

EXHIBIT B: RISKS OF INVESTING

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

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

You Might Lose Some or All of Your Money. When you buy a certificate of deposit from a bank, the Federal government (through the FDIC) guarantees you will get your money back. Buying Investor Shares is not like that at all. The ability of the Company to make the distributions you expect, and ultimately to give you your money back, depends on a number of factors, including some beyond our control. Nobody guaranties that you will receive distributions and you might lose some or all of your money.

Risks from COVID-19. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world economy suffered the sharpest and most severe slowdown since at least the Great Depression, and possibly in history. Although the U.S. economy is recovering quickly, the recovery is not uniform across all industries, places, and demographic groups. Although we believe our project will be successful, the truth is that nobody knows from sure how the pandemic will affect the residential rental market over the long term.

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

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

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

Regulation and Zoning. The property is currently operated as a hotel. After buying the property, we intend to undertake renovations and convert the units to rentals. There is no guaranty that we will receive the zoning approvals required to make this change. In addition, like all real estate projects, this project is subject to extensive building and zoning ordinances and codes, which can change at any time. Complying with all of these rules could add significant time and costs to the project.

New Use. The property has been operated as a hotel for many years, and we will need to engage in extensive marketing to let local residents know that the use has changed and apartments are available.

Casualty Losses. A fire, hurricane, mold infestation, or other casualty could materially and adversely affect the project.

Illiquidity of Real Estate. Real estate is not “liquid,” meaning it’s hard to sell. Thus, the Company might not be able to sell the project as quickly as it would like or on the terms that it would like.

Property Value Could Decrease. The value of the Company’s real estate could decline, perhaps significantly. Factors that could cause the value of real estate to decline include, but are not limited to:

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

Inability to Attract and/or Retain Tenants. The Company will face significant challenges attracting and retaining qualified tenants. These challenges could include:

- Competition from other landlords

- Changes in economic conditions could reduce demand
- Existing tenants might not renew their leases
- The Company might have to make substantial improvements to the property, and/or reduce rent, to remain competitive
- Portions of the property could remain vacant for extended periods
- A tenant could default on its obligations, or go bankrupt, causing an interruption in rental income

Risks Associated with Development and Construction. The Company intends to renovate the Project. Construction can be time-consuming and is fraught with risk, including the risk that projects will be delayed or cost more than budgeted.

Incomplete Due Diligence: The Company has performed significant “due diligence” on the property, meaning it will have sought out and reviewed information about the property. However, due diligence is as much an art as a science. As a practical matter, it is simply impossible to review all of the information about a given piece of real estate and there is no assurance that all of the information the Company has reviewed is accurate or complete in all respects. For example, sometimes important information is hidden or simply unavailable, or a third party might have an incentive to conceal information or provide inaccurate information, and the Company cannot verify all the information it receives independently. It is also possible that the Company has reached inaccurate conclusions about the information it reviewed.

Liability for Personal Injury. The Company might be sued for injuries that occur in or outside the project, *e.g.*, “slip and fall” injuries.

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

No Market for the Investor Shares; Limits on Transferability: There are several obstacles to selling or otherwise transferring your Investor Shares:

- There will be no public market for your Investor Shares, meaning you could have a hard time finding a buyer.
- Under the Operating Agreement, the Investor Shares may not be transferred without the Manager’s consent, which the Manager may withhold in its sole discretion.
- The Manager has the right to impose conditions on the sale of Investor Shares, and these conditions might not be acceptable to you.

- If you want to sell your Investor Shares, the Manager has a first right of refusal to buy them.
- By law, you may not sell your Investor Shares unless they are registered under applicable securities statutes or the transfer is eligible for an exemption from registration.

Taking all that into account, you should plan to own your Investor Shares until the Company is dissolved.

We Might Need More Capital. The Company might require more capital, whether to finance cost overruns, to cover cash flow shortfalls, or otherwise. There is no assurance that additional capital will be available at the times or in the amounts needed, or that, if capital is available, it will be available on acceptable terms. For example, if capital is available in the form of a loan, the loan might bear interest at very high rates, or if capital is available in the form of equity, the new investors might have rights superior to those of Investors.

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

No Registration Under Securities Laws. Our securities will not be registered with the SEC or the securities regulator of any State. Hence, neither the Company nor the securities will be subject to the same degree of regulation and scrutiny as if they were registered.

Incomplete Offering Information. This Offering does not require us to provide you with all the information that would be required in some other kinds of securities offerings, such as a public offering of shares (for example, publicly-traded firms must generally provide Investors with quarterly and annual financial statements that have been audited by an independent accounting firm). Although we believe you have all the information you need to make an informed decision, it is possible that you would make a different decision if you had more information.

Lack of Ongoing Information. We will provide some information to Investors for at least one year following the offering. However, this information is far more limited than the information that would be required of a publicly-reporting Company; and we are allowed to stop providing annual information in certain circumstances.

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

Uninsured Losses. We might not buy enough insurance to guard against all the risks of our business, whether because it doesn’t know enough about insurance, because we can’t afford adequate insurance,

or some combination of the two. Also, there are some kinds of risks that are simply impossible to insure against, at least at a reasonable cost. Therefore, the Company could incur an uninsured loss that could damage our business.

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

Limits on Liability of Company Management. Our Operating Agreement limits the liability of management, making it difficult or impossible for Investors to sue managers successfully if they make mistakes or conduct themselves improperly. You should assume that you will never be able to sue the management of the Company, even if they make decisions you believe are stupid or incompetent.

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

Conflicts of Interest: Conflicts of interest could arise between the Company and Investors. For example:

- It might be in the best interest of Investors if our management team devoted their full time and attention to the Company. However, the Company is only one of the businesses our team will manage.
- It is possible that our Manager will be involved with real estate projects that are competitive with the Company's project, directly or indirectly.
- You might want the Company to distribute money, while the Company might prefer to reinvest it back into the business.
- You might wish the property would be sold so you can realize a profit from your investment, while management might want to continue operating the property.
- You would like to keep the compensation of managers low, while managers want to make as much as they can.
- The fees to be paid by the Company to the Manager and its affiliates were established by the Manager and were not negotiated at arm's length.

Your Interests Aren't Represented by Our Lawyers. We have lawyers who represent us. These lawyers have drafted our Operating Agreement and Investment Agreement, for example. None of these lawyers represents you personally. If you want your interests to be represented, you will have to hire your own lawyer, at your own cost.

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

Future Investors Might Have Superior Rights. If the Company needs more capital in the future and sells stock to raise that capital, the new Investors might have rights superior to yours. For example, they might have the right to be paid before you are, to receive larger distributions, to have a greater voice in management, or otherwise.

The Company will not be Subject to the Corporate Governance Requirements of the National Securities Exchange. Any Company whose securities are listed on a national stock exchange (for example, the New York Stock Exchange) is subject to a number of rules about corporate governance that are intended to protect Investors. For example, the major U.S. stock exchanges require listed companies to have an audit committee made up entirely of independent members of the board of directors (*i.e.*, directors with no material outside relationships with the Company or management), which is responsible for monitoring the Company’s compliance with the law. Our Company is not required to implement these and other stockholder protections.

The Investment Agreement Limits Your Rights. The Investment Agreement will limit your rights in several important ways if you believe you have claims against us arising from the purchase of your Class A Shares. In general, your claims would be resolved through arbitration, rather than through the court system. Any such arbitration would be conducted in Phoenix, Arizona, which might not be convenient for you.

- You would not be entitled to a jury trial.
- You would not be entitled to recover any lost profits or special, consequential, or punitive damages.
- If you lost your claim against us, you would be required to pay our expenses, including reasonable attorneys’ fees. If you won, we would be required to pay yours.

The Operating Agreement Limits Investor Rights. The Operating Agreement limits your rights in some important respects. For example:

- The Operating Agreement significantly curtails your right to bring legal claims against management, even if they make mistakes that cost you money. For example, the Operating Agreement waives any “fiduciary duties” the Manager would otherwise owe to Investors.
- The Operating Agreement limits your right to obtain information about the Company and to inspect its books and records.

- Disputes under the Operating Agreement will be governed by Arizona law and handled in Arizona courts.
- The Operating Agreement restricts your right to sell or otherwise transfer your Investor Shares.