
Gyrodyne, LLC

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Submission Information

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Emerging Growth Company	False
ex Transition Period	False
Reporting Period	9/30/2022
Smaller Reporting Company?	True

Documents

10-Q	FORM 10-Q
EX-31.1	Exhibit 31.1
EX-32.1	Exhibit 32.1

FORM 10-Q

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2022

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-37547

Gyrodyne, LLC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York

46-3838291

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1 Flowerfield, Suite 24, St. James, NY 11780
(Address and Zip Code of principal executive offices)

(631) 584-5400
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol	Name of Exchange on which Registered
Common Shares of Limited Liability Company Interests	GYRO	Nasdaq Capital Market

On November 8, 2022, there were 1,482,680 common shares outstanding.

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QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

GYRODYNE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Liquidation Basis)

	September 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
ASSETS:		
Real estate held for sale	\$ 42,545,000	\$ 42,545,000
Cash and cash equivalents	4,383,800	5,670,693
Rent receivable	159,242	39,566
Other receivables	30,760	28,796
Total Assets	<u>\$ 47,118,802</u>	<u>\$ 48,284,055</u>
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,418,966	\$ 1,146,651
Accrued liabilities	1,161,318	940,794
Deferred rent liability	47,576	36,474
Tenant security deposits payable	269,960	258,605
Loans payable	9,828,422	10,028,522
Estimated liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts	11,522,844	12,845,239
Total Liabilities	<u>24,249,086</u>	<u>25,256,285</u>
Net assets in liquidation	<u>\$ 22,869,716</u>	<u>\$ 23,027,770</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements

GYRODYNE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE NINE-MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
(Liquidation Basis)
(Unaudited)

Net assets in liquidation, as of December 31, 2021	\$	23,027,770
Changes in assets and liabilities in liquidation:		
Change in liquidation value of real estate	\$	-
Remeasurement of assets and liabilities		(158,054)
Net decrease in liquidation value		(158,054)
Net assets in liquidation, as of September 30, 2022	\$	<u>22,869,716</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (LIQUIDATION BASIS) FOR THE NINE-MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 (unaudited)

1. The Company

Strategic Overview

Gyrodyne, LLC's (including its subsidiaries, "Gyrodyne", the "Company" or the "Registrant") corporate strategy is to pursue entitlements to increase the values of Cortlandt Manor and Flowerfield, its two remaining properties, so that they can be sold to one or more developers at higher prices thereby maximizing value and distributions. Gyrodyne intends to dissolve after we complete the disposition of our assets, apply the proceeds to settle debts and claims, and then pay liquidating distributions to our shareholders.

Gyrodyne filed subdivision applications in March 2017 with respect to Cortlandt Manor and Flowerfield. The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant delays in the regulatory approval process, as state, county and local staff charged with processing our subdivision applications all postponed activity due to work-from-home transitions.

On March 30, 2022, the Town of Smithtown Planning Board (the "Planning Board") unanimously granted Gyrodyne's application for preliminary approval to divide the Flowerfield property into eight lots, subject to certain conditions (the "Flowerfield Subdivision Application").

On April 26, 2022, the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor and certain other parties commenced a special proceeding under Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules ("Article 78") against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including Gyrodyne, LLC, seeking to annul the Planning Board's determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. Specifically, the Petition seeks to annul the Planning Board's (i) approval of a findings statement pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"), dated September 16, 2021, and adopted by the Planning Board on March 30, 2022, concerning the Flowerfield Subdivision Application, and (ii) preliminary approval on March 30, 2022 of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The arguments made in the Petition are substantially similar to those made by opponents of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application during the SEQRA and subdivision process. Gyrodyne and the Town of Smithtown are vigorously defending the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition.

An Article 78 proceeding could take two years or more to run its course given the likelihood of appeal and the impact the ongoing pandemic has had on the court system. Nevertheless, Gyrodyne remains confident that the process of negotiating purchase agreements, securing final subdivision approval and final unappealable site plan approval and consummating the sale of our properties will culminate by year-end 2024, although there can be no assurance that Gyrodyne and the Town of Smithtown will be successful in the defense of the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition or that other factors beyond our control will necessitate an extension of the timeline generally.

Various other factors will continue to impact the timeline to achieve approvals, including the backlog of land use applications, labor shortages and environmental concerns. Nevertheless, although there can be no assurances, we anticipate receiving final approval of our subdivision applications for Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor in 2023.

Although Gyrodyne believes that selling individual lots will maximize value, it is also pursuing prospective purchasers who may be willing to pay purchase prices for the entire undivided Flowerfield or Cortlandt Manor property, or for the entire company itself, that Gyrodyne finds more attractive from a timing and value perspective.

Business

Gyrodyne is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of New York whose primary business is the management of, and the pursuit of entitlements on, a portfolio of medical office and industrial properties located in Suffolk ("Flowerfield") and Westchester Counties ("Cortlandt Manor"), New York State.

Substantially all of our developed properties are subject to leases in which the tenant reimburses the Company for a portion, all of or substantially all of the costs and/or cost increases for utilities, insurance, repairs, maintenance and real estate taxes. Certain leases provide that the Company is responsible for certain operating expenses.

Our efforts to generate the highest values for Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor may involve in limited circumstances other strategies to manage risk and or enhance the net value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor to maximize the returns for our shareholders. Gyrodyne intends to dissolve after we complete the disposition of all of our real property assets, applies the proceeds of such dispositions first to settle any debts and claims, pending or otherwise, against Gyrodyne, and then pays distributions to holders of Gyrodyne common shares. The process of seeking entitlements to enhance property values and the amount and timing of distributions from proceeds of asset sales involve risks and uncertainties. As such, it is impossible at this time to determine with certainty the ultimate amount of proceeds that will actually be distributed to our shareholders or the timing of such payments. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the distributions will equal or exceed the estimate of net assets presented in our consolidated statements of net assets. The actual nature, amount and timing of all distributions will be determined by Gyrodyne's Board in its sole discretion and will depend in part upon the Company's ability to convert our remaining assets into cash in compliance with our obligations under the Stipulation entered into in connection with the class action lawsuit (See Note 12 – Contingencies) and settle and pay our remaining liabilities and obligations. Under Gyrodyne's Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement (the "LLC Agreement"), such dissolution may be effected upon an election to dissolve the Company by the Board that is approved by the vote of holders of a majority of Gyrodyne common shares or, in the Board's sole discretion and without any separate approval by the holders of Gyrodyne common shares, at any time the value of Gyrodyne's assets, as determined by the Board in good faith, is less than \$1,000,000.

The Company's remaining real estate investments, each of which is held in a single asset limited liability company wholly owned by the Company, consist of:

- Cortlandt Manor: 13.8 acres in Cortlandt Manor, New York, consisting of the 31,000 square foot Cortlandt Manor Medical Center; and
- Flowerfield: 63 acres in St. James, New York, including a 14-acre multi-tenanted industrial park comprising 135,000 rentable square feet.

2. Basis of Quarterly Presentations

The accompanying interim quarterly financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The consolidated financial statements of the Company included herein have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments which are necessary to present fairly the results for the nine-months ended September 30, 2022.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations; however, management believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

This report should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and footnotes therein included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Gyrodyne intends to dissolve after we complete the disposition of all of our real property assets, apply the proceeds of such dispositions first to settle any debts and claims, pending or otherwise, against Gyrodyne, and then pay distributions to holders of Gyrodyne common shares. Therefore, effective September 1, 2015 Gyrodyne adopted the liquidation basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is considered appropriate when, among other things, liquidation of the entity is "imminent", as defined in ASC 205-30, Presentation of Financial Statements Liquidation Basis of Accounting. Under the LLC Agreement, the Board may elect, in its sole discretion and without any separate approval by shareholders, to dissolve the Company at any time the value of the Company's assets, as determined by the Board in good faith, is less than \$1 million. The LLC Agreement also provides that the Company will dissolve, and its affairs wound up, upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of all the real properties of the Company. As a result, liquidation is deemed to be "imminent" in accordance with the guidance provided in ASC 205-30.

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Gyrodyne and all subsidiaries. All consolidated subsidiaries are wholly owned. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Basis of Presentation - Liquidation Basis of Accounting – Under the liquidation basis of accounting the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of operations, equity, comprehensive income and cash flows are no longer presented. The consolidated statements of net assets and the consolidated statements of changes in net assets are the principal financial statements presented under the liquidation basis of accounting.

Under the liquidation basis of accounting, all the Company's assets have been stated at their estimated net realizable value, or liquidation value, (which represents the estimated amount of cash that Gyrodyne will collect on the disposal of assets as it carries out the plan of liquidation), which is based on independent third-party appraisals, estimates and other indications of sales value. All liabilities of the Company, including those estimated costs associated with implementing the plan of liquidation, have been stated at their estimated settlement amounts. These amounts are presented in the accompanying statements of net assets. These estimates are periodically reviewed and adjusted as appropriate. There can be no assurance that these estimated values will be realized. Such amounts should not be taken as an indication of the timing or amount of future distributions or our actual dissolution. The valuation of assets at their net realizable value and liabilities at their anticipated settlement amount represent estimates, based on present facts and circumstances, of the net realizable value of the assets and the costs associated with carrying out the plan of liquidation. The actual values and costs associated with carrying out the plan of liquidation may differ from amounts reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements because of the plan's inherent uncertainty. These differences may be material. In particular, the estimates of our costs will vary with the length of time necessary to complete the plan of liquidation, which is currently anticipated to be completed by December 31, 2024.

The Company is in the process of pursuing entitlements and density approvals, and our ability to obtain required permits and authorizations is subject to factors beyond our control, including environmental concerns of governmental entities, community groups and purchasers. The process will involve extensive analysis at the government entity level, as well as between government entities such as town planning departments and Gyrodyne and or purchasers and will continue up until such time as entitlement and density decisions are made by the relevant government entities. The Company hopes to secure favorable decisions on entitlements and density so that we can then seek the sale of our remaining properties at higher prices than those achievable under their current entitlements and then proceed with the liquidation and dissolution of the Company. Any deviation in use or density between what we are pursuing in our entitlement efforts and what is ultimately permitted could have a material impact on value.

On March 30, 2022, the Town of Smithtown Planning Board (the "Planning Board") unanimously granted Gyrodyne's application for preliminary approval to divide the Flowerfield property into eight lots, subject to certain conditions (the "Flowerfield Subdivision Application").

On April 26, 2022, the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor and certain other parties commenced a special proceeding (the "Article 78 Proceeding") against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including the Company, seeking to annul the Planning Board's determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The Article 78 Proceeding was commenced by the filing of a petition (the "Petition") in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Suffolk County, pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law and Rules ("Article 78"). Specifically, the Petition seeks to annul the Planning Board's (i) approval of a findings statement, pursuant to the SEQRA, dated September 16, 2021, and adopted by the Planning Board on March 30, 2022, concerning the Flowerfield Subdivision Application, and (ii) preliminary approval on March 30, 2022 of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The arguments made in the Petition are substantially similar to those made by opponents of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application during the SEQRA and subdivision process. The Company and the Town of Smithtown are vigorously defending the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition.

An Article 78 proceeding could take two years or more to run its course given the likelihood of appeal and the impact the ongoing pandemic has had on the court system. Nevertheless, the Company remains confident that the process of negotiating purchase agreements, securing final subdivision approval and final unappealable site plan approval and consummating the sale of our properties will culminate by year-end 2024, although there can be no assurance that the Company and the Town of Smithtown will be successful in the defense of the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition or that other factors beyond our control will necessitate an extension of the timeline generally.

The Flowerfield subdivision will remain subject to the Article 78 Proceeding unless Gyrodyne and the Town of Smithtown prevail in their defense of the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition. Nevertheless, the Company will continue its efforts to identify one or more purchasers for Flowerfield and execute purchase agreements, and it is unclear at this time what impact, if any, the Article 78 Proceeding will have on such efforts.

Various other factors will continue to impact the timeline to achieve final approvals, including the backlog of land use applications, labor shortages and environmental concerns. Nevertheless, although there can be no assurances, we anticipate receiving final approval of our subdivision applications for Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor in 2023 and that we will generally be able to seek to identify purchasers for such properties after subdivision approval is received. The Company believes that standard market terms for real property transactions in both Cortlandt Manor and the Town of Smithtown would include final subdivision approval, final unappealable site plan approval and the resolution of the Article 78 Proceeding as conditions to closing.

Based on the aforementioned factors, the Company believes the process of negotiating purchase agreements, securing final approvals and consummating the sale of our properties will culminate by year-end 2024. The Company intends to aggressively market its properties and negotiate contracts in an effort to complete the process as soon as practicable, perhaps even earlier than 2024, with the ultimate timeline being largely dependent on factors outside the Company's control, and therefore there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to meet such earlier timeline or even our formal stated deadline of December 2024.

The Company's assumptions and estimates (including the sales proceeds of all our real estate holdings, selling costs, retention bonus payments, rental revenues, rental expenses, capital expenditures, land entitlement costs, general and administrative fees, director and officer liability and reimbursement, post liquidation insurance tail coverage policy and final liquidation costs) are based on completing the liquidation by December 31, 2024. As previously stated, on an ongoing basis, Gyrodyne evaluates the estimates and assumptions that can have a significant impact on the reported net assets in liquidation and will update respective information accordingly for any costs and value associated with a change in the duration of the liquidation, as we cannot give any assurance on the timing of the ultimate sale of all the Company's properties.

Management Estimates – In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) and the liquidation basis of accounting, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, including net assets in liquidation, and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of receipts and expenditures for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash equivalents - The Company considers all certificates of deposits, money market funds, treasury securities and other highly liquid debt instruments purchased with short-term maturities to be cash equivalents.

Allowance for doubtful accounts – Rent receivable is carried at net realizable value. Management makes estimates of the collectability of rents receivable. Management specifically analyzes receivables and historical bad debts, tenant concentrations, tenant creditworthiness, current economic trends, including the impact of the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) on tenants’ business, and changes in tenant payment patterns when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Estimated Distributions per Share – Under the liquidation basis of accounting, the Company reports estimated distributions per share data by dividing net assets in liquidation by the number of shares outstanding.

New Accounting Pronouncements - Management has evaluated the impact of newly issued accounting pronouncements, whether effective or not as of September 30, 2022, and has concluded that they will not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements since the Company reports on a liquidation basis.

4. Statements of Net Assets in Liquidation

Net assets as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 would result in estimated liquidating distributions of \$22,869,716 and \$23,027,770, or approximately \$15.42 and \$15.53 per common share, respectively, based on 1,482,680 shares outstanding. The decrease of \$158,054 or \$0.11 per share is attributable to the change in the estimated liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts, mainly due to estimated legal fees the Company will incur to defend the Article 78 Proceeding of approximately \$500,000 and other additional costs net of savings of approximately \$146,000 (of which approximately \$63,000 relates to lease commissions), offset by additional revenue of approximately \$488,000.

The cash balance at the end of the liquidation period (currently estimated to be December 31, 2024, although the estimated completion of the liquidation period may change), excluding any interim distributions, is estimated based on adjustments for the following items which are estimated through December 31, 2024:

1. The estimated cash receipts from the operation of the Company’s properties net of rental property related expenditures as well as costs expected to be incurred to preserve or improve the net realizable value of the properties at their estimated gross sales proceeds.
2. Net proceeds from the sale of all the Company’s real estate holdings.
3. The general and administrative expenses and or liabilities associated with operations and the liquidation of the Company including severance, director and officer liability coverage including post liquidation tail policy coverage, and financial and legal fees to complete the liquidation.
4. Costs for the pursuit of entitlements on the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties and associated litigation.
5. Retention bonus amounts (See Note 11).
6. Principal payments on the Company’s credit facilities.

The Company estimates the net realizable value of its real estate assets by using income and market valuation techniques. The Company may estimate net realizable values using market information such as broker opinions of value, appraisals, and recent sales data for similar assets or discounted cash flow models, which primarily rely on Level 3 inputs, as defined under FASB ASC Topic No. 820, Fair Value Measurement. The cash flow models include estimated cash inflows and outflows over a specified holding period. These cash flows may include contractual rental revenues, projected future rental revenues and expenses and forecasted capital improvements and lease commissions based upon market conditions determined through discussion with local real estate professionals and relevant Company experience with its current and previously owned properties. Capitalization rates and discount rates utilized in these models are estimated by management based upon rates that management believes to be within a reasonable range of current market rates for the respective properties based upon an analysis of factors such as property and tenant quality, geographical location and local supply and demand observations. To the extent the Company underestimates or overestimates forecasted cash outflows (capital improvements, lease commissions and operating costs) or overestimates or underestimates forecasted cash inflows (rental revenue rates), the estimated net realizable value of its real estate assets could be overstated or understated.

The Company estimates that it will incur approximately \$1.09 million (included in the consolidated statement of net assets as part of the estimated liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts, See Note 5) in land entitlement costs from October 2022 through the end of the liquidation period, currently estimated to conclude on or about December 31, 2024, in an effort to obtain entitlements, including special permits. The Company believes the commitment of these resources will enable the Company to position the properties for sale with all entitlements necessary to maximize the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor property values and resulting distributions. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred approximately \$282,000 of land entitlement costs (approximately \$87,000 of which certain of the Company's service vendors agreed to defer until the first post subdivision property lot is sold), consisting predominantly of engineering fees, legal fees and real estate taxes. The Company believes the remaining balance of \$1.09 million (inclusive of real estate taxes of \$309K and regulatory fees of \$376K) will be incurred from October 2022 through the end of the liquidation period. Certain of the Company's service vendors have agreed to defer approximately \$198,600 of the remaining \$1.09 million until the first post subdivision property lot is sold. The Company does not intend to develop the properties but rather to commit resources to position the properties for sale in a timely manner with all entitlements necessary to achieve maximum pre-construction values. The costs and time frame to achieve the entitlements could change due to a range of factors including a shift in the value of certain entitlements making it more profitable to pursue a different mix of entitlements and the dynamics of the real estate market. As a result, the Company has focused and will continue to focus its land entitlement efforts on achieving the highest and best use while considering the time necessary to achieve such entitlements. During the process of pursuing such entitlements, the Company may entertain offers from potential buyers who may be willing to pay premiums for the properties that the Company finds more acceptable from a timing or value perspective than completing the entitlement process itself. The value of the real estate reported in the statement of net assets as of September 30, 2022 includes some but not all of the potential value impact that may result from the land entitlement efforts. There can be no assurance that our value enhancement efforts will result in property value increases that exceed the costs we incur in such efforts, or even any increase at all.

The net assets as of September 30, 2022 (\$22,869,716) and December 31, 2021 (\$23,027,770) results in estimated distributions of approximately \$15.42 and \$15.53, respectively, per common share (based on 1,482,680 shares outstanding), based on estimates and other indications of sales value which includes some but not all of the potential sales proceeds that may result directly or indirectly from our land entitlement efforts. Some of the additional value that may be derived from the land entitlement efforts is not included in the estimated distributions as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 because the amount of such additional value that may result from such efforts are too difficult to predict with sufficient certainty. The Company believes the land entitlement efforts will enhance estimated distributions per share through the improved values (some but not all of which has already been included in the reported value for real estate held for sale) from the sales of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties net of the costs to achieve the improved values and other expenses. This estimate of distributions includes projections of costs and expenses to be incurred during the period required to complete the plan of liquidation. There is inherent uncertainty with these projections, and they could change materially based on the timing of the sales, change in values of the Cortlandt Manor and/or Flowerfield properties (whether market driven or resulting from the land entitlement efforts) net of any bonuses (if such values exceed the minimum values required to pay bonuses under the retention bonus plan), favorable or unfavorable changes in the land entitlement costs, the performance of the underlying assets, the market for commercial real estate properties generally and any changes in the underlying assumptions of the projected cash flows.

5. Estimated Liquidation and Operating Costs Net of Estimated Receipts

The liquidation basis of accounting requires the Company to estimate net cash flows from operations and to accrue all estimated costs associated with implementing and completing the plan of liquidation. The Company currently estimates that it will incur liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts during the liquidation period of \$11,522,844, excluding the gross proceeds from the real estate sales. These amounts can vary significantly due to, among other things, land entitlement costs, the timing and estimates for executing and renewing leases, capital expenditures to maintain the real estate at its current estimated realizable value and estimates of tenant improvement costs, the timing of property sales and any direct/indirect costs incurred that are related to the sales (e.g., retention bonuses on the sale of the Cortlandt Manor and Flowerfield properties, costs to address buy side due diligence inclusive of administrative fees, legal fees and property costs to address items arising from such due diligence and not previously known), the timing and amounts associated with discharging known and contingent liabilities and the costs associated with the winding up of operations. These costs are estimated and are anticipated to be paid during the liquidation period.

The change in the liability for estimated operating costs in excess of estimated receipts during liquidation from January 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022 has been calculated as follows:

	January 1, 2022	Expenditures/ (Receipts)	Remeasurement of Assets and Liabilities	September 30, 2022
Assets:				
Estimated rents and reimbursements	\$ 8,506,955	\$ (2,251,369)	\$ 488,061	\$ 6,743,647
Prepaid expenses and other assets	946,772	86,951	-	1,033,723
Liabilities:				
Property operating costs	(5,147,536)	1,337,090	(153,023)	(3,963,469)
Common area capital expenditures	(415,327)	106,679	-	(308,648)
Land entitlement costs*	(1,367,679)	281,766	-	(1,085,913)
Corporate expenditures	(8,872,500)	1,919,332	(493,092)	(7,446,260)
Selling costs on real estate assets	(3,215,311)	-	-	(3,215,311)
Retention bonus payments to Directors, executives and employees**	(3,280,613)	-	-	(3,280,613)
Liability for estimated liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts	\$ (12,845,239)	\$ 1,480,449	\$ (158,054)	\$ (11,522,844)

* The Company reached agreements with certain service vendors to defer payment of approximately \$198,600 of the \$1,086,000 until the closing of the first property lot sale that is the subject of either the Flowerfield or Cortlandt Manor subdivision, respectively.

** The amounts reported are based on the provisions of the retention bonus plan and the reported amount of the real estate assets estimated net realizable value.

6. Loans Payable

The Company secured a non-revolving credit line for up to \$3,000,000 (the "Original Line") with a bank, which closed on March 21, 2018. The original line included an interest only phase. On April 30, 2021, the loan converted to the permanent phase with an outstanding principal balance of \$2,200,000. During the permanent phase, the Company is paying interest at a fixed rate of 3.85%, plus principal based on a 20-year amortization period. The loan will mature on April 30, 2028.

To secure access to additional working capital through the final sale date of the Flowerfield industrial buildings, the Company secured a second loan evidenced by a non-revolving business line of credit agreement and promissory note with the Original Line bank for up to \$3,000,000, which closed on January 24, 2019. This loan included an interest only phase. On May 20, 2021, the loan converted to the permanent phase with an outstanding principal balance of \$3,000,000. During the permanent phase, the Company pays interest at a fixed rate of 3.85%, plus principal based on a 20-year amortization period. The loan will mature on May 20, 2028.

Both lines are secured by approximately 31.8 acres of the Flowerfield Industrial Park including the related buildings and leases. As of September 30, 2022, the Company is in compliance with the loan covenants. The Company anticipates modifying the terms of the loans following the completion of the subdivision so that the loans remain secured by the subdivided industrial park lot only.

On September 15, 2021, the Company, through its subsidiary GSD Cortlandt, LLC ("GSD Cortlandt"), secured a \$4.95 million term loan (the "Mortgage Loan"), the proceeds of which was used to pay off the previous GSD Cortlandt debt facility of which \$1,050,000 was outstanding. The term of the Mortgage Loan is five years with an option to extend for an additional five years (the "Extension Period"). Until the initial maturity date, the Mortgage Loan bears interest at an annual rate equal to 3.75%. If the maturity date is extended for the Extension Period, the rate of interest on the Mortgage Loan will adjust and be fixed for the Extension Period to the greater of (i) 3.75% or (ii) 275 basis points in excess of the weekly average yield on United States Treasury Securities adjusted to a constant maturity of five years as most recently made available by the Federal Reserve Board as of thirty days prior to the first day of the Extension Period. The Mortgage Loan is paid in monthly installments of principal and interest calculated on the basis of a thirty-year amortization schedule. If the maturity date is extended for the Extension Period, the amount of each monthly installment will be recalculated for the Extension Period based on the adjusted interest rate on the Mortgage Loan and an amortization schedule of twenty-five years. The lender has the right, but not the obligation, to decline to extend the term of the Mortgage Loan if the loan to value ratio of the property is greater than seventy percent (70%) or the property does not support a debt service coverage ratio (as calculated by the lender) of at least 1.3 to 1, in each case on the date the extension is exercised. GSD Cortlandt is also responsible for all fees and expenses associated with the extension including, but not limited to, the lender's reasonable legal fees, an inspection fee in the amount of \$150, and a tax service fee.

The Mortgage Loan may be prepaid in whole or in part, at any time, provided the borrower (GSD Cortlandt) pays the bank with each prepayment a prepayment fee equal to (i) during the first loan year and, if applicable, the first loan year of the Extension Period, five percent of the amount of such prepayment; (ii) during the second loan year and, if applicable, during the second loan year of the Extension Period, four percent of the amount of such prepayment; (iii) during the third loan year and, if applicable, during the third loan year of the Extension Period, three percent of the amount of such prepayment; (iv) during the fourth loan year and, if applicable, during the fourth loan year of the Extension Period, two percent of the amount of such prepayment; and (v) during the fifth loan year and, if applicable, during the fifth loan year of the Extension Period, one percent of the amount of such prepayment. There will be no prepayment fee for any prepayment made during the sixty-day period immediately preceding the initial maturity date or the last sixty days of the Extension Period. All prepayments must include accrued and unpaid interest through the date of prepayment. If the Cortlandt property is sold to a bona fide third-party purchaser within the initial two years of the term of the Mortgage Loan, the prepayment fee to be paid upon repayment of the Mortgage Loan in full will be reduced by fifty percent.

The Mortgage Loan is secured by 5.01 (The Cortlandt Manor Medical Center - 1985 Crompond Road) of the 13.8 acres of the Cortlandt property.

The total debt payable mature as follows:

Twelve Months Ending September 30,	
2023	\$ 281,546
2024	292,482
2025	303,842
2026	315,643
2027	4,688,869
Thereafter	3,946,040
Total	\$ 9,828,422

7. Accounts payable and Accrued Liabilities

	Accounts Payable			Accrued Liabilities	
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021		September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current accounts payable	\$ 305,274	\$ 237,318	Accrued liabilities	\$ 180,248	\$ 218,100
Deferred accounts payable (a)	1,113,692	909,333	Deferred Compensation to Directors (b)	981,070	722,694
Total	\$ 1,418,966	\$ 1,146,651	Total	\$ 1,161,318	\$ 940,794

- (a) The Company reached agreements with certain service vendors to defer payment until the closing of the first property lot sale that is the subject of either the Flowerfield or Cortlandt Manor subdivision, respectively.
- (b) The director fees and interest accrued under the deferred Compensation Plan where each director elected to defer 100% of his fees for 2022, 2021 and 2020. This amount also includes the deferred compensation of a former Board advisor per an agreement to defer payments due under an advisor agreement.

8. Income Taxes

As a limited liability company, Gyrodyne is not subject to an entity level income tax but rather is treated as a partnership for tax purposes, with its items of income, gain, deduction, loss and credit being reported on the Company's information return, on Form 1065, and allocated annually on Schedule K-1 to its members pro rata. The Company's open tax years are 2019, 2020, and 2021.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (the "2015 Act") changed the procedure for partnership tax audits and audit adjustments for partnership returns of large partnerships for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2017. Pursuant to the 2015 Act, if any audit by the IRS of our income tax returns for any fiscal year beginning after December 31, 2017 results in any adjustments, the IRS may collect any resulting taxes, including any applicable penalties and interest, directly from Gyrodyne. IRS tax audit assessments on tax years beginning January 1, 2018 will require Gyrodyne to: a) bear any tax liability resulting from such audit, or b) elect to push out the tax audit adjustments to the respective shareholders once it has been calculated at the company level.

9. Credit Quality of Rents Receivable

The Company's standard lease terms include rent due on the first of the month. The Company credit terms extend a standard ten-day grace period across its tenant portfolio and do not normally provide extensions beyond one year.

The Company manages its billing and collection process internally to enable timely identification of collection issues. The controls and related processes enable the Company to timely identify and establish payment plans to minimize material losses from defaults. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Company identifies high risk collectibles, records them on a cash basis and does not include them in revenue or accounts receivable.

As of each September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company had a zero balance in its allowance for doubtful accounts.

10. Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its temporary cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions and generally limits the amount of credit exposure in any one financial institution. The Company maintains bank account balances, which exceed insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes that it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash. Management does not believe significant credit risk existed on September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. As the Company executes on the sale of its assets, its regional concentration in tenants will increase thereby resulting in the increased credit risk from exposure of the local economies.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 rental income from the Company's three largest tenants represented approximately 23%, 21% and 9% of total rental income. The three largest tenants by revenue as of September 30, 2022 consist of New York Presbyterian Medical Group located in the Cortlandt Manor Medical Center, Stony Brook University Hospital located in the industrial park and an athletic facility in the industrial park.

The current economic challenges facing state and local budgets impacted most of the Company's largest tenants. In addition, the current economic challenges stemming from the coronavirus are disproportionately impacting tenants that are not part of or affiliated with a major hospital which together comprise 41% of our expected 2022 rental revenue. There can be no assurance that the Company's leases will renew for the same square footage, at favorable rates net of tenant improvements, if at all.

11. Commitments

As of September 30, 2022, other commitments and contingencies are summarized in the below table:

Management employment agreements with bonus* and severance commitment contingencies	\$	350,000
Other employee severance commitment contingencies		89,000
Total	\$	439,000

*Excludes Retention Bonus Payments

Employment agreements - The Company has an employment agreement with its Chief Executive Officer. The agreement provides for a bonus of \$125,000 payable upon a change of control as defined in the agreement. In addition, the agreement provides for severance equivalent to 6 months of base salary and the vesting and related payment of the change of control bonus.

The Company also has an employment agreement with its Chief Operating Officer ("COO") executed on May 8, 2014 which provides for severance on a termination without cause equal to 6 months of base salary. On January 25, 2018, Gyrodyne entered into an amendment to the employment agreement with the COO to define with greater specificity the COO's duties and responsibilities with respect to the Company's properties.

Under Company policy the aggregate severance commitment contingency to other employees is approximately \$89,000.

Retention Bonus Plan- In May 2014, the Board of Directors approved a retention bonus plan (as amended, the "Plan") designed to recognize the nature and scope of the responsibilities of our directors, executives and employees related to the Company's strategic plan to enhance the property values, liquidate and dissolve, to reward and incent performance in connection therewith, to align the interests of directors, executives and employees with our shareholders and to retain such persons during the term of such plan. The Plan provides for bonuses to directors and to officers and employees determined by the gross sales proceeds from the sale of each property and the date of sale. The summary appearing below reflects the terms set forth in the Plan as modified by three amendments. There have been no further amendments to the terms of the Plan during the current reporting period.

The Plan provides for a bonus pool funded with an amount equal to 5% of the specified appraised value of such properties (set forth in the Plan), so long as the gross selling price of a property is at least equal to its 2013 appraised value as designated in the bonus plan. Additional funding of the bonus pool will occur on a property-by-property basis only if the gross sales price of a property exceeds the Adjusted Appraised Value defined as the sum of (i) its 2013 appraised value and (ii) land development costs incurred on a property since the date of the 2013 appraisal, as follows: 10% on the first 10% of appreciation, 15% on the next 10% of appreciation and 20% on appreciation greater than 20%.

The bonus pool is distributable in the following proportions to the named participants in the bonus plan for so long as they are directors or employees of the Company:

Board Members/Employees	Bonus Pool Percentage
Board Members(a)	55.000%
Discretionary Amount (b)	10.000%
Chief Executive Officer	15.474%
Chief Operating Officer	13.926%
Officer Discretionary Amount (c)	1.750%
Other Employees	3.850%
Total	100.000%

- (a) 15% for the Chairman and 10% for each of the other four directors.
- (b) Under the Plan, the Board has the right to allocate this portion amongst the Board, employees or both.
- (c) The officer discretionary amount of 1.75% will be allocated to the officers within the discretion of the Board.

Such shares of the bonus pool are earned only upon the completion of the sale of a property at a gross selling price equal to or greater than its Adjusted Appraised Value and is paid to the named beneficiaries of the Plan or their designees within 60 days of the completion of such sale or, if later, within 60 days of receipt of any subsequent post-completion installment payment related to such sale.

The Plan provides that no benefits are to be paid to participants from the sale of any individual post-subdivided lot from either of the Company's Flowerfield or Cortlandt Manor properties until aggregate sale proceeds from all sales of post-subdivided lots from such property exceed a designated aggregate floor for such property. The aggregate floor for each of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties is defined in Amendment No. 3 to the Plan as the 2013 appraisal of such property plus land development costs incurred for such property since such appraisal.

The Plan provides for vesting of benefits upon the sale of each individual post-subdivision lot at Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor. It also provides for entitlement to a future benefit in the event of death, voluntary termination following substantial reduction in compensation or board fees, mutually agreed separation to right-size the board or involuntary termination without cause, except that a participant will only be eligible to receive a benefit to the extent that a property is sold within three years following the separation event and the sale produces an internal rate of return equal to at least four percent of the property's value as of December 31 immediately preceding such event and that the sale exceeded the Adjusted Appraised Value.

On May 6, 2022, the Board unanimously approved an amendment ("Amendment No. 4) to the Company's Retention Bonus Plan (as amended, the "Plan").

Amendment No. 4 provides that on or after May 6, 2022, the Plan may not be (A) suspended or terminated, or (B) amended in a manner that would reduce, eliminate or otherwise materially impair the manner in which (i) the bonus pool is to be determined, calculated or funded, or (ii) bonus payments are to be made to participants in the Plan. The objective of this change is to enhance the retention value of the Plan by limiting the circumstances under which the Plan may be amended or terminated, e.g., following a change in control of the board or otherwise, in a manner that would deprive participants of the opportunity to earn benefits under the Plan.

Amendment No. 4 also provides that once a contract for sale of a property is executed, the Plan's requirement to continue earning growth at a 4% internal rate of return, applicable to participants who have separated due to death, disability, substantial reduction in compensation or board fees, mutual agreement to "right size" the board or involuntary termination without cause, will no longer apply. The rationale for the elimination of the 4% internal rate of return requirement for the aforementioned categories of separated participants is that a property's value cannot increase between signing and closing but could decrease as a result of corporate due diligence (such as identifying environmental or other issues), which might decrease the purchase price.

Amendment No. 4 also clarifies that a director nominated for reelection but failing to get reelected would be treated as if he or she was terminated without cause (and thus eligible for modified benefits post-termination).

There were no payments made under the Plan during the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Deferred Compensation Plan - On December 6, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Gyrodyne, LLC Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Employees and Directors (the "DCP") effective as of January 1, 2020. The DCP is a nonqualified deferred compensation plan maintained for officers and directors of the Company. Under the DCP, officers and directors may elect to defer a portion of their compensation to the DCP and receive interest on such deferred payments at a fixed rate of 5% (per annum). All DCP benefits will be paid in a single lump sum cash payment on December 15, 2026, unless a Plan of Liquidation is established for Gyrodyne before the distribution date in which case all benefits will be paid in a single lump sum cash payment after execution of an amendment to terminate the DCP. Each of the Directors elected (under the DCP) to defer 100% of their director fees for 2020, 2021 and 2022.

12. Contingencies

Putative Class Action Lawsuit –

On August 14, 2015, the Company entered a Stipulation of Settlement (the "Settlement") providing for the settlement of a putative class action lawsuit against the Company and certain related parties. Under the Settlement, Gyrodyne agreed that any sales of its properties would be effected only in arm's-length transactions at prices at or above their appraised values as of 2014.

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the value of the remaining unsold properties exceeded the respective 2014 appraised values.

Article 78 Proceeding –

On April 26, 2022, the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor and certain other parties, commenced a special proceeding (the "Article 78 Proceeding"), against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including the Company, seeking to annul the Town of Smithtown Planning Board's (the "Planning Board") determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The Article 78 Proceeding was commenced by the filing of a petition (the "Petition") in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Suffolk County, pursuant to Article 78 of the N.Y. Civil Practice Law and Rules. Specifically, the Petition seeks to annul the Planning Board's (i) approval of a findings statement, pursuant to the SEQRA, dated September 16, 2021, and adopted by the Planning Board on March 30, 2022, concerning the Flowerfield Subdivision Application, and (ii) preliminary approval on March 30, 2022 of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The arguments made in the Petition are substantially similar to those made by opponents of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application during the SEQRA and subdivision process. The Company and the Town of Smithtown are vigorously defending the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition.

General –

In the normal course of business, the Company is a party to various legal proceedings. After reviewing all actions and proceedings pending against or involving the Company, management considers that any loss resulting from such proceedings individually or in the aggregate will not be material to the Company's financial statements.

13. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair-Value – The Company believes the concepts for determining net realizable value are consistent with the guidance for measuring fair value. As a result, the Company follows authoritative guidance on fair value measurements, which defines fair-value, establishes a framework for measuring fair-value, and expands disclosures about fair-value measurements. The guidance applies to reported balances that are required or permitted to be measured at fair-value under existing accounting pronouncements.

The Company follows authoritative guidance on the fair value option for financial assets, which permits companies to choose to measure certain financial instruments and other items at fair-value in order to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. However, the Company adopted the liquidation basis of accounting, and therefore reports all assets and liabilities at net realizable value.

The guidance emphasizes that fair-value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair-value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair-value measurements, the guidance establishes a fair-value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy, as defined under FASB ASC Topic No. 820, Fair Value Measurements) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy). In instances where the determination of the fair-value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair-value hierarchy, the level in the fair-value hierarchy within which the entire fair-value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair-value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair-value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Fair Value Measurements - The Company adopted the liquidation basis of accounting effective September 1, 2015; accordingly, the Company reports all real estate at their net realizable value.

The Company estimates the net realizable value of its real estate assets by using income and market valuation techniques. The Company may estimate net realizable values using market information such as broker opinions of value, appraisals, and recent sales data for similar assets or discounted cash flow models, which primarily rely on Level 3 inputs. The cash flow models include estimated cash inflows and outflows over a specified holding period. These cash flows may include contractual rental revenues, projected future rental revenues and expenses and forecasted capital improvements and lease commissions based upon market conditions determined through discussion with local real estate professionals and relevant Company experience with its current and previously owned properties. Capitalization rates and discount rates utilized in these models are estimated by management based upon rates that management believes to be within a reasonable range of current market rates for the respective properties based upon an analysis of factors such as property and tenant quality, geographical location and local supply and demand observations. To the extent, the Company underestimates or overestimates forecasted cash outflows (capital improvements, lease commissions and operating costs) or overestimates or understates forecasted cash inflows (rental revenue rates), the estimated net realizable value of its real estate assets could be overstated or understated.

14. COVID-19 and Macroeconomic Risks

The COVID-19 pandemic and the various governmental and market responses intended to contain and mitigate the spread of the virus and its detrimental public health impact, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of the pandemic, continue to have a significant impact on the U.S. economy, including the real estate market. To date, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted operations of our existing properties, and we believe it has had a negative impact on our strategic plan to enhance the value of our properties and sell them at higher prices and on our operating generally. In particular, the pandemic has adversely impacted our gross profit from operations and has been a significant factor in prolonging the entitlement process. We believe it was also a major factor leading to the termination in 2021 by the purchasers in two purchase agreements for the sale of portions of our Cortlandt Manor and Flowerfield properties.

Until recently, the U.S. economy had been growing as COVID-19 vaccinations were increasingly administered and many commercial activities returned to pre-pandemic practices and operations. However, this favorable outlook could be affected materially by adverse developments related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the extent to which U.S. Federal Reserve interest rate hikes in reaction to persistent inflationary pressures have led or could lead to a recession in the U.S.

Beginning March 16, 2020, the Company's employees began temporarily working remotely to ensure their and their family's safety and well-being. The Company's technology infrastructure, for some time, has been set up to handle offsite seamless operations to respond to disaster recovery disruption. As a result, all employees will continue to work remotely unless they report needing sick leave or family leave pursuant to regulated benefits.

Small businesses have been and are expected to continue to be adversely affected disproportionately by the economic ramifications of COVID-19. In terms of its own tenants, the Company deems as small businesses those that are not part of or affiliated with a major hospital, which in the aggregate account for approximately 41% (\$1,014,000) of the Company's projected annual rental revenues for 2022. Although it is difficult to estimate the duration and full extent of the COVID-19 pandemic, its impact on our future results could be significant and will largely depend on future developments which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning the severity of the novel coronavirus, risks that may arise from mutations or related strains of the virus, the success of actions taken to contain or treat COVID-19 and reactions by real estate developers and investors, consumers, companies, governmental entities and capital markets. We are actively working with our tenants to manage and mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's operations, liquidity and resulting Net Asset Value.

In addition, the pandemic has resulted in a significant shift toward commercial acceptance of remote working and telemedicine which may adversely impact our occupancy rate and average rate per square foot. The Company's ability to operate seamlessly and limit any adverse impact on its forecasted net asset value will also depend, in part, on whether any of its key employees or key advisers are infected by the Coronavirus and become ill from COVID-19.

The extent of the impact of these public health and macroeconomic risks on the Company's operational and financial performance and ultimately its Net Asset Value, will depend on current and future developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and related governmental or other regulatory actions and the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine program and other mitigation efforts, and the extent to which interest rate hikes to combat inflation have a recessionary effect.

As a result of the foregoing developments, we are unable to determine what the ultimate impact will be on our timeline for seeking entitlements and selling properties, and ultimately on the amount of net proceeds and distributions from those sales.

15. Related Party Transactions

The Company has entered into various leasing arrangements with a not-for-profit organization of which the Company's Chairman, Paul Lamb, serves as Chairman and a director but receives no compensation or any other financial benefit. A summary of the leasing arrangements is as follows:

Term	Square Feet	Annual Rent	Total Commitment (net of abatement, excluding renewal options)
Jan 2021-Dec 2022	2,284	\$ 19,414	\$ 38,828
Jan 2021-Dec 2022	1,817	-(a)	-(a)
Jan 2021-Dec 2022	1,905	\$ 16,193	\$ 32,385

(a)The Company understood that the tenant's main intent was to sublease the space to artists, on a short-term basis, after which such subtenant artists would transition into their own space leased directly from the Company. Under the master lease, the tenant has the right to sublease the space without prior written consent for use as an art studio, art school or related use. Under the terms of the master lease, rent is payable by the tenant only to the extent the space is sublet, at the rent amount per square foot payable by the subtenant up to a maximum of \$10 per square foot per year. The maximum annual and total lease commitment of up to \$18,170 and \$36,340, respectively. Any space not subleased may be used by the tenant rent-free for certain stated art uses, although the tenant is responsible for certain passthrough expenses such as electric and heat. Since rent is only due if the space is sublet, the Company believes the fair value of the space to the extent not sublet reflected a below market lease over the three months ended March 31, 2022 of \$4,543 and total commitments of up to \$36,340.

In March 2022, a Consolidated Lease Agreement was signed between the Company and the not-for-profit organization that extended the lease to December 2027. It also changed some terms of the original leases including rent on the master lease suite, 3% escalators and agreements on capital improvements to be performed by the Company (approximately \$65,000) and by the tenant (approximately \$36,000), respectively. The signed Consolidated Lease Agreement reflects a below market lease of \$4,414 for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and \$44,144 during the extended period. A summary of the additional rent under the new arrangement is as follows:

Term	Square Feet	Total Additional Commitment
April 2022- Dec 2022	1,817	\$ 11,583
Jan 2023 – December 2027	6,006	279,169
Total	6,006	\$ 290,752

During the nine-months ended September 30, 2022, the Company received rental revenue of \$34,427 related to these lease agreements.

The independent members of the Board of the Company approved all of the leasing transactions described above.

The Chairman is also a partner of the firm Lamb & Barnosky, LLP that provided pro bono legal representation to the aforementioned not-for-profit corporation on the lease.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

When we use the terms “Gyrodyne,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our,” we mean Gyrodyne, LLC and all entities owned or controlled by us, including non-consolidated entities. References to “common shares” in this report refer to Gyrodyne, LLC’s common shares representing limited liability company interests. References herein to our Quarterly Report are to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the nine-months ended September 30, 2022.

Cautionary Statements Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

The statements made in this Form 10-Q that are not historical facts, contain “forward-looking information” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, both as amended, which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “may,” “will,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “projects,” “estimates,” “believes,” “seeks,” “could,” “should,” or “continue,” the negative thereof, and other variations or comparable terminology as well as statements regarding the evaluation of strategic alternatives and liquidation contingencies. These forward-looking statements are based on the current plans and expectations of management and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to our efforts to enhance the values of our remaining properties and seek the orderly, strategic sale of such properties as soon as reasonably practicable, risks associated with the Article 78 Proceeding against the Company and any other litigation that may develop in connection with our efforts to enhance the value of and sell our properties, strategically, ongoing community activism, regulatory enforcement, risks inherent in the real estate markets of Suffolk and Westchester Counties in New York, the ability to obtain additional capital in order to enhance the value of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties, the potential effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the risk of inflation, rising interest rates, recession and supply chain constraints or disruptions, and other risks detailed from time to time in the Company’s SEC reports. These and other matters the Company discuss in this Report, or in the documents it incorporates by reference into this Report, may cause actual results to differ from those the Company describes. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which factors will arise. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. In particular, it is difficult to fully assess the impact of COVID-19, the risk of inflation, rising interest rates and recession at this time. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Overview

Gyrodyne, LLC (including its subsidiaries, “Gyrodyne”, the “Company” or the “Registrant”) is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of New York whose primary business is the management of a portfolio of medical office and industrial properties and the pursuit of entitlements on such properties located in Suffolk (“Flowerfield”) and Westchester (“Cortlandt Manor”) Counties, New York.

Substantially all of our developed properties are subject to leases in which the tenant reimburses the Company for a portion, all of or substantially all of the costs and/or cost increases for utilities, insurance, repairs, maintenance and real estate taxes. Certain leases provide that the Company is responsible for certain operating expenses.

Gyrodyne’s corporate strategy is to enhance the value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor by pursuing entitlement opportunities and enhancing the value of its leases. The Board believes the aforementioned strategy will increase the values for such properties. The value of the real estate reported in the consolidated statement of net assets as of September 30, 2022 includes some, but not all of the potential value impact that may result from such value enhancement efforts. There can be no assurance that our value enhancement efforts will result in property value increases that exceed the costs we incur in such efforts, or even any increase at all.

Our efforts to generate the highest values for Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor may involve in limited circumstances various other strategies to manage risk and/or enhance the net value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor to maximize the returns for our shareholders. Gyrodyne intends to dissolve after we complete the disposition of all of our real property assets, applies the proceeds of such dispositions first to settle any debts and claims, pending or otherwise, against Gyrodyne, and then pays liquidating distributions to holders of Gyrodyne common shares. The process of seeking entitlements to enhance property values and the amount and timing of distributions from proceeds of asset sales involve risks and uncertainties. As such, it is impossible at this time to determine the ultimate amount of proceeds that will actually be distributed to our shareholders or the timing of such payments. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the distributions will equal or exceed the estimate of net assets presented in our Consolidated Statements of Net Assets. The actual nature, amount and timing of all distributions will be determined by Gyrodyne’s Board in its sole discretion and will depend in part upon the Company’s ability to convert our remaining assets into cash in compliance with our obligations under the Stipulation of Settlement entered into in connection with the class action lawsuit (See Item 1 – Legal Proceedings) and settle and pay our remaining liabilities and obligations. Under Gyrodyne’s Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement (the “LLC Agreement”), dissolution of the Company may be effected upon the vote of holders of a majority of Gyrodyne common shares or, in the Board’s discretion and without any separate approval by the holders of Gyrodyne common shares, at any time the value of Gyrodyne’s assets, as determined by the Board in good faith, is less than \$1,000,000.

We remain committed on (1) enhancing the net value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor to maximize the returns for our shareholders, (2) completing the disposition of our assets, (3) making timely distributions to our shareholders, (4) managing capital and liquidity, (5) mitigating risks relating to interest rates and real estate cycles and (6) completing the liquidation of the Company.

After giving effect to the Company’s dispositions of real property through September 30, 2022, the Company owns the following properties:

- Cortlandt Manor: 13.8 acres in Cortlandt Manor, New York, including the 31,000 square foot Cortlandt Medical Center; and
- Flowerfield: 63 acres in St. James, New York, including a 14-acre multi-tenanted industrial park comprising 135,000 rentable square feet.

Each of the medical office park in Cortlandt Manor and the Flowerfield Industrial Park (including its undeveloped portion) is individually owned in a single asset limited liability company wholly owned by the Company.

Strategic Plan to Enhance Property Values, Liquidate, Distribute Proceeds and Dissolve

Our corporate strategy is to pursue entitlement opportunities intended to increase the values of our two remaining properties so that they can be sold to one or more developers at higher prices (than those achievable under their current entitlements) that will maximize value and distributions. Gyrodyne intends to dissolve after we complete the disposition of all of our real property assets, applies the proceeds of such dispositions first to settle any debts and claims, pending or otherwise, against Gyrodyne, and then pays liquidating distributions to holders of Gyrodyne common shares. We are unable to predict the precise nature, amount or timing of such distributions. To accomplish this, the Company’s plan consists of:

- managing the real estate portfolio to improve operating cash flow while simultaneously increasing the market values of the underlying properties;

- managing the strategic sale of real estate assets;
- pursuing the entitlement efforts of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties, to maximize value;
- focusing use of capital by the Company to preserve or improve the market value of the real estate portfolio; and
- balancing working capital and funds available for the entitlement process.

Gyrodyne's dual strategy is to enhance the value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor by pursuing entitlement opportunities while simultaneously enhancing the value of its leases. The Company believes the aforementioned dual strategy will increase the values for such properties. The value of the real estate reported in the consolidated statement of net assets as of September 30, 2022 includes some but not all of the potential value impact that may result from such value enhancement efforts. There can be no assurance that our value enhancement efforts will result in property value increases that exceed the costs we incur in such efforts, or even any increase at all. Our efforts to generate the highest values for Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor may involve, in limited circumstances, strategies to manage risk and/or enhance the net value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor to maximize the returns for our shareholders.

Sales of properties by Gyrodyne could take the form of individual sales of assets, sales of groups of assets, a single sale of all or substantially all of the assets or some other form of sale. The assets may be sold to one or more purchasers in one or more transactions over a period of time.

A sale of substantially all of the assets of the Company would require shareholder approval under New York law. However, in the event of the sale of individual properties, that do not constitute substantially all of the Company's assets, it is not required or anticipated that any shareholder votes will be solicited. The prices at which the various assets may be sold depend largely on factors beyond our control, including, without limitation, the condition of financial and real estate markets, the availability of financing to prospective purchasers of the assets, regulatory approvals, public market perceptions, and limitations on transferability of certain assets.

On March 30, 2022, the Town of Smithtown Planning Board (the "Planning Board") unanimously granted Gyrodyne's application for preliminary approval to divide the Flowerfield property into eight lots, subject to certain conditions (the "Flowerfield Subdivision Application").

On April 26, 2022, the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor and certain other parties commenced a special proceeding (the "Article 78 Proceeding"), against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including the Company, seeking to annul the Planning Board's determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The Article 78 Proceeding was commenced by the filing of a petition (the "Petition") in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Suffolk County, pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law and Rules ("Article 78"). Specifically, the Petition seeks to annul the Planning Board's (i) approval of a findings statement, pursuant to the SEQRA, dated September 16, 2021, and adopted by the Planning Board on March 30, 2022, concerning the Flowerfield Subdivision Application, and (ii) preliminary approval on March 30, 2022, of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The arguments made in the Petition are substantially similar to those made by opponents of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application during the SEQRA and subdivision process. The Company and the Town of Smithtown are vigorously defending the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition.

An Article 78 proceeding could take two years or more to run its course given the likelihood of appeal and the impact the ongoing pandemic has had on the court system. Nevertheless, the Company remains confident that the process of negotiating purchase agreements, securing final subdivision approval and final unappealable site plan approval and consummating the sale of our properties will culminate by year-end 2024, although there can be no assurance that the Company and the Town of Smithtown will be successful in the defense of the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition or that other factors beyond our control will necessitate an extension of the timeline generally.

The Flowerfield subdivision will remain subject to the Article 78 Proceeding unless Gyrodyne and the Town of Smithtown prevail in their defense of the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition. Nevertheless, the Company will continue its efforts to identify one or more purchasers for Flowerfield and execute purchase agreements, and it is unclear at this time what impact, if any, the Article 78 Proceeding will have on such efforts.

Various other factors will continue to impact the timeline to achieve final approvals, including the backlog of land use applications, labor shortages and environmental concerns. Nevertheless, although there can be no assurances, we anticipate receiving final approval of our subdivision applications for Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor in 2023 and that we will generally be able to seek to identify purchasers for such properties after subdivision approval is received. The Company believes that standard market terms for real property transactions in both Cortlandt Manor and the Town of Smithtown would include final subdivision approval, final unappealable site plan approval and the resolution of the Article 78 Proceeding as conditions to closing.

Based on the aforementioned factors, the Company believes the process of negotiating purchase agreements, securing final approvals and consummating the sale of our properties will culminate by year-end 2024. The Company intends to aggressively market its properties and negotiate contracts in an effort to complete the process as soon as practicable, perhaps even earlier than 2024, with the ultimate timeline being largely dependent on factors outside the Company's control, and therefore there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to meet such earlier timeline or even our formal stated deadline of December 2024.

Assuming the process of seeking entitlements and selling assets is completed by December 31, 2024 and giving effect to the estimated cash flows from the operation of our existing properties, we expect that Gyrodyne will have a cash balance on December 31, 2024 of approximately \$22.87 million, prior to any future special distributions based on the estimate of net assets in liquidation presented in our Consolidated Statements of Net Assets. Such cash would equate to future distributions of \$15.42 per share based on Gyrodyne having 1,482,680 common shares outstanding. These estimated distributions are based on values on September 30, 2022 and include some but not all of the potential value that may be derived from the entitlement efforts to maximize the value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor.

The Consolidated Statements of Net Assets are based on certain estimates. Uncertainties as to the precise value of our non-cash assets, which include some but not all of the estimated potential additional value from the costs incurred to pursue the maximum value on Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor through the entitlement efforts (including the pursuit of special permits) and the ultimate amount of our liabilities make it impracticable to predict the aggregate net value ultimately distributable to shareholders in a liquidation. Land entitlement costs, claims, liabilities and expenses from operations, including operating costs, salaries, real estate taxes, payroll and local taxes, legal, accounting and consulting fees and miscellaneous office expenses, will continue to be incurred during our process of seeking entitlements and selling assets, which includes certain enhancement efforts. Such expenses will reduce the amount of assets available for ultimate distribution to shareholders, and, while a precise estimate of those expenses cannot currently be made, management and our Board believe that available cash (including proceeds received under our credit facilities) and amounts received on the sale of assets will be adequate to provide for our obligations, liabilities, expenses and claims (including contingent liabilities). However, no assurances can be given that available cash and amounts received on the sale of assets will be adequate to provide for our obligations, liabilities, expenses and claims and to make cash distributions to shareholders. If such available cash and amounts received on the sale of assets are not adequate to provide for our obligations, liabilities, expenses and claims, distributions of cash and other assets to our shareholders would be eliminated. In the event our shareholders receive distributions from Gyrodyne and there are insufficient funds to pay any creditors who seek payment of claims against Gyrodyne, shareholders could be held liable for payments made to them and could be required to return all or a part of the distributions made to them.

Property Value Enhancement

The Company is pursuing entitlements to maximize the value of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties. During the nine-months ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred approximately \$282,000 of land entitlement costs (approximately \$87,000 of which certain of the Company's service vendors agreed to defer until the first post subdivision property lot is sold), consisting primarily of engineering costs, legal fees and real estate taxes to support the Company's respective entitlement efforts. We estimate that the Company may incur approximately \$1.09 million in additional land entitlement costs (approximately \$198,600 of which Company vendors have agreed to defer until the first post subdivision property lot is sold) through December 31, 2024 in pursuit of entitlements (approximately \$354,000 in Cortlandt Manor and \$732,000 in Flowerfield).

The Company is focusing its resources on positioning the properties to be sold with all entitlements necessary to achieve maximum pre-construction values in the shortest period of time with the least amount of risk to the Company. During the process of pursuing such entitlements, the Company may entertain offers from potential buyers who may be willing to pay prices for the properties that the Company finds more attractive from a timing or value perspective than values we believe may be reasonably achievable through completing the entitlement process ourselves.

Cortlandt Manor. On March 15, 2016, the Town of Cortlandt Manor (the "Town") adopted a 2016 Sustainable Comprehensive Plan (the "Plan") of which one key strategy was the simultaneous creation of a Medical Oriented District ("MOD"). The purpose of the proposed MOD is to expand the Town's existing medical infrastructure and encourage economic development, including capital investment, job creation and housing options. The MOD would allow for a continuum of care, i.e., independent living, assisted living and nursing/hospital care, within or in neighboring facilities by centralizing medical services and related activities. As a designated zoning district, the MOD could include hospital, ambulatory surgery, primary and urgent care, hospice, laboratories, social services, boutique hotels, retail and a wide range of housing.

The Company's existing 31,421 square foot Cortlandt Medical Center, inclusive of 13.8 acres, is located directly opposite New York Presbyterian's Hudson Valley Hospital Center and within the boundaries of the MOD. The Company has committed resources toward both market research and feasibility studies in support of achieving entitlements to maximize the value of the property. For approximately seven years (including assistance developing the MOD) the Company along with its planner and engineers have been working closely with the Town to identify issues and solutions involved in creating the Plan and more specifically, the MOD.

On March 31, 2017, The Company filed an application with the Town to develop the Cortlandt Manor property, as follows:

SUBDIVISION LOT #	BUILDING SIZE/YIELD
Medical office	100,000 sft
Multi-family apartments	200 units
Retail	4,000 sft

In response to the extensive public comments and Town Board input received during the State Environmental Quality Review (“SEQR”) Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement (“DGEIS”) public hearing process, the Company amended the site plan and subdivision application with the Town to develop the Cortlandt property as follows:

SUBDIVISION LOT #	BUILDING SIZE/YIELD
Medical office Lot #1	100,000 sft
Retail (Lot #1)	4,000 sft
Medical Office Lot #2	84,600 sft

The entitlement costs for the nine-months ended September 30, 2022 associated with the ownership and development of this property were approximately \$76,000.

As a property owner with eligible parcels in this district, Gyrodyne submitted an Environmental Assessment Form to the Town of Cortlandt Planning Department in December 2017 to support its application to receive a MOD campus designation. Once designated, the parcels would be governed by the use, dimensional and other provisions of the MOD zoning regulations and MOD zoning would replace the existing zoning. While the MOD zoning has not been formally adopted, Gyrodyne is currently proposing a two-phase medical office campus with limited retail and has designed the site to function as part of a future “hamlet center” with streetscape improvements. The existing medical office will remain operational until phase 2 is implemented.

In addition to the primary proposal noted above, an alternate mixed-use plan was submitted as part of the SEQRA process. The alternate mixed-use plan includes the following:

SUBDIVISION LOT #	BUILDING SIZE/YIELD
Medical office Lot #1	83,500 sft
Retail (Lot #1)	1,500 sft
Multi-Family Residential Lot #2	160 Units

The alternate is being reviewed for all categories of impacts in the SEQRA documentation similar to the primary proposal, and if approved as anticipated, will allow Gyrodyne the option to proceed with either program following MOD designation and subdivision. The alternate is not anticipated to impact the estimated timeline of approvals.

The Town of Cortlandt Planning Department hosted two public community outreach meetings in June and August 2018 where the Company presented its development plan for the Cortlandt Manor property. As anticipated, on August 7, 2018, the Town Board formally issued a “positive declaration” under the SEQRA, i.e., a declaration that the project may result in one or more significant environmental impacts and will require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”), the scope of which was also adopted. On August 28, 2018, the Town filed the Scope for a DGEIS with input from Gyrodyne for both the MOD zoning and the proposed uses so that upon adoption, minimal further review (other than site plan review) should be required to develop the property. On September 17, 2019, the Town of Cortlandt Town Board as Lead Agency under SEQR adopted a resolution accepting the DGEIS as complete for public review. The Town of Cortlandt Town Board hosted two public hearings on the DGEIS on November 19, 2019 and January 14, 2020. The Town of Cortlandt Planning Board extended the public comment period 90 days with the next public hearing scheduled for April 14, 2020. As a result of New York State’s stay-at-home-order issued in March 2020, the April 14, 2020 public hearing was postponed to June 2020. The public hearing was then held on June 16, 2020 on a virtual platform. The Town closed the public comment period on June 30, 2020 and proceeded to review the public comments and prepare the Final GEIS (“FGEIS”). The FGEIS reflects the Cortlandt Manor property’s proposed uses comprising 184,600 square feet of medical office space and 4,000 square feet of retail space (together with an Alternate Mixed-Use Plan). A Town Board work session was conducted March 7, 2022 for the primary purpose of the stakeholders describing their current development programs for the benefit of the new Town Board members elected this past November. Although not required by SEQRA, the Town Board conducted another public hearing on May 2, 2022 and closed the hearing that evening while leaving the public comment period open for twenty days. The additional public comments are being reviewed and will require formal written responses by stakeholders including Gyrodyne. The Cortlandt Manor Town Board held a public work session on October 24, 2022. We anticipate that the final FGEIS will be accepted by the Town Board with SEQRA completed in the fourth quarter of 2022. The Town Board is anticipated to adopt a MOD designation for the property in the first quarter of 2023. We also anticipate subdivision and conceptual site plan approvals in 2023. The Company does not plan on developing the property but rather positioning the property to be sold with all entitlements necessary to achieve maximum pre-construction value for the Company in the shortest period of time with the least amount of risk to the Company.

Flowerfield. Following market research and related feasibility studies, we identified the entitlements that we believe will maximize the value of Flowerfield in the shortest amount of time with the lowest amount of risk. The Company has been in discussions with the Town of Smithtown on the potential real estate development projects identified by the market research and feasibility studies, all of which currently fall within our “as of right to build” zoning. We are also exploring with the Town of Smithtown whether it would be amenable to certain entitlements, special permits, or other concessions that would allow for the identified development projects.

In March 2017, the Company filed a pre-subdivision application with the Town of Smithtown (the “Pre-application”) for the Flowerfield property along with the previously sold (2002) catering hall facility for an eight-lot subdivision which the Town of Smithtown has determined must be processed as a nine-lot subdivision in response to certain comments received from the planning department. The final approved (in 2021) FEIS included an eight-lot subdivision). In June 2017, the Company filed a subdivision application with the Town of Smithtown based on feedback provided by the Town of Smithtown staff in the pre-application process. Because of the property’s location within 500 feet of a municipal boundary and a state road, the Town of Smithtown referred the Company’s subdivision application to the Suffolk County Planning Commission as required by the Suffolk County Administrative Code and the New York State General Municipal Law.

On August 2, 2017, the Suffolk County Planning Commission voted 11-0 to approve Gyrodyne’s subdivision application without conditions. Although the approval by the Suffolk County Planning Commission is not binding on the Town of Smithtown, the approval without conditions means that the requisite vote threshold for the application at the Town of Smithtown’s Planning Board is a simple majority.

On November 15, 2017, the Town of Smithtown Planning Board conducted a public hearing in which the Company presented its subdivision plan for the Flowerfield property. On April 11, 2018, the Planning Board determined that the subdivision plan may result in one or more significant environmental impacts which will require the preparation of an EIS. As a result, at the April 11, 2018 Planning Board meeting, the Planning Board issued a SEQRA Positive Declaration, which was rescinded and reissued by Planning Board Resolution dated May 9, 2018 that included a Draft Scope and a request for public comments on the scope (i.e., a public scoping process). The then current Town Planning Board Chairman communicated that a Positive Declaration would require up to one year to complete the SEQRA process. The Town issued the Final Scope on July 7, 2018. On August 15, 2018, the Company submitted the Draft EIS to the Town of Smithtown Planning Department prior to the public hearing. The Company received comments on its EIS at the end of the third quarter of 2018 and submitted its response to the Town of Smithtown Planning Department on February 25, 2019. On May 24, 2019, the Company received additional comments on its EIS and submitted its responses to the Town on June 4, 2019. On July 3, 2019, the Company received additional comments on its EIS and submitted its response to the Town of Smithtown Planning Department on August 28, 2019. On September 24, 2019, the Company received additional comments on its EIS and submitted its response to the Town of Smithtown Planning Department on October 25, 2019. The Town of Smithtown Planning Board as Lead Agency under SEQRA adopted a resolution accepting the DEIS as complete for public review on December 11, 2019 and announced a public comment period that closed on January 24, 2020. Furthermore, the Town Planning Board held and closed the public hearing for the DEIS on January 8, 2020. Following the closing of the public comment period, the Company received a copy of the public comments in February 2020. The Company reviewed the public comments and responded by submitting a Final EIS (“FEIS”) on April 20, 2020. Following the receipt of additional comments on May 29 and June 9, 2020, the Company filed its FEIS on July 24, 2020. Following State DOT comments received July 31, 2020 and Town comments dated August 21, 2020, the Company filed a revised FEIS on September 16, 2020 and received new comments on October 16, 2020. The Company filed a revised FEIS on October 29, 2020. Upon addressing final Town comments received December 4, 2020, the Company filed its Final FEIS on December 9, 2020 reflecting an eight-lot subdivision. The FEIS was accepted by the Town Planning Board on March 10, 2021. Following a public comment period that closed on March 31, 2021, the Town of Smithtown forwarded the public comments and the FEIS to the Suffolk County Planning Commission. On May 5, 2021, the Suffolk County Planning Commission voted 5 to 4 to approve the application as a matter for local determination. Based on the fact that less than a majority of the 18 total members (10 members needed) voted to either approve or deny the application, the application is deemed approved as a matter for local determination. Thus, the Smithtown Planning Board may act and approve the matter with a simple majority vote. On September 20, 2021, the Town of Smithtown Conservation Board voted unanimously to recommend the Town of Smithtown Planning Board issue a SEQRA Negative Declaration, Determination of Non -Significance (an environmental Impact Statement is not necessary based on certain stated reasons and approve the Subdivision Application (eight lots inclusive of the lot for the proposed sewage treatment plant). On March 30, 2022, the Smithtown Planning Board voted unanimously to adopt the Findings Statement by resolution, closing SEQR and held a public hearing for the approval of the Preliminary Subdivision at the same meeting. Approval of the Preliminary Subdivision was granted at that meeting. Final Subdivision approval is expected in 2023.

The entitlement costs for the nine-months ended September 30, 2022 associated with the ownership and development of this property were approximately \$206,000, consisting of architectural and engineering costs, legal expenses, economic analysis, soil management and surveys.

While we cannot predict the outcome of the subdivision application, we have undertaken to subdivide the Flowerfield property in a manner that we believe will result in maximum pre-construction values in the shortest amount of time and limited risk. The pandemic has negatively impacted demand for office (including medical office) and hotel development “on spec”. The Company’s subdivision plan at Flowerfield will allow for any combination of the aforementioned uses and is marketing the undeveloped lots to reflect such flexibility.

Healthcare Industry

Our tenants in our Cortlandt Manor property are healthcare service providers. Furthermore, the Company’s previous expansion of its leasing relationship with Stony Brook University (“SBU”), SBU Hospital and affiliates of SBU Hospital at our Flowerfield property increased its exposure to the healthcare industry. The healthcare industry is subject to substantial regulation and faces increased regulation particularly relating to fraud, waste and abuse, cost control and healthcare management. The healthcare industry may experience a significant expansion of applicable federal, state or local laws and regulations, previously enacted or future healthcare reform, new interpretations of existing laws and regulations or changes in enforcement priorities, all of which could materially impact the business and operations of our tenants and therefore the marketability of our properties.

Our tenants are subject to extensive federal, state, and local licensure laws, regulations and industry standards governing business operations, the physical plant and structure, patient rights and privacy and security of health information. Our tenants’ failure to comply with any of these laws could result in loss of licensure, denial of reimbursement, imposition of fines or other penalties, suspension or exclusion from the government sponsored Medicare and Medicaid programs, loss of accreditation or certification, or closure of the facility. In addition, efforts by third-party payors, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs and private insurance carriers, including health maintenance organizations and other health plans, impose greater discounts and more stringent cost controls upon healthcare provider operations (through changes in reimbursement rates and methodologies, discounted fee structures, the assumption by healthcare providers of all or a portion of the financial risk or otherwise). Our tenants may also face significant limits on the scope of services reimbursed and on reimbursement rates and fees, all of which could impact their ability to pay rent or other obligations to us.

Impact of COVID-19

The following discussion is intended to provide shareholders with certain information regarding the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company’s business and management’s efforts to respond to those impacts. Unless otherwise specified, the statistical and other information regarding the Company’s properties and tenants are estimates based on information available to the Company. As a result of the rapid development, fluidity and uncertainty surrounding this situation, the Company expects that such statistical and other information will change, potentially significantly, going forward, and may not be indicative of the actual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company’s business, operations, cash flows and financial condition for the first three quarters of 2022 and future periods.

The spread of COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the global economy, the U.S. economy, the economies of the local markets in which the Company’s properties are located and the broader financial markets. Nearly every industry has been impacted directly or indirectly, and has come under severe pressure due to numerous factors, including preventative measures taken by local, state and federal authorities to alleviate the public health crisis such as mandatory business closures, quarantines, restrictions on travel and “shelter-in-place” or “stay-at-home” orders. These containment measures, which generally do not apply to businesses designated as “essential,” have affected the operations of our tenants, and non-essential businesses generally forced to close. There is uncertainty as to the time, date and extent to which these restrictions will be relaxed or lifted, businesses of tenants that have closed, either voluntarily or by mandate, will reopen or when customers will re-engage with tenants as they have in the past. The Company’s properties and tenants have been impacted by these and other factors as follows:

- As of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, both of the Company’s properties are open and the Company believes are operating in compliance with federal, state and local COVID-19 guidelines and mandates. Both of the Company’s properties feature tenants designated as “essential”.
- Approximately 41% of the Company’s 2022 projected annual rental revenues are from tenants that are not part of or affiliated with a major hospital.

The COVID-19 pandemic may adversely impact the timeliness of local government in granting required approvals. Accordingly, COVID-19 may cause the completion of important stages in our efforts to secure entitlements to be delayed.

Until recently, the U.S economy had been growing as COVID-19 vaccinations were increasingly administered and many commercial activities returned to pre-pandemic practices and operations. However, this favorable outlook could be affected materially by adverse developments related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the extent to which U.S Federal Reserve interest rate hikes in reaction to persistent inflationary pressures have led or could lead to a recession in the U.S.

The Company has taken a number of proactive measures to maintain the strength of its business and manage the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's operations and liquidity, including the following:

- Along with the Company's tenants and the communities they and the Company together serve, the health and safety of the Company's employees and their families is a top priority. The Company has adapted its operations to protect employees, including by implementing a work from home policy, and the Company's IT systems have enabled its team to work seamlessly.
- On September 15, 2021, the Company secured a loan for \$4.95 million. Part of the proceeds were used to payoff the existing working capital GSD Cortlandt loan.
- The Company has taken proactive measures to manage costs, including securing agreements from certain of the Company's major service vendors to defer approximately \$1,114,000 of land development fees and other professional fees incurred to date plus approximately \$199,000 of forecasted land development fees and \$123,000 in other professional fees until the first post subdivision property lot is sold. The only significant expenditures the Company plans to make at this time on our properties relate to obtaining entitlements. Further, the Company expects that the only material capital expenditures at the Company's properties will be tenant improvements and/or other leasing costs associated with existing and new leases.
- The Company adopted a Deferred Compensation Plan effective as of January 1, 2020 pursuant to which officers and directors may elect to defer a portion of their compensation until the earlier of December 15, 2026 or adoption of a Plan of Liquidation, together with interest on such deferred payments at a fixed rate of 5% (per annum). As of September 30, 2022, directors have deferred \$981,070 (inclusive of interest) and have committed to an additional \$72,000, plus interest through 2022.

The pandemic has resulted in a significant shift toward commercial acceptance of remote working and telemedicine which may adversely impact our occupancy rate and average rate per square foot. The Company's ability to operate seamlessly and limit any adverse impact on its forecasted net asset value will also depend, in part, on whether any of its key employees or key advisers are infected by the Coronavirus and become ill from COVID-19.

The extent of the impact of these public health and macroeconomic risks on the Company's operational and financial performance and ultimately its Net Asset Value, will depend on current and future developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and related governmental or other regulatory actions and the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine program and other mitigation efforts, and the extent to which interest rate hikes to combat inflation have a recessionary effect.

As a result of the foregoing developments, we are unable to determine what the ultimate impact will be on our timeline for seeking entitlements and selling properties, and ultimately on the amount proceeds and distributions from those sales. For more information and risks relating to the pandemic on us and our business, see "Part I, Item 2, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Impact of COVID-19" and Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors", of our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Transaction Summary for the Nine-Months Ended September 30, 2022

The following summarizes our significant transactions and other activity during the nine-months ended September 30, 2022.

COVID-19. Small businesses are expected to be adversely affected disproportionately by the economic ramifications of COVID-19. In terms of its own tenants, the Company has deferred approximately \$118,000 of rental revenue due to tenants who were closed due to the Executive Order entitled "New York State on PAUSE". All deferred rent is expected to be collected under alternate arrangements made with tenants.

Board of Directors. On March 26, 2022, Elliot Levine notified the Company that in connection with the combination of Levine & Seltzer LLP, of which Mr. Levine is a partner, and Weaver and Tidwell, LLP, Mr. Levine agreed to resign from the board of directors of any U.S. public company on which he serves, and that accordingly he intended to resign from the Board of Directors of Gyrodyne. On March 27, 2022, the Board of Directors agreed to reduce the number of seats on the Board from six to five, subject to and effective upon receiving formal confirmation from Mr. Levine of his resignation from the Board. On March 29, 2022, Mr. Levine delivered written confirmation to the Company that he has resigned from the Board, effective March 28, 2022. Mr. Levine's decision to resign from the Board was not the result of any disagreement with the Company.

Leasing Activity. During the nine-months ended September 30, 2022, the Company executed two new leases and 15 renewals comprising approximately 4,200 and 24,500 square feet, annual revenue of approximately \$61,600 and \$410,400 and total commitments of approximately \$281,000 and \$1,032,000 respectively. The Company incurred commission fees of approximately \$27,300 relating to the new and extended leases.

There were also two terminations and two expansions resulting in a net increase of approximately 2,600 square feet, \$73,800 in annual revenue and approximately \$486,500 in total commitment. The Company incurred commission fees of approximately \$11,200 on the expansion.

Critical Accounting Policies

Gyrodyne intends to dissolve after we complete the disposition of all of our real property assets, apply the proceeds of such dispositions first to settle any debts and claims, pending or otherwise, against Gyrodyne, and then pay distributions to holders of Gyrodyne common shares. Therefore, effective September 1, 2015 Gyrodyne adopted the liquidation basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is considered appropriate when, among other things, liquidation of the entity is “imminent”, as defined in ASC 205-30, Presentation of Financial Statements Liquidation Basis of Accounting. Under the LLC Agreement, the Board may elect, in its sole discretion and without any separate approval by shareholders, to dissolve the Company at any time the value of the Company’s assets, as determined by the Board in good faith, is less than \$1 million. The LLC Agreement also provides that the Company will dissolve, and its affairs wound up upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of all the real properties of the Company. As a result, liquidation is deemed to be “imminent” in accordance with the guidance provided in ASC 205-30.

Principles of consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Gyrodyne and all subsidiaries. All consolidated subsidiaries are wholly owned. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Basis of Presentation - Liquidation Basis of Accounting – Under the liquidation basis of accounting the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of operations, equity, comprehensive income and cash flows are no longer presented. The consolidated statements of net assets and changes in net assets are the principal financial statements presented under the liquidation basis of accounting.

Under the liquidation basis of accounting, all the Company’s assets have been stated at their estimated net realizable value, or liquidation value, (which represents the estimated amount of cash that Gyrodyne will collect on the disposal of assets as it carries out the plan of liquidation), which is based on independent third-party appraisals, estimates and other indications of sales value. All liabilities of the Company, including those estimated costs associated with implementing the plan of liquidation, have been stated at their estimated settlement amounts. These amounts are presented in the accompanying statements of net assets. These estimates are periodically reviewed and adjusted as appropriate. There can be no assurance that these estimated values will be realized. Such amounts should not be taken as an indication of the timing or amount of future distributions or our actual dissolution. The valuation of assets at their net realizable value and liabilities at their anticipated settlement amount represent estimates, based on present facts and circumstances, of the net realizable value of the assets and the costs associated with carrying out the plan of liquidation. The actual values and costs associated with carrying out the plan of liquidation may differ from amounts reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements because of the plan’s inherent uncertainty. These differences may be material. In particular, the estimates of our costs will vary with the length of time necessary to complete the plan of liquidation, which is currently anticipated to be completed by December 31, 2024.

The Company is in the process of pursuing entitlements and density approvals, and our ability to obtain required permits and authorizations is subject to factors beyond our control, including environmental concerns of governmental entities, community groups and purchasers. The process will involve extensive analysis at the government entity level, as well as between government entities such as town planning departments and Gyrodyne and or purchasers and will continue up until such time as entitlement and density decisions are made by the relevant government entities. The Company hopes to secure favorable decisions on entitlements and density so that we can then seek the sale of our remaining properties at higher prices than those achievable under their current entitlements and then proceed with the liquidation and dissolution of the Company. Any deviation in use or density between what we are pursuing in our entitlement efforts and what is ultimately permitted could have a material impact on value.

On March 30, 2022, the Town of Smithtown Planning Board (the “Planning Board”) unanimously granted Gyrodyne’s application for preliminary approval to divide the Flowerfield property into eight lots, subject to certain conditions (the “Flowerfield Subdivision Application”). On April 26, 2022, the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor and certain other parties commenced a special proceeding (the “Article 78 Proceeding”) against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including the Company, seeking to annul the Planning Board’s determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The Article 78 Proceeding was commenced by the filing of a petition (the “Petition”) in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Suffolk County, pursuant to Article 78 of New York’s Civil Practice Law and Rules (“Article 78”). Specifically, the Petition seeks to annul the Planning Board’s (i) approval of a findings statement, pursuant to the SEQRA, dated September 16, 2021, and adopted by the Planning Board on March 30, 2022, concerning the Flowerfield Subdivision Application, and (ii) preliminary approval on March 30, 2022, of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The arguments made in the Petition are substantially similar to those made by opponents of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application during the SEQRA and subdivision process. The Company and the Town of Smithtown are vigorously defending the Planning Board’s determinations against the Petition.

An Article 78 proceeding could take two years or more to run its course given the likelihood of appeal and the impact the ongoing pandemic has had on the court system. Nevertheless, the Company remains confident that the process of negotiating purchase agreements, securing final subdivision approval and final unappealable site plan approval and consummating the sale of our properties will culminate by year-end 2024, although there can be no assurance that the Company and the Town of Smithtown will be successful in the defense of the Planning Board’s determinations against the Petition or that other factors beyond our control will necessitate an extension of the timeline generally.

The Flowerfield subdivision will remain subject to the Article 78 Proceeding unless Gyrodyne and the Town of Smithtown prevail in their defense of the Planning Board’s determinations against the Petition. Nevertheless, the Company will continue its efforts to identify one or more purchasers for Flowerfield and execute purchase agreements, and it is unclear at this time what impact, if any, the Article 78 Proceeding will have on such efforts.

Various other factors will continue to impact the timeline to achieve final approvals, including the backlog of land use applications, labor shortages and environmental concerns. Nevertheless, although there can be no assurances, we anticipate receiving final approval of our subdivision applications for Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor in 2023 and that we will generally be able to seek to identify purchasers for such properties after subdivision approval is received. The Company believes that standard market terms for real property transactions in both Cortlandt Manor and the Town of Smithtown would include final subdivision approval, final unappealable site plan approval and the resolution of the Article 78 Proceeding as conditions to closing.

Based on the aforementioned factors, the Company believes the process of negotiating purchase agreements, securing final approvals and consummating the sale of our properties will culminate by year-end 2024. The Company intends to aggressively market its properties and negotiate contracts in an effort to complete the process as soon as practicable, perhaps even earlier than 2024, with the ultimate timeline being largely dependent on factors outside the Company’s control, and therefore there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to meet such earlier timeline or even our formal stated deadline of December 2024.

The Company’s assumptions and estimates (including the sales proceeds of all our real estate holdings, selling costs, retention bonus payments, rental revenues, rental expenses, capital expenditures, land entitlement costs, general and administrative fees, director and officer liability and reimbursement, post liquidation insurance tail coverage policy and final liquidation costs) are based on completing the liquidation by December 31, 2024. As previously stated, on an ongoing basis, Gyrodyne evaluates the estimates and assumptions that can have a significant impact on the reported net assets in liquidation and will update respective information accordingly for any costs and value associated with a change in the duration of the liquidation, as we cannot give any assurance on the timing of the ultimate sale of all the Company’s properties.

Management Estimates – In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) and the liquidation basis of accounting, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, including net assets in liquidation, and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of receipts and expenditures for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The most significant estimates are the estimates on the net realizable value from the sale of our real estate, the estimated costs/time to pursue entitlements and the related timeline to complete the liquidation.

Cash equivalents - The Company considers all certificates of deposits, money market funds, treasury securities and other highly liquid debt instruments purchased with short-term maturities to be cash equivalents.

Allowance for doubtful accounts – Rent receivable is carried at net realizable value. Management makes estimates of the collectability of rents receivable. Management specifically analyzes receivables and historical bad debts, tenant concentrations, tenant creditworthiness, current economic trends, including the impact of the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) on tenants’ businesses, and changes in tenant payment patterns when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Fair Value Measurements – The Company believes the concepts for determining net realizable value are consistent with the guidance for measuring fair value. As a result, the Company follows the guidance of FASB Accounting Standards Codification, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* to determine the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments. The guidance defines fair value, establishes a hierarchy framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures related to the fair value. The guidance establishes a hierarchy breaking down observable and unobservable inputs into three levels: Level 1 – observable inputs in an active market on or around the measurement date, Level 2 – observable inputs that are based on prices not quoted on active markets but corroborated by market data and Level 3 – unobservable inputs utilized when no other data is available.

Estimated Distributions per Share – Under the liquidation basis of accounting, the Company reports estimated distributions per share data by dividing net assets by the number of shares outstanding.

New accounting pronouncements - Management has evaluated the impact of newly issued accounting pronouncements, whether effective or not as of September 30, 2022, and has concluded that they will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements since the Company reports on a liquidation basis.

Discussion of the Statements of Net Assets

Net assets in liquidation on September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 would result in estimated liquidating distributions of \$22,869,716 and \$23,027,770, or approximately \$15.42 and \$15.53 per common share, respectively, based on 1,482,680 shares outstanding. The decrease of \$158,054 or \$0.11 per share is attributable to the change in the estimated liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts, mainly due to estimated legal fees the Company will incur to defend the Article 78 Proceeding of approximately \$500,000 and other additional costs net of savings of approximately \$146,000 (of which approximately \$63,000 relates to lease commissions), offset by additional revenue of approximately \$488,000.

The cash balance at the end of the liquidation period (currently estimated to be December 31, 2024, although the estimated completion of the liquidation period may change), excluding any interim distributions, is estimated based on the September 30, 2022 cash balance of \$4.4 million plus adjustments for the following items which are estimated through December 31, 2024:

1. The estimated cash receipts from the operation of the properties net of rental property related expenditures as well as costs expected to be incurred to preserve or improve the net realizable value of the properties at their estimated gross sales proceeds.
2. Net proceeds from the sale of all the Company's real estate holdings.
3. The general and administrative expenses and or liabilities associated with operations and the liquidation of the Company including severance, director and officer liability coverage including post liquidation tail policy coverage, and financial and legal fees to complete the liquidation.
4. Costs for the pursuit of the entitlement of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties.
5. Retention bonus amounts.
6. Principal payments on the Company's credit facilities.

The Company estimates the net realizable value of its real estate assets by using market information such as broker opinions of value, appraisals, and recent sales data for similar assets or discounted cash flow models, which primarily rely on Level 3 inputs as defined under FASB ASC Topic No. 820, Fair Value Measurement. To the extent the Company underestimates or overestimates forecasted cash outflows (capital improvements, lease commissions and operating costs) or overestimates or underestimates forecasted cash inflows (rental revenue rates), the estimated net realizable value of its real estate assets could be overstated or understated.

The Company estimates that it will incur approximately \$1.09 million (included in the statements of net assets as part of the estimated liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts) in land entitlement costs from October 2022 through the end of the liquidation period, currently estimated to conclude on or about December 31, 2024, in an effort to obtain entitlements, including special permits. The Company believes the commitment of these resources will enable the Company to position the properties for sale with all entitlements necessary to maximize the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor property values. During the nine-months ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred approximately \$282,000 of land entitlement costs (approximately \$87,000 of which certain of the Company's service vendors agreed to defer until the first post subdivision property lot is sold), consisting primarily of engineering fees, legal fees and real estate taxes. The Company believes the remaining balance of \$1.09 million (inclusive of real estate taxes of \$309K and regulatory fees of \$376K) will be incurred from October 2022 through the end of the liquidation period. Certain of the Company's service vendors have agreed to defer approximately \$198,600 of the remaining \$1.09 million until the first post subdivision property lot is sold. The Company does not intend to develop the properties but rather to commit resources to position the properties for sale in a timely manner with all entitlements necessary to achieve maximum pre-construction values. The costs and time frame to achieve the entitlements could change due to a range of factors including a shift in the value of certain entitlements making it more profitable to pursue a different mix of entitlements and the dynamics of the real estate market. As a result, the Company has focused and will continue to focus its land entitlement efforts on achieving the highest and best use while considering the time necessary to achieve such entitlements. During the process of pursuing such entitlements, the Company may entertain offers from potential buyers who may be willing to pay premiums for the properties that the Company finds more acceptable from a timing or value perspective than completing the entitlement process itself. The value of the real estate reported in the statement of net assets as of September 30, 2022 includes some but not all of the potential value impact that may result from the land entitlement efforts. There can be no assurance that our value enhancement efforts will result in property value increases that exceed the costs we incur in such efforts, or even any increase at all.

The net assets in liquidation on September 30, 2022 (\$22,869,716) results in estimated liquidating distributions of approximately \$15.42 per common share (based on 1,482,680 shares outstanding), based on estimates and other indications of sales value which includes some but not all of the actual potential sales proceeds that may result directly or indirectly from our land entitlement efforts. Some of the additional value that may be derived from the land entitlement efforts is not included in the estimated liquidating distributions as of September 30, 2022 because the amount of such additional value is too difficult to predict with sufficient certainty. The Company believes the land entitlement efforts will enhance estimated distributions per share through the improved values (some but not all of which has already been included in the reported value for real estate held for sale) from the sales of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties net of the costs to achieve the improved values and other expenses. This estimate of liquidating distributions includes projections of costs and expenses to be incurred during the period required to complete the plan of liquidation. There is inherent uncertainty with these projections, and they could change materially based on the timing of the sales, changes in values of the Cortlandt Manor and/or Flowerfield properties (whether market driven or resulting from the land entitlement efforts) net of any bonuses (if such values exceed the minimum values required to pay bonuses under the retention bonus plan), favorable or unfavorable changes in the land entitlement costs, the performance of the underlying assets, the market for commercial real estate properties generally and any changes in the underlying assumptions of the projected cash flows.

The following table summarizes the estimates to arrive at the Net Assets in Liquidation as of September 30, 2022 (dollars are in millions).

September 30, 2022 cash and cash equivalents balance	\$	4.38
Principal payments on loan		(9.83)
Free cash flow from rental operations		2.47 ⁽ⁱ⁾
General and administrative expenses		(4.99) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
Land entitlement costs in pursuit of the highest and best use		(1.09)
Gross real estate proceeds		42.55
Selling costs on real estate		(3.22)
Retention bonus plan for directors, officers and employees		(3.28)
Final liquidation and dissolution costs		(1.53) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
Other		(2.59) ^(iv)
Net Assets	\$	<u>22.87</u>

- (i) The Company estimates the cash proceeds from rental operations net commissions and rental costs, inclusive of expenditures to preserve or improve the properties at its current estimated market value will total \$2.47.
- (ii) The general and administrative expenses, excluding final liquidation costs, is estimated to be (\$4.99).
- (iii) The costs represent all anticipated costs to liquidate the Company including D&O tail, severance and professional fees.
- (iv) The Company estimates interest income will be offset by interest expense and the settlement of its working capital accounts resulting in a balance of \$(2.59).

Discussion of Changes in Net Assets

Gyrodyne's strategy is to enhance the value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor, by pursuing various entitlement opportunities, which the Gyrodyne Board believes will improve the potential of obtaining better values for such properties. The pursuit of the highest and best use of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor may involve other strategies to manage risk and or enhance the net value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor to maximize the returns for our shareholders. Gyrodyne intends to dissolve after we complete the disposition of all of our real property assets, applies the proceeds of such dispositions first to settle any debts and claims, pending or otherwise, against Gyrodyne, and then pays liquidating distributions to holders of Gyrodyne common shares. Therefore, the Company includes in its financial statements the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the nine-months ended September 30, 2022, which is discussed below:

Net assets in liquidation on January 1, 2022	\$	23,027,770
Changes in net assets in liquidation from January 1 through September 30, 2022:		
Change in liquidation value of real estate		-
Remeasurement of assets and liabilities in liquidation		(158,054)
Total decrease in net assets in liquidation		<u>(158,054)</u>
Net assets in liquidation on September 30, 2022	\$	<u>22,869,716</u>

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows:

As we pursue our plan to sell our properties strategically, including certain enhancement efforts, we believe that a main focus of management is to effectively manage our net assets through cash flow management of our tenant leases, maintaining or improving occupancy, and enhancing the value of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties via the pursuit of the associated change in entitlements.

As the Company executes on the liquidation plan, it will review its capital needs and make prudent distribution decisions regarding any excess cash. Upon completion of these activities, Gyrodyne will distribute the remaining cash to its shareholders and then proceed to complete the dissolution of the Company, delist its shares from Nasdaq or other exchange platform and terminate its registration and reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Gyrodyne is required to make adequate provisions to satisfy its known and unknown liabilities which could substantially delay or limit its ability to make future distributions to shareholders. The process of accounting for liabilities, including those that are currently unknown or whose amounts are uncertain may involve difficult valuation decisions which could adversely impact the amount or timing of any future distributions.

We finance our operations through cash on hand. Certain of the Company's major vendors have agreed to defer payment on 50% of their fees until the subdivided lot is sold. Additionally, on December 6, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Gyrodyne, LLC Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Employees and Directors (the "DCP") effective as of January 1, 2020. The plan is a nonqualified deferred compensation plan maintained for officers and directors of the Company. Under the DCP, officers and directors may elect to defer a portion of their compensation to the DCP and receive interest on such deferred payments at a fixed rate of 5% (per annum). All DCP benefits will be paid in a single lump sum cash payment on December 15, 2026, unless a Plan of Liquidation is established for Gyrodyne before the distribution date in which case all benefits will be paid in a single lump sum cash payment after execution of an amendment to terminate the DCP (*See Deferred Compensation Plan above*).

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents totaling approximately \$4.4 million. The Company anticipates that its current cash and cash equivalent balance will be adequate to fund its process of seeking entitlements and selling assets and subsequent dissolution. The \$4.4 million of cash will be partially used to fund our efforts to generate the highest values for the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties while simultaneously pursuing the strategic sale of these properties. The pursuit of the highest values of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor may involve the other investments and or other strategies to manage risk and or enhance the net value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor to maximize the returns for our shareholders. The Company is estimating and reporting in the consolidated statements of net assets total gross cash proceeds from the sale of its assets of approximately \$42.5 million. Based on the Company's current cash balance and the above forecast, the Company estimates distributable cash stemming from the liquidation of the Company of approximately \$22.87 million.

The Company's primary sources of funds are as follows:

- current cash and cash equivalents;
- rents and tenant reimbursements received on our remaining real estate operating assets; and
- sale of assets.

Excluding gross proceeds from the sale of assets, the Company's gross rents and tenant reimbursements net of rental expenses is less than the combined total annual general and administrative costs, capital expenditures and land entitlement costs creating a net use of cash on an annual basis through the liquidation process. The Company believes the cash and cash equivalents plus the proceeds from the sale of assets will exceed the costs to complete the liquidation of the Company. In addition, the Company has and will continue to review operating activities for possible cost reductions throughout the liquidation process.

Major elements of the Company's cashflows for the nine-months ended September 30, 2022 were as follows:

Operating cashflows

- \$2,251,369 in rent and reimbursements.
- (\$1,337,090) in operating costs.
- \$914,279 in net operating income

Non-operating cashflows

- (\$1,601,227) in corporate expenditures.
- (\$318,105) in interest expense.
- (\$106,679) of capital expenditures on the real estate portfolio excluding those costs incurred for land entitlement.
- (\$194,804) of land entitlement costs net of service vendor deferrals of \$86,962.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

The Company places its temporary cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions. Certain financial instruments could potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, such as cash equivalents and longer-term investments. The Company maintains bank account balances, which exceed FDIC insurance limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes that it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash. Management does not believe significant credit risk exists on September 30, 2022.

The Company believes there have been no significant changes in market risk from that disclosed in the Company's Report on Form 10-K for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2022.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report (September 30, 2022), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15e under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the evaluation date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective, because of the material weakness discussed below, to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The material weakness pertains to controls related to the accounting of the Company's estimated value of the real estate held for sale. The material weakness did not result in any material misstatement in our financial statements or disclosures. Based on additional procedures and post-closing review, management concluded that the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report present fairly, in all material respects the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Changes in Net Assets of the Company and its subsidiaries in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The above referenced material weakness was first identified during the course of our evaluation, conducted as of December 31, 2021 and reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "2021 10-K") and filed with the SEC on March 30, 2022, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act.

Remediation:

Management and the Board of Directors are committed to the continued improvement of the Company's overall system of disclosure controls and procedures. To remediate the aforementioned material weakness, we have commenced measures to remediate the identified material weakness which include:

- Implementing standard operating procedures to ensure consistent communication with management and third-party service providers (i.e., engineers, lawyers, appraisers and brokers) of all material factors that may impact real estate value
- Providing training of standard operating procedures and internal controls to key stakeholders within the real estate valuation process
- Implementing enhanced documentation associated with management review controls and validation of the completeness and accuracy of key reports used within the real estate valuation process.

The actions that we are taking are subject to ongoing senior management review, as well as oversight of the audit committee of our board of directors. We have also concluded that additional measures may be required to remediate the material weakness. We will not be able to conclude that we have remediated the material weakness until the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through formal testing, that these controls are operating effectively. We will continue to monitor the design and effectiveness of these and other processes, procedures and controls and make any further changes management deems appropriate.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Other than the remediation efforts discussed above, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified with our evaluation that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2022, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART –II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Putative Class Action Lawsuit

On August 14, 2015, the Company entered a Stipulation of Settlement (the "Settlement") providing for the settlement of a putative class action lawsuit against the Company and certain related parties. Under the Settlement, Gyrodyne agreed that any sales of its properties would be effected only in arm's-length transactions at prices at or above their appraised values as of 2014.

The 2014 aggregate appraised value for our properties was approximately \$100,000 higher than the 2013 aggregate appraised value for such properties. As of September 30, 2022, the aggregate appraised value of our remaining unsold properties exceeded the respective 2014 aggregate appraised value for such properties. See, "Risk Factors – Stipulation of Settlement prohibits us from selling our remaining properties at prices below the December 2014 appraised values" in the Company's annual report.

Article 78 Proceeding

On April 26, 2022, the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor and certain other parties commenced a special proceeding (the "Article 78 Proceeding"), against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including the Company, seeking to annul the Town of Smithtown Planning Board's (the "Planning Board") determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The Proceeding was commenced by the filing of a petition (the "Petition") in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Suffolk County, pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law and Rules ("Article 78"). Specifically, the Petition seeks to annul the Planning Board's (i) approval of a findings statement, pursuant to the SEQRA, dated September 16, 2021, and adopted by the Planning Board on March 30, 2022, concerning the application for preliminary approval to divide the Flowerfield property into eight lots (the "Flowerfield Subdivision Application"), and (ii) preliminary approval on March 30, 2022, of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The arguments made in the Petition are substantially similar to those made by opponents of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application during the SEQRA and subdivision process. The Company and the Town of Smithtown are vigorously defending the Planning Board's determinations against the Petition.

General

In addition to the foregoing, in the normal course of business, Gyrodyne is a party to various legal proceedings. After reviewing all actions and proceedings pending against or involving Gyrodyne, management considers that any loss resulting from such proceedings individually or in the aggregate will not be material to Gyrodyne's financial condition or results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

For information regarding factors that could affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, see the risk factors discussed under Part I, Item 1A of our 2021 Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2022.

The following risk factors which appear in our 2021 Form 10-K are updated as follows:

Community opposition could adversely impact our efforts to obtain entitlements and enhance the value of our properties.

The process of seeking required entitlements, permits and approvals is sometimes delayed or prevented due to community opposition and adverse publicity from neighboring property owners, members of the general public or non-governmental organizations, or other third parties and other factors beyond our control. The Company's efforts to seek entitlements, permits or other approvals have been the subject of protests by civic groups asserting environmental, traffic and congestion issues as well as adverse impact to the historic nature of the area. Such community opposition could lead to the denial of entitlements, permits or other approvals essential to our efforts to increase the value of our properties or to the imposition of restrictive conditions with which it is not practicable or feasible to comply and could impact our ability to enhance the value of our properties.

On March 30, 2022, the Town of Smithtown Planning Board (the “Planning Board”) unanimously granted Gyrodyne’s application for preliminary approval to divide the Flowerfield property into eight lots, subject to certain conditions (the “Flowerfield Subdivision Application”). On April 26, 2022, the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor and certain other parties commenced a special proceeding (the “Article 78 Proceeding”) against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including the Company, seeking to annul the Planning Board’s determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The Article 78 Proceeding was commenced by the filing of a petition (the “Petition”) in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Suffolk County, pursuant to Article 78 of New York’s Civil Practice Law and Rules (“Article 78”). Specifically, the Petition seeks to annul the Planning Board’s (i) approval of a findings statement, pursuant to the SEQRA, dated September 16, 2021, and adopted by the Planning Board on March 30, 2022, concerning the Flowerfield Subdivision Application, and (ii) preliminary approval on March 30, 2022 of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. The arguments made in the Petition are substantially similar to those made by opponents of the Flowerfield Subdivision Application during the SEQRA and subdivision process. The Company and the Town of Smithtown are vigorously defending the Planning Board’s determinations against the Petition.

Challenging a government decision in an Article 78 proceeding can lead to delay in enforcement of the government action, whether or not the suit is successful, and the government sometimes agrees to delay implementation until legal challenges are resolved. Although Article 78 proceedings take place on an expedited timeline and generally without discovery, an Article 78 proceeding could take two years or more to run its course given the likelihood of appeal and the impact the ongoing pandemic has had on the court system. Consequently, the commencement of the Article 78 Proceeding could result in a further extension of the Company’s timeline for completing the process of securing entitlements, selling our properties and distributing net proceeds. Nevertheless, the Company remains confident that the process of negotiating purchase agreements, securing final subdivision approval and final unappealable site plan approval and consummating the sale of our properties will culminate by year-end 2024, although the Company believes that standard market contract terms would include resolution to the Article 78 proceeding as condition to closing and there can be no assurance that the Company and the Town of Smithtown will be successful in the defense of the Planning Board’s determinations against the Petition or that other factors beyond our control will necessitate an extension of the timeline generally.

A sustained or further increase in inflation could have an adverse impact on our operating expenses, and higher interest rates could result in lower sales proceeds from future dispositions.

In recent months, the consumer price index has increased substantially. Federal policies and recent global events, such as the rising price of oil and the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, may have exacerbated, and may continue to exacerbate, increases in the consumer price index.

In an effort to control inflation, the Federal Reserve in March 2022 began, has continued, and is expected to continue, to raise interest rates. During periods of increasing interest rates, real estate valuations have generally decreased as a result of rising capitalization rates, which tend to be positively correlated with interest rates. Consequently, prolonged periods of higher interest rates may negatively impact the valuation of our properties and result in lower sales proceeds from future dispositions.

A sustained or further increase in inflation could have an adverse impact on our operating expenses incurred in connection with, among other things, repairs and maintenance, janitorial, utilities, security and insurance. Some of our operating expenses may be recoverable through our lease arrangements. Substantially all of our developed properties are subject to leases in which the tenant reimburses the Company for a portion, all of or substantially all of the costs and/or cost increases for utilities, insurance, repairs, maintenance and real estate taxes. Certain leases provide that the Company is responsible for certain operating expenses. There can be no assurance that our tenants would be able to absorb these expense increases and be able to continue to pay us their portion of operating expenses, capital expenditures and rent. Also, due to rising costs, our tenants may be unable to continue operating their businesses altogether. Alternatively, our tenants may decide to relocate to areas with lower rent and operating expenses. Such adverse impacts on our tenants may cause increased vacancies, which may add pressure to lower rents and increase our expenditures for re-leasing.

Items 2 through 5 are not applicable to the Company in the nine-months ended September 30, 2022.

Item 6. Exhibits.

- 3.1 [Articles of Organization of Gyrodyne, LLC, dated as of October 3, 2013 \(1\)](#)
- 3.2 [Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Gyrodyne, LLC \(2\)](#)
- 10.1 [Amended and Restated Retention Bonus Plan \(3\)](#)
- 10.2 [Amendment No. 2 to the Retention Bonus Plan \(4\)](#)

- 10.3 [Amendment No. 3 to the Retention Bonus Plan \(5\)](#)
- 10.4 [Amendment No. 4 to the Retention Bonus Plan \(6\)](#)
- 31.1 [Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. \(7\)](#)
- 32.1 [CEO and CFO Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. \(8\)](#)
- 101.INS Inline XBRL Instance (7)
- 101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema (7)
- 101.CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation (7)
- 101.DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition (7)
- 101.LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels (7)
- 101.PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation (7)
- 104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)
- (1) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company’s Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2013.
- (2) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company’s Registration Statement on Form 8-A12B filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 1, 2015.
- (3) Incorporated herein by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 26, 2016.
- (4) Incorporated herein by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 31, 2018.
- (5) Incorporated herein by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2018.
- (6) Incorporated herein by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 11, 2022.
- (7) Filed as part of this Report.
- (8) Furnished herewith in accordance with Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K. This Exhibit is not deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section. Such certification will not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GYRODYNE, LLC

Date: November 8, 2022

/s/ Gary Fitlin
By Gary Fitlin
President and Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 3.1 Articles of Organization of Gyrodyne, LLC, dated as of October 3, 2013 (1)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Gyrodyne, LLC (2)
- 10.1 Amended and Restated Retention Bonus Plan (3)
- 10.2 Amendment No. 2 to the Retention Bonus Plan (4)
- 10.3 Amendment No. 3 to the Retention Bonus Plan (5)
- 10.4 Amendment No. 4 to the Retention Bonus Plan (6)
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (7)
- 32.1 CEO and CFO Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (8)
- 101.INS Inline XBRL Instance (7)
- 101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema (7)
- 101.CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation (7)
- 101.DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition (7)
- 101.LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels (7)
- 101.PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation (7)
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Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification

I, Gary Fitlin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Gyrodyne, LLC;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 8, 2022

/s/ Gary Fitlin
By Gary Fitlin,
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

**CFO CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the quarterly report of Gyrodyne, LLC (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2022, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Gary Fitlin, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the consolidated financial condition of the Company as of the dates presented and consolidated results of operations of the Company for the periods presented.

Date: November 8, 2022

/s/ Gary Fitlin
By Gary Fitlin,
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer