

Part II Organizational Action (continued)

17 List the applicable Internal Revenue Code section(s) and subsection(s) upon which the tax treatment is based ► SEE ATTACHMENT.

Blank lines for listing Internal Revenue Code sections.

18 Can any resulting loss be recognized? ► SEE ATTACHMENT.

Blank lines for providing information regarding resulting loss.

19 Provide any other information necessary to implement the adjustment, such as the reportable tax year ► SEE ATTACHMENT.

Blank lines for providing other necessary information.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than officer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Sign Here

Signature ► Anirudh Badia Date ► June - 1 - 2022

Print your name ► ANIRUDH BADIA Title ► CHIEF ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Paid Preparer Use Only

Print/Type preparer's name	Preparer's signature	Date	Check <input type="checkbox"/> if self-employed	PTIN
Firm's name ►			Firm's EIN ►	
Firm's address ►			Phone no.	

Hippo Enterprises Inc.
FEIN: 84-3395432
Attachment to Form 8937
Report of Organizational Actions Affecting Basis of Securities

The information contained herein is being provided pursuant to the requirements of Section 6045B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and includes a general summary regarding the application of certain U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations relating to the effects of the conversion of principal and interest accrued on convertible promissory notes (“Notes”) to common stock of Hippo Enterprises Inc. (“Hippo” or the “Company”) as a result of the Public Issuer Merger on a holder’s (“Noteholder”) basis in its Notes (defined below). The information contained herein does not constitute tax advice and does not purport to be complete or to describe the consequences that may apply to particular categories of holders. Noteholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the particular tax consequences of the Conversion to them, including the applicability and effect of all U.S. federal, state, and local and non-U.S. tax laws.

Part II:

Line 14. Describe the organizational action and, if applicable, the date of the action or the date against which shareholders' ownership is measured for the action.

Hippo issued Notes on November 30, 2020, December 4, 2020, December 29, 2020, and February 26, 2021 to the Noteholders. The terms of the Notes provided that the outstanding principal and accrued interest on the Notes would convert to shares of common stock of Hippo (the “Conversion”) immediately prior to a de-SPAC merger transaction or similar combination transaction in which the successor or surviving entity is listed on the New York Stock Exchange or the Nasdaq Stock Market (“Public Issuer Event”). Additionally, the Notes provided for mandatory conversion in common stock of Hippo at maturity (the “Mandatory Conversion”).

Hippo determined that the Notes were properly classified as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes based on the Mandatory Conversion feature at maturity. Under section 385(c), the issuer’s characterization of an instrument as debt or equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes is binding on a holder unless the holder discloses on its return that it is taking an inconsistent position.

On August 2, 2021, in connection with the execution of the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), dated as of March 3, 2021, by and among Hippo, Reinvent Technology Partners Z, a Cayman Islands exempted company limited by shares (which migrated to and domesticated as a Delaware corporation prior to the Closing (as defined therein)) (“Acquiror”), and RTPZ Merger Sub, a Delaware corporation (“Merger Sub”). Pursuant to, and subject to the satisfaction of

certain conditions contained in the Merger Agreement, (a) Merger Sub merged with and into Hippo, the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub ceased with Hippo surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of Acquiror, and shareholders of Hippo (including former Noteholders whose Notes were converted into common stock of Hippo immediately before the First Merger) received common stock of Acquiror in the merger (the “First Merger”), (b) immediately following the First Merger, the surviving corporation of the First Merger merged with and into Acquiror (the “Second Merger” and together with the First Merger, the “Mergers”) and (c) Acquiror changed its name to “Hippo Holdings Inc.” A copy of the Merger Agreement and further discussion can be found in the Hippo Holdings Inc. Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 24, 2021.

The Mergers discussed above constituted a Public Issuer Event, as defined by the Notes. As a result, immediately prior to the Effective Time (as defined in the Merger Agreement), the principal and accrued interest on the Notes converted to shares of common stock of Hippo. The number of shares issued to the Noteholders was equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the principal and accrued interest on the Notes by 90% of the lowest share price offered to private placement investors in connection with the Mergers (the “Conversion Price”). Immediately thereafter, the shares of Hippo were exchanged for common stock of Hippo Holdings Inc., pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, at an exchange ratio of 6.95433. No fractional shares were issued, and no cash was paid in lieu of fractional shares.

Line 15. Describe the quantitative effect of the organizational action on the basis of the security in the hands of a U.S. taxpayer as an adjustment per share or as a percentage of old basis.

Because the Conversion occurred immediately before the Mergers, for U.S. federal income tax purposes the Conversion may be treated as transitory, and the Noteholders may instead be treated as having directly received common stock of Hippo Holdings Inc. in the Mergers.

As described in the Merger Agreement, the Mergers, taken together as an integrated transaction, were intended to qualify as a “reorganization” within the meaning of section 368(a)(1).

Assuming that the Conversion is treated as transitory and the Merger qualifies as a reorganization under section 368(a)(1), under section 358, a Hippo shareholder’s aggregate tax basis in the Hippo Holdings Inc. common shares received generally is equal to its aggregate tax basis in the Notes surrendered in exchange therefor. If a Noteholder acquired different blocks of the Notes at different times or at different prices, such holder’s basis in its shares of Hippo Holdings Inc. common stock may be determined separately with reference to each block of the Notes.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their specific tax treatment of the Notes, the Conversion, the Mergers, and the computation of their basis in the Hippo Holdings Inc. common stock received in the Mergers.

Line 16. Describe the calculation of the change in basis and the data that supports the calculation, such as the market values of securities and the valuation dates.

See above, Line 15.

Line 17. List the applicable Internal Revenue Code section(s) and subsection(s) upon which the tax treatment is based.

Sections 368(a)(1), 354, and 358(a)(1).

Line 18. Can any resulting loss be recognized?

No.

Line 19. Provide any other information necessary to implement the adjustment, such as the reportable tax year.

The basis adjustments described above are taken into account in the tax year of a Noteholder during which the Mergers occurred (*e.g.*, 2021 for calendar year taxpayers).

Protective filing. It is unclear as to whether the filing of this form with respect to the Conversion is required under Section 6045B.