

BLUESTONE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI is intended to provide additional information regarding the activities and operations of Bluestone Community Development Fund (the “Fund”). This SAI is incorporated by reference and should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Prospectus dated October 23, 2020. Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Prospectus.

The Fund’s financial statements and the independent registered accounting firm’s report appearing in the Fund’s [Annual Report](#) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 are incorporated herein by reference. Copies of the Prospectus and/or the 2020 Annual Report are available without charge on the Fund’s website (www.bluestonecap.com) or by calling the Fund at 1-855-386-3504.

October 23, 2020

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THE FUND

General. Bluestone Community Development Fund (the “Fund”) is a non-diversified, closed-end investment management company established under Delaware law as a Delaware statutory trust under an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated July 24, 2013, as amended from time to time (the “Declaration of Trust”). Effective October 31, 2014, the Fund changed its name from “The Pennant 504 Fund” to “The 504 Fund.” Effective May 1, 2019, the Fund changed its name from “The 504 Fund” to “Bluestone Community Development Fund.” The Fund is a continuously offered (on a monthly basis) fund that is operated as an interval fund. Bluestone Capital Partners LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the Fund’s investment adviser.

Voting Rights. Each shareholder of record is entitled to one vote for each share held on the record date for the shareholder action or meeting. The Fund is not required, and does not intend, to hold annual meetings of shareholders. Approval of shareholders will be sought, however, for certain changes in the operation of the Fund and for the election of trustees (each, a “Trustee”) under certain circumstances. Under the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees have the power to liquidate the Fund without shareholder approval. The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may do so if the Fund fails to reach a viable size within a reasonable amount of time or for such other reasons as may be determined by the Board.

In addition, a Trustee may be removed by the remaining Trustees or by shareholders at a special meeting called upon written request of shareholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Fund in the aggregate as provided in Section 16(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). In the event that such a meeting is requested, the Fund will provide appropriate assistance and information to the shareholders requesting the meeting.

Non-Diversification. The Fund is non-diversified, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, which means that a relatively high percentage of the assets of the Fund may be invested in securities of a limited number of issuers. The value of the shares of the Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than the shares of a diversified investment company would be. The Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

The Fund considers the issuer of a 504 First Lien Loan (defined in the Prospectus) purchased by assignment to be the Borrower (defined below). The Fund considers the issuer of a 504 First Lien Loan purchased by participation to be both the Borrower and the First Lien Lender (defined below) selling the participation.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

The Fund’s investment objectives and principal investment strategies are described in the Prospectus. The following information supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

U.S. Government Securities. The Fund may invest in U.S. Government securities. Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities include U.S. Treasury securities, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury and which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and times of issuance. U.S. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one-year or less; U.S. Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and U.S. Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Certain U.S. Government securities are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government including, but not limited to, obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), the SBA, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Home Loan Banks, Banks for Cooperatives (including the Central Bank for Cooperatives), the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Financing Bank, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the National Credit Union Administration and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (“Farmer Mac”).

Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, including, for example, Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates and certificates issued by the SBA or its agent representing interests in a pool of debentures issued by certified development companies and guaranteed by the SBA, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those securities issued by Fannie Mae, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the federal agency, while other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Although the U.S. Government currently provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored federal agencies, no assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will always do so, because the U.S. Government is not so obligated by law. U.S. Treasury notes and bonds typically pay coupon interest semi-annually and repay the principal at maturity.

In September 2008, at the direction of the U.S. Treasury, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed into conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency, an independent regulator. Although the U.S. Government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac during times of financial distress, and has stated that it intends to provide sufficient financial support in the future to enable Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to honor all their obligations, per the February 2011 “Reforming America’s Housing Finance Market” report released by the U.S. Treasury, no assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will always do so.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. Mortgage-backed securities are interests in individual mortgage loans or pools of mortgage loans that various governmental, government-related and private organizations assemble as securities for sale to investors. Unlike most debt securities, which pay interest periodically and repay principal at maturity or on specified call dates, mortgage-backed securities make monthly payments that consist of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments are a “pass-through” of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Since homeowners usually have the option of paying either part or all of the loan balance before maturity, the effective maturity of a mortgage-backed security is often shorter than is stated.

Governmental entities, private insurers and the mortgage poolers may insure or guarantee the timely payment of interest and principal of these mortgage loans or pools through various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit. The Adviser will consider such insurance and guarantees and the creditworthiness of the issuers thereof in determining whether a mortgage-related security meets its investment quality standards. It is possible that the private insurers or guarantors will not meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements.

Although the market for such securities is becoming increasingly liquid, securities issued by certain private organizations may not be readily marketable.

Yield characteristics of mortgage-backed securities differ from those of traditional debt securities in a variety of ways. The most significant differences of mortgage-backed securities are: 1) payments of interest and principal are more frequent (usually monthly) and 2) falling interest rates generally cause individual borrowers to pay off their mortgage earlier than expected, which results in prepayments of principal on the securities, thus forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate. In addition to risks associated with changes in interest rates described in “Factors Affecting the Value of Debt Securities,” a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. When prepayment occurs, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

Asset-Backed Securities. These securities are interests in individual assets or pools of a broad range of assets other than mortgages, such as automobile loans, computer leases and credit card receivables. Like mortgage-backed securities, these securities are pass-through. In general, the collateral supporting these securities is of shorter maturity than mortgage loans and is less likely to experience substantial prepayments with interest rate fluctuations, but may still be subject to pre-payment risk.

Asset-backed securities present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. For example, credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which allow debtors to reduce their balances by offsetting certain amounts owed on the credit cards. Most issuers of asset-backed securities backed by automobile receivables permit the servicers of such receivables to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related asset-backed securities. Due to the quantity of vehicles involved and requirements under state laws, asset-backed securities backed by automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in all of the obligations backing such receivables.

To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the asset or pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying asset or pool occurs in a timely fashion (“liquidity protection”). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool (“credit support”). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

The Fund may also invest in residual interests in asset-backed securities, which consist of the excess cash flow remaining after making required payments on the securities and paying related administrative expenses. The amount of residual cash flow resulting from a particular issue of asset-backed securities depends in part on the characteristics of the underlying assets, the coupon rates on the securities, prevailing interest rates, the amount of administrative expenses and the actual prepayment expense on the underlying assets.

The Fund will only invest in asset-backed securities that are guaranteed by the U.S. Government, such as asset-backed securities issued pursuant to programs sponsored by the SBA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which represent interests in specific small business or agricultural loans, or pools of loans, respectively. Under these programs, the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government guarantees the principal and interest on the underlying loans; such guarantees being subject to Congressional appropriation that, once granted, cannot be revoked.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds. The Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed-income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (“CPIU”) accruals as part of a semiannual coupon. Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have maturities of five, ten or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. The U.S. Treasury securities pay interest on a semi-annual basis, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. For example, if the Fund purchased an inflation-indexed bond with a par value of \$1,000 and a 3% real rate of return coupon (payable 1.5% semi-annually), and inflation over the first six months was 1%, the mid-year par value of the bond would be \$1,010 and the first semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.15 (\$1,010 times 1.5%). If inflation during the second half of the year resulted in the whole year’s inflation equaling 3%, the end-of-year par value of the bond would be \$1,030 and the second semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.45 (\$1,030 times 1.5%). If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond’s inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the CPIU, which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPIU is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. There can be no assurance that the CPIU or any inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. Interest payments on such bonds may vary because the interest principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the current inflation rates. If the inflation index falls, the interest payable on these securities will also fall. The U.S. Treasury guaranteed that it would pay back the par amount of such bonds where there is a drop in prices.

Short-Term Investments. To earn a return on uninvested assets, meet periodic repurchases, or for temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the short-term securities listed below, U.S. Government securities and investment-grade corporate debt securities. Unless otherwise specified, a short-term debt security has a maturity of one year or less.

Bank Obligations. The Fund will only invest in a security issued by a commercial bank if the bank has total assets of at least \$200 million, or the equivalent in other currencies (based on the most recent publicly available information about the bank); and is a U.S. bank and a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; or is a foreign branch of a U.S. bank and the Adviser believes the security is of an investment quality comparable with other debt securities that the Fund may purchase.

Time Deposits. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits, such as savings accounts or certificates of deposit, held by a financial institution for a fixed term with the understanding that the depositor can withdraw its money only by giving notice to the institution. However, there may be early withdrawal penalties depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation.

Certificates of Deposit. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in an insured depository institution for a definite period of time and earning a specified return.

Bankers' Acceptance. A bankers' acceptance is a time draft drawn on a commercial bank by a borrower, usually in connection with an international commercial transaction (to finance the import, export, transfer or storage of goods).

Commercial Paper. Commercial paper is a short-term obligation with a maturity ranging from 1 to 270 days issued by banks, corporations and other borrowers. Such investments are unsecured and usually discounted. The Fund may invest in commercial paper rated A-1 or A-2 by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or, if not rated, issued by a corporation having an outstanding unsecured debt issue rated A or better by Moody's or by S&P.

Zero Coupon Bonds. These securities make no periodic payments of interest, but instead are sold at a discount from their face value. When held to maturity, their entire income, which consists of accretion of discount, comes from the difference between the issue price and their value at maturity. The amount of the discount rate varies depending on factors including the time remaining until maturity, prevailing interest rates, the security's liquidity and the issuer's credit quality. The market value of zero coupon securities may exhibit greater price volatility than ordinary debt securities because a stripped security will have a longer duration than an ordinary debt security with the same maturity. The Fund's investments in pay-in-kind, delayed and zero coupon bonds may require it to sell certain of its portfolio securities to generate sufficient cash to satisfy certain income distribution requirements.

These securities may include treasury securities that have had their interest payments ("coupons") separated from the underlying principal ("corpus") by their holder, typically a custodian bank or investment brokerage firm. Once the holder of the security has stripped or separated corpus and coupons, it may sell each component separately. The principal or corpus is then sold at a deep discount because the buyer receives only the right to receive a future fixed payment on the security and does not receive any rights to periodic interest (cash) payments. Typically, the coupons are sold separately or grouped with other coupons with like maturity dates and sold bundled in such form. The underlying treasury security is held in book-entry form at the Federal Reserve Bank or, in the case of bearer securities (*i.e.*, unregistered securities which are owned ostensibly by the bearer or holder thereof), in trust on behalf of the owners thereof. Purchasers of stripped obligations acquire, in effect, discount obligations that are economically identical to the zero coupon securities that the U.S. Treasury sells itself.

The U.S. Treasury has facilitated transfers of ownership of zero coupon securities by accounting separately for the beneficial ownership of particular interest coupon and corpus payments on Treasury securities through the Federal Reserve book-entry recordkeeping system. Under a Federal Reserve program known as "STRIPS" or "Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities," the Fund may record its beneficial ownership of the coupon or corpus directly in the book-entry recordkeeping system.

Terms to Understand Maturity. Every debt security has a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the amount it borrowed (principal) from investors. Some debt securities, however, are callable, meaning the issuer can repay the principal earlier, on or after specified dates (call dates). Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate, similar to a homeowner refinancing a mortgage. The effective maturity of a debt security is usually its nearest call date.

Funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of the assets of the fund it represents.

Duration. Duration is a calculation that seeks to measure the price sensitivity of a debt security, or of a fund that invests in debt securities, to changes in interest rates. It measures sensitivity more accurately than maturity because it takes into account the time value of cash flows generated over the life of a debt security. Future interest payments and principal payments are discounted to reflect their present value and then are multiplied by the number of years they will be received to produce a value expressed in years—the duration. Effective duration takes into account call features and sinking fund prepayments that may shorten the life of a debt security.

An effective duration of four years, for example, would suggest that for each 1% reduction in interest rates at all maturity levels, the price of a security is estimated to increase by 4%. An increase in rates by the same magnitude is estimated to reduce the price of the security by 4%. By knowing the yield and the effective duration of a debt security, one can estimate total return based on an expectation of how much interest rates, in general, will change. While serving as a good estimator of prospective returns, effective duration is an imperfect measure.

Factors Affecting the Value of Debt Securities. The total return of a debt instrument is composed of two elements: the percentage change in the security's price and interest income earned. The yield to maturity of a debt security estimates its total return only if the price of the debt security remains unchanged during the holding period and coupon interest is reinvested at the same yield to maturity. The total return of a debt instrument, therefore, will be determined not only by how much interest is earned, but also by how much the price of the security and interest rates change.

Interest Rates. The price of a debt security generally moves in the opposite direction from interest rates (*i.e.*, if interest rates go up, the value of the bond will go down, and vice versa).

Prepayment Risk. Of the securities and other financial instruments in which the Fund will invest, prepayment risk affects mainly asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities and 504 First Lien Loans. Unlike other debt securities, falling interest rates can adversely affect the value of asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities and 504 First Lien Loans, which may cause your share price to fall. Lower rates motivate borrowers to pay off the instruments underlying asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities and 504 First Lien Loans earlier than expected, resulting in prepayments on the securities. The Fund may then have to reinvest the proceeds from such prepayments at lower interest rates, which can reduce its yield. The unexpected timing of asset-backed, mortgage-backed and 504 First Lien Loan prepayments caused by the variations in interest rates may also shorten or lengthen the average maturity of the Fund. If left unattended, drifts in the average maturity of the Fund can have the unintended effect of increasing or reducing the effective duration of the Fund, which may adversely affect the expected performance of the Fund.

Extension Risk. The other side of prepayment risk occurs when interest rates are rising. Rising interest rates can cause the Fund's average maturity to lengthen unexpectedly due to a drop in mortgage prepayments. This would increase the sensitivity of the Fund to rising rates and its potential for price declines. Extending the average life of a mortgage-backed security increases the risk of depreciation due to future increases in market interest rates. For these reasons, mortgage-backed securities may be less effective than other types of U.S. Government securities as a means of "locking in" interest rates.

Credit Rating. Coupon interest is offered to investors of debt securities as compensation for assuming risk, although short-term Treasury securities, such as three-month Treasury bills, are considered "risk-free." Corporate securities offer higher yields than Treasury securities because their payment of interest and complete repayment of principal is less certain. The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risks that the issuer will fail to pay interest and return principal. To compensate investors for taking on increased risk, issuers with lower credit ratings usually offer their investors a higher "risk premium" in the form of higher interest rates than those available from comparable Treasury securities. The ratings of securitized assets may not adequately reflect the credit risk of those assets due to their structure. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. In addition, rating agencies are subject to an inherent conflict of interest because they are often compensated by the same issuers whose securities they grade.

A security rated within the four highest rating categories by a rating agency is called investment-grade because its issuer is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. If a security is not rated or is rated under a different system, the Adviser may determine that it is of investment-grade. The Adviser may retain securities that are downgraded, if it believes that keeping those securities is warranted. Securities rated BBB, while investment-grade, still possess speculative characteristics.

Debt securities rated below investment-grade ("junk bonds") are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less creditworthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. A corporation may issue a junk bond because of a corporate restructuring or other similar event. Compared with investment-grade bonds, junk bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business condition of the corporation issuing these securities influence their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

Rating agencies are organizations that assign ratings to securities based primarily on the rating agency's assessment of the issuer's financial strength. The Fund currently uses ratings compiled by Moody's, S&P, and Fitch Ratings, Ltd. ("Fitch"). Credit ratings are only an agency's opinion, not an absolute standard of quality, and they do not reflect an evaluation of market risk.

The Adviser may use ratings produced by rating agencies as guidelines to determine the rating of a security at the time the Fund buys it. A rating agency may change its credit ratings at any time. The Adviser monitors the rating of the security and will take appropriate actions if a rating agency reduces the security's rating. The Fund is not obligated to dispose of securities whose issuers subsequently are in default or which are downgraded. The Fund may invest in securities of any rating.

Securities of Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, to the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to certain restrictions, when it has more uninvested cash than the Adviser believes is advisable, when there is a shortage of direct investments available, or when the Adviser believes that investment companies offer attractive values. These investment companies typically incur fees that are separate from those fees incurred directly by the Fund. The Fund's purchase of such investment company securities results in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders would indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of such investment companies, including advisory fees, in addition to paying the Fund's expenses. Unless an exception is available, Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act prohibits the Fund from (i) acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any one investment company, (ii) investing more than 5% of its total assets in any one investment company, and (iii) investing more than 10% of its total assets in all investment companies combined.

Floating and Variable Rate Instruments. Floating or variable rate obligations bear interest at rates that are not fixed, but vary with changes in specified market rates or indices, such as the prime rate, or at specified intervals. The interest rate on floating-rate securities varies with changes in the underlying index (such as the Treasury bill rate), while the interest rate on variable or adjustable rate securities changes at preset times based upon an underlying index. Certain of the floating or variable rate obligations that may be purchased by the Fund may carry a demand feature that would permit the holder to tender them back to the issuer of the instrument or to a third party at par value prior to maturity.

Some of the demand instruments purchased by the Fund may not be traded in a secondary market and derive their liquidity solely from the ability of the holder to demand repayment from the issuer or third party providing credit support. If a demand instrument is not traded in a secondary market, the Fund will nonetheless treat the instrument as "readily marketable" unless the demand feature has a notice period of more than seven days, in which case the instrument will be characterized as "not readily marketable" and therefore illiquid.

Such obligations include variable rate master demand notes, which are unsecured instruments issued pursuant to an agreement between the issuer and the holder that permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary and to provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate. The Fund will limit its purchases of floating and variable rate obligations to those of the same quality as it is otherwise allowed to purchase. The Adviser will monitor on an ongoing basis the ability of an issuer of a demand instrument to pay principal and interest on demand.

The Fund's right to obtain payment at par on a demand instrument could be affected by events occurring between the date the Fund elects to demand payment and the date payment is due that may affect the ability of the issuer of the instrument or third party providing credit support to make payment when due, except when such demand instruments permit same day settlement. To facilitate settlement, these same day demand instruments may be held in book entry form at a bank other than the Fund's custodian subject to a subcustodian agreement approved by the Fund between that bank and the Fund's custodian.

Money Market Securities. Money market securities include short-term U.S. Government securities; custodial receipts evidencing separately traded interest and principal components of securities issued by the U.S. Treasury; commercial paper rated in the highest short-term rating category by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization ("NRSRO"), such as S&P or Moody's, or determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality at the time of purchase; short-term bank obligations (certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. commercial banks with assets of at least \$1 billion as of the end of their most recent fiscal year; and repurchase agreements involving such securities. Each of these money market securities are described above.

Liquidity Management Practices. The Fund will periodically enter into secured line of credit arrangements with banks and other financial intermediaries for investment purposes, to satisfy repurchase requests from shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with liquidity. The Fund pledges certain 504 First Lien Loans and cash and cash equivalents held by the Fund as collateral.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in repurchase agreements with financial institutions, brokers, dealers or other counterparties. A repurchase agreement typically is an agreement under which the Fund acquires a security issued by the U.S. Government or an agency thereof from a commercial bank, broker, dealer or other creditworthy counterparty, and simultaneously agrees to resell such security to the seller at an agreed upon price and date (normally, the next business day for U.S. Government securities). The Fund may also accept 504 First Lien Loans as collateral for the repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. Because the security purchased constitutes collateral for the repurchase obligation, a repurchase agreement may be considered a loan that is collateralized by the security purchased.

The acquisition of a repurchase agreement may be deemed to be an acquisition of the underlying securities as long as the obligation of the seller to repurchase the securities is collateralized fully. In order for the repurchase agreement to qualify as collateralized fully, the collateral must consist solely of cash items, government securities, securities that are rated in the highest rating category by at least two NRSROs (or one NRSRO, if that is the only such NRSRO which has issued a rating on the security) or unrated securities which the Adviser deems to be of comparable quality. However, the Fund may accept 504 First Lien Loans as collateral, and if such collateral does not meet the above criteria, the repurchase agreement will not be considered collateralized fully for purposes of Rule 5b-3. If the Fund's repurchase agreements which are secured by 504 First Lien Loans are not collateralized fully under Rule 5b-3, the repurchase agreement is considered a separate security issued by the selling institution to the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund must include repurchase agreements that are not collateralized fully under Rule 5b-3 in its calculations of securities issued by the selling institution held by the Fund for purposes of various diversification and concentration requirements applicable to the Fund. In particular, to the extent a selling institution is a "securities related business" for purposes of Section 12(d)(3) of the 1940 Act and Rule 12d3-1 thereunder, the Fund would not be permitted to hold more than 5% of its total assets in securities issued by the selling institution, including repurchase agreements that are not collateralized fully under Rule 5b-3.

The Fund follows certain procedures designed to minimize the risks inherent in repurchase agreements. These procedures include effecting repurchase transactions only with creditworthy financial institutions or other counterparties whose condition will be periodically monitored by the Adviser. Repurchase agreements involve risks that the seller cannot pay the repurchase price (e.g., in the event of a default or insolvency of the seller) and risks that the net liquidation value of the collateral is less than the amount needed to repay the repurchase price. The repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund will provide that the underlying collateral at all times shall have a value at least equal to 102% of the resale price stated in the agreement and consist only of securities permissible under Section 101(47)(A)(i) of the Bankruptcy Code (the Adviser monitors compliance with this requirement). Under all repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund, the custodian or its agent must take possession of the underlying collateral. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, broker, dealer or other counterparty, the Fund will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercising of the Fund's right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with financial institutions for the specific purpose of providing liquidity to the Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales by the Fund of portfolio assets concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same assets at a later date at a fixed price. Generally, the effect of such a transaction is that the Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while the Fund will be able to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are advantageous only if the interest cost to the Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of obtaining the cash otherwise. Opportunities to achieve this advantage may not always be available, and the Fund intends to use the reverse repurchase technique only when it is expected to be advantageous to the Fund, in the discretion of the Adviser. The Fund will establish a segregated account with the Fund's custodian bank in which the Fund will maintain cash or cash equivalents or other portfolio securities equal in value to the Fund's obligations in respect of reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowings under the 1940 Act. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in reverse repurchase agreements.

Illiquid Securities. Illiquid securities are securities that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven (7) calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. Because of their illiquid nature, illiquid securities must be priced at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Despite such good faith efforts to determine fair value prices, the Fund's illiquid securities are subject to the risk that the securities' fair value price may differ from the actual price which the Fund may ultimately realize upon their sale or disposition. Difficulty in selling illiquid securities may result in a loss or may be costly to the Fund. Under the supervision of the Board, the Adviser determines the liquidity of the Fund's investments. In determining the liquidity of the Fund's investments, the Adviser may consider various factors, including (1) the frequency and volume of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, and (4) the nature of the security and the market in which it trades (including any demand, put or tender features, the mechanics and other requirements for transfer, any letters of credit or other credit enhancement features, any ratings, the number of holders, the method of soliciting offers, the time required to dispose of the security, and the ability to assign or offset the rights and obligations of the security). See "*Determination of Net Asset Value*" below, for more information.

When-Issued, Delayed-Delivery and Forward Delivery Transactions. A when-issued security is one whose terms are available and for which a market exists, but which have not been issued. "Delayed-delivery" refers to securities transactions on the secondary market where settlement occurs in the future. In a forward delivery transaction, the Fund contracts to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time. In each of these transactions, the parties fix the payment obligation and the interest rate that they will receive on the securities at the time the parties enter the commitment; however, they do not pay money or deliver securities until a later date. Typically, no income accrues on securities the Fund has committed to purchase before the securities are delivered, although the Fund may earn income on securities it has in a segregated account to cover its position. A Fund will only enter into these types of transactions with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but may sell them before the settlement date.

The Fund uses when-issued, delayed-delivery and forward delivery transactions to secure what it considers an advantageous price and yield at the time of purchase. When the Fund engages in when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward delivery transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the sale. If the other party fails to complete the sale, the Fund may miss the opportunity to obtain the security at a favorable price or yield.

When purchasing a security on a when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward delivery basis, the Fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield changes. At the time of settlement, the market value of the security may be more or less than the purchase price. The yield available in the market when the delivery takes place also may be higher than those obtained in the transaction itself. Because the Fund does not pay for the security until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with its other investments.

The Fund will segregate cash or liquid securities equal in value to commitments for the when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward delivery transactions. The Fund will segregate additional liquid assets daily so that the value of such assets is equal to the amount of the commitments. The Fund's liquidity and the ability of the Adviser to manage it might be affected in the event its commitments to purchase when-issued securities ever exceed 25% of the value of its total assets. Under normal circumstances, however, the Fund's commitment to purchase when-issued or delayed-delivery securities will not exceed 25% of the value of its total assets.

Borrowing Risk. Under the 1940 Act, a fund is permitted to borrow an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets. The Fund expects to borrow for investment purposes, to satisfy repurchase requests from shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with liquidity. Borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of Fund shares and in the return on the Fund's portfolio. Borrowing will cost the Fund interest expense and other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. Borrowing may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Fundamental Policies. The following investment limitations are fundamental, which means that the Fund cannot change them without approval by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. The phrase "majority of the outstanding shares" means the vote of (i) 67% or more of the Fund's shares present at a meeting, if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares, whichever is less.

The Fund may not:

1. Borrow money or issue senior securities (as defined under the 1940 Act), except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
2. Make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
3. Purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
4. Underwrite securities issued by other persons, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
5. With the exception of the hospitality industry, concentrate investments in any one industry, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

In addition, the Fund has adopted the following fundamental investment policies relating to periodic repurchase offers:

1. The Fund will make repurchase offers at periodic intervals pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, as such rule may be amended or interpreted from time to time. Currently, Rule 23c-3 requires repurchase offer amounts to be not less than 5% and not more than 25% of the common stock outstanding on the repurchase request deadline.
2. The periodic intervals between repurchase request deadlines will be 12 months.
3. Each repurchase request deadline will be determined in accordance with Rule 23c-3. Currently, Rule 23c-3 requires the repurchase request deadline to be no less than 21 and no more than 42 days after the Fund sends a notification to shareholders of the repurchase offer.
4. Each repurchase pricing date will be determined in accordance with Rule 23c-3. Currently, Rule 23c-3 requires the repurchase pricing date to be no later than the 14th day after a repurchase request deadline, or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day.

Non-Fundamental Policies. The following limitation is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

1. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in 504 First Lien Loans, including repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities.

In addition, the investment objectives of the Fund are non-fundamental policies that may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. These non-fundamental policies are based upon the regulations currently set forth in the 1940 Act.

Except with respect to Fund policies concerning borrowing, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from changes in values or assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction.

The following descriptions of certain provisions of the 1940 Act may assist investors in understanding the above policies and restrictions:

Borrowing. The 1940 Act presently allows a closed-end fund to borrow from any bank or other person (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets.

Senior Securities. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a fund evidencing indebtedness, and any stock of a class having priority over any other class as to distribution of assets or payment of dividends. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

Under the 1940 Act, a senior security does not include any promissory note or evidence of indebtedness where such loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the issuer at the time the loan is made. A loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within sixty days and is not extended or renewed.

The 1940 Act requires a registered investment company to satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness (the "Asset Coverage Requirement"). This requirement means that the value of the investment company's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets (including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness). The Fund's borrowings will at all times be subject to the Asset Coverage Requirement.

Under Section 18(a) of the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance the value of the Fund's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund other than senior securities, is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (i.e., the liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund's total assets less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund other than senior securities).

Lending. The 1940 Act does not prohibit a fund from making loans. The Fund may make loans to corporations or other business entities and acquire 504 First Lien Loans through assignments, participations, originations and co-originations. The Fund also may acquire securities subject to repurchase agreements.

Underwriting. Under the 1940 Act, underwriting securities involves a fund purchasing securities directly from an issuer for the purpose of selling (distributing) them or participating in any such activity either directly or indirectly.

Real Estate. The Fund will not purchase or sell real estate, except that the Fund may purchase and sell instruments secured by real estate or interests in real estate and securities issued by companies which own or invest in real estate (including REITs). The Fund may acquire, hold and sell real estate acquired through default, liquidation, or other distributions of an interest in real estate as a result of the Fund's ownership of such other assets.

Commodities. The Fund will not purchase or sell physical commodities or commodities contracts, except that the Fund may purchase: (i) marketable securities issued by companies that own or invest in commodities or commodities contracts; and (ii) commodities contracts relating to financial instruments, such as financial futures contracts and options on such contracts.

Concentration. The SEC has defined concentration as investing 25% or more of an investment company's net assets in an industry, with certain exceptions. Securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and securities backed by the credit of a U.S. governmental entity are not considered to represent industries.

THE ADVISER

General. Bluestone Capital Partners LLC, a Puerto Rico limited liability company with its principal offices located at 151 Calle San Francisco, Suite 200 PMB 5333, San Juan, PR 00901-1607 (the "Adviser"), is an SEC-registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser is a newly-registered investment adviser (registered with the SEC in 2019) and as of the date of this SAI exclusively provides advisory services to the Fund. Messrs. Joseph Gladue and Lee A. Calfo are each control persons of the Adviser.

Advisory Agreement with the Fund. The Fund and the Adviser have entered into an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser serves as the investment adviser and makes investment decisions for the Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the investment program of the Fund, subject to the supervision of, and policies established by, the Trustees. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be protected against any liability to the Fund or its shareholders by reason of misfeasance or negligence generally in the performance of its duties thereunder or its negligent disregard of its obligations and duties under this Advisory Agreement.

After the initial two-year term, the continuance of the Advisory Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the shareholders of the Fund; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or “interested persons” of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment, and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Fund, the Board or a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, on not less than 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser, or by the Adviser on 60 days’ written notice to the Fund. As used in the Advisory Agreement, the terms “majority of the outstanding voting securities,” “interested persons” and “assignment” have the same meaning as such terms in the 1940 Act.

Advisory Fees Paid to the Adviser. For its services under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.50% of the average net assets of the Fund. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive or reduce its management fees and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement (exclusive of any interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “Excluded Expenses”)) will not exceed 1.75% of the average annual net assets of the Fund through May 1, 2021 and 2.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund beginning May 2, 2021 until at least October 31, 2021.

Pursuant to the operating expenses limitation agreements, the Adviser is permitted to be reimbursed in any subsequent month in the three-year period from the date of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such month (taking into account the reimbursement) will not cause the Fund to exceed the lesser of: (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement; or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement. The Board will review any such reimbursement.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 and the fiscal period March 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019, the Fund paid the following management fees to the Adviser:

Period	Contractual Fees Earned	Fees Waived	Total Fees Paid (After Waiver)
March 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019	\$224,009	(\$136,921)	\$87,088
July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020	\$649,015	(\$452,378)	\$196,637

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and the fiscal period July 1, 2018 to February 28, 2019, the Fund paid the following management fees to 504 Fund Advisors, LLC, the Fund’s predecessor investment adviser:

Period	Contractual Fees Earned	Fees Waived	Total Fees Paid (After Waiver)
July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018	\$830,801	(\$564,763)	\$266,038
July 1, 2018 to February 28, 2019	\$533,310	(\$373,104)	\$160,206

THE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

This section includes information about the Fund's portfolio managers, including information about other accounts they manage, the dollar range of Fund shares they own and how they are compensated.

As stated in the Fund's Prospectus, Lee A. Calfo, Joseph Gladue, Jordan M. Blanchard and Robert O. Judge serve as the portfolio managers of the Fund. The portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Each of the portfolio managers is an investment adviser representative of the Adviser.

Compensation. Messrs. Calfo and Gladue are compensated through their respective equity ownership interests in the Adviser. Neither Mr. Calfo nor Mr. Gladue receives compensation from the Fund. Mr. Blanchard is compensated by Live Oak Banking Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Live Oak Bancshares, with a fixed salary plus a bonus based on the performance of Live Oak Bancshares. Mr. Judge is compensated by Government Loan Solutions, Inc. ("GLS"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Live Oak Bancshares, with a fixed salary plus a bonus based upon the performance of GLS. Neither Mr. Judge nor Mr. Blanchard receives compensation from the Fund or the Adviser. See "Trustees and Officers of the Fund—Board and Officer Compensation" below, for more information.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers do not own any shares of the Fund.

Other Accounts. In addition to the Fund, certain portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as listed below. None of the accounts listed below are subject to a performance-based advisory fee. The information below is provided as of June 30, 2020.

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$ millions)
Jordan M. Blanchard	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Robert O. Judge	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Lee A. Calfo	1	\$50	1	\$45	250	\$75
Joseph Gladue	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interests. The portfolio managers' management of other accounts, if any, may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objectives as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby a portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, the Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

UMB Fund Services, Inc. (“UMBFS”) with its principal business office located at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the Fund’s administrator (the “Administrator”).

The Fund and the Administrator have entered into an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”), under which the Administrator provides the Fund with administrative and management services (other than investment advisory services) and accounting services, including portfolio accounting services, tax accounting services and furnishing financial reports.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the matters to which the Administration Agreement relates, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Administrator in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by it of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Administration Fees Paid to the Administrator. For its services under the Administration Agreement, the Fund pays the Administrator a fee based on the Fund’s assets under management, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$35,000. The Administrator also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses for the services mentioned above, including pricing expenses. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2019, and 2020, the Fund paid the Administrator \$85,983, \$87,721 and \$87,763, respectively.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Forside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) is the distributor (also known as principal underwriter) of the shares of the Fund and is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). The Distributor is not affiliated with the Adviser or any other service provider for the Fund.

Under a Distribution Agreement with the Fund dated May 15, 2014, the Distributor acts as the agent of the Fund in connection with the continuous offering of shares of the Fund on a monthly basis. The Distributor continually distributes shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Fund.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of shares of the Fund. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Fund.

The continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the shareholders of the Fund, and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Agreement or any related agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act), and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Board or by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, upon not more than 60 days’ written notice by either party. The Distribution Agreement provides that the Distributor shall not be protected against any liability to the Fund or its shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on its part in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its obligations or duties thereunder.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments from their own resources and not from Fund assets to affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Fund, its service providers or their respective affiliates, as incentives to help market and promote the Fund and/or in recognition of their distribution, marketing, administrative services, and/or processing support.

These additional payments may be made to financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares or provide services to the Fund or shareholders of the Fund through the financial intermediary's retail distribution channel and/or fund supermarkets. Payments may also be made through the financial intermediary's retirement, qualified tuition, fee-based advisory, wrap fee, bank trust, or insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. These payments may include, but are not limited to, placing the Fund in a financial intermediary's retail distribution channel or on a preferred or recommended fund list; providing business or shareholder financial planning assistance; educating financial intermediary personnel about the Fund; providing access to sales and management representatives of the financial intermediary; promoting sales of Fund shares; providing marketing and educational support; maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, administrative or shareholder transaction processing services. A financial intermediary may perform the services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform the services.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may also make payments from their own resources to financial intermediaries for costs associated with the purchase of products or services used in connection with sales and marketing, participation in and/or presentations at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs, client and investor entertainment and other sponsored events. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Revenue sharing payments may be negotiated based on a variety of factors, including the level of sales, the amount of Fund assets attributable to investments in the Fund by financial intermediaries customers, a flat fee or other measures as determined from time to time by the Adviser and/or its affiliates. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase the sales of Fund shares, which in turn may benefit the Adviser through increased fees as Fund assets grow.

THE TRANSFER AGENT

UMBFS, with its principal business office located at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the Fund's transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent under a transfer agency agreement with the Fund.

THE CUSTODIAN AND ESCROW AGENT

UMB Bank, n.a., with its principal business office located at 1010 Grand Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri 64106 (the "Custodian"), serves as the custodian and escrow agent for the Fund. The Custodian holds cash, securities and other assets of the Fund as required by the 1940 Act.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Cohen & Company, Ltd., with its principal business office located at 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., with its principal business office located at 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as legal counsel to the Fund. Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren s.c., with its principal business office located at 1000 North Water Street, Suite 1700, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as legal counsel to the Independent Trustees.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE FUND

Board Responsibilities. The management and affairs of the Fund are overseen by the Trustees. The Board has approved contracts, as described above, under which certain companies provide essential management services to the Fund.

The day-to-day business of the Fund, including the management of risk, is performed by third party service providers, such as the Adviser, Distributor and Administrator. The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Fund's service providers and, thus, have oversight responsibility with respect to risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Fund. The Fund and its service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify various possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Fund's business (e.g., the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that business. The Board has emphasized to the Fund's service providers the importance of maintaining vigorous risk management.

The Trustees' role in risk oversight begins before the inception of the Fund, at which time certain of the Fund's service providers present the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies and risks of the Fund as well as proposed investment limitations for the Fund. Additionally, the Adviser provides the Board with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board continues its oversight function as various personnel, including the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer (the "Chief Compliance Officer"), as well as personnel of the Adviser and other service providers such as the Fund's independent accountants, make periodic reports to the Audit Committee or to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management. The Board and the Audit Committee oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the Fund may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the services provided to the Fund by the Adviser and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew the advisory agreement with the Adviser, the Board meets with the Adviser to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's adherence to the Fund's investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about the Fund's investments, including, for example, portfolio holdings schedules.

The Chief Compliance Officer reports regularly to the Board to review and discuss compliance issues and Fund and Adviser risk assessments. At least annually, the Chief Compliance Officer provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Fund's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser. The report addresses the operation of the policies and procedures of the Fund and each service provider since the date of the last report; any material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report; any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures; and any material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board receives reports from the Fund's service providers regarding operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. The Fund's Valuation Committee makes regular reports to the Board concerning investments for which market quotations are not readily available. Annually, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Fund's financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the Fund and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Fund's internal controls. Additionally, in connection with its oversight function, the Board oversees Fund management's implementation of disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Fund in its periodic reports with the SEC are recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods. The Board also oversees the Fund's internal controls over financial reporting, which comprise policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Fund's financial reporting and the preparation of the Fund's financial statements.

From their review of these reports and discussions with the Adviser, the Chief Compliance Officer, the independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee learn in detail about the material risks of the Fund, thereby facilitating a dialogue about how management and service providers identify and mitigate those risks.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified and/or quantified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Trustees as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. Most of the Fund's investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Fund's Adviser and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Fund's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's ability to monitor and manage risk, as a practical matter, is subject to limitations.

Members of the Board. There are four members of the Board, each of whom is not an "interested person" of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees"). George Stelljes, III, an Independent Trustee, serves as Chairman of the Board.

The Board has three standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Valuation Committee. The Audit Committee and Nominating Committee are chaired by an Independent Trustee and composed of all of the Independent Trustees.

In his role as Chairman, Mr. Stelljes, among other things: presides over Board meetings; oversees the development of agendas for Board meetings; facilitates communication between the Trustees and management; and has such other responsibilities as the Board determines from time to time.

Trustees and Officers of the Fund. Set forth below are the names, dates of birth, position with the Fund, length of term of office, and the principal occupations and other directorships held during at least the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as a Trustee or officer of the Fund. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee or officer is c/o Bluestone Community Development Fund, 37 West Avenue, Suite 301, Wayne, PA 19087. The business address for Mr. Gladue is c/o Bluestone Capital Partners LLC, 151 Calle San Francisco, Suite 200 PMB 5333, San Juan, PR 00901-1607. The business address for Mr. Pelos is c/o Oyster Consulting, LLC, 4128 Innslake Dr., Glen Allen, VA 23060.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Term	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees				
J. Clay Singleton, Ph.D., CFA Born: 1947	Trustee (Indefinite term; since 2013)	Principal in Marshall-Singleton (a fiduciary liability consulting firm) (since 2017); Professor Emeritus of Finance, Crummer Graduate School of Business, Rollins College (2002–2017)	1	Independent Trustee, USFS Funds Trust (an open-end investment company with two series) (2013–2014)
Cornelius J. Lavelle Born: 1944	Trustee (Indefinite term; since 2013)	Retired; Director-Institutional Equities, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (multinational financial services firm) (1997–2009)	1	Independent Trustee, Broadview Funds Trust (an open-end investment company with one series) (2013-2019); Independent Trustee, USFS Funds Trust (an open-end investment company with two series) (2013–2014)
George Stelljes, III Born: 1961	Chairman of the Board (Indefinite term; since August 2016) and Trustee (Indefinite term; since 2013)	Managing Partner, St. John’s Capital, LLC (private investment fund) (since 2012); President, Chief Investment Officer and Director of the Gladstone Companies (family of public and private investment funds) (2001–2012)	1	Director and Chairman of Valuation Committee, Oxford Square Capital Corp. (f/k/a TICC Capital Corp.) (business development company) (since 2016); Director, Intrepid Capital Corporation (asset management firm) (since 2003); Director, Gladstone Capital Corporation (business development company) (2001–2012); Director, Gladstone Commercial Corporation (real estate investment trust) (2003–2012); Director, Gladstone Investment Corporation (business development company) (2005–2012)
Jorge A. Junquera Diez Born: 1948	Trustee (Indefinite term; since 2020)	Managing Partner of Kohly Capital, LLC (a private investment firm) (since 2016)	1	Director, EVERTEC, Inc. (a transaction processing company) (since 2012); Director, Sacred Heart University (Puerto Rico) (since 2014)
Other Officers				
Lee A. Calfo Born: 1977	President and Principal Executive Officer (Indefinite term; since 2019)	Chief Executive Officer and Portfolio Manager, Bluestone Capital Partners LLC (investment advisory firm) (since 2019); Chief Executive Officer, J. Alden Associates, Inc. (broker-dealer) (since 2018); Chief Executive Officer, Alden Capital Management, LLC (asset management firm) (since 2018); Chief Executive Officer and Portfolio Manager, Bluestone Capital Management, LLC (investment advisory firm) (since 2010); President, MCG Securities LLC (broker-dealer) (2012–2017)	N/A	N/A

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Term	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
Joseph Gladue Born: 1959	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer (Indefinite term; since 2019)	Chief Financial Officer and Portfolio Manager, Bluestone Capital Partners LLC (investment advisory firm) (since 2019); Director of Research, J. Alden Associates, Inc. (broker-dealer) (since 2019); Director of Research, MCG Securities LLC (broker-dealer) (2015-2018); Vice President Corporate Development, BofI Federal Bank (2014-2015)	N/A	N/A
Kenneth R. Smith Born: 1967	Secretary (Indefinite term; since 2019)	Chief Compliance Officer, Bluestone Capital Partners LLC (investment advisory firm) (since 2019); Chief Compliance Officer and Partner, Alden Capital Management, LLC (asset management firm) (since 2018); Chief Compliance Officer and Partner, J. Alden Associates, Inc. (broker-dealer) (since 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, Dekania Capital Management, LLC (investment advisory firm) (since 2016); Chief Compliance Officer, Cohen & Company Financial Management, LLC (investment advisory firm) (since 2016); Chief Compliance Officer, Bluestone Capital Management, LLC (investment advisory firm) (since 2014); Chief Compliance Officer, MCG Securities LLC (broker-dealer) (since 2011); Chief Compliance Officer and Founder, Compass Financial Advisors, LLC (investment advisory firm) (since 2003)	N/A	N/A
Constantine Andrew (Dean) Pelos Born: 1960	Chief Compliance Officer and AML Compliance Officer (Indefinite term; since 2019)	Director, Oyster Consulting, LLC (compliance consulting to financial service firms) (2019-present); Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President, M Holdings Securities, Inc., M Financial Investment Advisors, M Fund and M Wealth (2018-2019); Director, Oyster Consulting, LLC (2015-2018); Senior Consultant, Oyster Consulting, LLC (2013-2015)	N/A	N/A

Individual Trustee Qualifications. The Fund has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of their ability to review and understand information about the Fund provided to them by management, to identify and request other information they may deem relevant to the performance of their duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Fund, and to exercise their business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Fund's shareholders. The Fund has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on their own experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

J. Clay Singleton, Ph.D., CFA. Dr. Singleton has served as a Trustee of the Fund since its inception in 2013. Dr. Singleton has more than 35 years of experience as a professor of investments and a financial researcher. He currently is a principal in Marshall-Singleton, a fiduciary liability consulting firm. He retired in 2017 as the George and Harriet Cornell professor of finance at the Crummer Graduate School of Business at Rollins College, where he had been on the faculty since 2002. While on the Crummer faculty, Dr. Singleton also served in a consulting role for PCE Investment Bankers as Director of Indexes from 2005 to 2011, where he oversaw operations for the PCE Indexes, which he helped create. Prior to joining the Crummer faculty, Dr. Singleton was Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of Ibbotson Associates (now a division of Morningstar), where he was responsible for the firm's consulting, training, and research activities regarding the design of asset allocation strategies. Dr. Singleton was previously the Dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of North Texas and taught on the faculty of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln for more than ten years. He also previously served as Senior Vice President for Curriculum and Examinations at the CFA Institute. Dr. Singleton holds a Ph.D. in business and has held the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation since 1985. Through his experience as a trustee of the Trust, his employment experience and his experience as a CFA charterholder, Dr. Singleton is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters. Such experience helps him exercise the business judgment necessary to fulfill the requirements and obligations of his Board position.

Cornelius J. Lavelle. Mr. Lavelle has served as a Trustee of the Fund since its inception in 2013. He also served as a trustee of the Broadview Funds Trust, a registered open-end management investment company with one series, from 2013 to 2019. Prior to retiring in 2009, Mr. Lavelle was a part of the institutional research division of Citigroup, Inc. and several of its predecessor entities for over 40 years, including serving as Director of Institutional Equities for Citigroup Global Markets Inc. from 1997 to 2009. Through his experience as a trustee of the Trust, and his employment experience, Mr. Lavelle is knowledgeable about financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters. Such experience helps him exercise the business judgment necessary to fulfill the requirements and obligations of his Board position.

George Stelljes, III. Mr. Stelljes has served as a Trustee of the Fund since its inception in 2013 and as Chairman since 2016. He currently is the managing partner of St. John's Capital, LLC, a private investment fund. Mr. Stelljes is also a Director and the Chairman of the Valuation Committee of Oxford Square Capital Corp., a business development company, and a Director of Intrepid Capital Corporation, an asset management firm. Mr. Stelljes is the former President, Chief Investment Officer, and a Director of The Gladstone Companies ("Gladstone"), investors in private equity, debt, and real estate financing. Mr. Stelljes has extensive experience in making debt and equity investments in small- and medium-sized companies across the United States. At Gladstone, Mr. Stelljes was responsible for operational activities, directing marketing strategy, deal flow generation, and underwriting. Prior to joining Gladstone, Mr. Stelljes was a General Partner of Camden Partners and Cahill, Warnock & Company, later-stage private equity funds, where he directed investments in communications and business services. Previously, Mr. Stelljes served as a Managing Director and Partner of Columbia Capital, a venture capital firm focused on investments in communications and information technology, where he held initial responsibility for raising the firm's first institutional fund. From 1989 to 1997, Mr. Stelljes held various positions including Executive Vice President and Principal with Allied Capital Corporation and its affiliates. The Allied companies were the largest group of publicly-traded mezzanine debt funds and were managers of two private venture capital limited partnerships. At Allied Capital Corporation he served on the firm's investment committee, chaired its trouble assets committee, and managed two of its private funds. Mr. Stelljes also served as Executive Vice President of Business Mortgage Investors, a private mortgage REIT managed by Allied Capital Corporation. Mr. Stelljes currently serves as a General Partner and Investment Committee Member of Patriot Capital, a private equity and mezzanine fund, is a Board Member of Intrepid Capital, a money management and mutual fund manager, and is a former Advisory Board Member of Fed Cap Partners, a private equity fund focused on investments in government contractors. He is a former board member and regional president of the National Association of Small Business Investment Companies (NASBIC). Mr. Stelljes received a BA in Economics from Vanderbilt University and an MBA from the University of Virginia. Through his experience as a trustee of the Trust and his employment and investment management experience, Mr. Stelljes is knowledgeable about financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters. Such experience helps him exercise the business judgment necessary to fulfill the requirements and obligations of his Board position.

Jorge A. Junquera Diez. Mr. Junquera has served as a Trustee of the Fund since 2020. Mr. Junquera has served as the Managing Partner of Kohly Capital, LLC, a private investment firm, since 2016. Mr. Junquera has also served as a director of EVERTEC, Inc., a full-service transaction processing business in Puerto Rico and Latin America since 2012, and a director of Sacred Heart University in Puerto Rico, since 2014. Mr. Junquera was Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Popular, Inc. ("Popular") from 2013 to 2015. Prior to becoming Vice Chairman, he was Chief Financial Officer of Popular and Supervisor of Popular's Financial Management Group, positions he held from 1996 to 2013. From 1999 to 2002, Mr. Junquera was President of Banco Popular North America. Mr. Junquera was a member of the boards of Banco Popular de Puerto Rico and Banco Popular North America from 2001 to 2013, a member of the board of Centro Financiero BHD in the Dominican Republic from 2001 to 2015 and a member of the board of Popular North America from 1996 to 2015, as well as of various Puerto Rico open-end investment companies from 2010 to 2012. Prior to becoming Popular's Chief Financial Officer, he was supervisor of Popular's Retail Banking Group from 1986 to 1996. Mr. Junquera received a Bachelor of Science in Finance from King's College in 1971. He graduated from the Securities Industry Institute at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1976 and the Public Finance Institute at the Graduate School of Business at the University of Michigan in 1977. Through his employment experience and experience serving on various boards of directors, Mr. Junquera is experienced with banking, financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters. Such experience helps him exercise the business judgment necessary to fulfill the requirements and obligations of his Board position.

In its periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Board, the Board considers the complementary individual skills and experience of the individual Trustees primarily in the broader context of the Board's overall composition so that the Board, as a body, possesses the appropriate (and appropriately diverse) skills and experience to oversee the business of the Fund.

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Board Committees. The Board has established the following standing committees:

- **Audit Committee.** The Board has a standing Audit Committee that is composed of each of the Independent Trustees of the Fund. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board. The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee include: recommending which firm to engage as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and whether to terminate this relationship; reviewing the independent registered public accounting firm's compensation, the proposed scope and terms of its engagement, and the firm's independence; pre-approving audit and non-audit services provided by the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm to the Fund and certain other affiliated entities; serving as a channel of communication between the independent registered public accounting firm and the Trustees; reviewing the results of each external audit, including any qualifications in the independent registered public accounting firm's opinion, any related management letter, management's responses to recommendations made by the independent registered public accounting firm in connection with the audit, reports submitted to the Committee by the internal auditing department of the Fund's Administrator that are material to the Fund as a whole, if any, and management's responses to any such reports; reviewing the Fund's audited financial statements and considering any significant disputes between the Fund's management and the independent registered public accounting firm that arose in connection with the preparation of those financial statements; considering, in consultation with the independent registered public accounting firm and the Fund's senior internal accounting executive, if any, the independent registered public accounting firms' reports on the adequacy of the Fund's internal financial controls; reviewing, in consultation with the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, major changes regarding auditing and accounting principles and practices to be followed when preparing the Fund's financial statements; and other audit related matters. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Audit Committee met two times.
- **Nominating Committee.** The Board has a standing Nominating Committee that is composed of each of the Independent Trustees of the Fund. The Nominating Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board. The principal responsibility of the Nominating Committee is to consider, recommend and nominate candidates to fill vacancies on the Board, if any. The Nominating Committee generally will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders. The Nominating Committee meets periodically, as necessary. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Nominating Committee met one time.
- **Valuation Committee.** The Board has a standing Valuation Committee that is composed of certain of the Fund's portfolio managers (Messrs. Calfo, Gladue and Judge), Mr. Pelos, Mr. Scott Evans (a founding partner of GLS), and Mr. Buddy Doyle (Founding Principal, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Oyster Consulting, LLC), as appointed by the Board. The Fund's portfolio managers serve as non-voting members of the Valuation Committee. The Valuation Committee operates under procedures approved by the Board. The principal responsibility of the Valuation Committee is to determine the fair value of securities for which current market quotations are not readily available. The Valuation Committee meets at least weekly to consider the fair value to be assigned to each 504 First Lien Loan within the Fund's portfolio. The Valuation Committee reports the fair value of each 504 First Lien Loan to the Fund's Administrator on a weekly basis. The Board, including the Independent Trustees and their counsel, review the Valuation Committee's determinations quarterly.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members. The following table shows the dollar amount range of each Trustee’s “beneficial ownership” of shares of the Fund as of the end of the most recently completed calendar year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. “Beneficial ownership” is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the 1934 Act.

Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned in Bluestone Community Development Fund ¹	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Fund Complex
Independent Trustees		
J. Clay Singleton	None	None
Cornelius J. Lavelle	None	None
George Stelljes, III	None	None
Jorge A. Junquera Diez	None	None

¹ Valuation date is December 31, 2019.

Furthermore, as of the date of this SAI, neither the Independent Trustees, nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. During the past two years ended December 31, 2019, neither the Independent Trustees, nor members of their immediate family, have had a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, (i) in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates, or (ii) in any transaction or relationship in which any such entity, the Fund, any officer of the Fund, or any of their affiliates was a party.

Board and Officer Compensation. For their service as Trustees, each Independent Trustee receives from the Fund a retainer fee of \$10,000 per year and \$1,500 per Board meeting attended, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings. The Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Audit Committee each receives an additional retainer of \$4,000 per year. No current officer, director or employee of the Adviser receives any compensation from the Fund for acting as a Trustee or officer of the Fund. The following table shows the compensation earned by each Independent Trustee for the Fund’s fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Name	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund	Total Compensation from the Fund and Fund Complex
J. Clay Singleton	\$20,000	\$20,000
Cornelius J. Lavelle	\$16,000	\$16,000
George Stelljes, III	\$20,000	\$20,000
Jorge A. Junquera Diez	\$6,661	\$6,661

PURCHASING SHARES

Shares were offered during an initial offering period that terminated on December 16, 2013. Shares were offered during the initial offering period at the offering price, which was \$10.00 per share plus a sales charge of up to 2.00%. Shares are now offered on a continuous monthly basis at net asset value (“NAV”) per share plus a Sales Charge (a “Sales Charge”) of up to 1.00% and may be purchased on the last business day of any month, provided the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business, or at such other times as the Fund may determine. Currently, the Fund is closed for business when the following holidays are observed: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. During any continuous offering, shares may be purchased through the Distributor. Any continuous offering, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. The Fund will have the sole right to accept orders to purchase shares and reserves the right to reject any order in whole or in part.

The Fund requires a minimum initial investment and minimum subsequent investments of \$10,000. The Adviser may waive these minimum investment requirements in its sole discretion. The Adviser may accept investments in the Fund on such other terms as it authorizes from time to time and may reject applications for shares for any or no reason, in its sole discretion.

Each prospective investor must submit a completed application and payment in U.S. funds before the close of regular trading on the NYSE in order for shares to be bought at that day's NAV.

Shareholders will not have the right to redeem their shares. However, the Fund will conduct periodic repurchase offers for a portion of its outstanding shares.

The Adviser anticipates closing the Fund to new investors when the Fund's total assets exceed \$500 million.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

General Policy. The Fund adheres to Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act, and Rule 2a-4 thereunder, with respect to the valuation of portfolio securities. In general, assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at current market value, and all other assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board. In complying with the 1940 Act, the Fund relies on guidance provided by the SEC and by the SEC staff in various interpretive letters and other guidance.

Money Market Securities and Other Debt Securities. If available, money market securities and other debt securities, including debt securities with maturities of sixty days or less, are priced based upon valuations provided by recognized independent, third-party pricing agents. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The third-party pricing agents may also value debt securities by employing methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-supplied valuations, or other methodologies designed to identify the market value for such securities. Such methodologies generally consider such factors as security prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings and developments relating to specific securities in arriving at valuations. If such prices are not available or determined to not represent the fair value of the security as of the Fund's pricing time, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board.

Use of Third-Party Independent Pricing Agents. Pursuant to contracts with the Administrator, market prices for most securities held by the Fund are provided daily by third-party independent pricing agents that are approved by the Board. The valuations provided by third-party independent pricing agents are reviewed by the Administrator.

Standards for Fair Value Determinations. As a general principle, the fair value of a security is the amount that the Fund might reasonably expect to realize upon its current sale. The Fund has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820 ("ASC 820"). In accordance with ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that the Fund would receive upon selling an investment in a timely transaction to an independent buyer in the principal or most advantageous market of the investment. ASC 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy to maximize the use of observable market data and minimize the use of unobservable inputs and to establish classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, for example, the risk inherent in a particular valuation technique used to measure fair value including such a pricing model and/or the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability and are based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability and are based on the best information available in the circumstances.

Fair value inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 – Other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar assets, with similar interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.).

Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments). Generally, the types of assets included in Level 3 of a fund are assets that are not traded in any organized market, or for which there are significant unobservable fair value inputs available such as the Fund's investments in 504 First Lien Loans.

The fair value levels are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in these investments.

Valuation Methodologies for Fair Value Measurements Categorized Within Levels 2 and 3

U.S. Government and Mortgage-Backed Securities. U.S. Government and mortgage-backed securities are valued by an independent pricing service. The pricing service may employ methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-dealer supplied valuations, or other formula-driven valuation techniques. These techniques generally consider such factors as yields or prices of bonds of comparable quality, type of issue, coupon, maturity, ratings, and general market conditions.

504 First Lien Loans. 504 First Lien Loans are analyzed using a pricing methodology designed to incorporate, among other things, the present value of the projected stream of cash flows on such investments (the "discounted cash flow" methodology). This pricing methodology takes into account a number of relevant factors, including changes in prevailing interest rates, yield spreads, the Borrower's creditworthiness, the debt service coverage ratio, lien position, delinquency status, frequency of previous late payments and the projected rate of prepayments. Newly purchased loans are fair valued at cost and subsequently analyzed using the discounted cash flow methodology. Loans with a pending short payoff will be fair valued at the anticipated recovery rate. Valuations of 504 First Lien Loans are determined no less frequently than weekly. Although the Adviser believes the pricing methodologies to be reasonable and appropriate, the actual values that may be realized upon the sale of 504 First Lien Loans can only be determined in negotiations between the Fund and third parties. The significant unobservable inputs used in the determination of fair value using the discounted cash flow methodology for loans include yield spreads and debt service coverage ratios. Significant increases (decreases) in yield spreads would result in lower (higher) fair values. A significant decrease (increase) in the debt service coverage ratio of a loan's borrower could result in lower (higher) fair values.

If the Adviser or the Board concludes that the fundamentals of a loan or its underlying collateral do not support the use of the discounted cash flow methodology, a fair value determination may be made by the Valuation Committee as described below.

Quantitative Information About Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Valuation Process for Fair Value Measurements Categorized within Level 3. The Board has adopted policies and procedures for the valuation of the Fund's investments (the "valuation procedures"). The Board has authorized the Valuation Committee to make fair value determinations in accordance with the valuation procedures. The Valuation Committee takes into account the relevant factors and surrounding circumstances, which may include: (i) the nature and pricing history (if any) of the asset; (ii) whether any dealer quotations for the asset are available; (iii) possible valuation methodologies that could be used to determine the fair value of the asset; (iv) the recommendation of a portfolio manager of the Fund with respect to the valuation of the asset; (v) whether the same or similar assets are held by other funds managed by the Adviser or other funds and the method used to price the asset in those funds; (vi) the extent to which the fair value to be determined for the asset will result from the use of data or formulae produced by independent third parties and (vii) the liquidity or illiquidity of the market for the asset.

The Board of Trustees meets at least quarterly to consider the valuations provided by the Valuation Committee and ratify valuations for the applicable assets. The Board of Trustees considers the reports provided by the Valuation Committee, including follow up studies of subsequent market-provided prices when available, in reviewing and determining in good faith the fair value of the applicable portfolio assets.

TAXES

The following is only a summary of certain additional federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders who hold their shares in taxable accounts and is intended to supplement the discussion contained in the Fund's Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Fund's prospectus is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. The following general discussion of certain federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the Treasury Regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein. Shareholders are urged to consult with their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations, including their foreign, state and local tax liabilities.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company. The Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. By following such a policy and by distributing a sufficient amount of the Fund's income and capital gains, the Fund expects to eliminate or reduce to a nominal amount the federal income taxes to which it may be subject. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the Fund's qualification as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to the Fund's shareholders.

To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, but is not limited to, dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, less operating expenses) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, for each tax year, if any, to its shareholders and also must meet several additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of the Fund's gross income in each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, or certain other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stocks, securities, or currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (the "90% Test"); (ii) at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount that does not exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and (iii) at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's assets may be invested in securities (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or business, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. Although the Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain for any taxable year, the Fund will be subject to federal income taxation to the extent such income or gains are not distributed.

The Fund intends to monitor whether its investments are “securities” as defined for purposes of the 1940 Act and diversification requirements and monitor the issuers of securities in which it invests to ensure that the foregoing diversification tests are met. However, for purposes of satisfying the asset diversification test described above, it may be difficult for the Fund in all cases to identify the “issuer” of a particular Fund investment. There is a risk that the IRS could make an adverse determination with respect to identifying the issuer of Fund investments. Such an adverse determination could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to meet the diversification test described above and could therefore jeopardize the Fund’s status as a RIC.

Certain securities in which the Fund may invest may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Test (as described above) which must be met for the Fund to maintain its status as a RIC. The Fund intends to monitor its investments to ensure that any non-qualifying income does not exceed permissible limits, but the Fund may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments, which could cause the Fund to inadvertently fail to qualify as a RIC.

If the Fund fails to satisfy the 90% Test or diversification requirements in any taxable year, the Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. If these relief provisions are not available to the Fund for any year in which it fails to qualify as a RIC, all of its taxable income will be subject to tax at regular corporate income tax rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders as dividends to the extent of the Fund’s then-current and accumulated earnings and profits. In this event, distributions generally will be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders and for the lower capital gains tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income for non-corporate shareholders. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC.

Federal Excise Tax. If the Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income for the year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the excess of capital gains over capital losses without regard to holding periods) for the one-year period ending generally October 31 of that calendar year (and any retained amount from the prior calendar year on which the Fund paid no federal income tax), the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the undistributed amounts. The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions to avoid imposition of this tax, or to retain, at most, its net capital gains and pay tax thereon.

Capital Loss Carryovers. If the Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains) for a taxable year, the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year, and the excess of the Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year. As of June 30, 2020, the Fund had a short-term capital loss carry forward of \$2,721 and long-term capital loss carry forward of \$66,424. To the extent that the Fund may realize future net capital gains, those gains will be offset by any of its unused capital loss carry forward. Future capital loss carry forward utilization in any given year may be subject to Internal Revenue Code limitations.

As long as the Fund qualifies as a RIC, realized capital losses may be carried forward indefinitely until used, subject to limitations if the Fund undergoes a change in ownership.

Distributions to Shareholders. Distributions of investment company taxable income will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of net capital gain will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain regardless of how long such shareholder held its shares.

For non-corporate shareholders, certain distributions of investment company taxable income from the Fund may qualify as qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income distributed to a non-corporate shareholder is taxable at long-term capital gains rates if the shareholder satisfies certain holding period requirements. A distribution of investment company taxable income from the Fund generally qualifies for such treatment to the extent it is attributable to and reported as qualified dividend income, and provided that certain holding period requirements are met by the shareholder.

The Fund will report to you the amount of distributions of investment company taxable income, qualified dividend income and net capital gain, if any, at the time they are paid and will report to you their tax status for federal income tax purposes shortly after the close of each calendar year. If you have not held Fund shares for a full year, you may receive distributions of investment company taxable income, qualified dividend income or net capital gain in amounts that are not equal to the actual amount of such income earned during the period of your investment in the Fund.

If the Fund’s distributions exceed its then-current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made in the same taxable year may be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder’s cost basis in its Fund shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are repurchased by the Fund.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts, and estates may be subject to a Medicare tax of 3.8%. The Medicare tax is imposed on the lesser of (i) a taxpayer’s investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income, or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals, and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Fund’s distributions are includable in a shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this Medicare tax. In addition, any capital gain or dividend income realized by a shareholder upon a repurchase of Fund shares is includable in the shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this Medicare tax.

The Fund may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, or long-term or short-term capital gain, and could accelerate the recognition of income to the Fund and/or defer the Fund’s ability to recognize losses. In turn, those rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by the Fund.

With respect to investments in STRIPS and other zero coupon securities which are sold with original issue discount and thus do not make periodic cash interest payments, the Fund will be required to include as part of its current income the imputed interest on such obligations even though the Fund has not received any interest payments on such obligations during that period. Because the Fund seeks to distribute substantially all of its investment company taxable income to its shareholders, the Fund may have to borrow funds or sell its portfolio securities to generate sufficient cash to distribute such imputed income, which may occur at a time when the Adviser would not have chosen to borrow or sell such securities, and which may result in taxable gain or loss.

The Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and furnish to certain Fund shareholders cost basis information for Fund shares that are repurchased by the Fund. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the repurchase of Fund shares, the Fund is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. These cost basis reporting requirements do not apply to shares held through a tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account, or to shares held by tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, corporations (other than S corporations), banks, credit unions, and certain other entities and governmental bodies. For each repurchase of Fund shares, the Fund will permit shareholders to elect from among several IRS-approved cost basis methods. In the absence of an election, the Fund will use the average cost method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by the Fund shareholder (or the Fund's default cost basis method) for each repurchase of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such repurchase of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine which IRS-approved cost basis method is appropriate for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them.

Repurchases of Fund Shares. Shareholders whose shares are repurchased by the Fund may realize a capital gain or loss on the repurchase. For federal income tax purposes, a repurchase generally should be treated as a sale if, after the repurchase, the shareholder does not own any Fund shares and is not deemed to constructively own any Fund shares through related individuals or entities under the attribution rules in Section 318 of the Code. Additionally, if a shareholder's proportionate ownership interest in the Fund (taking into account shares constructively owned under the attribution rules) is reduced by at least 20% following a repurchase, the repurchase generally should be treated as a sale. If the foregoing tests are not met, there is a risk that the proceeds from a repurchase could be taxable as a dividend to such shareholder unless the payment for the shares is "not essentially equivalent to a dividend." Furthermore, there is a risk that shareholders who do not participate in a repurchase could be treated as receiving a constructive dividend as a result of their proportionate increase in their ownership of the Fund resulting from the repurchase of other shareholders' shares.

If a repurchase of Fund shares is treated as a sale, the amount of the capital gain or loss and the applicable tax rate will depend generally upon the amount paid for the shares, the amount received from the repurchase, and the length of time that the shares were held by the shareholder. Gain or loss realized upon a repurchase treated as a sale will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less. Any loss arising from the repurchase of shares held for six months or less, however, is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received or deemed to be received with respect to such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which a shareholder's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. Different rules generally apply to shareholders who do not hold their Fund shares as a capital asset. If a shareholder purchases Fund shares (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within thirty days before or after any Fund shares are repurchased at a loss, all or part of such loss will not be deductible and will instead increase the basis of the new shares.

Backup Withholding. In certain cases, the Fund will be required to withhold at the applicable backup withholding rate, and remit to the IRS, taxes on any distributions paid to a shareholder who (1) has failed to provide a correct Social Security number or taxpayer identification number, (2) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS, (3) has not certified to the Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding, or (4) has failed to certify that he or she is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien.

Withholding Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of investment company taxable income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale or redemption of Fund shares paid after December 31, 2018 to (A) certain “foreign financial institutions” unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the IRS the identity of certain of its accountholders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the entity’s country of residence), and (B) certain “non-financial foreign entities” unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. In December 2018, the IRS and Treasury Department released proposed Treasury Regulations that would eliminate FATCA withholding on Fund distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds from a sale or redemption of Fund shares. Although taxpayers are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, these proposed Treasury Regulations have not been finalized, may not be finalized in their proposed form, and are potentially subject to change. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the Fund’s return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder’s return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in the Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

Separate from FATCA, non-U.S. taxpayers are generally subject to withholding tax at a flat rate of 30% on U.S.-source income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. This withholding rate may be lower under the terms of a tax treaty or convention.

There may be other federal, state, local or foreign tax considerations applicable to prospective shareholders. Please consult your tax advisor regarding an investment in the Fund.

FUND TRANSACTIONS

Brokerage Transactions. The Fund will purchase 504 First Lien Loans from Financial Institutions and Non-bank Lenders.

Generally, equity securities, both listed and over-the-counter, are bought and sold through brokerage transactions for which commissions are payable. Purchases from underwriters will include the underwriting commission or concession, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers will include a dealer’s mark-up or reflect a dealer’s mark-down. Money market securities and other debt securities are usually bought and sold directly from the issuer or an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Generally, the Fund will not pay brokerage commissions for such purchases. When a debt security is bought from an underwriter, the purchase price will usually include an underwriting commission or concession. The purchase price for securities bought from dealers serving as market makers will similarly include the dealer’s mark-up or reflect a dealer’s mark-down. When the Fund executes transactions in the over-the-counter market, they will generally deal with primary market makers unless prices that are more favorable are otherwise obtainable.

In addition, the Adviser may place a combined order for two or more accounts it manages, including the Fund, engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security if, in its judgment, joint execution is in the best interest of each participant and will result in best price and execution. Transactions involving commingled orders are allocated in a manner deemed equitable to each account or fund. Although it is recognized that, in some cases, the joint execution of orders could adversely affect the price or volume of the security that a particular account or the Fund may obtain, it is the opinion of the Adviser that the advantages of combined orders outweigh the possible disadvantages of separate transactions. Nonetheless, the Adviser believes that the ability of the Fund to participate in higher volume transactions will generally be beneficial to the Fund.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Fund did not pay any brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions.

Brokerage Selection. The Trust does not expect to use one particular broker or dealer, and when one or more brokers is believed capable of providing the best combination of price and execution, the Adviser may select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to the Adviser. The Adviser may pay a higher commission than otherwise obtainable from other brokers in return for such services only if a good faith determination is made that the commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act permits the Adviser, under certain circumstances, to cause the Fund to pay a broker or dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. In addition to agency transactions, the Adviser may receive brokerage and research services in connection with certain riskless principal transactions, in accordance with applicable SEC guidance. Brokerage and research services include: (1) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (2) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts; and (3) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement, and custody). In the case of research services, the Adviser believes that access to independent investment research is beneficial to its investment decision-making processes and, therefore, to the Fund.

To the extent research services may be a factor in selecting brokers, such services may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and may include information as to particular companies and securities as well as market, economic, or institutional areas and information which assists in the valuation and pricing of investments. Examples of research-oriented services for which the Adviser might utilize Fund commissions include research reports and other information on the economy, industries, sectors, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, political developments, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance and other analysis. The Adviser may use research services furnished by brokers in servicing all client accounts and not all services may necessarily be used by the Adviser in connection with the Fund or any other specific client account that paid commissions to the broker providing such services. Information so received by the Adviser will be in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement. Any advisory or other fees paid to the Adviser are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services.

In some cases the Adviser may receive a service from a broker that has both a “research” and a “non-research” use. When this occurs, the Adviser makes a good faith allocation, under all the circumstances, between the research and non-research uses of the service. The percentage of the service that is used for research purposes may be paid for with client commissions, while the Adviser will use its own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, the Adviser faces a potential conflict of interest, but the Adviser believes that its allocation procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that it appropriately allocates the anticipated use of such services to their research and non-research uses.

From time to time, the Fund may purchase new issues of securities for clients in a fixed price offering. In these situations, the seller may be a member of the selling group that will, in addition to selling securities, provide the Adviser with research services. FINRA has adopted rules expressly permitting these types of arrangements under certain circumstances. Generally, the seller will provide research “credits” in these situations at a rate that is higher than that which is available for typical secondary market transactions. These arrangements may not fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e).

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Fund did not pay any commissions on brokerage transactions directed to brokers pursuant to an agreement or understanding whereby the broker provides research or other brokerage services to the Adviser.

Brokerage with Fund Affiliates. The Fund may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through registered broker-dealer affiliates of the Fund, the Adviser or the Distributor for a commission in conformity with the 1940 Act, the 1934 Act and rules promulgated by the SEC. These rules require that commissions paid to the affiliate by the Fund for exchange transactions not exceed “usual and customary” brokerage commissions. The rules define “usual and customary” commissions to include amounts which are “reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on a securities exchange during a comparable period of time.” The Trustees, including those who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, have adopted procedures for evaluating the reasonableness of commissions paid to affiliates and review these procedures periodically.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Fund did not pay any brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions effected by affiliated brokers of the Fund, the Adviser or the Distributor.

Securities of “Regular Broker-Dealers.” The Fund is required to identify any securities of its “regular brokers and dealers” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) which the Fund may hold at the close of its most recent fiscal year. As of June 30, 2020, the Fund did not hold any securities of its regular brokers or dealers.

Portfolio Turnover Rate. Portfolio turnover rate is defined under SEC rules as the greater of the value of the securities purchased or securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. Based on this definition, instruments with remaining maturities of less than one year are excluded from the calculation of the portfolio turnover rate. The Fund may at times hold investments in other short-term instruments, such as repurchase agreements, which are excluded for purposes of computing portfolio turnover. While the annual portfolio turnover rate is not expected to exceed 100% in normal circumstances, portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. Because it is difficult to accurately predict portfolio turnover rates, actual turnover may be higher or lower than expected. Higher portfolio turnover results in increased Fund costs, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups, other transaction costs on the sale of securities and on the reinvestment in other securities, and a greater amount of capital gains taxable to Fund shareholders. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2020, the Fund had a 0% and 7% portfolio turnover rate, respectively.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board has approved policies and procedures that govern the timing and circumstances regarding the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings information to shareholders and third parties. These policies and procedures are designed to ensure that disclosure of information regarding the Fund's portfolio securities is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, and include procedures to address conflicts between the interests of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, Distributor or any affiliated person of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Distributor, on the other. Pursuant to such procedures, the Board has authorized the Chief Compliance Officer (the "Authorized Person") to authorize the release of the Fund's portfolio holdings, as necessary, in conformity with the foregoing principles. The Authorized Person reports at least quarterly to the Board regarding the implementation of such policies and procedures.

Pursuant to applicable law, the Fund is required to disclose its complete portfolio holdings quarterly, within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter (currently, each March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31). The Fund will disclose a complete schedule of investments in each semi-annual report and annual report to Fund shareholders or, following the first and third fiscal quarters, in quarterly holdings reports filed with the SEC on Part F of Form N-PORT. Semi-annual and annual reports are distributed to Fund shareholders. Quarterly holdings reports filed with the SEC on Part F of Form N-PORT are not distributed to Fund shareholders, but are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The Fund's policies and procedures provide that the Authorized Person may authorize disclosure of portfolio holdings information to third parties at differing times and/or with different lag times than the information posted to the internet; provided that the recipient is, either by contractual agreement or otherwise by law, (i) required to maintain the confidentiality of the information, and (ii) prohibited from using the information to facilitate or assist in any securities transactions or investment program. No compensation or other consideration is paid to or received by any party in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information, including the Fund, the Adviser and its affiliates or recipient of the Fund's portfolio holdings information. The Fund will review a third party's request for portfolio holdings information to ensure that the third party has legitimate business objectives for requesting such information.

The Adviser currently does not have any arrangements to provide Fund portfolio holdings information (including security name, ticker symbol, CUSIP, number of shares, current market value and percentage of portfolio, as well as percentage weightings for the Fund's top ten holdings) to third parties prior to the date on which portfolio holdings information is posted on the SEC's website.

In addition, the Fund's service providers, such as the Custodian, Administrator and Transfer Agent, may receive portfolio holdings information as frequently as daily in connection with their services to the Fund. In addition to any contractual provisions relating to confidentiality of information that may be included in the service providers contract with the Fund, these arrangements impose obligations on the Fund's service providers that would prohibit them from disclosing or trading on the Fund's non-public information. Financial printers and pricing information vendors may receive portfolio holdings information, as necessary, in connection with their services to the Fund.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The Fund has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "USA PATRIOT Act"). To ensure compliance with this law, the Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program. Constantine Andrew (Dean) Pelos has been designated as the Anti-Money Laundering Officer of the Fund.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to: determining that the Distributor and the Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures; reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity; and a complete and thorough review of all new account applications. The Fund will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

As a result of the Program, the Fund may be required to “freeze” the account of a shareholder if the shareholder appears to be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of known terrorists or other suspicious persons, or the Fund may be required to transfer the account or proceeds of the account to a governmental agency.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of the Fund, each of which represents an equal proportionate interest in the Fund with each other share. Shares are entitled upon liquidation to a pro rata share in the net assets of the Fund. Shareholders have no preemptive rights. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may create additional classes of shares. Share certificates representing shares will not be issued. The Fund’s shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable.

SHAREHOLDER LIABILITY

The Fund is a Delaware statutory trust. The Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for obligations of the Fund and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by or on behalf of the Fund or the Trustees. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of the Fund property for any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund.

LIMITATION OF TRUSTEES’ LIABILITY

The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee shall be liable only for his or her own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard for the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office and, if reasonable care has been exercised in the selection of officers, agents, employees or investment advisers, shall not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing of any such person. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Fund will indemnify its Trustees against liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with actual or threatened litigation in which they may be involved because of their offices with the Fund unless it is determined in the manner provided in the Declaration of Trust that they have not acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that their actions were in the best interests of the Fund. However, nothing in the Declaration of Trust shall protect or indemnify a Trustee against any liability for his or her willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties. Nothing contained in this section attempts to disclaim a Trustee’s individual liability in any manner inconsistent with the federal securities laws.

PROXY VOTING

The Board has delegated responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Fund to the Adviser. The Adviser currently has not adopted proxy voting policies and procedures because the Fund invests primarily in 504 First Lien Loans. In the event that the Fund invests in voting securities, the Adviser will adopt proxy voting policies and procedures. The Board will periodically review the Fund's proxy voting record, as applicable.

The Fund is required to disclose annually the Fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX. Information relating to how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available on Form N-PX: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-855-386-3504, and (ii) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Board, on behalf of the Fund, has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. In addition, the Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1. Copies of these Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC, and are available to the public. These Codes of Ethics apply to the personal investing activities of trustees, directors, officers, and certain employees ("Access Persons"). Rule 17j-1 and the Codes of Ethics are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by Access Persons. Under each Code of Ethics, Access Persons are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. Access Persons are prohibited from engaging in personal securities transactions in securities that are held by the Fund. In addition, all Access Persons are required to obtain approval before investing in initial public offerings or private placements or are prohibited from making such investments. The Distributor relies on the principal underwriters exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3), specifically where the Distributor is not affiliated with the Fund or the Adviser, and no officer, director or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director or general partner of the Fund or the Adviser. As a result, the Distributor has not adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 with respect to the Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of October 14, 2020, the Trustees and officers of the Fund, as a group, owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

As of October 14, 2020, the following persons were each a record owner (or to the knowledge of the Fund, a beneficial owner) of 5% or more of the Fund. Any person who beneficially owns 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund may be presumed to "control" (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) the Fund. Shareholders controlling the Fund could have the ability to vote a majority of the shares of the Fund on any matter requiring the approval of Fund shareholders.

Name and Address	Percent of the Fund	Nature of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Northwest Federal Credit Union 200 Spring Street Herndon, VA 20170	43.25%	Beneficial	N/A	VA
East West Bank 135 N. Los Robles Avenue, 7th Floor Pasadena, CA 91101	20.69%	Beneficial	East West Bancorp, Inc.	CA
Blackhawk Bank 400 Broad Street Beloit, WI 53511	5.94%	Beneficial	N/A	N/A
Morrill & Janes Bank & Trust Company 6740 Antioch Road Merriam, KS 66204	5.74%	Beneficial	N/A	N/A
Live Oak Banking Company 1741 Tiburon Drive Wilmington, NC 28403	5.54%	Beneficial	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Fund and the independent registered public accounting firm's report appearing in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 are hereby incorporated by reference. Shareholders may obtain copies of the Fund's Prospectus, SAI or 2020 Annual Report free of charge by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-855-386-3504.