
Gyrodyne, LLC

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Submission Information

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Emerging Growth Company	False
ex Transition Period	False
Reporting Period	3/31/2023
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 March 31, 2023

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
Non-accelerated filer
Emerging growth company

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting 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 May 12, 2023, there were 1,482,680 common shares outstanding.

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QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

GYRODYNE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2023 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Liquidation Basis)

	March 31, 2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022
ASSETS:		
Real estate held for sale	\$ 53,670,000	\$ 53,670,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3,684,192	4,082,774
Rent receivable	120,141	99,683
Other receivables	41,768	36,009
Total Assets	<u>\$ 57,516,101</u>	<u>\$ 57,888,466</u>
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,563,917	\$ 1,445,487
Accrued liabilities	1,337,017	1,287,209
Deferred rent liability	216,863	38,746
Tenant security deposits payable	231,977	230,714
Loans payable	9,690,068	9,760,083
Estimated liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts	14,166,820	14,758,728
Total Liabilities	<u>27,206,662</u>	<u>27,520,967</u>
Net assets in liquidation	<u>\$ 30,309,439</u>	<u>\$ 30,367,499</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements

GYRODYNE, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE THREE-MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023
(Liquidation Basis)
(Unaudited)

Net assets in liquidation, as of December 31, 2022	\$	30,367,499
Changes in assets and liabilities in liquidation:		
Change in liquidation value of real estate	\$	-
Remeasurement of assets and liabilities		(58,060)
Net decrease in liquidation value		(58,060)
Net assets in liquidation, as of March 31, 2023	\$	<u>30,309,439</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (LIQUIDATION BASIS) FOR THE THREE-MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 (unaudited)

1. The Company

Strategic Overview

Gyrodyne, LLC's (including its subsidiaries, "Gyrodyne", the "Company" or the "Registrant") corporate strategy is to pursue entitlements on our two remaining properties, so that they can be sold to one or more developers with increased development flexibility 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 (the "Article 78 Proceeding") against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including Gyrodyne, seeking to annul the Planning Board's determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. Specifically, the petition commencing the Article 78 Proceeding (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.

The Article 78 proceeding could take two years or more to run its course given the likelihood of appeal and the impact the 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 could still 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 (i.e., potential contract contingencies including site plan approval for the undeveloped portion of Flowerfield (the developed portion, situated on two separate lots may be sold together or separately upon the resolution of the Article 78 Proceeding and the conclusion of the subdivision, without any site plan approvals)) will not necessitate an extension of the timeline.

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.

On March 20, 2023, the Town of Cortlandt Town Board adopted the SEQRA findings statement and approved Local Law establishing the Medical Oriented Zoning District (the "MOD") which includes Gyrodyne's Cortlandt Manor property. Pursuant to the adopted MOD, Gyrodyne received designation for total density of 154,000 square feet to be comprised of 150,000 square feet of medical use and 4,000 square feet of retail use.

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, we will continue to market the properties and, although there can be no assurances, the Company believes subdivision approval will be received in the second half of 2023 for Flowerfield, and could be received for Cortlandt Manor by the middle of 2024, contingent on the timing for entering contracts (which we anticipate will include closing terms conditioned upon receiving subdivision (if requested) and site plan approval which the Company believes can be pursued simultaneously rather than sequentially).

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, 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. The process of seeking entitlements 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 a class action lawsuit settled in 2015 (See Note 12 – Contingencies) and satisfy 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 three-months ended March 31, 2023.

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, 2022.

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 has involved 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 with increased development flexibility. 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.

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 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 our formal stated deadline of December 2024.

The Company’s assumptions and estimates (including the sales proceeds of all its 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 March 31, 2023, 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 would result in estimated liquidating distributions of \$30,309,439 and \$30,367,499, or approximately \$20.44 and \$20.48 per common share, respectively, based on 1,482,680 shares outstanding. The decrease of \$58,060 or \$0.04 per share is mainly attributable to additional general and administrative fees offset by additional interest income and tenant reimbursements.

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 (inclusive of the Article 78 Proceeding) 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, local supply and demand observations and no sewage treatment plants. To the extent the Company underestimates or overestimates forecasted cash outflows (capital improvements, excluding any costs for sewage treatment plants, 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 \$952,000 (included in the consolidated statement of net assets as part of the estimated liquidation and operating costs net of receipts, See Note 5) in land entitlement costs from April 2023 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 aggregate Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor property values and resulting distributions. During the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Company incurred approximately \$253,000 of land entitlement costs, consisting predominately of engineering fees, legal fees and real estate taxes. The Company believes the remaining balance of \$952,000 (inclusive of real estate taxes of \$254,000 and regulatory fees of \$363,500) will be incurred from April 2023 through the end of the liquidation period, approximately \$132,000 of which is subject to the informal deferral arrangement by certain of our service providers until the first post subdivision property lot is sold. The Company does not intend on developing the properties but rather positioning the properties for increased development flexibility in the shortest period of time with the least amount of risk to the Company. 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 and direct and indirect costs 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 processes itself. The value of the real estate reported in the statement of net assets as of March 31, 2023 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 March 31, 2023 (\$30,309,439) and December 31, 2022 (\$30,367,499) results in estimated distributions of approximately \$20.44 and \$20.48, 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 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 ultimately enhance estimated distributions per share through the improved aggregate 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 entitlements 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 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 remaining liquidation period of \$14,166,820, 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, costs to defend the Article 78 Proceeding, 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 remaining liquidation period.

The change in the liability for estimated costs in excess of estimated receipts during liquidation from January 1, 2023 through March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	January 1, 2023	Expenditures/ (Receipts)	Remeasurement of Assets and Liabilities	March 31, 2023
Assets:				
Estimated rents and reimbursements	\$ 6,243,080	\$ (784,548)	\$ 10,615	\$ 5,469,147
Prepaid expenses and other assets	963,457	12,147	-	975,604
Liabilities:				
Property operating costs	(3,758,067)	444,010	32,972	(3,281,085)
Capital expenditures	(303,722)	94,791	-	(208,931)
Land entitlement costs	(1,204,491)*	252,825	-	(951,666)*
Corporate expenditures	(7,190,989)	630,743	(101,647)	(6,661,893)
Selling costs on real estate assets**	(3,822,457)	-	-	(3,822,457)
Retention bonus payments to directors, officers and employees**	(5,685,539)	-	-	(5,685,539)
Liability for estimated liquidation and operating costs net of estimated receipts	\$ (14,758,728)	\$ 649,968	\$ (58,060)	\$ (14,166,820)

*The Company reached informal agreements with certain service vendors to defer payment of approximately \$132,000 of the \$952,000 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. The outstanding balance as of March 31, 2023 was \$2,055,246.

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. The outstanding balance as of March 31, 2023 was \$2,811,619.

Both lines are secured by approximately 31.8 acres of the Flowerfield Industrial Park including the related buildings and leases. As of December 31, 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 two subdivided industrial park lots 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") with Signature Bank, the proceeds of which were 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 will be 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 also is 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 Manor property is sold to a bona fide third-party purchaser on or before September 14, 2023, the prepayment fee to be paid upon repayment of the Mortgage Loan in full will be reduced by fifty percent. The outstanding balance as of March 31, 2023 was \$4,823,203.

On March 12, 2023, Signature Bank was closed by the New York State Department of Financial Services, which appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") as receiver. To protect depositors, the FDIC transferred all the deposits and substantially all of the assets of Signature Bank to Signature Bridge Bank, N.A., a full-service bank that will be operated by the FDIC as it markets the institution to potential bidders. On March 12, 2023, the Company had approximately \$61,000 on deposit and approximately \$97,000 in a real estate tax escrow account (escrow balance will not exceed approximately \$109,000) at Signature Bank. Based upon the announcement on March 12, 2023, from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Federal Reserve and the FDIC that all depositors of Signature Bank would have access to all of their deposits and the fact that the amount on deposit is below the \$250,000 cap on FDIC deposit insurance, the Company expects to have access to all of its cash on deposit at Signature Bank. As of March 12, 2023, there were no undrawn amounts under the Mortgage Loan.

The Mortgage Loan is secured by the Cortlandt Manor property located at 1985 Crompond Road (5.01 acres).

The total debt payable mature as follows:

Years Ending March 31,	
2024	\$ 286,962
2025	288,733
2026	309,686
2027	4,738,473
2028	222,726
Thereafter	3,843,488
Total	\$ 9,690,068

7. Accounts payable and Accrued Liabilities

	Accounts Payable		Accrued Liabilities	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current accounts payable	\$ 379,819	\$ 281,174	Accrued liabilities	\$ 185,366
Deferred accounts payable (a)	1,184,098	1,164,313	Deferred Compensation to Directors (b)	1,151,651
Total	\$ 1,563,917	\$ 1,445,487	Total	\$ 1,337,017

(a) The Company reached informal 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 2023, 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, 2021, and 2022.

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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. 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 three months ended March 31, 2023 rental income from the Company’s three largest tenants represented approximately 24%, 21% and 8% of total rental income. The three largest tenants by revenue as of March 31, 2023 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 39% of our expected 2023 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 March 31, 2023, 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 four amendments, the fourth of which was approved in 2022.

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 Operations 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 meet or 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).

Under the Plan, there were no payments made during the three months ended March 31, 2023.

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%. 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, 2022 and 2023.

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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, 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 under Article 78 of New York’s Civil Practice Law & Rules (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. Specifically, the petition commencing the Article 78 proceeding (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.

Shareholder Nomination –

The Company received a notice dated April 25, 2023 from Star Equity Fund, LP (“Star Equity”), which allegedly owned approximately 5.4% of our outstanding shares at the time of submission, purporting to nominate a slate of two candidates for election as directors at the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The Company remains open to ongoing engagement with Star Equity. However, if the Company and Star Equity cannot reach an agreement in connection with its nomination, there will be a contested election at the Company’s 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

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, local supply and demand observations and no sewage treatment plants. To the extent, the Company underestimates or overestimates forecasted cash outflows (capital improvements, excluding any costs for sewage treatment plants, 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. Public Health and Macroeconomics

The COVID-19 pandemic was 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.

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.

Concurrently, the geopolitical conflict between Russian and Ukraine increased uncertainty during 2022 and 2023. Inflation has caused an increase in consumer prices, thereby reducing purchasing power and elevating the risks of a recession. Due to increased inflation, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised the federal funds rate a total of seven times during 2022 and three times in 2023. In response, market interest rates have increased significantly during this time. At the same time, the labor market remains historically tight and companies continue to look to add employees, pushing unemployment lower.

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 of general economic conditions will be on our timeline for seeking entitlements and selling properties, and ultimately on the amount 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.

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 and included a 3% annual escalator. The signed Consolidated Lease Agreement reflects a below market lease of \$8,829 annually and \$44,144 during the extended period. A summary of the additional rent under the new arrangement is as follows:

Term	Square Feet	Annual Rent	Total Commitment (excluding renewal options)
April 2022-Dec 2027	6,006	\$ 51,051	\$ 317,455

During the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Company received rental revenue of \$13,146.

The independent members of the Board of the Company approved all of the leasing transaction 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 three-months ended March 31, 2023.

Cautionary Statements Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

The statements made in this Form 10-Q, other materials the Company has filed or may file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in each case 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, ongoing community activism, risk related to the recent banking crisis and closure of two major banks (including one with whom we indirectly have a mortgage loan), 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 and negotiate sales contracts and defend the Article 78 proceeding from a position of strength, the potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the risk of inflation, rising interest rates, recession and supply chain constraints or disruptions, risks associated with proxy contests and other actions of activist shareholders 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 affect future results. 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 statement. In particular, it is difficult to fully assess the impact of COVID-19, the risk of inflation, rising interest rates, the banking crisis and possible 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.

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, 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. The process of seeking entitlements 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 a class action lawsuit settled in 2015 and satisfy 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.

We remain committed to (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.

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.

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

Our corporate strategy is to pursue entitlements on our two remaining properties so that they can be sold to one or more developers with increased development flexibility and thus maximize value and distributions to our shareholders. 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 liquidating distributions to holders of Gyrodyne common shares. We are unable to predict the precise nature, amount or timing of such distributions. To accomplish our goal of maximizing asset values and distributions to our shareholders, 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 increase development flexibility;
- focusing use of capital by the Company to preserve or improve the market value of the real estate portfolio;
- ensuring sufficient capital to fortify our cash position to ensure we are operating through a position of strength through the duration of the liquidation to negotiate and enforce purchase agreements and defend our property rights in the Article 78 proceeding and in any other such proceeding that may arise; 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 to provide purchasers with increased development flexibility, and by enhancing the value of our leases. The Company believes the aforementioned dual strategy will increase the aggregate value for such properties as a whole. The value of the real estate reported in the consolidated statement of net assets as of March 31, 2023 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 under Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules (the "Article 78 Proceeding") against the Town of Smithtown and certain other parties, including Gyrodyne, seeking to annul the Planning Board's determinations relating to the Flowerfield Subdivision Application. Specifically, the petition commencing the Article 78 Proceeding (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.

The Article 78 proceeding could take two years or more to run its course given the likelihood of appeal and the impact the 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 could still 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 (i.e., potential contract contingencies including site plan approval for the undeveloped portion of Flowerfield (the developed portion, situated on two separate lots may be sold together or separately upon the resolution of the Article 78 Proceeding and the conclusion of the subdivision, without any site plan approvals)) will not necessitate an extension of the timeline.

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.

On March 20, 2023, the Town of Cortlandt Town Board adopted the SEQRA findings statement and approved Local Law establishing the Medical Oriented Zoning District (the "MOD") which includes Gyrodyne's Cortlandt Manor property. Pursuant to the adopted MOD, Gyrodyne received designation for total density of 154,000 square feet to be comprised of 150,000 square feet of medical use and 4,000 square feet of retail use (lot lines and their respective density could change until formal subdivision occurs).

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, we will continue to market the properties and, although there can be no assurances, the Company believes subdivision approval will be received in the second half of 2023 for Flowerfield, and could be received for Cortlandt Manor by the middle of 2023, contingent on the timing for entering contracts (which we anticipate will include closing terms conditioned upon receiving subdivision (if requested) and site plan approval which the Company believes can be pursued simultaneously rather than sequentially). The Company believes that standard market terms for real property transactions in both Cortlandt Manor and the Town of Smithtown would include, as conditions to closing, final subdivision approval, final unappealable site plan approval and the resolution of the Article 78 Proceeding.

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 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 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 \$30.31 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 \$20.44 per share based on Gyrodyne having 1,482,680 common shares outstanding. These estimated distributions are based on values as of March 31, 2023 and include some but not all of the potential value that may be derived from the entitlement efforts.

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 efforts to maximize value of Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor 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). Nevertheless, the Company is considering seeking supplemental funding in the form of a new credit facility, a pro-rata rights offering or other appropriate funding mechanism to fortify our cash position to ensure we are operating through a position of strength through the duration of the liquidation to negotiate and enforce purchase agreements and defend our property rights in the Article 78 proceeding and in any other such proceeding that may arise. 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 increase the development flexibility of its Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties. During the three months ended March 31, 2023, the Company incurred approximately \$253,000 of land entitlement costs, 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 \$952,000 in additional land entitlement costs (approximately \$132,000 of which Company vendors have informally agreed to defer until the first post subdivision property lot is sold) through December 31, 2024 in pursuit of entitlements (approximately \$318,000 in Cortlandt Manor and \$634,000 in Flowerfield).

The Company is focusing its resources on positioning the properties to be sold with all entitlements to achieve increased development flexibility in the shortest period of time with the least amount of risk to the Company. Because of the vagaries of the real estate market, however, 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. 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 on an “as is basis” 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 recommendation of a 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, situated on 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 eight years the Company along with its planner and engineers have been working closely with the Town to help plan the MOD, 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 Manor 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

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 was reviewed for all categories of impacts in the SEQRA documentation similar to the primary proposal, and if approved as anticipated, would have allowed Gyrodyne the option to proceed with either program following MOD designation and subdivision. The alternate was 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 SEQRA 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 the 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 having stakeholders present their current development programs for the benefit of the new Town Board members elected in November 2021. 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 were reviewed and required formal written responses by stakeholders including Gyrodyne. The Cortlandt Manor Town Board held a public work session on October 24, 2022. During late 2022, the Company’s management team, based on discussions with the Town of Cortlandt, amended its mixed-use campus to reflect the following:

SUBDIVISION LOT #	BUILDING SIZE/YIELD
Medical office Lot #1	100,000 sft
Retail (Lot #1)	4,000 sft
Medical office (inclusive of the existing operating building) Lot #2	50,000 sft

*Lot lines could change until formal subdivision occurs.

On March 20, 2023, the Town of Cortlandt Town Board adopted the SEQRA Findings Statement and local law establishing the MOD designation for the property reflecting a total density of 154,000 square feet to be comprised of 150,000 square feet of medical use and 4,000 square feet of retail (lot lines and their respective density could change until formal subdivision occurs). The Company does not plan on developing the property but rather positioning the property to be sold with the MOD designation necessary for increased development flexibility in the shortest period of time with the least amount of risk to the Company. The Company believes, contingent on the timing for entering contracts (which we anticipate will include closing terms conditioned upon receiving site plan approval), the subdivision and site plan approval could be received by the middle of 2024.

The entitlement costs for the three months ended March 31, 2023 associated with the ownership and development of this property were approximately \$45,500.

Flowerfield. Following market research and related feasibility studies, we identified the entitlements that we believed 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 initially 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 re-issued 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 15, 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. Technical comments on the Final Subdivision Plans received from the Suffolk County Department of Health Services on January 26, 2023, Suffolk County Department of Public Works, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation on January 31, 2023, and New York State Department of Transportation on January 24, 2023 are being addressed and prepared for resubmission to each agency for their final review and approvals. The Final Subdivision application is being assembled for submission to the Town for review. Final Subdivision approval is expected in the second half of 2023.

The entitlement costs for the three months ended March 31, 2023 associated with the ownership and development of this property consisting of architectural and engineering costs, legal expenses, economic analysis, soil management and surveys were approximately \$207,400.

While we cannot predict the outcome of the subdivision application, we undertook to subdivide the Flowerfield property in a manner that we believed will result in increased development flexibility in the shortest amount of time and limited risk (i.e., included in our subdivision application is the separation of the existing industrial buildings into two separate lots which upon resolution of the article 78 proceeding and final subdivision approval will allow us to sell the two lots together or separately, without any site plan approval). There can be no assurance, however, 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 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 Public Health and Macroeconomics

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 currently available to the Company, may 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 3 months ended March 31, 2023 and future periods.

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted, and is expected to continue to impact adversely, the timeliness of local government in granting required approvals. Accordingly, COVID-19 has caused, and is expected to continue to 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 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 and more recently to the crisis in the banking industry, including the second and third largest bank failures in U.S. history.

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.

Concurrently, the geopolitical conflict between Russian and Ukraine increased uncertainty during 2022 and 2023. Inflation has caused an increase in consumer prices, thereby reducing purchasing power and elevating the risks of a recession. Due to increased inflation, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised the federal funds rate a total of seven times during 2022 and three times in 2023. In response, market interest rates have increased significantly during this time. At the same time, the labor market remains historically tight and companies continue to look to add employees, pushing unemployment lower.

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 and the banking crisis 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 proceeds and distributions from those sales. For more information and risks relating to the pandemic on us and our business, see Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" – *"Our business, operations and timelines for pursuing entitlements, property sales and distributions of proceeds could be adversely affected by the Coronavirus pandemic"*, of our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Transaction Summary for the Three-Months Ended March 31, 2023

The following summarizes our significant transactions and other activity during the three-months ended March 31, 2023.

Leasing Activity. During the three-months ended March 31, 2023, the Company executed 5 renewals comprising approximately 6,700 square feet, annual revenue of approximately \$96,000 and total commitments of approximately \$229,000. There was one termination of a tenant renting land resulting in a loss of \$6,260 of monthly rent.

There were also two expansions comprising approximately 1,027 square feet, \$26,000 in annual revenue and approximately \$153,000 in total commitment.

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 “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 has involved 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 with increased development flexibility. 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 (i.e., potential contract contingencies including site plan approval (excluding the existing industrial buildings situated on two separate lots which can be sold together or separately upon the resolution of the Article 78 Proceeding and the conclusion of the subdivision, without any site plan approvals)) will necessitate an extension of the timeline.

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.

On March 20, 2023, the Town of Cortlandt Town Board adopted the SEQRA findings statement and approved Local Law establishing the Medical Oriented Zoning District (the "MOD") which includes Gyrodyne's Cortlandt Manor property. Pursuant to the adopted MOD, Gyrodyne received designation for total density of 154,000 square feet to be comprised of 150,000 square feet of medical use and 4,000 square feet of retail use (lot lines and their respective density could change until formal subdivision occurs).

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, we will continue to market the properties and, although there can be no assurances, the Company believes subdivision approval will be received in the second half of 2023 for Flowerfield, and could be received for Cortlandt Manor by the middle of 2023, contingent on the timing for entering contracts (which we anticipate will include closing terms conditioned upon receiving subdivision and site plan approval which the Company believes can be pursued simultaneously rather than sequentially). 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 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 our formal stated deadline of December 2024.

The Company's assumptions and estimates (including the sales proceeds of all its real estate holdings, selling costs, retention bonus payments, rental revenues, rental expenses, capital expenditures, land entitlement costs, litigation fees, 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 relevant 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, litigation fees 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’ business 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 December 31, 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 would result in estimated liquidating distributions of \$30,309,439 and \$30,367,499, or approximately \$20.44 and \$20.48 per common share, respectively, based on 1,482,680 shares outstanding. The decrease of \$58,060 or \$0.04 per share is mainly attributable to additional general and administrative fees offset by additional interest income and tenant reimbursements.

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 March 31, 2023 cash balance of \$3.68 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 property 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 (inclusive of the Article 78 Proceeding) to complete the liquidation.
4. Costs for the pursuit of the entitlement of the Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor properties and associated litigation.
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 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, local supply and demand observations and no sewage treatment plants. To the extent the Company underestimates or overestimates forecasted cash outflows (capital improvements, excluding any costs for sewage treatment plants, 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 \$952,000 (included in the consolidated statement of net assets as part of the estimated liquidation and operating costs net of receipts) in land entitlement costs from April 2023 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 aggregate Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor property values and resulting distributions. During the three-months ended March 31, 2023, the Company incurred approximately \$253,000 of land entitlement costs, consisting predominately of engineering fees, legal fees and real estate taxes. The Company believes the remaining balance of \$952,000 (inclusive of real estate taxes of \$254,000 and regulatory fees of \$363,500) will be incurred from April 2023 through the end of the liquidation period, approximately \$132,000 of which is subject to the informal deferral agreement by certain of our service providers 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 increased development flexibility. 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 and direct and indirect costs 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 processes itself. The value of the real estate reported in the statement of net assets as of March 31, 2023 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 March 31, 2023 (\$30,309,439) and December 31, 2022 (\$30,367,499) results in estimated distributions of approximately \$20.44 and \$20.48, 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 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 ultimately enhance estimated distributions per share through the improved aggregate 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 entitlements 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.

The following table summarizes the estimates to arrive at the Net Assets in Liquidation as of March 31, 2023 (dollars are in millions).

March 31, 2023 cash and cash equivalents balance	\$ 3.68
Principal payments on loan	(9.69)
Free cash flow from rental operations	1.98 (i)
General and administrative expenses	(4.26) (ii)
Land entitlement costs in pursuit of the highest and best use	(0.95)
Gross real estate proceeds	53.67
Selling costs on real estate	(3.82)
Retention bonus plan for directors, officers and employees	(5.69)
Final liquidation and dissolution costs	(1.53) (iii)
Other	(3.08) (iv)
Net Assets	\$ 30.31

- (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 \$1.98.
- (ii) The general and administrative expenses, excluding final liquidation costs, is estimated to be (\$4.26).
- (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 (\$3.08).

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 aggregate values for such properties as a whole. 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, apply 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. Therefore, the Company includes in its financial statements the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the three-months ended March 31, 2023 of which is discussed below:

Net assets in liquidation on January 1, 2023	\$ 30,367,499
Changes in net assets in liquidation from January 1 through March 31, 2023:	
Change in liquidation value of real estate	-
Remeasurement of assets and liabilities in liquidation	(58,060)
Total decrease in net assets in liquidation	(58,060)
Net assets in liquidation on March 31, 2023	\$ 30,309,439

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 enhance 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 generally finance our operations through cash on hand. The Company is also considering seeking supplemental funding in the form of a new credit facility, a pro-rata rights offering or other appropriate funding mechanism to fortify our cash position to ensure we are operating through a position of strength through the duration of the liquidation to negotiate and enforce purchase agreements and defend our property rights in the Article 78 proceeding and in any other such proceeding that may arise. Certain of the Company’s major vendors have informally agreed to defer payment on 50% of their fees until the first 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 March 31, 2023, the Company had cash and cash equivalents totaling approximately \$3.68 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. Nevertheless, the Company is considering seeking supplemental funding in the form of a new credit facility, a pro-rata rights offering or other appropriate funding mechanism to fortify our cash position to ensure we are operating through a position of strength through the duration of the liquidation to negotiate and enforce purchase agreements and defend our property rights in the Article 78 proceeding and in any other such proceeding that may arise. The \$3.68 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 for Flowerfield and Cortlandt Manor may involve 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 \$53.67 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 \$30.31 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;
- sale of assets; and

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 and additional capital/credit needs throughout the liquidation process.

Major elements of the Company's cashflows for the three-months ended March 31, 2023 were as follows:

Operating cashflows

- \$784,548 in rent and reimbursements.
- (\$444,010) in operating costs.
- \$340,538 in net operating income

Non-operating cashflows

- (\$553,930) in corporate expenditures.
- (\$76,813) in interest expense net of interest income.
- (\$94,791) of capital expenditures on the real estate portfolio excluding those costs incurred for land entitlement.
- (\$252,825) of land entitlement costs.

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 March 31, 2023.

On September 15, 2021, the Company, through its subsidiary GSD Cortlandt, LLC ("GSD Cortlandt"), secured a \$4.95 million term loan (the "Mortgage Loan") with Signature Bank, the proceeds of which were used to pay off the previous GSD Cortlandt debt facility of which \$1,050,000 was outstanding.

On March 12, 2023, Signature Bank was closed by the New York State Department of Financial Services, which appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") as receiver. To protect depositors, the FDIC transferred all the deposits and substantially all of the assets of Signature Bank to Signature Bridge Bank, N.A., a full-service bank that will be operated by the FDIC as it markets the institution to potential bidders. On March 12, 2023, the Company had approximately \$61,000 on deposit and approximately \$97,000 in a real estate tax escrow account (escrow balance will not exceed approximately \$109,000) at Signature Bank. Based upon the announcement on March 12, 2023, from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Federal Reserve and the FDIC that all depositors of Signature Bank would have access to all of their deposits and the fact that the amount on deposit is below the \$250,000 cap on FDIC deposit insurance, the Company expects to have access to all of its cash on deposit at Signature Bank. As of March 12, 2023, there were no undrawn amounts under the Mortgage Loan.

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, 2022, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2023.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO")/ Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, our management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, at a reasonable assurance level, as of the Evaluation Date, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management in a manner that allows timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's procedures and internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022. In making this assessment, the Company used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework of 2013 (the "2013 COSO Framework"). Based on that evaluation, the Company's management concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of March 31, 2023.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified with our evaluation that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2023, 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.

Shareholder Nomination

We received a notice dated April 25, 2023 from Star Equity Fund, LP ("Star Equity"), which allegedly owned approximately 5.4% of our outstanding shares at the time of submission, purporting to nominate a slate of two candidates for election as directors at our 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. We remain open to ongoing engagement with Star Equity. However, if the Company and Star Equity cannot reach an agreement in connection with its nomination, there will be a contested election at the Company's 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

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

The following risk factor disclosure supplements the discussion of our risk factors previously disclosed in our last Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The risk factors disclosed in our last Annual Report on Form 10-K and the risk factors below could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and our business also could be impacted by other risk factors that are not presently known to us or that we currently consider to be immaterial. Further, our disclosure of a risk should not be interpreted to imply that the risk has not already developed or materialized.

We are subject to risks associated with proxy contests and other actions of activist shareholders.

Publicly traded companies have increasingly become subject to campaigns by activist investors advocating corporate actions such as governance changes, financial restructurings, sales of assets and changes to executive and director compensation. We have received a notice dated April 25, 2023 from Star Equity Fund, LP (“Star Equity”), which allegedly owned approximately 5.4% of the Company’s outstanding shares at the time of submission, purporting to nominate a slate of two candidates for election as directors at our 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The Company values input from all shareholders, including Star Equity, and remains open to ongoing engagement with Star Equity. However, if the Company and Star Equity cannot reach an agreement in connection with its nomination, there will be a contested election at the Company’s 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. A proxy contest or related activities on the part of activist shareholders, including, among others, Star Equity, could adversely affect our business for a number of reasons, including, without limitation, the following:

- Responding to proxy contests and other actions by activist shareholders can be costly and time-consuming, disrupting our operations and diverting the attention of our Board of Directors (the “Board”), management and employees, and could adversely impact the Company’s ability to achieve timely or at all our strategic objective of positioning our properties so they can be sold at higher values resulting in maximum distributions to all of our shareholders;
- Perceived uncertainties as to our future direction may result in the loss or compromise of potential opportunities to liquidate our properties for maximum value;
- A successful proxy contest could result in a change of control of our Board, and such an event could subject us to certain contractual obligations under certain material agreements;
- If nominees advanced by activist shareholders are elected or appointed to our Board with a specific agenda, it may adversely affect our ability to effectively and timely implement our strategic plan to position our properties for sale at values that will maximize distributions to all of our shareholders; and
- Proxy contests may cause our stock price to experience periods of volatility.

Items 2 through 5 are not applicable to the Company in the three-months ended March 31, 2023.

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.DE Inline FXBRL 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 (formatted as 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 Quarterly 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: May 12, 2023

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

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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: May 12, 2023

/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 March 31, 2023, 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: May 12, 2023

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