



Asset Allocation Webcast

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach

Chief Executive Officer

April 4, 2017



Core Fixed Income Fund

Retail and Institutional Class No Load Mutual Fund			
	Retail N-share	Inst. I-share	
Ticker	DLFNX	DBLFX	
Min Investment	\$2,000	\$100,000	
Min IRA Investment	\$500	\$5,000	
Gross Expense Ratio	0.73%	0.48%	

Flexible Income Fund

Retail and Institutional Class No Load Mutual Fund			
	Retail N-share	Inst. I-share	
Ticker	DLINX	DFLEX	
Min Investment	\$2,000	\$100,000	
Min IRA Investment	\$500	\$5,000	
Gross Expense Ratio	1.14%	0.89%	
Net Expense Ratio*	1.09%	0.84%	

The Funds' investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The statutory prospectus and summary prospectus (if available) contains this and other important information about the Funds, and it may be obtained by calling 1 (877) 354-6311/ 1 (877) DLINE11, or visiting www.doublelinefunds.com.

Read it carefully before investing.

Mutual fund investing involves risk. Loss of Principal is possible. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. Investments in Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of including credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increase susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investments in foreign securities may involve political, economic and currency risks, greater volatility and differences in accounting methods. These risks are greater for investments in emerging markets. In order to achieve its investment objectives, the Fund may use certain types of exchange traded funds or investment derivatives. Derivatives involve risks different from, and in certain cases, greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments. Derivatives may involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, management and the risk that a position could not be closed when more advantageous. Investing in derivatives could lose more than the amount invested. ETF investments involve additional risks such as the market price trading at a discount to its net asset value, an active secondary trading market may not develop or be maintained or trading may be halted by the exchange in which they trade, which may impact the fund's ability to sell its shares. Fund may use leverage which may cause the effect of an increase or decrease in the value of the portfolio securities to be magnified and the fund to more volatile than if leverage was not used. The Fund may make short sales of securities, which involves the risk that losses may exceed the original amount invested. Investments in real estate securities may involve greater risk and volatility including greater exposure to economic downturns and changes in real estate values, rents, property taxes, interest rates, tax and other laws. A REIT's share price may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry.

Opinions expressed are subject to change at any time, are not forecasts and should not be considered investment advice.

DoubleLine Funds are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC.

* The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses through July 31, 2017.

While the Funds are no-load, management fees and other expenses still apply. Please refer to the prospectus for further details.

Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Performance - DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund



Fund Performance							
			Annualized				Since Inception
March 31, 2017	March	1Q16	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	(6-1-10 to 3-31-17)	
I-share (DBLFX)	0.16%	1.34%	2.80%	3.37%	3.52%	5.62%	
N-share (DLFNX)	0.05%	1.28%	2.54%	3.12%	3.27%	5.36%	
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	-0.05%	0.82%	0.44%	2.68%	2.34%	3.28%	
Calendar Year Returns	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010 ¹
I-share (DBLFX)	4.11%	0.63%	6.86%	-1.20%	8.15%	11.45%	8.97%
N-share (DLFNX)	3.76%	0.39%	6.60%	-1.36%	7.89%	11.12%	8.82%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	2.65%	0.55%	5.97%	-2.02%	4.21%	7.84%	2.83%

Expense Ratio	I-Share	N-Share
Gross	0.48%	0.73%

Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance of the fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling 213-633-8200 or by visiting www.doublelinefunds.com.

Past Performance does not guarantee future results. Index performance is not illustrative of fund performance.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis. It is not possible to invest in an index.

1. The Fund's inception date is 4/6/2010, thus the calendar year performance for 2010 is an unannualized partial year return. Please see appendix for definition.

Performance - DoubleLine Flexible Income Fund

Fund Performance				
			Annualized	
March 31, 2017	March	1Q16	1-Year	Since Inception (4-7-14 to 3-31-17)
I-share (DFLEX)	0.32%	1.51%	6.48%	3.29%
N-share (DLINX)	0.40%	1.55%	6.23%	3.05%
LIBOR USD 3 Month	0.09%	0.26%	0.83%	0.50%
Calendar Year Returns	2016	2015	2014 ¹	
I-share (DFLEX)	5.48%	0.50%	2.33%	
N-share (DLINX)	5.23%	0.16%	2.17%	
LIBOR USD 3 Month	0.73%	0.30%	0.17%	
Expense Ratio	I-share	N-share		
Gross	0.89%	1.14%		
Net ²	0.84%	1.09%		

Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance of the fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling 213-633-8200 or by visiting www.doublelinefunds.com.

London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) is an indicative average interest rate at which a selection of banks known as the panel banks are prepared to lend one another unsecured funds on the London money market.

Past Performance does not guarantee future results. Index performance is not illustrative of fund performance.

1. The Fund's inception date is 4/7/2014, thus the calendar year performance for 2014 is an unannualized partial year return.
2. The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses through July 31, 2017.

Please see appendix for definition.

Upcoming Webcast Announcements

Jeffrey Gundlach – May 2, 2017

Closed End Fund Webcast

Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”

2017 Webcast Schedule to register

1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Jeffrey Gundlach – June 13, 2017

Total Return Webcast

Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”

2017 Webcast Schedule to register

1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

To Receive Presentation Slides:

Email: fundinfo@doubleline.com



Asset Allocation Webcast

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach

Chief Executive Officer

April 4, 2017

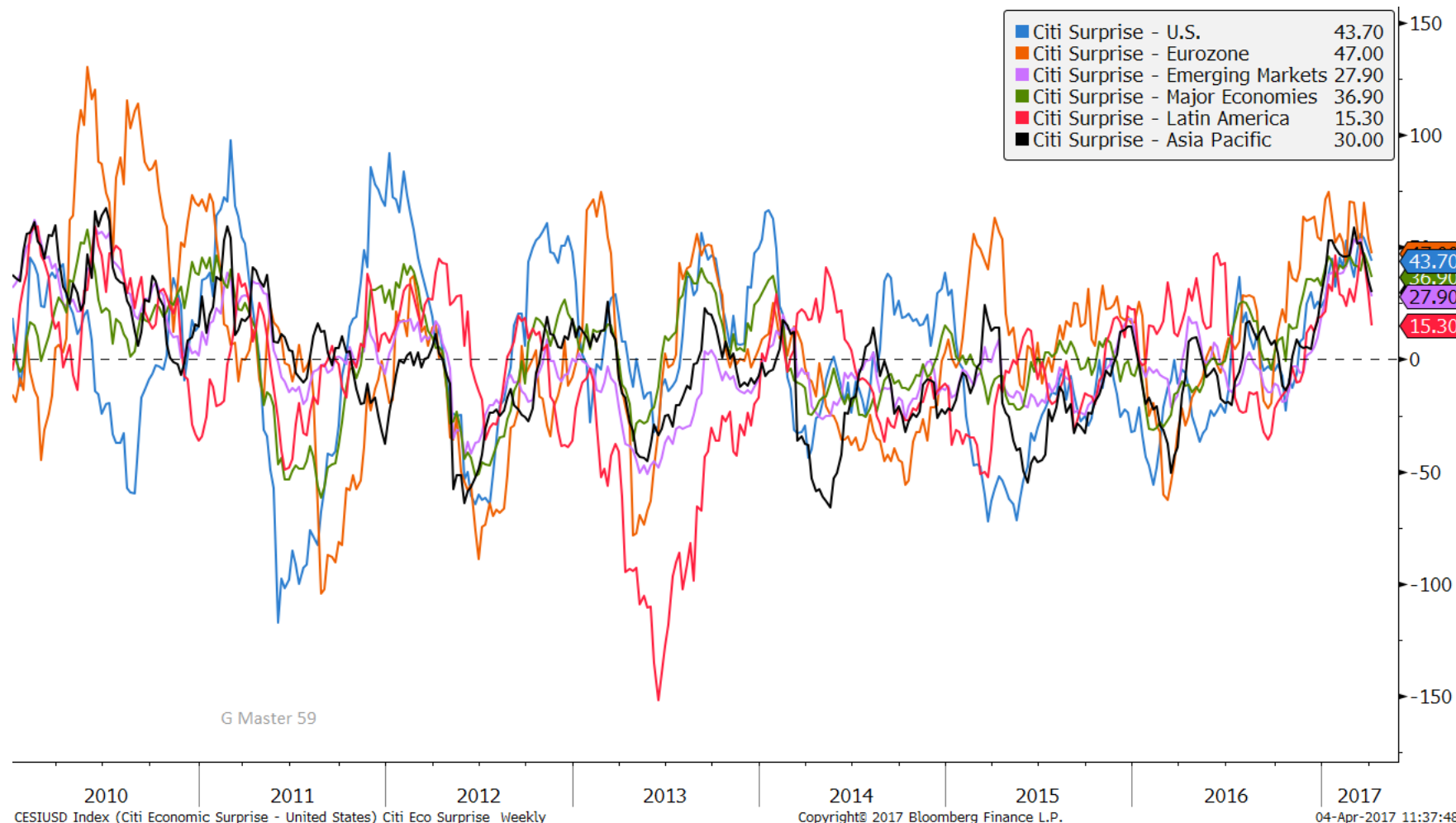


TAB I

U.S. Overview

The Most Synchronized Economic Upturn in Years

December 31, 2009 to April 4, 2017



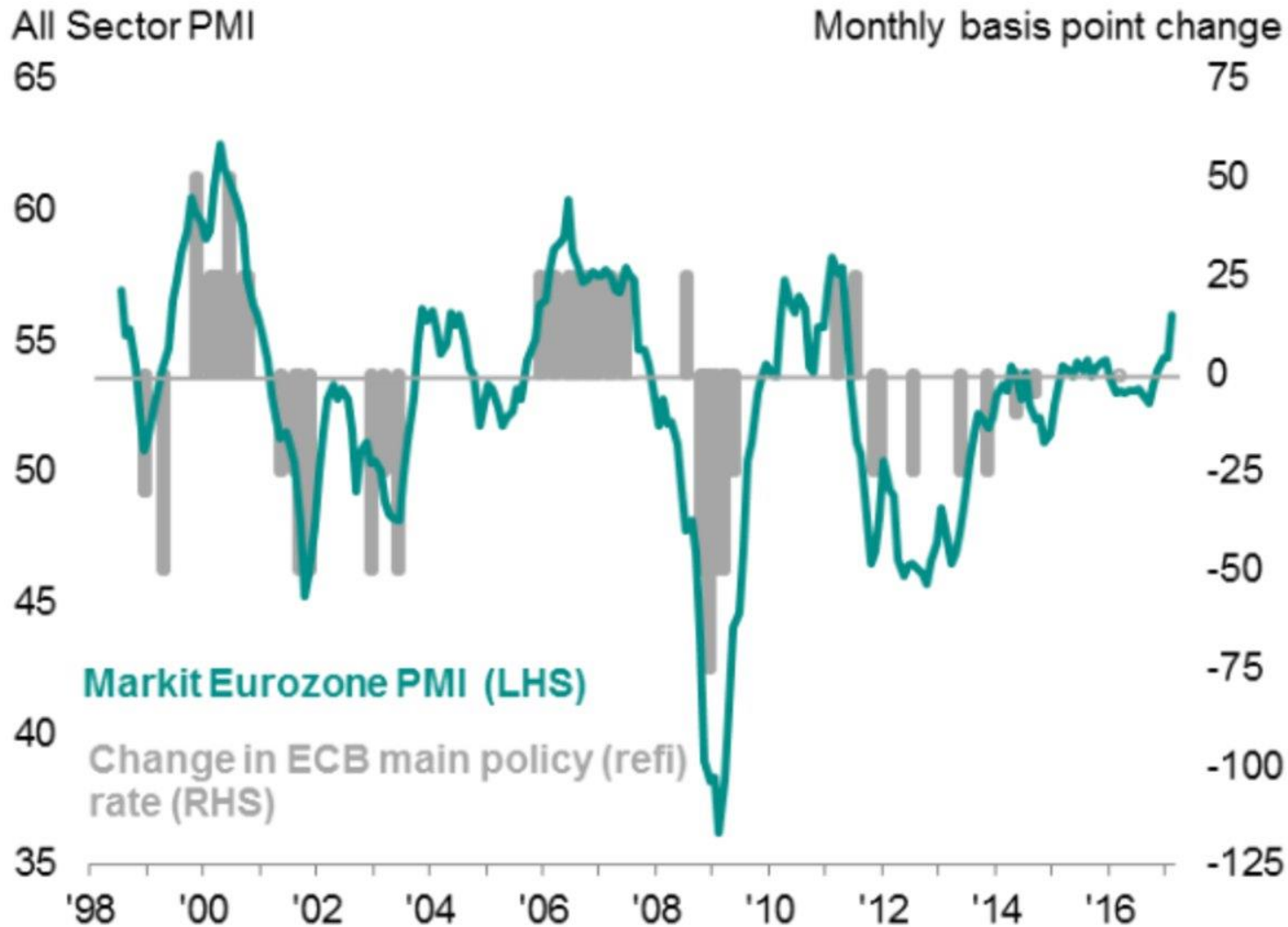
G Master 59

Source: Citigroup, Bloomberg

The Surprise Indices are objective and quantitative measures of economic news. They are defined as weighted average historical standard deviations of data surprises for countries indicated. Major Economies refers to developed markets. You cannot invest directly in an index.

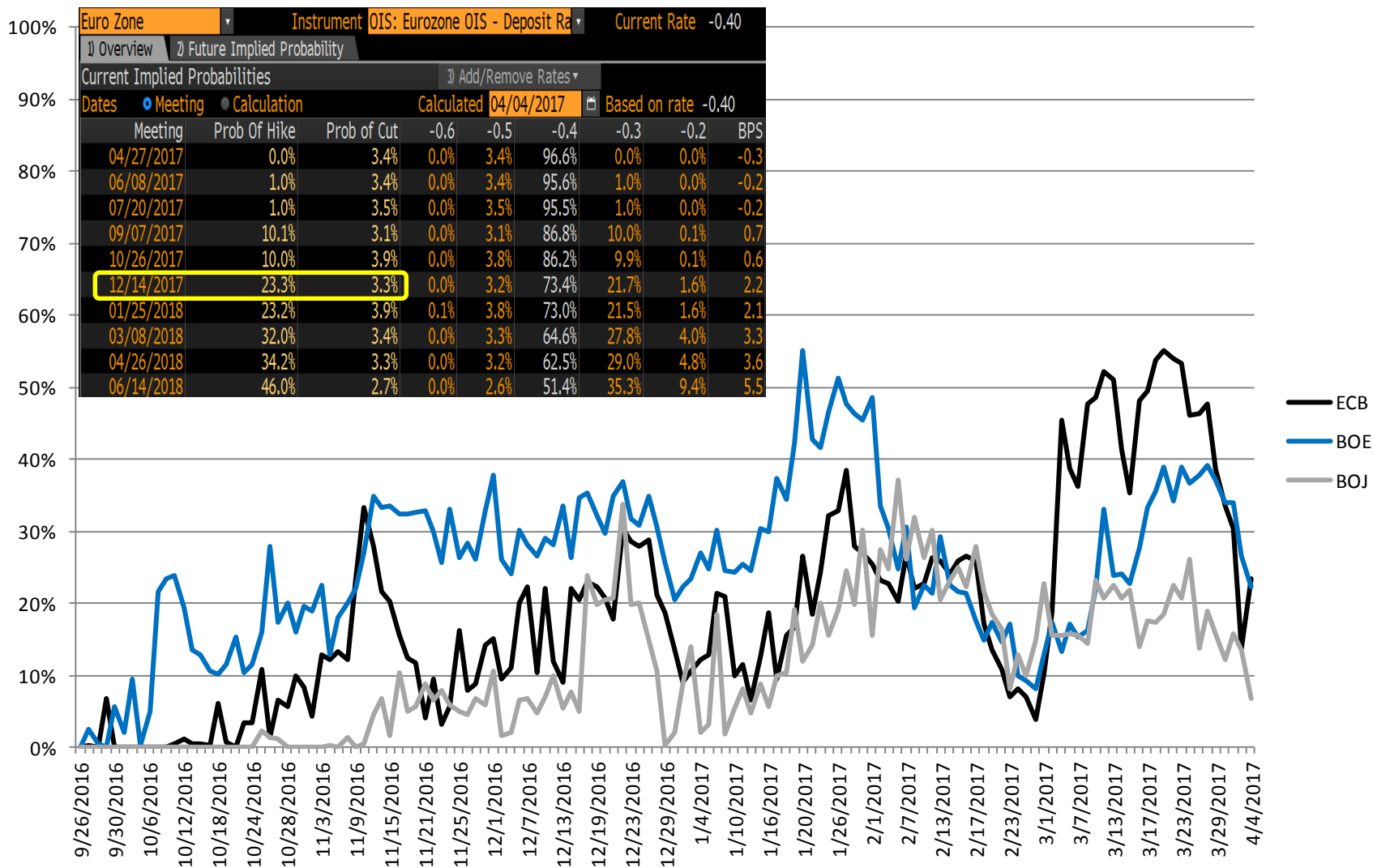
EU PMI suggests rate hike on horizon

Eurozone PMI and ECB policy



Fed may not be the only DM Central Bank to Hike in 2017

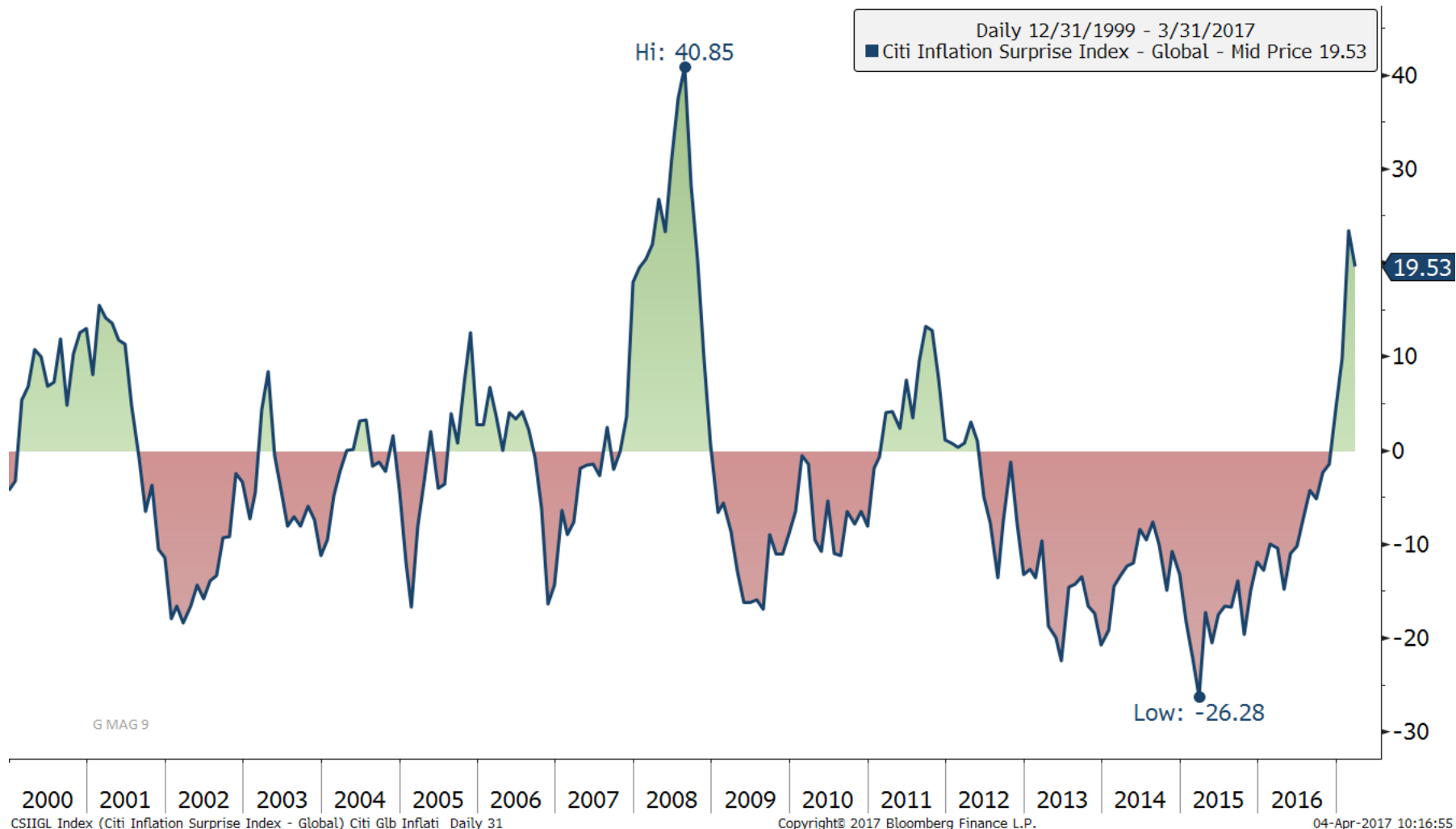
Market Implied Probability of Hike in 2017



Source: Bloomberg
DM = Developed Markets

Citigroup Global Inflation Surprise Index

December 31, 1999 to March 31, 2017

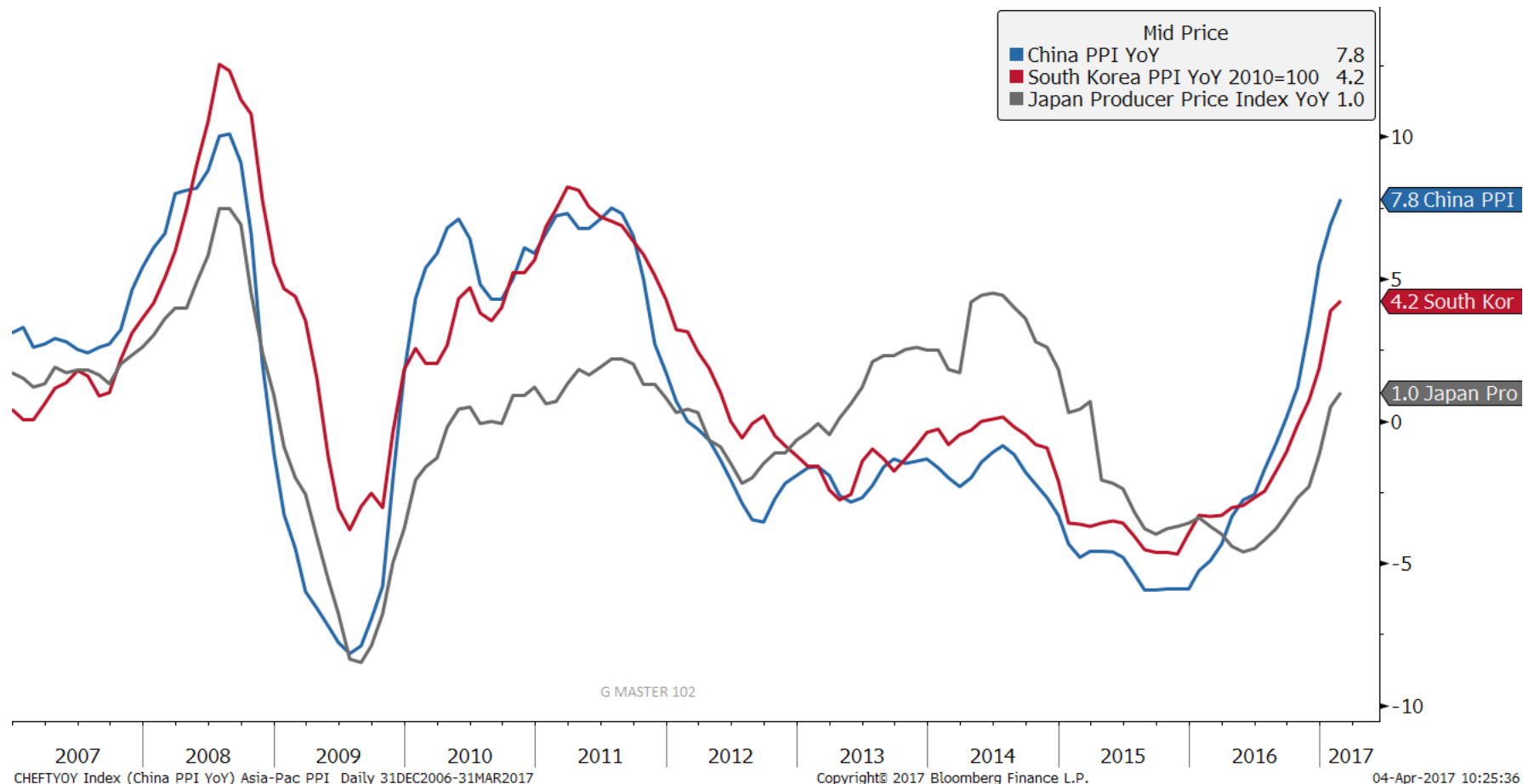


Source: Citigroup, Bloomberg

CSIIGL Index = The Citigroup Surprise Index, Global measures price surprises relative to market expectations. A positive reading means that inflation has been higher than expected and a negative reading means that inflation has been lower than expected. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Chinese, South Korea and Japan PPI

December 31, 2006 through February 28, 2017

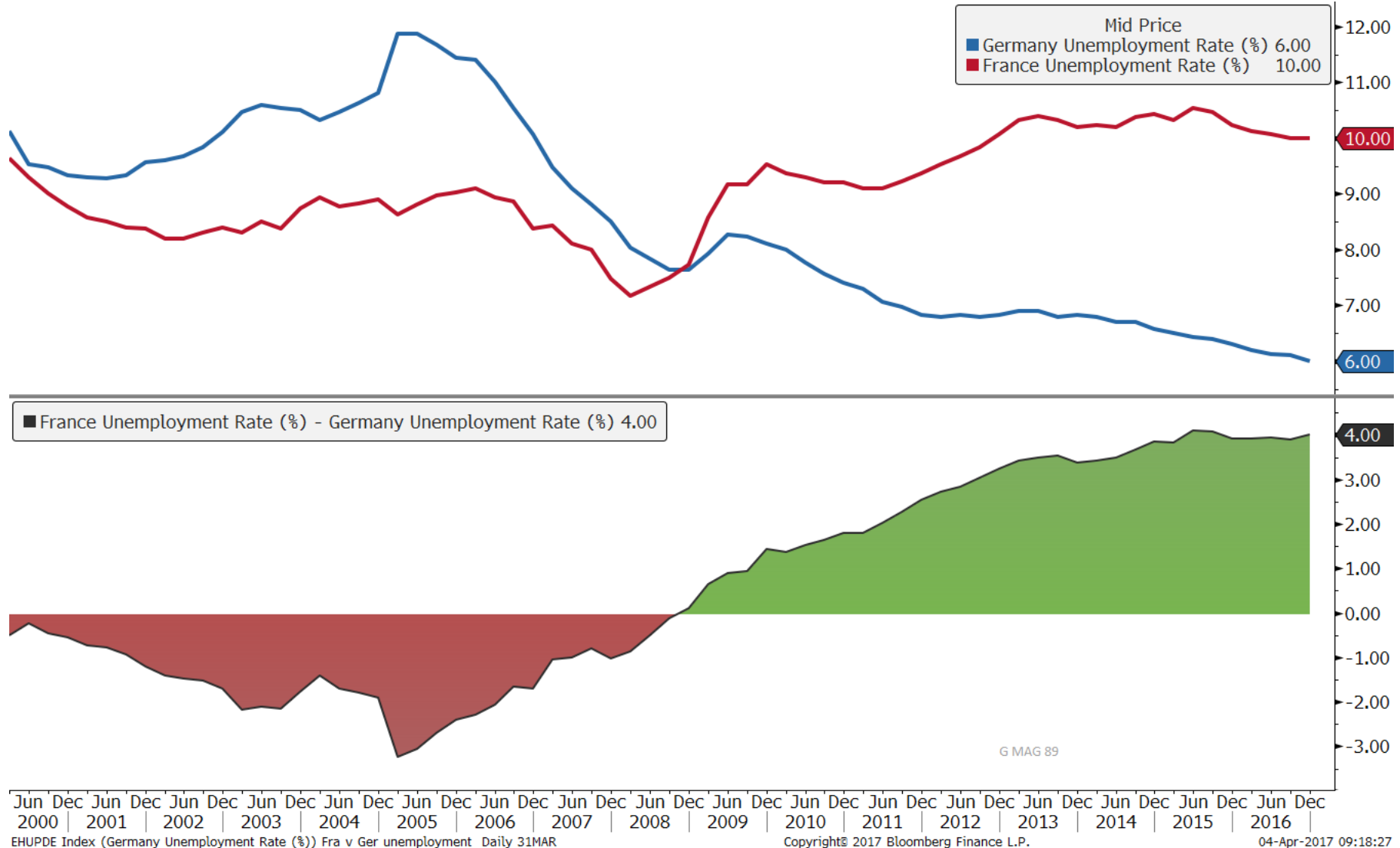


Source: Bloomberg

The Producer Price Index (PPI) program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The prices included in the PPI are from the first commercial transaction for many products and some services. One cannot invest directly in an index.

French vs. German Unemployment % Since EURO Introduction

March 31, 2000 to December 31, 2016



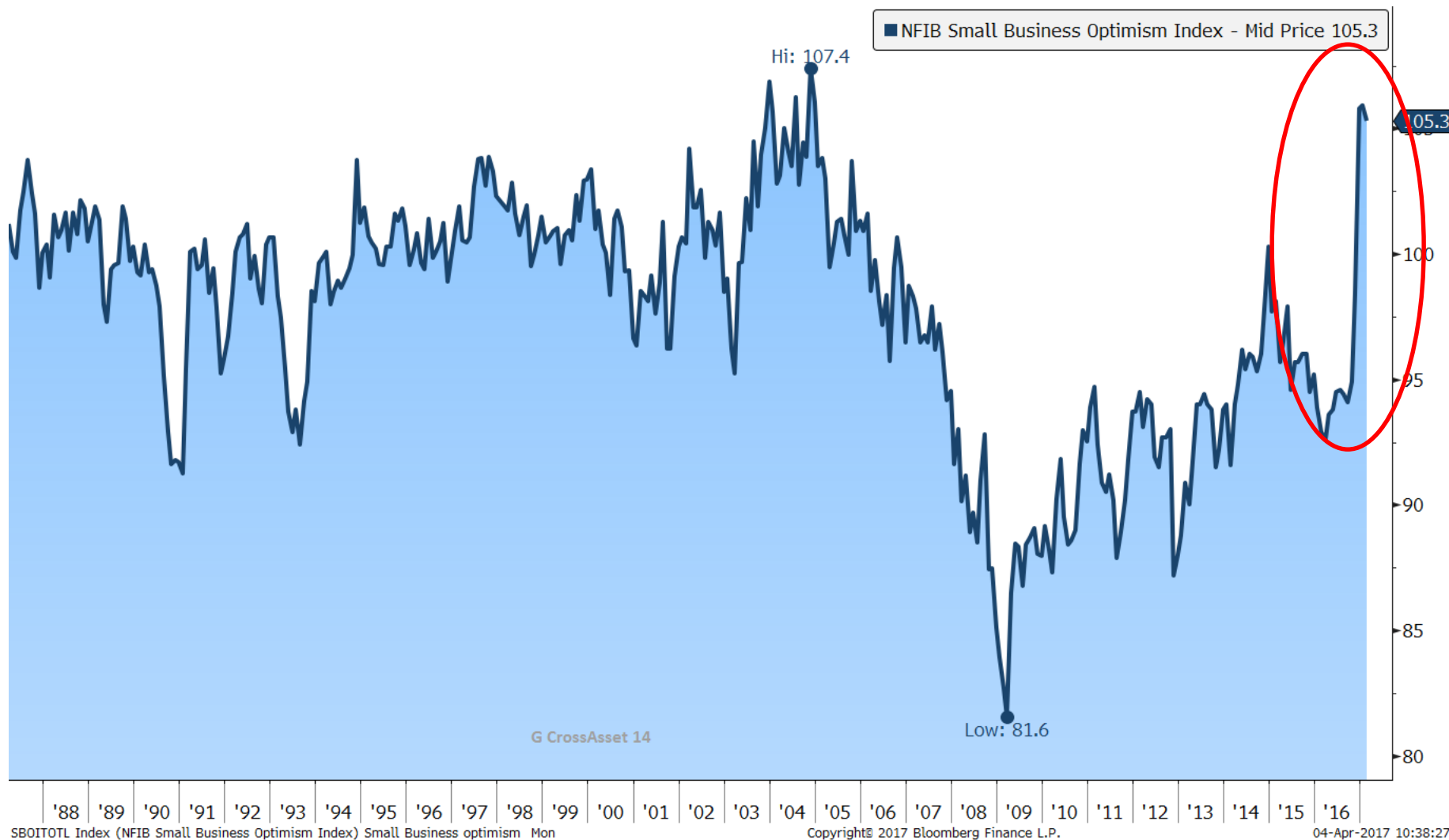
50 Year French Bond Price

March 1, 2016 to April 4, 2017



NFIB Small Business Confidence Jumped Sharply Lately

March 31, 1987 to February 28, 2017



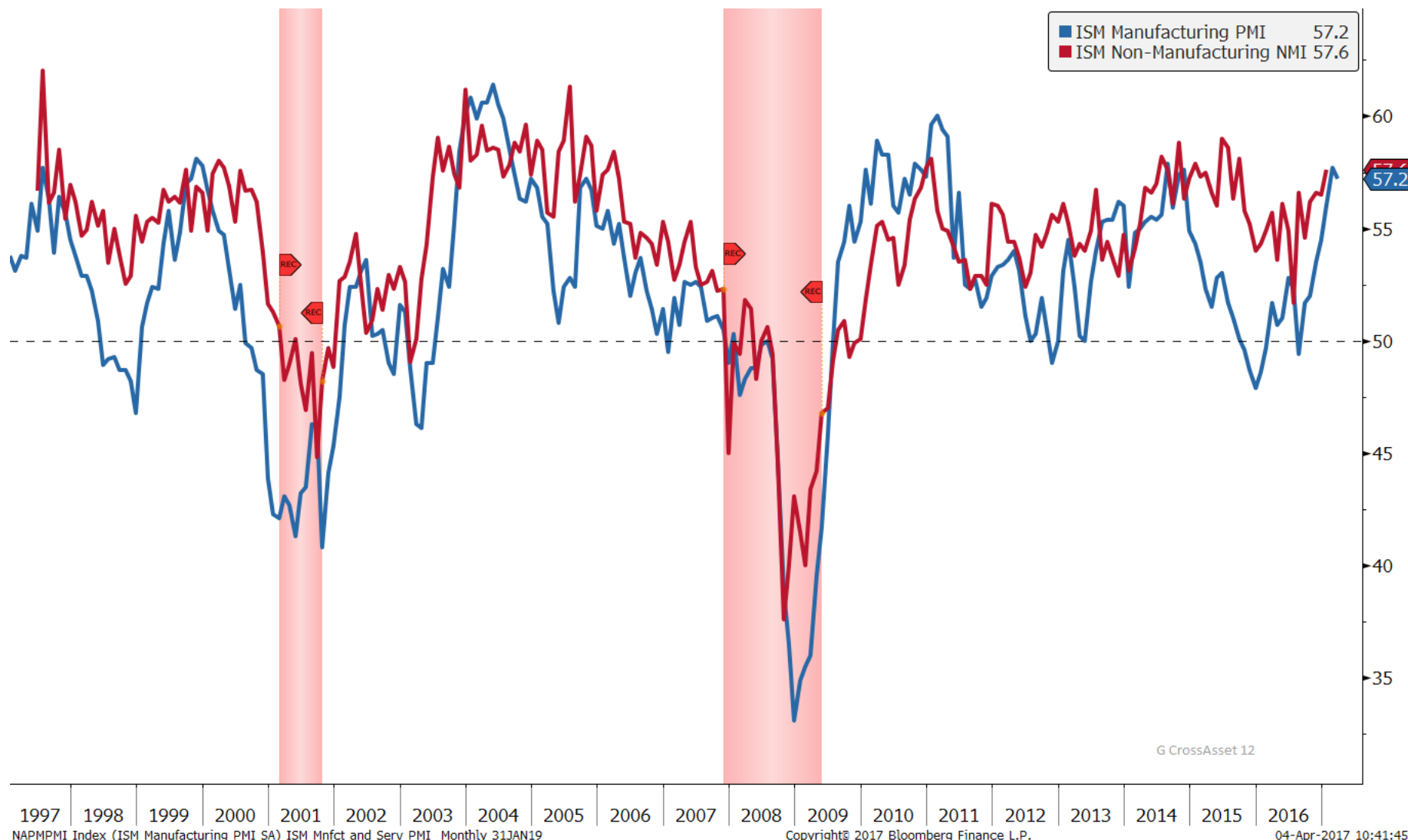
Source: Bloomberg

You cannot invest directly in an index.

NFIB = National Federation of Independent Business

ISM Manufacturing and Services PMI

January 31, 1997 to March 31, 2017



NAPMPMI Index (ISM Manufacturing PMI SA) ISM Mnfct and Serv PMI Monthly 31JAN19

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04-Apr-2017 10:41:45

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

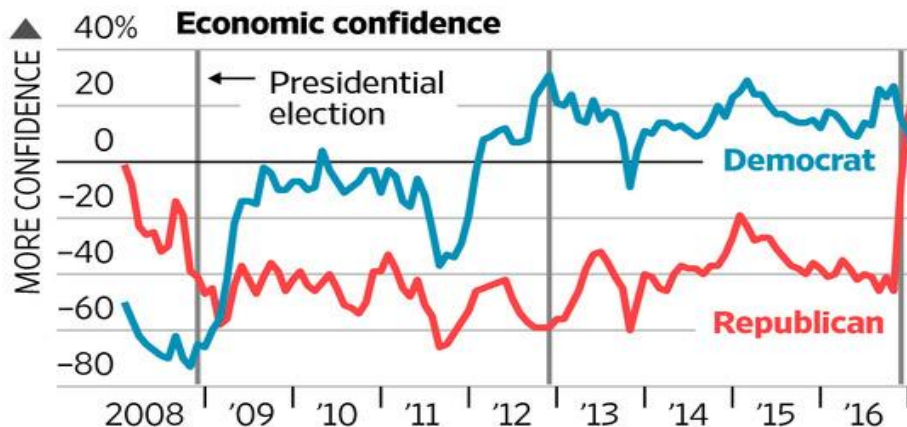
ISM Manufacturing Index is based on surveys of more than 300 manufacturing firms by the Institute of Supply & Management. PMI = Purchasing Managers' Index is an indicator of the economic health of the manufacturing sector based on five major indicators: new orders, inventory levels, production, supplier deliveries and the employment environment. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Consumer Confidence by Political View

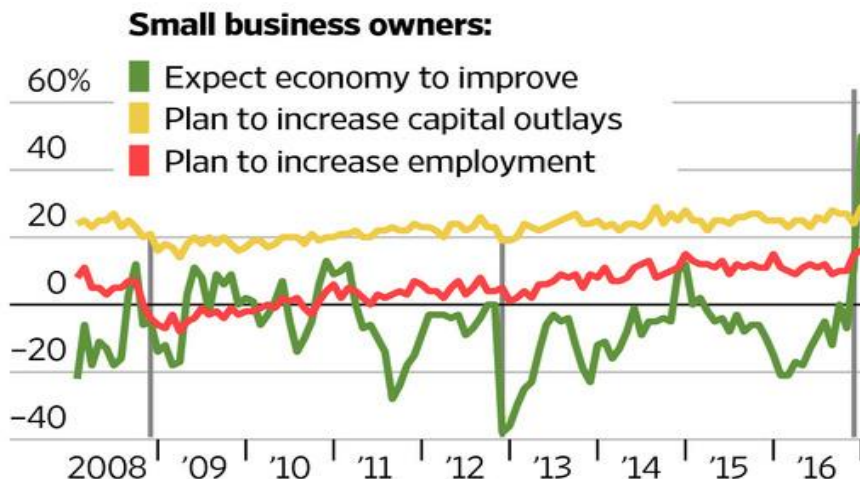
As of February 24, 2017

Partisan Views

Republican economic confidence has soared since the election while Democratic confidence is dropping...



...but whether the confidence translates to the economy is unclear: Small businesses expect improvement but report only modest increases in plans to hire and invest.



Sources: Gallup (economic confidence); National Federation of Independent Business (small business survey)

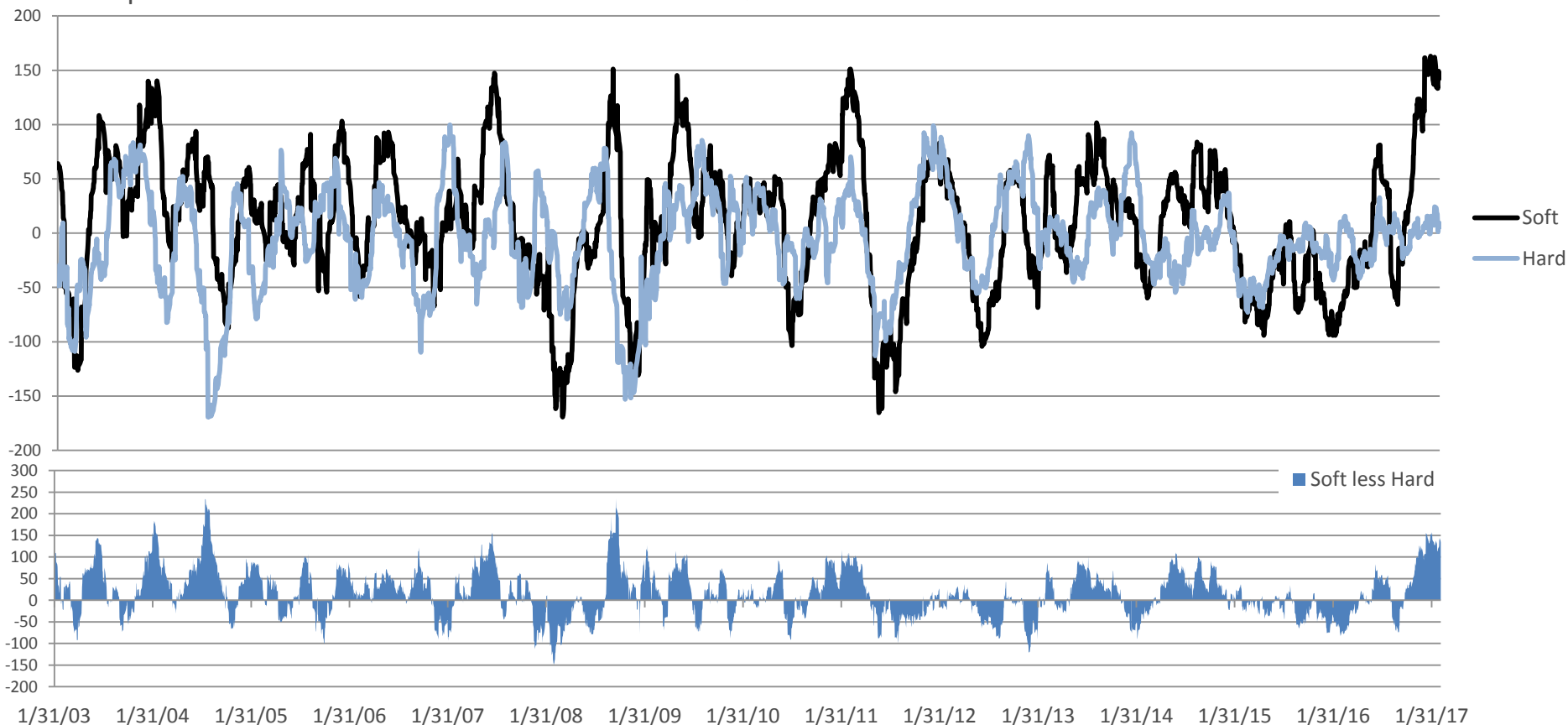
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Citi U.S. Economic Surprise: Hard vs. Soft Data Releases

As of March 6, 2017

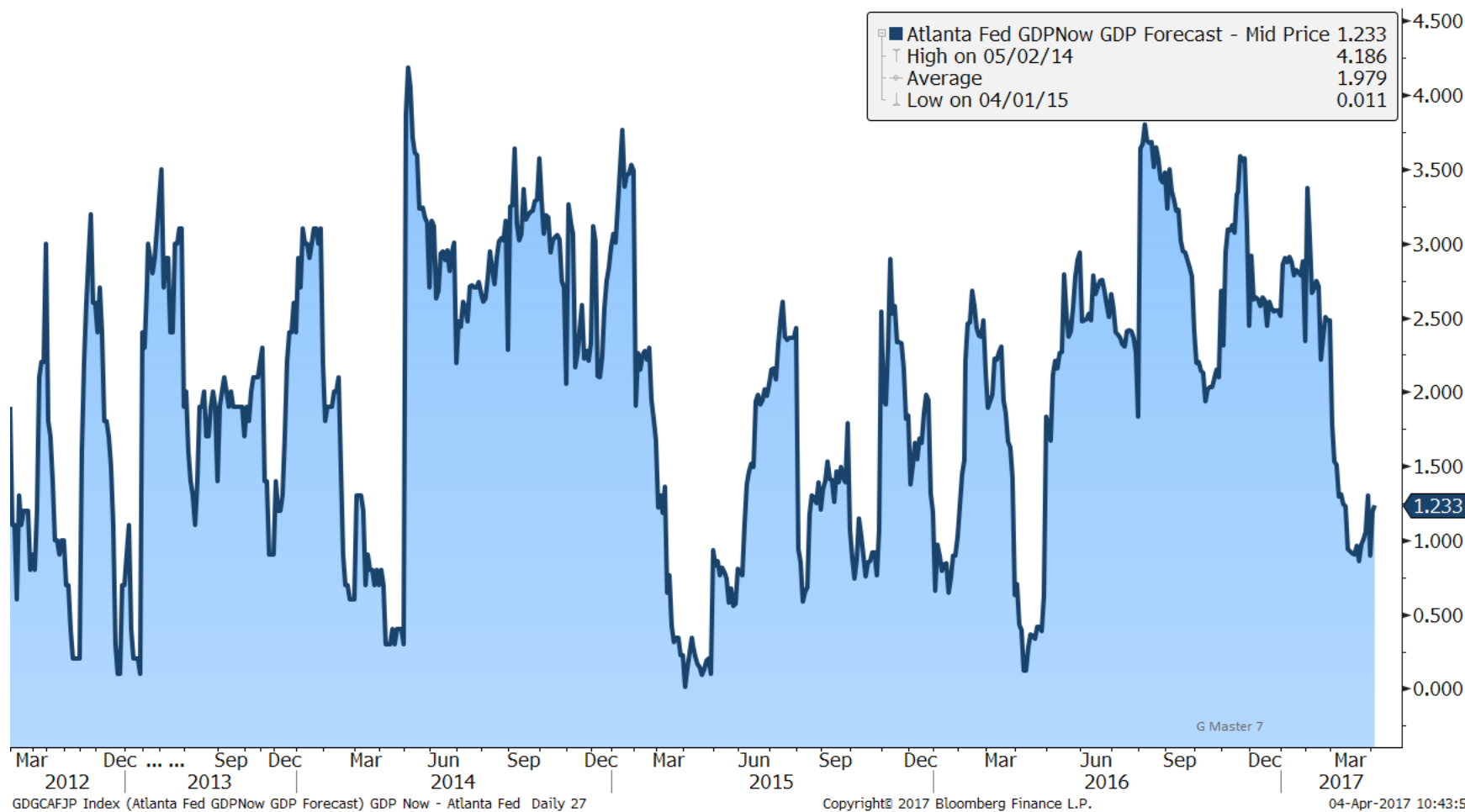
- Citi U.S. Economic Surprise ‘hard’ data includes NFP, unemployment rate, retail sales, GDP and ‘soft’ includes (ISM, U of Mich. sentiment, consumer confidence, and NFIB).
- The ‘soft’ data surprises are at an all-time high and the divergence of ‘soft’ and ‘hard’ data is at 97% percentile rank.

Citi Economic Surprise Hard vs. Soft Data



Atlanta Fed GDPNow

February 27, 2012 to April 4, 2017



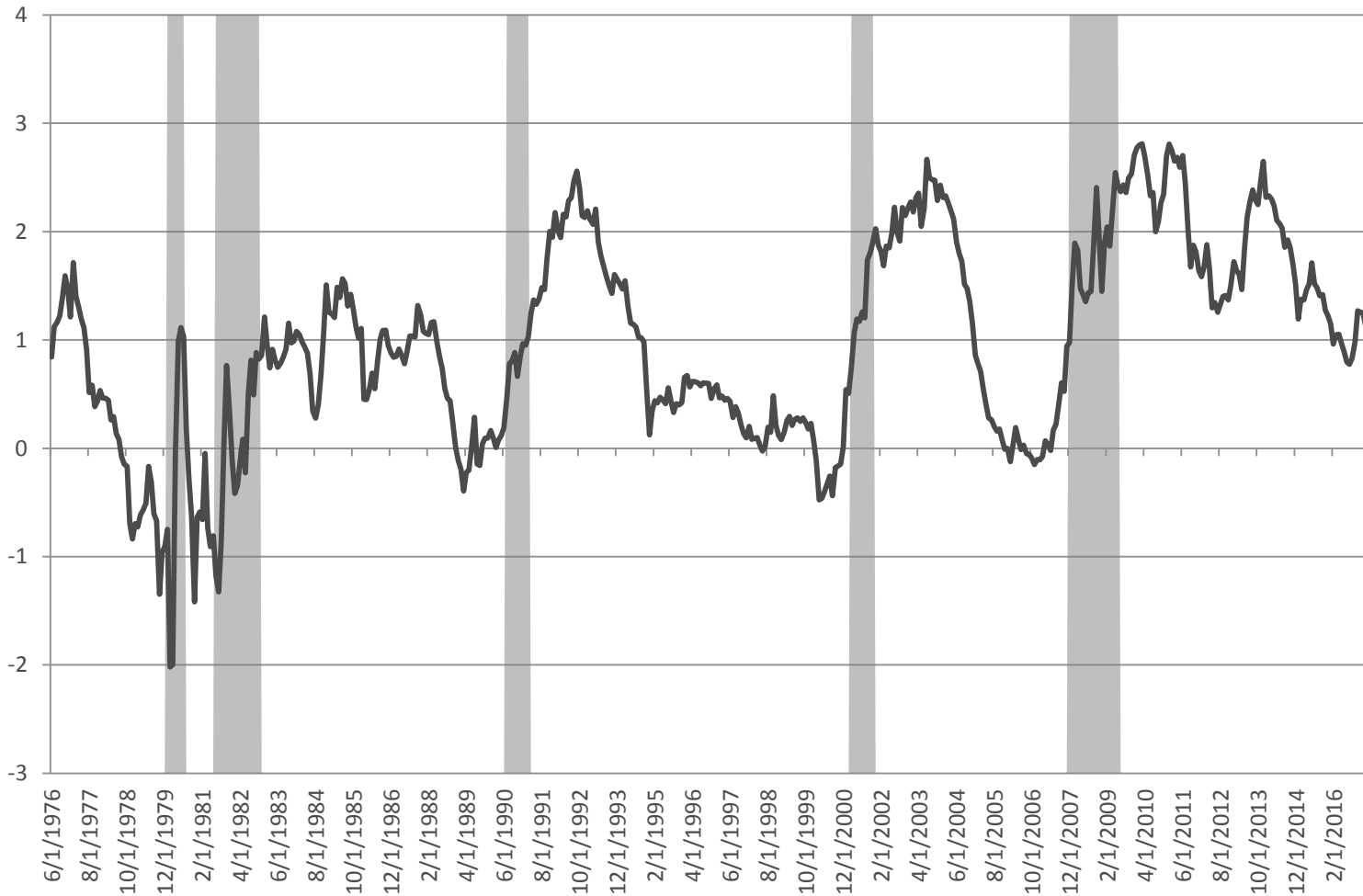
Source: Bloomberg; DoubleLine

GDP = Gross Domestic Product measures the amount of goods and services produced within a given country. You cannot invest directly in an index.

2s10s Spread and Recessions

June 1, 1976 through March 31, 2017

2s10s and Recessions



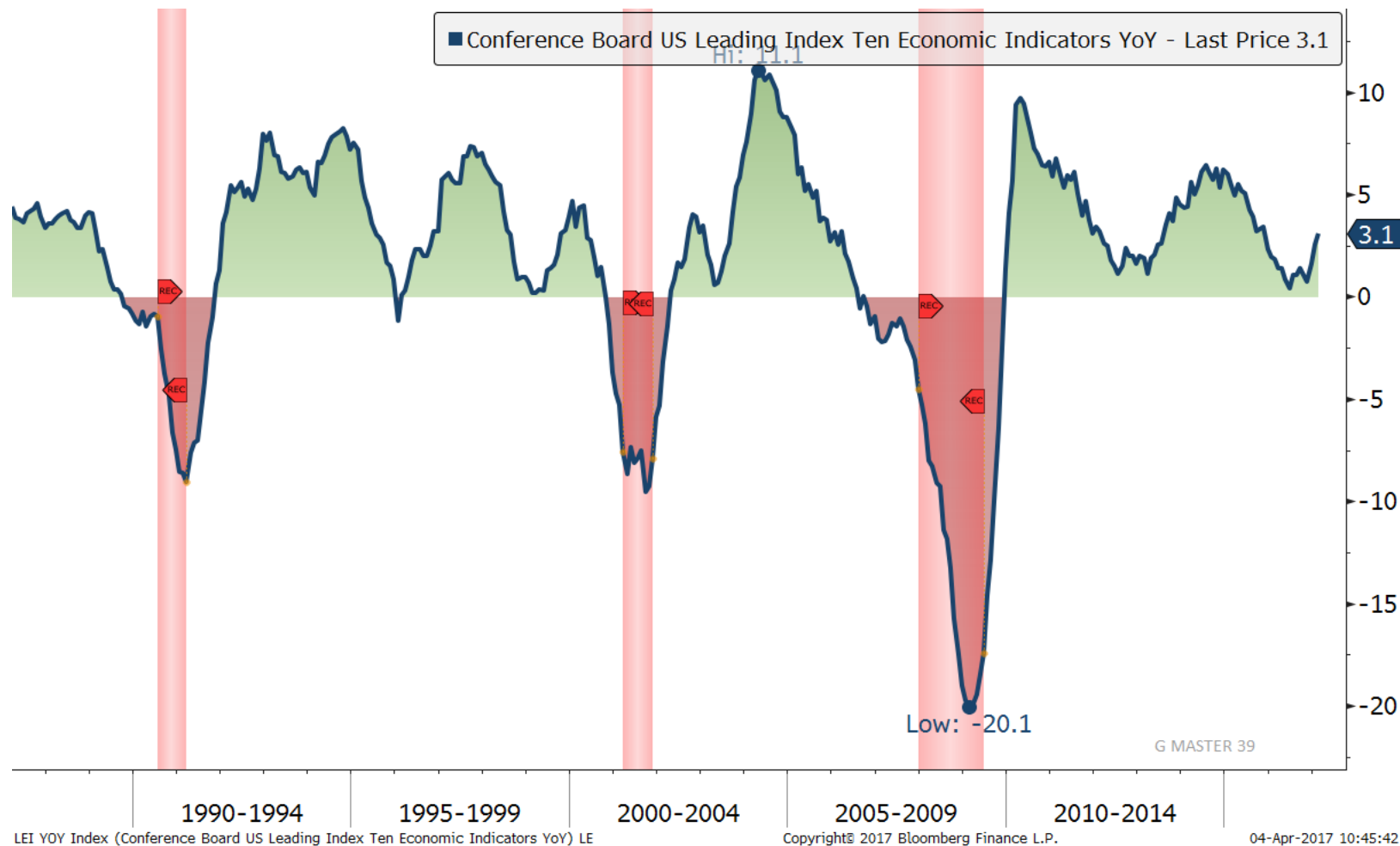
Month	Months to
2s10s Turns Neg.	Recession
8/31/1978	17
9/30/1980	10
1/29/1982	-6
1/31/1989	18
6/30/1998	33
2/29/2000	13
12/30/2005	24
Average	16
Median	17

Recession
 2s10s

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

U.S. Conference Board Leading Economic Indicator

December 31, 1986 to February 28, 2017



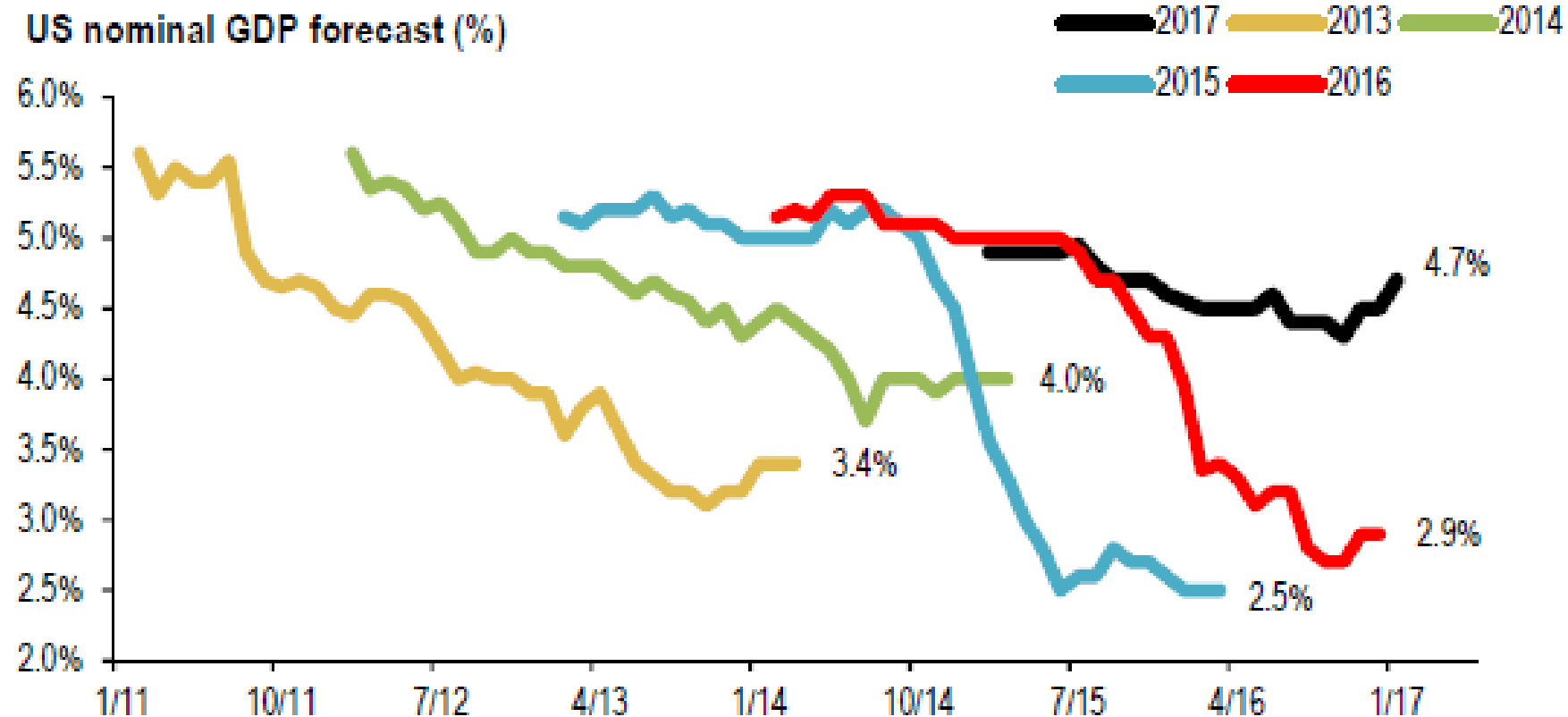
Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

Conference Board US Leading Index Leading indicators include economic variables that tend to move before changes in the overall economy including average workweek, production, jobless claims, new order manufacturing, build permits, S&P 500 stock index, leading credit index, average consumer expectations, etc.. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. Nominal GDP Forecast

January 1, 2011 to January 25, 2017

Chart 2: Bloomberg Consensus US nominal GDP forecast



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Investment Strategy, Bloomberg

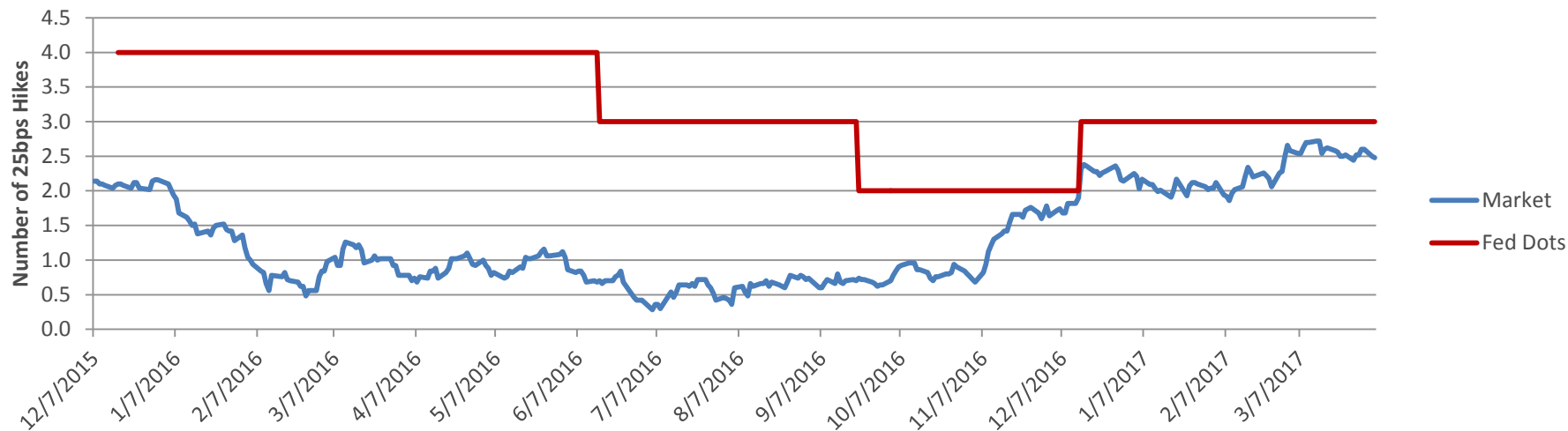
Source: BAML

GDP = Gross domestic product is the amount of goods and services produced within a given country. You cannot invest directly in an index.

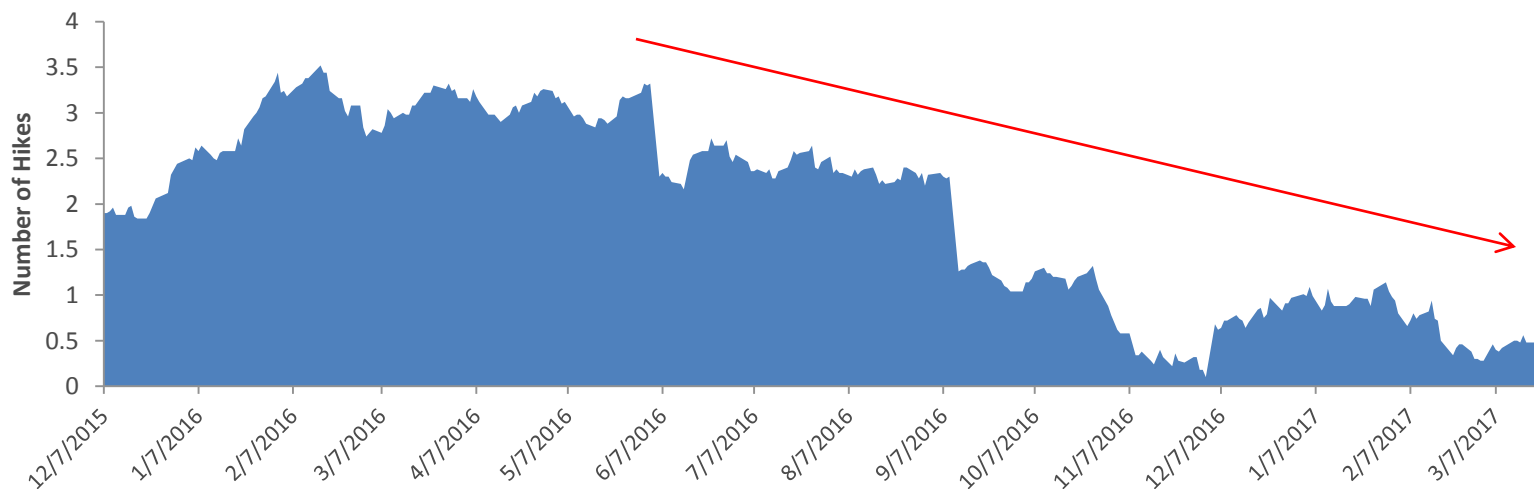
Number of Hikes Expected in 2017

December 17, 2015 to April 4, 2017

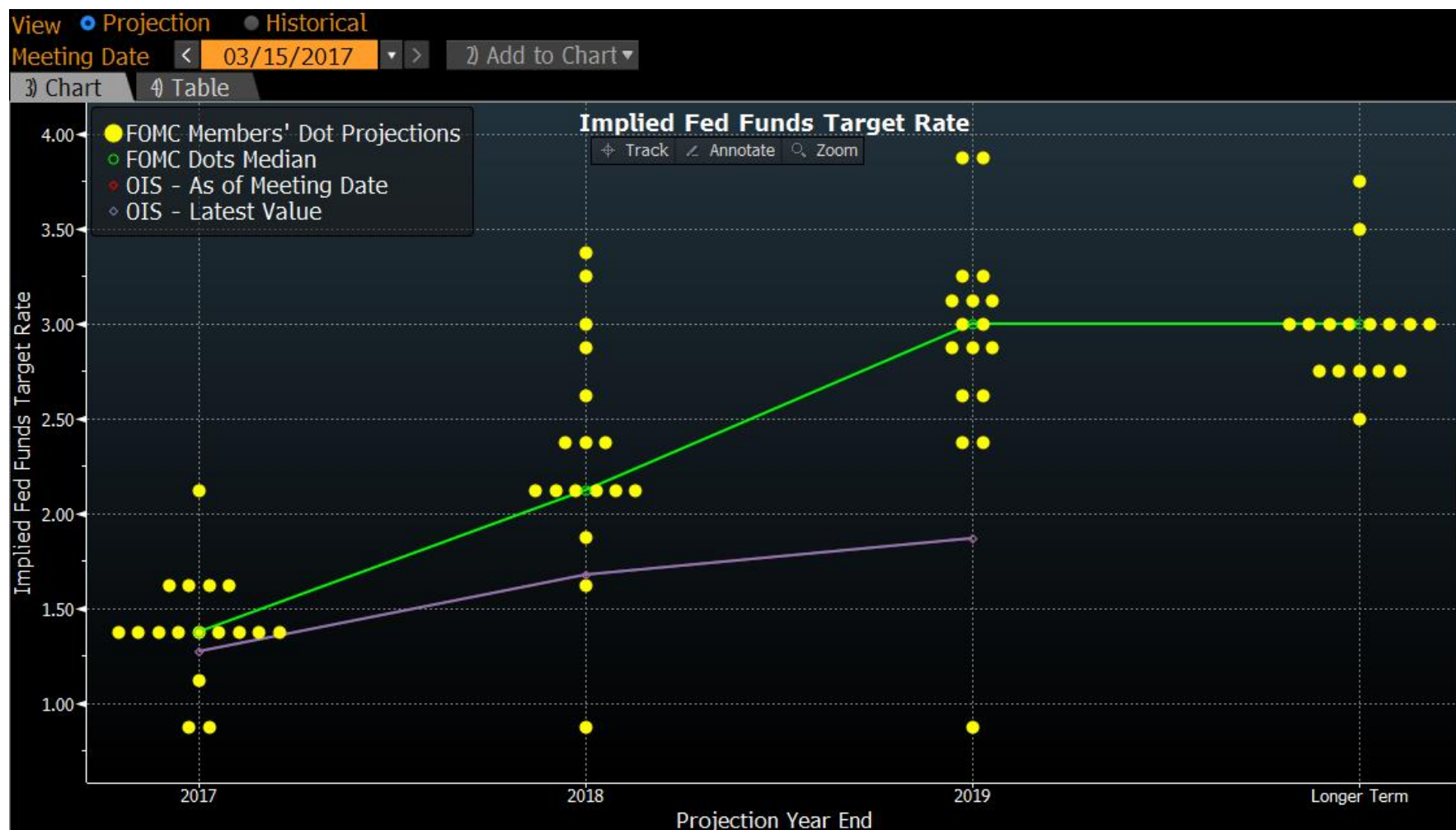
Number of 25 basis points Hikes in 2017
(based on Fed Fund futures and Fed 'Dots')



Deviation of Fed Projected Rate Hikes and Market Implied

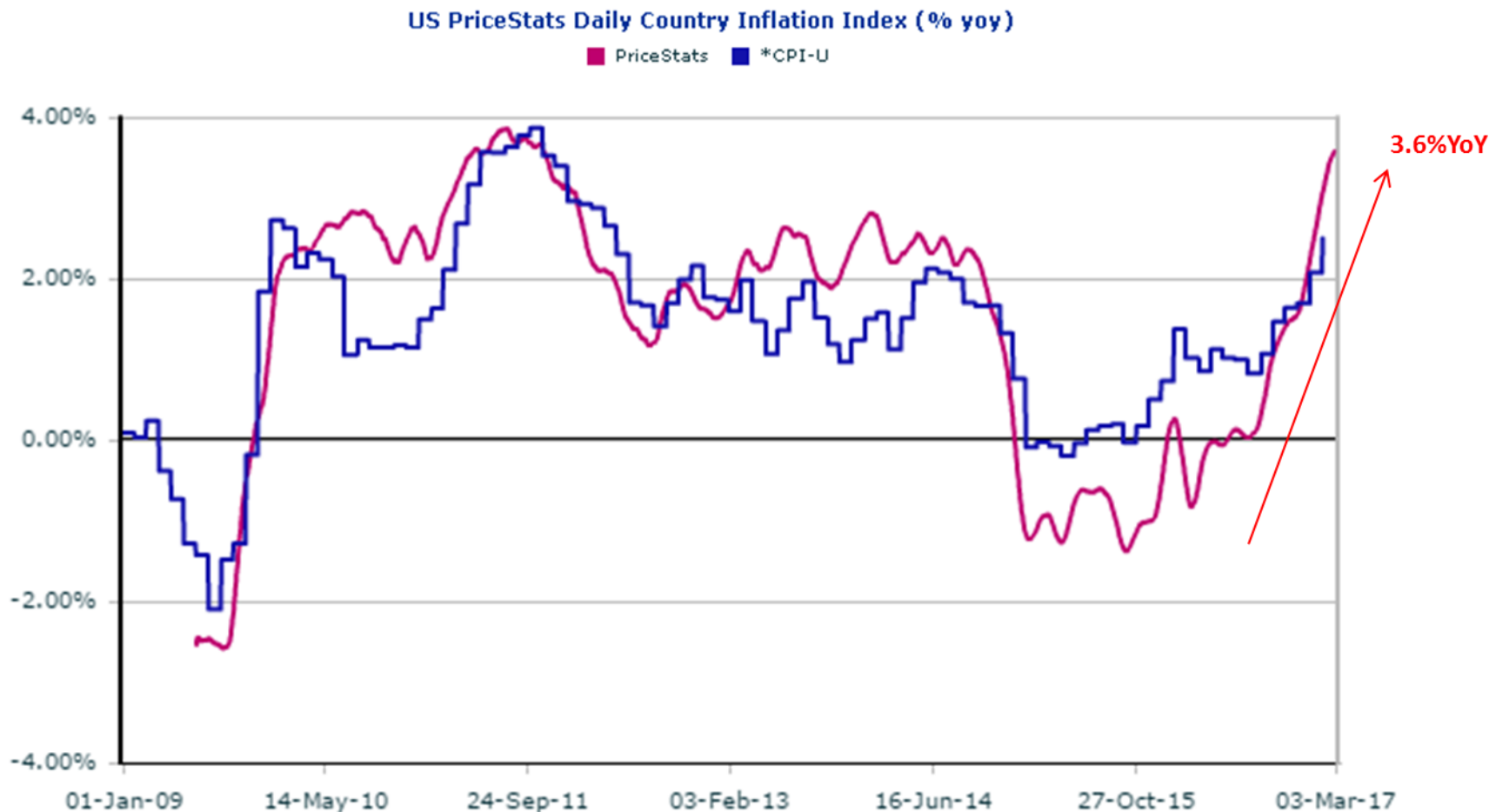


Fed Dots March 2017



U.S. PriceStats CPI YoY

January 1, 2009 through March 3, 2017



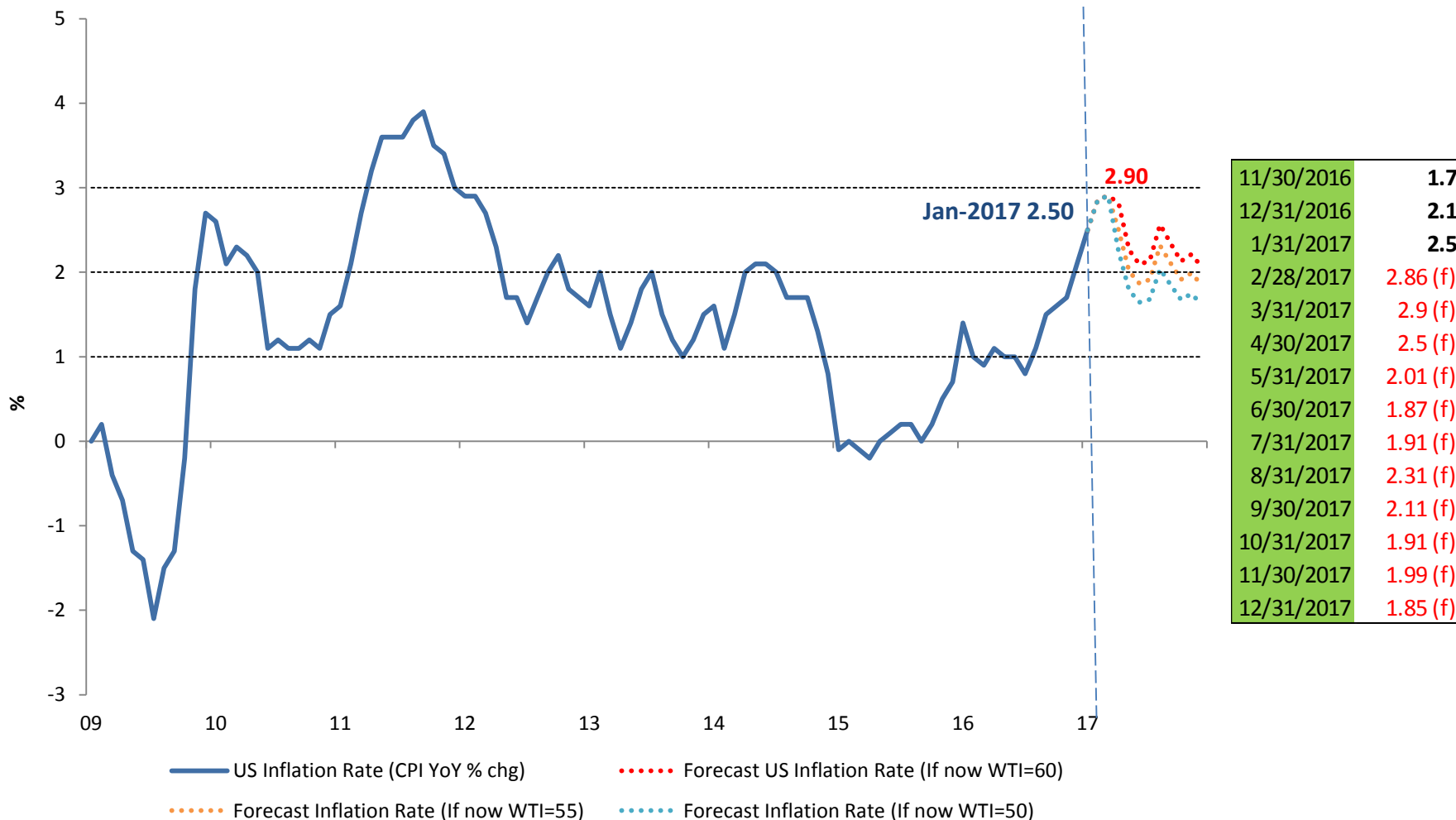
Source: StateStreet

CPI = Consumer Price Index is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. YoY = year-over-year. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Headline Inflation Forecast

As of March 1, 2017

Headline inflation inch higher as base effect kicks in



Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

CPI = Consumer Price Index is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care.

YoY = year-over-year. WTI = West Texas Intermediate crude oil. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. Breakevens and CPI (5yrs)

December 31, 2012 to April 4, 2017

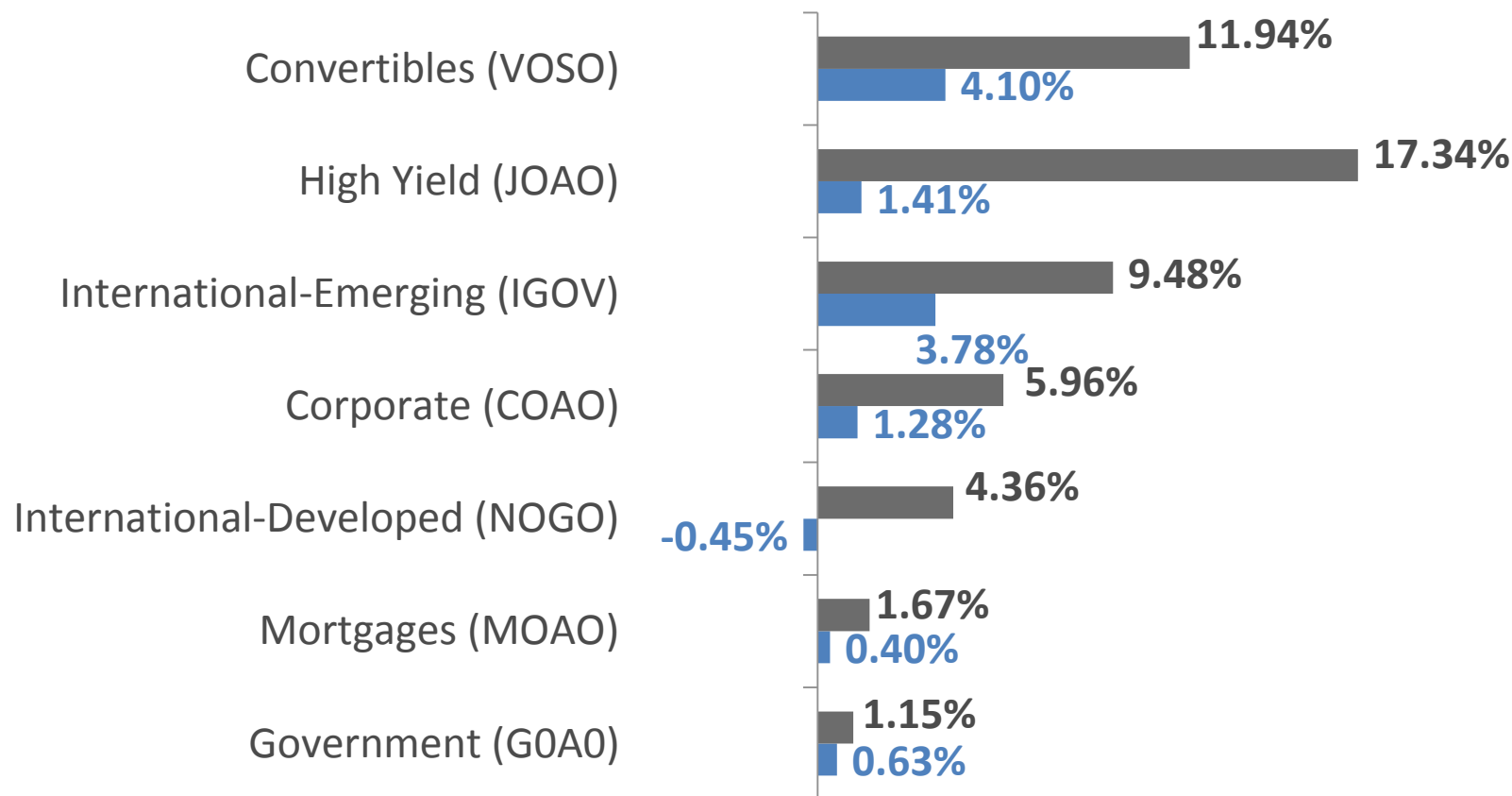


Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg

USGGBE Breakevens = Are the breakeven for the years indicated. They are calculated by subtracting the real yield of the inflation linked maturity curve from the yield of the closest nominal Treasury maturity. You cannot invest directly in an index.

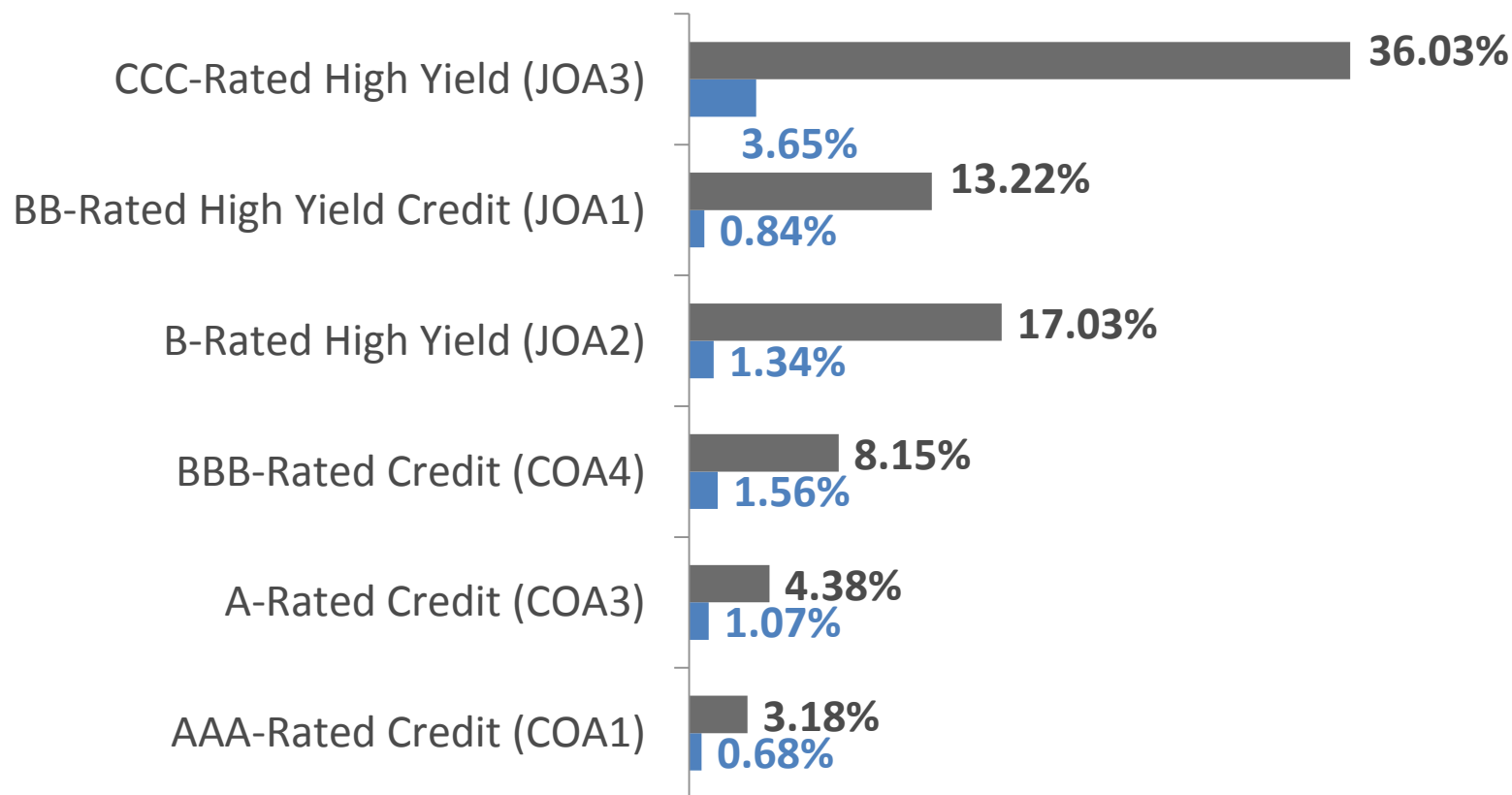
BofA/Merrill Fixed Income Index Returns

Grey = Year 2016
Blue = Year-To-Date 2017



BofA/Merrill Fixed Income Index Returns

Grey = Year 2016
Blue = Year-To-Date 2017



Investment Grade = Indices rated AAA to BBB- (shown above) are considered to be investment grade. A bond is considered investment grade if its credit rating is BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's. The higher the rating, the more likely the bond is to pay back at par/\$100 cents on the dollar. AAA is considered the highest quality and the lowest degree of risk. They are considered to be stable and dependable.

Below Investment Grade = Also known as "junk bond" (shown above) is a security rated below investment grade having a rating of BBB- or below. These bonds are seen as having higher default risk or other adverse credit events, but typically pay higher yields than better quality bonds in order to make them attractive. They are less likely to pay back at par/\$100 cents on the dollar.

Credit distribution from the highest available credit rating from any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (S&P, Moodys, and Fitch).

Source: BofA/Merrill Lynch Indices as of December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 and for their respective years indicated.

Please see appendix for Index definitions

An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

U.S. Dollar Index Spot

December 31, 2007 through April 4, 2017



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP

DXY = DXY is the US Dollar Index (USDIX) indicates the general value of the US dollar. Average exchange rates between the US dollar and six major world currencies. An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

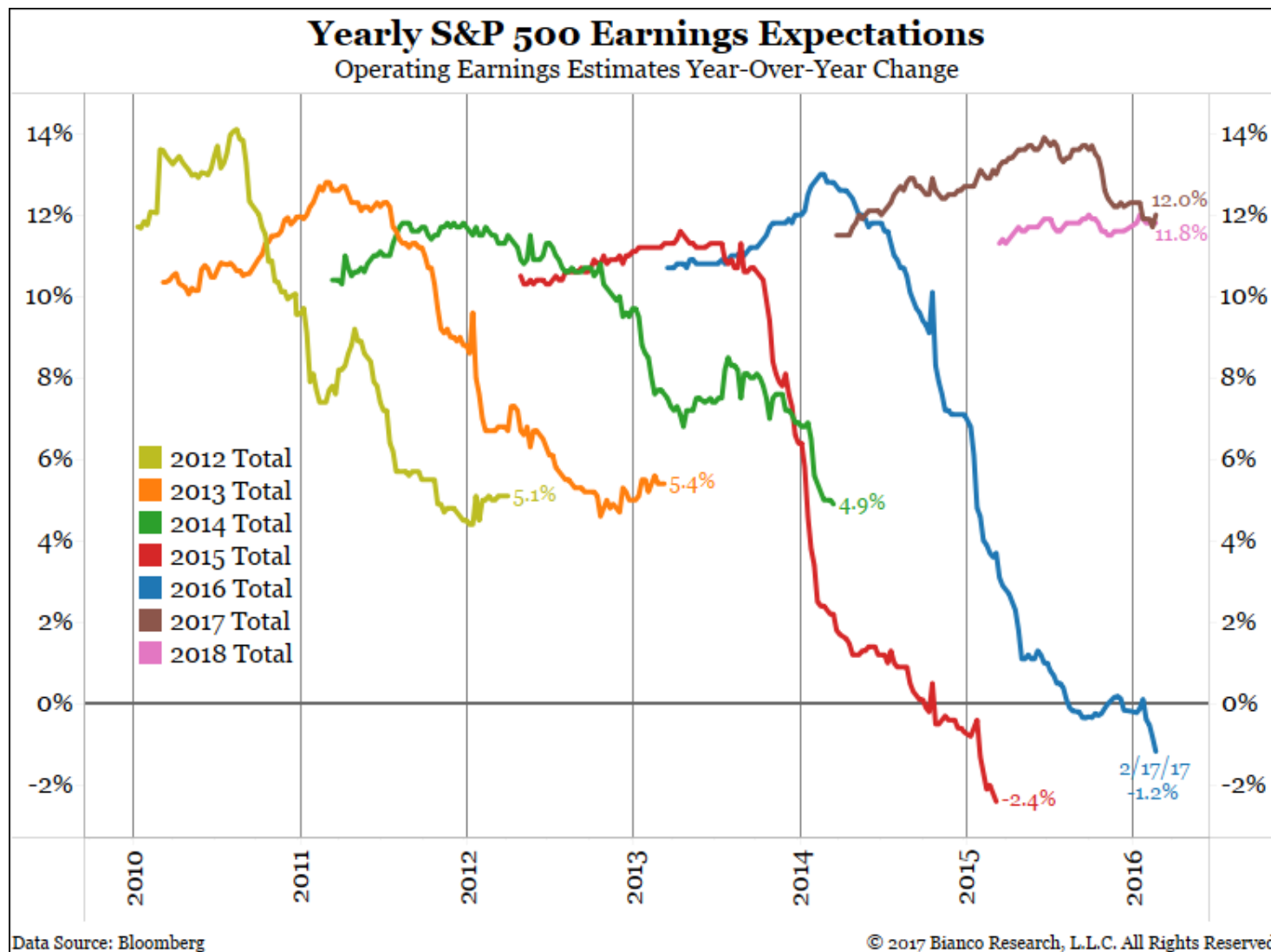
Fed Rate Hike = Dollar Down

As of April 4, 2017



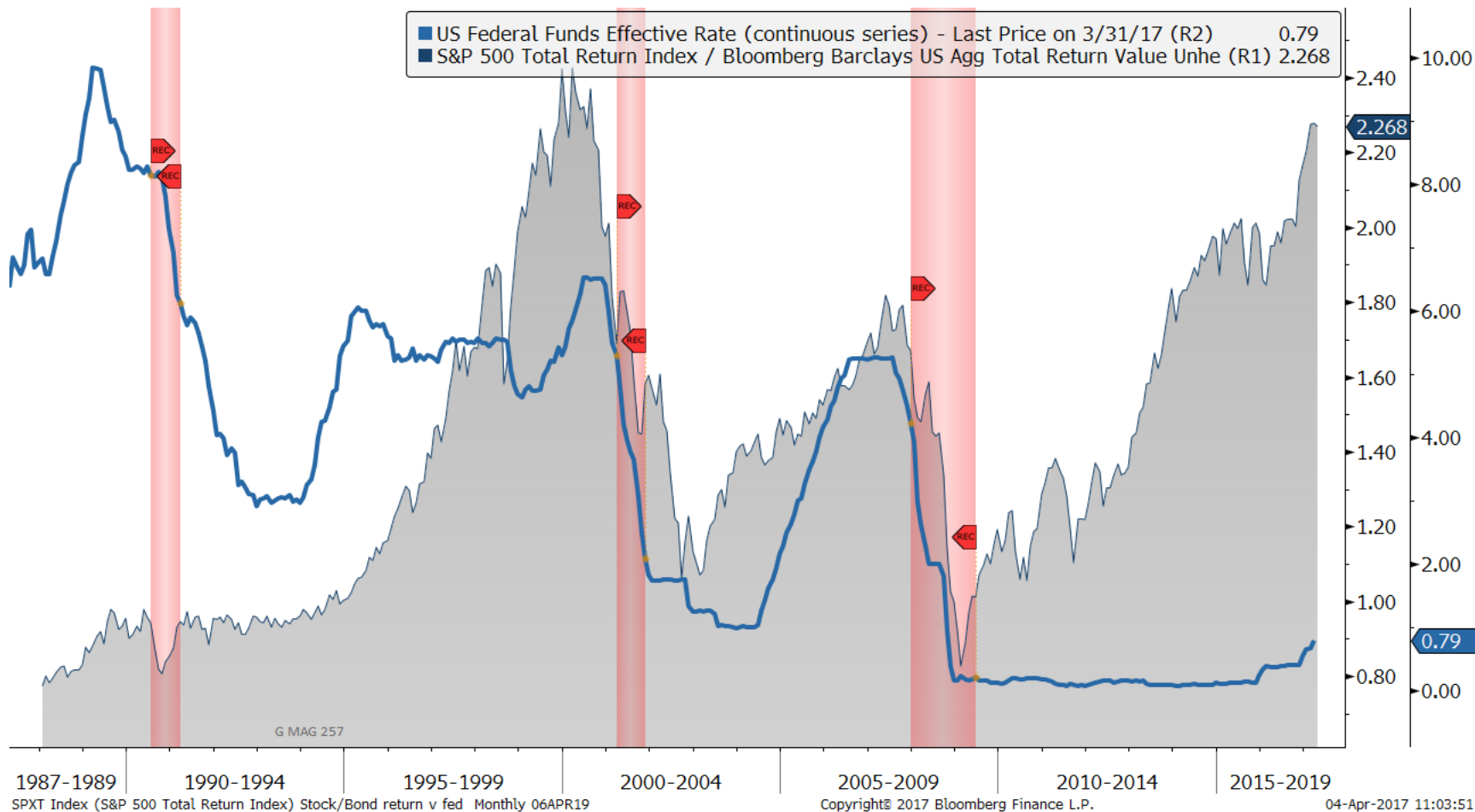
Yearly S&P 500 Earnings Expectations

As of February 24, 2017



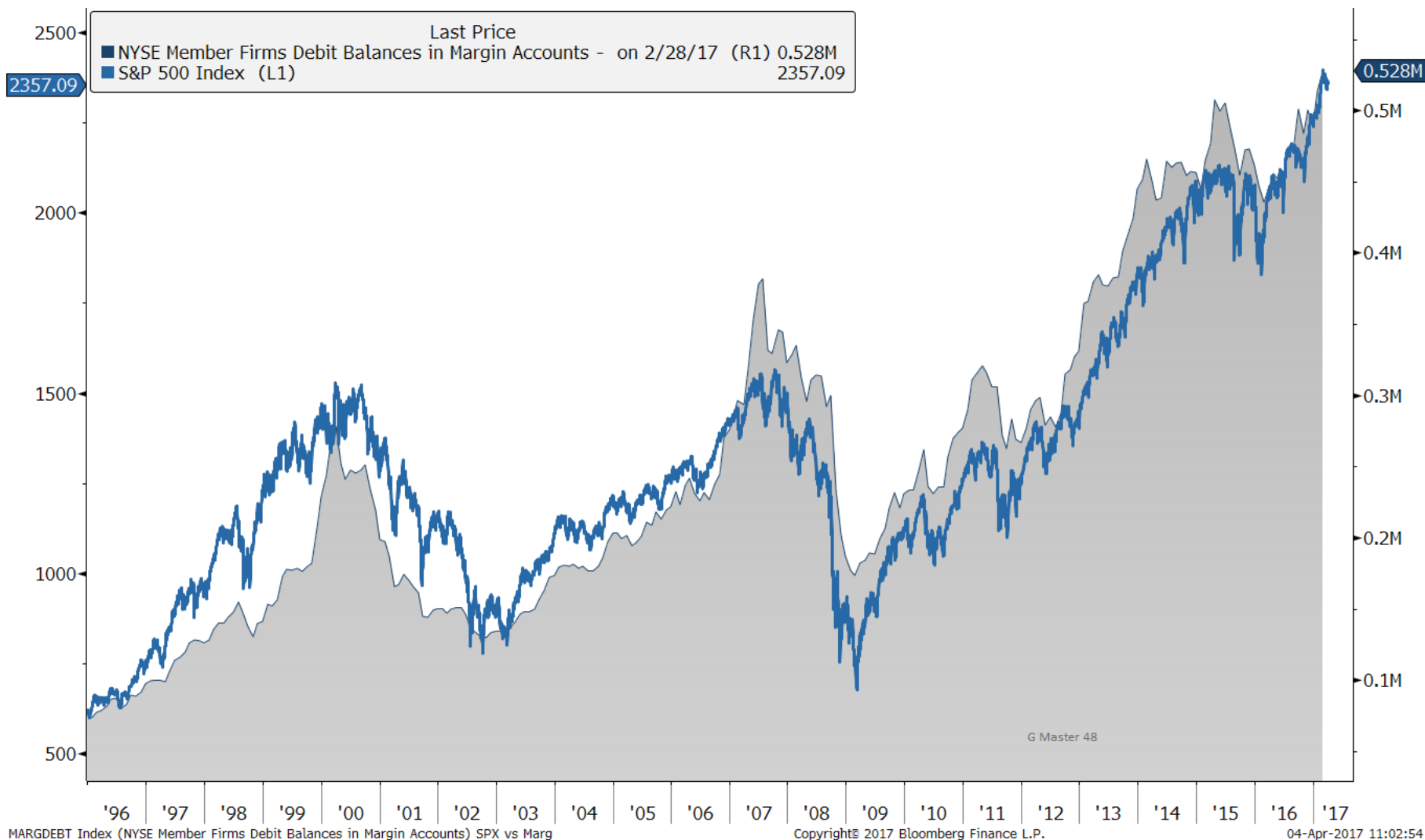
Stock/Bond Return vs. Fed

April 6, 1987 through April 4, 2017



S&P 500 vs. Margin Debt

December 31, 1995 to April 4, 2017

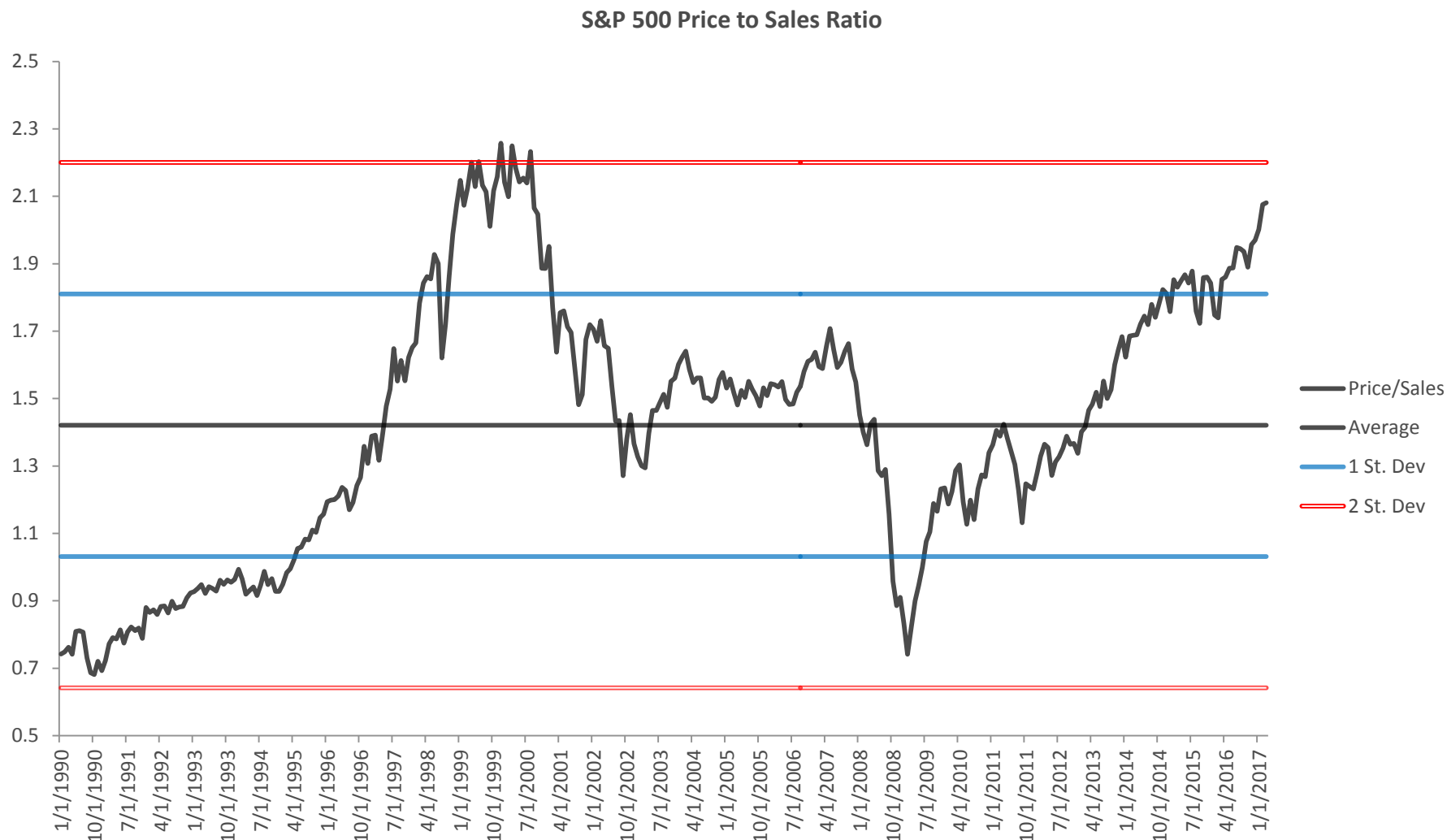


Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization weighted index of large companies having common stock listed on the NYSE. You cannot invest directly in an index.

S&P 500 Price to Sales Ratio

As of March 31, 2017

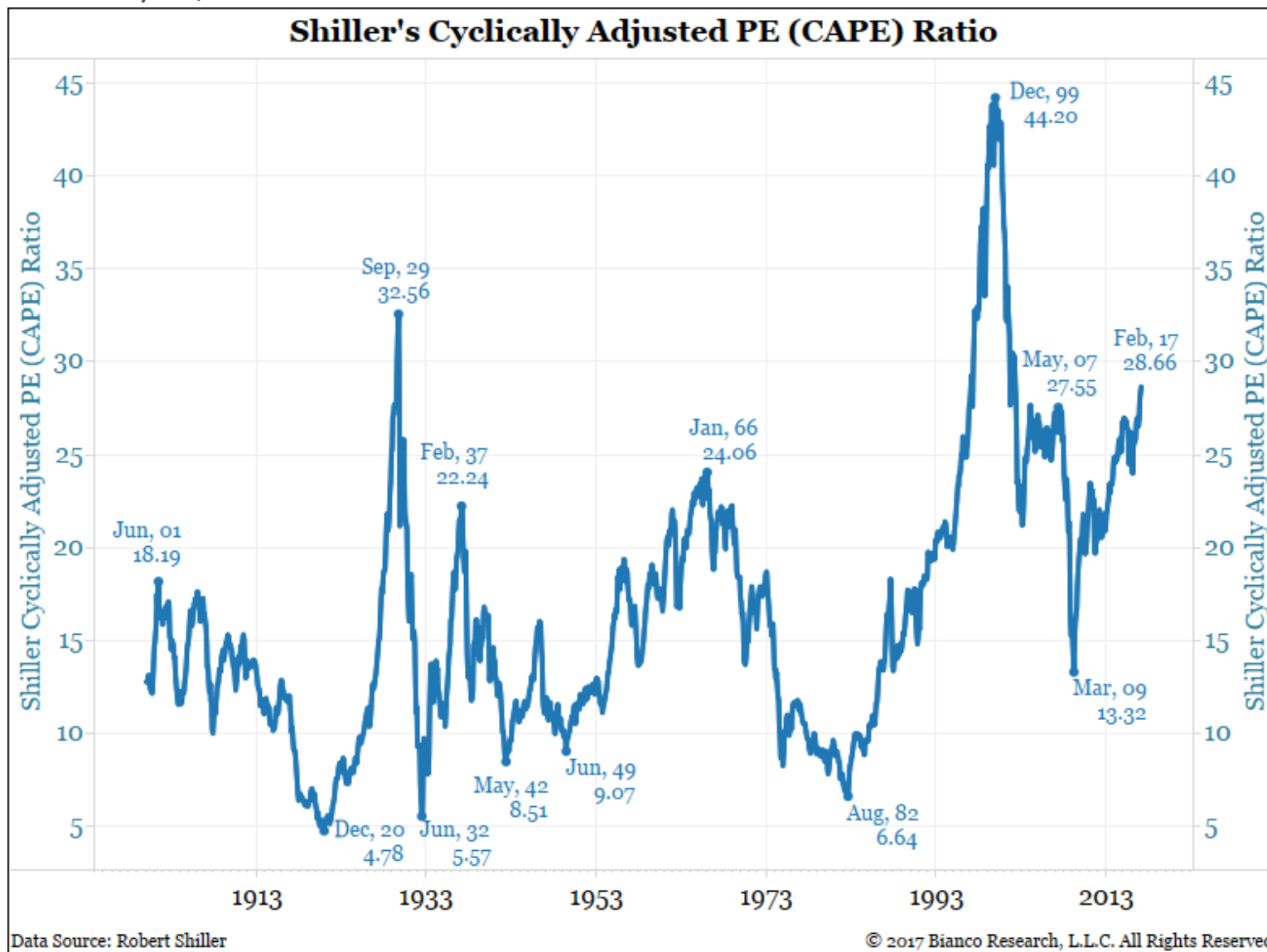


Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization weighted index of large companies having common stock listed on the NYSE. Price-to-sales ratio (P/S ratio) is a valuation metric for stocks calculated by dividing the company's market cap by the revenue in the most recent year or divide the per-share stock price by the per-share revenue. You cannot invest directly in an index. 4-4-17 Asset Allocation Webcast

Valuations Continue to Climb

As of February 27, 2017

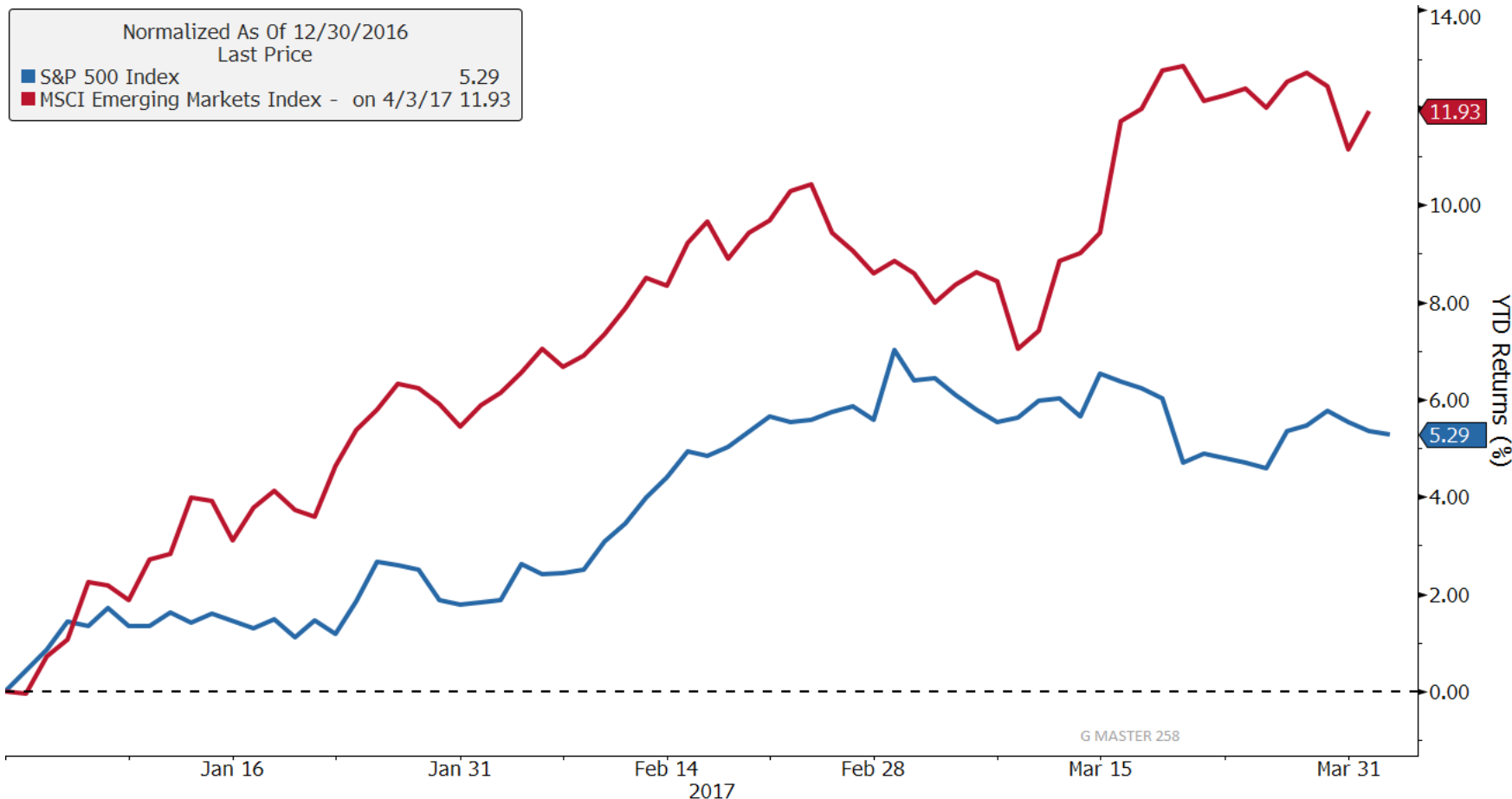


Source: Bianco Research

Cyclically Adjusted Price to Earnings (CAPE) Ratio = A measure of the price of a company's stock relative to average earnings growth over the past 10 years.

EM Continues to Outperform U.S.

December 30, 2016 through April 4, 2017



SPX Index (S&P 500 Index) EM over US performance Daily 30DEC2016-04APR2017

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04-Apr-2017 11:09:06

Source: Bloomberg

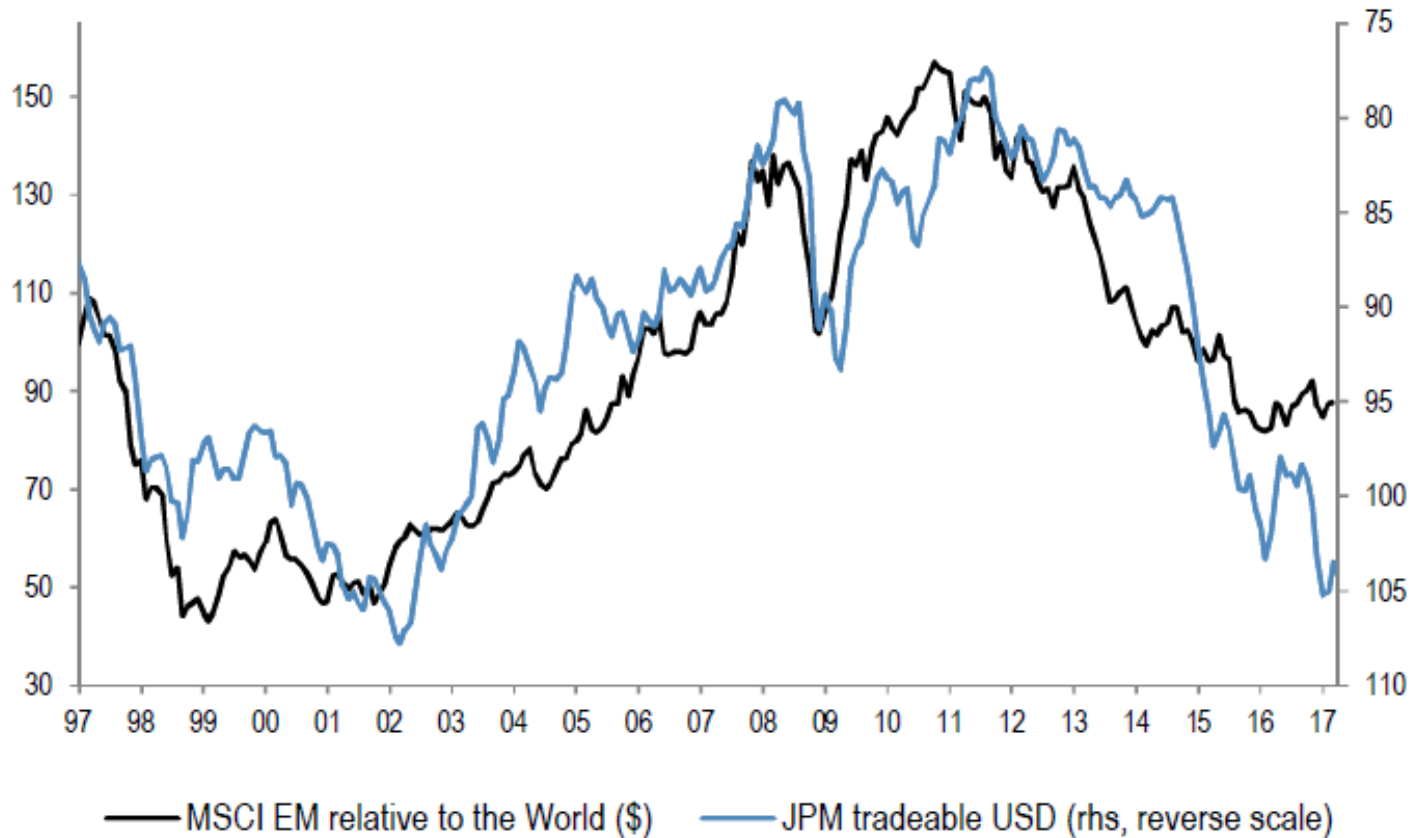
MSCI EM Index = A float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure equity market performance in global emerging markets. The index consists of 26 emerging economies, including but not limited to, Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Poland, Thailand, Turkey, and Venezuela.

One cannot invest directly in an index.

USD Direction is Key for EM Performance

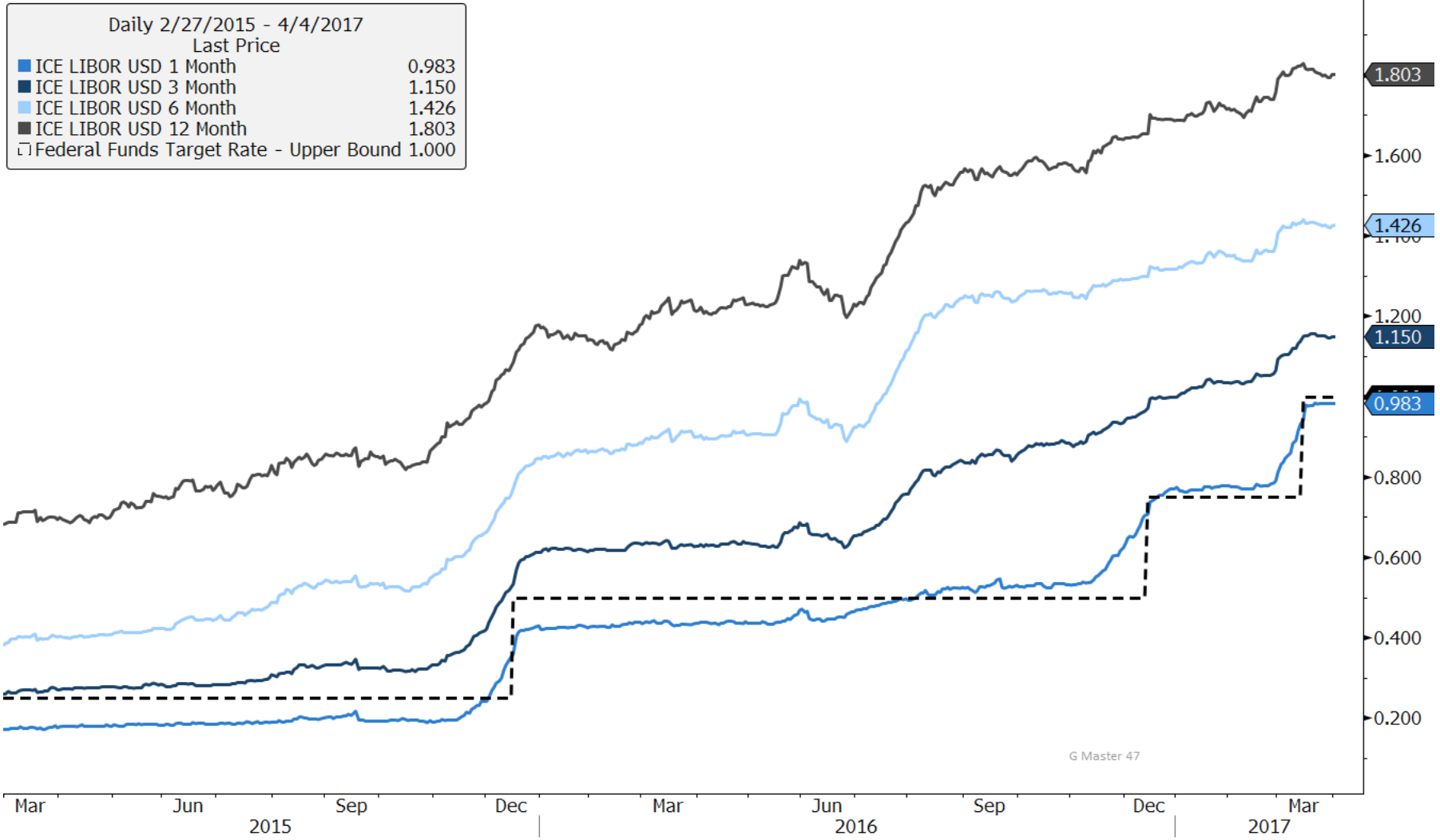
As of March 13, 2017

Figure 6: MSCI EM vs DM and USD since '97



LIBOR

February 27, 2015 to April 4, 2017

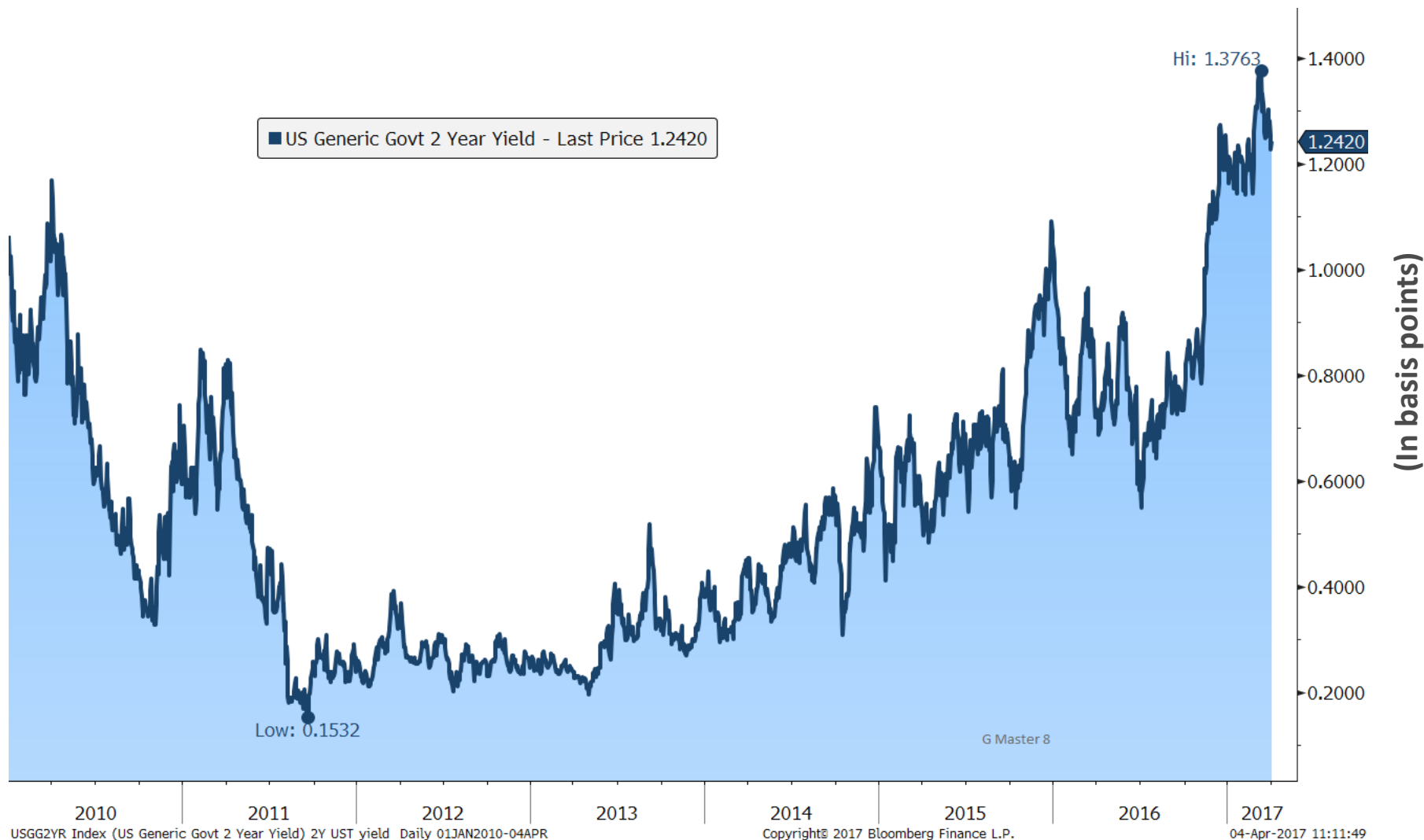


Source: Bloomberg

ICE LIBOR = London Interbank Offered rate administered by ICE Benchmark Administration Fixing for U.S. Dollar. The fixing is conducted each date at 11 am. It's an average derived from the quotations provided by the banks determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. 2-Year Treasury

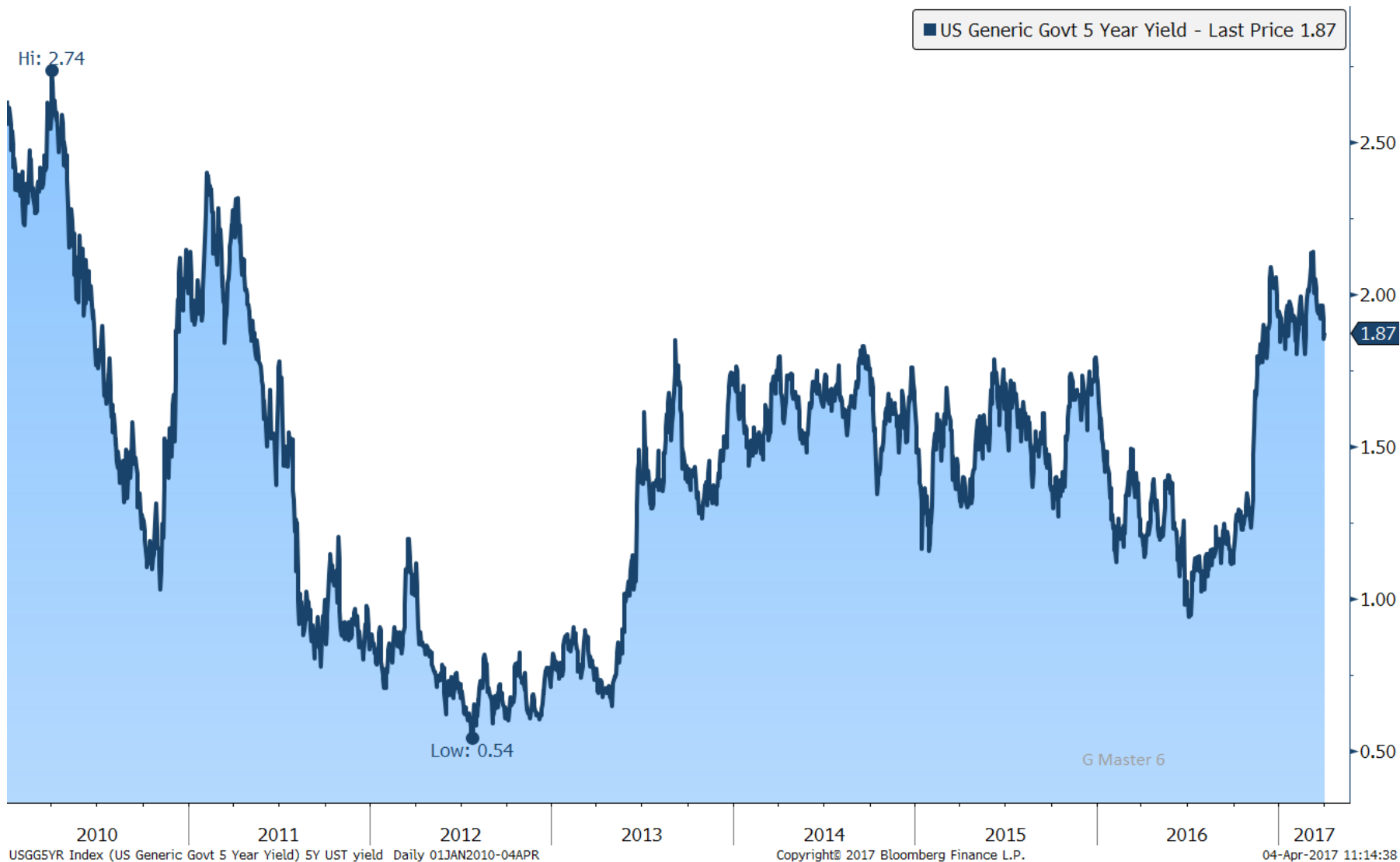
January 1, 2010 through April 4, 2017



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT02 = US 2 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. 5-Year Treasury

January 1, 2010 through April 4, 2017



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT5 = US 5 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. 10-Year Treasury

January 1, 2010 through April 4, 2017



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT10 = US 10 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Fed Rate Hike = Rates Down

As of March 29, 2017



G MAG 29

USGG10YR Index (US Generic Govt 10 Year Yield) UST10yr_current_Fei Daily 15DEC2

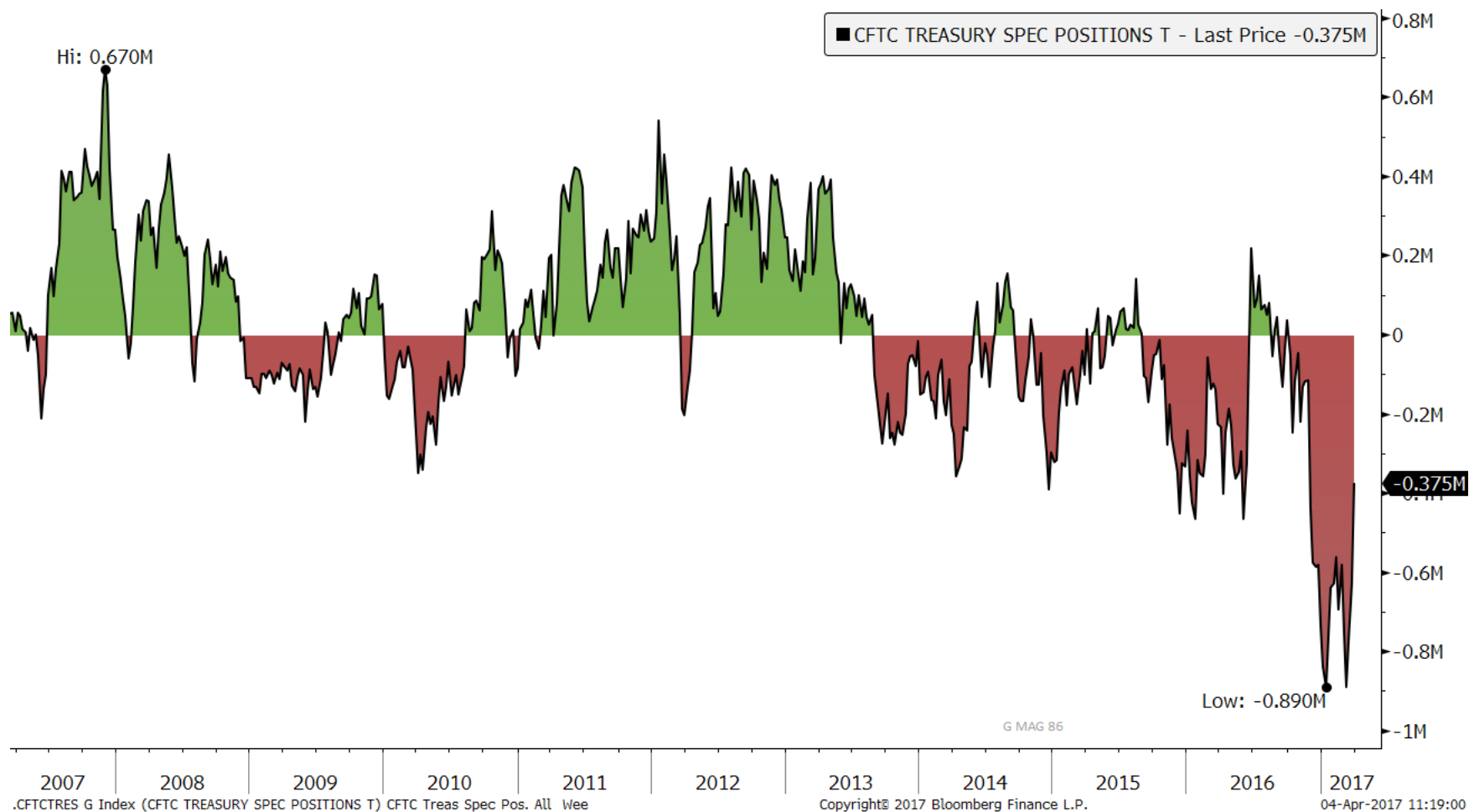
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04-Apr-2017 11:17:25

Source: Bloomberg

CFTC Treasury Speculative Positioning (All)

March 5, 2007 to March 28, 2017



Source: Bloomberg

CFTC = Commitment of Traders Report. You cannot invest directly in an index.

10y UST – G7 Yield Spread

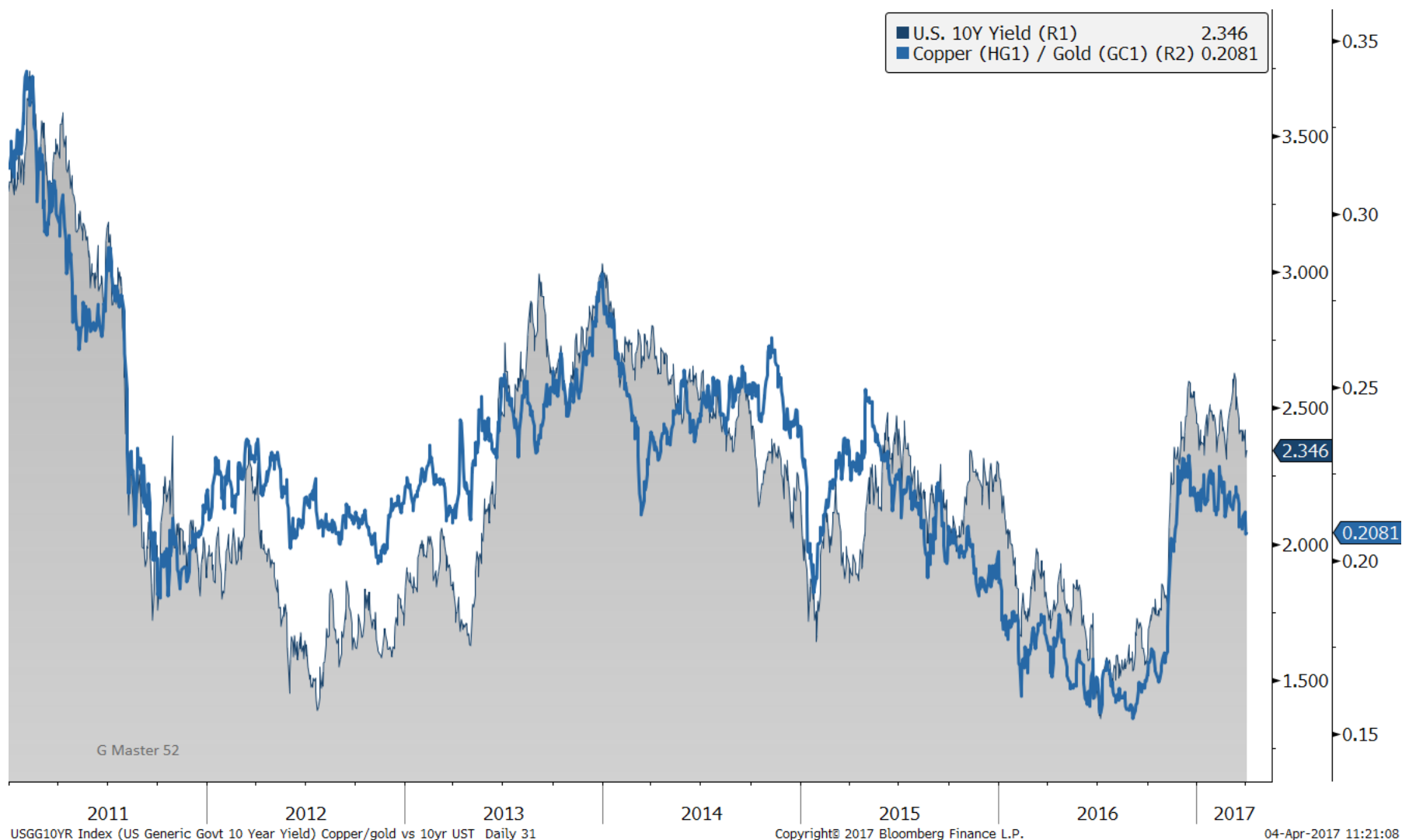
As of March 24, 2017

10y UST-G7 Spread



Copper/Gold Ratio and 10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield

December 31, 2010 to April 4, 2017

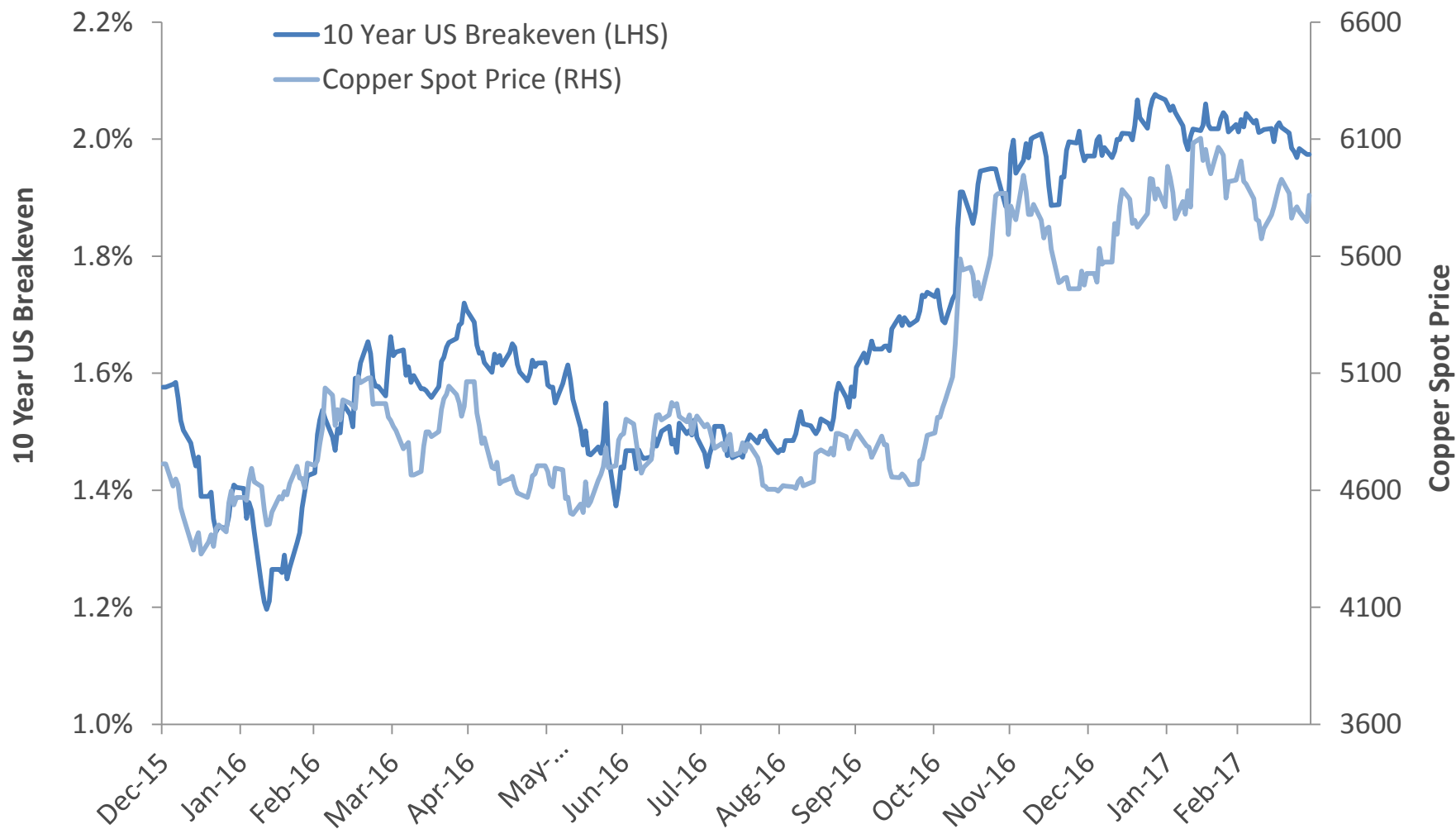


Source: Bloomberg

USGG10Yr Index = 10-year U.S. treasury index. HG = Copper futures contract/GC = Gold futures contract. You cannot invest directly in an index.

10 Year U.S. Breakevens Vs. Copper

December 31, 2015 through March 28, 2017



U.S. 30-Year Treasury

January 1, 2010 to April 4, 2017



G Master 43

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017
USGG30YR Index (US Generic Govt 30 Year Yield) 30Y UST yield Daily 01JAN2010-04

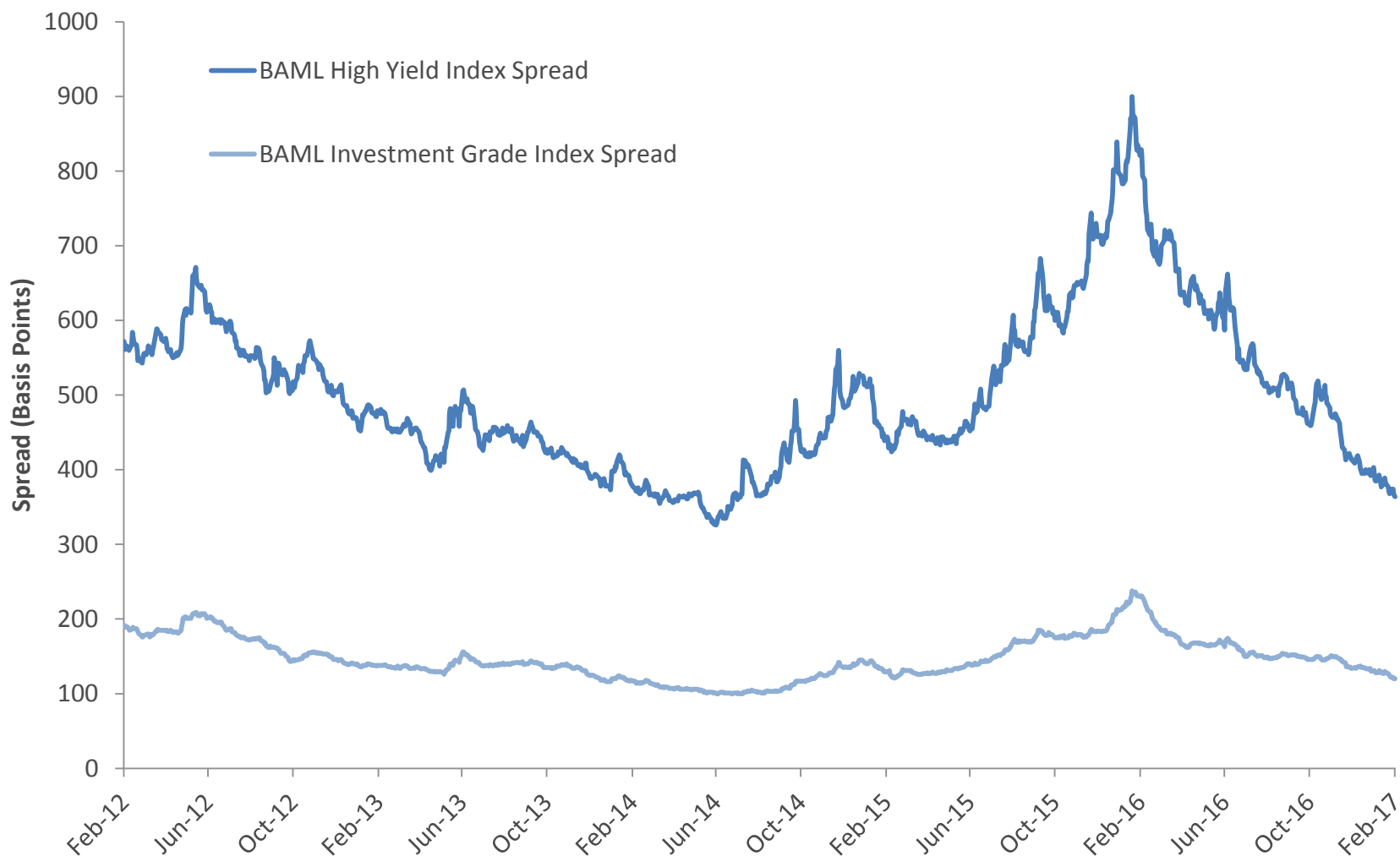
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04-Apr-2017 11:22:18

Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT30 = US 30 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.

High Yield OAS vs Investment Grade OAS

February 23, 2012 to February 23, 2017



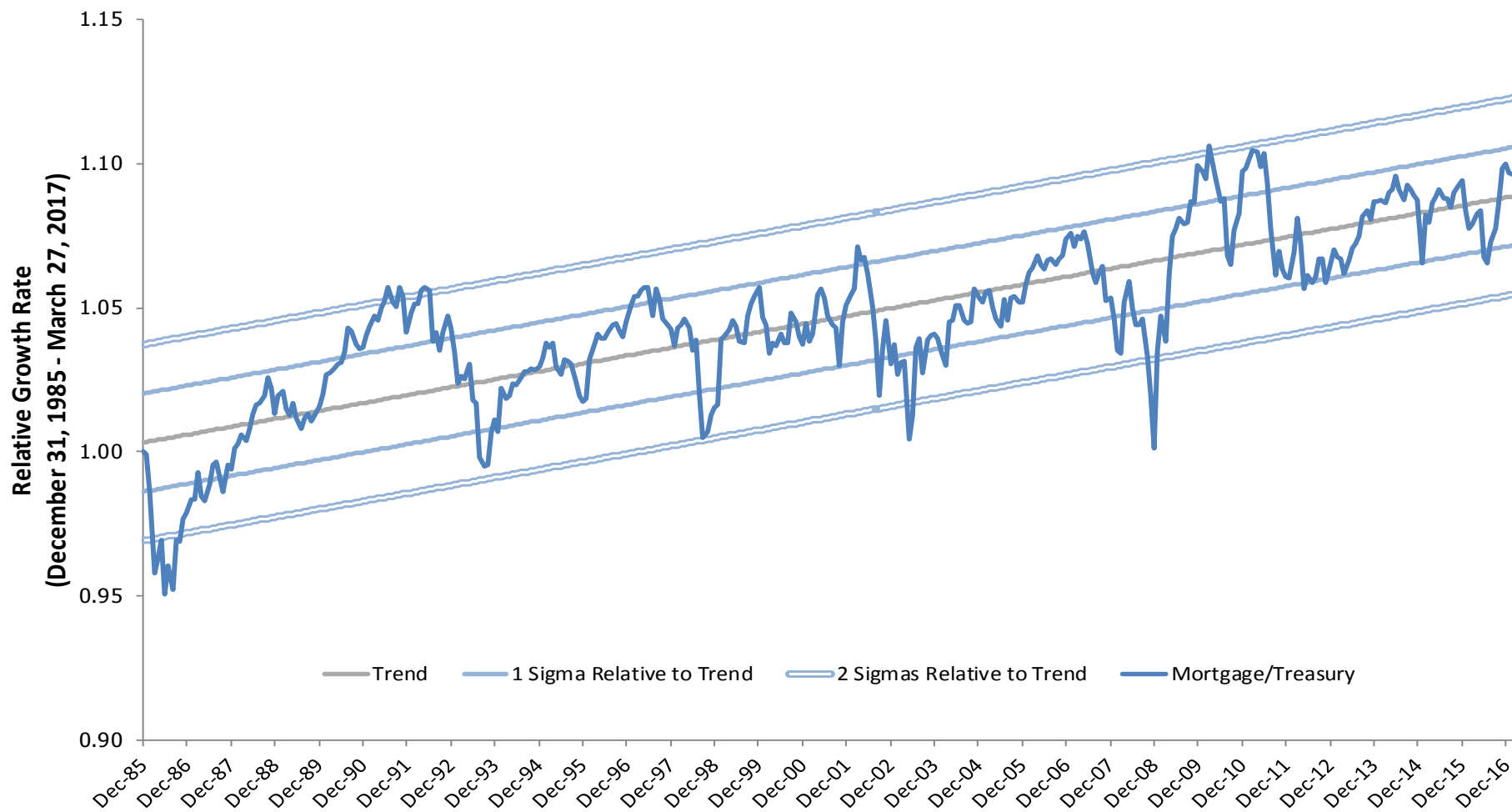
Source: Bloomberg, BAML

OAS = Option adjusted spread. One cannot invest directly in an index.

Investment Grade = A level of credit rating for stocks regarded as carrying a minimal risk to investors. Ratings are based on corporate bond model. The higher the rating the more likely the bond will pay back par/100 cents on the dollar.

Please see index definition in the back of this presentation.

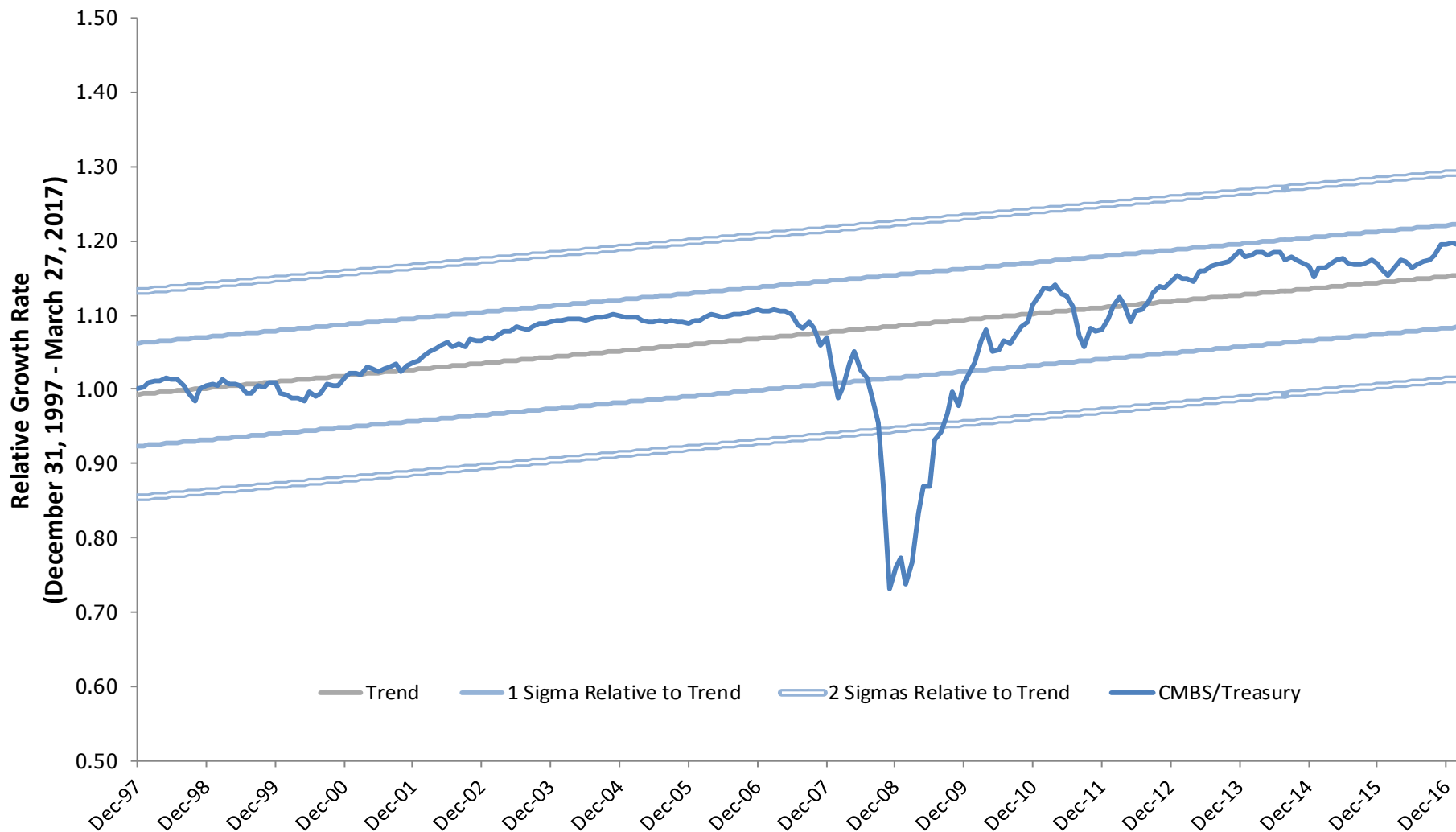
Relative Growth of Merrill Mortgage Index to Merrill Treasury Index



Data Source: Merrill Lynch (M0A0; GOQO) Please see definitions in the Appendix. Monthly data with most recent observation appended. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Standard deviation = A measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. The more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation. Sigma = measure used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values. You cannot invest directly in an index.

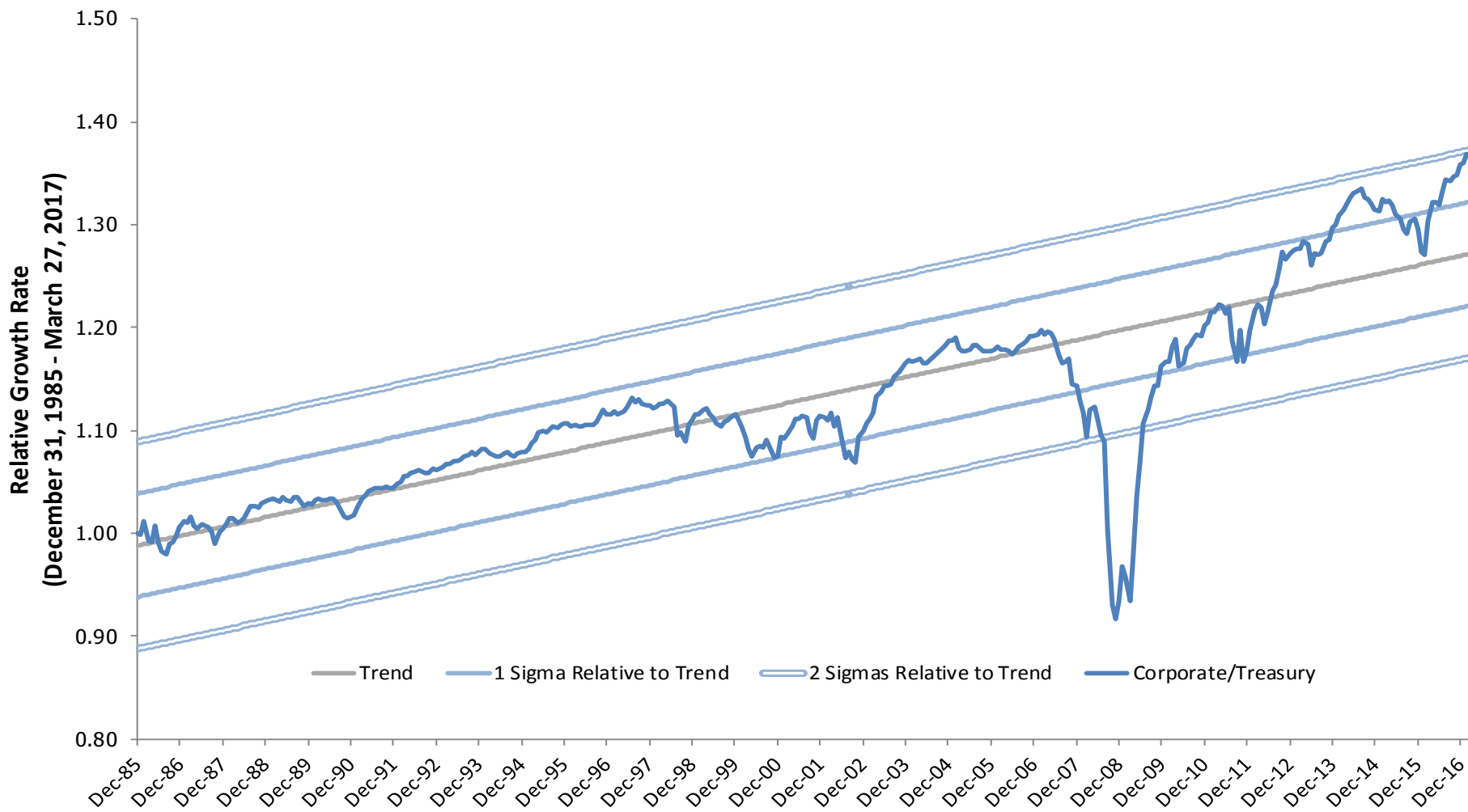
Relative Growth of Merrill CMBS Index to Merrill Treasury Index



Data Source: Merrill Lynch (CMA0; G0Q0) Please see definitions in the Appendix. Monthly data with most recent observation appended. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Standard deviation = A measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. The more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation. Sigma = measure used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Relative Growth of Merrill Corporate Index to Merrill Treasury Index



Data Source: Merrill Lynch (COA0; GOQ0) Please see definitions in the Appendix. Monthly data with most recent observation appended. You cannot invest directly in an index.

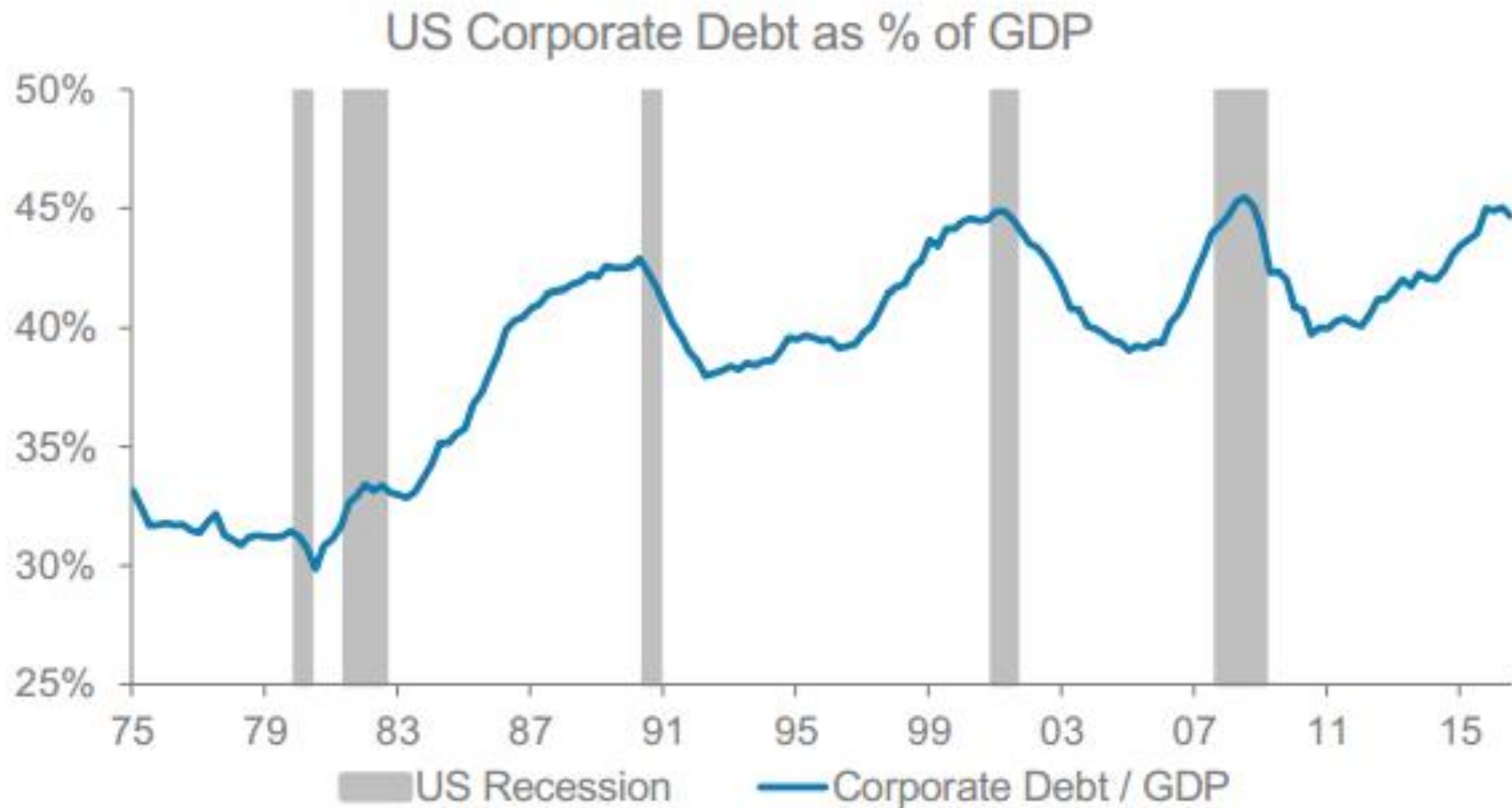
Standard deviation = A measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. The more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation. Sigma = measure used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values. You cannot invest directly in an index.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

Corporate Debt to GDP

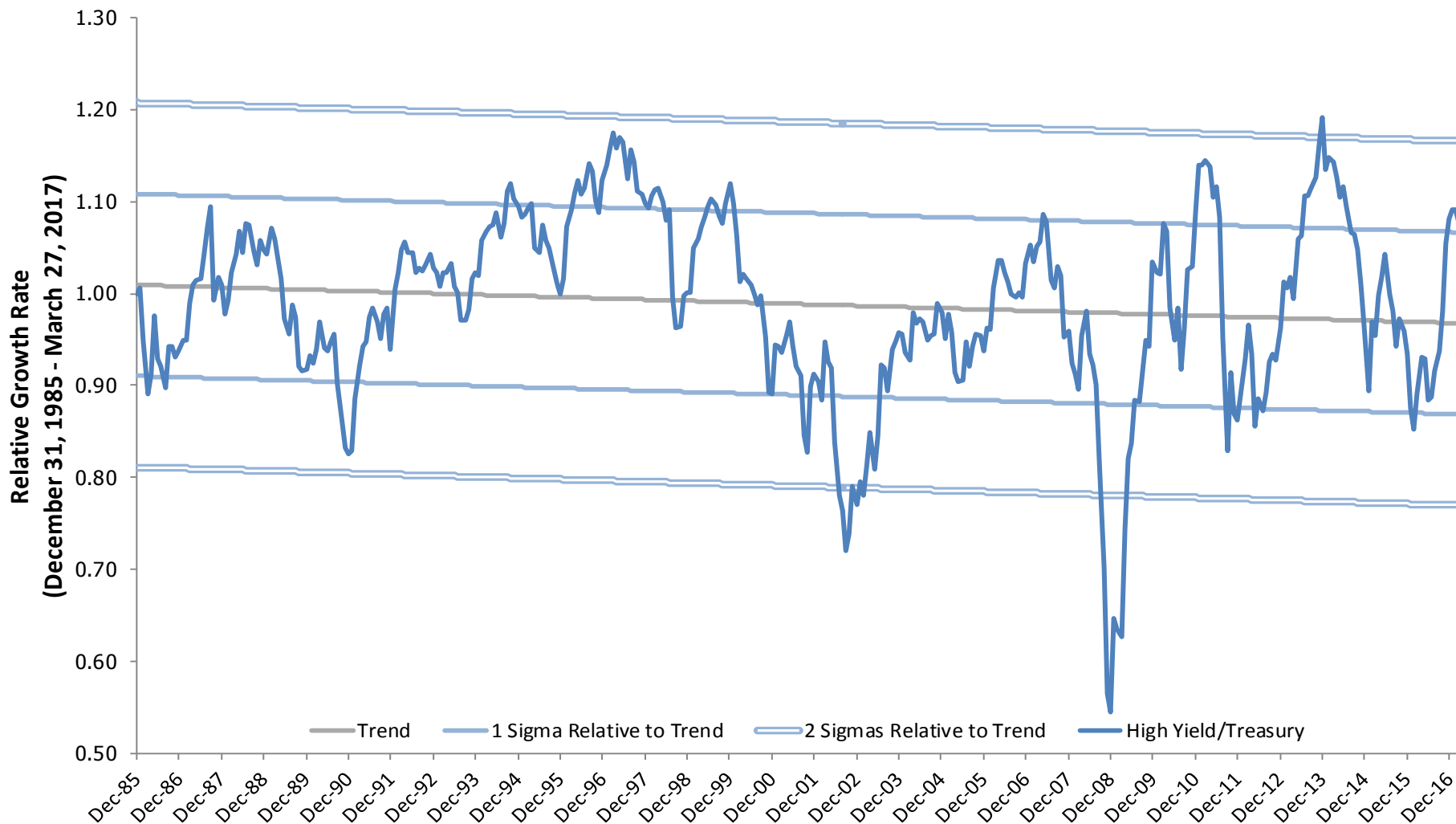
January 1, 1975 through December 31, 2016

Exhibit 10: Corporate debt/GDP also indicates near record-high leverage levels



Source: Morgan Stanley Research, Federal Reserve

Relative Growth of Merrill High Yield Cash Pay Index to Merrill 15+ Year Treasuries Index

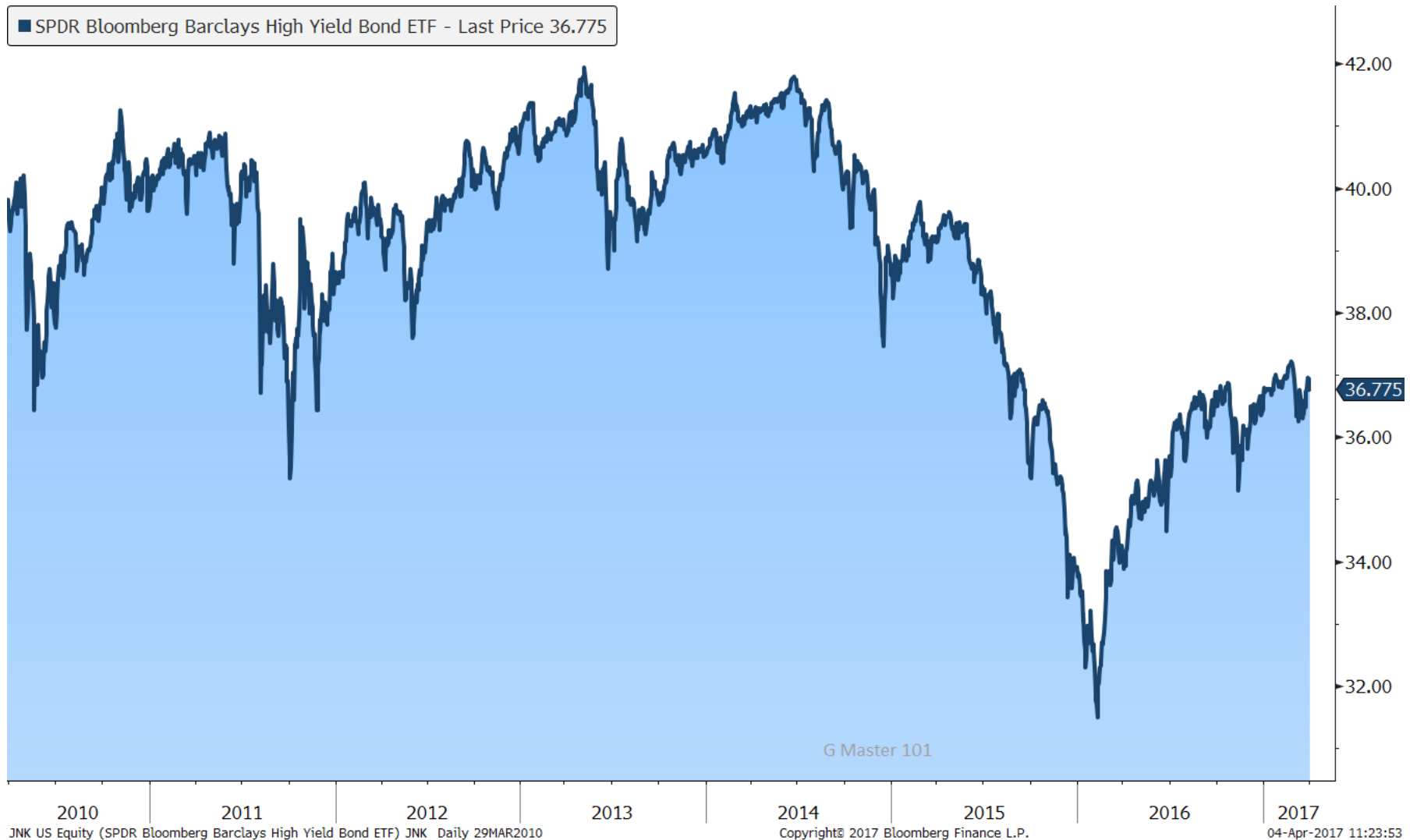


Data Source: Merrill Lynch (JOAO; G802) Please see definitions in the Appendix. Monthly data with most recent observation appended. You cannot invest directly in an index. Standard deviation = A measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. The more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation. Sigma = measure used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Junk Bonds

March 29, 2010 to March 29, 2017

■ SPDR Bloomberg Barclays High Yield Bond ETF - Last Price 36.775



JNK US Equity (SPDR Bloomberg Barclays High Yield Bond ETF) JNK Daily 29MAR2010

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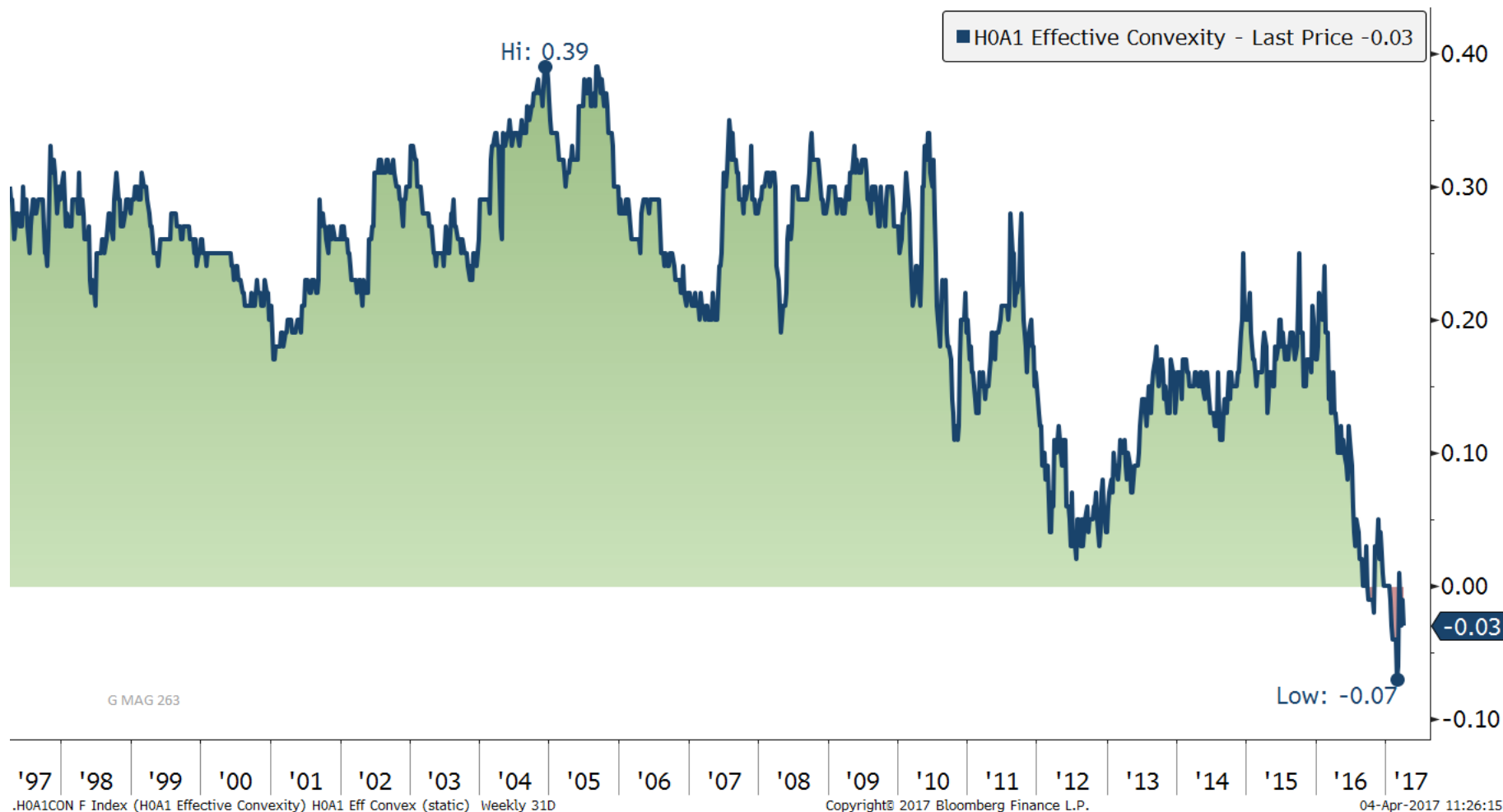
Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg

JNK = SPDR Barclays High Yield Bond ETF in an exchange-traded incorporated in the U.S. It seeks investment results that correspond to the price and yield of the Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Bond Index. Please see the appendix for prospectus link, description, expenses, etc. for JNK. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. Corporate BB Effective Convexity

December 31, 1996 to March 31, 2017

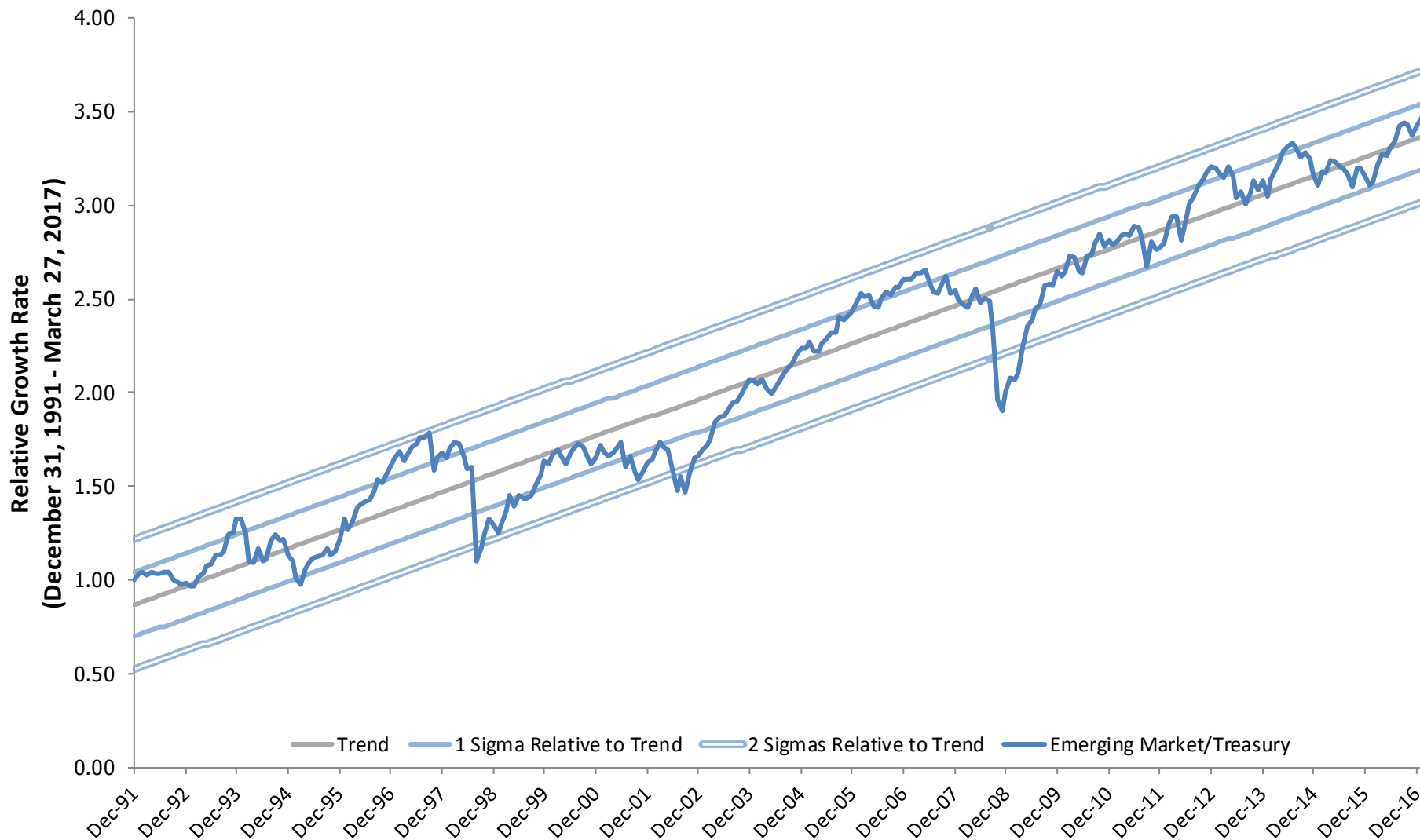
- The convexity of High Yield BB went negative for the first time in September 2016.



Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

H0A1 = BofA Merrill Lynch BB US High Yield Index is a subset of the BofA Merrill Lynch High Yield Index including all securities rated BB1 through BB3, inclusively. It tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Relative Growth of Merrill Emerging Market Index to Merrill Treasury Index



Data Source: Merrill Lynch (IGOV; GOQO) Please see definitions in the Appendix. Monthly data with most recent observation appended. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Standard deviation = A measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. The more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation. Sigma = Sigma = measure used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values. You cannot invest directly in an index.

TAB III

DoubleLine Funds Overview

Core Fixed Income Fund Portfolio Statistics

	Core Fixed Income Fund	Barclays Capital U.S Aggregate Index
Average Price	\$102.58	\$103.03
Duration	5.03	5.95
Average Life	7.10	8.25

Portfolio statistics as of February 28, 2017 based on market weighted averages. Subject to change without notice.

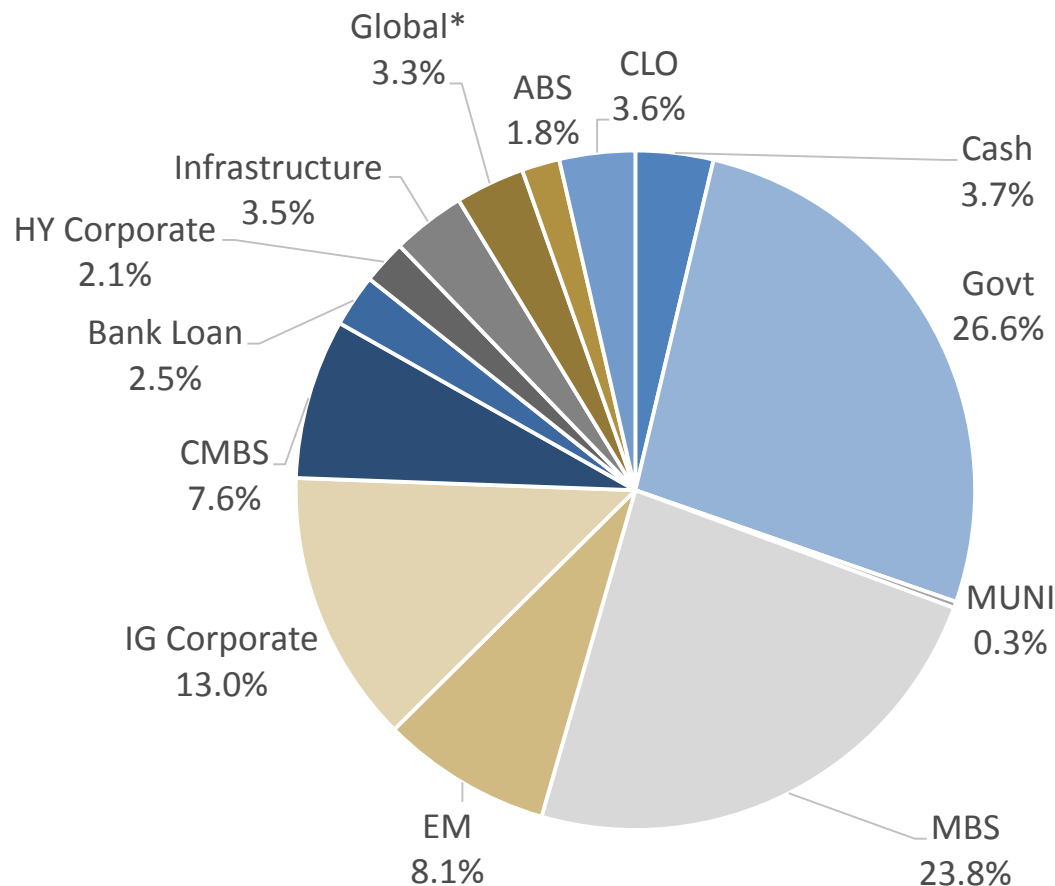
Average price = A measure of the weighted average price paid for the securities calculated by taking the prices and dividing by the number of securities and does not include cash. Average price should not be confused with net asset value.

Average Duration = Duration is used as a risk measure. It measures the price volatility of a security given a change in interest rate movements.

Average Life = The average number of years that each dollar of unpaid principal due on the mortgage remains outstanding. Average life is computed as the weighted average time to the receipt of all future cash flows, using as the weights the dollar amounts of the principal paydowns.

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP

Core Fixed Income Fund Portfolio Composition



Portfolio composition as of February 28, 2017. Subject to change without notice. * Excludes U.S. Treasuries.

Bank Loans = A debt financing obligation issued by a bank or similar financial institution to a company.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS) = Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities. Securitized loans made on commercial rather than residential property.

Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLOs) = A form of securitization where payments from multiple middle sized and large business loans are pooled together and passed on to different classes of owners in various tranches. **Cash** = Cash holding include the value of assets that can be converted into cash immediately. Can include marketable securities, such as government bonds, banker's acceptances, cash equivalents on balance sheets that may include securities that mature within 90 days. **Government** = Government debt (also known as public debt or national debt) is money (or credit) owed by any level of government; either central government, federal government, municipal government or local government.

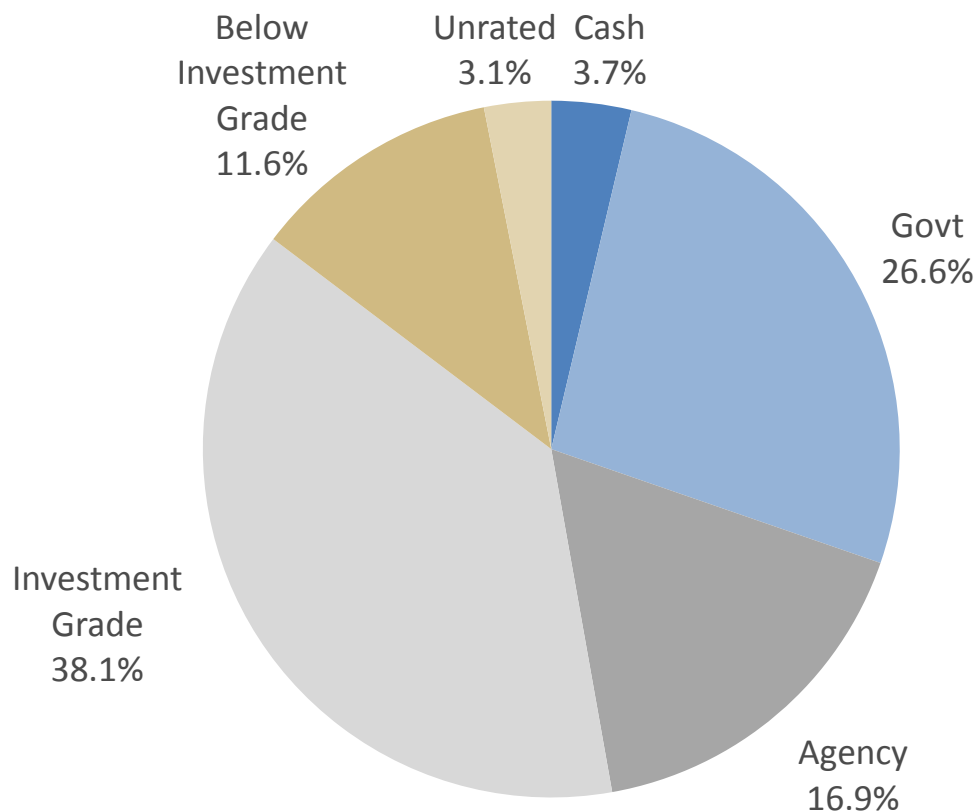
Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) = A mortgage-backed security (MBS) is an asset-backed security or debt obligation that represents a claim on the cash flows from mortgage loans, most commonly on residential property. **Emerging Markets Fixed Income** = Emerging market debt (EMD) is a term used to encompass bonds issued by less developed countries.

Investment Grade (IG) and High Yield Corporates (HY) = Investment grade and non-investment grade corporate credit. Bonds issued by corporations to raise money in order to expand its business. Credit distribution is determined from the highest available credit rating from any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (S&P, Moody's, and Fitch). A bond rated BBB or higher would be considered Investment Grade. Any bond rated BBB or below would be High Yield.

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP. Sector allocations are subject to change and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security.

Core Fixed Income Fund

Portfolio Credit Quality Breakdown



Portfolio composition and credit ratings as of February 28, 2017. Portfolio composition is subject to change without notice. Credit distribution is determined from the highest available credit rating from any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (S&P, Moody's, and Fitch).

Cash = The value of assets that can be converted into cash immediately. Can include marketable securities, such as government bonds, banker's acceptances, cash equivalents on balance sheets that may include securities that mature within 90 days. **Government** = Government debt (also known as public debt or national debt) is money (or credit) owed by any level of government; either central government, federal government, municipal government or local government. **Agency** = Mortgage securities whose principal and interest are effectively guaranteed by the U.S. Government agency including Fannie Mae (FNMA) or Freddie-Mac (FHLMC). **Investment Grade** = A bond is considered investment grade if its credit rating is BBB- of higher by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's. Ratings based on corporate bond model. The higher the rating, the more likely the bond is to pay back at par/\$100 cents on the dollar.

Below Investment Grade (Below IG) = Also known as "junk bond" is a security rated below investment grade. These bonds are seen as having higher default risk or other adverse credit events, but typically pay higher yields than better quality bonds in order to make them attractive. They are less likely to pay back at par/\$100 cents on the dollar.

Credit quality may be assessed by different agencies for different bonds for reasons beyond the control of the Fund.

NR = Not Rated . Securities that are not rated by the three rating agencies.

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP.

Flexible Income Fund Portfolio Statistics

	Flexible Income Fund	Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index
Average Price	\$100.01	\$103.03
Duration	1.87	5.95
Average Life	4.77	8.25

Portfolio statistics as of February 28, 2017 based on market weighted averages. Subject to change without notice.

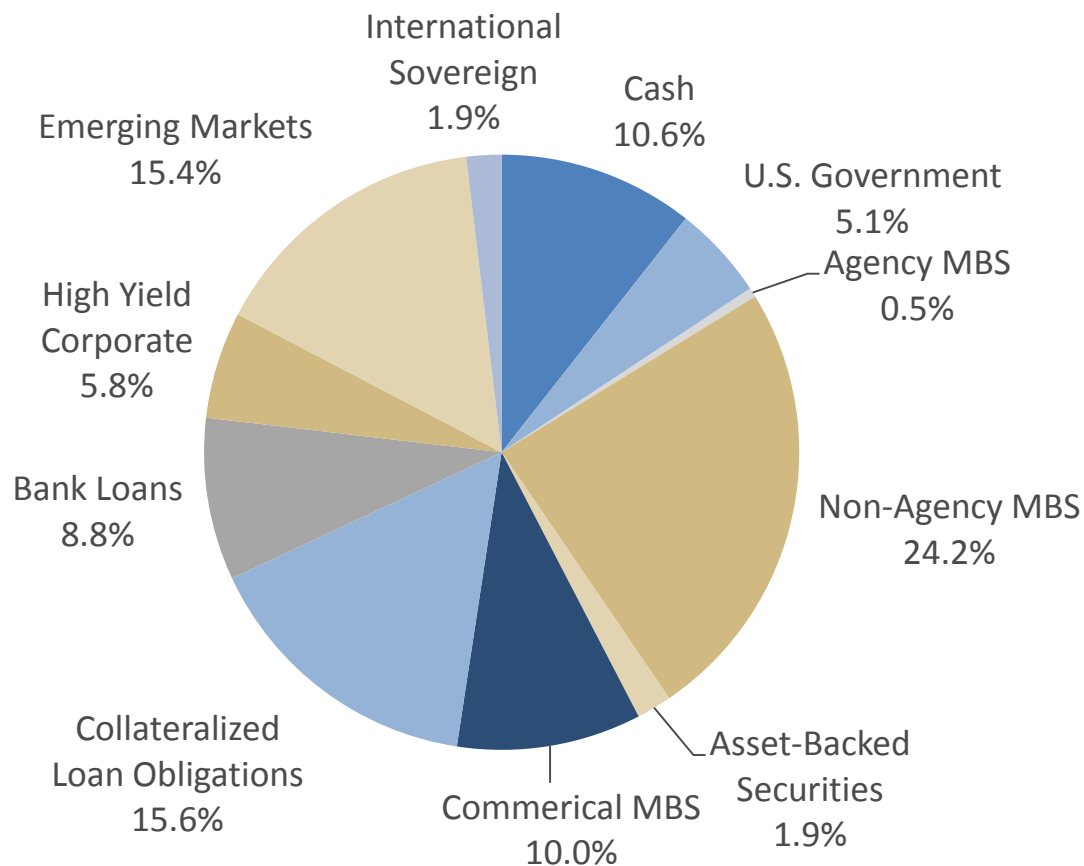
Average price = A measure of the weighted average price paid for the securities calculated by taking the prices and dividing by the number of securities and does not include cash. Average price should not be confused with net asset value.

Average Duration = Duration is used as a risk measure. It measures the price volatility of a security given a change in interest rate movements.

Average Life = The average number of years that each dollar of unpaid principal due on the mortgage remains outstanding. Average life is computed as the weighted average time to the receipt of all future cash flows, using as the weights the dollar amounts of the principal paydowns.

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP

Flexible Income Fund Portfolio Composition – By Security Type



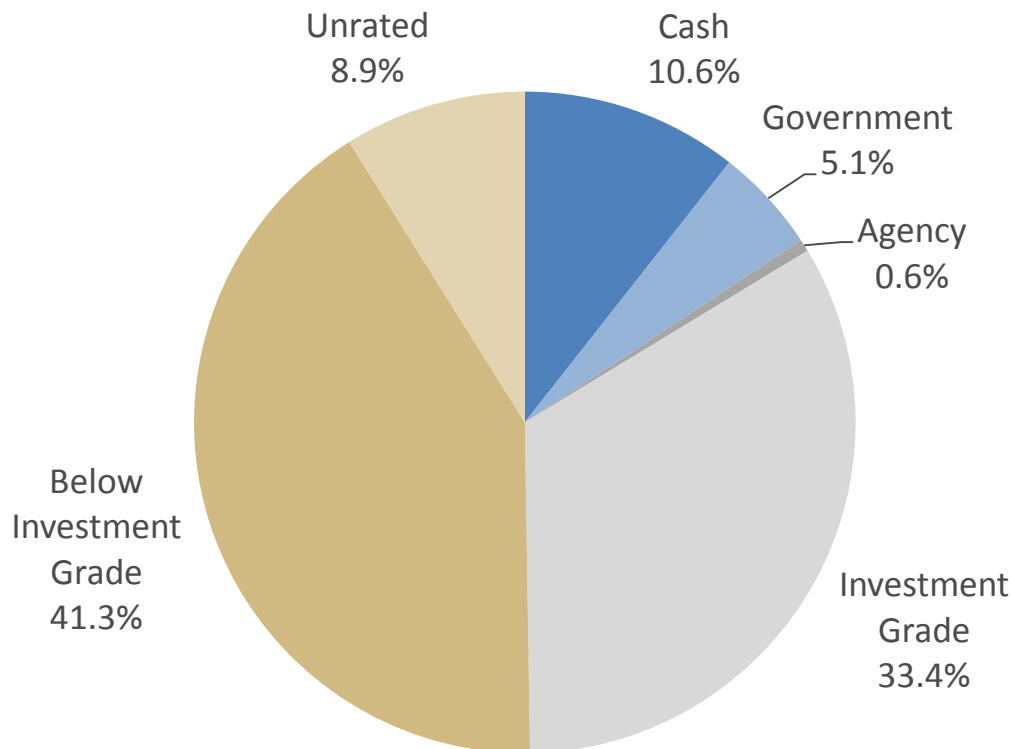
Portfolio composition as of February 28, 2017. Subject to change without notice.

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP. Sector allocations are subject to change and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security.

Cash = The value of assets that can be converted into cash immediately. Can include marketable securities, such as government bonds, banker's acceptances, cash equivalents on balance sheets that may include securities that mature within 90 days. **Government** – U.S. treasury securities. **Agency** = Mortgage securities whose principal and interest guaranteed by the U.S. Government agency including Fannie Mae (FNMA) or Freddie Mac (FHLMC). **Non-Agency RMBS** = Residential Mortgages Bond Securities are a type of bond backed by residential mortgages. Non-Agency means they were issued by a private issuer. **CMBS** = Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities. Securitized loans made on commercial rather than residential property.

CLO = Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. **Bank Loans** = A debt financing obligation issued by a bank or similar financial institution to a company. **Investment Grade (IG) and High Yield Corporates (HY)** = Investment grade and non-investment grade corporate credit. Bonds issued by corporations to raise money in order to expand its business. Credit distribution is determined from the highest available credit rating from any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (S&P, Moody's, and Fitch). A bond rated BBB or higher would be considered Investment Grade. Any bond rated BBB or below would be High Yield.

Flexible Income Fund Portfolio – Breakdown By Current Credit Quality



Portfolio composition as of February 28, 2017. Portfolio composition is subject to change without notice. There are some non-rated securities in the portfolio as shown in the chart above. Credit distribution is determined from the highest available credit rating from any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (S&P, Moody's, and Fitch).

Investment Grade = Securities rated AAA to BBB- (shown in blue above) are considered to be investment grade. A bond is considered investment grade if its credit rating is BBB- of higher by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's. Ratings based on corporate bond model. The higher the rating, the more likely the bond is to pay back at par/\$100 cents on the dollar. AAA is considered the highest quality and the lowest degree of risk. They are considered to be extremely stable and dependable.

Below Investment Grade = Also known as "junk bond" (shown in grey above) is a security rated below investment grade having a rating of BBB- or below. These bonds are seen as having higher default risk or other adverse credit events, but typically pay higher yields than better quality bonds in order to make them attractive. They are less likely to pay back at par/\$100 cents on the dollar. Credit quality may be assessed by different agencies for different bonds for reasons beyond the control of the Fund.

NR = Not Rated . Securities that are not rated by the three rating agencies.

RMBS = Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP

TAB IV

Appendix



Asset Allocation Webcast

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach

Chief Executive Officer

April 4, 2017



SPDR Barclays High Yield Bond ETF(JNK)

Investment Objective & Summary

The investment objective of the SPDR Barclays High Yield Bond ETF seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, corresponds generally to the price and yield performance of the Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Index. The ETF invests in U.S. high yield bonds.

The Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Index is designed to measure the performance of publicly issued U.S. dollar denominated high yield corporate bonds with above-average liquidity. High yield securities are generally rated below investment grade and are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." The Index includes publicly issued U.S. dollar denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bonds that have a remaining maturity of at least one year, regardless of optionality, are rated high-yield (Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below) using the middle rating of Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Fitch Inc., or Standard & Poor's, Inc. Respectively, and have \$500 million or more of outstanding face value

Important Risk Information - In general, ETFs can be expected to move up or down in value with the value of the applicable index. Although ETF shares may be bought and sold on the exchange through any brokerage account, ETF shares are not individually redeemable from the Fund. Investors may acquire ETFs and tender them for redemption through the Fund in Creation Unit Aggregations only. Please see the prospectus for more details.

Bond funds contain interest rate risk (as interest rates rise bond prices usually fall); the risk of issuer default; issuer credit risk; liquidity risk; and inflation risk.

Investing in high yield fixed income securities, otherwise known as "junk bonds" is considered speculative and involves greater risk of loss of principal and interest than investing in investment grade fixed income securities. These lower-quality debt securities involve greater risk of default or price change due to potential changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The Fund invests by sampling the Index, holding a range of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the full Index in terms of key risk factors and other characteristics which may cause the fund to experience tracking errors relative to performance of the Index.

Distributor: State Street Global Markets, LLC, member FINRA, SIPC, a wholly owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation. References to State Street may include State Street Corporation and its affiliates. Certain State Street affiliates provide services and receive fees from the SPDR ETFs.

Before investing, consider the funds' investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. To obtain a prospectus or summary prospectus which contains this and other information, call 1-866-787-2257 or talk to your financial advisor. Read it carefully before investing.

JNK is distributed by State Street Global Markets, LLC

Barclays Capital US Aggregate Index - The Barclays Capital US Aggregate Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.

Barclays Capital European Aggregate Total Return Index - The Barclays Capital European Aggregate Total Return Index is a fixed-rate, rules-based index includes all dated investment grade securities (treasuries, agencies, securitized, corporates, sovereigns and supranationals) denominated in euros and with a final maturity of one year or greater.

Barclays Capital US Treasury Index - This index is the US Treasury component of the US Government index. Public obligations of the US Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

Barclays Capital US Treasury 10 Year Index - This index is the 10 year component of the US Government index.

Barclays Capital US Treasury 30 Year Index - This index is the 30 year component of the US Government index.

Barclays Capital US High Yield Index - The Barclays Capital US High Yield Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issuer from countries designated as emerging markets (e.g. Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included. Original issue zeroes, step-up coupon structures, 144-As and pay-in-kind (PIK, as of October 1, 2009) are also included.

BofA Merrill Lynch US Government Index (GOAO) - The Merrill Lynch US Government Index tracks the performance of US government (i.e. securities in the Treasury and Agency indices.)

BofA Merrill Lynch US 15+ Year Treasury Index "Long Treasuries" (G802) - This index is a subset of the BofA Merrill Lynch US Treasury Index including all securities with a remaining term of final maturity greater than 15 years..

BofA Merrill Lynch US Corporate Index (COAO) "Investment Grade" - The Merrill Lynch Corporate Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch) and an investment grade rated country of risk (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$250MM.

BofA Merrill Lynch US All Convertibles Index (VOSO) - The Merrill Lynch All Convertible Index is a rule driven index. which includes all bonds and preferred stocks of U.S.-registered companies, which have \$50 million or more in aggregate market value and are convertibles in U.S. dollar-denominated common stocks, ADRs or cash equivalents. Please note an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

CRB Commodity Index (CRY) - An unweighted geometric average of some important commodities. It averages prices across 17 commodities and across time. The index tracks energy, grains, industrials, livestock, precious metals, and agricultural.

S&P 500 (SPX) - S&P 500 is a free-float capitalization-weighted index published since 1957 of the prices of 500 large-cap common stocks actively traded in the United States.

Standard Deviation - Sigma = standard deviation. It shows how much variation there is from the "average" (mean, or expected/budgeted value). A low standard deviation indicated that the data point tend to be very close to the mean, whereas high standard deviation indicated that the date is spread out over a large range of values.

Dow Jones - UBS DJ Commodity Index - The Dow Jones UBS - Commodity index is composed of commodities traded on U.S. exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel and zinc, which trade on the London Metal Exchange (LME).

"Copper" = Copper Spot Price (HGI) Copper is the world's third most used metal behind iron and aluminum primarily used in highly cyclical industries including construction and industrial machinery manufacturing. Spot price quoted in USD/lb.

"Gold" = Gold Spot Price (Golds) The Gold Spot price is quoted as US Dollar per Troy Ounce.

Crude Oil = Crude oil varies greatly in appearance depending on its composition. West Texas intermediate (WTI) = Texas light sweet crude is used as a benchmark in oil pricing. It's "light" because of the low density and sweet because of low sulfur. Brent crude = Is a major trading classification of sweet light crude. Brent is the oil maker also known as Brent Blend.

Volatility Index (VIX) -The VIX shows the market's expectation of 30-day volatility. It is constructed using the implied volatilities of a wide range of S&P 500 index options. This volatility is meant to be forward looking and is calculated from both calls and puts. The VIX is a widely used measure of market risk and is often referred to as the "investor fear gauge."

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Index (CMA0) - The BofA Merrill Lynch US Fixed Rate CMBS Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade fixed rate commercial mortgage backed securities publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), a fixed coupon schedule, at least one year remaining term to final maturity and at least one month to the last expected cash flow.

Index Descriptions

BofA Merrill Lynch US Dollar Emerging Markets Sovereign Plus Index (IGOV) - This index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated emerging market and cross-over sovereign debt publicly issued in the eurobond or US domestic market. Qualifying countries must have a BB1 or lower foreign currency long-term sovereign debt rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch).

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Cash Pay Index (JOA0) "Below Investment Grade" - The Merrill Lynch High Yield Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt, currently in a coupon paying period, that is publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Must have one year remaining to final maturity and a minimum outstanding amount of \$100MM.

BofA Merrill Lynch International Government Index (NOGO) - The Merrill Lynch International Index tracks the performance of Australia, Canadian, French, German, Japan, Dutch, Swiss and UK investment grade sovereign debt publicly issued and denominated in the issuer's own domestic market and currency. Qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding.

BofA Merrill Lynch Mortgage-Backed Securities Index (MOA0) - This index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated fixed rate and hybrid residential mortgage pass-through securities publicly issued by US agencies in the US domestic market. 30-year, 20-year, 15-year and interest only fixed rate mortgage pools are included in the Index provided they have at least one year remaining term to final maturity and a minimum amount outstanding of at least \$5 billion per generic coupon and \$250MM per production year within each generic coupon.

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Municipal Securities Index (UOA0) - This index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade tax-exempt debt publicly issued by US states and territories, and their political subdivisions, in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and an investment grade rating (based on Moody's, S&P and Fitch). Minimum size vary based on the initial term to final maturity at time of issuance.

Barclays Capital Global Emerging Markets Index - The Barclays Capital Global Emerging Markets Index represents the union of the USD-denominated US Emerging Markets index and the predominately EUR-denominated Pan Euro Emerging Markets Index, covering emerging markets in the following regions: Americas, Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Asia. As with other fixed income benchmarks provided by Barclays Capital, the index is rules-based, which allows for an unbiased view of the marketplace and easy replicability.

JP Morgan Investment Grade Corporate Index - JP Morgan Investment Grade Corporate Index includes performance of US dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch) and an investment grade rated country of risk (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$250MM.

Draw Down - The peak-to-trough decline during a specific record period of an investment, fund or commodity. A drawdown is usually quoted as the percentage between the peak and the trough.

NAV - A mutual fund's price per share or exchange-traded fund's (ETF) per-share value. In both cases, the per-share dollar amount of the fund is calculated by dividing the total value of all the securities in its portfolio, less any liabilities, by the number of fund shares outstanding.

CMO - A type of mortgage-backed security that creates separate pools of pass-through rates for different classes of bondholders with varying maturities, called tranches. The repayments from the pool of pass-through securities are used to retire the bonds in the order specified by the bonds' prospectus

TIPS - Treasury Inflation Protection. A treasury security that is indexed to inflation in order to protect investors from the negative effects of inflation. TIPS are considered an extremely low-risk investment since they are backed by the U.S. government and since their par value rises with inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, while their interest rate remains fixed.

CPI - Consumer Price Index. A measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care.

Cash Flow - Cash flow measures the cash generating capability of a company by adding non-cash charges (e.g. depreciation) and interest expense to pretax income.

BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay CCC -rated Index (JOA3) - A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay Index concentrating on CCC rated High Yield credit only.

BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay BB-rated Index (JOA1) - A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay Index concentrating on BB rated High Yield credit only.

BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay B-rated Index (JOA2) - A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay Index concentrating on B rated High Yield credit only.

BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index BBB-rated Index (COA4) - A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index concentrating on the lower rated BBB investment grade credits.

BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index A-rated Index (COA3) - A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index concentrating on the A rated investment grade credits.

BAML High Yield Index - An index that tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt, currently in a coupon paying period, that is publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Must have one year remaining to final maturity and a minimum outstanding amount of \$100MM.

BAML Investment Grade Index - An index that tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt, currently in a coupon paying period, that is publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Must have one year remaining to final maturity and a minimum outstanding amount of \$100MM.

Index Descriptions

BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index AAA –rated Index (COA1) – . A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index concentrating on the highest rated AAA investment grade credits.

BofA Merrill Lynch US Treasury Index (GOQ0) -The Merrill Lynch US Treasury Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market. Qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$1 billion.

BofA/Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year Treasury Index (G1O2) – is a subset of the BofA Merrill Lynch US Treasury Index including all securities with a remaining term to final maturity less than 3 years. The BofA Merrill Lynch US Treasury Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market.

BofA Merrill Lynch US 10-15 Year Treasury Index “Long Treasury” (G7O2) -The Merrill Lynch US 10-15 Treasury Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated 10-15 year sovereign debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market. It is a subset of the BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Treasury Index (GOQ0).

BofA Merrill Lynch Municipal Index-The Merrill Lynch Municipal

BofA Merrill Lynch Current 10 year UST Index – This index is the 10 year component of the US Government index.

BofA Merrill Lynch Current 30 year UST Index – This index is the 30 year component of the US Government index.

JPMorgan Corporate EMBI Broad Diversified Index (JBCDCOMP) – This index tracks the performance of investment grade corporate debt publicly issued across a range of emerging market countries.

Shanghai Index - The Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite is a capitalization-weighted index tracking daily price performance of all A and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. This index was developed December 19, 1990 with a base value of 100.

S&P/Case-Shiller Composite Home Price Index - The Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, one comprised of price changes within all 20 metropolitan markets, and another comprised of price changes within the following subset of 10 metropolitan markets: Boston, Chicago, Denver, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington DC. In addition to those 10 markets, the 20-Home Price index reflects price changes for Atlanta, Charlotte, Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle and Tampa.

NASDAQ- A computerized system that facilitates trading and provides price quotations on more than 5,000 of the more actively traded over the counter stocks. Created in 1971, the Nasdaq was the world's first electronic stock market.

Transports- The Industrials Sector includes companies whose businesses are dominated by one of the following activities: The manufacture and distribution of capital goods, including aerospace & defense, construction, engineering & building products, electrical equipment and industrial machinery

Utilities- A public utility is a business that furnishes an everyday necessity to the public at large. Public utilities provide water, electricity, natural gas, telephone service, and other essentials. Utilities may be publicly or privately owned, but most are operated as private businesses.

Basis Point- A basis point is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument.

REIT- Real Estate Trust. A security that sells like a stock on the major exchanges and invests in real estate directly, either through properties or mortgages

Duration – Duration is a commonly used measure of the potential volatility of the price of a debt security, or the aggregate market value of a portfolio of debt securities, prior to maturity. Securities with a longer duration generally have more volatile prices than securities of comparable quality with a shorter duration.

BofA/Merrill Lynch Inflation Linked Index (GOQ1) – The BofA Merrill Lynch US Inflation-Linked Treasury Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated inflation linked sovereign debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market.

Citigroup TIPS (SBUSILSI)– . It measures the returns of the inflation-linked bonds with fixed-rate coupon payments that are linked to an inflation index. The price of each issue in the USLSI is adjusted by using an index ratio. The index ratio is determined by dividing the current inflation index level by the inflation index level at the time of issue of the security. The inflation index is published on a monthly basis, and the intra-month index ratio is calculated using linear interpolation.

Barclays Capital CMBS Index – tracks the performance of US dollar-denominated securitized commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Russell 2000 – measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe. Russell 2000 is a subset of the Russell 3000 index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index.

S&P GSCI – is a composite index of commodity sector return representing an unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities.

The Barclays European Aggregate Index tracks fixed-rate, investment-grade securities issued in the following European currencies: euro, British pounds, Norwegian krone, Danish krone, Swedish krona, Czech koruna, Hungarian forint, Polish zloty and Swiss franc.

Index Descriptions

S&P GSCI Agriculture – is a composite index of agriculture commodity futures unleveraged, long-only investment.

Barclays Capital U.S. 30 Year TIPS Index - . Barclays Capital 30-year TIPS on-the-run index quoted in US Dollars traded intraday

Citigroup Economic Surprise Index - . The Citigroup Economic Surprise Indices are objective and quantitative measures of economic news. They are defined as weighted historical standard deviations of data surprises (actual releases vs Bloomberg survey median). A positive reading of the Economic Surprise Index suggests that economic releases have on balance beating consensus. The indices are calculated daily in a rolling three-month window. The weights of economic indicators are derived from relative high-frequency spot FX impacts of 1 standard deviation data surprises. The indices also employ a time decay function to replicate the limited memory of markets.

DAX - This index is the German Stock Index is a total return index of 30 selected German blue chip stocks traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

CAC 40 – This index the most widely-used indicator of the Paris market, reflects the performance of the 40 largest equities listed in France, measured by free-float market capitalization and liquidity.

FTSE 100 – Is a capitalization-weighted index of the 100 most highly capitalized companies traded on the London Stock Exchange.

Mexico IPC – The Mexican IPC index is a capitalization weighted index of the leading stocks traded on the Mexican Stock Exchange.

Hang Seng – The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is a freefloat capitalization-weighted index comprised of H-shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and included in the Hang Seng Mainland Composite Index.

KOSPI - This index is a capitalized-weighted index of all common shares on the Korean Stock Exchanges.

Nikkei 225 – The Nikkei-225 Stock average is a price-weighted average of 225 top-rated Japanese companies listed in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Australia AORD – S&P/ASX All Ordinaries represents 500 largest companies in the Australian equities market. Index constitutes are drawn from eligible companies listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.

Brazil Bovespa Index (IBOV) -The Bovespa Index is a gross return index weighted by traded volume and is comprised of the most liquid stocks traded on the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange. The Bovespa Index has been divided 10 times by a factor of 10 since January 1, 1985.

Shanghai Index (SHCOMP) -The Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily performance of all A-shares and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The index was developed on December 19,1990 with a base value of 100.

BSE India Sensitive Index (Sensex) -The Sensex is a cap-weighted index. The selection of the index members has been made on the basis of liquidity, depth and floating-stock-adjustment depth and industry representation.

S&P LSTA Lev Loan Index (Bank Loans)- Created by the Leveraged Commentary & Data (LCD) team at S&P Capital IQ, the review provides an overview and outlook of the leveraged loan market as well as an expansive review of the S&P Leveraged Loan Index and sub-indexes. The review consists of index general characteristics, results, risk-return profile, default/distress statistics, and repayment analysis. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Citigroup 3 Month T-Bill (SBMMTB3) – 3 Month US T-Bill in US dollars.

Moody's U.S. Speculative Grade Default Rate: A speculative-grade default occurs if a defaulting issuer held an speculative-grade rating (Ba1 or lower) at the start of latest 12 month period. The rate is established by dividing the number of Spec-grade defaults by the number of Spec-grade issuers at the beginning of the sample period.

Moody's Distressed Rate: Percentage of High Yield Issuers whose debt is trading at distressed levels. Distressed issuers are defined as having debt with OAS or CDS of 1000 bps or more.

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Asset Allocation Webcast

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach

Chief Executive Officer

April 4, 2017



Upcoming Webcast Announcements

Jeffrey Gundlach – May 2, 2017

Closed End Fund Webcast

Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”

2017 Webcast Schedule to register

1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Jeffrey Gundlach – June 13, 2017

Total Return Webcast

Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”

2017 Webcast Schedule to register

1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

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