

# Ethics: How to Protect Yourself & Preserve Confidentiality When Negotiating

August 16, 2022

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# **ETHICS - HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND PRESERVE CONFIDENTIALITY WHEN NEGOTIATING INSTRUMENTS**

August 16, 2022

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**ETHICS - HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND  
PRESERVE CONFIDENTIALITY WHEN  
NEGOTIATING INSTRUMENTS**



## **Description**

Opposing lawyers routinely email versions of a document back and forth during the negotiation process; and many instruments are never reduced to paper until they're ready to sign. This approach is unquestionably fast and convenient compared to mailing or faxing paper documents. However, electronic document exchange presents many issues that practitioners need to be aware of and risks to protect against. In this seminar, you'll learn when it's appropriate to use word processor files and when it's appropriate to use PDFs. We'll cover how to track your changes in a document and how to ascertain what changes were made by others (even if there are attempts to conceal those changes). You'll also learn how to add comments and annotations to Word or PDF files, how to lock documents down to prevent further changes, and how to avoid including hidden (and potentially damaging) information in the files you're working with (this hidden information is known as metadata). Finally, using plain email arguably affords you no reasonable expectation of privacy. We'll also discuss your email encryption options which ensure that only the intended recipient can open your emails and/or attachments thereto.

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# **How to Protect Yourself & Preserve Confidentiality When Negotiating Instruments**

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# How to Protect Yourself & Preserve Confidentiality When Negotiating Instruments

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# How to Protect Yourself & Preserve Confidentiality When Negotiating Instruments

- I. **ISSUES TO ADDRESS:** Lawyers who need to exchange documents with clients and other attorneys run into a host of document-related issues and can expose themselves to a lot of risk. This seminar is designed to let you know what tools exist to help you deal with the issues and risk factors. From a word processing perspective, we'll focus on the tools available in Word 2007/2010. The following are a few scenarios that we'll cover directly:
- A. You Have Received a Document To Review:** Now you want to indicate your proposed changes and add comments:
1. You Have Received A Microsoft Word Document: What tools are available to you for this task?
  2. You Have Received A PDF Document: What tools are available to you for this task?
  3. You Have Received A Paper Document via US Mail or Fax: What tools are available to you for this task?
- B. You Need Feedback or Proposed Changes from Others On a Document:** You have a document and need to send it to someone (or multiple parties) for comment or proposed edits. The recipients could be anyone from a client, someone within your own office or opposing counsel. Questions lawyers often have about this process:
1. **Ensuring All Proposed Changes Are Caught:**
    - The document needs to be sent to opposing counsel. If you don't trust opposing counsel to clearly identify his/her proposed changes, what can you do to protect yourself and ensure that you find every proposed change in the document I receive back?
    - What if opposing counsel just edits the Word document and sends it back to you without any indication of the changes made? How will you find out what modifications were made to the document?
    - What if opposing counsel edits the Word document and sends you back a PDF rather than the original Word document? How can you determine what changes were made in the PDF?

2. **Avoid the Metadata Problem:** You have heard about "metadata." What can you do to avoid revealing any personal or hidden information that might be buried in the document?
  3. **Consolidate Proposed Changes From Many People Into a Single Document:** You are going to route the document to many recipients and need a way to consolidate all of the recipient comments back into a single document so you can easily see all proposed changes. How can this be done?
  4. **Avoid Version Confusion:**
    - You want to obtain feedback from others but don't want to modify the original document you're sending out. What can you do to make sure that the original isn't accidentally over-written with the modified one you receive back?
    - You are creating more and more versions of a document as it goes through the negotiation/revision process. How do you keep track of all of the versions and not make a mistake regarding which version is current?
  5. **Making It Easy for the Non-Technical Person You're Working With:** You don't think the recipient knows how to use Word's "track changes" feature. How can you make it as easy as possible for the recipients to enter proposed changes and get them back to you?
  6. **Protecting Client Confidentiality:** The document is *extremely* confidential. What can you do to ensure that only the intended recipient receives the document if you're sending it via email?
- C. You Need Real Time Collaboration:** You're drafting a document and would like someone's input on it immediately. How can that be accomplished quickly, even if the person whose input you seek is not in your office?
- D. Document Is Final and You Need To Prevent Future Editing:** If you have to email a document out for signature, how do you ensure that the recipient(s) cannot make further changes to it?

**II. RELEVANT ETHICS RULES:** The following are the rules relevant to this discussion.

- A. Rule 1.1 - Competence:** A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client. Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.

**B. Rule 1.1 - Comment 6 - Maintaining Competence:** To maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, *including the benefits and risks associated with the technology relevant to the lawyer's practice*, engage in continuing study and education and comply with all continuing legal education requirements to which the lawyer is subject. (emphasis added)

**C. Rule 1.6 - Confidentiality of Information:**

(a) A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent, the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation or the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b).

**The American Bar Model Rules add the following which Indiana has not adopted** (but is only a handful of states which have not)

(c) *A lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to prevent the inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure of, or unauthorized access to, information relating to the representation of a client.*

**D. Indiana Rule 1.6 - Comment 16:** A lawyer must act competently to safeguard information relating to the representation of a client against inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure by the lawyer or other persons who are participating in the representation of the client or who are subject to the lawyer's supervision.

**E. ABA Rule 1.6 - Comment 18 - Acting Competently to Preserve Confidentiality:** *Paragraph (c) requires a lawyer to act competently to safeguard information relating to the representation of a client against unauthorized access by third parties and against inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure by the lawyer or other persons who are participating in the representation of the client or who are subject to the lawyer's supervision. See Rules 1.1, 5.1 and 5.3. The unauthorized access to, or the inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure of, information relating to the representation of a client does not constitute a violation of paragraph (c) if the lawyer has made reasonable efforts to prevent the access or disclosure. Factors to be considered in determining the reasonableness of the lawyer's efforts include, but are not limited to, the sensitivity of the information, the likelihood of disclosure if additional safeguards are not employed, the cost of employing additional safeguards, the difficulty of implementing the safeguards, and the extent to which the safeguards adversely affect the lawyer's ability to represent clients (e.g., by making a device or important piece of software excessively difficult to use). A client may require the lawyer to implement special security measures not required by this Rule or may give informed consent to forgo security measures that would otherwise be required by this Rule. Whether a lawyer may be required to take additional steps to safeguard a client's information in order to comply with*

other law, such as state and federal laws that govern data privacy or that impose notification requirements upon the loss of, or unauthorized access to, electronic information, is beyond the scope of these Rules. For a lawyer's duties when sharing information with nonlawyers outside the lawyer's own firm, see Rule 5.3, Comments [3]-[4]. (emphasis added)

**F. Rule 1.6 - Comment 19 - Acting Competently to Preserve Confidentiality:** When *transmitting a communication* that includes information relating to the representation of a client, the lawyer must take *reasonable precautions* to prevent the information from coming into the hands of unintended recipients. This duty, however, *does not require that the lawyer use special security measures if the method of communication affords a reasonable expectation of privacy. Special circumstances, however, may warrant special precautions. Factors to be considered* in determining the reasonableness of the lawyer's expectation of confidentiality include the *sensitivity of the information* and the *extent to which the privacy of the communication is protected by law or by a confidentiality agreement. A client may require the lawyer to implement special security measures not required by this Rule* or may give informed consent to the use of a means of communication that would otherwise be prohibited by this Rule. (emphasis added)

**G. Rule 5.1 - Responsibilities of a Partner or Supervisory Lawyer:**

(a) A partner in a law firm, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that all lawyers in the firm conform to the Rules of Professional Conduct.

(b) A lawyer having direct supervisory authority over another lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the other lawyer conforms to the Rules of Professional Conduct.

(c) *A lawyer shall be responsible for another lawyer's violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if:*

(1) *the lawyer orders or, with knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or*

(2) *the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the other lawyer practices, or has direct supervisory authority over the other lawyer, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.* (emphasis added)

#### H. **Rule 5.3 - Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistance:**

With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:

(a) a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;

(b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and

(c) *a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:*

*(1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or*

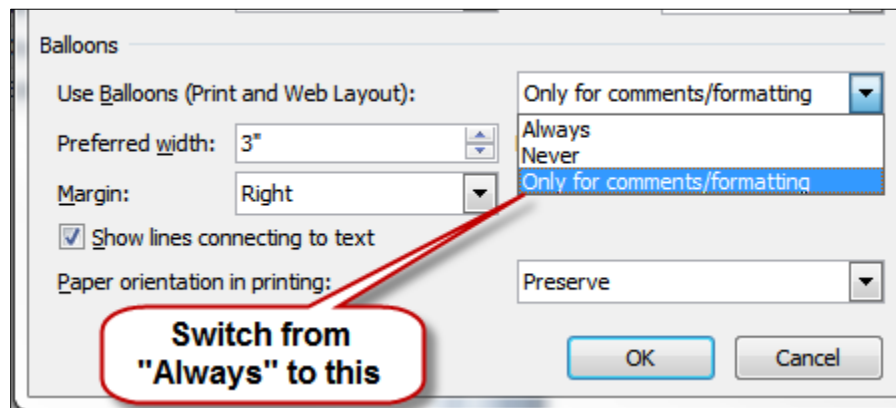
*(2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action. (emphasis added)*

#### III. **INDICATING YOUR PROPOSED CHANGES TO A DOCUMENT:**

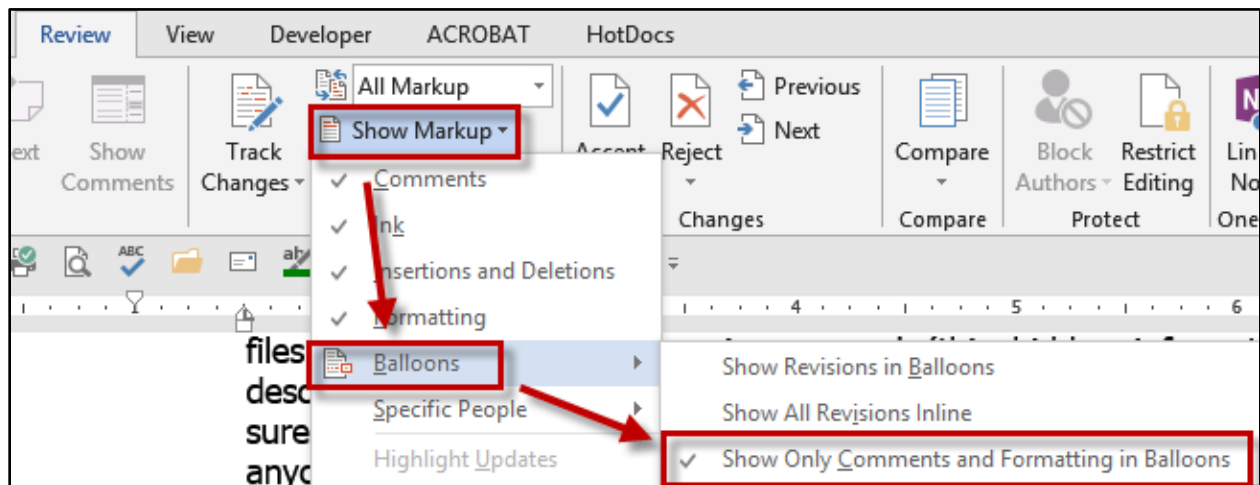
##### A. **You Received a Microsoft Word Document:**

1. **Tracking Changes as you Edit:** Use this if someone sends you a first draft and you would like to courteously mark your proposed changes in the document. To have Word track your proposed changes as you make them, follow these steps:
  - a. Open a document.
  - b. Click Review ribbon ➔ Tracking group ➔ top of the Track Changes button.
  - c. As long as Track Changes is on, all insertions, deletions and alterations to the document will be tracked automatically.
2. **Fix Default Settings with Track Changes:** Here are some recommended changes to the way Word handles this feature.

- a. **Fix Balloons Problem with Word 2007/2010:** The best tool for editing a document is Word's "Track Changes" feature. However, by default, Word shows deleted text in balloons in the right margin of the document (rather than struck through in the body of the document). Most people find this annoying. If you would like to see deleted text red-lined in the body of the document, click the Review Ribbon → click the bottom half of the Track Changes button → Change Tracking Options → choose "Only for comments/formatting" for the Use Balloons option.



- b. **Fix Balloons with Word 2013/16/19/365:** Click the Review ribbon → Show Markup button → Balloons → Show only comments and formatting in balloons.

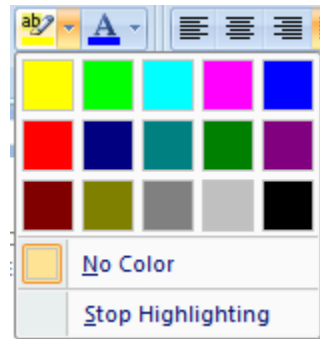


3. **Emphasizing Text in a Document:** If you want to draw someone's attention to text in a Word document, there are several ways to do it. Some methods of emphasis only appear in the electronic document (i.e., when you're viewing it in Word) and some appear both electronically and when it is printed.




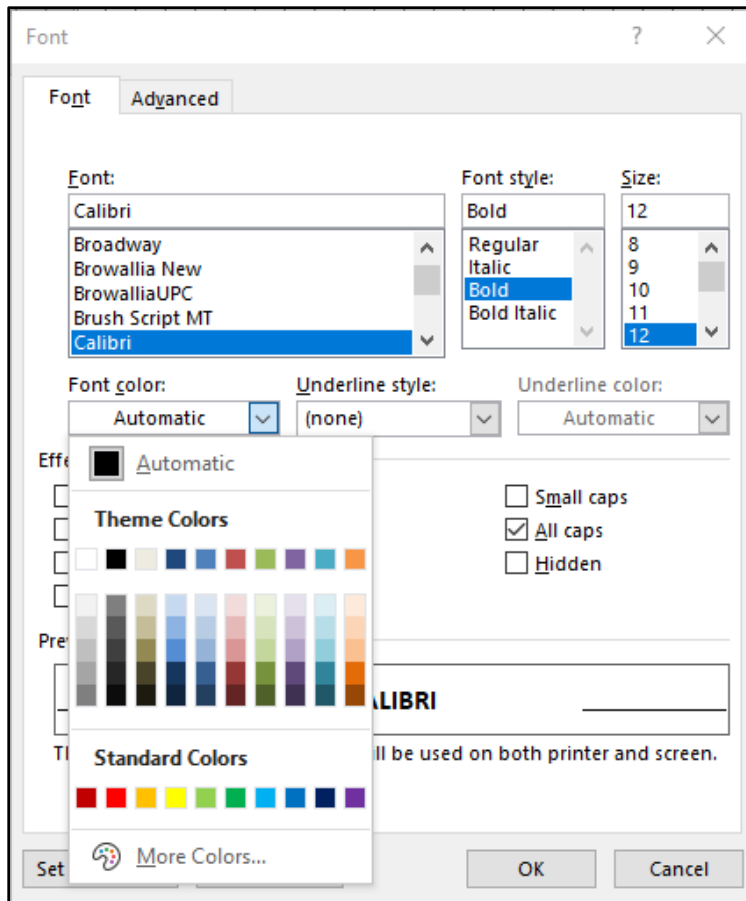
- a. **Highlighting Text:** You can highlight text with the on-screen highlighter button, which is located in the Font group of the Home ribbon. Be aware that the highlights *will* print (in shades of gray if using a monochrome printer). In order to apply highlighting, select the text and then click the highlighter button on the Home ribbon.

You can change colors by clicking the drop down arrow to the right of the button:




If you want to remove the highlighting you or someone else has applied, select the highlighted text, click the down arrow adjacent to the highlighter button, as show above, and choose **Stop Highlighting**.

- b. **Changing the Color of Text:** You can change the color of the text itself by either clicking on Font Color button  on the Home ribbon, or opening the Font dialog and changing Font color.



4. **Adding Comments:** Comments are another useful way to annotate a document you intend to send to someone else for review. To insert a written comment, follow these steps:
  - a. Select the text you want to comment on.
  - b. Go to the Review ribbon, then click New Comment.
  - c. Type the comment text in the comment balloon in the right margin.

<p><b>8.8. Notices.</b> Any notice permitted or required under this Agreement shall be conveyed in writing to the party at the address reflected under the signature of such party or at such other address as a party may provide pursuant to a notice given to the other parties hereunder and will be deemed to have been given, when deposited <u>in the United States mail</u>, postage prepaid, or when delivered in person, or by courier or by facsimile transmission.</p> <p><b>8.9. Binding Effect.</b> Subject to the provisions of this Agreement relating to transferability, this Agreement will be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties, and their respective heirs, successors and assigns.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px;">  <b>Barron K. Henley</b>        We prefer that all notices be sent via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested.       <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"> <span>Reply</span> <span>Resolve</span> </div> </div>
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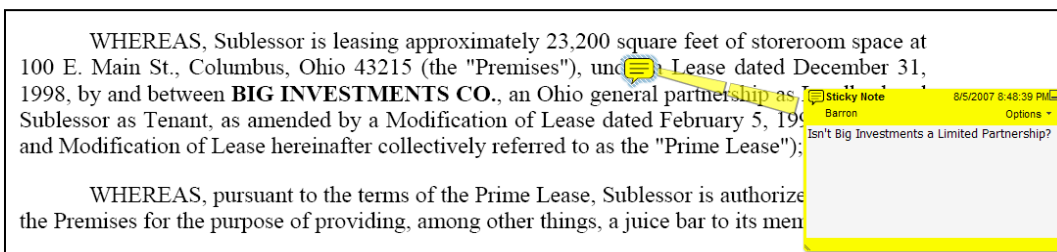
- d. You'll notice that the name of the person making the comment is automatically inserted. If others add comments, Word will


automatically change the color of their comments so that each person's comments are easily discernible.

**B. You've Received a PDF Document:** If you have Acrobat Standard or Pro, then you have plenty of annotation options at your disposal. In Acrobat versions 8 and 9, click the View menu → Toolbars → check Comment & Markup. In Acrobat X and XI, these tools are available under the Comment button on the right side of the screen (see the Annotations subheading in the pane that opens when you click the Comment button). This will open a toolbar which gives you all sorts of annotation options. Here are some of the tools you'll have:


1. **Adding a Sticky Note:** Just follow these steps:

- a. Open the PDF you want to insert a comment into.
- b. Click the **Sticky Note** button on the Commenting toolbar (Acrobat 8 or 9) – or - under Comments → Annotations (Acrobat X & XI) – or – under Tools → Comment (Acrobat DC).
- c. Click in the PDF document where you want to insert your comment and a comment dialog will appear.
- d. Type your comment, then hit the close X button in the top right hand corner to close it.

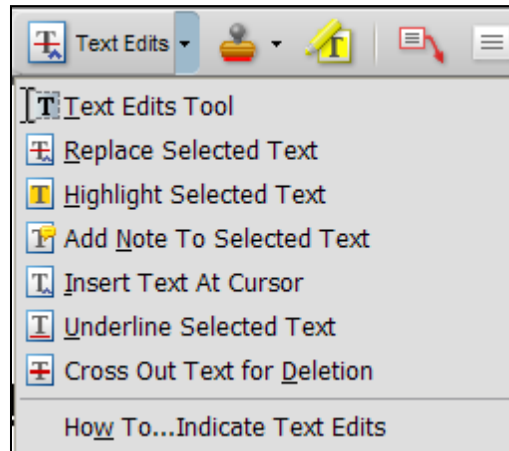


- e. After you close the comment, a  icon is left where your comment resides. Just click on it and your comment will re-appear. The comment also maintains your name and the date and time you entered it. You can hold down on your mouse button while hovering over it and move its location.

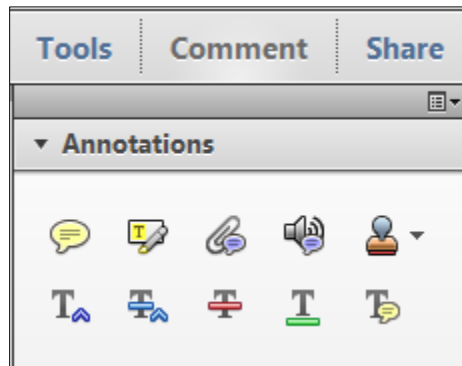
2. **Add Text Edits to a PDF:**

- a. First, open the PDF you want to annotate, click the  button and then select the text in the PDF you want to annotate.

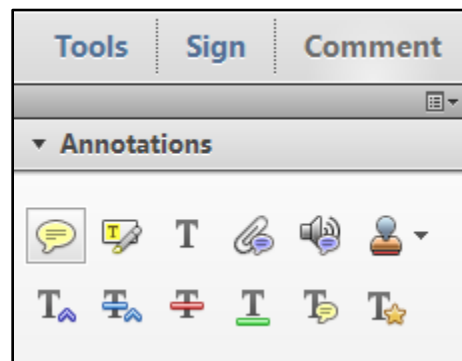
- b. In Acrobat 8 or 9, click the Text Edits button and choose an option. As you can see, there are plenty of choices!



- c. In Acrobat X, you'll see separate buttons for each option under Comment → Annotations:



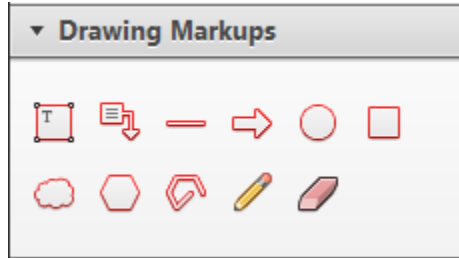
- d. In Acrobat XI, you'll see separate buttons for each option under Comment → Annotations (there are 2 more buttons than in X):



- e. In Acrobat DC, you'll see a whole row separate buttons for each option under Tools → Comment:



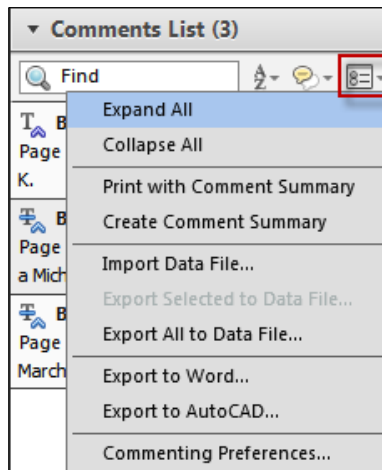
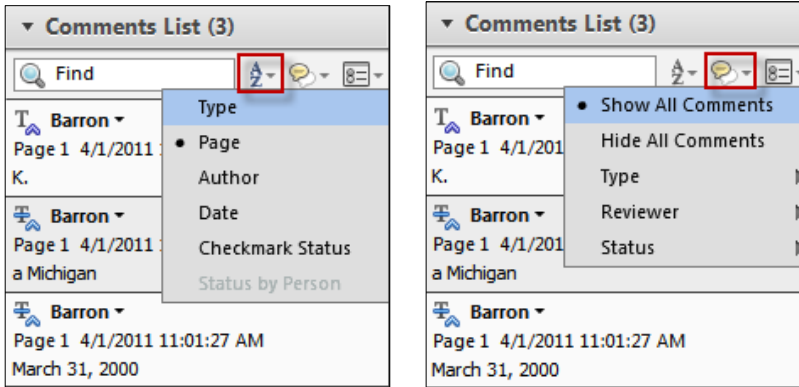
3. **Other Annotations in Acrobat X & XI:** The following buttons are located under **Comment** → **Drawing Markups**.



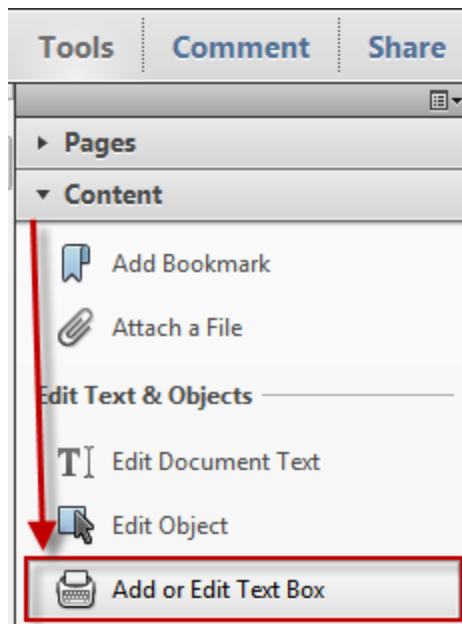
4. **Other Annotations in Acrobat DC:** The following buttons are located under **Tools** → **Comment**.



5. **Deciding What You Want To See in Acrobat X, XI & DC:** Under **Comment** → **Comments List** you have options for filtering the visible comments, printing, etc. See the screen-shots below for the options under each button.



6. **Typewriter Tool:** In **Acrobat X**, click **Tools** → **Content** → **Add or Edit Text Box** for the same feature.



In **Acrobat XI**, click Tools ➔ Content Editing ➔ Add Text for the same feature. In **Acrobat DC**, click Tools ➔ Edit PDF ➔ Add Text button.

**C. You've Received a Paper Document:** If you're more adept at working with a keyboard, you'll probably be annoyed with hard copies of documents you're supposed to edit. Here are your options:

1. **Call Sender And Ask For Electronic Version:** This should always be your first response. The sender may have just thought you would prefer a paper copy. If you do this a lot, then this is a good reason to have both Word Perfect and Word on your computer so you can edit either type of document.
2. **Convert Hard Copy Document To Electronic Document:** If the sender won't give you an electronic version of the document, you need to go to Plan B. Using a scanner and the right software, you can convert paper documents into electronic ones. The primary benefits of this are a) the elimination of re-typing, b) the ability to avoid using a typewriter, and c) increased accuracy.
  - a. **The OCR Process:** When a scanner captures an image of a document, it is the equivalent of a photograph of the document. As such, the image can be viewed, printed and stored, but it does not contain text (in its native form) that you can edit. Before you can edit the scanned document in Word or WordPerfect, it must be converted into text that Word and WordPerfect can use (through a process called Optical Character Recognition "OCR"). OCR is simply the recognition of printed or written text characters by a computer.
  - b. **The Problem Most People Experience:** The problem that most people experience with this process is a resultant document that contains so many typographical errors that they could have retyped the whole thing themselves by the time they fix all of the mistakes. It certainly doesn't have to be like that and there are several factors that can be the difference between success and failure.
  - c. **Factors Affecting the Result:**
    - **Software:** Many people have purchased scanners and tried to convert images into text using the OCR software that came with their scanner. Unfortunately, the OCR software included with most scanners is a "light" version which has been stripped of most of its power and features. In other cases, the software isn't a light version, but it performs poorly even at full strength.

- **Quality of the Original:** Another important issue affecting your OCR success will be the quality of the document you're scanning. If the original is marked up, has smudges, lines or other clarity problems, you're going to have problems with the OCR process. The cleaner the original, the better luck you're going to have with the OCR.
  - **Quality of the Scanned Image:** If you've scanned something that results in an image that is fuzzy, too dark, too light, or too pixilated, then your OCR software will have a hard time performing properly. Ultimately, you need the resulting scanned document to be fairly clean black and white.
  - **Scanner:** In most cases, the scanner is blamed when this process doesn't go as planned, but in reality it has little to do with it. As long as a document is scanned at 200 dots per inch resolution ("dpi") or higher, and black and white (as opposed to color or gray-scale), you should have good results. For purposes of OCR, I normally scan at 300 dpi but not higher than that.
- d. **OCR Software Recommendations:** There are several options out there for OCR software. In order to obtain the best results, you'll need to read the manual and experiment a bit (which of course no one likes to do). Anyway, here are some recommendations:
- i. **OmniPage v18:** By Nuance - \$49 at [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) - see <http://tinyurl.com/jsojnoa>.
  - ii. **OmniPage Ultimate:** By Nuance - Mnfg. part #E709A-G00-19.0 - \$468 at [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com).
  - iii. **ABBYY FineReader v12 Professional Edition:** By Abbyy (mnfg. part #FRPFW12B) - \$135 from [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com).
- e. **Scanner Recommendations:** OmniPage will work with almost any TWAIN compliant scanner directly. However, you can also simply open any type of image in OmniPage if it were created using some other program (PDF, TIF, JPG, etc.)



**IV. ASCERTAINING CHANGES BETWEEN TWO VERSIONS OF A DOCUMENT:** The problems lawyers typically face related to this issue are explained in paragraph I.B.1. above. If you're sending a document to someone else for comment, what can you do to protect yourself and make sure that you're aware of all changes the recipient will make to the document you're sending them? Here are your options:

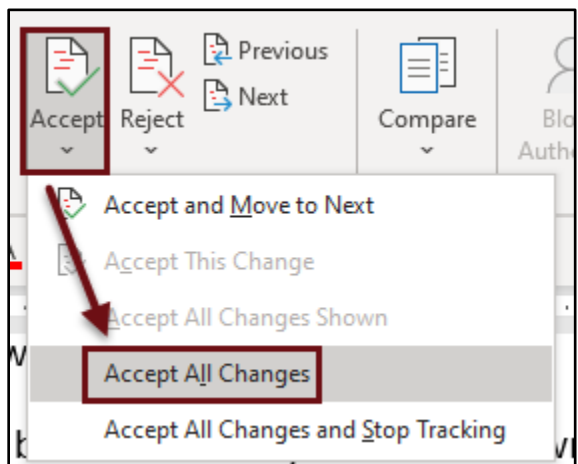
**A. Major Drawbacks to Sending Paper Documents:** Of course, you could fax or snail-mail documents to opposing counsel. If they mark it up with a pen and send it back to you, you'll of course see the proposed changes easily. However, the problems with this approach are:

1. The physical trading of documents is very slow and can make the negotiation process take exponentially longer than if it were handled electronically.
2. You'll have to manually recapitulate the proposed changes into your electronic document which takes time and it's difficult to identify which of the changes you accept and which you reject without long phone conferences pouring over the document with opposing counsel.
3. It can be very difficult to track changes made by multiple parties when they're all writing on a document. It can easily become unreadable and it's often impossible to determine from looking at the document who made what proposed changes. If done electronically, it's fairly easy to determine who made what proposed change and when.
4. Sometimes opposing counsel will retype the document or scan and OCR it so they can comment and enter proposed changes electronically to the document you sent them in paper form. If they then print that document and mail/fax it back to you, then you'll have to visually compare the hard copy to what you sent them in the first place and this can be a nightmare and is almost impossible to do accurately.

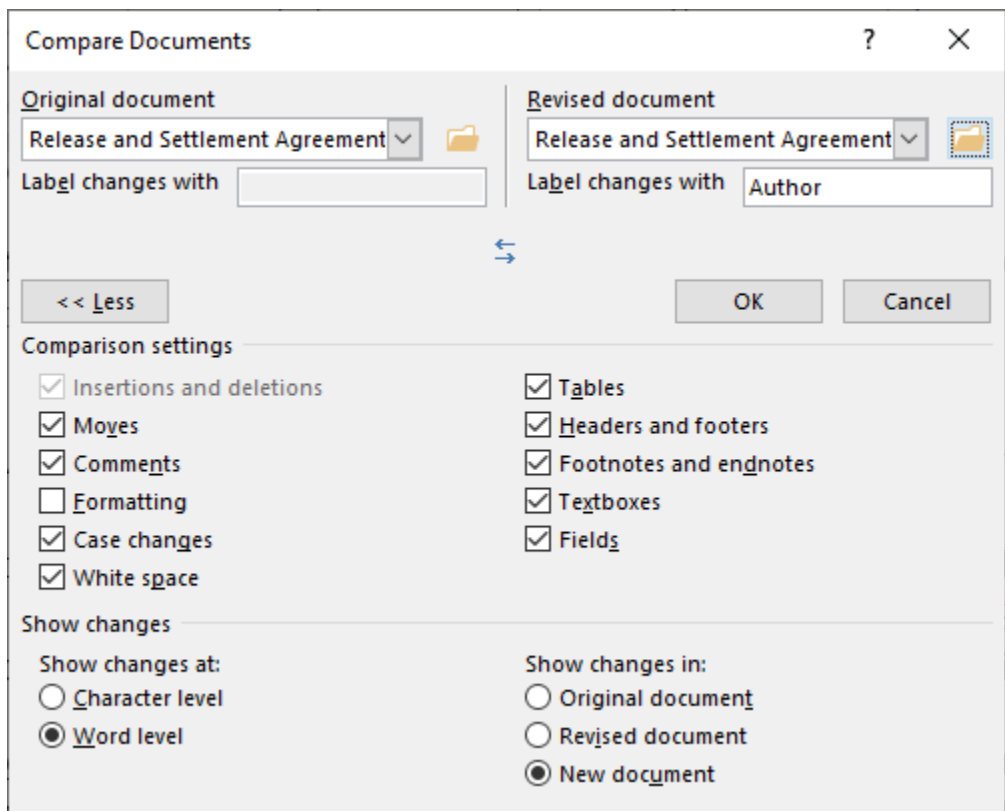
**B. Send an MS Word File - Ask Them To Use Track Changes But Verify:** Of course, all versions of MS Word have a wonderful feature called Track Changes which will allow all proposed changes to be identified in the document being reviewed. The problem is that by default, one can turn it on and turn it off, thereby tracking some changes and not tracking others. Therefore, you cannot and should not ever trust that all changes entered are visible on the face of the document. Remember the mantra, trust but verify. Just follow these steps:

1. When you receive the email with the attached document, save it as a new version (i.e., Release and Settlement Agreement v2.docx).

2. Open the new version of the document and click on the Review ribbon in Word. Click the bottom of the Accept button and choose Accept All Changes in Document as shown below.



3. Now you have a "clean" document containing all proposed changes by the other party. Now we'll compare it against the first version.
4. Click the Compare button on the Review ribbon and compare the original document against the version 2 you just created. See the screen shot below for details.





Stop Protection button at the bottom and enter your password). If your password doesn't work anymore, or the document was already unlocked when you received it, then it's not the document you sent them in the first place. If that's the case, you can still determine what changes they made by comparing the document you sent them against what they sent back to you (using the Compare feature in Word).

- D. Send an MS Word File - But Receive A Word Document Back With No Changes Indicated:** In other words, the recipient did not even attempt to use the Track Changes feature. Instead, they simply entered their changes into the document directly and sent you back a version they find acceptable. In order to electronically compare what you sent them against the original, see paragraph IV.B. above and follow the steps a through f, but you can skip steps b and c since they assume that the track changes feature was used.
- E. Send an MS Word File - But Receive A PDF File Back With No Changes Indicated:** This is a problem if all you have is Microsoft Word because Word cannot compare a Word document to a PDF document. However, there are other applications which *can* do this. For example, the following programs can compare Word to Word, PDF to PDF or Word to PDF.
1. **Litera Compare** - <https://www.litera.com/products/legal/litera-compare/>
  2. **DocsCorp CompareDocs** – see <https://bit.ly/3nVWo4Q>
  3. **Draftable** - see <https://draftable.com/>
  4. Another option is to convert your original Word document to a PDF and then use Adobe Acrobat Professional to conduct the comparison between the two PDFs. In Acrobat 8 & 9, click Advanced menu ➔ Compare Documents. In Acrobat X, XI & DC, click View menu ➔ Compare Documents.
- F. Send a PDF File:** Of course, if you want to make sure that the recipient cannot edit your document (but only suggest changes), sending a PDF is a good way to do that. If the recipient has Adobe Acrobat Standard or Professional version 7, 8, 9 or X, they'll be able to add annotations to your PDF using the Comment & Markup features (or toolbar) within Acrobat. However, your recipient may only have the free Adobe Reader which does not provide the ability to annotate a PDF. However, you can give recipients the ability to annotate your PDF, regardless of whether they have Acrobat or Reader by following these steps (I'm going to use Adobe Acrobat 9 Professional to outline these steps):

- Create a PDF from the original Word document using Acrobat. There are many ways to do this, the easiest of which is to simply use the Create PDF button in the Acrobat ribbon that Acrobat installs in Word upon installation.
- Once the PDF is open in Acrobat Pro, click the Review & Comment button at the top of the screen, then choose Attach for Email Review. On the next screen, Acrobat will assume that the document you want to send is the one you've opened (which is correct). Click the Next button at the bottom.
- On the next screen, type the recipient's email address in the Invite Reviewers window and click Next.
- On the next screen, you'll see a preview of the email invitation Acrobat will send to the recipient and it contains complete instructions. Just click Send Invitation and the PDF will be sent to the recipient along with a full explanation of what the user needs to do.
- Here's the great part: When the recipient opens the attached PDF, they'll be presented with the Comment & Markup toolbar in Acrobat, even if they have the free Reader program. In other words, the ability to annotate the PDF is built into the PDF and recipients will have the ability to annotate it, even if the application they're using (like Reader) doesn't have that ability natively. Furthermore, they'll have an additional button that says Send Comments and all they have to do is click it in order to send the annotated PDF back to you. These features are a result of the "Enable Usage Rights in Adobe Reader" function that only exists in the Professional versions of Adobe Acrobat.
- NOTE: To initiate the foregoing process using Acrobat X & XI, click the Comment button ➔ Send for Email Review (under the Review subheading). In Acrobat DC, click Tools ➔ Send for Comments.

**G. Alternative Programs for Comparing Documents:** The following are alternatives to Microsoft Word for comparing Word documents to produce a redline.

1. **Litera Compare** - <https://www.workshare.com/product/compare>
2. **DocsCorp CompareDocs** – see <http://tinyurl.com/j24a486>
3. **Draftable** - see <https://draftable.com/>
4. **Diff Doc** by Softinterface - see <http://tinyurl.com/mr6ff>

## **V. AVOIDING METADATA:**

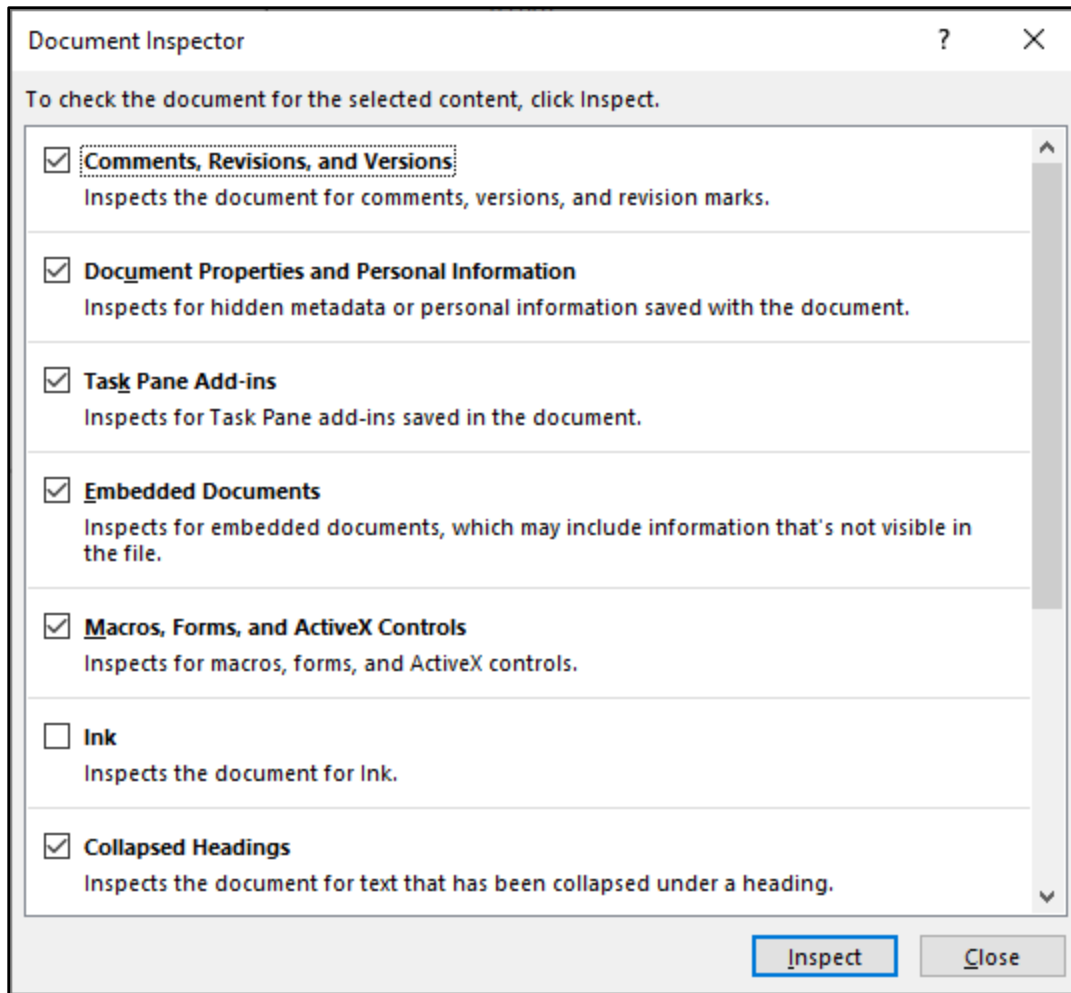
**A. What Is Metadata?** When you create, open, edit or save word processor documents, the electronic files may contain information you don't want to share

with opposing counsel. This information is known as "metadata." Metadata is used for a variety of legitimate reasons to enhance the editing, viewing, filing, and retrieval of word processor documents. Some metadata is readily accessible through your word processor, but other metadata is only accessible through extraordinary means, such as opening a document in a low-level binary file editor. Here are some examples of metadata that may be stored in your documents:

- Your name
- Your initials
- Your company or organization name
- The name of your computer
- The name of the network server or hard disk where you saved the document
- Other file properties and summary information
- Non-visible portions of embedded OLE objects
- The names of previous document authors
- Document revisions (number of revisions and duration of revisions)
- Document versions
- Template information
- Hidden text
- Comments

**B. Types of Files Which Contain Metadata:** In short, just about any type of file you can think of from PDFs to Word to WordPerfect. Since this seminar is focused on Word and Acrobat, I'll discuss your options with respect to those applications.

**C. Word's Built-In Metadata Removal Tool:** To access it, just click the File menu → Info (left side of the screen) → Check for Issues button → Inspect Document.



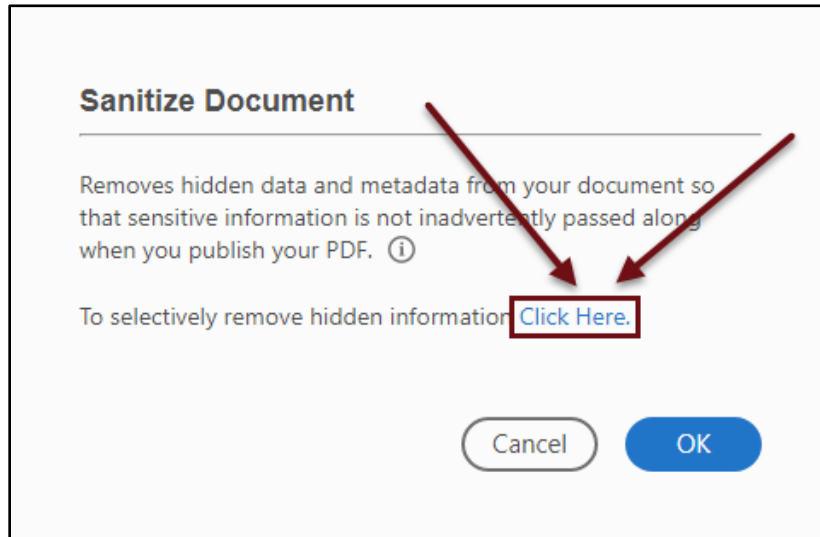
- D. Alternative Programs for Removing Metadata:** There are several third party tools that remove metadata from files you email. More importantly, they all interrupt the send command and ask you if you want to remove metadata. For those that worry about forgetting to remove metadata before sending a file, this is a critical feature. Highly rated products include docsCorp cleanDocs<sup>1</sup>, BigHand Scrub<sup>2</sup>, and Litera Metadact<sup>3</sup>. Anyway, when you email a Word, Excel or PowerPoint attachment, WorkShare Protect intercepts that send command and presents you with this:
- E. Adobe Acrobat Metadata Removal Tool:** With Acrobat X & XI (only the Pro version offers this functionality), you need to click the Tools button (right side of the screen) → Protection → Remove Hidden Content. With Acrobat DC, click Tools

<sup>1</sup> See <https://bit.ly/2OjnovC>

<sup>2</sup> See <https://bit.ly/3ci9j9D>

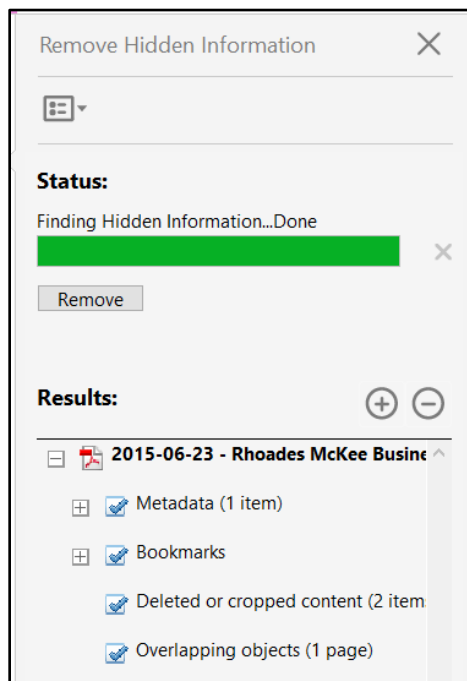
<sup>3</sup> See <https://www.litera.com/products/legal/metadact/>

➔ Redact ➔ Sanitize Document button. When you get to the next dialog (see below), make sure you click **Click Here** so you can see what it finds.



If any hidden items are found, they are listed in the Examine Document dialog box with a selected check box beside each item. Make sure that the check boxes are selected only for the items that you want to remove from the document.

1. **Items You Can Remove:**



- a. **Metadata:** Metadata includes information about the document and its contents, such as the author's name, keywords, and



copyright information, that can be used by search utilities. To view metadata, choose File menu ➔ Properties.

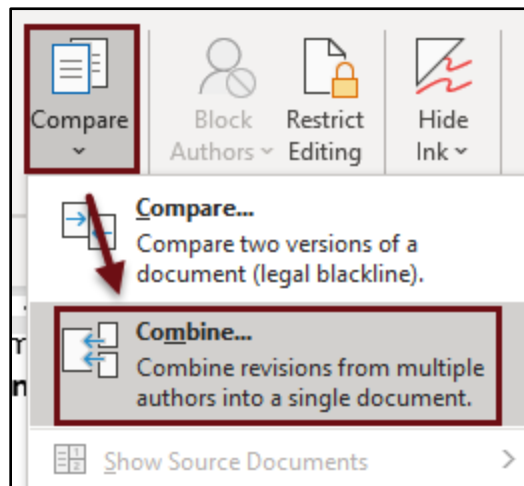
- b. **File Attachments:** Files of any format can be attached to the PDF as an attachment. To view attachments, choose View menu ➔ Navigation Panel ➔ Attachments.
  - c. **Annotations And Comments:** This includes all comments which were added to the PDF using the comment and markup tools, including files attached as comments. To view comments, choose View ➔ Navigation Panel ➔ Comments.
  - d. **Form Field Logic Or Actions:** This item includes form fields (including signature fields), and all actions and calculations associated with form fields. If you remove this item, all form fields are flattened and can no longer be filled out, edited, or signed.
  - e. **Hidden Text:** This option indicates text in the PDF that is either transparent, covered up by other content, or the same color as the background. To view hidden text, click Preview. Click the double arrow buttons to navigate pages that contain hidden text, and select options to show hidden text, visible text, or both.
  - f. **Hidden Layers:** PDFs can contain multiple layers that can be shown or hidden. Removing hidden layers removes these layers from the PDF and flattens remaining layers into a single layer. To view layers, choose View menu ➔ Navigation Panel ➔ Layers.
  - g. **Bookmarks:** Bookmarks are links with representational text that open specific pages in the PDF. To view bookmarks, choose View menu ➔ Navigation Panel ➔ Bookmarks.
  - h. **Embedded Search Index:** An embedded search index speeds up searches in the file. To determine if the PDF contains a search index, choose Advanced menu ➔ Document Processing ➔ Manage Embedded Index. Removing indexes decreases file size but increases search time for the PDF.
  - i. **Deleted Hidden Page And Image Content:** PDFs sometimes retain content that has been removed and which is no longer visible, such as cropped or deleted pages, or deleted images.
2. **Select Items to Remove:** Click Remove All Checked Items to delete selected items from the file, and click OK. When you remove checked items, additional items are automatically removed from the document:

digital signatures; document information added by third-party plug-ins and applications; and special features that enable Adobe Reader users to review, sign, and fill in PDF documents.

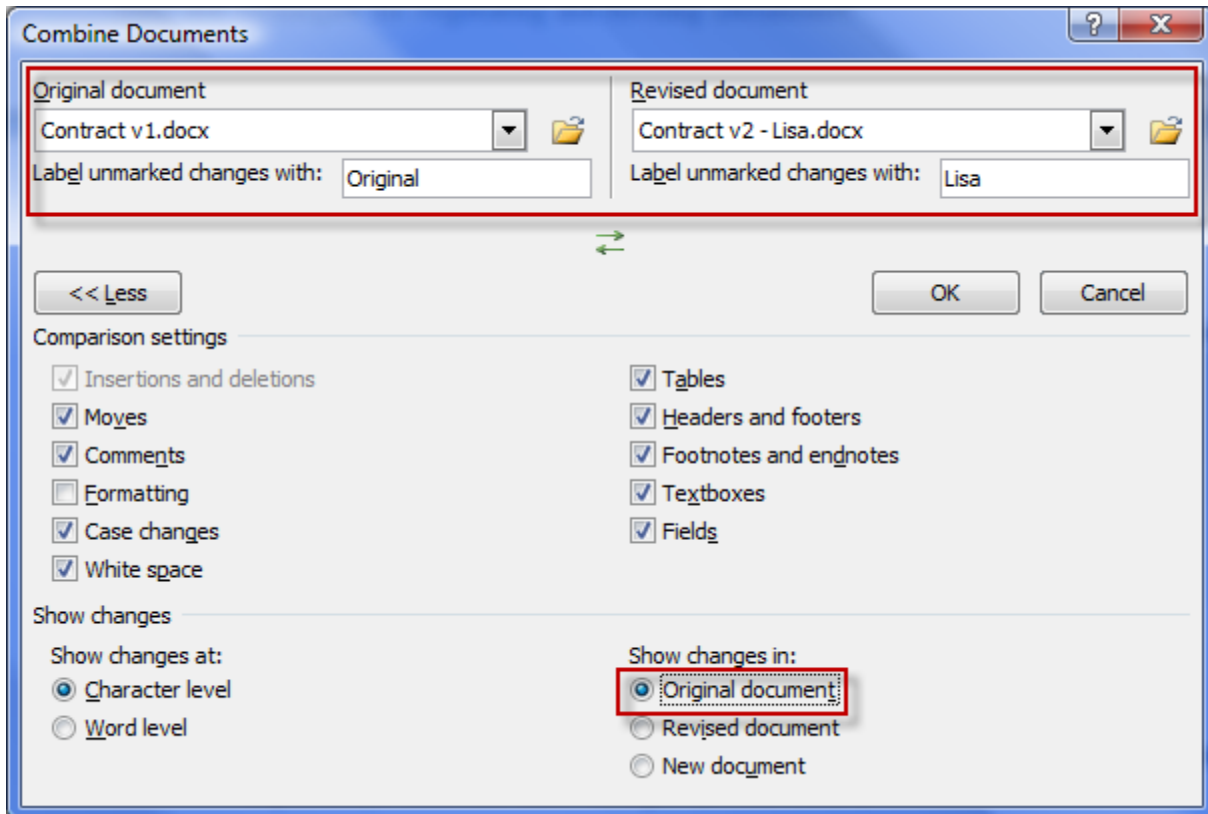
3. **Save File:** Choose File menu ➔ Save, and specify a filename and location. If you don't want to overwrite the original file, save the file to a different name, location, or both. The selected content is permanently removed when you save the file. If you close the file without saving it, you must repeat this process, making sure to save the file.

## VI. CONSOLIDATE PROPOSED CHANGES FROM MULTIPLE REVIEWERS:

- A. Nature of the Problem:** The common problem here is that a lawyer needs to send out a document for comment to multiple people. Each recipient makes proposed changes and then emails them back. Now the lawyer has to figure out who made what changes and encapsulate those changes into a single master document. This task can be accomplished using Word documents or PDFs. Below, I'll explain each method.
- B. Using Microsoft Word:** For purposes of this example, let's assume my original document is called **Contract v1.doc** and the documents containing comments that I received back are **Contract v2 - Lisa.doc**, **Contract v3 - Jim.doc** and **Contract v4 - Paul.doc**. To combine these proposed changes into a single document, follow these steps:
  - First you go to the Review ribbon, then click the Compare button and choose Combine.

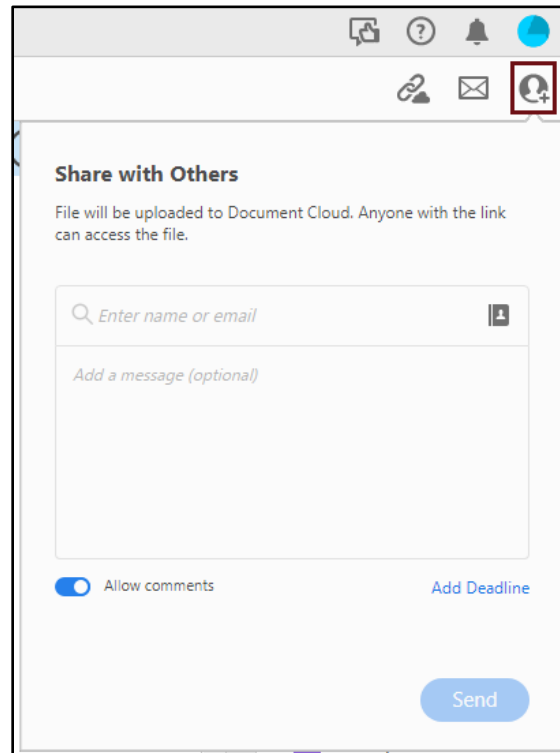


- Now compare v1 to v2 and note how I've chosen to label the changes and very importantly, where the "show changes in" will occur:



- Word will now open the original document and have transferred Lisa's proposed changes INTO the original. Just save it. Now repeat the foregoing process comparing v1 with v3. This adds Jim's proposed changes to the original (and leaves Lisa's there as well). Repeat for v4 and you're done. Only slightly laborious, but the end result is worth the time. If you have Word set to track changes by author, then each person's proposed changes will show in the final document in a different color.

- C. **Using Adobe Acrobat DC:** Acrobat DC has a nice tool built in to send PDF documents to others for comment. Open your PDF, and click the Share icon in the top, right corner of Acrobat.



## VII. AVOID CONFUSION WHEN WORKING WITH MULTIPLE VERSIONS:

- A. **Common Problems With Version Control:** Here are a couple of the problems you want to avoid:

- You want to obtain feedback from others but don't want to modify the original document you're sending out. What can you do to make sure that the original isn't accidentally over-written with the modified one you receive back?
- You are creating more and more versions of a document as it goes through the negotiation/revision process. How do you keep track of all of the versions and not make a mistake regarding which version is current?

- B. **Strategies for Avoiding Versioning Problems:**

1. **Tag Every Negotiated File With A Version Number:** It's a good idea to tag negotiated electronic documents with a date and a version number. For example, I might have the following series of documents:

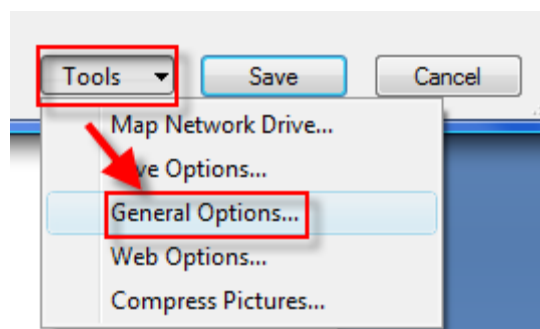
- Jenco Lease v1 2008-12-01.docx

- Jenco Lease v2 2008-12-01.docx
- Jenco Lease v3 2008-12-03.docx
- Jenco Lease v4 2008-12-04.docx

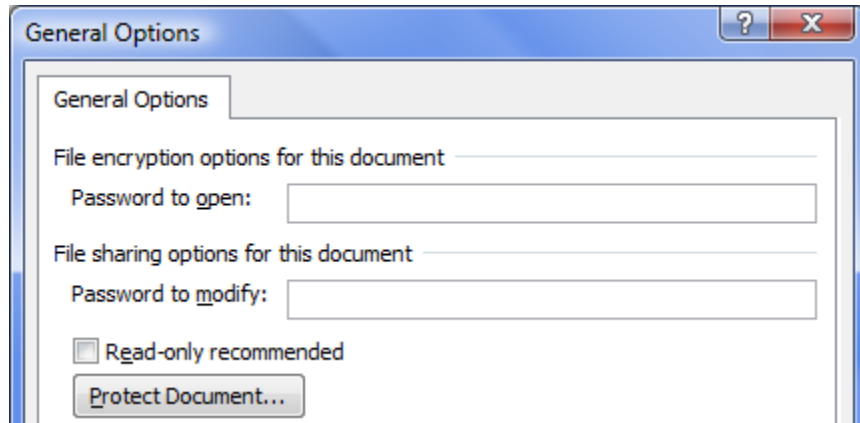
The date is the date you sent the file or the date it was received. Since you have 255 characters to name a file on a Windows computer, you could also expand your file naming convention to provide more information. For example, the foregoing files could also look like this:

- Jenco Lease v1 2008-12-01 - Original Emailed to Jenco Counsel.docx
- Jenco Lease v2 2008-12-01 - Reflects Language Jenco Will Accept.docx
- Jenco Lease v3 2008-12-03 - Redline Comparing v1 and v2.docx
- Jenco Lease v4 2008-12-04 - Version Sent Back to Jenco for Comment.docx

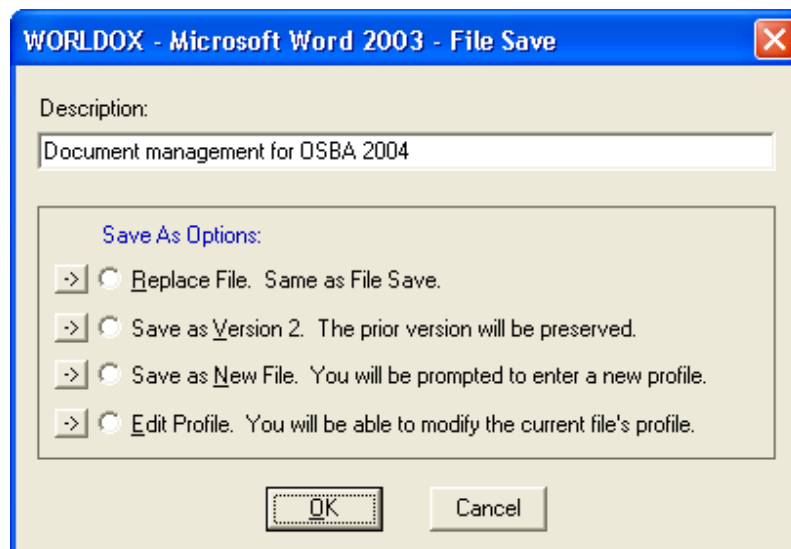
- Make Sure You Save Every Incoming Document As A New Version:** If typically receive documents via email and it's a good idea to get in the habit of right-clicking the attached document(s), choosing Save As, and giving the document a new version number (Jenco Lease v3.docx). **Set Password to Modify or Make Your Original Document Read Only:** If you make your original document "read-only," then you cannot accidentally over-write it with a more recent version. Just follow these steps in Word 2007: In Word 2007, click the Microsoft Office Button → Save As. In Word 2010/13/16, click the File menu → Save As.
- Click the Tools button at the bottom of the Save As dialog and choose General Options.



- Enter a password to open or simply check Read-only (which we recommend).



2. **Consider A Document Management System ("DMS"):** If your practice involves the creation and tracking of many documents on a daily basis, it is worth investigating document management systems which can make this process bullet proof. Document Management is the process by which we store, classify, search, share, and eventually retrieve our documents. A DMSs are simply hardware/software systems that automate the document management process. Specifically, a DMS provides an organization with the tools to create, manage, control, and distribute electronic documents. As it relates to version control, all major DMS players offer powerful features in this regard; and they allow you to maintain multiple versions within a single file so that you don't end up with a clutter of many versions floating around. For example, we use Worldox ([www.worldox.com](http://www.worldox.com)) for this task and it will allow me to save up to 256 versions of every file. When save a document with Worldox, you get the following options every time:



**VIII. MAKE IT EASY FOR A NON-TECHIE TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK ON A DOCUMENT:** Personally, I hate it when someone sends me proposed changes which have been hand-written on a hard copy of the original document. These can take a long time to recapitulate into the original electronic document, it introduces a big margin for transcription error, and it's often impossible to read someone else's handwriting. Therefore, I always request that proposed changes be delivered to me electronically. Unfortunately, you're going to work with non-techie folks who just don't know how to use tools like "track changes" or Acrobat's annotation features. Here are some options for making this as easy as possible on a non-techie user.

**A. Using Word, Turn on Track Changes Before You Send The Document and Lock It On:** This option is completely explained in paragraph IV.C. on page 17 above. This is easy on the recipient because all they must do is made their proposed changes to the document and Word will track all of those changes as they're made.

**B. Using Acrobat, Send a PDF Using Acrobat's Review and Comment Feature:** This option is completely explained in paragraph IV.F. on page 18 above. This feature makes it very easy on the recipient to electronically annotate the document and Acrobat provides full instructions on the sample email that it produces to send the document out for review. As described previously, if this feature is initiated from within Acrobat Pro versions 8 or 9, it does not matter what version of Acrobat or Reader the recipient is using.

**C. Go Over The Document Together via Web Meeting:** This option is more fully described in paragraph XI which appears on page 33. Briefly, if you have a web meeting service, then you can easily show someone else the document you're working on real-time while you talk on the phone. If the other person is not particularly tech savvy, this may be an easy way for them to comment directly on your document without either of you even getting up from your desks.

**IX. PROTECTING CONFIDENTIALITY:** The document is *extremely* confidential. What can you do to ensure that only the intended recipient receives the document if you're sending it via email? There are many options to increase your security and here are a couple of good suggestions:

**A. Use Encrypted Email:** You have no expectation of privacy using regular email. Therefore, if you want privacy, you're going to need some other tools like an encryption program. Here are a few options for easy email encryption:

1. **EchoWorx Encrypted Mail:** <http://tinyurl.com/h6sm668>
2. **Hushmail:** <https://www.hushmail.com/>
3. **Office 365 Message Encryption:** <http://bit.ly/2L8zW2l>

4. **Protected Trust:** <https://envoy.protectedtrust.com/>
  5. **RMail:** <http://www.rmail.com/> - registered email service which can prove delivery + encrypted email
  6. **SenditCertified:** <http://www.senditcertified.com/> and note that they offer discounts through several bar associations.
  7. **ShareFile:** <https://www.sharefile.com/>
  8. **Trustifi:** <https://trustifi.com/>
  9. **ZixMail:** <https://www.zixcorp.com/>
- B. Use A Document Management System:** Most good document management systems allow you to securely share documents with individuals inside or external to your organization. For example, Worldox, iManage Work, and NetDocuments all allow this.
- C. Use A Subscription Based File Sharing Service:** These services allow you to create secure places on the web where documents can be shared with others to whom you grant access. My favorite of the options below is ShareFile, but they're all good:
1. **ShareFile by Citrix:** <https://www.sharefile.com/> - This is a fantastic service that allows you to create virtual "rooms" for others and share documents with them securely. You decide what rights each user has to the collection of documents. Simple and powerful.
  2. **Merrill DataSite Virtual Data Room:** See <http://tinyurl.com/laam53o>.
  3. **Firmex Virtual Data Room:** See <https://www.firmex.com/>.
  4. **SmartRoom Virtual Data Room:** See <http://smartroom.com/>.
  5. **Ansarada Virtual Data Room:** See <https://www.ansarada.com/>
  6. **IntraLinks Virtual Data Room:** See <http://preview.tinyurl.com/lt6d899>.
  7. **Microsoft Office 365 or OneDrive for Business:** OneDrive is Microsoft's cloud storage offering and it comes with nearly every Office 365 plan. For only \$5/user/month (Business Essentials plan), you get 1 TB of online storage. See this: <http://tinyurl.com/h9mdn2v>
  8. **G Suite by Google Cloud:** The Basic edition is \$5/user/month and includes 30 GB of cloud storage; the Business edition is \$10/user/month and



includes unlimited cloud storage. See your options here: <http://tinyurl.com/kkocuto>

9. **Dropbox Business Standard or Advanced:** Standard is \$12.50/user/month and Advanced is \$20/user/month. For an explanation of their business plans, see <https://www.dropbox.com/business/plans-comparison>.
10. **SpiderOak Professional:** This service offers complete encryption so thorough that not even SpiderOak employees can get to your data. For \$10/user/month, you get 100 GB of storage. See this for more: [https://spideroak.com/business\\_pricing/](https://spideroak.com/business_pricing/)
11. **Syncplicity:** See <https://www.syncplicity.com/>.
12. **Box.com:** <https://www.box.com/pricing>
13. **TrueShare:** <http://www.trueshare.com/>
14. **FileGenius:** <http://www.filegenius.com/>
15. **OneHub:** Secure file sharing - see <https://onehub.com>.

**D. Encrypt The Files Themselves:** Both Word and Acrobat offer ways to encrypt Word and PDF files, respectively. This simply means that they cannot be opened or read unless the correct password is entered.

1. **Encrypt Word Files:** Simply open the document you would like to encrypt. In Word 2007, click the Office Button → Prepare → Encrypt Document. Enter a strong password and click OK. In Word 2010/13/16, click the File menu → Info (left side) → Protect Document button → Encrypt with Password.
2. **Encrypt PDF Files:** Open the PDF you would like to encrypt. In Acrobat 8 or 9, click the Secure button at the top of the screen → choose Password Encrypt. In the next dialog, check the box that says "Require a password to open the document" and enter a password. In Acrobat X/XI, click the Tools button → Protection subheading → Encrypt → Encrypt with Password. In Acrobat DC, click Tools → Protect.

## **X. DIGITAL SIGNATURES:**

**A. What They Are:** This is unquestionably one of the most confusing topics I've ever encountered in legal technology, mostly because any explanation of it is techno-babble overload. So I can't avoid all of the techno-speak when explaining it, but I'll try to limit this to what you need to know.

A digital signature is like a conventional handwritten signature in that it identifies the person signing a document. Key benefits of digital signatures are:

1. Unlike a handwritten signature, a digital signature is difficult to forge because it contains encrypted information that is unique to the signer.
2. Recipients can easily verify the authenticity of the digital signature (you simply click on the signature in a PDF to verify it).
3. Once digitally signed, neither the signature nor the document signed can be altered without detection.
4. Digital signatures are legally binding in the U.S. so an electronic signer cannot later deny responsibility or that they actually signed the electronic document.

**B. Digital Signatures Are Not Electronic Signatures:** *Digital signatures* are created and verified by cryptography, the branch of applied mathematics that concerns itself with transforming messages into seemingly unintelligible forms and back again. The technology behind digital signatures is an industry standard known as Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), which guarantees data integrity and non-repudiation of transactions. The digital signature cannot be copied, tampered or altered. On the other hand, *Electronic signatures* are electronic images that are physically or logically attached to the signed data. Adding a sentence "I, Barron Henley, sign this document" is good enough to be considered as an electronic signature; however, it is clear that electronic signatures are easy to forge, unlike digital signatures.

**C. How They Work:** An explanation of digital signatures is on SearchSecurity's website and authored by Ben Lutkevich, Vicki-Lynn Brunskill and Peter Loshin which you can read here: <https://bit.ly/3nFEg5>

**D. How You Obtain a Digital Signature:** If you have an Adobe Acrobat DC subscription, you already have Adobe Sign and you just have to set it up. Otherwise, there are many services you can sign up for including:

1. **RightSignature:** [www.rightsignature.com](http://www.rightsignature.com)
2. **DocuSign:** [www.docusign.com](http://www.docusign.com)
3. **Hellosign:** <https://www.hellosign.com/>
4. **Adobe Sign:** <http://tinyurl.com/z84af3r>
5. **OneSpan:** <https://www.onespan.com/products/esignature-professional-plan>

- E. **Digital Signatures Should Be On Your Radar:** This is a great way to lock down a document, sign yourself and/or get signatures, and expedite the whole process.

**XI. SHOW OTHERS THE DOCUMENT YOU'RE WORKING ON VIA WEB CONFERENCE:**

A. **What Is a Web Conference?** A "web conference" (aka web meeting) is a live meeting (or presentation) wherein the participants are connected via the Internet. As such, it doesn't matter where the participants are physically located as long as they have a computer and high speed Internet access. In a web conference, each participant typically sits at his/her own computer and is connected to other participants via the internet. Most often, all participants view one participant's computer (host or presenter); and the participants can usually hear one another (conference call or VoIP conferencing using their computers). In some cases, everyone can hear the presenter but the presenter cannot hear any of the participants (typical for a webinar). Sometimes webcams are utilized so that participants can see the presenter's face (or other participants' faces).

B. **Common Uses for Web Conferencing:**

- Collaborating on Documents
- Staff meetings
- Webinars (web-based seminars)
- Presentations
- In-house training
- Distance learning
- Product demonstrations
- Technical support

C. **Web Conferencing Primary Benefits:**

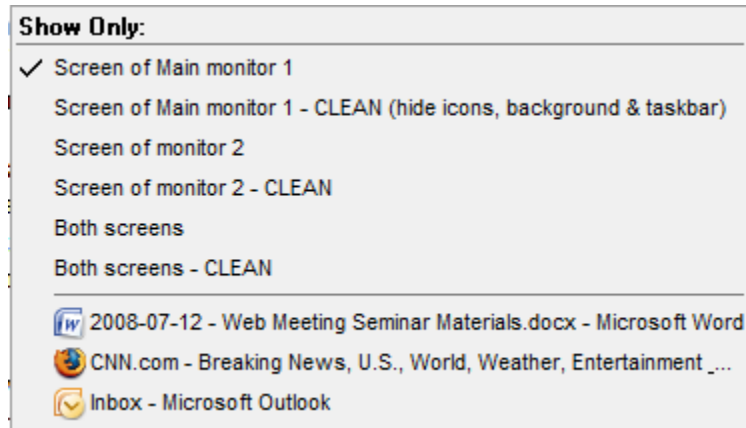
1. **Share Documents and Collaborate:** When you want to show someone a document you're drafting (to solicit input, discuss something, etc.), web meetings are perfect. Since most services allow you to give control of your keyboard and mouse to other participants in the web meeting, they could even deliver their input directly into your document.
2. **Far Less Expensive Than Meeting In Person:** Many times it is just very expensive (in terms of travel costs and/or time wasted traveling) to get

everyone in the same room. Web conferencing is wonderful in these situations.

3. **Very Fast:** I can set up an impromptu web conference in 90 seconds and the person I'm speaking with on the phone will be able to see my computer.
4. **Less Disruptive:** There's a lot to be said for not having to leave your office to attend meetings. Plus, you can often multi-task while attending a web meeting (answer an email, respond to an instant or text message, sign something, etc.). Of course, multi-tasking in a face-to-face meeting is often impossible or incredibly rude.
5. **Demonstrate Any Application:** It is much more efficient to show someone an application on your computer rather than try and describe it to them orally.

**D. Web Conferencing Service Features:** Note, not all web conferencing systems offer all of the following features. However, this is a good list of what to look for.

1. **Automated Invitations and Scheduling:** Many services make it easy to design and deliver invitations to a meeting either as a plain email or as a Microsoft Outlook Meeting Request. The meeting request is particularly useful since it also puts the meeting on the participants Outlook calendar as part of the invitation.
2. **Multiple Presenters:** Since meetings frequently include multiple participants who need to share their computer with the other attendees, most services allow for the meeting organizer to turn the presentation over to someone else in the meeting. Upon doing so, the new presenter's computer will become visible to the other attendees.
3. **Screen-Sharing:** Most web conferencing services will let the presenter show his/her desktop or certain documents with other meeting participants. Some provide control over what is shared. For example, since I have two monitors connected to my laptop, my GoToMeeting account allows me to share either or both monitors, or only specific applications (see screen show below):



4. **Drawing and Annotation Tools:** The presenters almost always have these tools (drawing pen, highlighter, spotlight, arrow, digital sticky notes) and most services allow the presenter to give those tools to meeting participants as well.
5. **Whiteboard:** This is the digital equivalent to dry-erase whiteboards. If you use these in your face-to-face meetings, you may want a web conferencing system that offers it as well.
6. **Text Chat:** Instant-messaging is available in every web conferencing system I've looked at. You can typically text an individual or all attendees at once.
7. **Telephone Conferencing:** Many web-conferencing products include some form of voice-calling feature, allowing you to talk to fellow participants while the meeting is in progress. Some services include a free teleconferencing option, and others charge to use this feature.
8. **VoIP Communication:** Some services also offer audio communication in the form of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), a technology that allows users to make telephone calls over the Web. Generally speaking, VoIP offers cheaper calling rates than teleconferencing services, though the quality of the calls is often not as good. Note that in order to use a VoIP application, all callers will need to purchase headsets that can be connected to their computers (your computer is the phone).
9. **Videoconferencing:** If you need your web meetings to be closer to in-person meetings, you might want to consider a service that allows videoconferencing as well. Videoconferencing allows participants with webcams (small, inexpensive cameras that attach to your computer) to broadcast a video image of themselves into the online meeting. There is often an additional fee to use this type of service.

10. **Recording:** Many services offer the ability to record meetings (audio and video) as a video file which can be played in Windows Media Player (for example).
11. **Subscription or Per Use Pricing:** Some services offer only a flat fee per month or year for unlimited meetings. Others charge only per use or for usage time. Some offer both options. Make sure you understand the arrangement before you sign up.

**E. Categories of Web Conferencing Service:** Most web conferencing services offer many products. The basic categories are as follows:

1. **Meeting Accounts You Can Share:** This level of service usually contemplates multiple meeting organizers within your office and typically costs more than the "personal" accounts. These accounts usually allow up to 15 people in the meeting.
2. **Meeting Accounts Personal to an Individual:** This account is specific to one individual and only they are allowed to host meetings (others cannot use it without violating the license agreement). These accounts also usually allow up to 15 people in the meeting.
3. **Accounts Designed to Render Technical Support:** This type of service allows you to take control of a customer's computer via the Internet to resolve technical issues. This is typically a one to one connection.
4. **Accounts Designed for Remote Control:** This is an account like gotomypc.com which allows you to remotely control another computer via the Internet.
5. **Accounts Designed for Webinars:** Many of these will allow up to 1,000 participants in a webinar. These are typically used for presentations to very large groups.
6. **Accounts Designed for Training:** These accounts are more like virtual classrooms and offer features like testing, and breakout sessions. The "teacher" often has the ability to observe the screens of the students in the class (whether the students want them to or not). Some training accounts also offer upgrades which allow the training classes to be recorded so students can engage in "anytime" learning.

**F. Competitors:**

1. **Zoom:** <https://zoom.us/>
2. **Join.Me:** <http://join.me>

3. **GoToMeeting:** [www.gotomeeting.com](http://www.gotomeeting.com)
  4. **WebEx Meetings:** [www.webex.com](http://www.webex.com)
  5. **Microsoft Teams:** <https://bit.ly/2KAQXHj>
  6. **Adobe Connect Meetings:** <http://tinyurl.com/y8877ncu>
  7. **BlueJeans:** <https://www.bluejeans.com/>
  8. **ClickMeeting:** <https://clickmeeting.com/>
- G. We Recommend Zoom:** However, all of the services listed above have free trials so you can definitely test drive them before you buy.

**XII. SHARE ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS WITHOUT USING EMAIL:**

- A. Microsoft Office 365 or OneDrive for Business:** Not only can you share documents with OneDrive, but if a Word, Excel or other MS Office file is stored in OneDrive and shared, then multiple users can edit the file simultaneously. For more information on this, see <https://onedrive.live.com>.
- B. Google Drive:** With Google Drive, you can share documents and work on them simultaneously with other users. See your options here: <https://www.google.com/drive/>
- C. Dropbox Business:** See <https://www.dropbox.com/business/pricing> for information about plans.

Do more with Dropbox Business

Billed yearly    Billed monthly

Standard	Advanced <small>BEST VALUE</small>	Enterprise
<p><b>\$12.50</b></p> <p>/ user / month, starting at 3 users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 3 TB of space for secure storage</li> <li> Easy-to-use sharing and collaboration tools</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Switch plan</p>	<p><b>\$16.67</b></p> <p>/ user / month, starting at 3 users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> As much space as your team needs</li> <li> Sophisticated control and security features</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Your current plan</p>	<p><b>Contact us</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Customizable solutions</li> <li> Individualized support to help admins manage at scale</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Contact us</p>

- D. SpiderOak Professional:** This service offers complete encryption so thorough that not even SpiderOak employees can get to your data. For \$10/user/month, you get 100 GB of storage. See this for more: <https://spideroak.com/about/price-list>
- E. ShareFile by Citrix:** [www.sharefile.com](http://www.sharefile.com) - This is a fantastic service that allows you to create virtual "rooms" for others and share documents with them securely. You decide what rights each user has to the collection of documents. Simple and powerful.
- F. TrueShare:** [www.trueshare.com](http://www.trueshare.com) - Similar to ShareFile, a little less expensive, a little more difficult to use.
- G. FileGenius:** [www.filegenius.com](http://www.filegenius.com) - similar to TrueShare and ShareFile.
- H. OneHub:** Secure file sharing - see <https://onehub.com>.

**XIII. PREVENTING FUTURE EDITING WHEN DOCUMENT IS IN FINAL FORM:**

- A. Problem With Sending Word Files:** If you don't want your document to be edited after you send it to someone, then do not send them Word files. Even if you "protect" the document and make it read only, the text can still be copied and pasted into a new document, edited, printed and signed.



- B. Use PDFs Instead:** One of the most important characteristics of PDFs is that their text cannot be edited or changed. They can be further locked down to prevent text from being copied from them, or from unauthorized persons opening them.
- C. PDF Security:** For example, by clicking the File menu, then Properties, then Security Tab, you can control the following things:
1. **Prevent Opening of the PDF:** For instructions, see paragraph IX.D.2. on page 31 above.
  2. **Printing:** This setting allows you to control whether users can print; and if so, what level of printing they're allowed. Options include:
    - **None:** Prevents users from printing the document.
    - **Low Resolution (150 dpi):** Users can print at no higher than 150-dpi resolution. Printing may be slower because each page is printed as a bitmap image. This option is available only if the Compatibility option is set to Acrobat 7 or later.
    - **High Resolution:** Lets users print at any resolution, directing high-quality vector output to PostScript and other printers that support advanced high-quality printing features.
  3. **Changes:** This setting controls which editing actions are allowed.
    - **None:** Prevents users from making any changes to the document, such as filling in form fields and adding comments.
    - **Inserting, Deleting, And Rotating Pages:** Allows users to insert, delete, and rotate pages, and create bookmarks and thumbnails. This is only available for high (128-bit RC4 or AES) encryption.
    - **Filling in Form Fields and Signing Existing Signature Fields:** This allows users fill in forms and add digital signatures. This option does not allow users to add comments or create form fields (only available for high encryption).
    - **Commenting, Filling In Form Fields, And Signing Existing Signature Fields:** Allows users to add comments, digital signatures and fill in forms. This option does not allow users to move page objects or create form fields.
    - **Page Layout, Filling in Form Fields, and Signing:** This allows users to insert, rotate, or delete pages and create bookmarks or thumbnail

images, fill out forms, and add digital signatures. This option does not allow users to create form fields (only available for low encryption).

- **Any Except Extracting Pages:** Allows users edit the document, create and fill in form fields, and add comments and digital signatures.
4. **Enable Copying of Text, Images, and Other Content:** This option allows users to select and copy the contents of a PDF. If you don't want recipients to be able to copy the text of your PDF into a Word document, then you want to make sure this is turned off.
  5. **Enable Text Access For Screen Reader Devices For The Visually Impaired:** This allows visually impaired users to read the document with screen readers, but doesn't allow users to copy or extract the document's contents (only available for high encryption).