

DRA Advisors LLC

Part 2A of Form ADV

The Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of DRA Advisors LLC (“the Company”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-697-4740. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about the Company is also available on the SEC’s website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Material Changes

The Company's most recent update to Part 2 of Form ADV was made in January 2011. The Company's business activities have not changed materially since the time of that update. However, in 2010 the SEC required significant changes to the content and format of Part 2 of Form ADV, which the Company is required to file by March 31, 2011. This brochure, which reflects those changes, is materially different from brochures used by the Company in prior years.

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Advisory Business

In general, the Company engages in the business of providing investment advisory services relating to the acquisition, management and disposition of real estate and real estate related investments, which advisory services include: (i) rendering advice with respect to investments in real estate limited partnership interests; (ii) providing advice regarding financing real estate investments; (iii) rendering advice regarding debt refinancing and/or restructuring in connection with real estate investments; (iv) providing investment management decisions with respect to the formation and management of real estate investment trusts; (v) advising clients regarding purchase and/or sale of mortgages, including ongoing evaluation of investments in and obligations relating to those mortgages; and (vi) providing cash management services with respect to clients' investments, including, but not limited to, investments in bank certificates of deposits, investment grade commercial paper, and U.S. Treasury securities. In addition, the Company, from time to time, participates in, either on a principal or agency basis, the formation and sale through private placements or public offerings of interests in limited partnerships or other entities formed for the purpose of acquiring primarily real estate investments. To the extent the Company acts as a principal in connection with such transactions, no interest in any such entity would be sold to a client without disclosing to such client in writing before the completion of any such transaction

the capacity in which the Company is acting and obtaining the client's consent to such transaction.

The Company has full discretionary authority with respect to investment decisions, and its advice with respect to the Funds is tailored according to the investment objectives, guidelines, and requirements as set forth in each Fund's respective offering memoranda and advisory agreement. A mandate of each Fund is to invest primarily in real estate and real estate-related investments.

The Company has been in business since 1986, and has been registered with the SEC as an investment adviser since 1994. The Company is primarily owned by DRA Holdings LLC. DRA Advisors, Inc. owns approximately 65.5% by DRA Holdings, LLC. David Luski is a principal owner of DRA Advisors, Inc. As of December 31, 2010, the Company advised approximately \$8,799,294,709 billion on a discretionary basis for 9 accounts, and \$154,988,576 million on a non-discretionary basis for one account.

Fees and Compensation

Generally, the Company's fee is negotiable, taking into consideration the nature of the representation and anticipated investment advisory services for a client. In this regard, the Company typically charges an asset management fee per annum at an annual rate ranging from 0.25 to 1% of the gross purchase price of the assets and securities under management. The fee is computed and payable quarterly in arrears, commencing with the calendar quarter in which the first investment is made. The Company deducts its fees.

In some transactions the Company charges a capital markets fee based on gross proceeds of the sale or financing proceeds. The Company in some transactions may also receive management fees based upon the performance of a property's actual net cash flow. Clients are likely to incur fees in addition to the management fee. The Company in some transactions charges a 0.65% disposition fee based on the sale or financing proceeds distributed to investors. This fee is computed at the time of sale or financing and is payable during liquidation of the investment portfolio from the sale or financing proceeds. In some refinancing transactions the Company charges an advisory fee of 0.65% of the remainder of gross proceeds of the closing costs of a financing. In some real estate construction transactions the Company charges an advisory fee of 0.65% of the aggregate cost of construction. Furthermore, the Company in some transactions is reimbursed for, among other things, organization and offering expenses incurred by it with respect to any limited partnerships or other entities sponsored or advised by the Company. In some transactions the Company charges a fixed consulting fee in addition to a variable fee equal up to 0.50% of gross revenues from investments. Transaction-based fees may present a conflict of interest in that they may be viewed as giving the Company an incentive to purchase investments based on the transaction-based compensation received. The Company has adopted and implemented written compliance policies and procedures that are designed to address the above conflicts of interest.

As fully described in each Fund's offering documents, each Fund bears expenses related to its operations, including, without limitation, organizational costs, normal operating costs and administrative expenses, investment related expenses. Normal and operating costs may consist of, but may not be limited to, the following: expenses incurred in connection with obtaining and negotiating any Credit Facility, accounting, legal, appraisers fees, unconsummated deal costs, monitoring Real Estate Investments and the Company's normal record keeping and reporting,

including, but not limited to, travel and other out of pocket expenses incurred by the officers and employees of a Managing Member in connection with the evaluation, negotiation, acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, leasing or sale of proposed or existing Real Estate Investments, but shall specifically exclude internal expenses of a Managing Member, including compensation, payroll taxes and related employee costs, rent and other overhead expenses of the Managing Member or any Affiliate of a Managing Member. Investment and other costs may include, but are not limited to, the following: all reasonable out of pocket and third party costs and expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in connection with seeking and negotiating Real Estate Investments and in consummating Real Estate Investments and custodial fees relating to the holding of Real Estate Investments, appraisers' costs, the cost of a Fund's annual audit, and all extraordinary Company expenses, including, except as otherwise provided herein, the costs of amendments, if any, to this Agreement, all costs and expenses of a Members' Board, and including all costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees and litigation costs, incurred in investigating, defending and settling any claim, investigation, action or proceeding against or involving the Company or incurred in the protection or assertion by the Company of any of its rights.

If a client terminates the investment management agreement with the Company in the middle of a billing period the Company will invoice the client for an amount that is pro-rated based on the number of days that the account was managed.

Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

In some transactions the Company (or Related Persons described in response to item 10 in this brochure) receives, if accrued, performance fees (or specially allocated distributions in respect of equity interests) equal to 15% - 25% of distributable proceeds in excess of the return to investors of their invested capital plus a "real" (i.e., inflation-adjusted) or nominal rate of return thereon of between 7% - 8% per annum. The fact that the Company may be compensated with performance fees may create an incentive for the Company to make investments on behalf of clients that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation. Further, investment advisers have an inherent conflict of interest to favor clients or accounts that pay more in fees, such as performance fees. The Company has adopted and implemented written compliance policies and procedures that are designed to address the above conflicts of interest.

Types of Clients

The Company primarily advises pooled investment vehicles on a discretionary basis. The Company advises one institutional client on a non-discretionary basis.

The Company generally requires a minimum of \$5,000,000.00 in assets to establish an account.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Investment Strategy

The Company has employed a consistent value-added investment strategy over the past 25 years. The firm's investment philosophy is a conservative one, yet it is adaptive to changing market conditions. Company targets investments that offer competitive income returns and the potential

for capital appreciation. Preservation of capital, downside protection and stability of cash flows underlie the firm's investment approach.

The Company attempts to capitalize on inefficiencies in real estate markets to acquire high quality operating assets at discounts to replacement cost. Such inefficiencies can result from i) taking advantage of sellers' strategic or financial motivations, ii) investing in markets or properties that are perceived as out of favor by other investors, iii) leveraging industry relationships with both private and public joint venture partners to access deals, and iv) utilizing Company's financial experience and resources to exploit pricing inefficiencies in complex transactions.

The Company's dual expertise in both real estate operations and capital market dynamics are important in the execution of the ownership plan. Value-enhancement strategies to improve an investment's potential for capital appreciation may include i) physical improvements to make properties more marketable and efficient, ii) execution of leasing and operational plans to increase revenues and minimize expenses, iii) focus on risk management and proactive asset management to mitigate downside risk, iv) utilization of prudent leverage to enhance returns and optimize capital structures, and v) opportunistic sale of assets when market conditions are optimal.

Risk of Loss

All investing involves a risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. The investment strategies offered by the Company could lose money over short or long periods of time. Identifying undervalued assets is difficult, and there are no assurances that the Company's investment strategies will succeed. The Company cannot give any guarantee that it will achieve Fund investment objectives or that any Fund will receive a return of its investment.

Investors should ultimately refer to their Fund's respective offering documents for detailed risk disclosures that specifically address risks of each Fund's investment strategies, methods of analysis, and/or particular types of securities recommended. Below is a summary of potentially material risks for each significant the Company investment strategy used, the methods of analysis used, and/or the particular type of security recommended.

- **Risks of Investing in Real Estate and Real Estate-Related Investments** - The Company will be subject to all the risks inherent in investing in real estate and real estate-related investments, which risks may be increased if the investment is leveraged. These risks may include, without limitation, general and local economic and social conditions, neighborhood values, the supply of, and demand for, properties of the type in which a Fund invests, the financial resources of tenants, vandalism, vacancies, rent strikes, changes in tax, zoning, building, environmental and other applicable laws, federal and local rent control laws, real property tax rates, changes in interest rates and the availability of mortgage funds, any of which may render the sale of properties difficult or unattractive. Such risks may also cause fluctuations in occupancy rates, rent schedules and operating expenses, which could adversely affect the value of real estate and real estate-related investments and materially reduce the cash flow generated thereby. There can be no assurance of the profitable operation of any property purchased by a Fund or the repayment of any debt investment made by a Fund. Accordingly, A Fund's investment objectives may not be realized. Certain expenditures associated with real estate equity

investment (such as property taxes, utility costs, debt service, maintenance costs and insurance premiums) tend to increase and are not generally decreased by events adversely affecting rental revenues. Thus, the cost of operating a property may exceed the rental income therefrom, and a Fund may have to advance funds in order to protect an equity investment or forego the payment of interest on debt investments, or may be required to dispose of investments on disadvantageous terms if necessary to raise needed funds. Moreover, while a Fund will generally purchase insurance to cover casualty losses and general liability, such insurance may not be available or may be available only at prohibitive costs to cover losses from ongoing operations and other risks such as earthquakes, floods, acts of terrorism or environmental contamination.

- The Company may invest in multifamily properties, which subjects a Fund to particular risks. The Company may invest in multifamily residential properties. A large number of risk factors may affect the value and successful operation of such properties, including: physical attributes of the property such as its age, condition, design, appearance, access to transportation and construction quality; location of the property; ability of management to provide adequate maintenance and insurance; the types of services or amenities that the property provides; the property's reputation; the level of mortgage interest rates and availability of government incentives, which may encourage tenants to purchase rather than lease housing; presence of competing properties; the tenant mix, such as the tenant population being predominantly students or being heavily dependent on workers from a particular business or personnel from a local industrial unit; adverse local or national economic conditions, which may limit the amount of rent that may be charged and may result in a reduction of timely rent payments or a reduction in occupancy levels; state and local regulations, which may affect the building owner's ability to increase rent to the level of market rents for an equivalent apartment; government assistance/rent subsidy programs; and the inventory of unsold condominium units in the local market that are being rented until economic conditions in the condominium market improve. If any of such risk factors are heightened or the conditions associated with such risk factors deteriorate, a Fund's investments in multifamily properties may incur losses.

In addition, certain jurisdictions regulate the relationship between an owner and its tenants. Commonly, these laws require a written lease, good cause for eviction, disclosure of fees and notification to residents of changed land use, while prohibiting unreasonable rules and retaliatory evictions.

In addition to U.S. federal, state and/or local regulation of the landlord-tenant relationship, some counties and/or municipalities impose rent control on apartment buildings. These ordinances may limit rent increases to fixed percentages, to percentages of increases in the consumer price index, to increases set or approved by a governmental agency or to increases determined through mediation or binding arbitration. The Company may invest in office properties, which subjects a Fund to particular risks.

- The Company may invest in office properties. There are a large number of risk factors associated with investments in office properties, including the impact of the recent recession on the local market and the building's tenants; the quality of an office building's tenants; an economic decline in the business operated by the tenants; the physical

attributes of the building in relation to competing buildings (e.g., age, condition, design, appearance, location, access to transportation and ability to offer certain amenities, such as sophisticated building systems and/or business wiring requirements); the physical attributes of the building with respect to the technological needs of the tenants, including the adaptability of the building to changes in the technological needs of the tenants; the diversity of an office building's tenants (or reliance on a single or dominant tenant); the availability of sublease space; the desirability of the area as a business location; the strength, nature and unemployment rates of the local economy, including labor costs and quality, tax environment and quality of life for employees; and an adverse change in population, patterns of telecommuting or sharing of office space and employment growth (which creates demand for office space). To the extent any of such risk factors are heightened or the conditions associated with such risk factors deteriorate, a Fund's investments in office properties may incur losses.

- The Company may invest in retail properties, which subjects a Fund to particular risks. The Company may invest in retail properties. The value and successful operation of a retail property is sensitive to a number of risk factors, including, but not limited to: changes in consumer spending patterns, local competitive conditions (such as the supply of retail space or the existence or construction of new competitive shopping centers or shopping malls, including, for example, competition between regional malls and local shopping centers and changing consumer preferences for upscale outlet malls, big-box discount stores and price clubs); the bankruptcy or distress of tenants; the availability of sublease space; alternative forms of retailing (such as direct mail, video shopping networks and internet web sites, which reduce the need for retail space by retail companies); the safety, convenience and attractiveness of the property to tenants and their customers or clients; the public perception of the safety of customers at shopping malls and shopping centers; the need to make major repairs or improvements to satisfy the needs of major tenants; traffic patterns and access to major thoroughfares; and unemployment rates in the local economy.

The general strength of retail sales also directly affects retail properties. If retail sales by tenants in a Fund's properties were to decline, the rents that are based on a percentage of revenues may also decline, and tenants may be unable to pay the fixed portion of their rents or other occupancy costs. The cessation of business by or bankruptcy of a significant tenant can have a material adverse effect on a retail property, not only because of rent and other factors specific to such tenant, but also because significant tenants at a retail property play an important part in generating customer traffic and making a retail property a desirable location for other tenants at such property.

- The Company may invest in industrial properties, which subjects a Fund to particular risks. The Company may invest in industrial properties. Significant factors determining the value of industrial properties are; the location of the property (including proximity to supply sources and customers and accessibility to rail lines, major roadways and other distribution channels and transportation routes); the quality of tenants; a reduced demand for industrial space because of a decline in a particular industry segment, property becoming functionally obsolete, building design and adaptability, scarcity of labor sources, changes in access, energy prices, strikes, relocation of highways, the construction of

additional highways or other factors; changes in proximity of supply sources; the expenses of converting a previously adapted space to general use; and the location of the property. Concerns about the quality of tenants, particularly major tenants, are similar in both office properties (as discussed above) and industrial properties, although industrial properties may more frequently be dependent on a single or a few tenants.

A particular industrial or warehouse property that suited the needs of its original tenant may be difficult to re-let to another tenant or may become functionally obsolete relative to newer properties. Also, properties used for many industrial purposes are more prone to environmental concerns than other property types. Further, because of unique construction requirements of many industrial properties, many vacant industrial property spaces may not be easily converted to other uses. Thus, if the operation of an industrial property becomes unprofitable due to competition, age of the improvements or other factors, the liquidation value of that industrial property may be substantially less than would be the case if the property were readily adaptable to other uses.

- **Development Properties.** The Company may invest in Real Estate Investments comprised of properties under development. Purchasing property prior to completion of development and construction, or making loans relating to properties under development, is subject to greater risks than the purchase of properties with operating histories or making loans relating thereto. In connection with the purchase of or making loans with respect to properties under development and construction, a Fund will be subject to certain risks, including, without limitation, the risks of unanticipated delays in, or increases in the cost of, development and construction as a result of factors beyond the control of a Fund and the Company. These factors may include, but are not limited to, strikes, adverse weather, material shortages, building restrictions, clearances, environmental impact studies, solvency of the contractor or subcontractors and increases in the cost of labor and materials. In addition, the contractor may not be able to build in conformity with plans and specifications, and the property may not be rented for the amounts or within the time projected. Additional risks may be incurred where a Fund makes periodic progress payments or other advances to contractors prior to completion. The Company may be unable to recover such payments subsequent to any such contractor's default. Such factors can result in increased costs of a project and/or delay in completion and/or loss of anticipated rental revenues and corresponding depletion of a Fund's working capital and reserves or loss of a Fund's investment. Furthermore, the price paid for a property upon which improvements are to be constructed or completed must of necessity be based upon projections of rental income and expenses or of the fair market value of the property upon completion of construction. Whether the property will operate at such projected income and expense levels or achieve such projected fair market value cannot be determined in most cases until after completion of construction and a number of months of actual operation. Without the prior written consent of the Members' Board, a Fund will not make any Real Estate Investment in a property to be developed that is not substantially pre-leased (a "Development Asset") if such Real Estate Investment would cause the Capital Contributions actually made by the Members in respect of Development Assets to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the aggregate Commitments of the Members, in each case calculated assuming the Capital Contributions in respect of such Real Estate Investment had been made.

Disciplinary Information

The Company and its employees have not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events in the past 10 years that would be material to a client's evaluation of the Company or its personnel.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Several entities that are related persons of the Company are general partners or managing members, as applicable, in limited partnerships or limited liability companies in which clients are solicited to invest. The Company performs asset management functions on behalf of each of such limited partnerships and limited liability companies. The Company and such general partners and managing members are under common ownership.

The following entities are related persons of the Company that act as the general partners or managing members, as applicable, of limited partnerships or limited liability companies (collectively, "Funds") in which clients invest: G&I III Manageco, LP; Manageco IV, L.P.; Manageco IV, Inc.; Manageco IV GP Inc.; Manageco V LLC; PL Retail Manageco LLC; Manageco CC LLC; Manageco OP LP LLC; Manageco V Co-Investment LLC; Manageco CARS-F Co-Investment LLC; Manageco CARS-G Co-Investment LLC; Manageco VI LLC; Manageco VII LLC (collectively, the "Fund GPs").

The following entities are related persons of the Company that act as the general partners or managing members, as applicable, of limited partnerships or limited liability companies which hold direct or indirect interests in real property (collectively, "Real Estate Partnerships"), in certain of which Real Estate Partnerships the Funds hold interests. David Luski, who is a control person and owner of the Company as disclosed in response to Schedule A, is an owner of various percentage interests in each of the Fund GPs. Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz and Jean Marie Apruzzese, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various percentage interests in Manageco IV, L.P., Manageco CC LLC, PL Retail Manageco LLC, Manageco V LLC, Manageco OP LP LLC, Manageco V Co-Investment LLC and Manageco CARS-F Co-Investment LLC, Manageco CARS-G Co-Investment LLC, Manageco VI LLC, Manageco VII LLC, each of which is a Fund GP. Janine Roberts and David P. Gray, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various percentage interests in Manageco IV LP, Manageco V LLC, Manageco CC LLC, PL Retail Manageco LLC, Manageco OP LP LLC, Manageco V Co-Investment LLC and Manageco CARS-F Co-Investment LLC, Manageco CARS-G Co-Investment LLC, Manageco VI LLC, Manageco VII LLC, each of which is a Fund GP. Diana Tully, Adam Breen and Jason Borreo, who are owners of the Company, are the owners of various percentage interests in Manageco V LLC, Manageco V Co-Investment LLC, Manageco CARS-F Co-Investment LLC, Manageco CARS-G Co-Investment LLC, Manageco VI LLC, Manageco VII LLC, each of which is a Fund GP.

Valla Brown who is an owner of the Company, is the owner of a fraction of percentage interest in Manageco VI LLC, Manageco VII LLC, each of which is a Fund GP.

Matthew Shore and Dean Sickles, who are the owners of the Company, are the owners of a fraction of percentage interest in Manageco VII LLC, which is a Fund GP..

The Company performs investment advisory services in respect of the Funds and Real Estate Partnerships.

As discussed above, Manageco IV, Inc. is a related person of the Company. Manageco IV, Inc. is the general partner of G&I III Manageco, LP, which is the managing member of DRA Growth and Income Fund III, LLC, a limited liability company which was established to invest interest in predominantly residential and industrial properties. A client of the Company was solicited to invest in DRA Growth and Income Fund III, LLC.

As discussed above, Manageco IV GP Inc. is a related person of the Company. Manageco IV GP Inc. is the general partner of Manageco IV, L.P., which is the managing member of DRA Growth and Income Fund IV, LLC, a limited liability company which was established to invest interest in predominantly residential and industrial properties. A client of the Company was solicited to invest in DRA Growth and Income Fund IV, LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts and David P. Gray, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various interests in Manageco IV, L.P.

As discussed above, Manageco V LLC is a related person of the Company. Manageco V LLC is the managing member of DRA Growth and Income Fund V, LLC, a limited liability company which was established to invest in predominately residential and industrial properties. Clients of the Company were solicited to invest in DRA Growth and Income Fund V, LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts, David P. Gray, Diana Tully, Adam Breen and Jason Borreo, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various interests in Manageco V LLC.

PL Retail Manageco LLC is a related person of the Company. PL Retail Manageco LLC is the managing member of PL Retail Co-Investment LLC, a limited liability company which was established to invest in predominately retail and commercial properties. Clients of the Company were solicited to invest in PL Retail Co-Investment LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts and David P. Gray, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various percentage interests in PL Retail Manageco LLC.

Manageco CC LLC is a related person of the Company. Manageco CC LLC, a limited liability company, is a 1.5% member of CC Co-Investment LLC, a limited liability company. CC Co-Investment LLC, a limited liability company, is the sole member of each of GT Retail Corp. and GT Retail II Corp., each corporations. GT Retail Corp. is the general partner of DDRA Community Centers Five, L.P., a limited partnership which was established to invest in commercial properties. GT Retail II Corp., in turn, is the general partner of DDRA Community Centers Seven, L.P., a limited partnership which was established to invest in interest in commercial property. No clients of the Company were solicited by any of Manageco CC LLC, CC Co-Investment LLC, GT Retail Corp. or GT Retail II Corp. to invest in either DDRA Community Centers Five, L.P. or DDRA Community Centers Seven, L.P. Francis X. Tansey, David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts and David P. Gray, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various percentage interests in Manageco CC LLC.

As discussed above, Manageco OP LP LLC is a related person of the Company. Manageco OP LP LLC is the managing member of OP LP LLC, which limited liability company was established to invest in interests in predominantly commercial properties. A client of the Company was solicited to invest in OP LP LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts, David P. Gray, Diana Tully, Adam Breen and Jason Borreo, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various percentage interests in Manageco OP LP LLC.

As discussed above, Manageco V Co-Investment LLC is a related person of the Company. Manageco V Co-Investment LLC is the managing member of DRA Growth and Income Fund V Co-Investment LLC, which limited liability company was established to invest in interests in predominantly residential and industrial properties. A client of the Company was solicited to invest in DRA Growth and Income Fund V Co-Investment LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts, David P. Gray, Diana Tully, Adam Breen and Jason Borreo, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various percentage interests in Manageco V Co-Investment LLC.

As discussed above, Manageco CARS-F Co-Investment LLC is a related person of the Company. Manageco CARS-F Co-Investment LLC is the managing member of DRA CARS-F Co-Investment LLC, which limited liability company was established to invest in interests in predominantly commercial properties. A client of the Company was solicited to invest in DRA CARS-F Co-Investment LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts, David P. Gray, Diana Tully, Adam Breen and Jason Borreo, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various percentage interests in Manageco CARS-F Co-Investment LLC.

As discussed above, Manageco CARS-G Co-Investment LLC is a related person of the Company. Manageco CARS-G Co-Investment LLC is the managing member of DRA CARS-G Co-Investment LLC, which limited liability company was established to invest in interests in predominantly commercial properties. A client of the Company was solicited to invest in DRA CARS-G Co-Investment LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts, David P. Gray, Diana Tully, Adam Breen and Jason Borreo, who are owners of the Company, are owners of various percentage interests in Manageco CARS-G Co-Investment LLC.

As discussed above, Manageco VI LLC is a related person of the Company. Manageco VI LLC is the managing member of DRA Growth and Income Fund VI LLC, which limited liability company was established to invest in interests in predominantly in commercial properties. A client of the Company was solicited to invest in DRA Growth and Income Fund VI LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Andrew E. Peltz, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Janine Roberts, David P. Gray, Diana Tully, Adam Breen, Jason Borreo and Valla Brown, who are owners of the Company, are owners of the various percentage interests in Manageco VI LLC.

As discussed above, Manageco VII LLC is a related person of the Company. Manageco VII LLC is the managing member of DRA Growth and Income Fund VII LLC, which limited liability company was established to invest in interests in predominantly in commercial properties. A

client of the Company was solicited to invest in DRA Growth and Income Fund VII LLC. David Luski, Paul McEvoy, Brian T. Summers, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Andrew E. Peltz, Janine Roberts, David P. Gray, Diana Tully, Adam Breen, Jason Borreo, Valla Brown, Matthew Shore and Dean Sickles, who are the owners of the Company, are owners of the various percentage interests in Manageco VII LLC.

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Applicant sometimes recommends to various accounts investments in transactions in which applicant or a related person has a financial interest. The terms of such relationship and the existence of such financial interests are in each instance disclosed to such accounts prior to effecting the transaction. Applicant complies with its disclosure and fiduciary obligations to clients under the Advisers Act and, where applicable, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with its investment activities and recommendations to clients.

The applicant is the managing member of DRA Growth and Income Fund, LLC. A client of the Company was solicited to invest in said limited liability company.

All principals, directors and employees of the Company (collectively, the “Employees”) are subject to the provisions contained in the Business Conduct and Ethics Policy chapter of the Company’s employee manual (the “Code of Ethics” or the “Code”). The Code outlines policies and procedures regarding conflicts of interest, standards of conduct, personal investment transactions, insider trading, handling of material, non-public information and other matters. Employees are prohibited from participating in any transaction in which there appears to be a conflict between their personal interests and those of the Company or its clients or from which they derive an improper personal benefit, directly or indirectly. The Code is designed to instill a culture of compliance among the Employees by ensuring, among other things, that Employees conduct their investing activities in accordance with applicable law and in the best interests of the clients. Key components of the Company’s Code of Ethics are: (i) maintaining a strategic vision designed to ensure that clients’ interests are placed first and foremost; (ii) identifying risks; (iii) establishing controls; (iv) documenting transactions and activities of the Employees that fall under the purview of the Code; and (v) maintaining accountability.

The Code of Ethics contains several restrictions and procedures designed to eliminate conflicts of interest between the Company, the Employees, and its clients, including: (1) a requirement of the Employees that they comply with all laws (including antitrust laws); (2) a prohibition of making gifts or payments to any governmental or elected official or their associates or to improperly influence anyone who is doing business or may do business in the future with the Company; (3) restrictions on receiving privileges, favors, gifts, payments, fees, services or special discounts from a client, tenant, supplier or anyone else who is doing business or is seeking to do business with the Company; (4) a prohibition of Employees using their position with the Company to obtain unfair or improper benefit for themselves from other businesses or organizations with which they are associated; (5) a prohibition of receipt of improper financial benefit by Employees and procedures designed to eliminate conflicts of interest (or even the appearance of conflicts of interest); (6) restrictions on Employees regarding investments in real estate or real estate entities

and other business investments; (7) restrictions on outside employment and other business activities, including service as a director or officer of another organization; (8) restrictions on Employee's business conduct in regards to work with tenants and other persons doing business with the Company, including personal loans to Employees by persons doing business with the Company; (9) guidance for Employees with respect to political contributions and activities and prohibitions of the Company making political contributions; (10) a prohibition of any discrimination; (11) a prohibition of the use of confidential information for financial gain and disclosure of confidential information; (12) pre-approval of any purchase or sale of assets from the Company; and (13) restrictions on the purchase from and sale to the Company of assets; and (14) guidance for employees for setting proper accounting controls.

The Code also prohibits the Employees from trading in certain restricted stocks under any circumstances. The list of restricted stocks is updated when necessary, but not less than quarterly. Each Employee is promptly notified of any changes or updates to the list. The Chief Compliance Officer and the Accounting Manager then monitor trades by the Employees of the Company in restricted stocks.

If an employee acts in a manner inconsistent with the Code, the Code provides for disciplinary action and reports of violation. In addition, the Code provides implementation procedures with respect to: (1) interpretations and advance approvals; and (2) frequent distributions of the Code to Employees and periodic statements of compliance from certain Employees.

Monitoring of Employees' business conduct is handled by the Chief Compliance Officer. Records of transactions or activities of the employees which fall under the purview of the Code of Ethics are also maintained by the Chief Compliance Officer.

A summary of the Company's Code of Ethics will be provided to any client or investor or prospective client or investor upon written request to: Jean Marie Apruzzese, c/o DRA Advisors LLC, 220 East 42nd Street, 27th Floor, New York, NY 10017.

Brokerage Practices

Applicant provides advice with respect to the acquisition, management and disposition of real estate and real estate related investments in private transactions which do not generally involve the participation of brokers or dealers. Applicant does not engage in securities trading. To the extent applicant selects a broker or dealer with respect to securities transactions, each executing broker or dealer will be selected on the basis of best execution of transactions. Commissions paid to a broker who supplies research may be higher than to other brokers who do not provide research. There are no limitations placed by clients on the authority of applicant in the selection of brokers.

Applicant may obtain research information from a number of sources, which may include brokers. All information will be used for the benefit of all accounts serviced. Direct placement of orders may be used to direct client transactions to particular brokers.

Review of Accounts

David Luski, President, Paul McEvoy, Senior Vice President and Assistant Secretary, Brian T. Summers, Vice President and Treasurer, Jean Marie Apruzzese, Vice President, Secretary and Compliance Officer, Andrew Peltz, Vice President and Assistant Secretary, David Gray, Director of Portfolio Management, Janine Roberts, Director of Dispositions, Diana Tully, Director of Marketing, Adam Breen, Director of Acquisitions, Jason Borreo, Senior Portfolio Manager, Valla Brown, Director of Asset Management, Matthew Shore, Director of Acquisitions, Dean Sickles, Director of Dispositions, generally review all accounts on a quarterly and annual basis. There generally are internal appraisals of the market value of all accounts on a quarterly basis or as directed by investors. In addition, there are intermittent discussions with investors with respect to overall market conditions and the general investment characteristics present in the marketplace.

Clients receive regular written reports on their accounts on a:

1. Periodic purchase and sale advice.
2. Quarterly economic and market analysis.
3. Quarterly performance reports.
4. Annual audited financial statements

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Company does not directly or indirectly compensate any person for client referrals.

Custody

Client assets are held in custody by unaffiliated broker/dealers or banks; however DRA has access to Fund assets since it or a related person serves as the managing member or general partner of a Fund. To comply with the Advisers Act Custody Rule (i.e. Rule 206(4)-2) and to provide meaningful protection to investors, the Funds are subject to an annual financial statement audit by an independent public account registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards, and are distributed to investors within 120 days of a Fund's fiscal year end.

Investment Discretion

The Company has full discretionary authority to manage the Funds, including authority to make decisions with respect to which investments are bought and sold. Any limitations on authority are included in Fund offering documents, advisory agreements, investor side letters, and/or the Company's internal compliance policies and procedures. The Company manages one account on a non-discretionary basis; any limitations on authority for this account are included in the account's advisory agreement.

Side Letters: The Company may without the approval of any investor or any other person, enter into agreements with one or more investors which have the effect of altering or supplementing the terms of the offering to the specific investor. Any terms contained in such agreements to or with an investor shall govern with respect to such investor notwithstanding the provisions of the Fund's governing documentation. Among other things, terms may include additional notification provisions (e.g. unaudited quarterly reports), designation of a representative to the members' board, restriction from use of an investor's name, or a threshold for organizational and catch-up costs. The Company believes that the side letters in effect with current investors do not materially affect the management of the Funds.

Voting Client Securities

The Company does not invest in securities that carry proxy voting rights. As a result, the Company does not vote proxies.

Financial Information

The Company has never filed for bankruptcy and is not aware of any financial condition that is expected to affect its ability to manage client accounts.