

01/10/2013

LEGAL NOTICE

A laborer is worthy of his hire.
It is in the nature of things that he who denies a fact is not bound to give proof.

Notice to agent is notice to principal, Notice to principal is Notice to agent



™Elias Agredo-Narvaez©

C/O 1080-b
1080 East Veterans Highway
Jackson, New Jersey
[08527-9998]

ATTN:

**GOLDSTNE MANAGEMENT Inc./and/or, Abraham Frankle, and/or Payroll department,
and/or to whom it may concern and that of management staff.**
525 East County Line Road
Lakewood Township
NJ 08701

DEAR EMPLOYER:

You received this document because on or about January 3th, 2013. I personally delivered to you or one of your agents the IRS form W-8BEN with corresponding sworn and recorded Affidavit which you and/or your company did not honor and returned to me telling me that payroll/or IRS will not honor such form to be file under my name, however I had also advised you of my legal status in regard to IRS.[Exempt]

Before going into further detail be advised that I, am hereby cancelling, withdrawing, nullifying, voiding and revoking any and all previous signatures and IRS forms that I may have provided to you or your company for any tax purposes including SS# and that no information whatsoever is authorized to be shared with the IRS any longer effective 1/10/2013 and also let me put you and/or your company on notice that no deductions are allowed to be made out of my paycheck also effective 1/10/2013. **"My wages are my private property and my private property cannot be taken away from me without due process of law"**



If for any reason you don't understand the information herein it would be recommended to seek legal advice since acting against this legal request may involve legal matters, Furthermore be advised that the contents of this letter/Document and or Notice are not intended to intimidate, threaten, harass or to hinder our Employer/Employee relationship and any retaliation of your part would not be advisable or appreciated.

At the same time. I, hereby agree to Indemnify and hold harmless GOLDSTONE MANAGEMENT Inc, Abraham Frankle, payroll department, and any or all employees who honor my lawful demand against any litigation which may arise from IRS actions. At the end of this documents you will find partial list of supporting authorities for the statements made herein and I will Gladly use them if necessary in a court of law due to Actions from any IRS agent. **I hereby invoke the legal doctrines of "clean hands" and "estoppel by acquiescence," thus providing GOLDSTONE MANAGEMENT Inc, its agents, and employees. with legal protection from any possible IRS retaliation.** You may forward a copy of this document to the IRS if you consider that by doing so will protect your company.

Since the IRS has no "**Lawfull authority**" to require you to continue to withhold from my paycheck, you should expect no response to the letter. However, IF YOU DO RECEIVE either the attached Affidavit, or any other correspondence from the IRS, demanding that you continue to withhold taxes from my paycheck, please forward a copy to me. I will show any such letter to the U.S. Attorney. Depending upon its contents, I will file criminal charges against the IRS Agent who signs it, including (but not necessarily limited to) 26 USC §7214 and 18 USC §241 and §242 for felony perjury, theft by deception, fraud by inducement, material misrepresentation, duress, coercion, violation of civil rights, malfeasance of office under color of law and extortion using the mail system Which will be reported to the **The UPU (Universal Postal Union) in Berne, Switzerland.** Contrary to popular misconceptions, there is ABSOLUTELY, POSITIVELY NO LEGAL IMMUNITY for any IRS Agent who commits perjury or acts outside the scope of his/her authority.

Let me state that I both sympathize, and absolutely concur, with your desire to obey all applicable Federal laws and regulations. The burden of my argument is that the 26 USC (A) §1 graduated income tax DOES NOT APPLY TO ME. I am fully prepared to defend my position, under oath, before any judge and jury in America. Meanwhile, I will do everything within my power to protect the legal position of Goldstone management Inc.

The purpose of this letter, Document and or Notice is to summarize and explain, as concisely as I can, the legal arguments supporting my claim to be exempt from the 26 USC Subtitle A §1 graduated income tax. Attached to this letter/Document and or Notice are all of the case law and statutory citations needed to substantiate my claims. My argument can be reduced to the following:

WARNING!: You may not use any government issued identifying number in connection with the submitter, such as social security number(SSN) as defined in 20 CFR 422.103(d), Taxpayer



identification number(TIN) as defined in 26 U.S.C. §6109, or employer identification number(EIN) as defined in 26 U.S.C. §6109. submitter:

1. Is not required to have or use a social security number or taxpayer identification number pursuant to 31 CFR §103.34(a)(3)(x) and 31CFR § 306.10
2. Does not participate and is not lawfully eligible to participate in social security or the "trade or business" excise taxable franchise described in 26 U.S.C. subtitle A.
3. Is not an "alien" for which a taxpayer identification number may lawfully be used pursuant to 26 CFR §301.6109-1(d)(3). Nonresident aliens are not "aliens" and are not equivalent. A person who is a "national" can be a "nonresident alien" without being an "alien" see 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A) and 26U.S.C.7701(b)(1)(b). for further details in this SCAM, see the following:
Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid
4. May not lawfully use or possess any government identifying numbers because it is "public property" which belongs to the government pursuant to 20 CFR §422.103(d). only "public officers" on official business may lawfully use public property, and only in strict accordance with law for the benefit of the government and not them as private individuals.
5. Is appearing here as a private person and not public officer, if you compel me to use a government identifying number you are an accessory to criminal conversion of private property to a public use and a public purpose if you connect me or my assets with a public number in violation of 18 U.S.C. §654. You could end up in jail for up to ten years if you put an identifying number on any records pertaining to me or my property, assets, or my earnings from PRIVATE employment. And most likely the IRS agents will not be there to help you.
6. Has been a victim of identity theft, compelled association, and conversion by the government and its agents in bank and financial institutions in the past by unlawfully and involuntarily connecting him with knowingly false and fraudulent identifying numbers in criminal violation of 18 U.S.C §1028(a)(7), 18 U.S.C. §1028A, and a civil violation of 42 U.S.C. §408(a)(7) and 42 U.S.C. §405(c)(2)(C)(i). He would like to prevent a recurrence of this behavior again.
7. Will file a criminal complaint in connection with the use of any government issued identifying number connected with his exclusively PRIVATE life, property, and liberty and vociferously prosecute all those who unlawfully compel him to use a knowingly false number or any number to obtain any service or product in violation of 42 U.S.C §408.

1. TAX WITHHOLDING LEGAL REQUIREMENTS. Your withholding is ONLY on "wages" as legally defined in 26 U.S.C. §3401, the earnings of nonresident aliens not engaged in a "trade or business" as legally defined are excluded from "wages" per 26 U.S.C. §3401(a)(4) and 26 U.S.C. §3401(a)(11) and therefore may not lawfully become the



subject of tax withholding. If you withhold, you will therefore be guilty of the following crimes:

- 1.1 18 U.S.C. §654: conversion of private property to a “public use” and a “public office”. You are converting my PRIVATE earnings from labor into a public purpose and a “public office” by fraudulently and falsely connecting them with a “trade or business”, which is the only way they can become taxable.
- 1.2 18 U.S.C. § 201: bribery of public officials and witnesses. You are bribing public officials who will receive the money you STOLE from me in violation of the law. The punishment is a fine and up to 15 years in jail. I remind you that all tax withholdings are classified as “gifts” by the IRS. See Document 6209, pp.4-1 and 4-2, which identify W-2 forms as “Estate and gift Taxes”. All tax withholding are “gifts” to public officials that also constitute bribes.

IRS Publication 515 indicates that nonresident aliens who give you IRS form W-8BEN are exempt from backup withholding. Please see included copy of the publication’s three pages where you can verify that information, for your convenience I have highlighted it for you.

“Foreign persons who provide form W-8BEN, Form W-8ECI, or form W-8EXP (or applicable documentary evidence) are exempt from backup withholding and form 1099 reporting.”
IRS Publication 515,p.3

2. the earnings connected with our relationship do not constitute” income” from “sources within the United States” and therefore cannot be subject of any tax or withholding or reporting within the Internal Revenue Code.
The term “United States” is defined below. If you dispute this definition, please provide the definition that expressly identifies states of the Union as being included in the meaning of “United States”:

TITLE 26> Subtitle F> CHAPTER 79> sec 7701.
Sec. 7701.- Definitions

(a) Definitions

(9) United States



The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the States and the District of Columbia.

(10) State

The term "State" shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

3. the financial transactions likely to result from our relationship are exempt from taxation pursuant to the following authorities and therefore not subject to withholding:

3.1. 26 U.S.C. §861(a)(3)(C)(i): Earnings from labor of "nonresident aliens" not engaged in a "trade or business" and working in the "United States" is not deemed to be income from sources within the "United States".

3.2. 26 U.S.C. §3401(a)(6): Nonresident aliens do not earn "wages".

3.3. 26 U.S.C. 1402(b): Nonresident aliens do not earn "self-employment income".

3.4. 26 U.S.C. 864(b)(1)(A): Earnings of "nonresident aliens" working for foreign employer such as private employers do not have earnings associated with a "trade or business in the United States"

3.5. 26 CFR §31.3401(a)(6)-1(b): Remuneration of nonresident aliens outside the : United States" is exempt.

3.6 26 CFR§1.872-2(f): Earnings of nonresident aliens outside the" United States" do not constitute "gross income".

3.7 26 CFR§1.871-7(a)(4): Nonresident aliens not engaged in a "trade or business" earn no "gross income".

4. Tax withholding is only appropriate for those having a tax liability. A nonresident alien such as the submitter with not earnings from the "Unite States" under 26 U.S.C. §871 can have no tax liability. If you think you, as a private employer or private



institution, constitute a "source within the United States", then why does the IRS internal Revenue Manual say the following and where are the states of the Union included in "United States" as defined above?

IRM 5.14.10.2(09-30-2004)
Payroll Deduction Agreements

2. private employers, states, and political subdivisions are not required to enter into payroll deduction agreements. Taxpayers should determine whether their employers will accept and process executed agreements before agreements are submitted for approval or finalized.

<http://www.irs.gov/irm/part5/ch14s10.html>

You can only be an "employer" if I am an "employee", according to 26 U.S.C. §3401(d). I am not an "employee", because all "employees" are "public officers" engaged in a "trade or business" who work for the United States government as the equivalent of "temps" or "Kelly Girls" on loan to private employers such as you. **I DO NOT consent to act in such capacity, and therefore you cannot be an "employer" in the contest of me:**

26 CFR §.3401(c)-1 Employee:

".... The term [employee] includes[is limited to] officers and employees, whether elected or appointed, **of the United States, a[federal] State, territory, Puerto Rico or any political subdivision, thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing.** The term "employee" also includes an "officer of a corporation"

26 U.S.C. sec3401(c) Employee

for purposes of this chapter, the term "employee" includes[is limited to] an officer, employee, or elected official the United States, a State, or any one or more of the foregoing. The term " employee also includes an officer of a corporation.

WARNING: filling of false information returns carries severe civil and criminal penalties. Information returns "include IRS Forms W-2, 1042S-1098, and 1099... false information returns filed against me will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, Not against the Company Goldstone Management or its principals and or agents, but against the payroll clerk. I can only earn "wages" reportable on IRS form W-2 if I am engaged in a "public office" in the U.S. Government as required by 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) and 26 U.S.C. §6041. Voluntarily signing a contract/agreement called an IRS form W-4 is the only way that a nonresident alien not engaged in a "trade or business" can engage in such "public office" otherwise, it is a crime to impersonate a public officer in violation of 26 U.S.C. §912. If you file



any kind of information return relating to me, you will be guilty of conspiracy to commit all the following crimes and civil infractions:

False information returns submitted in violation of 18 U.S.C. §7434. Punishment is all attorney fees plus twice the false amount reported.

Impersonating a public officer in violation of 18 U.S.C. §912. Punishment is a fine and up to three years in jail. Only "public officers" can act as "Taxpayers", and you are creating a false presumption that I am a "Taxpayer" by filling false information returns.

Impersonating a "U.S. citizen" pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §911. Punishment is a fine and up to three years in jail. Only statutory "U.S. citizens" can lawfully act as "public officers" engaged in a "trade or business" and I am not a statutory "U.S. citizen" pursuant to 8 U.S.C §1401 but rather a non-citizen national.

False information returns in violation of 26 U.S.C. §7206. Punishment is up to \$100,000 fine and three years in jail to file a false information return.

False information returns in violation of 26 U.S.C. §7207. Punishment is up to \$10,000 and 1 year in jail to submit a false information return.

* The 26 USC Subtitle A, §1 graduated income tax applies only to Federal employees and residents of Federal enclaves.

* The Sixteenth Amendment gave Congress no new power of taxation. Further, the U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly defined "income" as gain severed from capital.

Words of Art

As you may know, a statute must contain definitions of important words and terms; otherwise, it is "void for vagueness." In a statute, a word means precisely what the statute says that it means. A word, in a statute, can have a meaning very different from the "plain English," common-sense meaning of the same word. In legal parlance, such specially defined words are called "words of art." In the attached documentation, I list many of the "words of art" used in the Internal Revenue Code. Suffice it to say here, that if words like "state," "individual," etc. meant in Title 26 what they mean in ordinary English, the whole statute would be blatantly unconstitutional. Title 26 is constitutional, because these terms have been redefined as "words of art," so as not to run afoul of the Constitution and case law. Most of these definitions are contained in Title 26 itself, but some are contained in previous editions of the Internal Revenue Code, or in other Titles (Titles 4 and 5 being prominent examples).



Another thing to remember is that the word "include," in statutory construction, means only those things referred to, unless the words "including, but not limited to" are used.

Federal jurisdiction

As we will remember from our civics classes, the Constitution gave Congress exclusive, absolute jurisdiction over Federal territories, including Washington, D.C. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that Congress is not bound by the Constitution when legislating for these areas (see **Hoooven v. Evatt 324 U.S. 674**). What many of us do not realize is that, by signing 1040 forms and Social Security applications, we unwittingly declare ourselves "Federal citizens" subject to the untrammelled authority of Congress. Since nobody told us this when we signed these documents, **we may, at common law, legally rescind all such signatures on grounds of constructive fraud and non-disclosure of pertinent facts. I have done so in my Affidavits which are now lawfully recorded with the state and made them a matter of public record.**

Also, if you enter a plea in Federal Court, you are placing yourself under the jurisdiction of that court, whether you really belong there or not.

Because of the way "words of art" are defined in Title 26, anyone not living in Washington, D.C. or a Federal territory or enclave is a "foreign person" and a "non-immigrant, non-resident alien" for purposes of the Title. This does not mean that one was born in another country, or lives abroad. It means that one is not a "Federal citizen." After all, the states are "foreign" to one another and to the Federal government (see Black's Law Dictionary).

That is why I filed a W-8BEN form with you. The W-4 is the wrong form for non-Federal citizens, and the IRS will impose a \$500 fine upon those who use it to claim EXEMPT status.

The 16th Amendment

Doubtless, you were also taught in your government-controlled schools that the 16th Amendment gave Congress the power to lay a direct, un-apportioned tax upon compensation for labor. That is dead wrong. I am sorry to have to attack well-established belief systems, but the facts "are what they are." The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that the 16th Amendment conferred no such power. After all, the 16th Amendment did not specifically repeal the original taxing clauses of the Constitution, and the Constitution cannot contradict itself! Therefore, the Court has ruled that the Amendment was simply a "perfecting" amendment (see **Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad Co. 240 U.S. 1**). Further, the Court has also repeatedly ruled that compensation for labor in the 50 states is property upon which an "excise tax" cannot be imposed (see **Eisner v. Macomber 252 U.S. 189**).

Once again, none of these rulings apply within Federal territories. To repeat: the 26 USC (A) §1 graduated income tax is constitutional because it is limited to "Federal citizens" and "Federal areas" where Congress is not bound by the Constitution and may legislate as it pleases.



"State" vs. state

Just as there are two "United States," so there are two of every state. The Buck Act (incorporated in Title 4 USC) redefined "the States" as "words of art" to include (only) Federal enclaves within the 50 states, legally ceded by the state legislatures to the Government. So, when the Internal Revenue Code says that such-and-such a provision applies to "all the States," it is right! What most people don't realize is that this does not mean New Jersey, North Carolina, California, etc. -- it means "Federal enclaves within the 50 states."

Conclusion

If you are somewhat confused after reading this for the first time, do not feel bad. Confusion is the normal response to new information that challenges one's fundamental view of reality. Yes, I know; my arguments directly contradict everything you were ever taught. The largest obstacle is not legal but psychological. However, in law, FACT and TRUTH are sovereign, and, in the end, all opposition (legal, psychological or otherwise) must yield to their resistless sway.

Once again, I hereby submit the **IRS form W-8BEN**. Hopping that you will have due diligence to educate yourself in regard this matter before making the wrong decision of dishonoring it. For your convenience and protection you can forward a copy of this document to the IRS, but remember, on the top portion of the form W-8BEN reads "do not send to the IRS."

I hope this summary and enclosed memorandum help you better understand the legal action I have taken. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me either by mail or at my daytime telephone (973)390-7100

ea07306007@hotmail.com

The law Guarantees- that all men shall have a remedy by due course of law. If a remedy does not exist or if the existing remedy has been subverted or blocked, then one may create a remedy for themselves and endow it with credibility by asserting their rights in an affidavit.

AFFIDAVIT OF TAX STATUS

The tender of this document is a "nonresident alien" as defined under 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B). A nonresident alien is defined as a person who is "neither a citizen nor a resident of the United States", which is exactly what an "American National", or "national" born in a state of the Union is. The only withholding form that a "nonresident alien" can fill out is a W-8BEN.



Is not engaged in a "trade or business", which is defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) as "the functions of a public office". Receipt of earnings from the District of Columbia in connection with a "trade or business" under 26 U.S.C. §871(b) or not connected under 26 U.S.C. §871(a) are the only type of "gross income" or "taxable income" that nonresident aliens can have under I.R.C subtitle A.

Has **NO tax liability** pursuant to 26 CFR§1.872-2(f), and 26 U.S.C §861(a)(3)(C)(i).


Is **NOT** subject to 1099 reporting, withholding, or backup withholding pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §3401(a)(6) or 26 CFR§31.3401(a)(6)-1(b):

"foreign persons who provide form W-8BEN, form W-8ECI, or form W-8EXP(or applicable documentary evidence)**are exempt from backup withholding and Form1099 reporting**"

The undersigned hereby Affirms, attests, asseverates and certify that the affiant has scribed and read the foregoing facts and statements made herein, and in accordance with the best of Affiant's informed conviction such are true, correct, complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Date: 01/12/2013

Signature


™Elias Agredo-Narvaez©
Without Prejudice/ without recourse

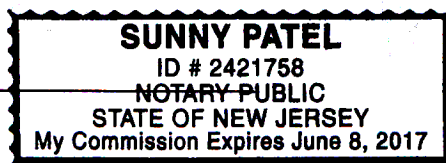
The above name Libelant, ™Elias Agredo-Narvaez©, Executive Trustee for ™ELIAS AGREDO-NARVAEZ© appeared before me, a Notary, Subscribed, Sworn to the Truth of this document.

On this 12th Day of January, 2013

Signature of the Notary: Sunny Patel

Printed Name: Sunny Patel

My Commission Expires: _____



- ❑ **1042-S** Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding
- ❑ **1042-T** Annual Summary and Transmittal of Forms 1042-S

See *How To Get Tax Help* at the end of this publication, for information about getting publications and forms.

Withholding of Tax

In most cases, a foreign person is subject to U.S. tax on its U.S. source income. Most types of U.S. source income received by a foreign person are subject to U.S. tax of 30%. A reduced rate, including exemption, may apply if there is a tax treaty between the foreign person's country of residence and the United States. The tax is generally withheld (NRA withholding) from the payment made to the foreign person.

The term "NRA withholding" is used in this publication descriptively to refer to withholding required under sections 1441, 1442, and 1443 of the Internal Revenue Code. In most cases, NRA withholding describes the withholding regime that requires withholding on a payment of U.S. source income. Payments to foreign persons, including nonresident alien individuals, foreign entities, and governments, may be subject to NRA withholding.



NRA withholding does not include withholding under section 1445 of the Code (see U.S. Real Property Interest, later) or under section 1446 of the Code (see Partnership Withholding on Effectively Connected Income, later).

A withholding agent (defined next) is the person responsible for withholding on payments made to a foreign person. However, a withholding agent that can reliably associate the payment with documentation (discussed later) from a U.S. person is not required to withhold. In addition, a withholding agent may apply a reduced rate of withholding (including an exemption from withholding) if it can reliably associate the payment with documentation from a beneficial owner that is a foreign person entitled to a reduced rate of withholding.

Withholding Agent

You are a withholding agent if you are a U.S. or foreign person that has control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of any item of income of a foreign person that is subject to withholding. A withholding agent may be an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, nominee (under section 1446 of the Code), or any other entity, including any foreign intermediary, foreign partnership, or U.S. branch of certain foreign banks and insurance companies. You may be a withholding agent even if there is no requirement to withhold from a payment or even if another person has withheld the required amount from the payment.

Although several persons may be withholding agents for a single payment, the full tax is required to be withheld only once. In most cases, the U.S. person who pays an amount subject to NRA withholding is the person responsible for withholding. However, other persons may be required to withhold. For example,

a payment made by a flow-through entity or nonqualified intermediary that knows, or has reason to know, that the full amount of NRA withholding was not done by the person from which it receives a payment is required to do the appropriate withholding since it also falls within the definition of a withholding agent. In addition, withholding must be done by any qualified intermediary, withholding foreign partnership, or withholding foreign trust in accordance with the terms of its withholding agreement, discussed later.

Liability for tax. As a withholding agent, you are personally liable for any tax required to be withheld. This liability is independent of the tax liability of the foreign person to whom the payment is made. If you fail to withhold and the foreign payee fails to satisfy its U.S. tax liability, then both you and the foreign person are liable for tax, as well as interest and any applicable penalties.

The applicable tax will be collected only once. If the foreign person satisfies its U.S. tax liability, you are not liable for the tax but remain liable for any interest and penalties for failure to withhold.

Determination of amount to withhold. You must withhold on the gross amount subject to NRA withholding. You cannot reduce the gross amount by any deductions. However, see *Scholarships and Fellowship Grants* and *Pay for Personal Services Performed*, later, for when a deduction for a personal exemption may be allowed.

If the determination of the source of the income or the amount subject to tax depends on facts that are not known at the time of payment, you must withhold an amount sufficient to ensure that at least 30% of the amount subsequently determined to be subject to withholding is withheld. In no case, however, should you withhold more than 30% of the total amount paid. Or, you may make a reasonable estimate of the amount from U.S. sources and put a corresponding part of the amount due in escrow until the amount from U.S. sources can be determined, at which time withholding becomes due.

When to withhold. Withholding is required at the time you make a payment of an amount subject to withholding. A payment is made to a person if that person realizes income, whether or not there is an actual transfer of cash or other property. A payment is considered made to a person if it is paid for that person's benefit. For example, a payment made to a creditor of a person in satisfaction of that person's debt to the creditor is considered made to the person. A payment also is considered made to a person if it is made to that person's agent.

A U.S. partnership should withhold when any distributions that include amounts subject to withholding are made. However, if a foreign partner's distributive share of income subject to withholding is not actually distributed, the U.S. partnership must withhold on the foreign partner's distributive share of the income on the earlier of the date that a Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) is provided or mailed to the partner or the due date for furnishing that schedule. If the distributable amount consists of effectively connected income, see *Partnership Withholding on Effectively Connected Income*, later.

A U.S. trust is required to withhold on the amount includible in the gross income of a foreign beneficiary to the extent the trust's distributable net income consists of an amount subject to withholding. To the extent a U.S. trust is required to distribute an amount subject to withholding but does not actually distribute the amount, it must withhold on the foreign beneficiary's allocable share at the time the income is required to be reported on Form 1042-S.

Withholding and Reporting Obligations

You are required to report payments subject to NRA withholding on Form 1042-S and to file a tax return on Form 1042. (See *Returns Required*, later.) An exception from reporting may apply to individuals who are not required to withhold from a payment and who do not make the payment in the course of their trade or business.

Form 1099 reporting and backup withholding. You also may be responsible as a payer for reporting on Form 1099 payments made to a U.S. person. You must withhold 28% (backup withholding rate) from a reportable payment made to a U.S. person that is subject to Form 1099 reporting if any of the following apply.

- The U.S. person has not provided its taxpayer identification number (TIN) in the manner required.
- The IRS notifies you that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect.
- There has been a notified payee underreporting.
- There has been a payee certification failure.

In most cases, a TIN must be provided by a U.S. non-exempt recipient on Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification. A payer files a tax return on Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax, for backup withholding.

You may be required to file Form 1099 and, if appropriate, backup withhold, even if you do not make the payments directly to that U.S. person. For example, you are required to report income paid to a foreign intermediary or flow-through entity that collects for a U.S. person subject to Form 1099 reporting. See *Identifying the Payee*, later, for more information. Also see *Section S. Special Rules for Reporting Payments Made Through Foreign Intermediaries and Foreign Flow-Through Entities on Form 1099* in the General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.



Foreign persons who provide Form W-8BEN, Form W-8ECI, or Form W-8EXP (or applicable documentary evidence) are exempt from backup withholding and Form 1099 reporting.

Wages paid to employees. If you are the employer of a nonresident alien, you generally must withhold taxes at graduated rates. See *Pay for Personal Services Performed*, later.

Effectively connected income by partnerships. A withholding agent that is a partnership (whether U.S. or foreign) is also responsible for withholding on its income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business

7012 1640 0002 1362 8483

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PS Form 3800, August 2006

See Reverse for Instructions

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- Certified Mail is *not* available for any class of international mail.
- NO INSURANCE COVERAGE IS PROVIDED with Certified Mail. For valuables, please consider Insured or Registered Mail.
- For an additional fee, a *Return Receipt* may be requested to provide proof of delivery. To obtain Return Receipt service, please complete and attach a Return Receipt (PS Form 3811) to the article and add applicable postage to cover the fee. Endorse mailpiece "Return Receipt Requested". To receive a fee waiver for a duplicate return receipt, a USPS® postmark on your Certified Mail receipt is required.
- For an additional fee, delivery may be restricted to the addressee or addressee's authorized agent. Advise the clerk or mark the mailpiece with the endorsement "*Restricted Delivery*".
- If a postmark on the Certified Mail receipt is desired, please present the article at the post office for postmarking. If a postmark on the Certified Mail receipt is not needed, detach and affix label with postage and mail.

IMPORTANT: Save this receipt and present it when making an inquiry.

PS Form 3800, August 2006 (Reverse) PSN 7530-02-000-9047

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Goldstone Management Inc.
ATTN: check plus services
c/o 1447 cedar row
Lakewood, NJ
08701

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

- A. Signature [Signature] ☒ Agent ☐ Addressee
- B. Received by (Printed Name) R. V. [unclear] C. Date of Delivery 1-15-13
- D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If YES, enter delivery address below:

3. Service Type

- ☒ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☒ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) ☐ Yes

2. Article Number

(Transfer from serv)

7012 1640 0002 1362 8483

PS Form 3811, February 2004

Domestic Return Receipt

102595-02-M-1540

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE



First-Class Mail
Postage & Fees Paid
USPS
Permit No. G-10

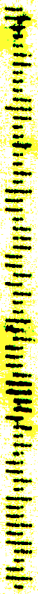
7012 1640 0002 1362 8483

• Sender: Please print your name, address, and ZIP+4 in this box •

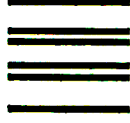
Elias Ayiedo - Narvaez

PO Box 1080-3
1080 East Veterans Highway
Jackson, New Jersey

[08537-9998]



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

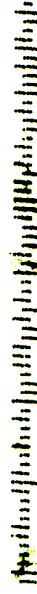


First-Class Mail
Postage & Fees Paid
USPS
Permit No. G-10

7012 1640 0002 1362 8483

• Sender: Please print your name, address, and ZIP+4 in this box •

Elías Agüedo-Narvaez
PO 1080-B
1080 East Veterans Highway
Jackson, New Jersey
[08527-9998]



SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Goldstone Management Inc.
ATTN: check plus services
c/o 1447 cedar row
Lakewood, NJ
08701

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X

☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)



C. Date of Delivery

175-15

D. Is delivery address different from item 1?

If YES, enter delivery address below:

☐ Yes
☐ No

3. Service Type

☒ Certified Mail☐ Express Mail☐ Registered☒ Return Receipt for Merchandise☐ Insured Mail☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee)

☐ Yes

2. Article Number

(Transfer from serv)

7012 1640 0002 1362 8483

PS Form 3811, February 2004

Domestic Return Receipt

102595-02-M-1540