01 -REPORT FOLDER
34  -0;2          1  -PARENT ID
    60;0          60  REPORT ITEM        <--Mult
35  -0;1          .01 -REPORT ITEM
36  -0;2          1  -FOLDER ID
37  -0;3          2  -ITEM TYPE
38  -0;4          3  -DELETED
39  -0;5          4  -MODIFIED
40  -0;6          5  -SIZE
    -1;0          6  -TEMPLATE          <--Mult

41  --0;1         .01  --TEMPLATE
    99;0          99  DESCRIPTION        <--Mult
42  -0;1          .01  -DESCRIPTION
    
```

FILE: GENERIC RETRIEVAL ITEM  
GLOBAL: 19950.42

REF	NODE ; PIECE	FLD NUM	FIELD NAME
1	0;1	.01	NAME
2	0;2	1	DEFINITION
3	0;3	2	TARGET
4	0;4	3	TYPE
5	0;5	4	FIELD #
6	0;6	5	LINKED TO
7	0;7	6	DATATYPE
8	20;E1,245	20	RETRIEVAL LOGIC
	99;0	99	DESCRIPTION <--Mult
9	-0;1	.01	-DESCRIPTION

FILE: GENERIC RETRIEVAL DATATYPE  
GLOBAL: 19950.43

REF	NODE ; PIECE	FLD NUM	FIELD NAME
1	0;1	.01	NAME
2	0;2	1	XML DATATYPE
3	2;E1,245	2	XML TRANSFORM
	10;0	10	PROMPT <--Mult
4	-0;1	.01	-PROMPT
5	-1;E1,245	1	-LOGIC
	20;0	20	OPERATOR <--Mult

```

6  -0;1          .01  -OPERATOR
7  -1;E1,245    1    -LOGIC

FILE: GENERIC RETRIEVAL OPERATOR
GLOBAL: 19950.44

REF  NODE ; PIECE  FLD NUM          FIELD NAME
---  -
1   0;1           .01  NAME
2   0;2           1    VALUE TYPE

FILE: GENERIC RETRIEVAL VALUE TYPE
GLOBAL: 19950.45

REF  NODE ; PIECE  FLD NUM          FIELD NAME
---  -
1   0;1           .01  TYPE

FILE: GENERIC RETRIEVAL COMPUTED VALUE
GLOBAL: 19950.46

REF  NODE ; PIECE  FLD NUM          FIELD NAME
---  -
1   0;1           .01  NAME
2   0;2           1    SOURCE
3   0;3           2    OWNER
4   0;4           3    ACCESS
5   0;5           4    DATATYPE
6   10;E1,245    10   RETRIEVAL LOGIC
99;0           99   DESCRIPTION          <--Mult
7   -0;1         .01  -DESCRIPTION

FILE: GENERIC RETRIEVAL RESULT
GLOBAL: 19950.49

REF  NODE ; PIECE  FLD NUM          FIELD NAME
---  -
1   0;1           .01  SUBMITTED
2   0;2           1    OWNER
3   0;3           2    NAME
4   0;4           3    STARTED
5   0;5           4    COMPLETED
6   0;6           5    STATUS
7   0;7           6    TASK ID
8   0;8           7    RETRIEVED
9   0;9           8    SCANNED
10  0;10          9    DEFINITION

```

Figure 6-2: Generic Retrieval Definition

## **7.0 External Relations**

No special integration agreements exist between the Generic Retrieval Utility and any other package.

### **7.1 Callable Routines**

Not Applicable.

### **7.2 Published Entry Points**

No published entry points exist in GRU.

### **7.3 Exported Options**

There are no exported options in the Generic Retrieval Utility.

## 8.0 Internal Relations

All routines, files, options, and keys are namespaced starting with the letters CIAZG. All files in the 19950.41– 19950.49 must be present for the software to run correctly.



## **9.0 Archiving and Purging**

There is no archiving and purging in this package.

## 10.0 Documentation Resources

This section describes a few methods to generate Generic Retrieval Utility technical documentation. Online Generic Retrieval Utility software technical documentation, in addition to that which is located in the Help prompts throughout the Generic Retrieval Utility package, can be generated through the use of several Kernel options. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- %INDEX
- VA FileMan
- Data Dictionary Utilities
- List File Attributes

For further information about other utilities that supply online technical information, consult the DHCP Kernel Reference Manual.

### 10.1 %INDEX

This option analyzes the structure of a routine to determine in part if the routine adheres to RPMS programming standards. The %INDEX output can include the following components:

- Compiled list of errors and warnings
- Routine listing
- Local variables
- Global variables
- Naked globals
- Label references
- External references

Running %INDEX for a specified set of routines allows users to discover any deviations from RPMS programming standards that exist in the selected routines and to watch how routines interact with one another (for example, which routines call or are called by other routines).

To run %INDEX for this package, type the CIAZG namespace at the Routine(s)?> prompt.

## 10.2 List File Attributes

This VA FileMan option allows users to generate documentation pertaining to files and file structure. Using the standard format of this option yields the following data dictionary information for a specified file:

- File name and description
- Identifiers
- Cross-references
- Files pointed to by the file specified
- Files that point to the file specified
- Input, print, and sort templates

In addition, the following applicable data is supplied for each field in the file:

- Field name, number, title, and description
- Global location
- Help prompt
- Cross-references
- Input transform
- Date last edited
- Notes

Using the Global Map format of this option generates an output that lists the following information:

- All cross-references for the file selected
- Global location of each field in the file
- Input, print, and sort templates

## **11.0 SAC Requirements and Exemptions**

There are no exemptions to the Standards and Conventions (SAC) standards for this version.

# Glossary

**Archiving**

The storing of historical or little used data off-line (often on tape).

**ASUFAC Number**

Area Service Unit Facility; A unique identifier for each facility within IHS. A six-digit number comprised of 2 digits for Area, 2 digits for Service Unit, and 2 digits for Facility.

**Banner**

A line of text with a user's name and domain.

**Browser**

An interactive application that displays ASCII text on a terminal that supports a scroll region. The text can be in the form of a word-processing field or sequential local or global array. The user is allowed to navigate freely within the document.

**Callable Entry Points**

Places in a routine that can be called from an application program.

**Caret (^)**

A circumflex (^), also known as a caret, used as a piece delimiter in a global. The caret is denoted as ^ and is typed by pressing Shift + 6 on the keyboard.

**Cross-reference**

An indexing method whereby files can include pre-sorted lists of entries as part of the stored database. Cross-references (x-refs) facilitate look-up and reporting.

**Default Facility**

A user selects a facility identification to work with patients registered to that facility.

**Entry Point**

Entry point within a routine that is referenced by a DO or GOTO command from a routine internal to a package.

**File**

A set of related records or entries treated as a single unit.

**FileMan**

The database management system for RPMS.

**Global**

In MUMPS, global refers to a variable stored on disk (global variable) or the array to which the global variable may belong (global array).

**Health Record Number (HRN)**

Each facility assigns a unique number within that facility to each patient. Each HRN with its facility identification ASUFAC make a unique identifier within all of IHS.

**INDEX (%INDEX)**

A Kernel utility used to verify routines and other MUMPS code associated with a package. Checking is done according to current ANSI MUMPS standards and RPMS programming standards. This tool can be invoked through an option or from direct mode (>D^%INDEX).

**Init**

Initialization of an application package. The initialization step in the installation process builds files from a set of routines (the init routines). Init is a shortened form of initialization.

**Internal Entry Number (IEN)**

The number used to identify an entry within a file. Every record has a unique internal entry number.

**Information Resource Management (IRM)**

The IHS personnel responsible for information systems management and security.

**Kernel**

The set of MUMPS software utilities that function as an intermediary between the host operating system and application packages, such as Laboratory and Pharmacy. The Kernel provides a standard and consistent user and programmer interface between application packages and the underlying MUMPS implementation. These utilities provide the foundation for RPMS.

**Menu**

A list of choices for computing activity. A menu is a type of option designed to identify a series of items (other options) for presentation to the user for selection. When displayed, menu-type options are preceded by the word Select and followed by the word "option" as in Select Menu Management option: (the menu's select prompt).

**Namespace**

A unique set of 2 to 4 alpha characters that are assigned by the database administrator to a software application.

**Official Registering Facility**

A facility designated so when HRNs are added/modified, those changes are sent to the central database. A Service Unit may have several satellites for which it is registering patients.

**Option**

An entry in the Option file. As an item on a menu, an option provides an opportunity for users to select it, thereby invoking the associated computing activity. Options may also be scheduled to run in the background, non-interactively, by TaskMan.

**Patient Care Component (PCC)**

The central repository for data in the Resource and Patient Management System (RPMS).

**Queuing**

Requesting that a job be processed at a later time rather than within the current session.

**Remote Procedure Call (RPC)**

An RPC is an entry in the REMOTE PROCEDURE file that points to specific M code to execute when called by an external Windows application.

**Routine**

A program or sequence of instructions called by a program that may have some general or frequent use. MUMPS routines are groups of program lines that are saved, loaded, and called as a single unit via a specific name.

**User Class Identification (UCI)**

A computing area.

**Utility**

A callable routine line tag or function. A universal routine usable by anyone.

**Variable**

A character or group of characters that refers to a value. MUMPS recognizes three types of variables: local variables, global variables and special variables. Local variables exist in a partition of the main memory and disappear at sign-off. A global variable is stored on disk, potentially available to any user. Global variables usually exist as parts of global arrays.

## Acronym List

<b>GUI</b>	Graphical User Interface
<b>HHS</b>	Health and Human Services
<b>IHS</b>	Indian Health Service
<b>RPC</b>	Remote Procedure Call
<b>RPMS</b>	Resource and Patient Management System
<b>SAC</b>	Standards and Conventions



## Contact Information

If you have any questions or comments regarding this distribution, please contact the OIT Help Desk (IHS).

**Phone:** (505) 248-4371 or (888) 830-7280 (toll free)

**Fax:** (505) 248-4363

**Web:** <http://www.ihs.gov/GeneralWeb/HelpCenter/Helpdesk/index.cfm>

**Email:** [support@ihs.gov](mailto:support@ihs.gov)