

Lawyers on the Go: Tips, Tricks & Tools for Mobile Lawyering

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We've finally reached the point where myth and technology have actually caught up with one another. The promise of "wireless computing" has finally reached a point that is becoming realistic and practical for the masses. But what does this really mean for the "average" lawyer? Doesn't it still take someone with a computer science degree to be able to take advantage of all this new wireless technology? The answer is absolutely not. But you need to be aware that there are different wireless technologies and as with most things, there are factors that affect their use and capabilities.

Considerations

When considering your different wireless options, there are really 3 key factors to wireless technology: 1) Range 2) Transmission Method and 3) Throughput.

Range is just like it sounds – how far away the wireless technology will provide the necessary signals for transmission of information.

Transmission Method refers to the whether data is transmitted using light waves or radio waves. Infrared based technology requires line of sight ("LOS") as the signal cannot pass through walls, desks or other obstructions. Radio based technology does not require LOS and it will work through obstructions such as desks, partitions and walls.

Throughput refers to the speed of data transfer, i.e. how much data can we transmit across the selected Transmission Method on the electronic spectrum we've been granted the use of by the government. Infrared technology is slower than current wireless networking technology, and there are differences in the wireless standards as well.

Technologies

Essentially, we end up with 2 different kinds of technologies : "IR" (Infrared) and "RF" (Radio Frequency). We then break down the RF technologies into further subcategories such as 802.11x, Blue Tooth and 2.5G and 3G. Irregardless, these 2 technologies must still answer to the 3 factors of Range, Transmission Method and Throughput.

Current cellular technology is known as 2.5G which means it's an interim level between second generation (2G) and third generation (3G) cellular wireless technology. Each generation has brought a greater ability to transmit high speed digital data over the radio frequency spectrum assigned for cell phone use. Current 2.5G speeds can be found between 40 to 72 Kbps which is equal to or better than a 56K modem. 3G technology promises even higher speeds, but is still a few years off for full deployment. Let's take a brief journey back in time to the early 90's when many experienced their first taste of wireless technology from their use of pagers and then cell phones.

These cell phones operated on RF technology and sending analog signals on a radio frequency similar to the signal on your home telephone signal (a/k/a POTS – Plain Old Telephone Service) being transmitted on a radio. You could get cell phones that would work with a modem in your

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notebook, but speed was about the same as a 14K modem or slower. When added to the per minute cost of airtime, this was not the best solution for those on a budget. It also wasn't the easiest solution to implement and never gained widespread acceptance. It also wasn't practical for sending data to other computers or peripherals and IR started to catch on for this purpose. The majority of modern cell phones now use digital transmission meaning the information is broken down into packets of electronic data much like a computer for a cleaner transmission. Analog signals carry further and can operate with less signal strength than a digital signal, but digital is much clearer and allows for faster data transmission within its operating range.

IR promised to do away with the cables from your printers and your mouse and would let you transmit data back and forth between devices. The first true PDA with mass appeal (sorry all of you Apple® fanatics- I don't mean the Newton®) the Palm Pilot® included an IR transmitter built in to the PDA. With it you could beam business cards between PDA's and exchange other information. Portable computers included IR ports to allow them to communicate with printers without the need of a printer cable. The Hewlett Packard Capshare® handheld electronic scanner included IR technology that allowed you to transfer stored images to a computer or directly to an IR equipped printer. IR was relatively simple to implement and it worked pretty well. Wireless nirvana you might think, but alas IR ran afoul of the 3 factors : Range, Transmission Method and Throughput.

IR was line of sight only (no obstructions or walls please), it was limited to about 10' (think of a the early TV remotes) and it was relatively slow: no transfer of large files or programs thank you. IR has been improved over the years and the range of so called "consumer" IR has extended the range out to around 25 feet. Throughput has also been increased, but still doesn't approach current wireless technologies. While IR is still included on many PDA's and notebook computers, it's popularity is waning. Lastly, there's just no getting around the LOS requirement for IR products.

By the late 1990's, wireless RF technology was starting to appear that allowed for networking without wires. As with any early technology, it was expensive, wasn't necessarily average computer user friendly and was manufacturers specific i.e. no mixing and matching of components. The first use was by big companies with IT departments. But even this technology still was governed by the 3 factors. Remember the radio frequencies available are limited, with the government taking up a big chunk of them and commercial radio and TV grabbing another piece. Computer companies were pretty much limited to the 2.4 GHz band of the radio spectrum which is also shared by such every day wonders as the cordless phone and microwave ovens. Throw into the mix lack of standardization and interoperability and like so many petulant children, all of these devices didn't always play well together. Using a cordless telephone could interfere with the proper operation of the wireless network. On top of all of this, there was the usual problem with competing standards (remember the VCR standards war). Fortunately for us, some sanity prevailed and we jump ahead to just prior to the new millennium.

The IEEE™ (pronounced Eye Triple E and is the acronym for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) created the 802.11™ standard and ratifies the 802.11b and 802.11a standards for wireless LAN technologies (<http://standards.ieee.org/wireless/>). The standards didn't guarantee interoperability, so the Wireless Ethernet Compatibility Alliance® (WECA) is

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born to certify 802.11 interoperability. The industry recognized that only if there were established standards which allowed equipment from diverse manufacturers to interoperate could there be success in wide spread acceptance and deployment of this technology.

IEEE Standards:	802.11a	802.11b	802.11g
Spectrum	5GHz	2.4 GHz0	2.4GHz
Max theoretical throughput	54 Mbps	11 Mbps	54 Mbps
Useable Throughput out to 60'	15-20 Mbps	4-6 Mbps	20-25 Mbps
Max usable indoor range	75	150	150

802.11a operated at a higher frequency of the radio spectrum not already used by everyday devices and therefore had less interference from other devices . However, its; range was limited, but allowed for higher throughput speeds and more users in a smaller environment as it had more non-overlapping channels available for use. 802.11a is usually found in larger offices and businesses that require faster throughput for data transmission including streaming video and the ability to support a greater number of simultaneous users..

802.11b while slower had greater range and was quicker to reach price points that made the technology affordable for SOHO (Small Office Home Office) users. Until recently, 802.11b was the most common “flavor” of wireless technology found in public hot spots because of the lower cost of equipment and the greater range. 802.11b was also the first to ship, beating 802.11a by about a year.

Currently, 802.11g is the most recent and popular standard which operates in the same 2.4GHz frequency range as 802.11b, but with throughput speeds matching 802.11a. The real benefit of 802.11g is that it is backwards compatible with 802.11b hardware. So those who have an 802.11b access point at home or wireless network card can access hot spots and networks using 802.11g technology. Of course, there has to be a “gotcha” and it is this: once you add an 802.11b product into an 802.11g network, the whole wireless network operates at 802.11b speeds.

Combination devices allowing for use of both 802.11a and 802.11g standards are also available, providing the greatest guarantee of interoperability.

The 802.11 standard continues its evolution with the 802.11i addendum which came about when the deficiencies in WEP (Wireless Equivalency Protocol) security were found. 802.11i addresses the security issues with 802.11a and 802.11b; the current WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) security standard is a subset of 802.11i.

In 2000 WECA created the Wi-Fi® certification program, and not long after 802.11b was also being referred to as Wi-Fi in the press and in the industry. WECA has changed it’s name to the Wi-Fi® Alliance and has 180 member companies. While the Wi-Fi Alliance moved forward with 802.11 technology, others were developing and marketing Bluetooth® wireless technology as the next great means of wireless connectivity.

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Bluetooth devices are confined to the same 2.4GHz radio spectrum as 802.11b and 802.11g, and is limited to a range of about 30'. 720 Kbps is the theoretical maximum throughput for this technology, which is faster than cellular 2.5G, but slower than 802.11. So what is Bluetooth intended to do? According to the Bluetooth® Official Website (www.bluetooth.com)

“Bluetooth® wireless technology revolutionizes the personal connectivity market by providing freedom from wired connections - enabling links between mobile computers, mobile phones, portable handheld devices, and connectivity to the Internet. Interface, synchronize, exchange? All of the above, and more. Bluetooth technology redefines the very way we experience connectivity.”

Bluetooth was to be used for PAN's (wireless personal area networks) and to be replacement for cables. While Bluetooth wireless technology started out with much fanfare, it's reality has not matched its expectations. Adoption of this technology has been slow and it is only now starting to show up in PDA's, phones, keyboards and more. You can now buy USB adapters equipped with Bluetooth wireless technology to use with your computer allowing it to “talk” to other Bluetooth enabled devices. Bluetooth enabled keyboards and mice are available as well as Bluetooth enabled cordless headsets for use with telephones and cell phones. The cost of devices equipped with Bluetooth wireless technology is generally greater than standard wireless peripherals, but theoretically, allows multiple devices to use one connection to your computer. As with the other technologies discussed, Bluetooth wireless technology is subject to the 3 factors of Range, Transmission Method and Throughput which clearly indicate that this wireless technology is intended for short range connectivity and communication between devices.

Essentials

So what does all of this mean to the “average” attorney who wants to break the bonds of being tied to their desk by a bunch of cords and cables, unable to roam freely where ever a whim (and a wireless hot spot) can take them? It means that the technology has matured to the point where: 1) it's no longer cost prohibitive; 2) the hardware is widely available from a number of manufacturers and you can “mix and match” products within the same standards; 3) Current operating systems make installation and use much easier (Windows 2000® and Windows XP® include wireless LAN “sniffer” capabilities i.e. they will search for wireless networks if a wireless network card is installed); 4) Equipment manufacturers have simplified installation procedures and are providing more user friendly installation guides. Now is truly to the time that you can truly become a mobile lawyer if you want. But what will this require ? Here's my “must have” list of what it's going to take to get you to become a mobile lawyer.

1. Notebook computer with either a wireless PC card or integrated wireless networking capability

More and more notebook computers are coming already equipped with wireless technology already built-in. While you can still get a notebook equipped with 802.11, most now include 802.11g connectivity. If you've been listening to the Intel® commercials over the last 18 months, you would've heard about Centrino® technology and may have gotten the idea that Intel started the wireless revolution on their own. What Centrino represents is a Pentium –M®

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CPU, an Intel 855 chipset and Intel's 802.11b wireless product. While there is nothing wrong with this solution, you will be better served by selecting an 802.11g solution either in the form of an integrated wireless solution or a PC card. This allows backwards compatibility with the "b" standard but also lets you to take advantage of the new "g" standard as well. It also will allow you to take advantage of WPA security protocol to secure your home or office wireless network.

If you can also get it equipped with IR capabilities, I still recommend it. Many portable printers still come equipped with an IR port which is more convenient than having to drag a printer cable with you. If you're also one of the lucky people that has a Capshare, IR is still the easiest way to transfer the data from it to you notebook. You need to be aware that many of today's notebooks do not include what are called "legacy" ports i.e. parallel printer port, serial port and ps/2 ports for keyboards and mice. If your notebook doesn't have legacy ports, you may want to include a USB mini docking station or port replicator which I discuss under number 15 in the Extras section below.

2. Wireless Access Point

In order to use your wireless equipped notebook at work or at home, you will need a wireless access point (AP). This acts as a bridge between your existing wired network and your computers and other peripherals (such as printers) that are also equipped with wireless technology or are part of a wired network.

3. Wireless Mouse

Touch pads are OK, but nothing can still replace a mouse for using Windows®. Kensington®, Logitech®, BenQ® and Microsoft® all make wireless mice using RF technologies allowing you to go "tailless." For notebooks, Kensington and BenQ® (as well as others) make a miniature mouse that runs on AAA batteries and the RF transmitter plugs into an available USB slot. When you're not using the mouse, the transmitter fits into the bottom of the mouse and there is a switch shut it off saving battery life.

4. Firewall

When you're using a public hotspot, you're working on a completely open network and the person at the next bench may be trying to get access to your computer without you knowing about it. Just as in the wired environment, you need to practice safe computing in the wireless world as well. A good firewall can block the bad guys from gaining access to your notebook and can also alert you to any such attempt as well. My favorite software firewall is Zone Alarm Pro® from Zone Labs, Inc.® and I recommend that you get the pay version so you get all of the bells and whistles. Norton® Internet Security is also a very capable software firewall and it's ease of use has improved since it's first version.

5. Anti-Virus Software

Another critical part of safe wireless computing. Preferably the program scans both incoming and outgoing e-mail, has real time scanning and actively updates it's virus definitions. Products

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such as Norton Anti-Virus®, Computer Associates e-Trust® and Grisoft AVG® are popular and effective.

6. USB Flash Drive

Who needs a floppy disk anymore? The now ubiquitous thumb or pocket drive provides from 32MB to 1GB of storage for transferring files, backing up data or holding music files. It easily fits in your pocket - think of it as the modern day version of the old “sneaker” network using the a 1.44Mb floppy disk. Prices have dropped significantly over the last year so that a 256MB flash drive can be found for under \$50.00.

7. 802.11x or Bluetooth wireless technology enabled PDA

Many of the newer PDA’s (Personal Digital Assistant) such as the Dell Axim and palmOne Tungsten come enabled with 802.11 or Bluetooth wireless technology. Some include both. For other PDA’s, all it take is adding a compact flash or MultiMedia™ card enabled with 802.11 technology and you now have a PDA that can take advantage of wireless communication with you notebook, as well as the internet with the proper browser software and an AP or hotspot. Or you can buy one of the new convergence devices that combines wireless e-mail and a PDA, such as a Blackberry® for wireless messaging/e-mail or cell phone, PDA and internet/e-mail capabilities such as the palmOne Treo™ 600 or new 650 or an HP iPAQ™ h6315.

8. Wireless headset for your cell phone

If your phone is Bluetooth wireless technology enabled, then by all means get one of the new Bluetooth enabled headsets. Otherwise, opt for one of the wireless headsets from Logitech® which include a small transmitter. Either way, with the increase in laws regarding using a cell phone while driving, as well as for convenience, a headset is on my “must have” list

9. Extra battery for your notebook

If you’re in a park, chances are there’s no electrical outlets available, so get a second battery for your notebook.

10. Cable Lock

If you plan on using public hot spots or work outside your office, it’s a good idea to get one of the many available cable locks to secure your notebook computer. Some are equipped with audible alarms and movement sensors as well.

11. Case

A good case is important, but preferably one that doesn’t scream “notebook computer inside.” I often use a backpack. In any event, it should provide sufficient padding and means of securing the notebook to keep damage from occurring if the bag is knocked over or even dropped heavily. What is the best case to use is a truly subjective question that must be answered by each

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individual. It is not uncommon to find that it takes buying and using several different cases before you find the right case.

12. Connector and cable Kitt

You never know when you will need a modem, network or USB cable. You can purchase a bunch of different cables or you can buy a kit that provides adapters and retractable cables for multiple devices. Ultra® makes a 13 piece retractable cable kit for under \$40.00 that includes:

- 1x 59" Firewire Cable
- 1x 50" RJ-11 Cable
- 1x 50" RJ-45 Cable
- 2x 59" USB AM/AF Cable
- 1x Mini 5-Pin USB Adapter
- 1x Mini 4 Pin USB Adapter
- 2x Firewire Adapters
- 1x USB Extender
- 1x USB A - USB Device Adapter
- 1x RJ-45 Cross-over Adapter
- 1x 60.5" Microphone / Headset

Extras

In addition to my "must have" items, there are other items, while not absolutely necessary, that can make your wireless life easier.

13. Wireless Mouse and Keyboard

Get rid of the wires, lean back in your chair and pull that keyboard onto your lap. The new ones use RF technology so line of sight is no longer a problem. Makes working in the office a lot nicer.

14. Memory Card Adapter

Depending on what type of additional storage your PDA, digital camera and MP3 player uses, a memory card adapter that fits in a PC Card slot on your notebook is a nice thing to have, allowing you to transfer information from one device to another.

15. Portable USB Hub or Mini Docking Station/Port Replicator

As much as we want to go completely wireless, it's not always possible. Many of the new notebooks come with 1, maybe 2 USB ports. A small portable USB hub and extension cable can make your life easier when you have more USB devices than available USB ports. If your notebook doesn't have legacy ports, a USB mini docking station can allow you to connect a parallel printer, serial device, wired mouse and keyboard and also usually includes a number of USB ports. Kensington® and Targus® make USB mini docking stations that are smaller than a paperback book.

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16. WiFi Signal Locator.

Want to check and see if there is a wireless hotspot without pulling out and starting your notebook? A WiFi signal locator is a small device, many of which can be put on your key ring, that you can use to see if there is an 802.11 b/g network signal. The one that I and other are recommending is the WiFi Seeker, which is sold by several companies including Mobileedge (www.mobileedge.com) or SmithMicro (www.smithmicro.com). Price is around \$30.00.

17. Wireless MultiMedia Presenter.

If you give presentations on the road or in the courtroom, you should add a wireless multimedia presenter to your mobile tool bag. Using wireless technology, the simplest of these devices allow you to control presentations moving forward and back in the program. The newest models include full function trackballs allowing the device to be used as a wireless mouse and may also include a laser pointer. My current favorite is a Targus Wireless Multimedia Presenter which includes a trackball, application control and laser pointer. Cost is under \$100.00.

18. Wireless Print Server

Need to add a printer but you don't want to tie it to a computer by a printer cable or you don't have an available network port to use, get a wireless print server or a printer with integrated wireless capability.

19. Wireless Travel Router.

If you want to be able to set up a wireless network while traveling or be able to connect your notebook to the broadband connection in a hotel room or conference center using wireless networking, you may want to consider a wireless travel router. The 3COM® OfficeConnect® is a 802.11g wireless travel router that allows you to connect up to 16 wireless users to a broadband connection for under \$80.00. Apple's® AirPort Express® with AirTunes works with PC's and Macintosh® computers and has a built-in USB print server and power adapter for under \$130.00.

19. Software to Switch Network Configuration Settings

Constantly changing the network configuration settings for each hot spot can be a pain in Windows 2000 or XP. Use a product like Netswitcher to make switching network configurations easier. With this product you can change network configurations without rebooting the computer and it's under \$20.00. You can find it at: www.netswitcher.com

Hot Spots

Once you've assembled everything you need, you'll need to be able to locate public hot spots. These may be provided by a commercial enterprise and charge a fee to connect or they may be provided free by a business or by a unit of government. Some national food chains are providing hot spots, as well as hotel chains and telephone companies. Many cities are also providing hot

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spots, including Milwaukee, Wisconsin which provides free public access at Pere Marquette Park and Cathedral Square Park. The United States is ranked number one in countries for WiFi hotspots and Chicago, Illinois is ranked number 4 in cities with more than 400 available, but the city that usually tops the lists is New York, New York, with more than 1,000 hot spots. Just one year ago, Chicago had a little over 200 hotspots and New York around 600.

A few of the many available website you can use to locate hot spots are:

www.wifinder.com

www.hotspotlist.com

www.wi-fizone.org/zonelocator.asp

http://reviews.cnet.com/Hotspot_zone/4520-6659_7-726628-1.html?tag=dir

The last site, provided by www.cnet.com, is one of the better sites for this purpose that I've found.

Dangers

Public Hotspots:

But just as there are dangers in using the Internet from a wired network, these and more exist for the wireless world. Public hot spots are usually set-up for ease of use, not security and most likely won't allow use of any security such as WEP® (Wired Equivalent Privacy) or WPA® (Wireless Protected Access). There is also the danger of "eaves dropping" on your system by other users of the hot spot or that are lurking at a hot spot looking for people that have not disabled their wireless card's ad-hoc mode allowing for per-to-peer connections to their computer and also have file and print sharing enabled. When you log into your e-mail account and send or receive e-mail, unless you are using a VPN (Virtual Private network) or using web based e-mail on a site that uses SSL (Secure Socket Layer - these sites are identified by https// in their URL) security, you are sending this data in the clear for anyone to intercept it. You're also still vulnerable to all the usual dangers like a worm, virus and spy ware.

So what do you need to do to be safe?

- Use your Firewall and Anti-Virus software and keep them updated.
- Consider using encryption for your e-mail and digital signature or at least use web based e-mail on a site with SSL.
- Disable your wireless cards ad-hoc option.
- Disable file and printer sharing.
- Disable your wireless card if you're not working online.
- Be aware of anyone looking "over your shoulder" as you enter your passwords.
- Keep your OS updated with the latest patches and security updates.
- Consider using VPN software and a VPN endpoint if you have them.
- Don't provide your credit card number unless the site is protected by Secure Socket Layer (SSL). These sites are identified by https// in their URL.
- When possible, use wireless security, even if it is only WEP.

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Home and Office:

Using wireless technology at your home or office also presents its own set of dangers as well. Failing to take precautions with you SOHO wireless network can lead you to be a victim of a practice commonly known as War Driving. This is the practice of people literally driving around with a notebook computer, wireless network card and software such as NetStumbler (which is free) looking for unsecured wireless networks. Run a search on your favorite Internet search engine for war driving and you'll be amazed at the information regarding this practice and available tools to do it. When 802.11b was introduced, it included WEP for encrypting the information between computers. Soon thereafter, ways to circumvent WEP were found, which for technologically adept persons, could be used to break the encryption and gain access to the network and its information. The Wi-Fi Alliance has now introduced WPA which resolves the security issues found with WEP. Irregardless, you are still better using WEP than not using it. Things you can do to minimize your risks include:

- Change the standard SSID and Administrator Password of your Router/Access Point.
- Enable WEP encryption for 802.11b (128bit if possible). For 802.11g use WPA.
- Limit the number of machines that can access the network to the number you have.
- Disable SSID broadcast if possible
- Place the access point in the center of your building/office/home if possible - the closer to an outside wall that you place it, the further the range that someone can pick-up a signal.
- Select infrastructure mode - this requires the use of the access point by each computer (vs. ad hoc which allows computers to communicate directly) and set your notebook to not automatically connect to non-preferred networks. .
- Check the company website for the latest drivers and updates before starting.
- Limit access by specific MAC address.
- Consider disabling DHCP and assigning static IP addresses.
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Conclusion

With the current state of technology, its ease of use, lower cost and established interoperability standards, there is no reason to wait any longer. While there are dangers in wireless computing, as with most things in life, taking reasonable precautions can minimize or eliminate these dangers. The benefits that can be provided by wireless computing far outweigh the disadvantages to those that wish to take advantage of mobile lawyering.

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Reference sources for learning more about wireless computing and products.

www.pcmag.com

www.pcworld.com

www.computerpoweruser.com

www.maximumpc.com

www.linksys.com

www.netgear.com

www.dlink.com

www.cnet.com

www.wi-fizone.org

www.ieee.com

www.bluetooth.com

www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/refs/wir_refs.htm

www.extremetech.com

www.zonelabs.com

www.symantec.com

www.computerassociates.com

www.netswitcher.com

www.logitech.com

www.kensington.com

www.targus.com

Using Microsoft Windows XP Professional Bestseller Edition by Robert Cowart & Brian Knittel

Wireless Home Networking For Dummies by Danny Briere

Wireless Internet Access for Dummies by Carl Simmons

The Complete Idiot's Guide to Wireless Computing and Networking by Paul Heltzel and David E. Chamberlain

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Nerino Petro is a practicing attorney, as well as CEO/Senior Legal Technologist for CenCom which he founded in 1994. CenCom provides all levels of legal and business technology to firms and businesses throughout the country.



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He is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association's Committee on Legal Technology, the ABA GP, Solo and Small Firm Section Technology Committee and the ABA TECHSHOW Advisory Board – Tech University Track for 2005. He is a regular contributor to local, state and national publications.

CenCom provides training and support to businesses, lawyers and their staff on professional and legal software and provides consulting, installation and customization services throughout the country.

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