

FORM C-AR

Annual Company Report 2018

360913 S Saratoga, LLC

227.202 Ongoing Reporting Requirements

A company that has sold securities in a Regulation Crowdfunding offering is required to provide an annual report no later than 120 days after the end of its fiscal year. This report must be filed with the SEC, on EDGAR, using Form C-AR; and also posted on the issuer's website.

This annual report must include:

- 1) Financial statements for the fiscal year just ended, certified to be true and correct by the principal officer (*e.g.*, CEO). But if the company has financial statements that have been either reviewed or audited by an independent CPA – for example, because a bank or other creditor required them for a loan – then the company must provide those instead. In that case, the certification by the principal officer isn't required.
- 2) Updated versions of all the disclosures that were required by 227.201, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (m), (p), (q), (r), (s) and (x) on the original Form C.

A company may (but is not required to) stop preparing and filing annual reports when:

- 1) The company is required to file reports under Exchange Act Sections 13(a) or 15(d) (because it became a publicly-reporting company); or
- 2) The company has filed at least one annual report and has fewer than 300 holders of record of its securities; or
- 3) The company has filed at least three annual reports and has total assets that do not exceed \$10 million; or
- 4) The company or another party purchases or repurchases all of the securities issued pursuant to Regulation Crowdfunding, including any payment in full of debt securities or any complete redemption of redeemable securities; or
- 5) The company liquidates or dissolves in accordance with state law.

A company that becomes eligible to stop preparing and filing annual reports and wishes to do so must file Form C-TR within five days of becoming eligible. In other words, if your company becomes eligible as soon as you file this report, then file the Form C-TR within five days of filing this report

§227.201(a) – Basic Information About the Company

Name of Company 360913 S Saratoga, LLC

State of Organization (not necessarily where the company operates, but the State in which the Company was formed) Delaware

Date Company Was Formed (from the Company's Certificate of Incorporation) March 31, 2017

Kind of Entity (Check One) ☐ Corporation ☒ Limited Liability Company ☐ Limited Partnership

Street Address 1336 Magazine St., Suite 1
New Orleans, LA 70130

Website Address <http://officejt.com/>

§227.201(b) – Directors and Officers of the Company

Company Instructions

This question asks for information about each person who is an officer or director of the company. By “officer,” we mean a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer, Comptroller, or Chief Accounting Officer.

- Include anyone who serves in the role of an officer or director even if he or she doesn't have the title.
- If your company is a limited liability company, include any individual who is a manager.
- If your company is a general partnership, include any individual who is a general partner.
- Include information as of the end of the fiscal year.

Person #1

Name	Jonathan Tate	
All positions with the Company and How Long for Each Position	Position: Manager	How Long: Since inception
Business Experience During Last Three Years (Brief Description)	Running architectural practice and small development projects.	
Principal Occupation During Last Three Years	Architect	
Has this Person Been Employed by Anyone Else During the Last Three Years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes, List the Name of the Other Employer(s) and its (their) Principal Business	Name: N/A	Business: N/A

§227.201(c) – Each Person Who Owns 20% or More of the Voting Power

Company Instructions

This question asks for the name of each person who owns 20% or more of the voting power of the company.

- This should be based on ownership at the end of last fiscal year.
- If your company is a corporation, make the 20% calculation based on who has the right to vote for the election of directors.
- If your company is a limited liability company managed by its members, make the 20% calculation based on who has the right to make decisions.
- If your company is a limited liability company managed by one or more managers, the manager(s) typically hold the “voting power.”
- If your company is a limited partnership, the general partner(s) typically hold the “voting power.”

Name	Jonathan Tate
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§227.201(d) – The Company’s Business and Business Plan

Company Instructions

Attach the original business plan filed with Form C, or the Campaign Page, updated to reflect important developments

About the Project:

S Saratoga is one of a series of homes being developed by OJT (Office of Jonathan Tate) in New Orleans through a program they call Starter Home*. You can read all about it on their website. This is the third project to be built in the Starter Home* program. It follows the successful completion and sale of the first Starter Home at 3106 St. Thomas Street (pictured above) and twelve more homes under construction at 3108 St. Thomas Street. The funds raised through this offering will be used to construct two new single-family homes located on two lots at 3609 - 3613 S. Saratoga Street, in Milan, a transitioning, inner-city neighborhood of New Orleans. Milan abuts the large and historical neighborhood of Central City and is close to a number of retail corridors, but is predominantly low-scale residential in character.

The lots, now vacant, are identically sized and approximately 73 feet deep by 24 feet wide. They are adjoined by an existing home and another vacant property. The design proposal at this time calls for a single home on each lot, each approximately 1,470 square feet with an open, off street parking spot. The size and configuration will be refined throughout the design process. The form and look of the homes will be in keeping with the previous designs for Starter Home*.

360913 S Saratoga, LLC (the developer) a Delaware limited liability company, has been formed to develop the houses. Jonathan Tate, who is the manager of the LLC, has purchased the land and will sell it to the LLC at cost. The project is currently in the schematic design phase, with zoning and historic district approvals still necessary. The project timeline was originally anticipated to be as follows:

1 July 2017 – Completion of construction documents

15 August 2017 – Final construction estimate and general contractor selected

1 September 2017 – Anticipated closing of loans and building permits released

15 September 2017 – Construction start

15 March 2018 – Construction completed

15 March 2018 – Homes listed

1 July 2018 – Homes sold

The project timeline has changed and is now anticipated to be as follows:

April 2018 — Obtain construction financing

May 2018 — Construction start

December 2018 — Construction completed

December 2018 — Homes listed

June 2019 — Homes sold

About the Developer

Jonathan Tate is the manager and sole initial member of 360913 S Saratoga, LLC. Jonathan is also the principal of OJT (Office of Jonathan Tate), an architecture and urban design practice in New Orleans, which he founded in 2011. The office engages in numerous design-related activities, including applied research, opportunistic planning, strategic development and conventional architectural practice. Notable recently completed projects include 3106 St. Thomas, the first unit under the Starter Home* development agenda, which has received wide recognition, and Wetland Urbanism, a research and publication project that was exhibited at the 14th International Architecture Biennale in Venice. Tate is a graduate of Auburn University, where he was a multi-year participant in the Rural Studio, and Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Tate, and the practice, have been recognized as part of the 2017 Emerging Voices by the Architectural League of New York.

Jonathan and Starter Homes* have received lots of press coverage. There is lots to talk about. Curbed New Orleans has focused on the first Starter Home's size; Inhabit has written about its affordability; Fast Company thinks this is a bold middle-class experiment; Uptown Messenger really likes the wee lots and the Times Picayune focused on the irregular lots that are the center of OJT's attention. And to top it all off, Fast Company included the tiny Starter Home to their list of the 27 most innovative spaces and places of the year.

About the Offering

The developer has contributed \$20,000 in equity (in the form of architectural services) to the project and has raised another \$95,000 through the Regulation Crowdfunding Offering. Shares were purchased by members at \$1 each, and investors each purchased a minimum of 500 shares each for a minimum investment of \$500. With the purchase of shares, each investor became a shareholder in the company.

Investors will receive an annual preferred return of 8% on their investment, which will accumulate but not be compounded. In addition, investors will receive a pro-rata share of 30% of any company profit. This 30% is assigned to the total equity participation \$95,000. If, for example, an investor was to invest \$1,000, they would receive a 1/95th (or approximately .011%) pro-rata share of 30% of company profit available for distribution to investors.

No return was distributed at the end of 2017

The offering documents included the following:

- This business plan;
- A “Form C” and accompanying updates filed online through the SEC’s online filing system;
- The Operating Agreement for 360913 S Saratoga, LLC, attached as *Exhibit A: LLC Agreement*
- A document detailing risks of investing, attached as *Exhibit B: Risks Disclosure*
- Financial statements for 360913 S Saratoga, LLC; and
- Supplemental disclosures attached as *Exhibit C: Supplemental Disclosures*

About Starter Homes

S Saratoga is one of a series of homes being developed by OJT (Office of Jonathan Tate) in New Orleans through a program they call Starter Home*. You can read all about it on their website. In summary OJT has been exploring ways to use inventive land strategies coupled with thoughtful design to develop affordable homeownership in New Orleans. They have focused on opportunities in urban neighborhoods that, due to upward economic pressures, are no longer accessible to large parts of the population. The starter home moniker is important in that it clearly associates the program with a quintessential, albeit fading, component of the American housing market. Starter Home* is centered on research and development completed by OJT of entry level housing and takes a decidedly unconventional approach to design and urban integration to achieve the same goals -- an affordable housing product, well designed and set in the urban landscape of New Orleans.

The Starter Home* program prioritizes contemporary design and programmatic diversity to address a range of buyers, from first-timers to downsizers. The program also addresses issues such as densification through infill of overlooked odd or irregular vacant land and right-sizing as a means of addressing both environmental concerns and to ensure affordability. In increasingly gentrifying historic core neighborhoods, Starter Homes* is a product that enables household economic diversity without the need for subsidies.

Starter Home* is conceived as being applicable to many, if not all, cities. The first test sites are in New Orleans. Through a thorough analysis of land availability and market pressures, it was determined that there were opportunities with land that was too small or undesirable to attract first-wave developers. The design of each home works within and is expressive of the restrictive conditions of each site, resulting in fitting yet peculiar new housing type.

The first completed home under this program is located at 3106 St. Thomas Street in the Irish Channel neighborhood of New Orleans. The site is a remnant parcel, sandwiched between industrial warehouses and historic homes dating back to the beginnings of the neighborhood — a common condition in the fringes of the city, adjacent the River. This site measures only 16 ½ by 55 feet. With as-of-right setbacks, the footprint was limited to 10 ½ by 45 feet. The site was further complicated by being in an historic district with strict guidelines for scale and massing. The formal solution for the 950-square foot home was a staggered sectional composition that allowed the rooms to layer farther from the street giving an impression of a much smaller home. The program for this initial house, one bedroom, one and a half baths with an office space, was tailored towards an individual or couple that, as a category, have found it increasingly difficult to locate available housing in this neighborhood.

This first home is followed by 12 more which have been recently completed at 3108 St. Thomas Street.

About the Market

Milan is a small sub-district located in New Orleans’s Central City/Garden District area. The area is close to the city’s Central Business District, the historic Garden District, the trendy Freret neighborhood and the commercial

corridors of Magazine St and St. Claiborne Ave. According to wikipedia, a little more than 5,000 residents live in Milan. It is close to a number of retail areas but is a predominantly a low- scale residential neighborhood.

Recreational and tourist attractions such as Al Davis Park, Lafayette Cemetery, Tulane University and Audubon Park are all less than three miles away from the project. The walkable neighborhood is also served by the St. Charles streetcar that provides service into the downtown district.

According to Trulia.com, as of April 2017, the average listing home price for the city was \$322,910 with a median rent of \$1,500. For the Milan neighborhood, the average listing was \$432,241 and the median rent is \$1,100.

Key Deal Points

- **Centrally located.** The homes are in a centrally located historic and re-emerging neighborhood in NOLA.
- **Architecturally unique.** Each home will be exquisitely designed to fit its urban location.
- **Much needed home product.** The homes will be below market, at a price point difficult to find in NOLA.
- **Improving neighborhood.** Milan has rising prices with pressure from higher-priced neighborhoods to the west and south.
- **Walkable.** The homes are located less than ½ mile from Charles Street, a major retail corridor.
- **Close to jobs.** The homes are located less than ½ mile from the Charles Street Streetcar, and only 2.5 miles from downtown New Orleans, the largest job center in the region.

About the Finances

The total amount projected to build both houses on S. Saratoga is approximately \$524,801. In addition to the equity raised through this offering, it is anticipated that Home Bank will provide a construction loan of 80% of the construction cost, or approximately \$409,801. The total development cost is a total of hard, soft and land costs. Hard costs are construction costs along with a contingency set aside for unforeseen circumstances. Soft costs include any bank fees and interest, insurance, engineering, architect and developer fees, and other such holding costs. Projected costs for the project are detailed in the table below:

Projected Costs	
Land Costs	\$68,000
Soft Costs	
Appraisal	\$1,000
Architect	\$20,000

Bank inspector	\$750
Insurance (Builder's risk and general liability	\$7,000
Contingency	\$10,000
Engineering	\$2,000
Finance fees	\$3,074
Interim interest	\$19,978
Legal	\$3,000
Miscellaneous	\$500
Permits	\$2,000
Real estate taxes	\$1,200
Survey	\$2,800
Tap fees	\$0
Title/closing	\$5,000
Zoning fees	\$500
Total Soft Costs	\$78,801
Hard Costs*	\$378,000
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	\$524,801
PER HOUSE	\$262,401
TOTAL SQUARE FEET	2,800
PER SQUARE FOOT COSTS	\$187

** 2 houses at 1400 square foot per house, \$135 per square foot in construction costs.*

Development costs will be paid for with the following funds:

Small Change shareholders	\$95,000
Developer equity	\$20,000
Bank loan	\$409,801
TOTAL SOURCES	\$524,801

Some recent sales of homes of comparable size and quality near the site are:

Address	Sales price	Date	Size	Per s.f.	Current estimate
2024 General Taylor Street	\$405,000	10/03/16	1485	\$273	\$441,275
3606 S Saratoga Street	\$399,000	11/03/15	1802	\$221	\$418,918
3523 S Saratoga Street	\$325,000	02/03/16	1400	\$232	\$289,585
3600 S Saratoga Street (off market)	\$434,597		1898	\$229	\$434,597

The developer is planning to sell each house for \$220 per square foot. This would price them under the market rate for similar houses of similar quality nearby. In the chart below we've calculated the anticipated profit on sale at \$220 per square foot and also at \$210 and \$200 per square foot in the event that this sales price cannot be achieved. While \$200 per s.f. is well below the current market prices, unexpected economic conditions or other factors could result in lower than expected sales prices for the homes.

Sales price per s.f.	\$200	\$210	\$220
Total sales (2 houses at 1400 s.f. each)	\$560,000	\$588,000	\$616,000
Less sales commission at 6%	(\$33,600)	(\$35,280)	(\$39,960)
Less other transaction costs	(\$2,500)	(\$2,500)	(\$2,500)
Net sales	\$523,900	\$550,220	\$576,540
Repayment of bank loan	(\$409,801)	(\$409,801)	(\$409,801)
DEVELOPMENT PROFIT	\$114,099	\$140,419	\$166,739

Investor Return:

Under the LLC Agreement, all distributions will be made in the following order of priority:

- First, investors will receive an annual preferred return of 8% on their investment that is cumulative but not compounded;
- Second, investors will receive a full return of their investment;
- Third, the developer will receive \$20,000; and
- Fourth, any remaining distributions will be divided 30% to investors (pro rata to their interest in the Investor Shares) and 70% to the developer.

The table below illustrates our estimate of how much an investor would receive for each \$1,000 invested under three scenarios: if the houses are sold after exactly one year for (1) \$200 per square foot, (2) \$210 per square foot, or (3) \$220 per square foot.

\$1,000 Investment	\$200 per s.f.	\$210 per s.f.	\$220 per s.f.
8% preferred return	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$80.00
Return of investment	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Share of profit	\$0.00	\$56.27	\$139.39
Total return	\$1,080.00	\$1,136.27	\$1,219.39

Caution: This table is merely an illustration based on current assumptions and estimates. Many things could go wrong, including those listed in §227.201 (f) Risks of Investing below. For example, there is no guaranty that the developer will be able to sell the homes for \$200 per square foot.

§227.201(e) – Number of Employees

Company Instructions

This question asks only for the *number* of your employees, not their names.

- This information should be based on employees at the end of the fiscal year, not those you intend to hire.
- Include both full-time and part-time employees.
- Include only people who are W-2 employees for tax purposes. Don't include people who are 1099 independent contractors.

The Company currently has 0 employees.

§227.201(f) – Risks of Investing

Company Instructions

Include the required statements along with the Risk Disclosure submitted with Form C. You can omit risks that are no longer relevant and should add any new risks

Required Statements

A crowdfunding investment involves risk. You should not invest any funds in this offering unless you can afford to lose your entire investment.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the issuer and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. These securities have not been recommended or approved by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not pass upon the merits of any securities offered or the terms of the offering, nor does it pass upon the accuracy or completeness of any offering document or literature.

These securities are offered under an exemption from registration; however, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not made an independent determination that these securities are exempt from registration.

Risks of This Investment

See the attached *Exhibit B: Risks Disclosure* for a list of the risks associated with an investment in the company.

§227.201(m) – Terms of the Securities

Company Instructions

This section should be the same as (m) Terms of Securities in Form C unless something has changed.

Overview

In its Regulation Crowdfunding offering, the Company sold “securities” in the form of limited liability company interests, which we refer to as “Investor Shares.” Ownership of the Investor Shares is governed by the Limited Liability Company Agreement of the Company dated March 31, 2017 and any amendments to that agreement (whether adopted now or in the future), which are together referred to as the “LLC Agreement.” A copy of the LLC Agreement is attached to this Annual Report (*Exhibit A: LLC Agreement*).

Your Right to Distributions

If the Company is profitable, it will make distributions to its owners from time to time. Under the LLC Agreement, the source of the distribution is immaterial. Instead, all distributions will be made in the following order of priority:

- First, the Available Cash shall be distributed to the Contributing Members until they have received their Preferred Return for the current year.
- Second, the balance of the Available Cash, if any, shall be distributed to the Contributing Members until they have received any shortfall in the Preferred Return for any prior year.
- Third, the balance of the Available Cash, if any, shall be distributed to the Contributing Members until they have received a full return of their Unreturned Investment.
- Fourth, the balance of the Available Cash, if any, shall be distributed to the Sponsor until the Sponsor has received an aggregate of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000) under this paragraph.
- Fifth, the balance of the Available Cash, if any, shall be distributed:

- (1) Thirty percent (30%) to the Contributing Members; and
- (2) Seventy percent (70%) to the Sponsor as a promoted interest.

For any year that the Company realizes a taxable profit or gain, the Company will try to distribute at least enough money to you to pay any associated Federal and State income tax liabilities.

Obligation to Contribute Capital

You have no obligation to contribute more money to the Company, and you are not personally obligated for any debts of the Company. However, under some circumstances you could be required by law to return some or all of a distribution you receive from the Company.

No Voting Rights

Although you are an owner of the Company, you generally do not have the right to vote or otherwise participate in the management of the Company. Instead, the Manager controls all aspects of the Company's business. For all practical purposes you are a passive investor.

No Right to Transfer

Investor Shares are illiquid (meaning you might not be able to sell them) for four reasons:

- The LLC Agreement prohibits the sale or other transfer of Investor Shares without the Manager's consent.
- If you want to sell your Investor Shares the Manager has the first right of refusal to buy it, which could make it harder to find a buyer.
- Even if a sale were permitted, there is no ready market for Investor Shares, as there would be for a publicly-traded stock.
- For a period of one year, you aren't allowed to transfer the Investor Shares except (i) to the Company itself, (ii) to an "accredited" investor, (iii) to a family or trust, or (iii) in a public offering of the Company's shares.

As a result, you should plan to hold your Investor Shares until the Company is dissolved.

Modification of Terms of Investor Shares

The terms of the Investor Shares may not be modified or amended.

Other Classes of Securities

As of now, the Company has only two classes of securities: Investor Shares and Sponsor Shares.

The Manager owns all the Sponsor Shares and, as such, has the right to receive the distributions described above.

Whereas the owners of the Investor Shares have no right to vote or otherwise participate in the management of the Company, the Manager has total control over all aspects of the Company and its business.

Dilution of Rights

Under the LLC Agreement, the Manager has the right to create additional classes of securities, including classes of securities with rights that are superior to those of the Investor Shares. For example, the Manager could create a class of securities that has the right to vote and/or the right to receive distributions before the Investor Shares.

The Person Who Controls the Company

Jonathan Tate owns all of the interests in the Manager, and the Manager has complete control over the Company. Therefore, Jonathan Tate effectively controls the Company.

How the Manager's Exercise of Rights Could Affect You

- The Manager has full control over the company and the actions of the Manager could affect you in a number of different ways, including these:
- The Manager decides whether and when to sell the project, which affects when (if ever) you will get your money back. If the Manager sells the project "too soon," you could miss out on the opportunity for greater appreciation. If the Manager sells the project "too late," you could miss out on a favorable market.
- The Manager decides when to make distributions, and how much. You might want the Manager to distribute more money, but the Manager might decide to keep the money in reserve, or invest it into the project.
- The Manager could decide to hire himself or his relatives to perform services for the Company, and establish rates of compensation higher than fair market value.
- The Manager could decide to refinance the project. A refinancing could raise money to distribute, but it could also add risk to the project.
- The Manager decides on renting the project, including the terms of any lease.
- The Manager decides how much of its own time to invest in the project.
- The Manager could decide to raise more money from other investors, and could decide to give those investors a better deal.

How the Securities Were Valued

The price of the Investor Shares was determined by the Manager based on the Manager's opinion about the value of the project.

The Manager doesn't expect there to be any reason to place a value on the Investor Shares in the future. If we had to place a value on the Investor Shares, it would be based on the amount of money the owners of the Investor Shares would receive if the project were sold.

Risks Associated with Minority Ownership

Owning a minority interest in a company comes with risks, including these:

- The risk that the person running the company will do a bad job.
- The risk that the person running the company will die, become ill, or just quit, leaving the company in limbo.
- The risk that your interests and the interests of the person running the company aren't really aligned.
- The risk that you'll be "stuck" in the company forever.
- The risks that the actions taken by the person running the company – including those listed above under "How the Manager's Exercise of Rights Could Affect You" – won't be to your liking or in your interest.

§227.201(p) – Indebtedness of the Company

The company has not yet incurred any debt.

§227.201(q) – Other Offerings of Securities within the Last Three Years

Company Instructions

If you've raised money from third parties, then you've conducted an offering of securities. This question asks for all such offerings within the last three years, as of the last day of your most recent fiscal year.

- Don't include money invested by the principals of the Company
- Don't include money you've borrowed from banks or other financial institutions
- Don't include credit card debt
- Third parties includes friends and family members
- Do include money you borrowed (not from banks or other financial institutions)

We have not raised any other money from third parties within the last three years.

227.201(r) – Transactions Between the Company and “Insiders”

Company Instructions

- The term “transaction” means any business transaction, including stock purchases, salaries, property rentals, consulting arrangements, guaranties, etc.
- Include only transactions that occurred since the beginning of your most recent fiscal year and transactions that are currently planned.
- Include only transactions that involved an amount of money (or other value) greater than 5% of the total amount you raised in the Regulation Crowdfunding offering. For example, if you raised \$600,000, include only transactions that involved more than \$30,000 each.
- Include only transactions between the Company and:
 - Anyone listed in your answer to question 227.201(b); or
 - Anyone listed in your answer to question 227.201(c); or
 - If the Company was organized within the last three years, any promotor you've used; or
 - Any family member of any of those people, meaning a child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse or spousal equivalent (meaning someone you live with and can't stand), sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, including adoptive relationships; or
 - Any corporation or other entity in which any of those people owns an interest.

<i>Description of Transaction</i>	<i>Date of Transaction</i>	<i>Name of Insider</i>	<i>Relationship to Company</i>	<i>Value of Insider's Interest in Transaction</i>
Architectural services	TBD	Jonathan Tate	Manager	\$20,000

227.201(s) – The Company's Financial Condition

Operations

During the most recent fiscal year, the Company was formed and received \$95,000.00 in contributions from Investor Members through the Regulation Crowdfunding Offering.

Liquidity

The balance sheet and financials attached (*Exhibit D: Financial Statements*) reflects our cash on hand.

Capital Resources

We have no ready access to additional capital.

Changes and Trends

While we expected to begin construction in 2017 the bank has been slow to agree to a loan. As a result, there has been no loan closing and operations are expected to begin in April 2018.

227.201(x) – Our Compliance with Reporting Obligations

EXPLANATION: This item requires a company to disclose whether it has ever failed to file the reports required by Regulation Crowdfunding.

The Company has never failed to file the reports required by Regulation Crowdfunding.

EXHIBIT A

360913 S SARATOGA, LLC

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY AGREEMENT

This is an Agreement, entered into effective on March 31, 2017, by and among 360913 S Saratoga, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Company”), Jonathan Tate (the “Sponsor” or the “Manager”), and the persons (the “Investor Members”) who are admitted to the Company and designated as such by the Manager. Sponsor and the Investor Members are sometimes referred to as “Members” in this Agreement.

Background

- I. The Company is engaged in real estate development, as described more fully below.
- II. Interests in the Company were sold to Investor Members at www.SmallChange.com (the “Site”) in an offering exempt from registration under section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act of 1933.
- III. The Members own all of the limited liability company interests of the Company and wish to set forth their understandings concerning the ownership and operation of the Company in this Agreement, which they intend to be the “limited liability company agreement” of the Company within the meaning of 6 Del. C. 18-101(7).

NOW, THEREFORE, acknowledging the receipt of adequate consideration and intending to be legally bound, the parties agree as follows:

1. ARTICLE ONE: FORMATION OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

1.1. **Continuation of Limited Liability Company.** The Company has been formed in accordance with and pursuant to the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act (the “Act”) for the purpose set forth below. The rights and obligations of the Members to one another and to third parties shall be governed by the Act except that, in accordance with 6 Del. C. 18-1101(b), conflicts between provisions of the Act and provisions in this Agreement shall be resolved in favor of the provisions in this Agreement except where the provisions of the Act may not be varied by contract as a matter of law.

1.2. **Name.** The name of the Company shall be “360913 S Saratoga LLC” and all of its business shall be conducted under that name or such other name(s) as may be designated by the Manager.

1.3. **Purpose.** The purpose of the Company shall be to build two (2) single-family houses on the currently-vacant lots at 3609-13 S Saratoga Street in New Orleans, LA, as more fully described in the Company’s Form C (the “Project”). In carrying on its business, the Company may enter into contracts, incur indebtedness, sell, lease, or encumber any or all of its property, engage the services of others, enter into joint ventures, and take any other actions the Manager deems advisable.



1.4. **Fiscal Year.** The fiscal and taxable year of the Company shall be the calendar year, or such other period as the Manager determines.

2. **ARTICLE TWO: CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS**

2.1. **Initial Contributions.** Each Investor Member has made a capital contribution to the Company pursuant to an Investment Agreement executed by such Investor Member.

2.2. **Other Required Contributions.** No Member shall have the obligation to contribute any capital to the Company beyond the capital contributions of the Investor Members described in section 2.1. Without limitation, no such Member shall, upon dissolution of the Company or otherwise, be required to restore any deficit in such Member's capital account.

2.3. **Loans.**

2.3.1. **In General.** The Sponsor or its affiliates, may, but shall not be required to, lend money to the Company if, in their reasonable determination, the Company requires additional financing that cannot be obtained elsewhere on commercially reasonable terms. No other Member may lend money to the Company without the prior written consent of the Manager. Subject to applicable state laws regarding maximum allowable rates of interest, loans made by any Member to the Company pursuant to section 2.3.1 ("Member Loans") shall bear interest at the higher of (i) eight percent (8%) per year, or (ii) the minimum rate necessary to avoid "imputed interest" under section 7872 or other applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Such loans shall be payable on demand and shall be evidenced by one or more promissory notes.

2.3.2. **Repayment of Loans.** After payment of (i) current and past-due debt service on liabilities of the Company other than Member Loans, and (ii) all operating expenses of the Company, the Company shall pay the current and past-due debt service on any outstanding Member Loans before distributing any amount to any Member pursuant to Article Four. Such loans shall be repaid *pro rata*, paying all past-due interest first, then all past-due principal, then all current interest, and then all current principal.

2.4. **Other Provisions on Capital Contributions.** Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement or by law:

2.4.1. No Member shall be required to contribute any additional capital to the Company;

2.4.2. No Member may withdraw any part of his capital from the Company;

2.4.3. No Member shall be required to make any loans to the Company;

2.4.4. Loans by a Member to the Company shall not be considered a contribution of capital, shall not increase the capital account of the lending Member, and shall not result in the adjustment of the number of Shares owned by a Member, and the repayment of such loans by the Company shall not decrease the capital accounts of the Members making the loans;

2.4.5. No interest shall be paid on any initial or additional capital contributed to the Company by any Member;

2.4.6. Under any circumstance requiring a return of all or any portion of a capital contribution, no Member shall have the right to receive property other than cash; and

2.4.7. No Member shall be liable to any other Member for the return of his or its capital.

2.5. **No Third Party Beneficiaries.** Any obligation or right of the Members to contribute capital under the terms of this Agreement does not confer any rights or benefits to or upon any person who is not a party to this Agreement.

3. **ARTICLE THREE: SHARES; CAPITAL ACCOUNTS**

3.1. **Shares.** The limited liability company interests of the Company shall consist of “Shares,” comprised of “Sponsor Shares” and “Investor Shares.” The Sponsor shall own all of the Sponsor Shares, while each Investor Member shall own that number of Investor Shares equal to the dollar amount of such Investor Member’s capital contribution.

3.2. **Capital Accounts.** A capital account shall be established and maintained for each Member. Each Member’s capital account shall initially be credited with the amount of his capital contribution. Thereafter, the capital account of a Member shall be increased by the amount of any additional contributions of the Member and the amount of income or gain allocated to the Member, and decreased by the amount of any distributions to the Member and the amount of loss or deduction allocated to the Member, including expenditures of the Company described in section 705(a)(2)(B) of the Code. Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the capital accounts of the Members shall be adjusted and maintained in accordance with Code section 704 and the regulations thereunder.

4. **ARTICLE FOUR: DISTRIBUTIONS AND ALLOCATIONS**

4.1. **Distributions.**

4.1.1. **In General.** Within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar quarter, or at such other more frequent intervals as the Manager shall determine, the Company shall distribute its Available Cash as follows:

(a) First, the Available Cash shall be distributed to the Contributing Members until they have received their Preferred Return for the current year.

(b) Second, the balance of the Available Cash, if any, shall be distributed to the Contributing Members until they have received any shortfall in the Preferred Return for any prior year.

(c) Third, the balance of the Available Cash, if any, shall be distributed to the Contributing Members until they have received a full return of their Unreturned Investment.



(d) Fourth, the balance of the Available Cash, if any, shall be distributed to the Sponsor until the Sponsor has received an aggregate of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000) under this paragraph.

(e) Fourth, the balance of the Available Cash, if any, shall be distributed:

- (1) Thirty percent (30%) to the Contributing Members; and
- (2) Seventy percent (70%) to the Sponsor as a promoted interest.

4.1.2. **Distributions Among Contributing Members.** Any distributions made to Contributing Members as a group pursuant to section 4.1.1 shall be made among the Contributing Members in accordance with their ownership of Investor Shares.

4.1.3. **Definitions.** The following definitions shall apply for purposes of this section 4.1:

(a) “Available Cash” means the cash of the Company available for distribution to the Members, in the sole discretion of the Manager, taking into account, among other things, the cash flow from the operations of the Company and the Project, the net proceeds from the sale or refinancing of the Project, debt service (including debt service on Member Loans), amounts added to and released from reserve accounts established by the Manager in its sole discretion, and all of the operating expenses of the Company.

(b) “Contributing Member” means a Member that has made a capital contribution.

(c) “Preferred Return” means an annual, cumulative, compounding return of eight percent (8%) on the Unreturned Investment of each Contributing Member.

(d) “Unreturned Investment” means, for each Contributing Member, the capital contribution of such Contributing Member reduced by any distributions received by such Contributing Member pursuant to section 4.1.1(c).

4.1.4. **Distributions to Pay Personal Tax Liabilities.** In the event that the Company recognizes net gain or income for any taxable year, the Company shall, taking into account its financial condition and other commitments, make a good faith effort to distribute to each Member, no later than April 15th of the following year, an amount equal to the net gain or income allocated to such Member, multiplied by the highest marginal tax rate for individuals then in effect under section 1 of the Code plus the highest rate then in effect under applicable state law, if such amount has not already been distributed to such Member pursuant to this section 4.1. If any Member receives a smaller or larger distribution pursuant to this section than he would have received had the same aggregate amount been distributed pursuant to section 4.1, then subsequent distributions shall be adjusted accordingly.

4.1.5. **Tax Withholding.** To the extent the Company is required to pay over any amount to any federal, state, local or foreign governmental authority with respect to distributions or allocations to any Member, the amount withheld shall be deemed to be a distribution in the amount of the withholding to that Member. If the amount paid over was not withheld from an actual

distribution (i) the Company shall be entitled to withhold such amounts from subsequent distributions, and (ii) if no such subsequent distributions are anticipated for six (6) months, the Member shall, at the request of the Company, promptly reimburse the Company for the amount paid over.

4.1.6. **Assets Distributed In Kind.** If the Company distributes non-cash assets to the Members, including but not limited to promissory notes, each Member shall receive a *pro rata* share of such non-cash assets.

4.1.7. **Manner of Distribution.** All distributions to the Members will be made as Automated Clearing House (ACH) deposits into an account designated by each Member. If a Member does not authorize the Company to make such ACH distributions into a designated Member account, distributions to such Member will be made by check and mailed to such Member after deduction by the Company from each check of a Fifty Dollar (\$50) processing fee.

4.1.8. **Other Rules Governing Distributions.** No distribution prohibited by 6 Del. C. §18-607 or not specifically authorized under this Agreement shall be made by the Company to any Member in his or its capacity as a Member. A Member who receives a distribution prohibited by 6 Del. C. §18-607 shall be liable as provided therein.

4.2. Allocations of Profits and Losses.

4.2.1. **General Rule: Allocations Follow Cash.** The Company shall seek to allocate its income, gains, losses, deductions, and expenses (“Tax Items”) in a manner so that (i) such allocations have “substantial economic effect” as defined in section 704(b) of the Code and the regulations issued thereunder (the “Regulations”) and otherwise comply with applicable tax laws; (ii) each Member is allocated income equal to the sum of (A) the losses he, she, or it is allocated, and (B) the cash profits he, she, or it receives; and (iii) after taking into account the allocations for each year as well as such factors as the value of the Company’s assets, the allocations likely to be made to each Member in the future, and the distributions each Member is likely to receive, the balance of each Member’s capital account at the time of the liquidation of the Company will be equal to the amount such Member is entitled to receive pursuant to this Agreement. That is, the allocation of the Company’s Tax Items, should, to the extent reasonably possible, following the actual and anticipated distributions of cash, in the discretion of the Manager. In making allocations the Manager shall use reasonable efforts to comply with applicable tax laws, including without limitation through incorporation of a “qualified income offset,” a “gross income allocation,” and a “minimum gain chargeback,” as such terms or concepts are specified in the Regulations. The Manager shall be conclusively deemed to have used reasonable effort if it has sought and obtained advice from counsel.

4.2.2. **Losses and Income Attributable to Member Loans.** In the event the Company recognizes a loss attributable to loans from the Members, then such loss, as well as any income recognized by the Company as a result of the repayment of such loan (including debt forgiveness income), shall be allocated to the Member(s) making such loan.

4.2.3. **Allocations Relating to Taxable Issuance of Interest.** Any income, gain, loss,



or deduction realized as a direct or indirect result of the issuance of an interest in the Company by the Company to a Member (the “Issuance Items”) shall be allocated among the Members so that, to the extent possible, the net amount of such Issuance Items, together with all other allocations under this Agreement to each Member, shall be equal to the net amount that would have been allocated to each such Member if the Issuance Items had not been realized.

4.2.4. **Section 754 Election.** The Company may, but shall not be required to, make an election under section 754 of the Code at the request of any Member. The Company may condition its consent to make such an election on the agreement of the requesting Member to pay directly or reimburse the Company for any costs incurred in connection with such election or the calculations required as a result of such an election.

4.2.5. **Pre-Distribution Adjustment.** In the event property of the Company is distributed to one or more the Members in kind, there shall be allocated to the Members the amount of income, gain or loss which the Company would have recognized had such property been sold for its fair market value on the date of the distribution, to the extent such income, gain or loss has not previously been allocated among the Members. The allocation described in this section is referred to as the “Pre-Distribution Adjustment.”

5. ARTICLE FIVE: MANAGEMENT

5.1. Management by Manager.

5.1.1. **In General.** The business and affairs of the Company shall be directed, managed, and controlled by a single manager (the “Manager”). Sponsor shall serve as the Manager of the Company.

5.1.2. **Powers of Manager.** The Manager shall have full and complete authority, power and discretion to manage and control the business, affairs and properties of the Company, to make all decisions regarding those matters, to execute any contracts or other instruments on behalf of the Company, and to perform any and all other acts or activities customary or incidental to the management of the Company’s business.

5.1.3. **Examples of Manager’s Authority.** Without limiting the grant of authority set forth in section 5.1.2, the Manager shall have the power to (i) admit new Members on such terms as the Manager may determine; (ii) engage the services of third parties to perform services; (iii) make all decisions regarding the Projects and the Company’s interest in the Project Entities; (iv) enter into leases and any other contracts of any kind; (v) incur indebtedness on behalf of the Company, whether to banks or other lenders; (vi) determine the timing and amount of distributions; (vii) determine the information to be provided to the Members; (viii) grant liens and other encumbrances on the Company’s assets; (ix) file and settle lawsuits on behalf of the Company; (x) file a petition in bankruptcy; (xi) sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the Company’s business or assets, including but not limited to the Properties or the Company’s interest in the Property Companies, in the ordinary course of business or otherwise; (xii) discontinue the business of the Company or any Property Company; and (xiii) dissolve the Company.

5.2. **Resignation.** A Manager may resign at any time by giving written notice to all of the Members. The resignation of a Manager shall take effect upon receipt of notice thereof or at such later time as shall be specified in such notice; and, unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. The resignation of a Manager shall not affect his rights as a Member and shall not constitute a withdrawal of a Member.

5.3. **Standard of Care.** The Manager shall conduct the Company's business using its business judgment.

5.4. **Appointment of Manager.** In the event of the resignation of a Manager, a new Manager shall be appointed by Members owning a majority of the Investor Shares.

5.5. **Restrictions on Members.** Except as expressly provided otherwise in this Agreement, Members who are not also the Manager shall not be entitled to participate in the management or control of the Company, nor shall any such Member hold himself out as having such authority. Unless authorized to do so by the Manager, no attorney-in-fact, employee or other agent of the Company shall have any power or authority to bind the Company in any way, to pledge its credit or to render it liable pecuniarily for any purpose. No Member shall have any power or authority to bind the Company unless the Member has been authorized by the Manager in writing to act as an agent of the Company in accordance with the previous sentence.

5.6. **Officers.** The Manager may, from time to time, designate one or more persons to serve as officers of the Company, with such titles, responsibilities, compensation, and terms of office as the Manager may designate. Any officer may be removed by the Manager with or without cause. The appointment of an officer shall not in itself create contract rights.

5.7. **Time Commitment.** The Manager shall devote such time to the business and affairs of the Company as the Manager may determine in its sole and absolute discretion.

5.8. **Compensation of Manager and its Affiliates.** Neither the Manager nor its affiliates shall receive compensation for services provided on behalf of the Company or the Project.

6. **ARTICLE SIX: OTHER BUSINESSES; INDEMNIFICATION; CONFIDENTIALITY**

6.1. **Other Businesses.** Each Member and Manager may engage in any business whatsoever, including a business that is competitive with the business of the Company, and the other Members shall have no interest in such businesses and no claims on account of such businesses, whether such claims arise under the doctrine of "corporate opportunity," an alleged fiduciary obligation owed to the Company or its members, or otherwise.

6.2. **Exculpation and Indemnification**

6.2.1. **Exculpation.**

(a) **Covered Persons.** As used in this section 6.2, the term "Covered Person" means the Manager and its affiliates and the officers, employees, and agents of the Company, acting



within the scope of their authority.

(b) **Standard of Care.** No Covered Person shall be liable to the Company for any loss, damage or claim incurred by reason of any action taken or omitted to be taken by such Covered Person in the good-faith business judgment of such Covered Person, so long as such action or omission does not constitute fraud or willful misconduct by such Covered Person.

(c) **Good Faith Reliance.** A Covered Person shall be fully protected in relying in good faith upon the records of the Company and upon such information, opinions, reports, or statements (including financial statements and information) of the following persons: (i) another Covered Person; (ii) any attorney, independent accountant, appraiser, or other expert or professional employed or engaged by or on behalf of the Company; or (iii) any other person selected in good faith by or on behalf of the Company, in each case as to matters that such relying Covered Person reasonably believes to be within such other person's professional or expert competence. The preceding sentence shall in no way limit any person's right to rely on information to the extent provided in the Act.

6.2.2. **Liabilities and Duties of Covered Persons.**

(a) **Limitation of Liability.** This Agreement is not intended to, and does not, create or impose any fiduciary duty on any Covered Person. Furthermore, each Member and the Company hereby waives any and all fiduciary duties that, absent such waiver, may be implied by applicable law, and in doing so, acknowledges and agrees that the duties and obligation of each Covered Person to each other and to the Company are only as expressly set forth in this Agreement. The provisions of this Agreement, to the extent that they restrict the duties and liabilities of a Covered Person otherwise existing at law or in equity, are agreed by the Members to replace such other duties and liabilities of such Covered Person.

(b) **Duties.** Whenever a Covered Person is permitted or required to make a decision, the Covered Person shall be entitled to consider only such interests and factors as such Covered Person desires, including its own interests, and shall have no duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of or factors affecting the Company or any other person. Whenever in this Agreement a Covered Person is permitted or required to make a decision in such Covered Person's "good faith," the Covered Person shall act under such express standard and shall not be subject to any other or different standard imposed by this Agreement or any other applicable law.

6.2.3. **Indemnification.**

(a) **Indemnification.** To the fullest extent permitted by the Act, as the same now exists or may hereafter be amended, substituted or replaced (but, in the case of any such amendment, substitution or replacement only to the extent that such amendment, substitution or replacement permits the Company to provide broader indemnification rights than the Act permitted the Company to provide prior to such amendment, substitution or replacement), the Company shall indemnify, hold harmless, defend, pay and reimburse any Covered Person against any and all losses, claims, damages, judgments, fines or liabilities, including reasonable legal fees or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against such losses, claims, damages, judgments,

finances or liabilities, and any amounts expended in settlement of any claims (collectively, “Losses”) to which such Covered Person may become subject by reason of any act or omission or alleged act or omission performed or omitted to be performed by such Covered Person on behalf of the Company in connection with the business of the Company; provided, that (i) such Covered Person acted in good faith and in a manner believed by such Covered Person to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful, and (ii) such Covered Person's conduct did not constitute fraud or willful misconduct, in either case as determined by a final, nonappealable order of a court of competent jurisdiction. In connection with the foregoing, the termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the Covered Person did not act in good faith or, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that such Covered Person's conduct was unlawful, or that the Covered Person's conduct constituted fraud or willful misconduct.

(b) **Reimbursement.** The Company shall promptly reimburse (and/or advance to the extent reasonably required) each Covered Person for reasonable legal or other expenses (as incurred) of such Covered Person in connection with investigating, preparing to defend or defending any claim, lawsuit or other proceeding relating to any Losses for which such Covered Person may be indemnified pursuant to this section 6.2.3; provided, that if it is finally judicially determined that such Covered Person is not entitled to the indemnification provided by this section 6.2.3, then such Covered Person shall promptly reimburse the Company for any reimbursed or advanced expenses.

(c) **Entitlement to Indemnity.** The indemnification provided by this section 6.2.3 shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to indemnification to which those seeking indemnification may be entitled under any agreement or otherwise. The provisions of this section 6.2.3 shall continue to afford protection to each Covered Person regardless whether such Covered Person remains in the position or capacity pursuant to which such Covered Person became entitled to indemnification under this section 6.2.3 and shall inure to the benefit of the executors, administrators, and legal representative of such Covered Person.

(d) **Insurance.** To the extent available on commercially reasonable terms, the Company may purchase, at its expense, insurance to cover Losses covered by the foregoing indemnification provisions and to otherwise cover Losses for any breach or alleged breach by any Covered Person of such Covered Person's duties in such amount and with such deductibles as the Manager may determine; provided, that the failure to obtain such insurance shall not affect the right to indemnification of any Covered Person under the indemnification provisions contained herein, including the right to be reimbursed or advanced expenses or otherwise indemnified for Losses hereunder. If any Covered Person recovers any amounts in respect of any Losses from any insurance coverage, then such Covered Person shall, to the extent that such recovery is duplicative, reimburse the Company for any amounts previously paid to such Covered Person by the Company in respect of such Losses.

(e) **Funding of Indemnification Obligation.** Any indemnification by the Company pursuant to this section 6.2.3 shall be provided out of and to the extent of Company assets only,

and no Member shall have personal liability on account thereof or shall be required to make additional capital contributions to help satisfy such indemnification obligation.

(f) **Savings Clause.** If this section 6.2.3 or any portion hereof shall be invalidated on any ground by any court of competent jurisdiction, then the Company shall nevertheless indemnify and hold harmless each Covered Person pursuant to this section 6.2.3 to the fullest extent permitted by any applicable portion of this section 6.3 that shall not have been invalidated and to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

6.2.4. **Amendment.** The provisions of this section 6.2 shall be a contract between the Company, on the one hand, and each Covered Person who served in such capacity at any time while this section is in effect, on the other hand, pursuant to which the Company and each such Covered Person intend to be legally bound. No amendment, modification or repeal of this section that adversely affects the rights of a Covered Person to indemnification for Losses incurred or relating to a state of facts existing prior to such amendment, modification or repeal shall apply in such a way as to eliminate or reduce such Covered Person's entitlement to indemnification for such Losses without the Covered Person's prior written consent.

6.2.5. **Survival.** The provisions of this section 6.2 shall survive the dissolution, liquidation, winding up, and termination of the Company.

6.3. **Confidentiality.** For as long as he, she, or it owns an interest in the Company and at all times thereafter, no Investor Member shall divulge to any person or entity, or use for his or its own benefit or the benefit of any person, any information of the Company of a confidential or proprietary nature, including, but not limited to (i) financial information; (ii) designs, drawings, plans, and specifications; (iii) the business methods, systems, or practices used by the Company; and (iii) the identity of the Company's Members, customers, or suppliers. The foregoing shall not apply to information that is in the public domain or that an Investor Member is required to disclose by legal process.

7. **ARTICLE SEVEN: BANK ACCOUNTS; BOOKS OF ACCOUNT; REPORTS**

7.1. **Bank Accounts.** Funds of the Company may be deposited in accounts at banks or other institutions selected by the Manager. Withdrawals from any such account or accounts shall be made in the Company's name upon the signature of such persons as the Manager may designate. Funds in any such account shall not be commingled with the funds of any Member.

7.2. **Books and Records of Account.** The Company shall keep at its principal offices books and records of account of the Company which shall reflect a full and accurate record of each transaction of the Company.

7.3. **Annual Financial Statements and Reports.** Within a reasonable period after the close of each fiscal year, the Company shall furnish to each Member with respect to such fiscal year (i) a statement showing in reasonable detail the computation of the amount distributed under section 4.1, (ii) a balance sheet of the Company, (iii) a statement of income and expenses, and (iv) such information from the Company's annual information return as is necessary for the Members to

prepare their Federal, state and local income tax returns. The financial statements of the Company need not be audited by an independent certified public accounting firm unless the Manager so elects.

7.4. **Reports Required by Law.** If the Company has engaged in an offering exempt from registration under section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act of 1933, then the Company shall provide all Investor Members (not just those who acquired their Investor Shares in a particular offering) with information as required by 17 CFR 227.202, in addition to the information required by section 7.3.

7.5. **Right of Inspection.**

7.5.1. **In General.** If a Member wishes additional information or to inspect the books and records of the Company for a *bona fide* purpose, the following procedure shall be followed: (i) such Member shall notify the Manager, setting forth in reasonable detail the information requested and the reason for the request; (ii) within sixty (60) days after such a request, the Manager shall respond to the request by either providing the information requested or scheduling a date (not more than 90 days after the initial request) for the Member to inspect the Company's records; (iii) any inspection of the Company's records shall be at the sole cost and expense of the requesting Member; and (iv) the requesting Member shall reimburse the Company for any reasonable costs incurred by the Company in responding to the Member's request and making information available to the Member.

7.5.2. **Bona Fide Purpose.** The Manager shall not be required to respond to a request for information or to inspect the books and records of the Company if the Manager believes such request is made to harass the Company or the Manager, to seek confidential information about the Company, or for any other purpose other than a *bona fide* purpose.

7.5.3. **Representative.** An inspection of the Company's books and records may be conducted by an authorized representative of a Member, provided such authorized representative is an attorney or a licensed certified public accountant and is reasonably satisfactory to the Manager.

7.5.4. **Restrictions.** The following restrictions shall apply to any request for information or to inspect the books and records of the Company:

(a) No Member shall have a right to a list of the Investor Members or any information regarding the Investor Members.

(b) Before providing additional information or allowing a Member to inspect the Company's records, the Manager may require such Member to execute a confidentiality agreement satisfactory to the Manager.

(c) No Member shall have the right to any trade secrets of the Company or any other information the Manager deems highly sensitive and confidential.

(d) No Member may review the books and records of the Company more than once

during any twelve (12) month period.

(e) Any review of the Company's books and records shall be scheduled in a manner to minimize disruption to the Company's business.

(f) A representative of the Company may be present at any inspection of the Company's books and records.

(g) If more than one Member has asked to review the Company's books and records, the Manager may require the requesting Members to consolidate their request and appoint a single representative to conduct such review on behalf of all requested Members.

(h) The Manager may impose additional reasonable restrictions for the purpose of protecting the Company and the Members.

7.6. Tax Matters.

7.6.1. **Designation.** The Manager shall be designated as the "tax matters partner" (as defined in Code Section 6231 before it was amended by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 ("BBA")) (the "Tax Matters Partner") and, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, the "Company representative" (the "Company Representative") as provided in Code section 6223(a) (as amended by the BBA). Any expenses incurred by the Manager in carrying out its responsibilities and duties as Tax Matters Partner or Company Representative shall be an expense of the Company.

7.6.2. **Examinations and Audits.** The Tax Matters Partner and Company Representative are authorized to represent the Company in connection with all examinations of the affairs of the Company by any taxing authority, including any resulting administrative and judicial proceedings, and to expend funds of the Company for professional services and costs associated therewith. Each Member agrees to cooperate with the Tax Matters Partner and Company Representative and to do or refrain from doing any or all things reasonably requested by the Tax Matters Partner or Company Representative with respect to the conduct of examinations by taxing authorities and any resulting proceedings. Each Partner agrees that any action taken by the Tax Matters Partner or Company Representative in connection with audits of the Company shall be binding upon such Partners and that such Member shall not independently act with respect to tax audits or tax litigation affecting the Company. The Tax Matters Partner and Company Representative shall have sole discretion to determine whether the Company (either on its own behalf or on behalf of the Partners) will contest or continue to contest any tax deficiencies assessed or proposed to be assessed by any taxing authority.

7.6.3. **Elections and Procedures.** In the event of an audit of the Company that is subject to the Company audit procedures enacted under section 1101 of the BBA (the "BBA Procedures"), the Company Representative, in its sole discretion, shall have the right to make any and all elections and to take any actions that are available to be made or taken by the Company Representative or the Company under the BBA Procedures (including any election under Code section 6226 as amended by the BBA). If an election under Code section 6226(a) (as amended by

the BBA) is made, the Company shall furnish to each Member for the year under audit a statement of the Member's share of any adjustment set forth in the notice of final Company adjustment, and each Partner shall take such adjustment into account as required under Code section 6226(b) (as amended by the BBA).

7.6.4. **Tax Returns and Tax Deficiencies.** Each Member agrees that such Member shall not treat any Company item inconsistently on such Member's federal, state, foreign or other income tax return with the treatment of the item on the Company's return. Any deficiency for taxes imposed on any Member (including penalties, additions to tax or interest imposed with respect to such taxes and any tax deficiency imposed pursuant to Code section 6226 as amended by the BBA) will be paid by such Member and if required to be paid (and actually paid) by the Company, will be recoverable from such Member.

7.6.5. **Tax Returns.** The Manager shall cause to be prepared and timely filed all tax returns required to be filed by or for the Company.

8. **ARTICLE EIGHT: TRANSFERS OF SHARES**

8.1. **Voluntary Transfers.**

8.1.1. **Generally.** No Investor Member shall sell, transfer, assign or encumber all or any portion of his, her, or its Investor Shares, with or without consideration, without the prior written consent of the Manager, which may be withheld in the sole discretion of the Manager. In the event a Member proposes to transfer all or portion of his, her, or its Investor Shares, the Manager may impose reasonable conditions including but not limited to: (i) the transferee shall execute a counterpart of this Agreement; (ii) the transferor shall provide the Company with an opinion of counsel, satisfactory in form and substance to the Company's counsel, stating that the transfer is exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and other applicable securities laws; and (iii) the transferor and transferee shall together reimburse the Company for any reasonable expenses they incur in connection with the transfer or encumbrance, including attorneys' fees.

8.1.2. **Prohibited Transfers.** No transfer of Shares shall be permitted if, in the judgment of the Manager, such transfer would (i) cause the Company to be treated as a publicly traded partnership as defined in Section 7704 of the Code, (ii) result in "benefit plan investors" (as such term is defined in regulations issued by the Treasury Department) holding, in the aggregate, Twenty Five Percent (25%) or more of the value of any class of equity interests in the Company, or (iii) together with other transfers within the preceding twelve (12) months, result in the termination of the Company under section 708 of the Code.

8.1.3. **First Right of Refusal.**

(a) **In General.** In the event an Investor Member (the "Selling Member") receives an offer from a third party to acquire all or a portion of his, her, or its Investor Shares (the "Transfer Shares"), then he, she, or it shall notify the Sponsor, specifying the Investor Shares to be purchased, the purchase price, the approximate closing date, the form of consideration, and such other terms and conditions of the proposed transaction that have been agreed with the proposed purchaser (the

“Sales Notice”). Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the Sales Notice the Sponsor shall notify the Selling Member whether the Sponsor (or a person designated by the Sponsor) elects to purchase the entire Transfer Shares on the terms set forth in the Sales Notice.

(b) **Special Rules.** The following rules shall apply for purposes of this section:

(1) If the Sponsor elects not to purchase the Transfer Shares, or fails to respond to the Sales Notice within the thirty (30) day period described above, the Selling Member may proceed with the sale to the proposed purchaser, subject to section 8.1.1.

(2) If the Sponsor elects to purchase the Transfer Shares, it shall do so within thirty (30) days.

(3) If the Sponsor elects not to purchase the Transfer Shares, or fails to respond to the Sales Notice within the thirty (30) day period described above, and the Selling Member and the purchaser subsequently agree to a reduction of the purchase price, a change in the consideration from cash or readily tradeable securities to deferred payment obligations or nontradeable securities, or any other material change to the terms set forth in the Sales Notice, such agreement between the Selling Member and the purchaser shall be treated as a new offer and shall again be subject to this section.

(4) If the Sponsor elects to purchase the Transfer Shares in accordance with this section, such election shall have the same binding effect as the then-current agreement between the Selling Member and the proposed purchaser. Thus, for example, if the Selling Member and the purchaser have entered into a non-binding letter of intent but have not entered into a binding definitive agreement, the election of the Sponsor shall have the effect of a non-binding letter of intent with the Selling Member. Conversely, if the Selling Member and the purchaser have entered into a binding definitive agreement, the election of the Sponsor shall have the effect of a binding definitive agreement. If the Selling Member and the Sponsor are deemed by this subsection to have entered into only a non-binding letter of intent, neither shall be bound to consummate a transaction if they are unable to agree to the terms of a binding agreement.

8.1.4. **Admission of Transferee.** Any permitted transferee of Shares shall be admitted to the Company as a Member on the date agreed by the transferor, the transferee, and the Manager.

8.1.5. **Exempt Transfers.** The following transactions shall be exempt from the provisions of section 8.1:

(a) A transfer to or for the benefit of any spouse, child or grandchild of an Investor Member, or to a trust for their exclusive benefit;

(b) Any transfer pursuant to an effective registration statement filed by the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; and

(c) The sale of all or substantially all of the interests of the Company (including pursuant to a merger or consolidation); *provided, however*, that in the case of a transfer pursuant to section 8.1.5(a), (i) the transferred Shares shall remain subject to this Agreement, (ii) the



transferee shall, as a condition to such transfer, deliver to the Company a written instrument confirming that such transferee shall be bound by all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and (iii) the transferred Shares shall not thereafter be transferred further in reliance on section 8.1.5(a).

8.1.6. **Application to Certain Entities.** In the case of an Investor Member that is a Special Purpose Entity, the restrictions set forth in section 8.1 shall apply to indirect transfers of interests in the Company by transfers of interests in such entity (whether by transfer of an existing interest or the issuance of new interests), as well as to direct transfers. A “Special Purpose Entity” means (i) an entity formed or availed of principally for the purpose of acquiring or holding an interest in the Company, and (ii) any entity if the purchase price of its interest in the Company represents at least seventy percent (70%) of its capital.

8.1.7. **Other Transfers Void.** Transfers in contravention of this section shall be null, void and of no force or effect whatsoever, and the Members agree that any such transfer may and should be enjoined.

8.2. **Death, Insolvency, Etc.** Neither the death, disability, bankruptcy, or insolvency of a Member, nor the occurrence of any other voluntary or involuntary event with respect to a Member, shall give the Company or any Member the right to purchase such Member’s Shares, nor give the Member himself (or his heirs, assigns, or representatives) the right to sell such Shares to the Company or any other Member. Instead, such Member or his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives shall remain a Member subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

8.3. **Incorporation.** If the Manager determines that the business of the Company should be conducted in a corporation rather than in a limited liability company, whether for tax or other reasons, each Member shall cooperate in transferring the business to a newly-formed corporation and shall execute such agreements as the Manager may reasonably determine are necessary or appropriate, consistent with the terms of the this Agreement. In such event each Member shall receive stock in the newly-formed corporation equivalent to his, her, or its Shares.

8.4. **Drag-Along Right.** In the event the Manager approves a sale or other disposition of all of the interests in the Company, then, upon notice of the sale or other disposition, each Member shall execute such documents or instruments as may be requested by the Manager to effectuate such sale or other disposition and shall otherwise cooperate with the Manager. The following rules shall apply to any such sale or other disposition: (i) each Investor Member shall represent that he, she, or it owns his or its Investor Shares free and clear of all liens and other encumbrances, that he, she, or it has the power to enter into the transaction, and whether he, she, or it is a U.S. person, but shall not be required to make any other representations or warranties; (ii) each Investor Member shall grant to the Manager a power of attorney to act on behalf of such Investor Member in connection with such sale or other disposition; and (iii) each Investor Member shall receive, as consideration for such sale or other disposition, the same amount he, she, or it would have received had all or substantially all of the assets of the Company been sold and the net proceeds distributed in liquidation of the Company.

8.5. **Waiver of Appraisal Rights.** Each Member hereby waives any contractual appraisal



rights such Member may otherwise have pursuant to 6 Del. C. §18-210 or otherwise, as well as any “dissenter’s rights.”

8.6. **Withdrawal.** An Investor Member may withdraw from the Company by giving at least ninety (90) days notice to the Manager. The withdrawing Investor Member shall be entitled to no distributions or payments from Company on account of his withdrawal, nor shall he be indemnified against liabilities of Company. For purposes of this section, an Investor Member who transfers his Investor Shares pursuant to (i) a transfer permitted under section 8.1, or (ii) an involuntary transfer by operation of law, shall not be treated as thereby withdrawing from Company.

9. **ARTICLE NINE: DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION**

9.1. **Dissolution.** The Company shall be dissolved only upon (i) the determination of the Manager to dissolve, or (ii) the entry of a judicial decree of dissolution. Dissolution shall be effective on the date designated by the Manager, but the Company shall not terminate until liquidation of the Company has been completed in accordance with the provisions of section 9.2.

9.2. **Liquidation.**

9.2.1. **Generally.** If the Company is dissolved, the Company’s assets shall be liquidated and no further business shall be conducted by the Company except for such action as shall be necessary to wind-up its affairs and distribute its assets to the Members pursuant to the provisions of this Article Nine. Upon such dissolution, the Manager shall have full authority to wind-up the affairs of the Company and to make final distribution as provided herein.

9.2.2. **Distribution of Assets.** After liquidation of the Company, the assets of the Company shall be distributed as set forth in Article Four.

9.2.3. **Distributions In Kind.** The assets of the Company shall be liquidated as promptly as possible so as to permit distributions in cash, but such liquidation shall be made in an orderly manner so as to avoid undue losses attendant upon liquidation. In the event that in the Manager’s opinion complete liquidation of the assets of the Company within a reasonable period of time proves impractical, assets of the Company other than cash may be distributed to the Members in kind but only after all cash and cash-equivalents have first been distributed and after the Pre-Distribution Adjustment.

9.2.4. **Statement of Account.** Each Member shall be furnished with a statement prepared by the Company’s accountants, which shall set forth the assets and liabilities of the Company as of the date of complete liquidation, and the capital account of each Member immediately prior to any distribution in liquidation.



10. ARTICLE TEN: POWER OF ATTORNEY

10.1. **In General.** The Manager shall at all times during the term of the Company have a special and limited power of attorney as the attorney-in-fact for each Investor Member, with power and authority to act in the name and on behalf of each such Investor Member, to execute, acknowledge, and swear to in the execution, acknowledgement and filing of documents which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement and which may include, by way of illustration but not by limitation, the following:

10.1.1. This Agreement and any amendment of this Agreement authorized under section 11.1;

10.1.2. Any other instrument or document that may be required to be filed by the Company under the laws of any state or by any governmental agency or which the Manager shall deem it advisable to file;

10.1.3. Any instrument or document that may be required to effect the continuation of the Company, the admission of new Members, or the dissolution and termination of the Company; and

10.1.4. Any and all other instruments as the Manager may deem necessary or desirable to effect the purposes of this Agreement and carry out fully its provisions.

10.2. **Terms of Power of Attorney.** The special and limited power of attorney of the Manager (i) is a special power of attorney coupled with the interest of the Manager in the Company, and its assets, is irrevocable, shall survive the death, incapacity, termination or dissolution of the granting Investor Member, and is limited to those matters herein set forth; (ii) may be exercised by the Manager by an through one or more of the officers of the Manager for each of the Investor Members by the signature of the Manager acting as attorney-in-fact for all of the Investor Members, together with a list of all Investor Members executing such instrument by their attorney-in-fact or by such other method as may be required or requested in connection with the recording or filing of any instrument or other document so executed; and (iii) shall survive an assignment by an Investor Member of all or any portion of his, her or its Investor Shares except that, where the assignee of the Investor Shares owned by the Investor Member has been approved by the Manager for admission to the Company, the special power of attorney shall survive such assignment for the sole purpose of enabling the Manager to execute, acknowledge and file any instrument or document necessary to effect such substitution.

10.3. **Notice to Investor Members.** The Manager shall promptly furnish to each Investor Member a copy of any amendment to this Agreement executed by the Manager pursuant to a power of attorney from such Investor Member.



11. ARTICLE ELEVEN: MISCELLANEOUS

11.1. Amendments.

11.1.1. **Amendments by Manager.** The Manager may amend this Agreement without the consent of the Investor Members, including, without limitation, to (i) correct typographical mistakes; (ii) reflect the admission of additional Members; and (iii) comply with applicable law.

11.1.2. **Limitation.** Notwithstanding section 11.1.1, without the consent of each affected Investor Member, the Manager may not adopt any amendment that would (i) amend this section 11.1.2, (ii) require any Investor Member to make additional capital contributions, (iii) impose personal liability on any Investor Member, (iv) change an Investor Member's share of distributions relative to other Members who are Investor Members on the date hereof, or (v) give Sponsor itself a superior right to distributions vis-à-vis the Investor Members than is currently provided in Article Four.

11.2. **Waivers.** No delay in the exercise of any right shall be deemed a waiver thereof, nor shall the waiver of a right or remedy in a particular instance constitute a waiver of such right or remedy generally.

11.3. **Assignment by Sponsor.** Sponsor may assign its Shares and its interest in this Agreement to any other entity controlled by or under common control with Sponsor.

11.4. **Notices.** Any notice or document required or permitted to be given under this Agreement may be given by a party or by its legal counsel and shall be deemed to be given by electronic mail with transmission acknowledgment, to the principal business address of the Company, if to the Company or the Manager, to the email address of an Investor Member provided by such Investor Member, or such other address or addresses as the parties may designate from time to time by notice satisfactory under this section.

11.5. **Electronic Delivery.** Each Member hereby agrees that all communications with the Company, including all tax forms, shall be via electronic delivery.

11.6. **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by the internal laws of Delaware without giving effect to the principles of conflicts of laws. Each Member hereby (i) consents to the personal jurisdiction of the Delaware courts or the Federal courts located in Delaware, (ii) agrees that all disputes arising from this Agreement shall be prosecuted in such courts, (iii) agrees that any such court shall have in personam jurisdiction over such Member, (iv) consents to service of process by notice sent by regular mail to the address set forth on Schedule A and/or by any means authorized by Delaware law, and (v) if such Member is not otherwise subject to service of process in Delaware, agrees to appoint and maintain an agent in Delaware to accept service, and to notify the Company of the name and address of such agent.

11.7. **Waiver of Jury Trial.** Each Member acknowledges and agrees that any controversy that may arise under this Agreement is likely to involve complicated and difficult issues and, therefore, each Member irrevocably and unconditionally waives any right it may have to a trial by jury in respect of any legal action arising out of or relating to this Agreement.



11.8. **Signature in Counterparts.** This Agreement may be signed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be a fully-executed original.

11.9. **Signature by Facsimile or Email.** An original signature transmitted by facsimile or email shall be deemed to be original for purposes of this Agreement.

11.10. **Electronic Signatures.** This Agreement may be signed electronically, *e.g.*, via DocuSign.

11.11. **No Third Party Beneficiaries.** Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Agreement, this Agreement is made for the sole benefit of the parties. No other persons shall have any rights or remedies by reason of this Agreement against any of the parties or shall be considered to be third party beneficiaries of this Agreement in any way.

11.12. **Binding Effect.** This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of the respective heirs, legal representatives and permitted assigns of each party, and shall be binding upon the heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns of each party.

11.13. **Titles and Captions.** All article, section and paragraph titles and captions contained in this Agreement are for convenience only and are not deemed a part of the context hereof.

11.14. **Pronouns and Plurals.** All pronouns and any variations thereof are deemed to refer to the masculine, feminine, neuter, singular or plural as the identity of the person or persons may require.

11.15. **Execution by Investor Members.** It is anticipated that this Agreement will be executed by Investor Members through the execution of a separate Investment Agreement.

11.16. **Days.** Any period of days mandated under this Agreement shall be determined by reference to calendar days, not business days, except that any payments, notices, or other performance falling due on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal government holiday shall be considered timely if paid, given, or performed on the next succeeding business day.

11.17. **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement among the parties with respect to its subject matter and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings.

[Signature page follows]

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

360913 S SARATOGA, LLC

By: , As Manager
Jonathan Tate

EXHIBIT B

RISKS OF INVESTING

THE PURCHASE OF SECURITIES FROM THE COMPANY IS SPECULATIVE AND INVOLVES SIGNIFICANT RISK, INCLUDING THE RISK THAT YOU WILL LOSE SOME OR ALL OF YOUR MONEY. THIS INVESTMENT IS SUITABLE ONLY FOR INVESTORS WHO FULLY UNDERSTAND AND ARE CAPABLE OF BEARING THE RISKS.

SOME OF THE RISKS ARE DESCRIBED BELOW. THE ORDER IN WHICH THESE RISKS ARE DISCUSSED IS NOT INTENDED TO SUGGEST THAT SOME RISKS ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN OTHERS.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

SPECULATIVE NATURE OF REAL ESTATE INVESTING: Real estate can be risky and unpredictable. For example, many experienced, informed people lost money when the real estate market declined in 2007-2008. Time has shown that the real estate market goes down without warning, sometimes resulting in significant losses. Some of the risks of investing in real estate include changing laws, including environmental laws; floods, fires, and other acts of God, some of which may not be insurable; changes in national or local economic conditions; changes in government policies, including changes in interest rates established by the Federal Reserve; and international crises. You should invest in real estate in general, and in the Company in particular, only if you can afford to lose your investment and are willing to live with the ups and downs of the real estate industry.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS: The Company has undertaken what it believes to be adequate testing of the property and is not aware of any environmental contamination. However, the nature of these tests is such that contamination cannot be entirely ruled out. Under Federal and State laws, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be required to remediate any hazardous conditions without regard to whether the owner knew about or caused the contamination. Similarly, the owner of real estate may be subject to common law claims by third parties based on damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination. The cost of investigating and remediating environmental contamination can be substantial, even catastrophic.

ADA COMPLIANCE: The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the “ADA”) requires all public buildings to meet certain standards for accessibility by disabled persons. Complying with the ADA can add significant time and costs to a project.

REGULATION AND ZONING: Like all real estate projects, this project is subject to extensive building and zoning ordinances and codes, which can change at any time. Complying with all of these rules could add significant time and costs to the project.

CASUALTY LOSSES: A fire, hurricane, mold infestation, or other casualty could materially and adversely affect the project.

ILLIQUIDITY OF REAL ESTATE: Real estate is not “liquid,” meaning it’s hard to sell. Thus, the Company might not be able to sell the project as quickly as it would like or on the terms that it would like.

PROPERTY VALUES COULD DECREASE: The value of the Company's real estate could decline, perhaps significantly. Factors that could cause the value of real estate to decline include, but are not limited to:

- Changes in interest rates
- Competition from other property
- Changes in national or local economic conditions
- Changes in zoning
- Environmental contamination or liabilities
- Changes in local market conditions
- Fires, floods, and other casualties
- Uninsured losses
- Undisclosed defects in property
- Incomplete or inaccurate due diligence

INABILITY TO ATTRACT BUYERS: The Company will face significant challenges attracting and retaining qualified buyers. These challenges could include:

- Competition from other home sellers
- Changes in economic conditions could reduce demand
- The company might have to reduce sale price to remain competitive
- The property could remain vacant for an extended period

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION: The Company is or will be engaged in development and construction. Development and construction can be time-consuming and are fraught with risk, including the risk that projects will be delayed or cost more than budgeted.

LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURY: The Company might be sued for injuries that occur in or outside the project, *e.g.*, "slip and fall" injuries.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY-STAGE COMPANIES

EARLY-STAGE COMPANIES FACE SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES: The Company is an early-stage company, and like all early-stage companies faces significant challenges, including:

- Understanding the marketplace and accurately identifying opportunities for growth
- Developing its products and services
- Developing its brands
- Responding effectively to the offerings of existing and future competitors
- Attracting, retaining, and motivating qualified executives and personnel
- Implementing business systems and processes, including technology systems
- Raising capital
- Controlling costs
- Managing growth and expansion
- Implementing adequate accounting and financial systems and controls
- Dealing with adverse changes in economic conditions

Unfortunately, the reality is that many early-stage companies never overcome these challenges, and there is no guaranty that the Company will prove to be an exception.

WE EXPECT TO EXPERIENCE OPERATING LOSSES FOR THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE: We expect to experience losses, not profits, for the foreseeable future, as we develop our products and services and build out our operations.

ACCURATELY ASSESSING THE VALUE OF A PRIVATE START-UP COMPANY IS DIFFICULT: Putting a value on a security issued by privately held startup or early-stage company is extremely difficult. The price of our securities was determined arbitrarily, and bears no relationship to established criteria of value such as the assets, earnings, or book value of the Company.

LACK OF ACCESS TO CAPITAL: As a small business, the Company has very limited access to capital. If we need more capital in the future, as we probably will, there is no guaranty we will be able to find it.

LIMITED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: The Company offers only a limited number of [products] [services], making it vulnerable to changes in technology and/or customer preferences.

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS: An early-stage company can find it very difficult to penetrate established distribution channels. For example, a small company with only one or two products will find it very difficult to get into large retailers like Walmart.

LACK OF ACCOUNTING CONTROLS: Larger companies typically have in place strict accounting controls to prevent theft and embezzlement. In contrast, our Company has only limited controls.

UNPROVEN BUSINESS MODELS: Our Company is trying to introduce what is effectively an entirely new [product] [service]. If we are successful, the rewards could be significant. But consumer behavior is very difficult to change, and successful business models are very difficult to build. There is no guaranty that consumers will embrace our new model.

NO ONGOING DISTRIBUTIONS: We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future. Instead, we will invest our profits back into the business.

RISKS COMMON TO COMPANIES ON THE PLATFORM GENERALLY

RELIANCE ON MANAGEMENT: Under our Operating Agreement, investors will not have the right to participate in the management of the Company. Instead, Mr. Jonathan Tate will manage all aspects of the Company and its business. Furthermore, if Mr. Jonathan Tate or other key personnel of the issuer were to leave the Company or become unable to work, the Company (and your investment) could suffer substantially. Thus, you should not invest unless you are comfortable relying on the Company's management team. You will never have the right to oust management, no matter what you think of them.

INABILITY TO SELL YOUR INVESTMENT: The law prohibits you from selling your securities (except in certain very limited circumstances) for one year after you acquire them. Even after that one-year period, a host of Federal and State securities laws may limit or restrict your ability to sell your securities. Even if you are permitted to sell, you will likely have difficulty finding a buyer because there will be no established market. Given these factors, you should be prepared to hold your investment for its full term (in the case of debt securities) or indefinitely (in the case of equity securities).

WE MIGHT NEED MORE CAPITAL: We might need to raise more capital in the future to fund new product development, expand its operations, buy property and equipment, hire new team members, market its products and services, pay overhead and general administrative expenses, or a variety of other reasons. There is no assurance that additional capital will be available when needed, or that it will be available on terms that are not adverse to your interests as an investor. If the company is unable to obtain additional funding when needed, it could be forced to delay its business plan or even cease operations altogether.

CHANGES IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS COULD HURT OUR BUSINESSES: Factors like global or national economic recessions, changes in interest rates, changes in credit markets, changes in capital market conditions, declining employment, decreases in real estate values, changes in tax policy, changes in political conditions, and wars and other crises, among other factors, hurt businesses generally and could hurt our business as well. These events are generally unpredictable.

NO REGISTRATION UNDER SECURITIES LAWS: Our securities will not be registered with the SEC or the securities regulator of any State. Hence, neither the Company nor the securities will be subject to the same degree of regulation and scrutiny as if they were registered.

INCOMPLETE OFFERING INFORMATION: Title III does not require us to provide you with all the information that would be required in some other kinds of securities offerings, such as a public offering of shares (for example, publicly-traded firms must generally provide investors with quarterly and annual financial statements that have been audited by an independent accounting firm). Although Title III does require extensive information, it is possible that you would make a different decision if you had more information.

LACK OF ONGOING INFORMATION: We will be required to provide some information to investors for at least one year following the offering. However, this information is far more limited than the information that would be required of a publicly-reporting company; and we are allowed to stop providing annual information in certain circumstances.

BREACHES OF SECURITY: It is possible that our systems would be “hacked,” leading to the theft or disclosure of confidential information you have provided to us. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage systems change frequently and generally are not recognized until they are launched against a target, we and our vendors may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures.

UNINSURED LOSSES: We might not buy enough insurance to guard against all the risks of our business, whether because it doesn’t know enough about insurance, because we can’t afford adequate insurance, or some combination of the two. Also, there are some kinds of risks that are simply impossible to insure against, at least at a reasonable cost. Therefore, the Company could incur an uninsured loss that could damage our business.

UNRELIABLE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS: We might provide financial projections reflecting what we believe are reasonable assumptions concerning the Company and its future. However, the nature of business is that financial projections are rarely accurate. The actual results of investing in the Company will likely be different than the projected results, for better or worse.

LIMITS ON LIABILITY OF COMPANY MANAGEMENT: Our Operating Agreement limits the liability of management, making it difficult or impossible for investors to sue managers successfully if they make mistakes or conduct themselves improperly. You should assume that you will never be able to sue the management of the Company, even if they make decisions you believe are stupid or incompetent.

CHANGES IN LAWS: Changes in laws or regulations, including but not limited to zoning laws, environmental laws, tax laws, consumer protection laws, securities laws, antitrust laws, and health care laws, could adversely affect the Company.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: In many ways your interests and ours will coincide: you and we want the Company to be as successful as possible. However, our interests might be in conflict in other important areas, including these:

- You might want the Company to distribute money, while the Company might prefer to reinvest it back into the business.
- You might wish the Company would be sold so you can realize a profit from your investment, while management might want to continue operating the business.
- You would like to keep the compensation of managers low, while managers want to make as much as they can.
- You would like management to devote all their time to this business, while they might own and manage other businesses as well.

YOUR INTERESTS AREN'T REPRESENTED BY OUR LAWYERS: We have lawyers who represent us. These lawyers have drafted our Operating Agreement and Investment Agreement, for example. None of these lawyers represents you personally. If you want your interests to be represented, you will have to hire your own lawyer, at your own cost.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH EQUITY SECURITIES

EQUITY COMES LAST IN THE CAPITAL STACK: You will be buying “equity” securities in the Company. The holders of the equity interests stand to profit most if the Company does well, but stand last in line to be paid when the Company dissolves. Everyone – the bank, the holders of debt securities, even ordinary trade creditors – has the right to be paid first. You might buy equity hoping the company will be the next Facebook, but face the risk that it will be the next Theranos.

POSSIBLE TAX COST: The Company is a limited liability company and, as such, will be taxed as a partnership, with the result that its taxable income will “flow through” and be reported on the tax returns of the equity owners. It is therefore possible that you would be required to report taxable income of the Company on your personal tax return, and pay tax on it, even if the Company doesn't distribute any money to you. To put it differently, your taxable income from a limited liability company is not limited to the distributions you receive.

YOUR INTEREST MIGHT BE DILUTED: As an equity owner, your interest will be “diluted” immediately, in the sense that (1) the “book value” of the company is lower than the price you are paying, and (2) the founder of the Company, and possibly others, bought their stock at a lower price than you are buying yours. Your interest could be further “diluted” in the future if the Company sells stock at a lower price than you paid.

FUTURE INVESTORS MIGHT HAVE SUPERIOR RIGHTS: If the Company needs more capital in the future and sells stock to raise that capital, the new investors might have rights superior to yours. For example, they might have the right to be paid before you are, to receive larger distributions, to have a greater voice in management, or otherwise.

OUR COMPANIES WILL NOT BE SUBJECT TO THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITIES EXCHANGES: Any company whose securities are listed on a national stock exchange (for example, the New York Stock Exchange) is subject to a number of rules about corporate governance that are intended to protect investors. For example, the major U.S. stock exchanges require listed companies to have an audit committee made up entirely of independent members of the board of directors (*i.e.*, directors with no material outside relationships with the company or management), which is responsible for monitoring the company’s compliance with the law. Our Company is not required to implement these and other stockholder protections.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH DEBT SECURITIES

YOU HAVE NO UPSIDE: You are investing in a “debt” security, meaning you will be a creditor of the Company, not an owner. As a creditor, the most you can hope to receive is your money back plus interest. You cannot receive more than that even if the company turns into the next Facebook.

YOU DO HAVE A DOWNSIDE: Conversely, if the Company loses enough value, you could lose some or all of your money.

SUBORDINATION TO RIGHTS OF OTHER LENDERS: Even though you will be a creditor of the Company, you will have a lower priority than some other lenders, like banks or leasing companies. In the event of bankruptcy, they would have the right to be paid first, up to the value of the assets in which they have security interests, while you would only be paid from the excess, if any.

LACK OF SECURITY: Even though you will be a creditor of the Company, your debt will not be secured.

ISSUERS TYPICALLY WILL NOT HAVE THIRD PARTY CREDIT RATINGS: Credit rating agencies, notably Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s, assign credit ratings to debt issuers. These ratings are intended to help investors gauge the ability of the issuer to repay the loan. Our Company has not been rated by either Moody’s or Standard & Poor’s, leaving investors with no objective measure by which to judge the Company’s creditworthiness.

INTEREST RATE MIGHT NOT ADEQUATELY COMPENSATE YOU FOR RISK LEVEL: Theoretically, the interest rate paid by a company should compensate the creditor for the level of risk the creditor is assuming. That's why consumers generally pay one interest rate, large corporations pay a lower interest rate, and the Federal government (which can print money if necessary) pays the lowest rate of all. However, there is no guaranty that the interest rate we are paying you adequately compensates you for the risk.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CALLABLE SECURITIES

A CALL OF THE SECURITY MIGHT DEPRIVE YOU OF UPSIDE: The security you are buying "called" by the company after _____. If the company is doing poorly, the Company probably won't call the stock. But if the Company is doing well, the Company probably will call the stock. Even if the Company pays you the then-current value of the stock, you might be deprived of the long-term upside potential.

EXHIBIT C

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

DISCLOSURE 201(m)(2)

How the Manager's Exercise of Rights Could Affect You

- The Manager has full control over the company and the actions of the Manager could affect you in a number of different ways, including these:
- The Manager decides whether and when to sell the project, which affects when (if ever) you will get your money back. If the Manager sells the project "too soon," you could miss out on the opportunity for greater appreciation. If the Manager sells the project "too late," you could miss out on a favorable market.
- The Manager decides when to make distributions, and how much. You might want the Manager to distribute more money, but the Manager might decide to keep the money in reserve, or invest it into the project.
- The Manager could decide to hire himself or his relatives to perform services for the Company, and establish rates of compensation higher than fair market value.
- The Manager could decide to refinance the project. A refinancing could raise money to distribute, but it could also add risk to the project.
- The Manager decides on renting the project, including the terms of any lease.
- The Manager decides how much of its own time to invest in the project.
- The Manager could decide to raise more money from other investors, and could decide to give those investors a better deal.

DISCLOSURE 201(m)(4)

The price of the Investor Shares was determined by the Manager based on the Manager's opinion about the value of the project.

The Manager doesn't expect there to be any reason to place a value on the Investor Shares in the future. If we had to place a value on the Investor Shares, it would be based on the amount of money the owners of the Investor Shares would receive if the project were sold.

EXHIBIT D

360913 S Saratoga, LLC

BALANCE SHEET

All Dates

TOTAL	
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Bank Accounts	
10100 Project Account	95,000.00
Total Bank Accounts	\$95,000.00
Total Current Assets	\$95,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$95,000.00
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Total Liabilities	
Equity	
33100 Retained Earnings	0.00
39100 Opening Balance Equity	95,000.00
Net Income	0.00
Total Equity	\$95,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$95,000.00

360913 S Saratoga, LLC

PROFIT AND LOSS

All Dates

Income

Total Income

GROSS PROFIT

Expenses

Total Expenses

NET INCOME

360913 S Saratoga, LLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

All Dates

	TOTAL
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Income	0.00
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to Net	0.00
Cash provided by operations:	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$0.00
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
39100 Opening Balance Equity	95,000.00
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$95,000.00
NET CASH INCREASE FOR PERIOD	\$95,000.00
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$95,000.00