

Exhibit A

DECISION AND ORDER

The Federal Trade Commission having initiated an investigation of certain acts and practices of the respondents named in the caption hereof, and the respondents having been furnished thereafter with a copy of a draft complaint which the Bureau of Consumer Protection proposed to present to the Commission for its consideration and which, if issued by the commission, would charge respondents with violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act; and

The respondents, their attorneys, and counsel for the Commission having thereafter executed an agreement containing a consent order, an admission by the respondents of all the jurisdictional facts set forth in the aforesaid draft complaint, a statement that the signing of said agreement is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by respondents that the law has been violated as alleged in such complaint, or that the facts as alleged in such complaint, other than the jurisdictional facts, are true, and waivers and other provisions as required by the Commission's Rules; and

The Commission having thereafter considered the matter and having determined that it had reason to believe that the respondents have violated the Act, and that a complaint should issue stating its charges in that respect, and having thereupon accepted the executed consent agreement and placed such agreement on the public record for a period of sixty (60) days, now in further conformity with the procedure prescribed in Section 2.34 of its Rules, the Commission hereby makes the following jurisdictional findings and enters the following order:

1. Respondent AJM Packaging Corporation is a Michigan corporation with its office and principal place of business at 6910 Dix Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Respondent Abram Epstein is the president of said corporation. He formulates, directs, and controls the acts and practices of said corporation, and his principal office and place of business is located at the above stated address.

2. The Federal Trade Commission has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this proceeding and of the respondents, and the proceeding is in the public interest.

AJM PACKAGING CORPORATION, ET AL.

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Decision and Order

ORDER

DEFINITION

For purposes of this order, the following definition shall apply:

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research, studies, or other evidence based on the expertise of professionals in the relevant area, that has been conducted and evaluated in an objective manner by persons qualified to do so, using procedures generally accepted in the profession to yield accurate and reliable results.

II.

It is further ordered, That respondents AJM Packaging Corporation, a corporation, its successors and assigns, and its officers, and Abram Epstein, individually and as officer of said corporation, and respondents' representatives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporation, subsidiary, division, or other device, in connection with the advertising, label

IV.

It is further ordered, That respondents may continue to deplete their existing inventory of “Penthouse” brand paper plates product packaging in the normal course of business without violating this order until October 31, 1993.

V.

It is further ordered

whose activities relate to the manufacture, sale, or distribution of paper products, or of his affiliation with a new business or employment in which his own duties and responsibilities relate to the manufacture, sale, or distribution of paper products. When so required under this paragraph, each such notice shall include the individual respondent's new business address and a statement of the nature of the business or employment in which such respondent is newly engaged, as well as a description of such respondent's duties and responsibilities in connection with the business or employment. The expiration of the notice provision of this paragraph shall not affect any other obligation arising under this order.

VIII.

It is further ordered, That respondents shall notify the Commission at least thirty (30) days prior to any proposed change in the corporate respondent such as a dissolution, assignment, or sale resulting in the emergence of a successor corporation, the creation or dissolution of subsidiaries, or any other change in the corporation which may affect compliance obligations under this order.

IX.

It is further ordered, That respondents shall, within sixty (60) days after service of this order upon them, and at such other times as the Commission may require, file with the Commission a report, in writing, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

Exhibit B



Exhibit C

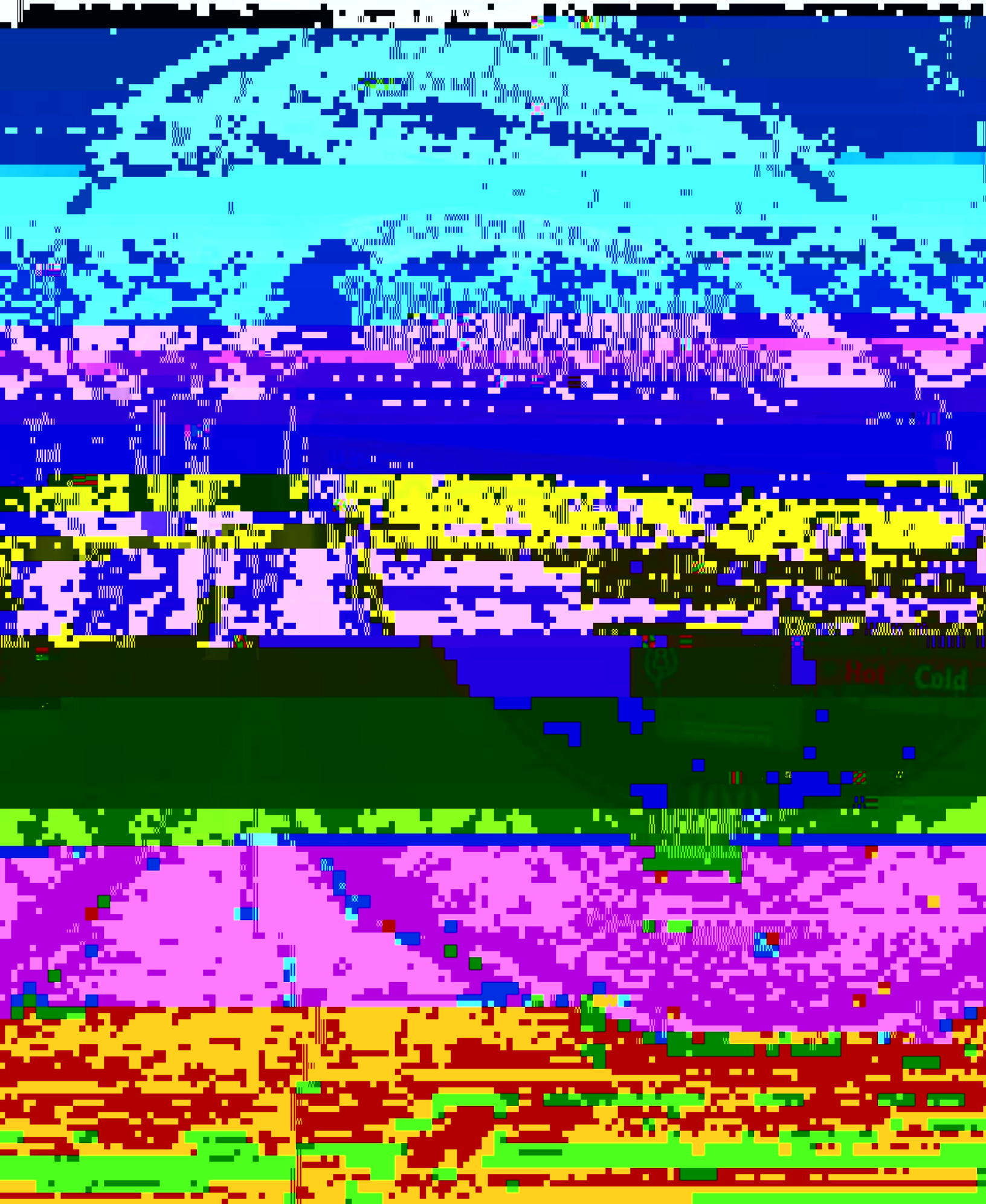
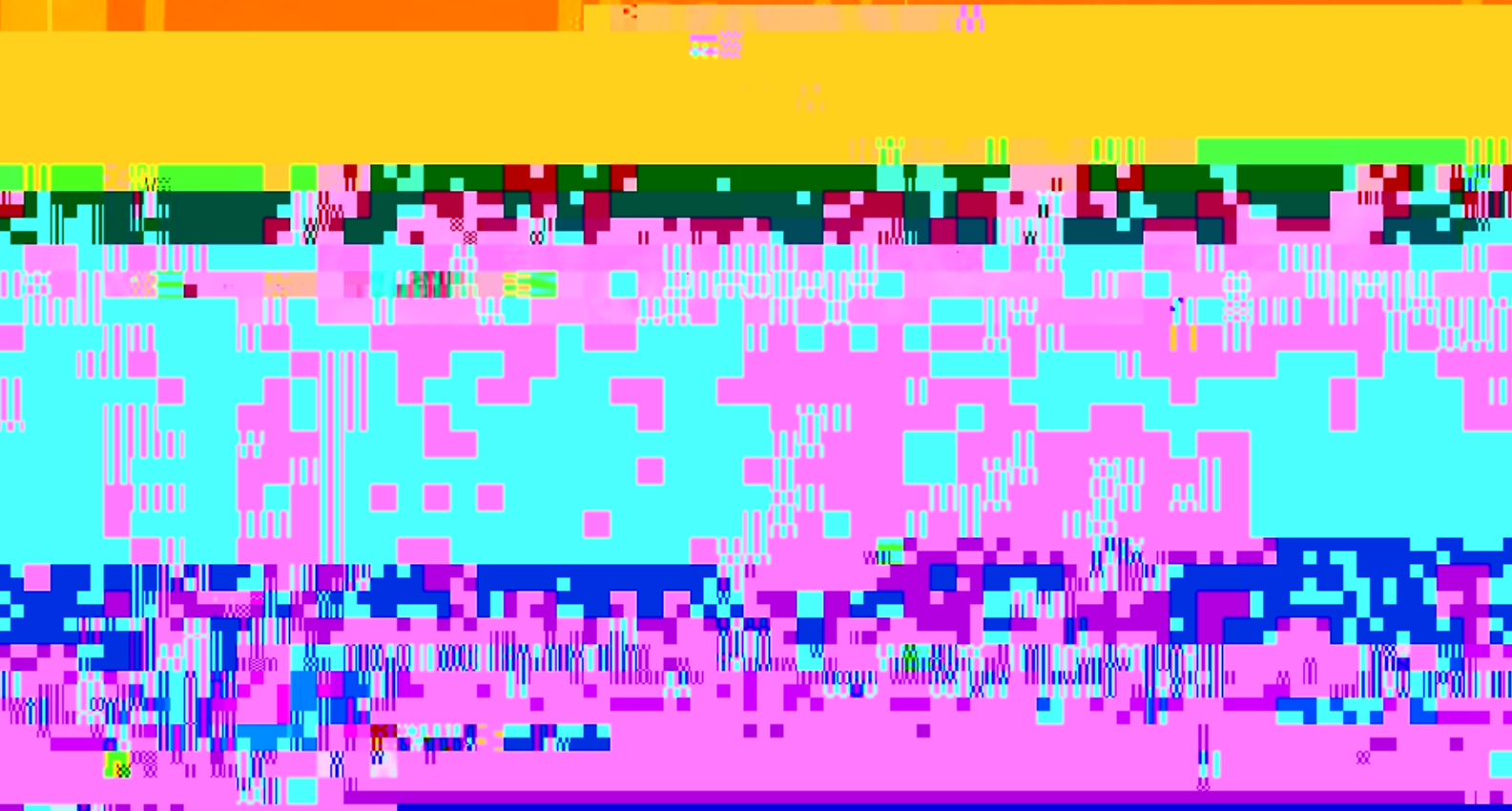


Exhibit D



Exhibit E



The Court has previously held that a defendant's failure to disclose evidence is a material omission if the evidence is material to the defendant's guilt or innocence. *United States v. Williams*, 2013 WL 1123456 (S.D. Cal. 2013). In *Williams*, the defendant failed to disclose evidence that was material to his guilt or innocence. The Court found that the defendant's failure to disclose this evidence was a material omission.

Similarly, in *United States v. [Redacted]*, 2013 WL 1234567 (S.D. Cal. 2013), the defendant failed to disclose evidence that was material to his guilt or innocence. The Court found that the defendant's failure to disclose this evidence was a material omission.

In the present case, the defendant failed to disclose evidence that was material to his guilt or innocence. The Court finds that the defendant's failure to disclose this evidence was a material omission.

The defendant's failure to disclose this evidence was a material omission because the evidence was material to the defendant's guilt or innocence. The evidence showed that the defendant was not involved in the crime.

The Court has previously held that a defendant's failure to disclose evidence is a material omission if the evidence is material to the defendant's guilt or innocence. *United States v. Williams*, 2013 WL 1123456 (S.D. Cal. 2013).

The defendant's failure to disclose this evidence was a material omission because the evidence was material to the defendant's guilt or innocence. The evidence showed that the defendant was not involved in the crime.

The Court has previously held that a defendant's failure to disclose evidence is a material omission if the evidence is material to the defendant's guilt or innocence. *United States v. Williams*, 2013 WL 1123456 (S.D. Cal. 2013).

The defendant's failure to disclose this evidence was a material omission because the evidence was material to the defendant's guilt or innocence. The evidence showed that the defendant was not involved in the crime.

The Court has previously held that a defendant's failure to disclose evidence is a material omission if the evidence is material to the defendant's guilt or innocence. *United States v. Williams*, 2013 WL 1123456 (S.D. Cal. 2013).

Exhibit F

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Exhibit G

Case 1:13-cv-01510 Document 1-1 Filed 09/30/13 Page 20 of 20

