

## Alliant Equity Investments, LLC

### Notes to Financial Statements

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#### Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

**Organization and nature of business:** Alliant Equity Investments, LLC (the Company) is a California limited liability company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alliant Asset Management Company, LLC (the Member), which is an affiliate of certain limited partners of Alliant Capital, Ltd. (Alliant). The Company is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Company sells private placements, mainly limited partnership interests in tax credit funds sponsored by Alliant. The Company primarily markets its products to large corporations and institutional investors.

The Company operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k)(2)(i) of Rule 15c3-3 of the SEC and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that rule. Essentially, the requirements of Paragraph (k)(2)(i) provide that the Company carries no margin accounts, promptly transmits all customer funds and delivers all securities received in connection with its activities as a broker-dealer and does not hold funds or securities for or owe money or securities to customers. The Company does not have any customers as defined by Rule 15c3-3(a)(1). Accordingly, the Company is exempt from the requirements of the provisions of Rule 15c3-3(e) (The Customer Protection Rule), based on the exemption provided in Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i), and does not maintain a Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers.

A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies follows:

The Company follows generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) to ensure consistent reporting of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

**Use of estimates:** The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Investments:** Investments are recorded on trade date and reflected at fair value as described in Note 2.

**Revenue recognition:** Private placement fees and related direct expenses, such as broker fees, are recognized at the time the private placement is substantially completed and the income and direct expenses are reasonably determinable. Private placement fees receivable represents amounts due for these services.

**Income taxes:** Under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the Company is treated as a division of the Member, which is a flow-through entity. Accordingly, no provision or benefit for federal income taxes has been made as the Company's taxable income or loss is included in the tax return of the Member.

FASB guidance requires the evaluation of tax positions taken as expected to be in the course of preparing the Company's tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained "when challenged" or "when examined" by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold would be recorded as a tax benefit or expense and liability in the current year. Management has determined that there are no material uncertain income tax positions through December 31, 2015.

The Company is generally no longer subject to U.S. federal or state tax examinations for tax years before 2012.

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#### Note 2. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company utilizes valuation techniques to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs are broadly defined as assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1. Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and the fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. A significant adjustment to a Level 2 input could result in the Level 2 measurement becoming a Level 3 measurement.

Level 3. Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information in the circumstances and may require significant management judgment or estimation.

The Company's investment in the money market mutual fund is considered Level 1, measured at fair value on a recurring basis based on published net asset value per share on the date of valuation.

The Company assesses the levels of investments at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in the circumstances that caused the transfer in accordance with the Company's accounting policy regarding the recognition of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy. During the year ended December 31, 2015, no such transfers have occurred.

#### Note 3. Related-Party Transactions

The Company has entered into an agreement with the Member whereby compensation and certain other expenses of the Company are paid by the Member and reimbursed by the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the statement of operations includes \$147,476 of such expenses. Due to Member of \$478,803 at December 31, 2015 represents the amount due under this arrangement, which is net of \$240,000 of liabilities forgiven by the Member during 2015. Alliant has not made any payments to the Company during 2015.

#### Note 4. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash at one bank in amounts that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. Management believes that the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash.

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#### **Note 5. Indemnifications**

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties that provide indemnifications under certain circumstances. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. The Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for these indemnifications.

#### **Note 6. Net Capital Requirements**

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 (and the rule also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash distributions paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1). At December 31, 2015, the Company had net capital of \$435,676, which was \$286,947 in excess of its required net capital of \$148,729. The Company's net capital ratio was 5.12 to 1.

#### **Note 7. Subsequent Events**

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and/or disclosure through the date the financial statements were issued, noting none.