

For example, provisions in Paragraph 13(a) of the Amended Stipulated Protective Order allow for as many as twenty-one days to pass between the filing of exhibit lists and deposition designations and the filing of a motion seeking to prevent the public disclosure of allegedly confidential information related to those lists and designations. This timetable appears incompatible with the tight pretrial and trial schedules agreed upon by the parties.

In addition, Google's Motion reveals possible ambiguities in the Amended Stipulated Protective Order as between materials gathered by the government during its investigation and discovery materials, and as to the treatment of these and other materials in pretrial and trial proceedings.

Accordingly, it is **ORDERED** that the parties and Google meet with the Special Master forthwith in order to devise a more practicable and comprehensive protective order. For this limited purpose, the Special Master will assist the parties and Google in a non-adjudicative role.

In so ordering, the Court does not mean to suggest that any of Google's proposed modifications should be adopted. In particular, Google's proposals regarding disclosure to experts could interfere with defendants' ability to prepare their case, violate Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(4)(D), and provide for unnecessary litigation over objections to possible experts. *See Medtronic, Inc. v. Guidant Corp.*, Nos. Civ. 00-1473(MJD/JGL) & Civ. 00-2503(MJD/JGL), 2001 WL 34784493, at *3 (D. Minn. Dec. 20, 2001), *aff'd*, 2002 WL 171711 (D. Minn. Jan. 29, 2002). In addition, many of the notice provisions and timelines suggested by Google appear to be unnecessary or overly cumbersome. The Court directs the parties and Google to work with the Special Master to craft new procedures that will provide simple and workable mechanisms for addressing the concerns of both parties and nonparties.

