

“What If?”

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach

Chief Executive Officer

September 10, 2013



Fund Offerings

Total Return Bond Fund

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

Core Fixed Income Fund

Retail and Institutional Class No Load Mutual Fund		
	Retail N-share	Inst. I-share
Ticker	<u>DLFNX</u>	<u>DBLFX</u>
Min Investment	\$2,000	\$100,000
Min IRA Investment	\$500	\$5,000
Gross Expense Ratio	0.76%	0.51%

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.

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 such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. The Funds may use certain types of 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 risk such as liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, management and the risk that a position could not be closed when most advantageous. Investing in derivatives could lose more than the amount invested. The Funds may also invest in securities related to real estate, which may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate industry

The Core Fixed Income Fund invests in foreign securities which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. These risks are greater for investments in emerging markets.

The Total Return Bond Fund intends to invest more than 50% of its net assets in mortgage-backed securities of any maturity or type.

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.

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

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

Performance



DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund – Quarter Ending June 30, 2013

Quarter End June 30, 2013	2Q 2013	1-Year Annualized	3-Year Annualized	Since Inception Annualized (4-6-10 to 6-30-13)
I-share	-1.74%	-1.59%	8.71%	10.69%
N-share	-1.76%	-1.65%	8.43%	10.41%
Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index	-1.55%	-2.32%	3.51%	4.53%

As of June 30, 2013	I-Share	N-Share
Gross SEC 30-Day Yield	4.18%	3.92%
Net SEC 30-Day Yield	4.18%	3.92%

As of June 30, 2013	I-Share	N-Share	Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index
1-Yr Std Deviation	1.97%	2.03%	2.74%
Gross Expense Ratio	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.

Barclays 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. It is not possible to invest in an index.

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

Performance

DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund – Quarter Ending June 30, 2013

Quarter End June 30, 2013	2Q 2013	1-Year Annualized	3-Year Annualized	Since Inception Annualized (6-1-10 to 6-30-13)
I-share	-2.35%	1.87%	7.64%	8.10%
N-share	-2.42%	1.52%	7.37%	7.83%
Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index	-2.32%	-0.69%	3.51%	3.93%

As of June 30, 2013	I-Share	N-Share	Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index
1-Yr Std Deviation	3.84%	3.79%	3.19%
Gross Expense Ratio	0.51%	0.76%	

As of June 30, 2013	I-Share	N-Share
Gross SEC 30-Day Yield	3.65%	3.39%
Net SEC 30-Day Yield	3.65%	3.39%

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.

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Announcements

Webcast News –

Brendt Stallings & Husam Nazer – September 17, 2013

Equity Growth Fund Launch

Go to www.doublelinefund.com, Home page under “Events” to register
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Jeffrey Gundlach & Patrick Galley – September 18, 2013

RiverNorth/DoubleLine Strategic Income Fund Re-Opening

Go to www.rivernorthfunds.com, Home page under “Events” to register
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Phil Barach – September 24, 2013

Low Duration Fund

Go to www.doublelinefund.com, Home page under “Events” to register
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

To Receive Presentation Slides:

You can email

fundinfo@doubleline.com

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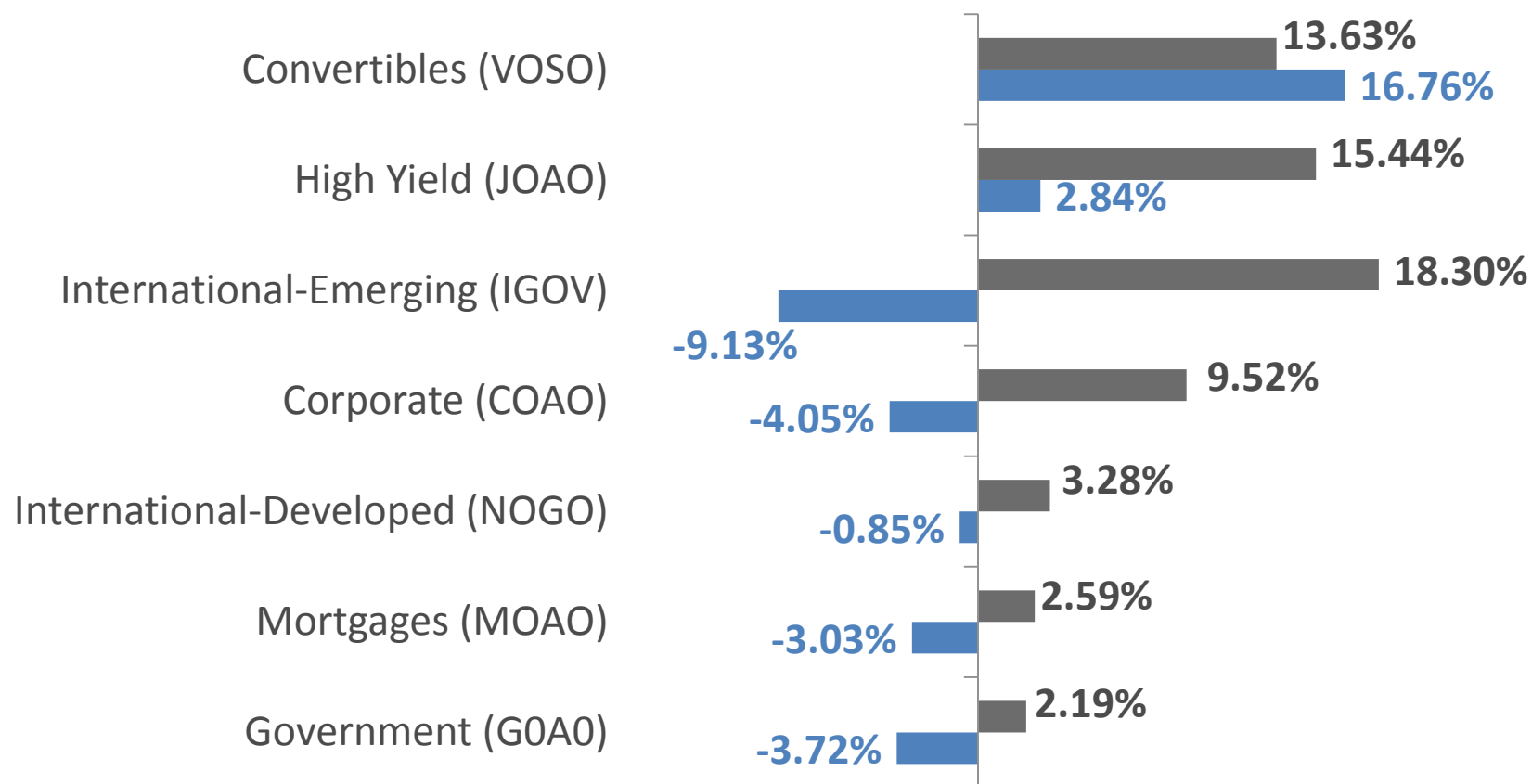


TAB I

“Bloodless Verdict of the Market”

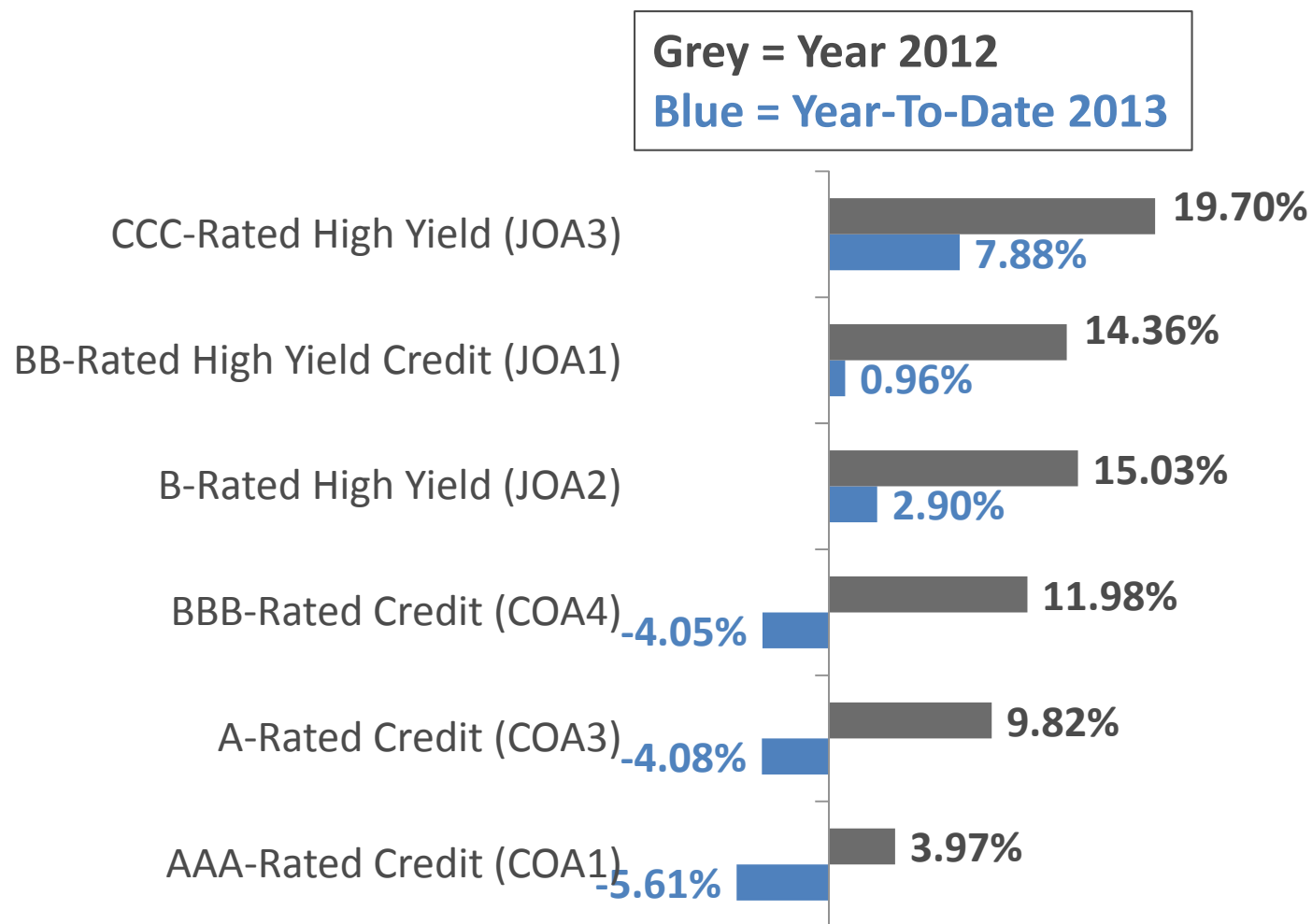
BofA/Merrill Fixed Income Index Returns

Grey = Year 2012
Blue = Year-To-Date 2013



Data Source: BofA/Merrill Lynch Indices through year-end December 31, 2012 and September 9, 2013 for the respective years indicated. Please see the Appendix for index definitions. An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

BofA/Merrill Fixed Income Index Returns



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.

Source: BofA/Merrill Lynch Indices as of December 31, 2012 and September 9, 2013 and for their respective years indicated.

Please see appendix for Index definitions

An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

TAB II

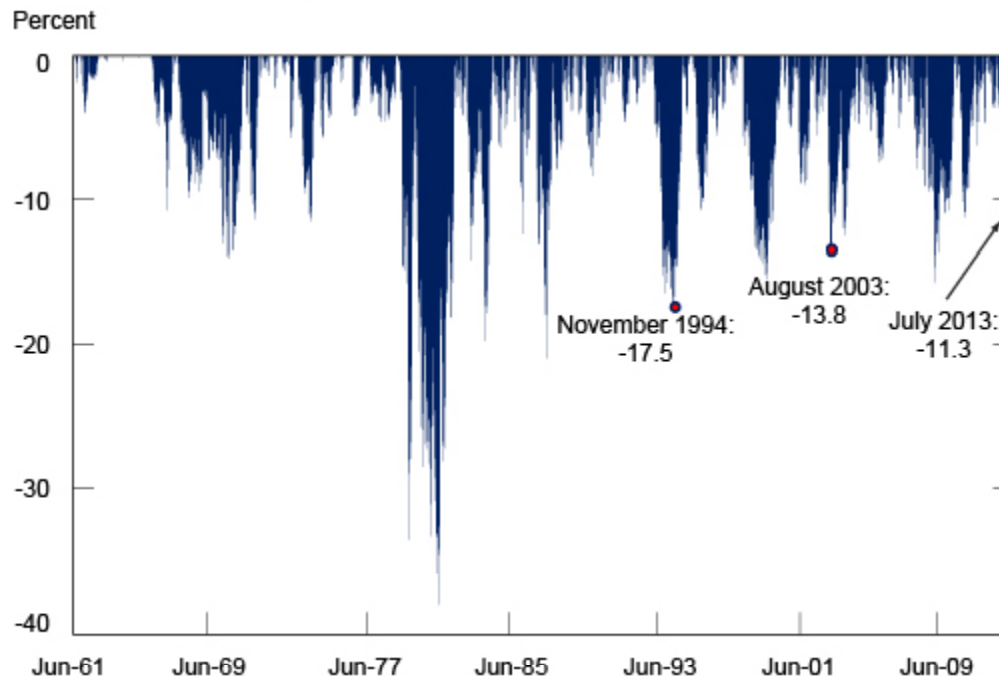
“The End of QE?”



Historical Bond Market Sell Offs

June 14, 1961 through July 31, 2013

Recent selloff is comparable to 1994 and 2003 episodes



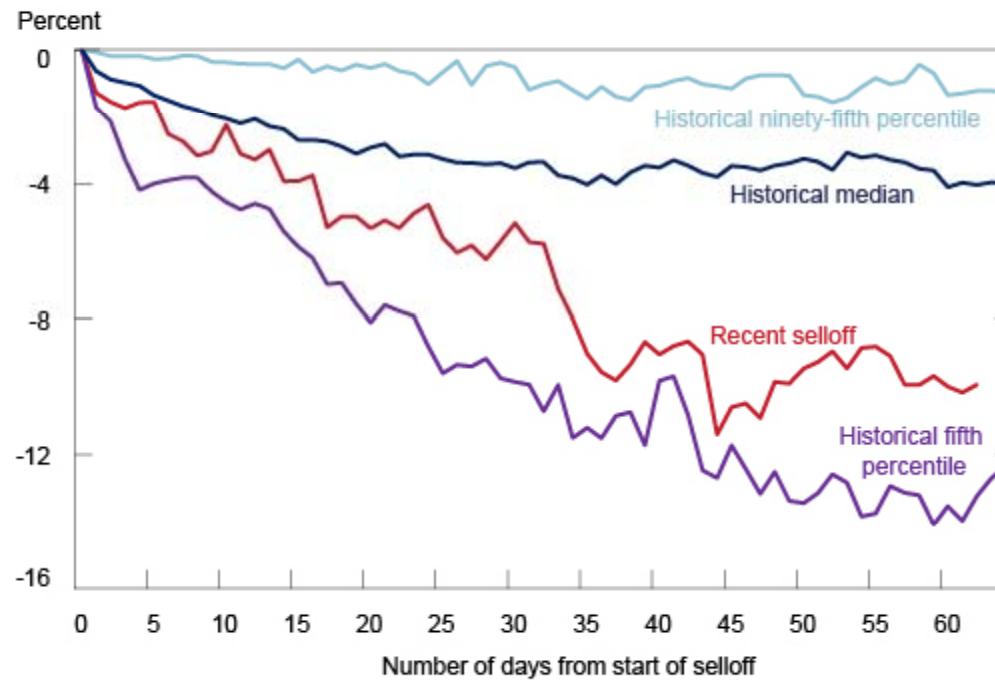
Source: Authors' calculations, based on data from Gurkaynak, Sack, and Wright (2006).

Note: The chart plots the cumulative returns on a hypothetical ten-year, zero-coupon Treasury bond during bond market selloffs, as defined in the text, between June 14, 1961, and July 31, 2013.

Historical Bond Market Sell Offs

June 14, 1961 through July 31, 2013

Pace of selloff is steeper than that of most historical episodes



Source: Authors' calculations, based on data from Gurkaynak, Sack, and Wright (2006).

Note: The chart compares the cumulative returns in event time for the recent selloff with the distribution of cumulative returns for all selloffs (conditional on a selloff lasting that many days) between June 14, 1961, and July 31, 2013.

Historical Bond Market Sell Offs

June 14, 1961 through July 31, 2013



Most recent selloff was thirteenth largest since 1961

Ranking	Start Date	Date of Maximum Selloff	End Date	Maximum Selloff (Percent)	Term Premia Part (Percent)	Change in Ten-Year Yield (Percent)	Change in Ten-Year/Three-Month Spread (Percent)
1	23-Jun-80	25-Sep-81	18-Aug-82	-38.0	-9.5	5.65	-2.04
2	20-Aug-79	26-Feb-80	11-Jun-80	-33.5	-14.1	4.07	0.40
3	30-Mar-87	19-Oct-87	3-Mar-88	-20.9	-11.6	2.68	0.88
4	16-May-83	30-May-84	17-Sep-84	-19.7	-10.3	3.34	0.74
5	21-Oct-93	7-Nov-94	9-May-95	-17.5	-3.8	2.54	0.18
6	31-Dec-08	10-Jun-09	28-Jun-10	-15.7	-13.9	1.75	1.87
7	7-Oct-98	12-Jan-00	19-Oct-00	-15.4	-10.6	2.33	1.42
8	17-Apr-67	2-Feb-70	16-Nov-70	-14.0	-7.6	3.13	-0.87
9	17-Jun-03	13-Aug-03	24-Jan-05	-13.8	-11.2	1.48	1.31
10	22-Apr-86	4-Jun-86	13-Aug-86	-12.4	-7.0	1.38	0.94
11	17-Dec-73	21-Aug-74	26-Nov-74	-11.5	-5.7	1.70	0.01
12	29-Mar-71	27-Jul-71	1-Oct-71	-11.4	1.3	1.39	-0.65
13	3-May-13	5-Jul-13		-11.3	-10.7	1.19	1.16
14	9-Nov-10	8-Feb-11	1-Aug-11	-11.2	-7.7	1.23	1.36
15	15-Feb-96	12-Jun-96	5-Nov-96	-10.7	-4.2	1.33	1.06

Source: Authors' calculations, based on data from Adrian, Crump, and Moench (2008) and Gurkaynak, Sack, and Wright (2006).

Notes: The table reports characteristics for the fifteen largest bond market selloffs between June 14, 1961, and July 31, 2013. All figures reflect the period between the start date and the maximum selloff date. The 1994, 2003, and recent selloffs are highlighted in blue.

Source: <http://libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2013/08/the-recent-bond-market-selloff-in-historical-perspective.html>

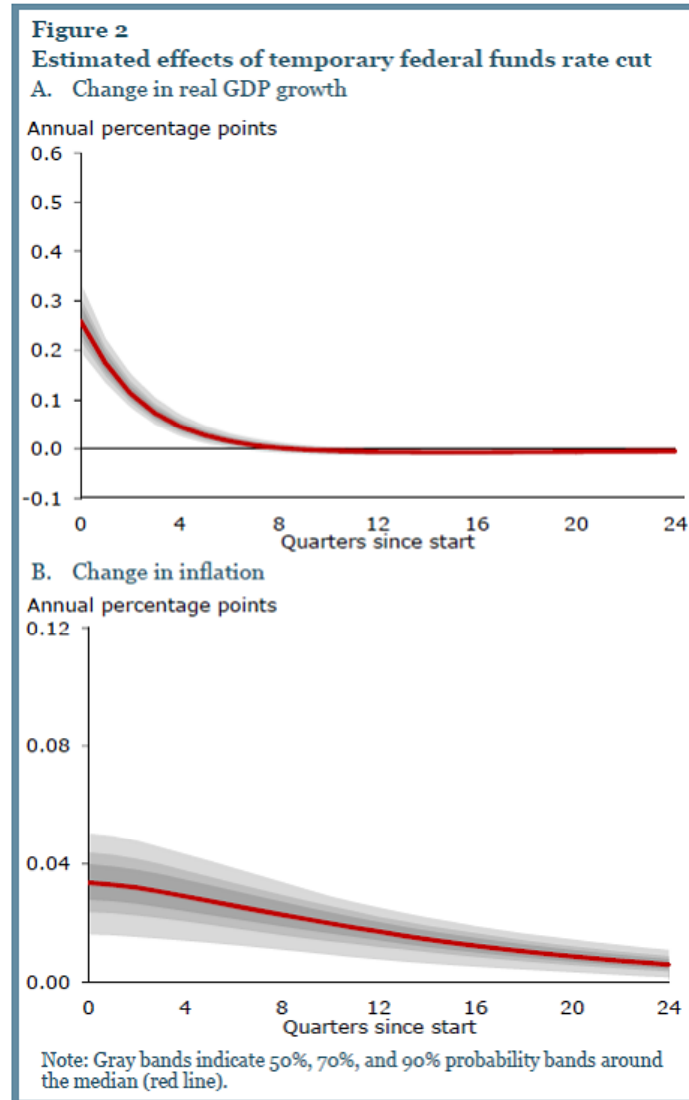
Premia Part = premium. The sum over and above a regular price as an incentive.

Current 30-Year Cumulative Total Return Peak-to-Trough As Measured by the BofA Merrill Lynch Current 30 Year US Treasury



Source: Bloomberg, Bank of America Merrill Lynch Current 30Y US Treasury Index (GA30). You cannot invest directly in an index.

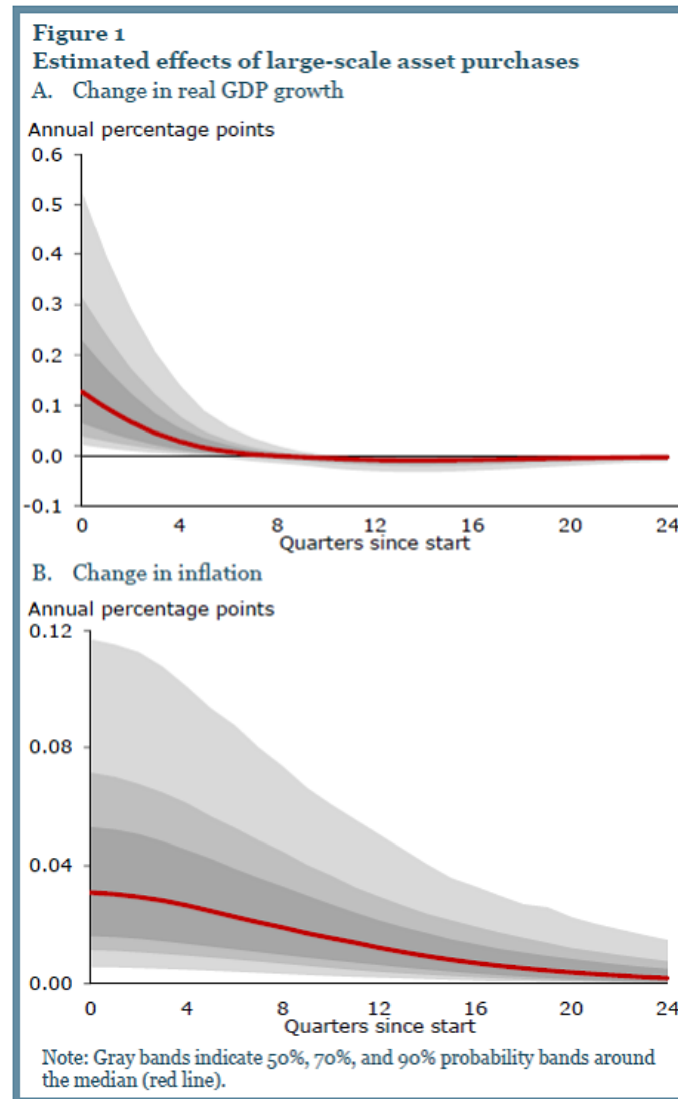
Potential Effects of Fed Fund Policy (San Francisco Fed)



Source: San Francisco Federal Reserve, FRBSF Economic Letter, August 12, 2013 "How Stimulatory Are Large-Scale Asset Purchases?"

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

Potential Effects of Quantitative Easing Policy (San Francisco Fed)

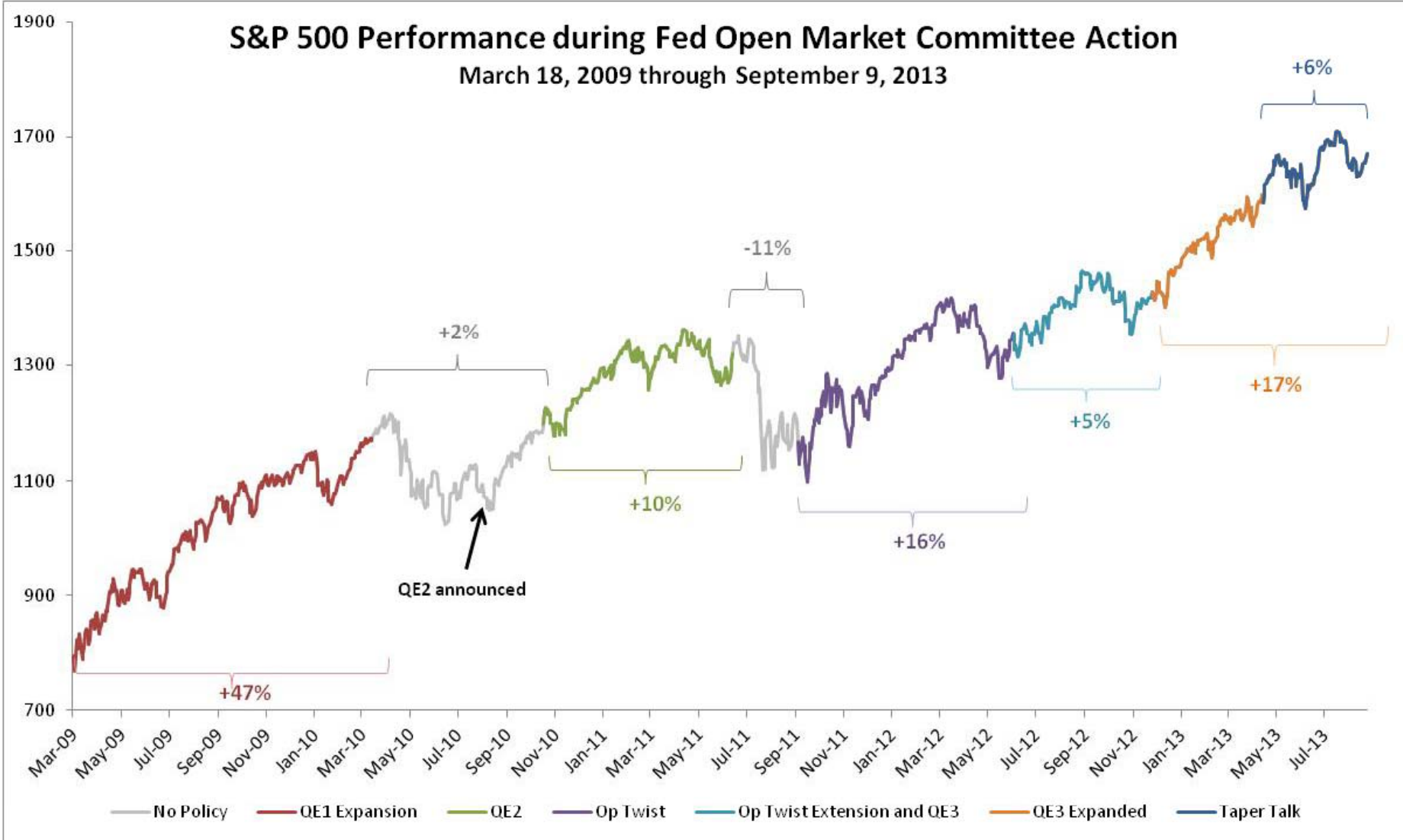


Source: San Francisco Federal Reserve, FRBSF Economic Letter, August 12, 2013 "How Stimulatory Are Large-Scale Asset Purchases?"

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

Quantitative Easing (QE) & the Stock Market

March 18, 2009 through September 9, 2013

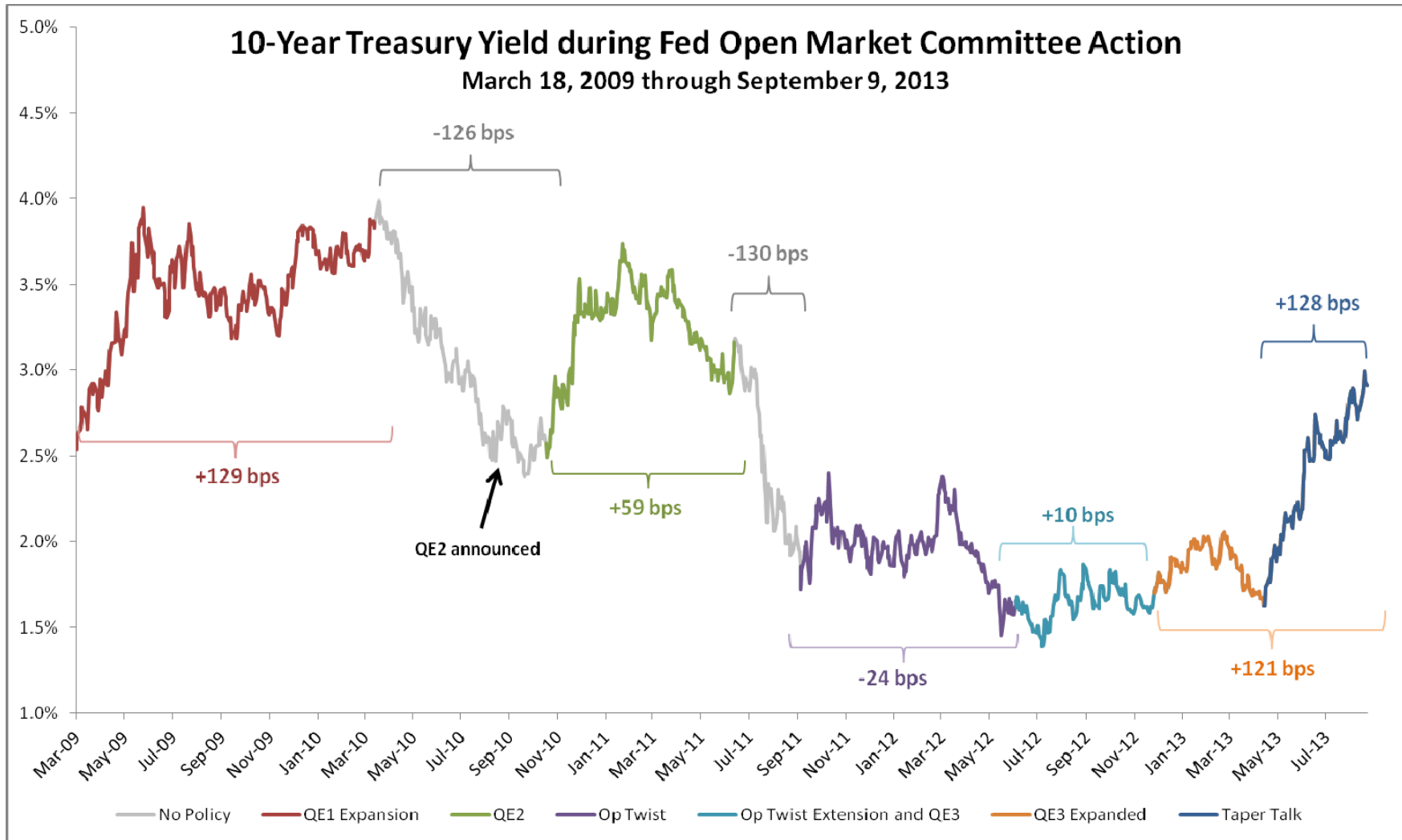


Source: DoubleLine

QE = Quantitative Easing programs. Operation Twist = The name given to a Federal Reserve monetary policy operation that involves the purchase and sale of bonds. "Operation Twist" describes a monetary process where the Fed buys and sells short-term and long-term bonds depending on their objective.

Quantitative Easing (QE) & the Bond Market

March 18, 2009 through September 9, 2013

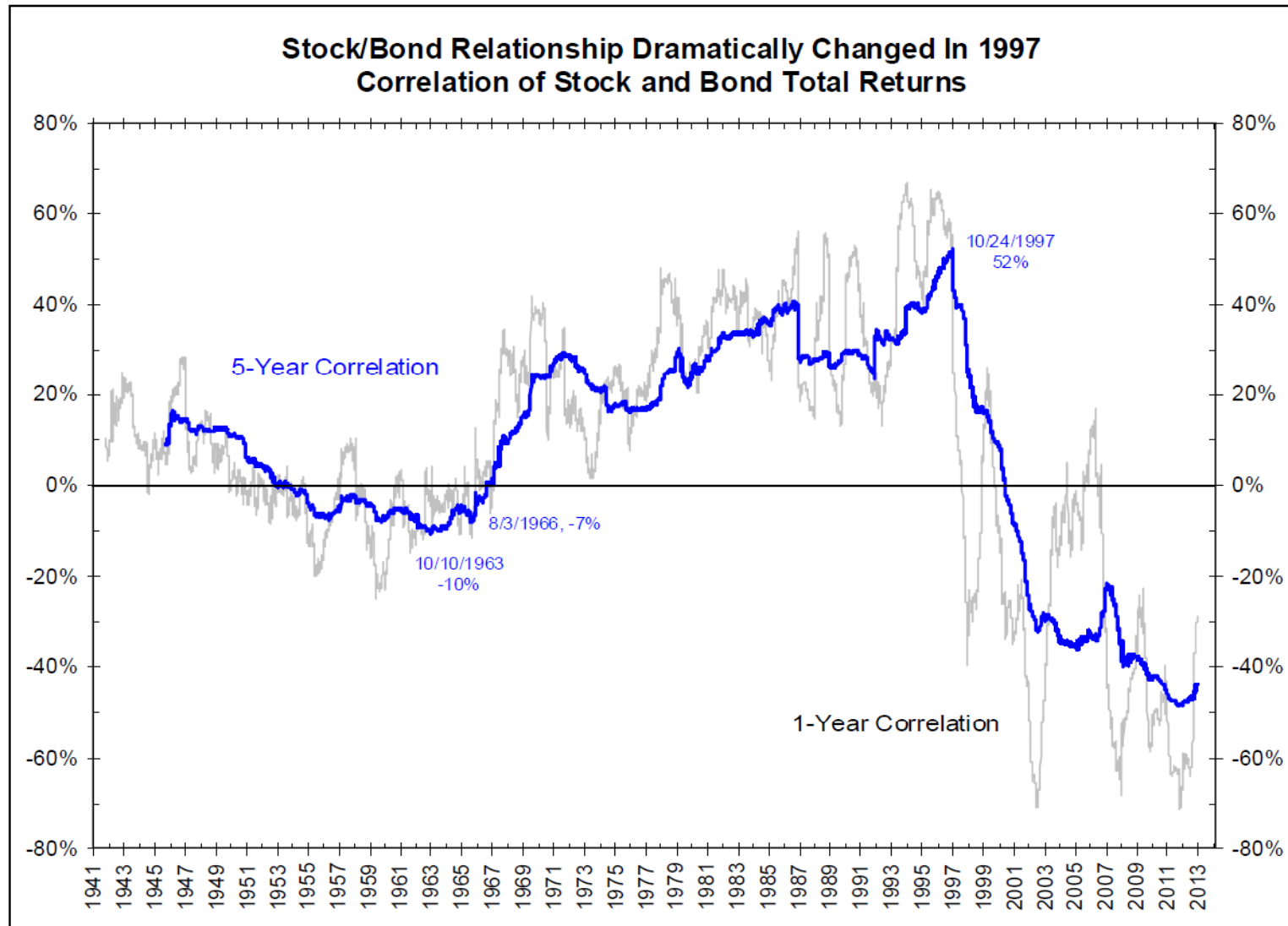


Source: DoubleLine

QE = Quantitative Easing programs. Operation Twist = The name given to a Federal Reserve monetary policy operation that involves the purchase and sale of bonds. "Operation Twist" describes a monetary process where the Fed buys and sells short-term and long-term bonds depending on their objective.

Stock & Bond Correlations

December 31, 1941 through August 30, 2013



Source: Bianco Research

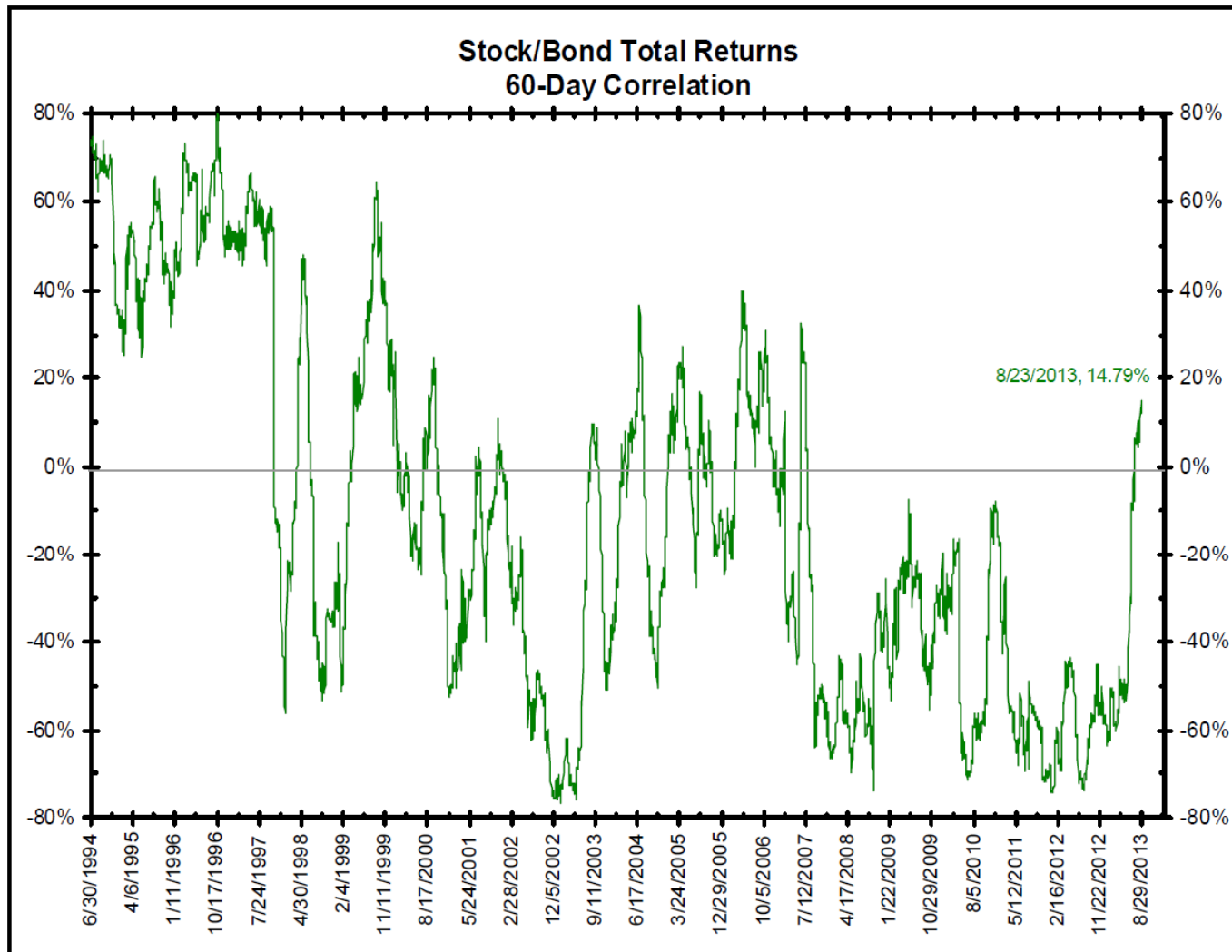
“Stocks” represented by the SPX = Standard & Poor’s 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy.

“Bonds” represented by the 10 yr US Treasury bond.

You cannot directly invest in an index.

Stock & Bond Correlations

June 30, 1994 through August 29, 2013



Source: Bianco Research

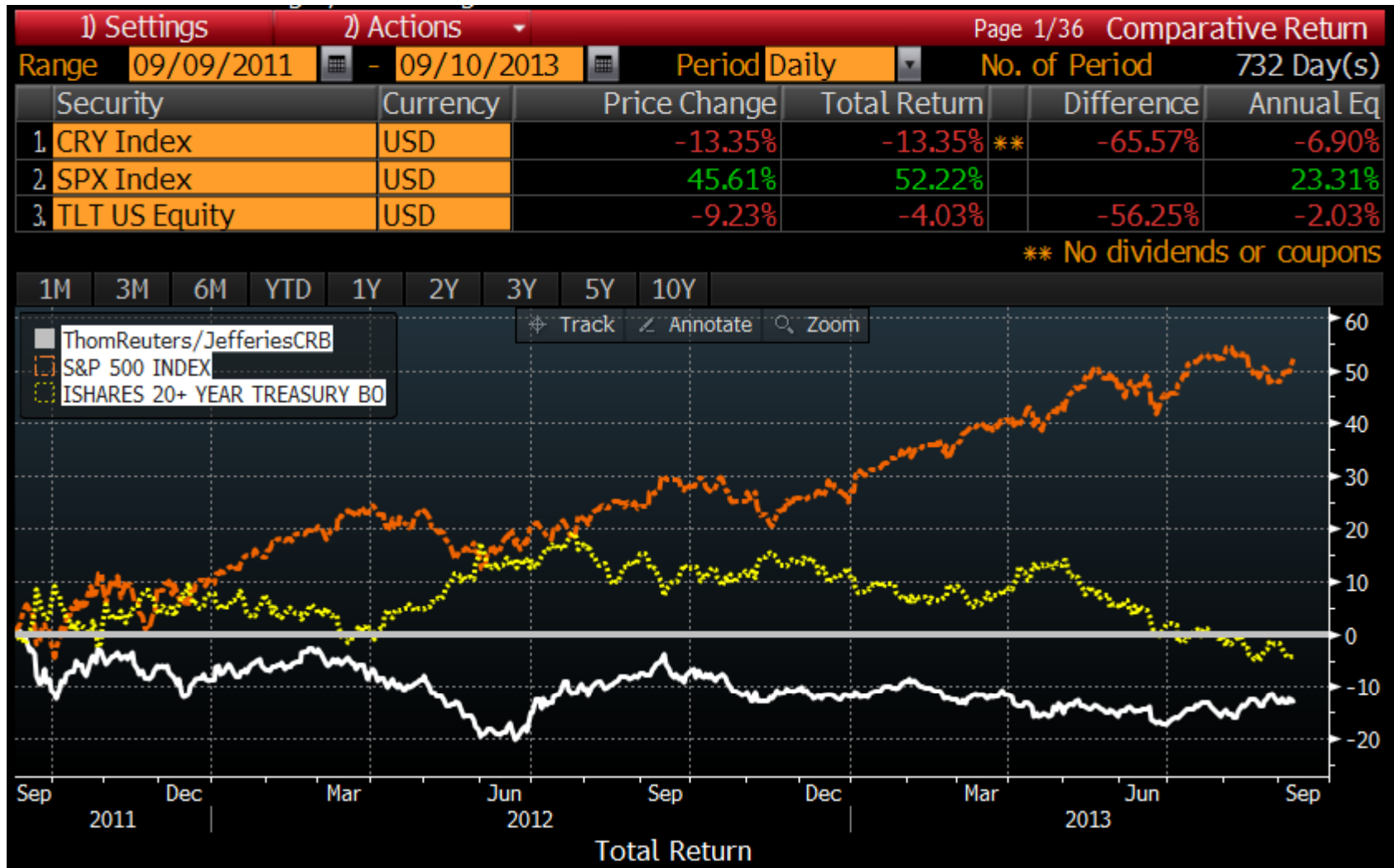
“Stocks” represented by the SPX = Standard & Poor’s 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy.

“Bonds” represented by the 10 year US Treasury Bond.

You cannot directly invest in an index.

Performance Since Inception QE2

October 4, 2011 through September 10, 2013



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services

CRY = TR/J CRB Commodities Excess Return Index is an arithmetic average of commodity futures process with monthly rebalancing.

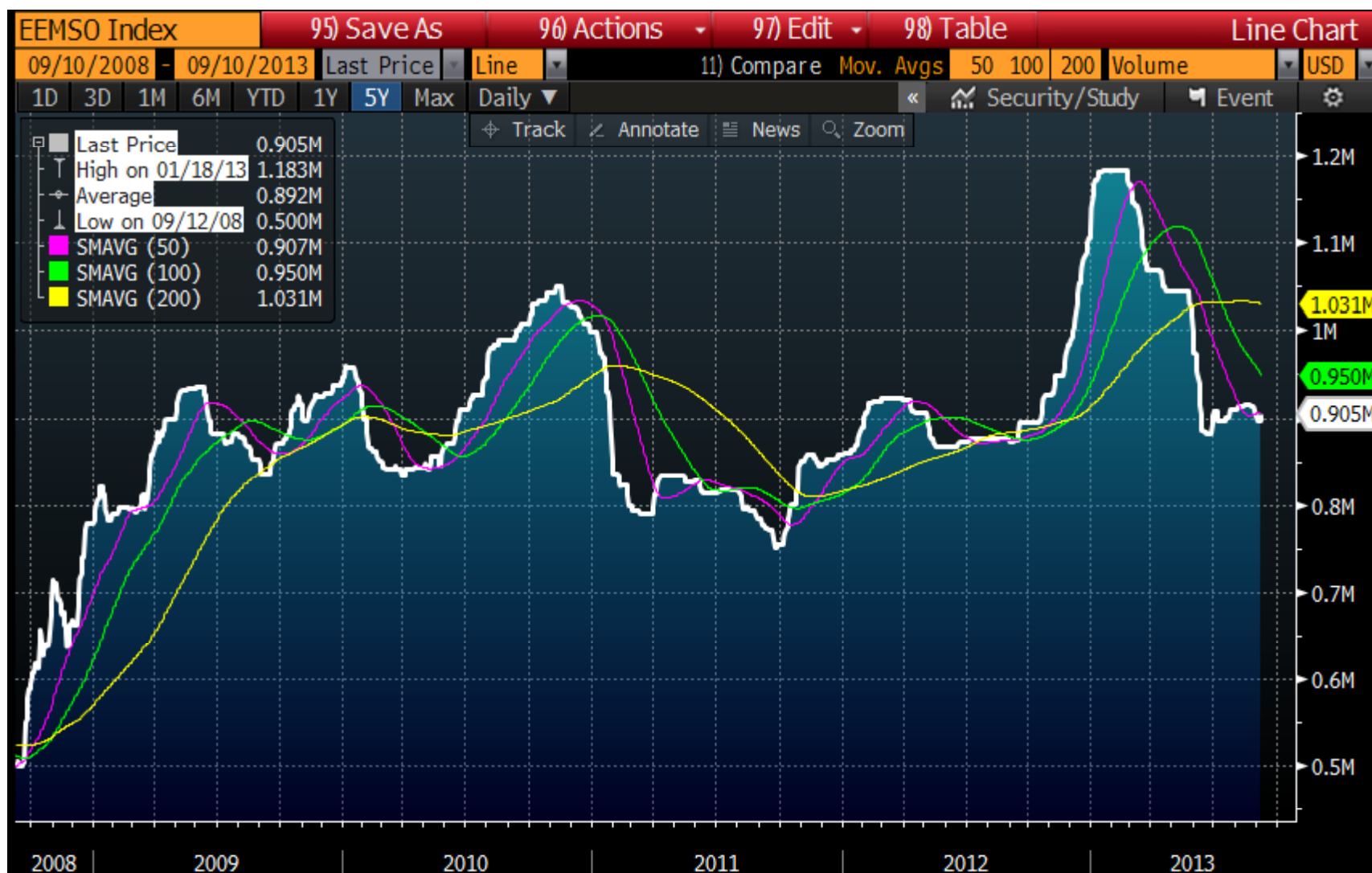
SPX = Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy.

TLT = iShares Barclays 20+ Year Treasury Bond Fund in an exchange traded fund incorporated in the USA.

You cannot directly invest in an index.

Emerging Market Shares Outstanding Rise and Fall

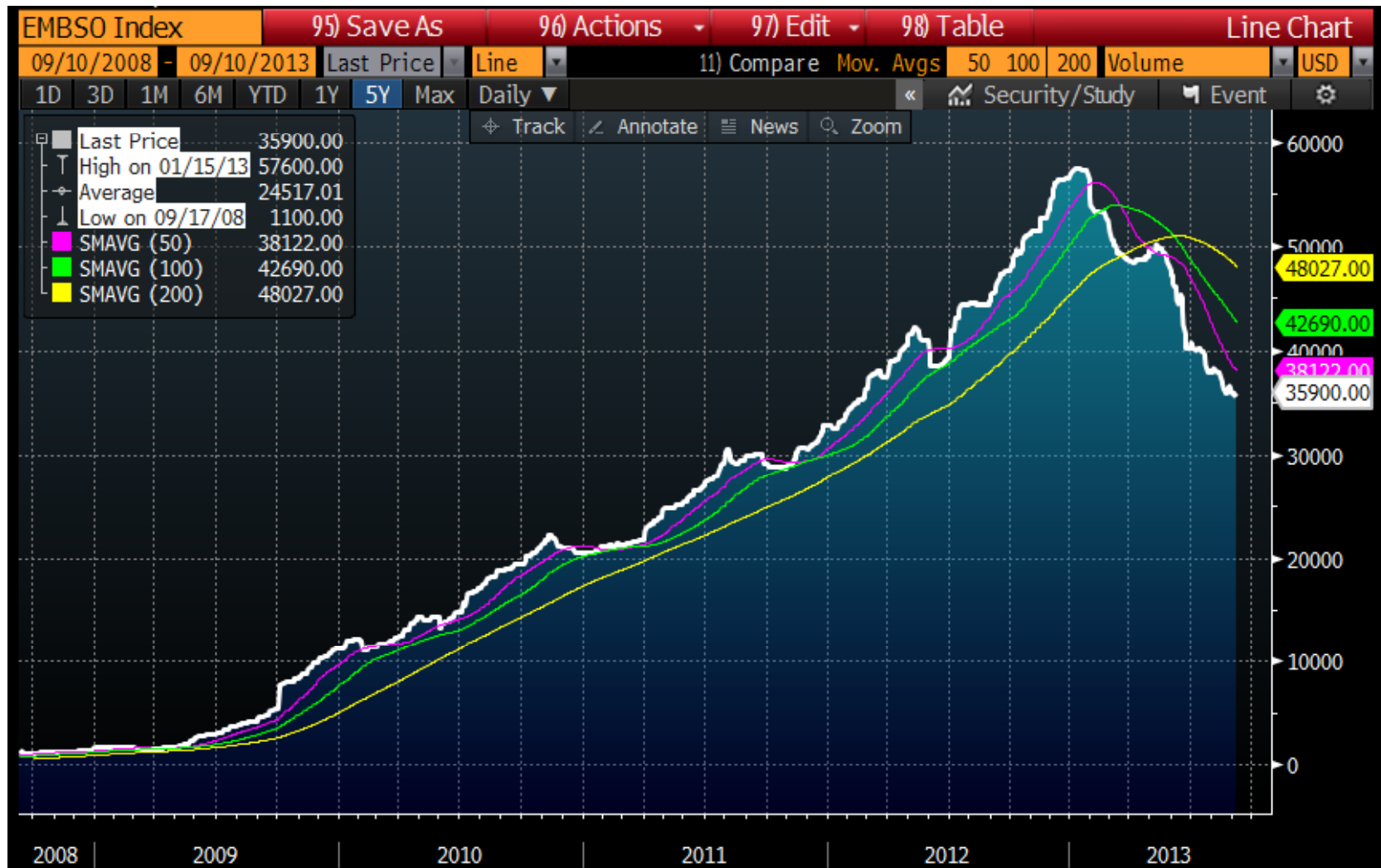
With QE Infinity Hopes September 10, 2008 through September 10, 2013



Source: Bloomberg
EEMSO = iShares MSCI Emerging Markets Index Shares Outstanding Index represents the current index shares outstanding.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

Emerging Markets Bond Fund Shares Outstanding Rise and Fall With QE Infinity Hopes

September 10, 2008 through September 10, 2013



Source: Bloomberg

EMBSO = iShares JP Morgan USD Emerging Markets Bond Fund Shares Outstanding Index represents the current index shares outstanding. The index is US dollar-denominated. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Asia Foreign Exchange Chart

December 31, 2012 through September 10, 2013



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP

INRUSD = INR = Indian Rupee. USD = US Dollar. This is the Indian Rupee converted into US Dollars.

THBUSD = Thai Baht currency in US dollars. PHPUSD = Philippine Peso in US dollars. MYRUSD = Malaysian Ringgit in US dollars. SGDUSD = Singapore dollar in US dollars.

An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

Fed Tapering Effecting Foreign Exchange Markets

January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2013



FX reserves / ST external debt. Red dotted line denotes avg.

*Include IMF FCL in reserves

Source: IIF, IMF, State Street Global Markets

“Current account deficit funding concerns, as Fed tapering looms, continue to be the focus in the FX markets. EM currencies with the largest dependence on foreign capital flows to fund current account gaps have been particularly hit recently. An alternative measures to gauge balance of payment vulnerabilities is the FX reserves/short-term external debt coverage ratio. Using this measure, TRY, CZK and IDR are particularly vulnerable with this ratio close to 100%, well below the EM average of 265%. BRL, CNY and PHP have more adequate reserve levels to cover for short term external liabilities in a ‘sudden stop’ scenario.”

To read more, please see the latest [EM Weekly](#) document

TRY = Turkish Lira spot price. CZK = Czech Koruna spot price. IDR = Indonesian Rupiah spot price. MYR = Malaysian Ringgit spot price. ZAR = South African Rand spot price. CLP = Chilean Peso spot price. PLN = Polish Zloty spot price. HUF = Hungarian Forint spot price. INR – Indian Rupee spot price. THB = Thai Baht spot price. MXN = Mexican Peso spot price. KRW = South Korean Won spot price. PHP = Philippine Peso spot price. CNY = Chinese Renminbi spot price. BRL = Brazilian Real spot price.

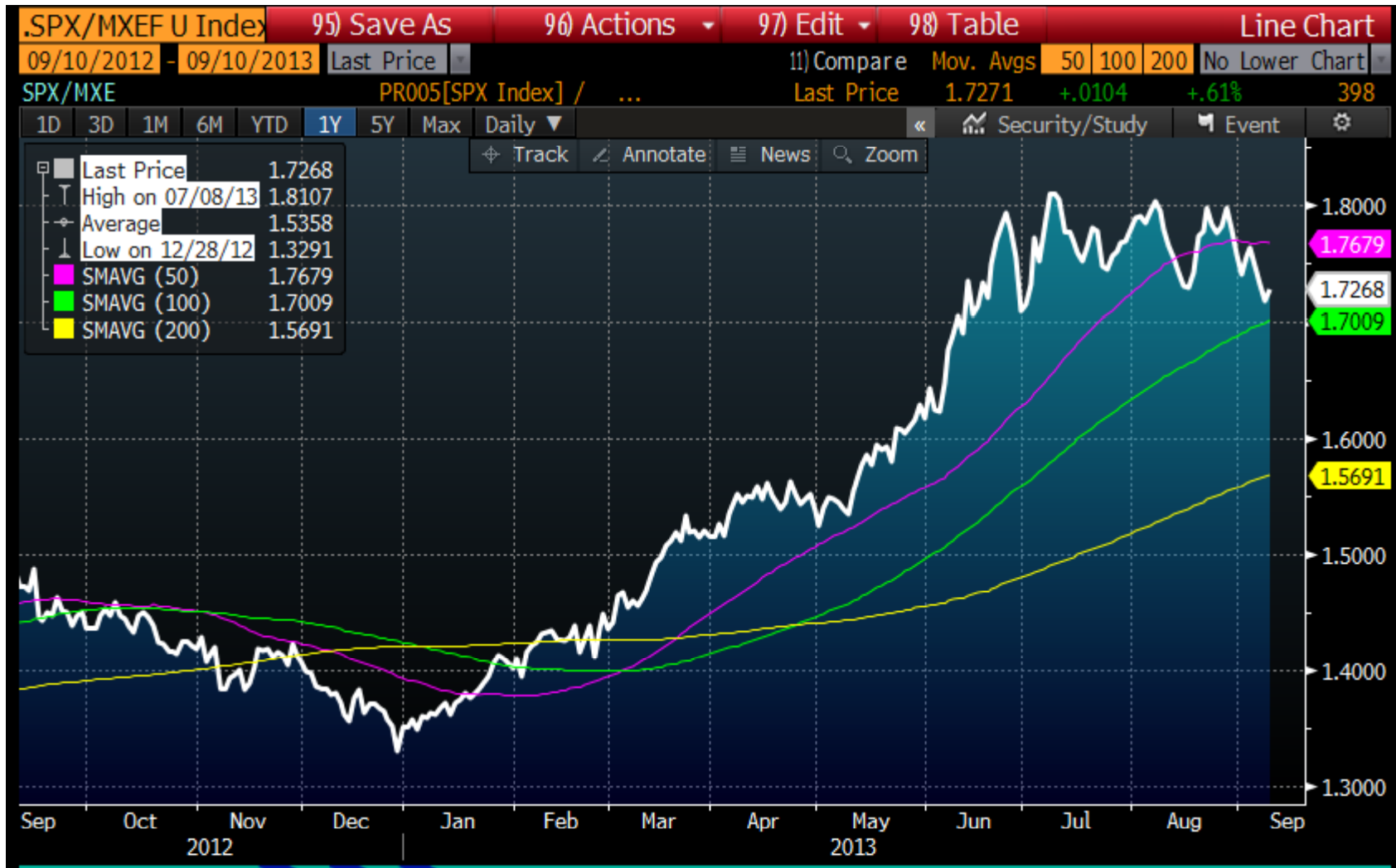
FX = Foreign Exchange

ST = Short term. EM = Emerging Markets. IMF = International Monetary Fund. FCL = Financials

You cannot directly invest in an index.

S&P 500 vs. Emerging Markets Equities

September 10, 2012 through September 10, 2013



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
 SPX = Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy.
 MXEF Index = The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float weighted equity index.
 An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

Shanghai Composite Performance Relative to Emerging Market Equities

- Inference: China less dependent than Broad Emerging Markets on Global Liquidity



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP, September 10, 2012 through September 10, 2013

The Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite (SHCOMP) 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.

MXEF Index = The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float weighted equity index.

An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

Market Vectors Russia ETF Performance Relative to iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF

- Inference: Russia less dependent than Broad EM on QE Liquidity



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP, September 10, 2012 through September 10, 2013

RSX = Market Vectors Russia ETF is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the USA. The Fund seeks investment results that correspond to the price and yield of the Market Vectors Russia Total Return Index, which tracks publicly traded companies that are domiciled in Russia.

EEM =iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the USA. The ETF seeks results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the MSCI Total Return Emerging Markets Index.

An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

Emerging Markets Relative to Developed World – Last Five Years (12-31-07 to 9-9-13)



Source: Bloomberg

MXEF Index = The MSCI EM Emerging Markets Index is a free float weighted equity index.

MXWO Index = The MSCI World Index is a free float weighted equity index. It was developed with a base value of 100 as of December 31, 1969. It includes developed world markets and does not include emerging markets. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Emerging Markets Relative to Developed World – Last Ten Years (9-10-03 to 9-10-13)



Source: Bloomberg

MXEF Index = The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float weighted equity index.

MXWO Index = The MSCI World Index is a free float weighted equity index. It was developed with a base value of 100 as of December 31, 1969. It includes developed world markets and does not include emerging markets. You cannot invest directly in an index.

CRB Commodity Index

Year-End 2007 through September 9, 2013



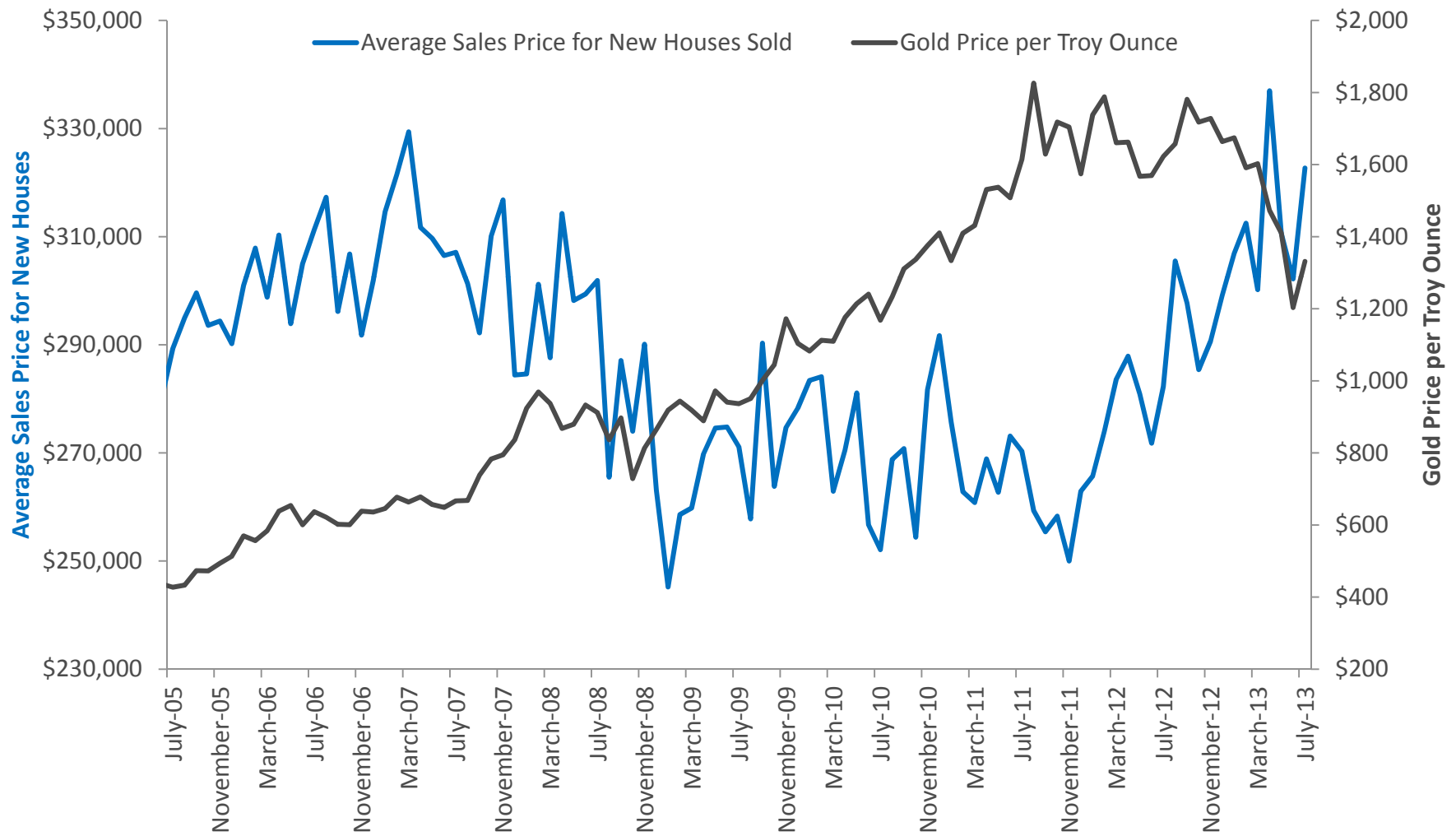
Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP

Note: The TR/J CRB Commodity Excess Return Index is an arithmetic average of commodity futures prices with monthly rebalancing. An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

Negative Correlation: New Home Sales Average Price vs. Price of Gold Bullion



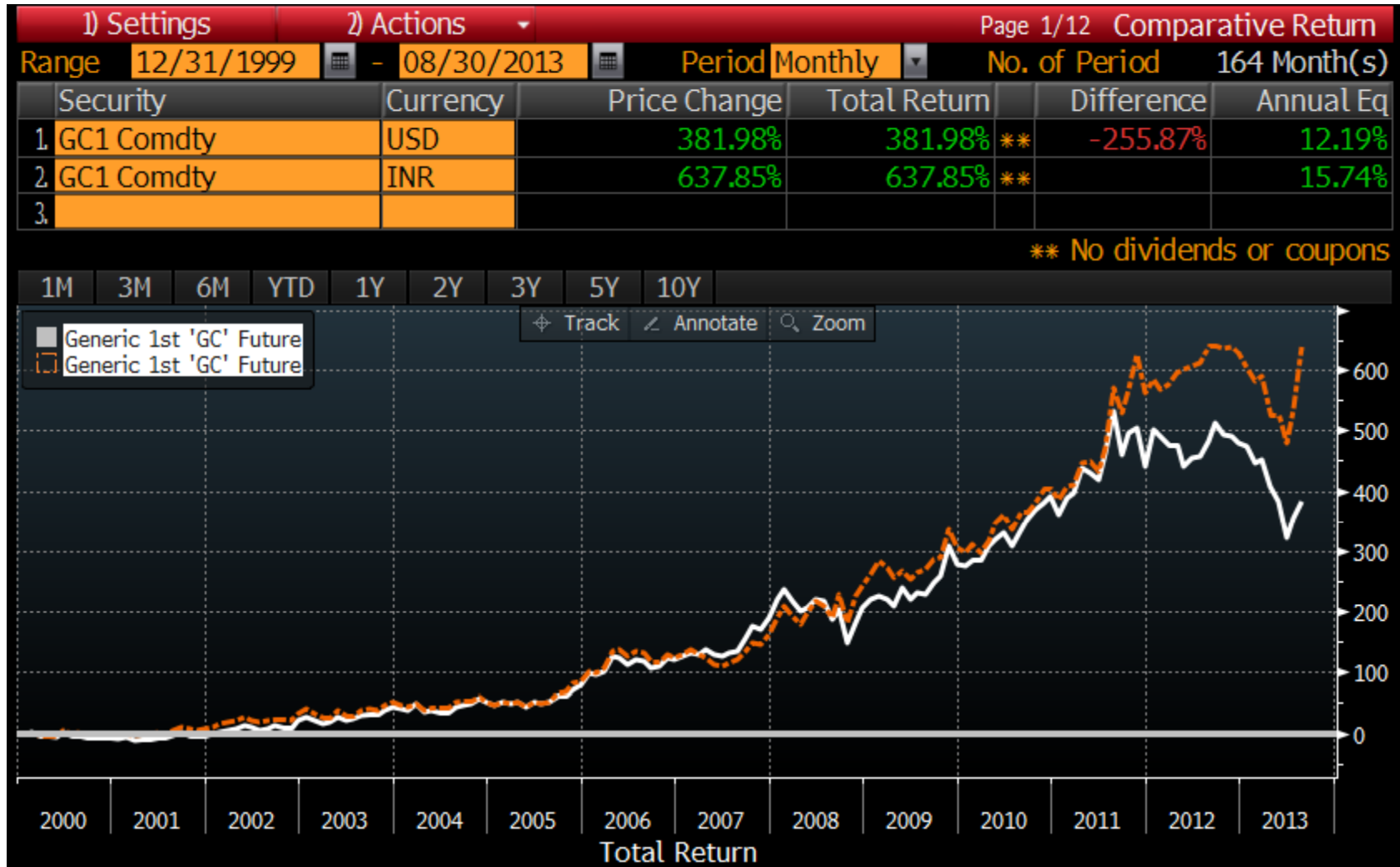
July 1, 2005 through July 31, 2013



Source: DoubleLine Capital, St. Louis Federal Reserve, U.S. Commerce Department
 Correlation = Statistics: The simultaneous change in value of two numerically valued random variables:

Gold Spot Prices in US Dollar and Indian Rupee

December 31, 1999 through August 30, 2013



Source: Bloomberg

GC1 Comdty = Gold options. COMEX division gold futures and options provide an important alternative to traditional means of investing in gold such as bullion, coins, and mining stocks. The Indian Rupee (INR) is the official currency of India.

Gold Spot Price Returns in US Dollars and Indian Rupee

December 31, 2010 through September 10, 2013



Source: Bloomberg

GC1 Comdty = Gold options. COMEX division gold futures and options provide an important alternative to traditional means of investing in gold such as bullion, coins, and mining stocks. The Indian Rupee (INR) is the official currency of India.

Crude Oil in India Rupee

June 30, 1988 through September 3, 2013



Source: Bloomberg

C01 = NCDEX Castor Seed oil generic futures contract priced in Indian Rupee. The Indian Rupee (INR) is the official currency of India.

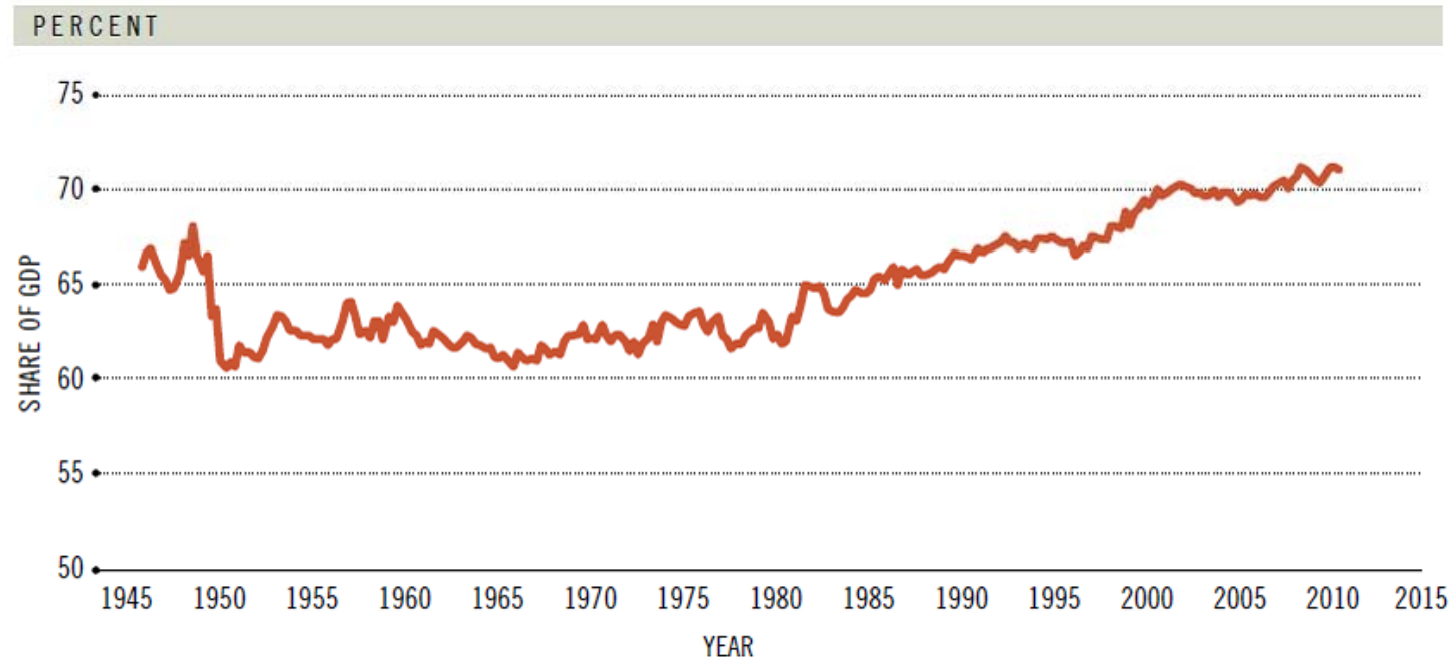
TAB III

“Developed World Update?”

Still a Consumer Based Economy

FIGURE 1

Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) as Share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

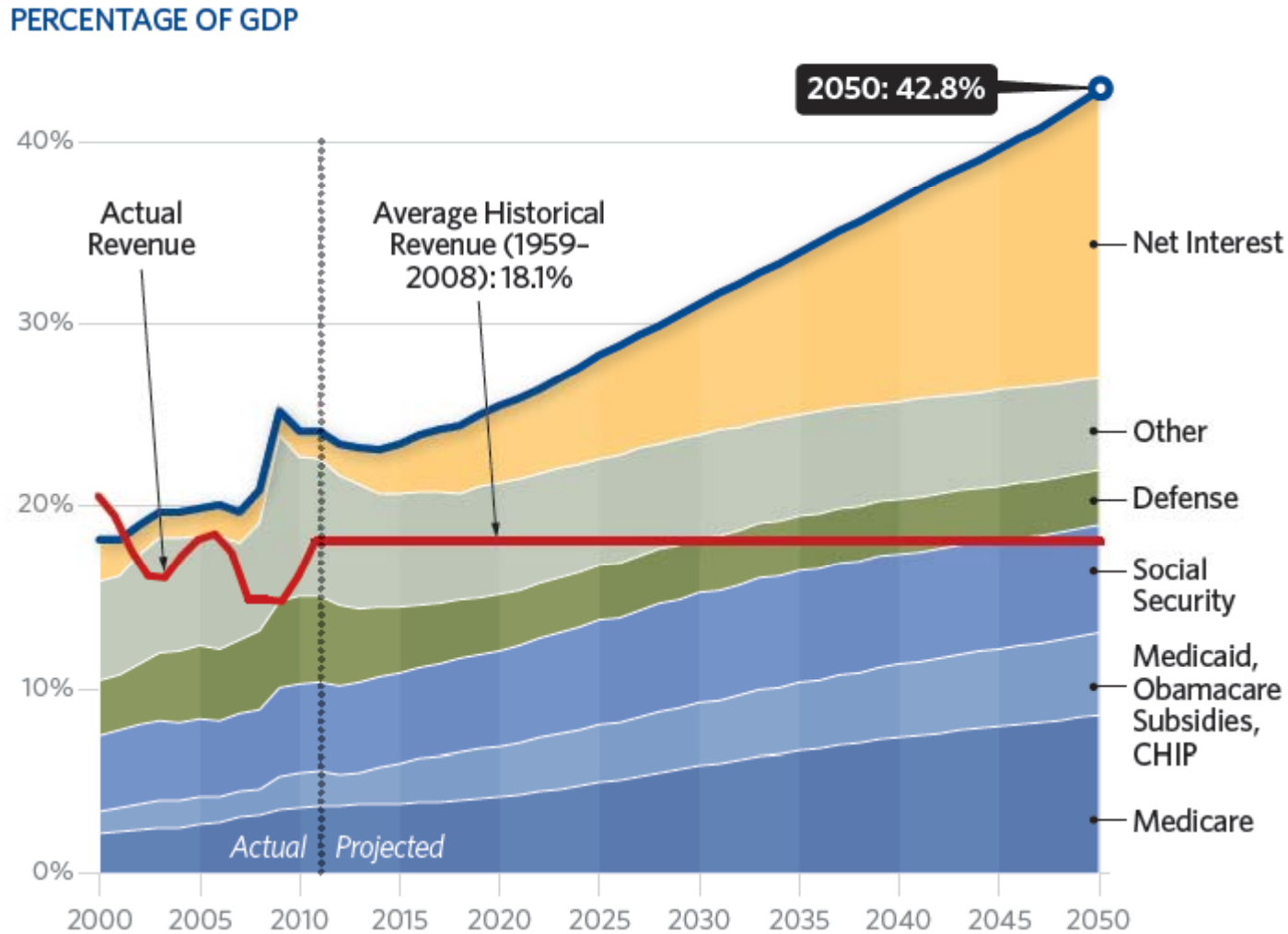


SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis; quarterly data through 2011:Q3.

As of September 30, 2011..

PCE Personal Consumption Expenditures = measures price changes in consumer goods and services. Personal consumption expenditures consist of the actual and imputed expenditures of households; the measure includes data pertaining to durables, non-durables and services. It is essentially a measure of goods and services targeted toward individuals and consumed by individuals. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

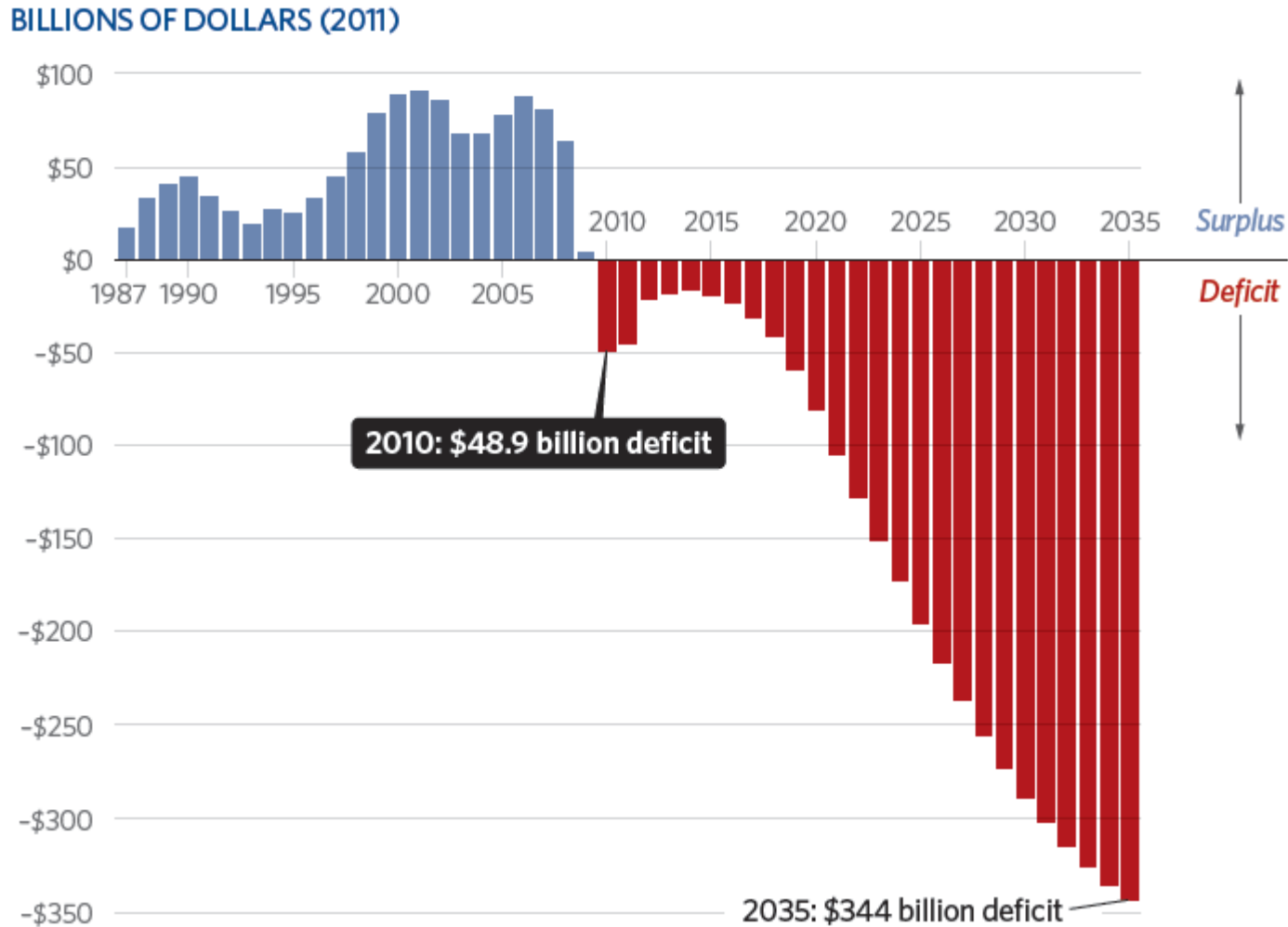
Federal Spending Projection through 2050



Source: The Heritage Foundation; Congressional Budget Office. 2010 – December 31, 2012 Actual. 2013 – 2050 Projections.

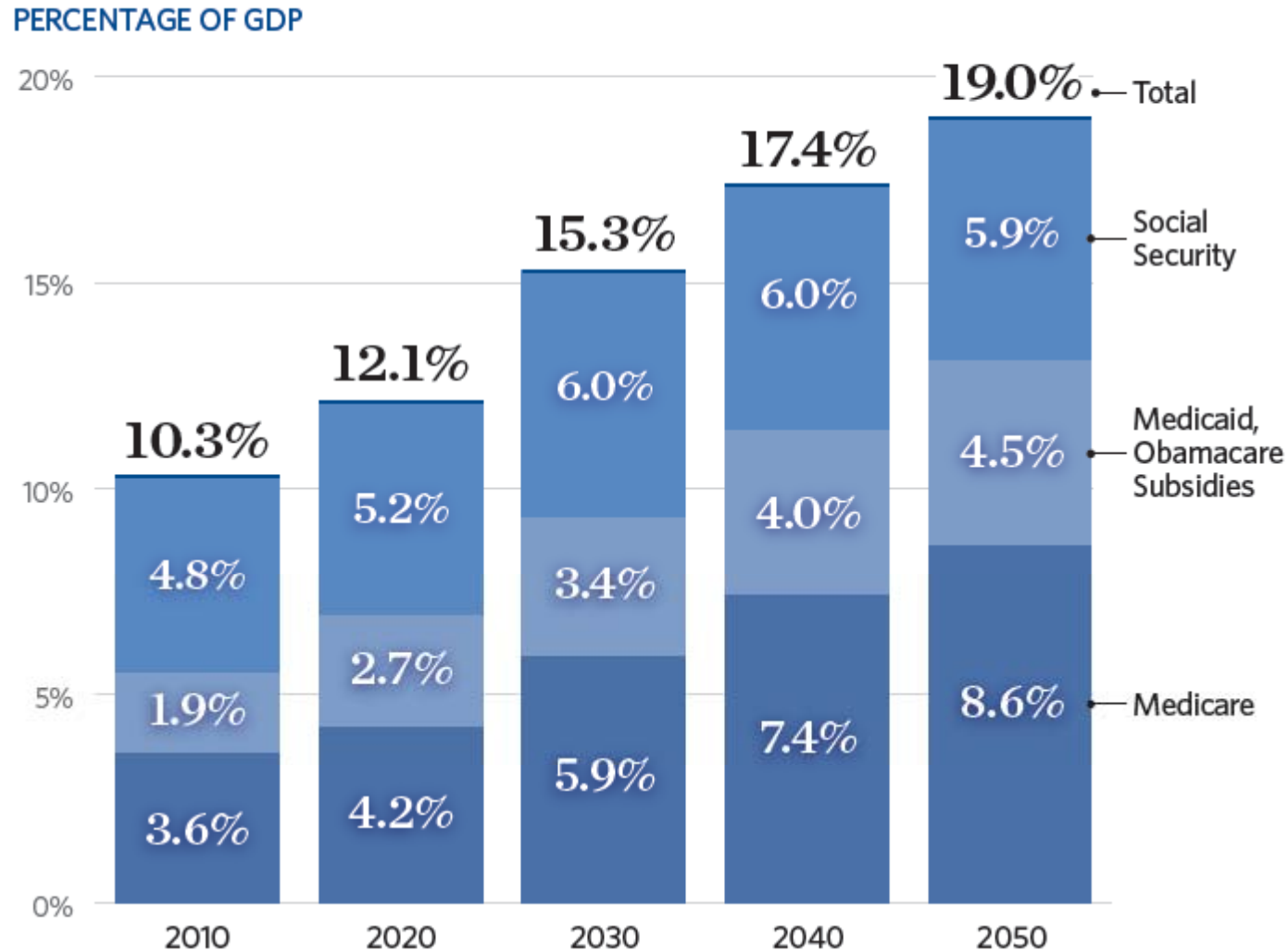
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Social Security Surplus / Deficit



Source: The Heritage Foundation; Congressional Budget Office. 1987 – December 31, 2012 Actual. 2013 – 2035 Projections

Entitlement Spending Projection through 2050

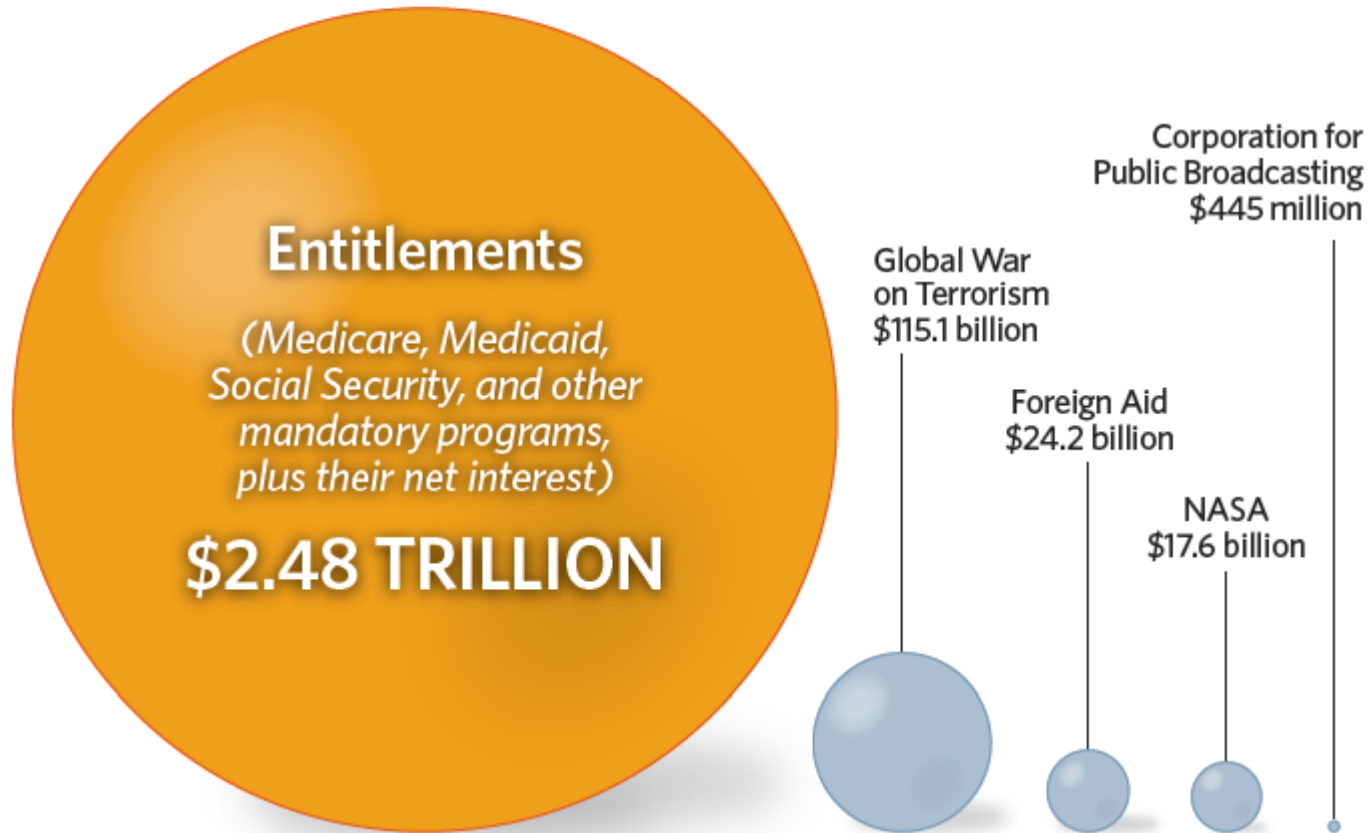


Source: The Heritage Foundation; Congressional Budget Office. 2010 Actual. 2020 – 2050 Projections.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

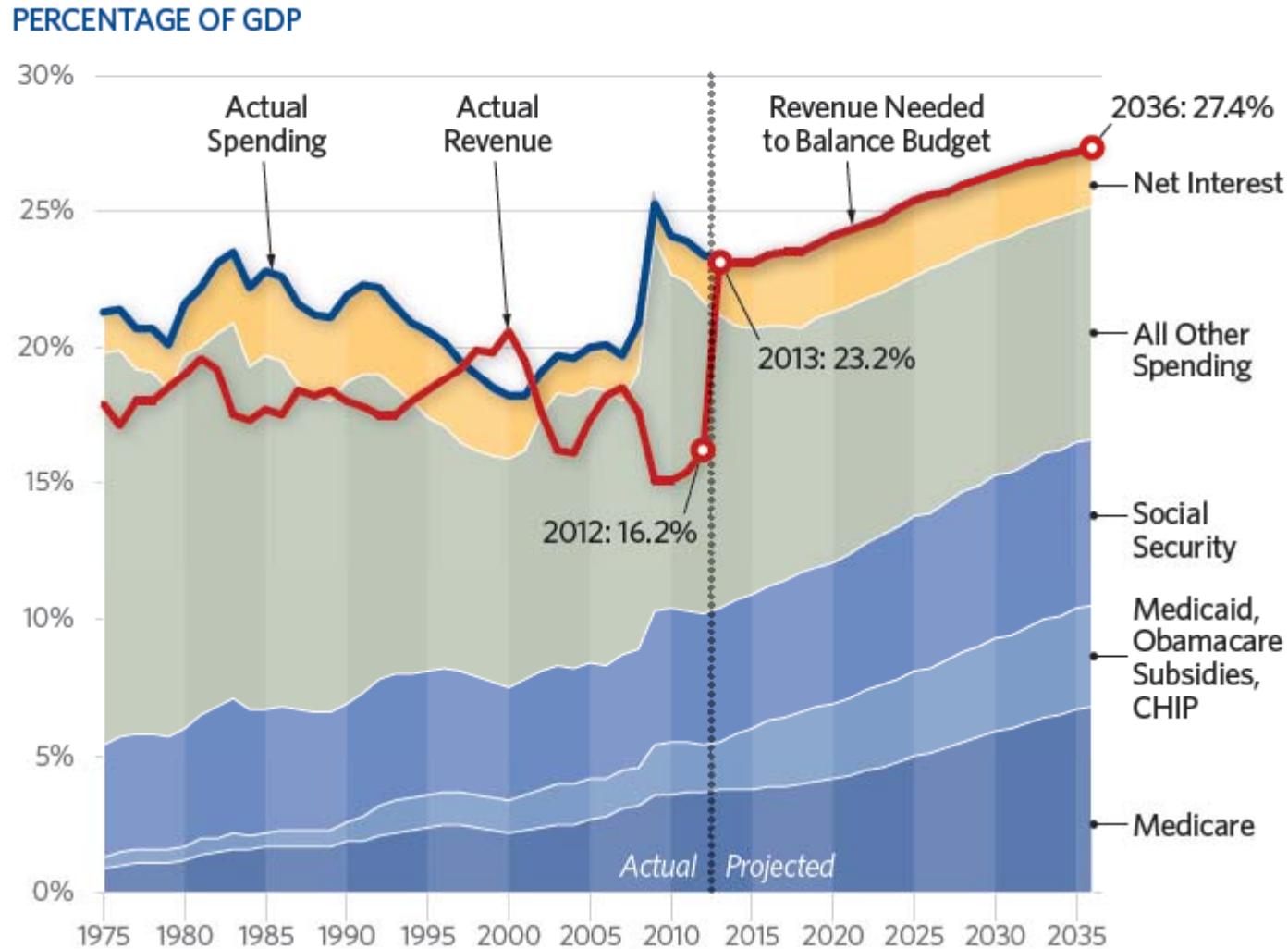
Entitlement vs. Discretionary Spending

ANNUAL SPENDING (2012)



Source: The Heritage Foundation; Congressional Budget Office as of December 31, 2012.

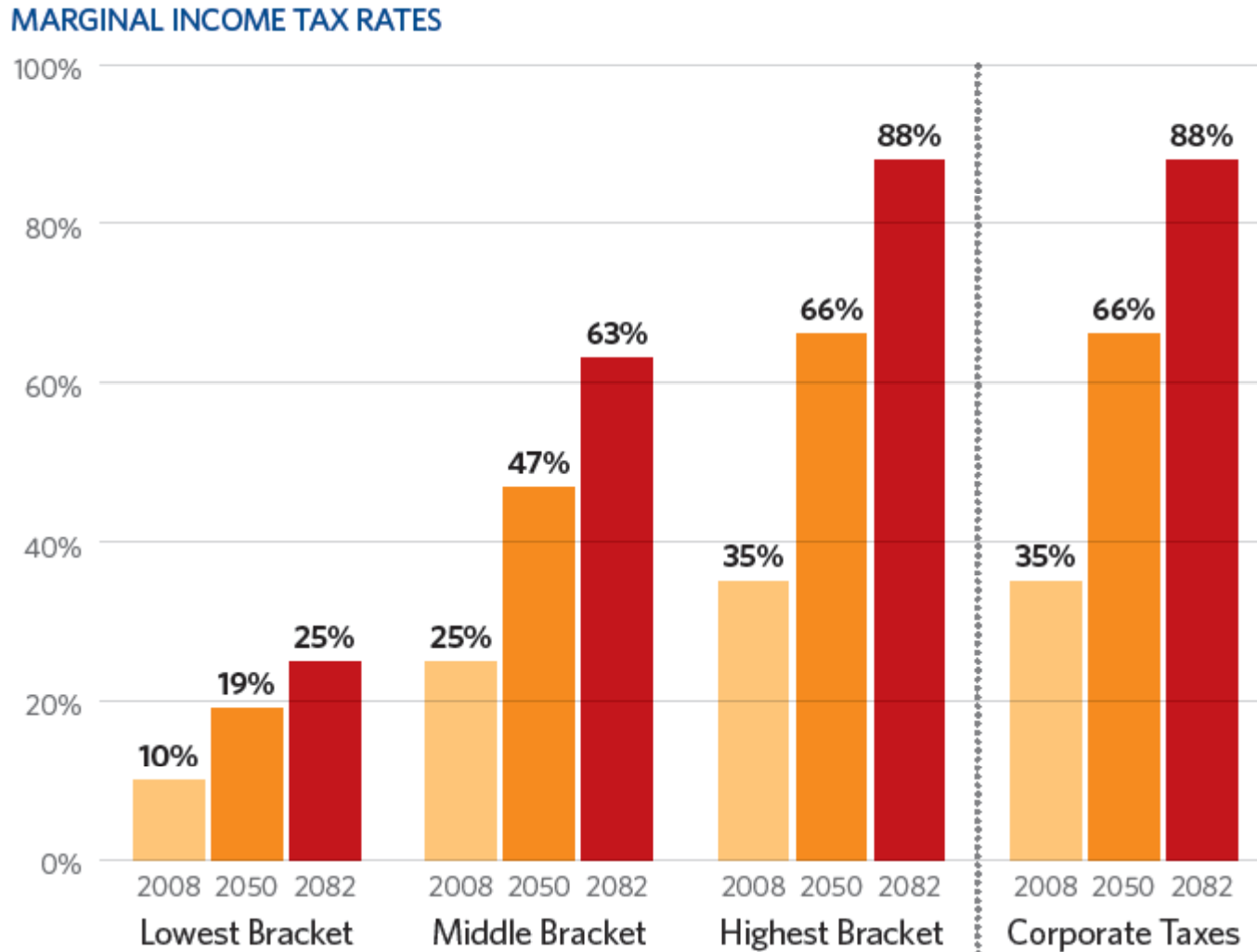
Amount of Tax Increase Required to Balance Budget



Source: The Heritage Foundation; Congressional Budget Office. 1975 – December 31, 2012 Actual. 2013 – 2035 Projections

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

Amount of Tax Increase Required to Balance Budget

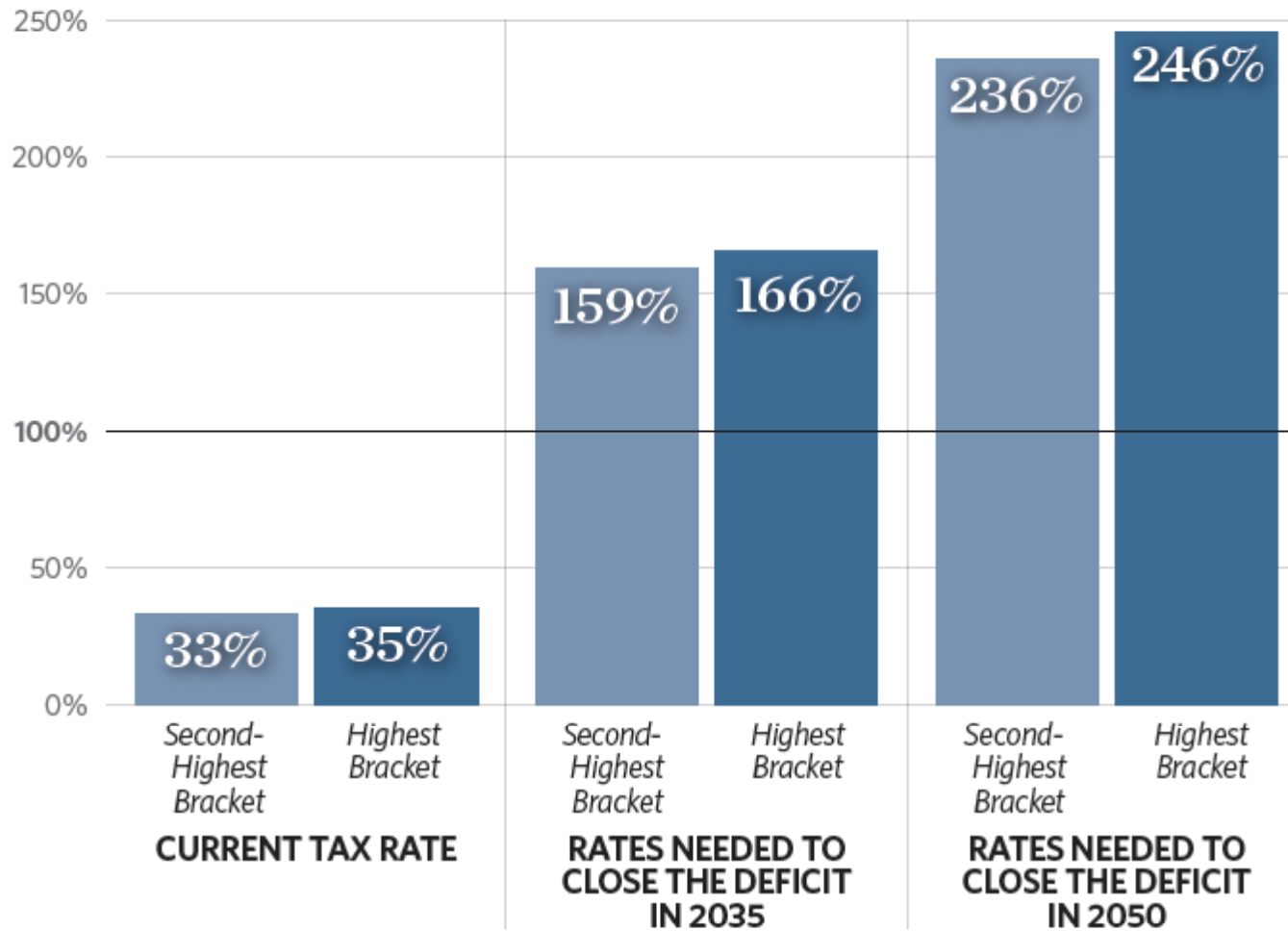


Source: The Heritage Foundation; Congressional Budget Office. 2008 Actual. 2050 – 2082 Projections.

Tax brackets serve as cut off points for given income tax rates. Categories are based on individual filings. Lowest tax bracket = \$0 - \$8,375. Highest bracket = \$373,650 and up. Middle Bracket = \$8,375 up to \$373,650.

Taxing the Wealthy is Not Enough

CURRENT TAX RATES AND TAX RATES NECESSARY TO CLOSE DEFICIT



Source: The Heritage Foundation; Congressional Budget Office as of 12/31/12. 2035 – 2050 Projections.

Head Fake or Real Expansion?

European PMI Points to Continued Growth in Third Quarter



Today's euro-area composite PMI for August remained above 50 for a second month, rising to 51.7 from 50.5. That indicates continued growth in the third quarter. The index has been below 50 for 55 percent of the time over the past five years, averaging 49.5. The euro-area economy exited recession in the second quarter, growing 0.3 percent.

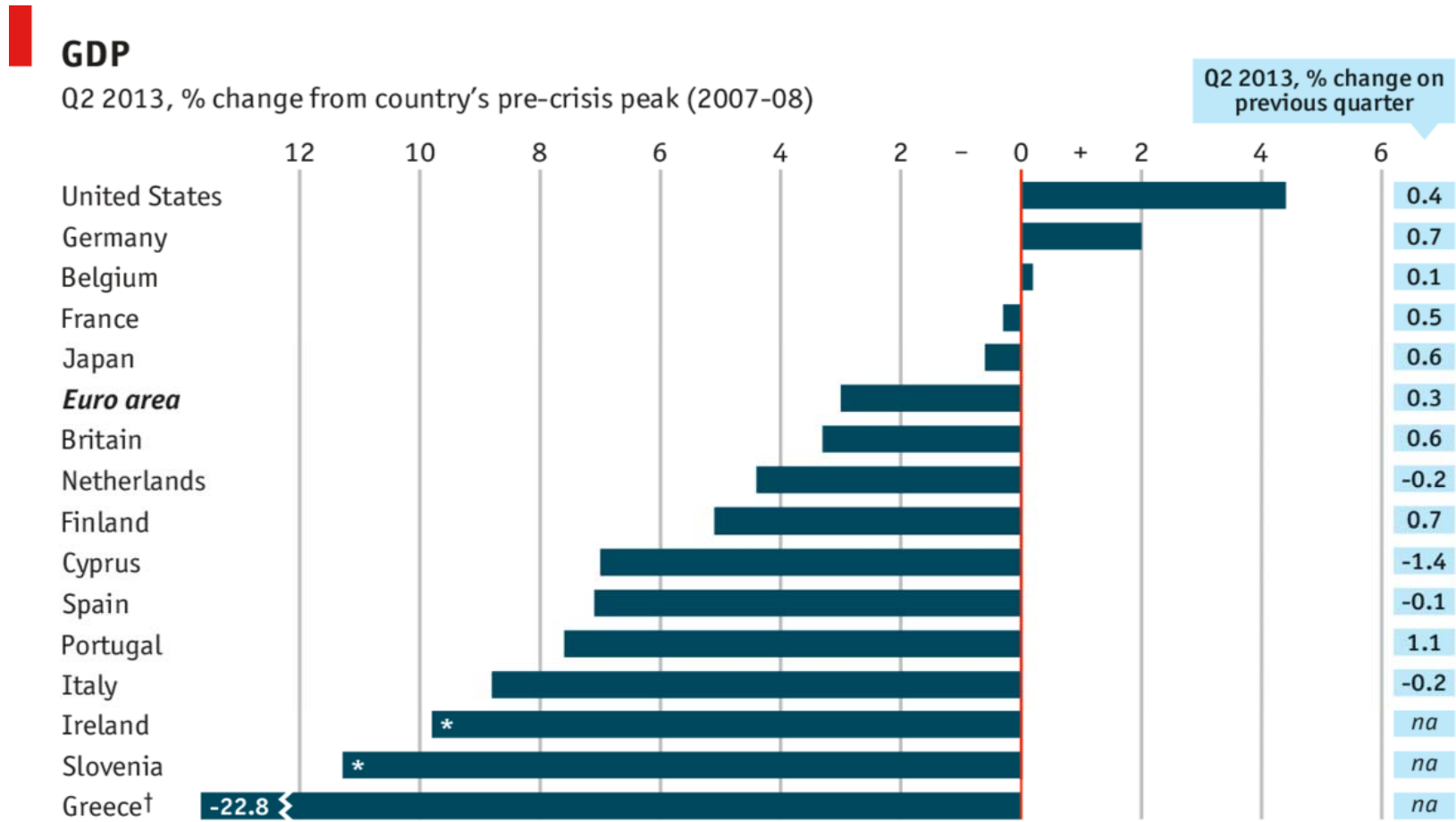
— Niraj Shah, Bloomberg Economist

Source: Bloomberg

Euro area includes the EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) = An indicator of the economic health of the manufacturing sector. The PMI index is based on five major indicators: new orders, inventory levels, production, supplier deliveries and the employment environment.

GDP Percentage Change Since Pre-Crisis Peak (2007-2008)



Source: Eurostat

*Q1 data †Data not seasonally adjusted: change from Q2 2007

Economist.com/graphicdetail

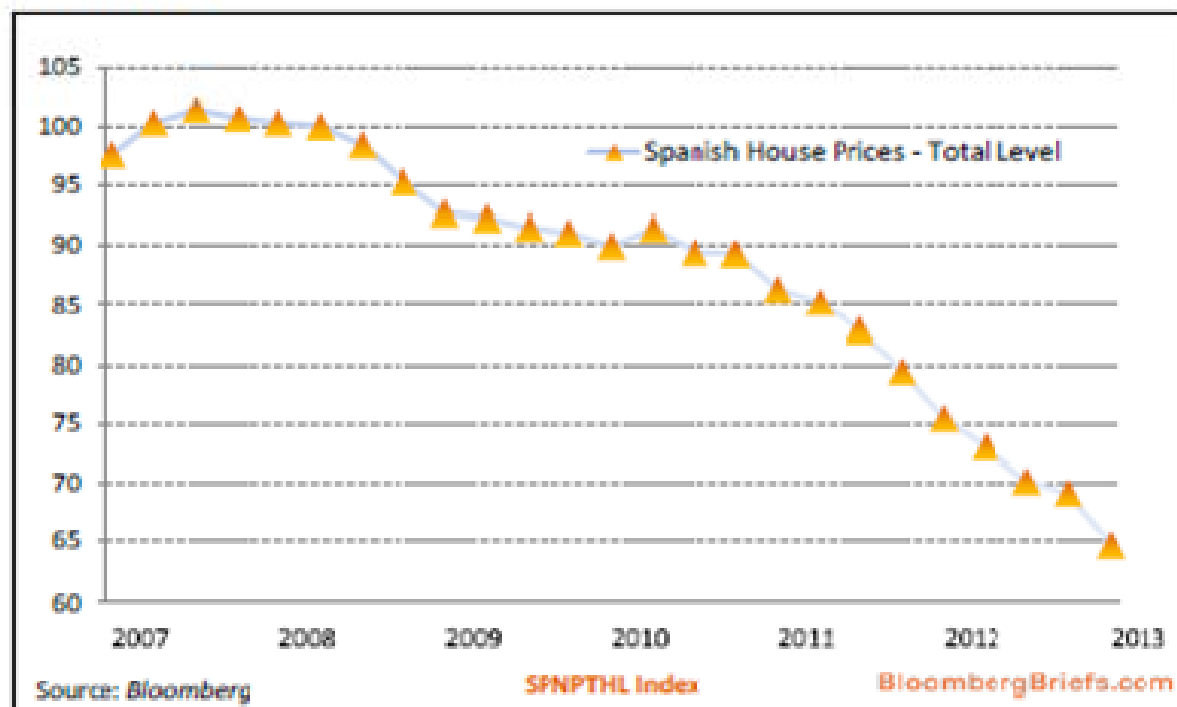
Source: The Economist; Eurostat

Euro area includes: All other EU countries not already represented in the chart. Includes: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

Spanish Housing Market

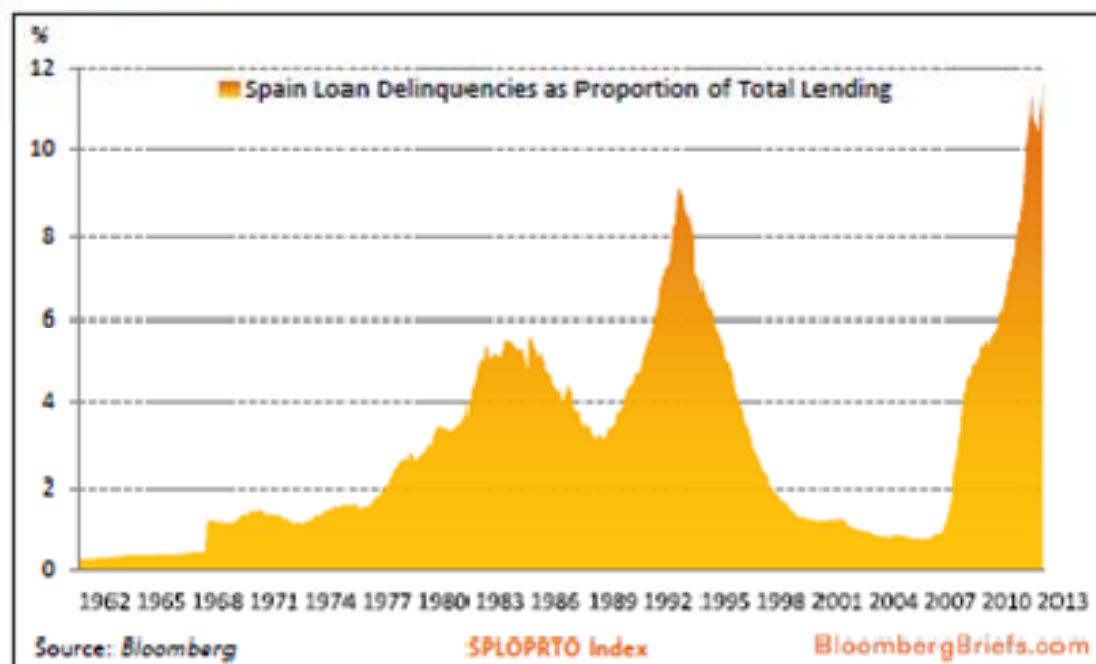
Housing



Banks are likely to remain under pressure as real estate prices continue to fall. House prices are down 36.2 percent from their peak, having dropped 15.7 percent in real terms in 2012. A 6.5 percent decline in the house price index last quarter suggests prices have further to fall. House prices may drop by 13 percent in 2014, according to Standard & Poor's.

Spanish Delinquencies

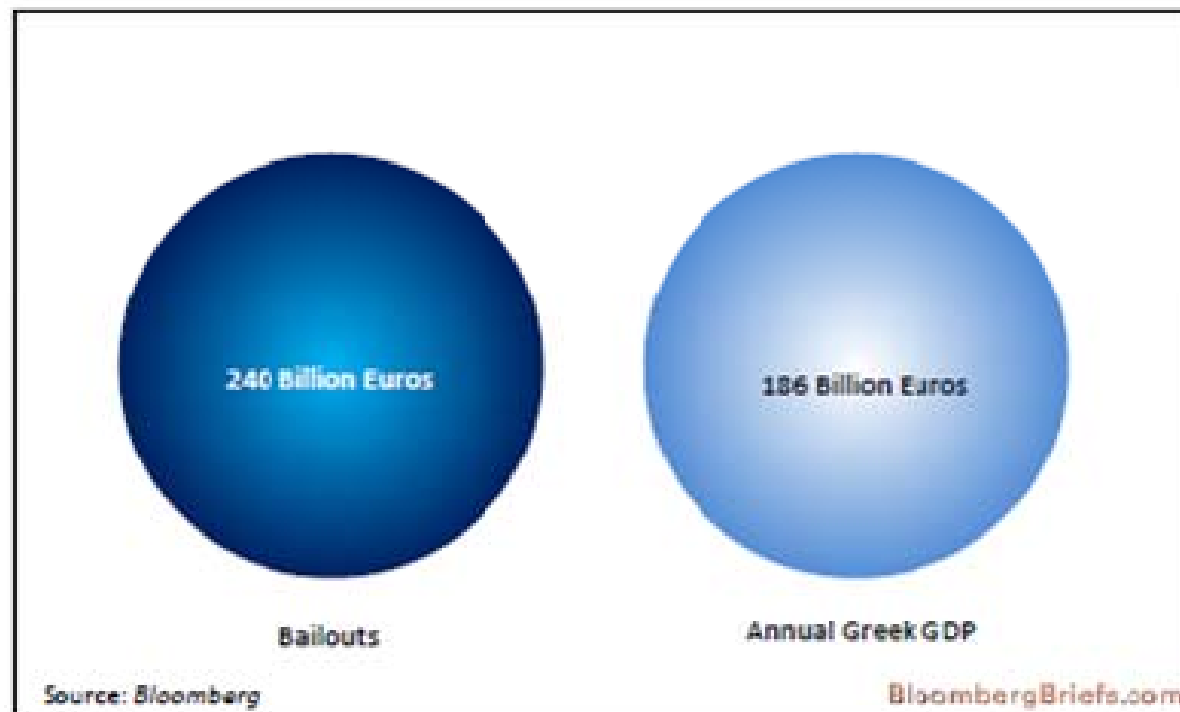
Bad Debt



The real estate crash has prompted banks to refinance or restructure 208 billion euros (\$275 billion US dollars) of loans. Bad loans as a proportion of total loans reached a record 11.6% in June. Bank of Spain data show. Lending by Spanish banks to non-financial corporations fell 1.3% in July from June and has declined almost 10% this year, according to the European Central Bank. That is worse than the 0.9% monthly contractions in Portugal and Greece.

German Subsidization

Bailout



Greece has received two bailout packages totaling about 240 billion euros (\$318 billion US dollars). The country's total annual economic output is 186.2 billion euros (\$247 billion US dollars). About 22 billion euros (\$29.17 billion US dollars) of the rescue funds are still to be paid, with \$1 billion euros (\$1.33 billion US dollars) due in October. A third package is likely to be smaller. The IMF has calculated a financing gap of 10.9 billion euros (\$14.45 billion US dollars) to cover the period through 2015.

TAB IV

Housing and MBS Market Trends

30-Year U.S. Mortgage Rates

December 31, 2007 through September 9, 2013



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, Bankrate.com

ILM3NAVG = The Overnight National Average of the U.S. 30 year Treasury interest rate. They help consumers see the movement of rates day-to-day. Subject to one day lag.

Mortgage Refinancing Index

September 5, 2003 through August 30, 2013

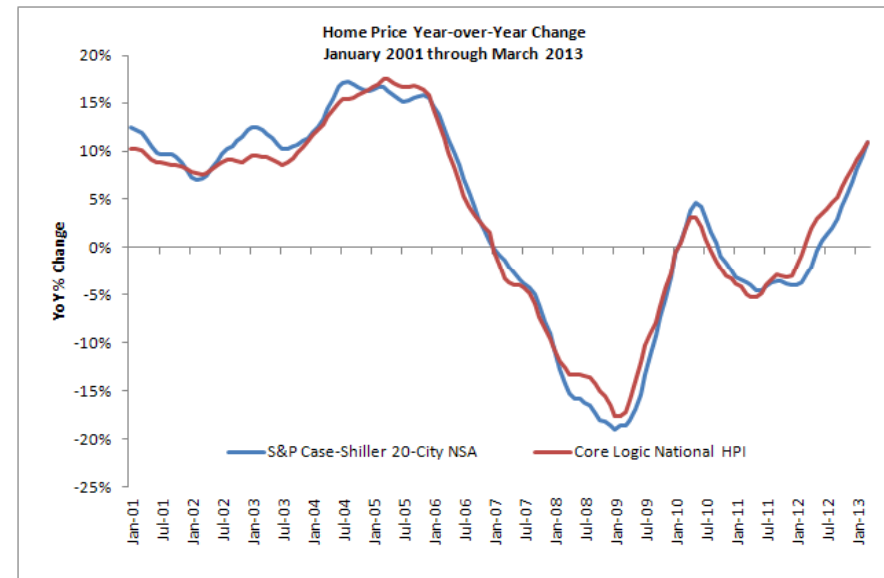
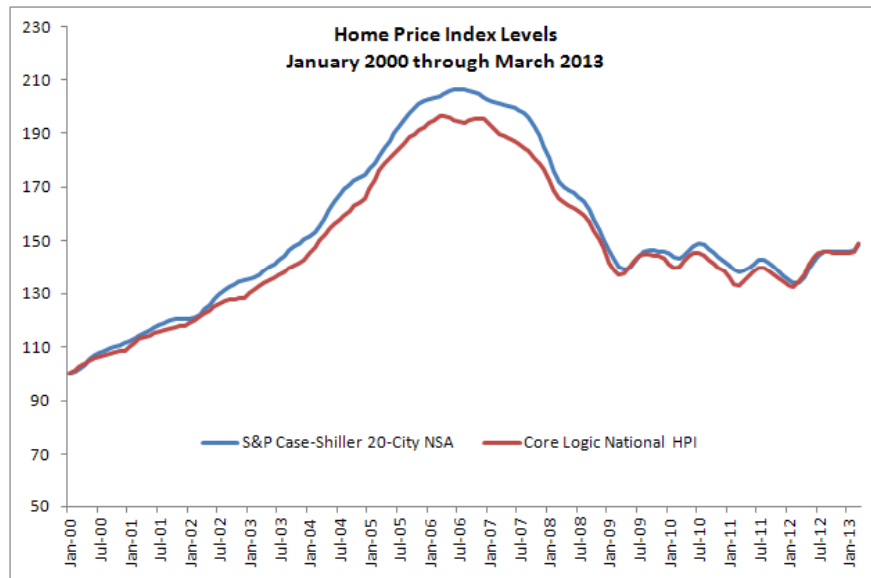


Source: Bloomberg Financial Services

Mortgage Refinancing Index as measured by the Mortgage Bankers Association. Reflects the number of applications for refinance. Not all applications are accepted. An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

Home Price Index Levels and Year-Over-Year Change

January 1, 2000 and January 1, 2001 through March 31, 2013



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, Case-Shiller

S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index is comprised of price changes within the following subset of 20 metropolitan markets: 10 –City Index Boston, Chicago, Denver, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington DC. In addition to the 10-City Index it includes: Atlanta, Charlotte, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle, and Tampa.

Core Logic National Housing Price Index (HPI) = Core Logic is a leading provider of information and analytics. This index covers 6,208 zip codes, 572 statistical areas and 1,027 counties located in all 50 states and District of Columbia. It is a national average.

An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

ABX AAA 07-1 Index

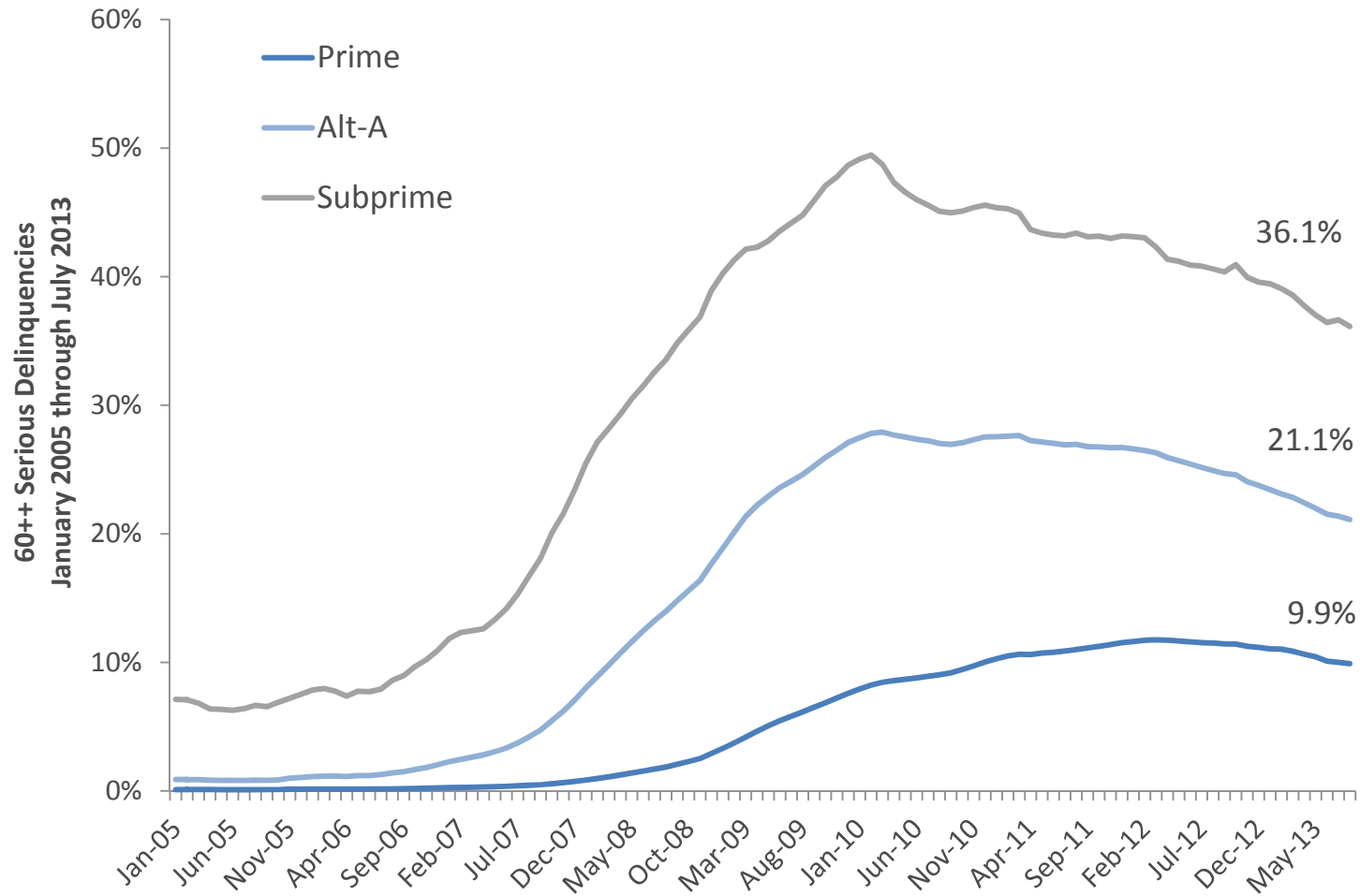
January 1, 2010 through September 10, 2013



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
 The ABX 07-1 AAA Index is a basket of home equity. Constituted from reference obligations issued by 20 issuers of residential mortgage-backed securities.
 An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

Non-Agency RMBS 60++ Delinquency Rate

January 31, 2005 through July 31, 2013



Serious Delinquencies is defined by mortgages that are 60++ delinquency rates defined as loans 60 or 90 days late in mortgage payments, or already in foreclosure or REO status.

Prime defined as FICO > 725 and LTV < 75

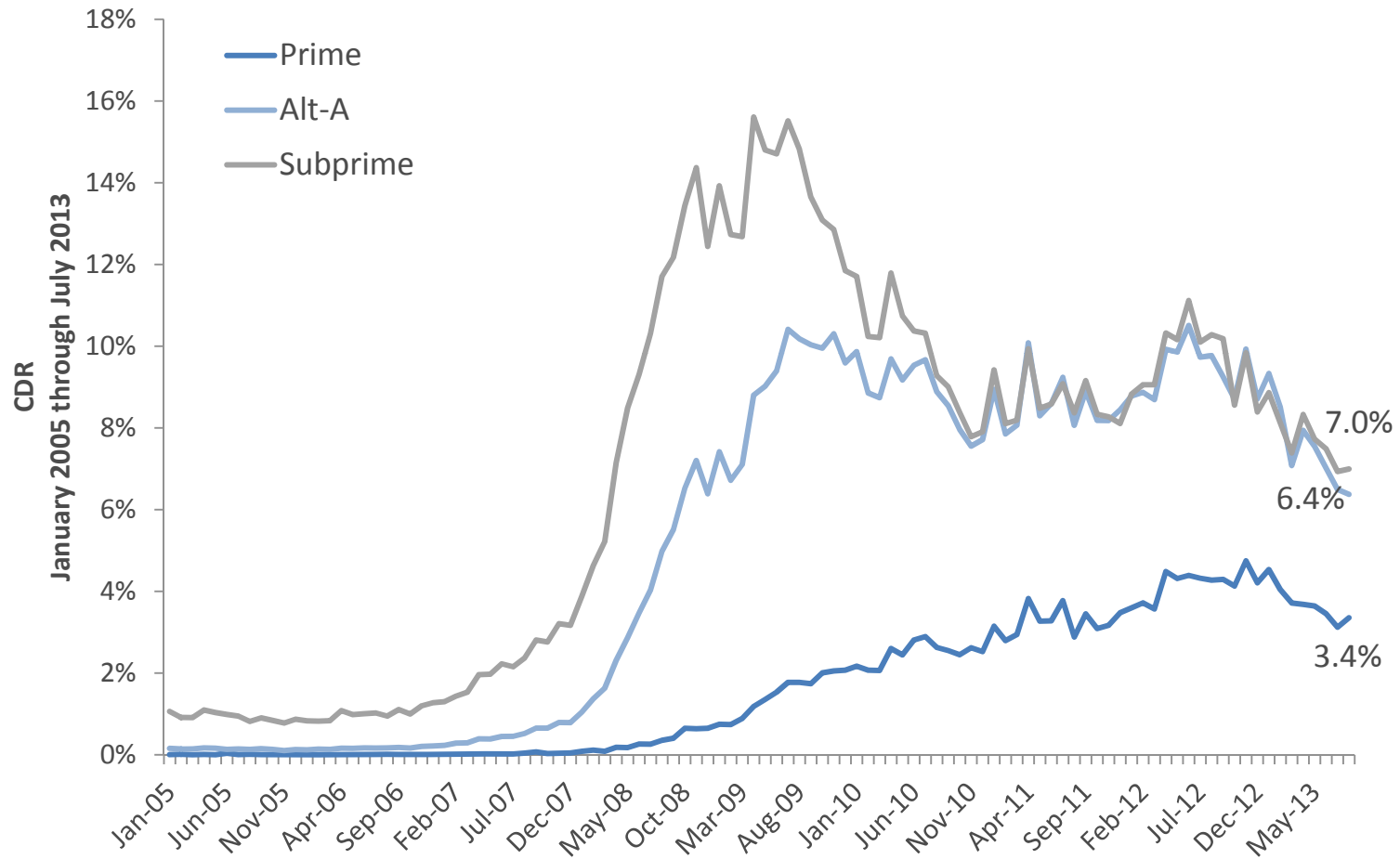
Alt-A defined as FICO 675-725; or FICO > 725 and LTV >= 75

Subprime defined as FICO < 675

Source: Loan Performance, Vichara, DoubleLine Capital

Non-Agency RMBS Conditional Default Rate

January 31, 2005 through July 31, 2013



Serious Delinquencies is defined by mortgages that are 60+ delinquency rates defined as loans 60 or 90 days late in mortgage payments, or already in foreclosure or REO status.

Prime defined as FICO > 725 and LTV < 75

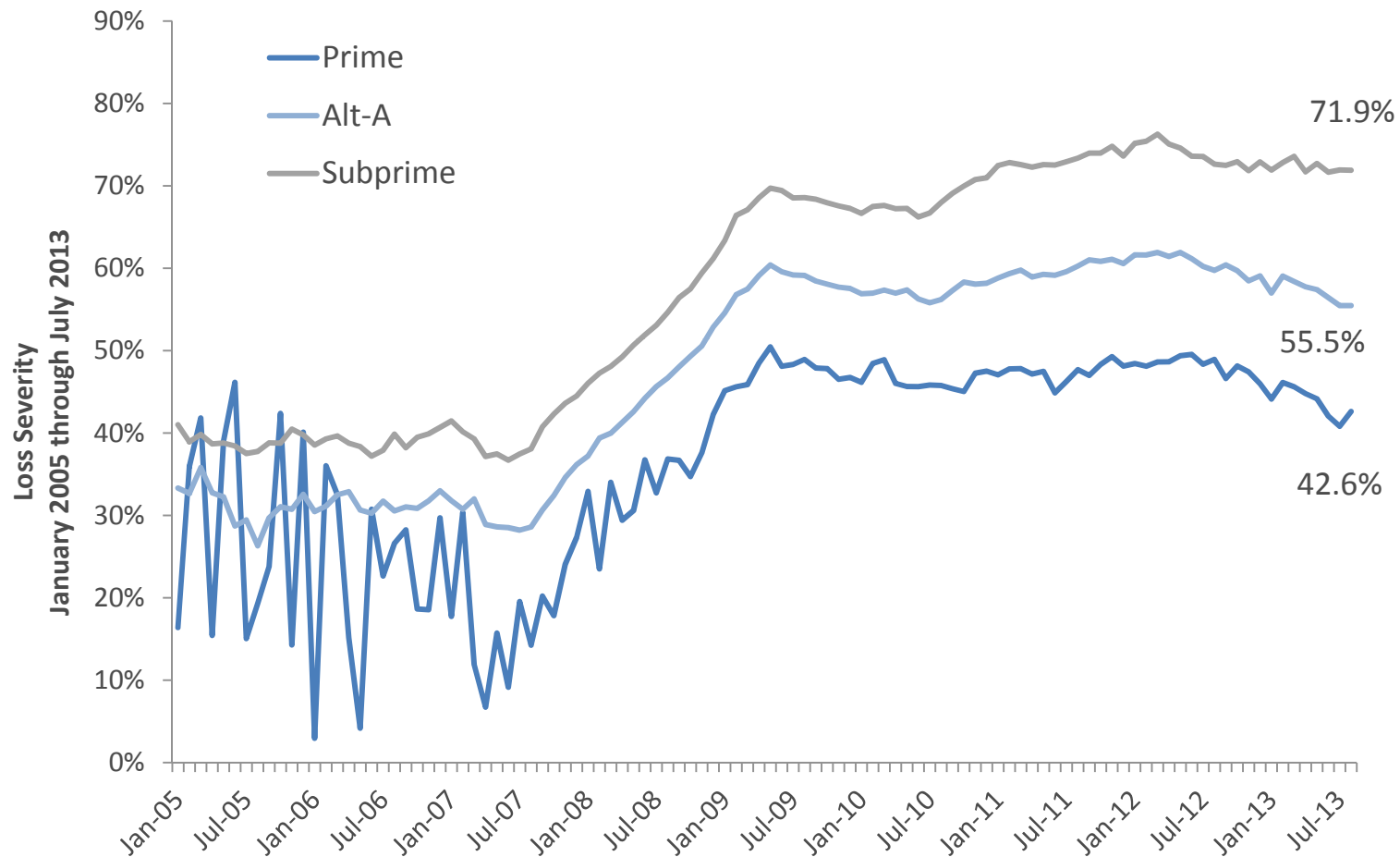
Alt-A defined as FICO 675-725; or FICO > 725 and LTV >= 75

Subprime defined as FICO < 675

Source: Loan Performance, Vichara, DoubleLine Capital

Non-Agency RMBS Loss Severity

January 31, 2005 through July 31, 2013



Serious Delinquencies is defined by mortgages that are 60++ delinquency rates defined as loans 60 or 90 days late in mortgage payments, or already in foreclosure or REO status.

Prime defined as FICO > 725 and LTV < 75

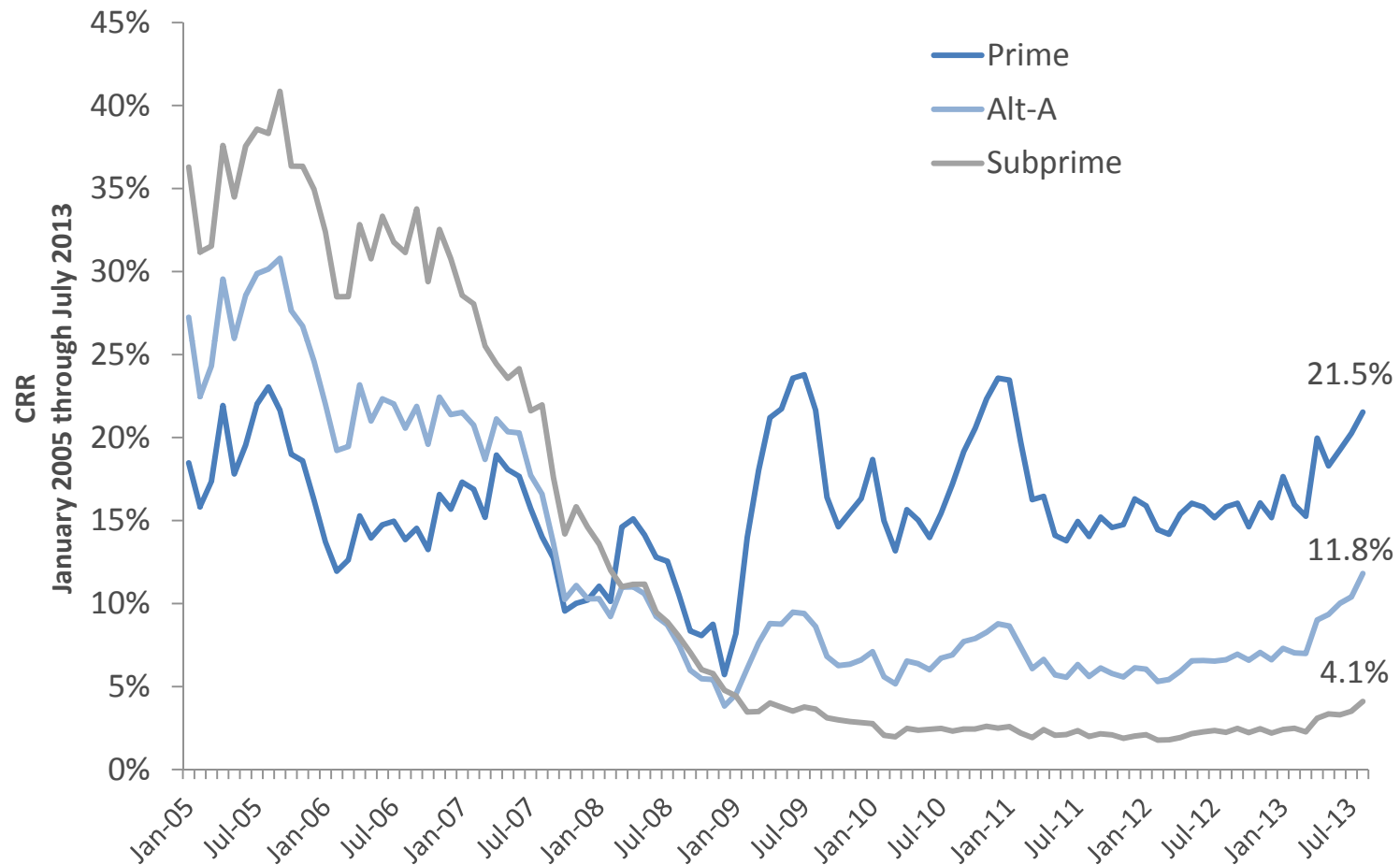
Alt-A defined as FICO 675-725; or FICO > 725 and LTV >= 75

Subprime defined as FICO < 675

Source: Loan Performance, Vichara, DoubleLine Capital

Non-Agency RMBS Conditional Repayment Rate

January 31, 2005 through July 31, 2013



Serious Delinquencies is defined by mortgages that are 60+ delinquency rates defined as loans 60 or 90 days late in mortgage payments, or already in foreclosure or REO status.

Prime defined as FICO > 725 and LTV < 75

Alt-A defined as FICO 675-725; or FICO > 725 and LTV >= 75

Subprime defined as FICO < 675

Source: Loan Performance, Vichara, DoubleLine Capital

SPDR S&P Homebuilders ETF

February 6, 2006 through September 10, 2013



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg

XHB = SPDR S&P Homebuilder ETF is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the USA. The Fund seeks to replicate the performance of the S&P Homebuilders Select Industry Index, an equal-weighted index. The Index tracks all the US common stocks listed on the NYSE, American Stock Exchange, NASDAQ National and NASDAQ Small Cap exchanges. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Mortgage Bankers Association Purchase Mortgage Applications Index

December 31, 2004 through August 30, 2013



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg

MNAVPRCH = Mortgage Bankers Association Purchase Mortgage Applications Index.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

TAB V

DoubleLine Funds Overview

Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio Statistics

	Total Return Bond Fund	Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index
Average Price	\$95.93	\$103.50
Duration	3.83	5.55
Average Life	5.57	7.51

Portfolio statistics as of August 31, 2013 based on market weighted averages. Subject to change without notice.

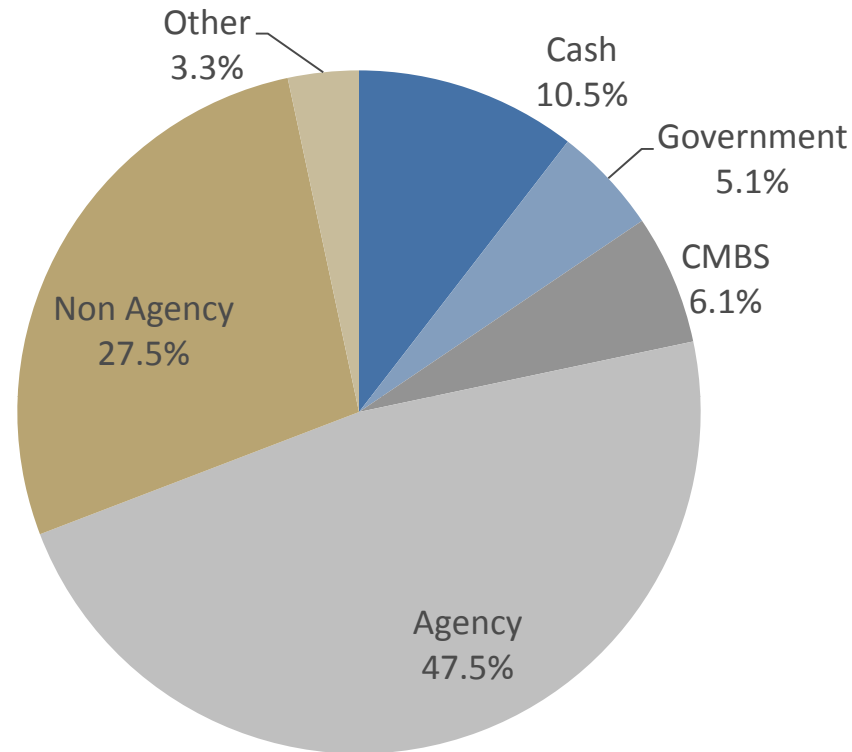
Average price = A measure of the weighted average price paid for the securities calculated by taking the prices and dividing by the number of securities and does not include cash. Average price should not be confused with net asset value.

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

Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio Composition – By Security Type



Portfolio composition as of August 31, 2013. 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.

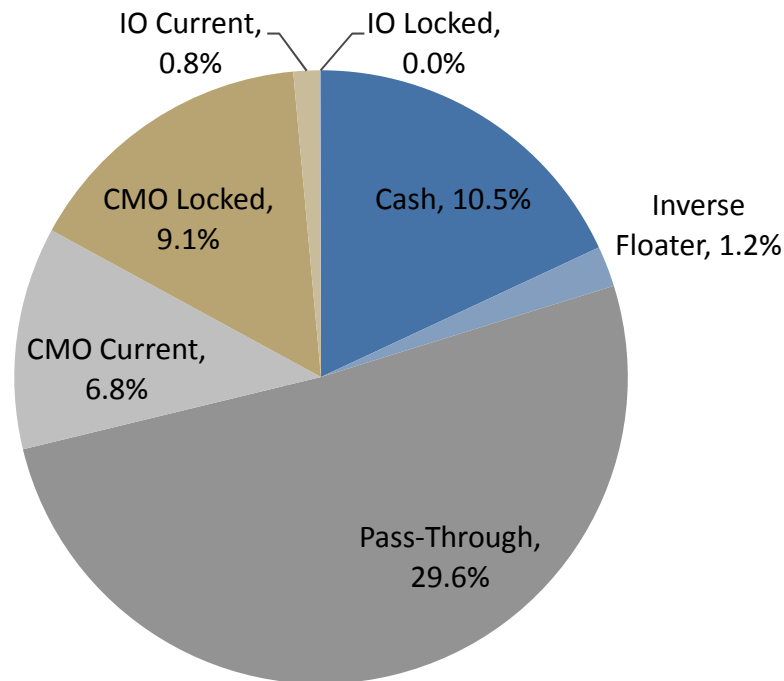
Agency = Mortgage securities whose principal and interest guaranteed by the U.S. Government agency including Fannie Mae (FNMA) or Freddie Mac (FHLMC).

Non-Agency = 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.

Other = Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CLOs)

Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio Composition – By Collateralize Mortgage Obligation (CMO) Security Type



Agency CMO Composition	
Cash	10.5%
Inverse Floater	1.2%
Pass-Through	29.6%
CMO Current	6.8%
CMO Locked	9.1%
IO Current	0.8%
IO Locked	0.0%
Subtotal	57.96%

Portfolio composition as of August 31, 2013. 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.

Pass-Through = Mortgage pass-through securities whose principal and interest guaranteed by the U.S. Government agency including Fannie Mae (FNMA) or Freddie Mac (FHLMC) or non-agency private issue with no government guarantee.

CMO Current = Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO) is a financial debt vehicle/special purpose entity called a "pool". Investors buy bonds issued by the entity and receive payments according to a defined set of rules. The mortgages themselves are the collateral, the bonds are the tranches (also called classes), and the set of rules that dictates how money is received from the collateral will be distributed is called the structure. The legal entity, collateral and structure are collectively referred to as the deal.

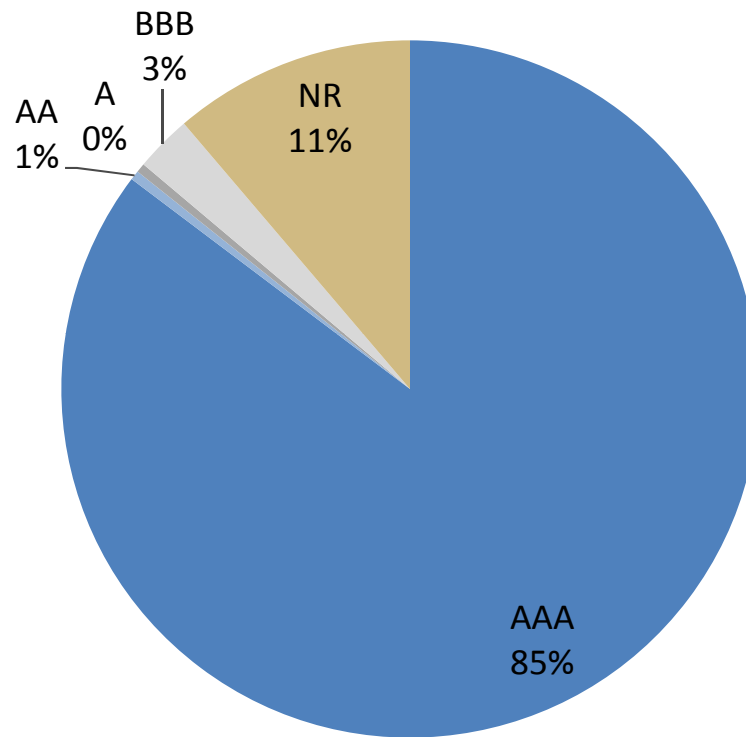
IO = Interest Only mortgage pools in which the borrower's monthly payment is only toward the interest on the loan. A non-amortized loan.

Inverse Floater = A mortgage pool that has a yield that is inversely related to interest rates.

IO Current pay = Loans that are currently receiving principal payments.

Locked Out/ CMO Locked Out = Loans that for a set period of time will not receive principal payments.

Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio – Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) Breakdown By Original Rating



Portfolio composition and credit ratings as of security origination. Portfolio composition is subject to change without notice. There are some non-rated securities in the Fund as shown in the graph 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- 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. 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.

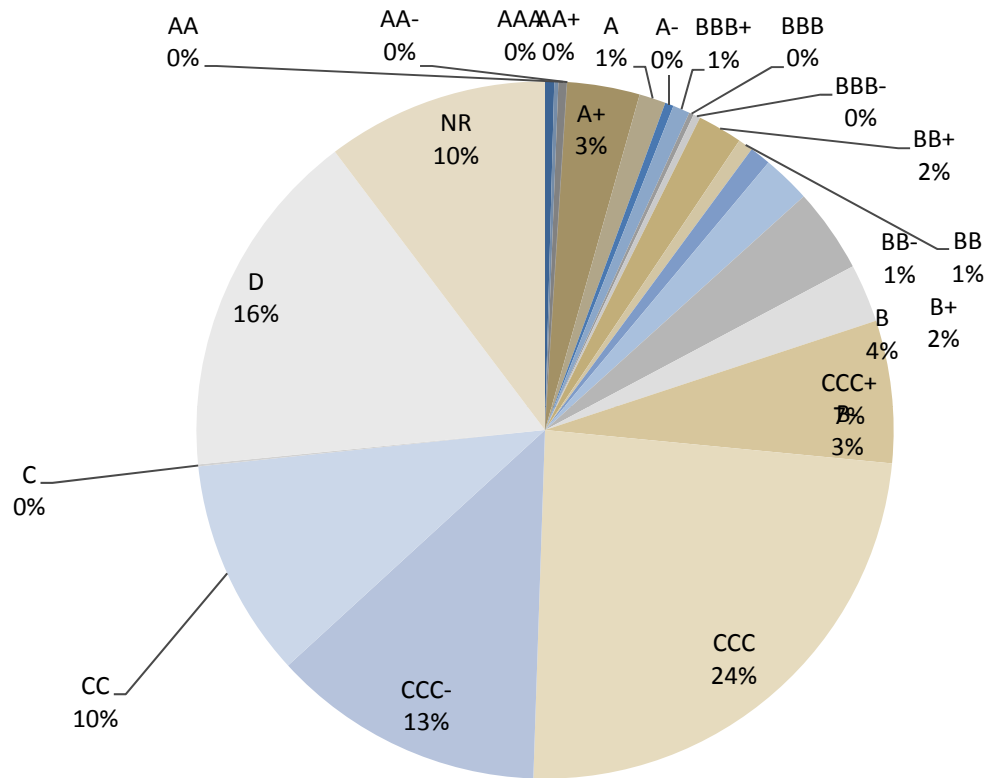
Below Investment Grade = Also known as “junk bond” is a security rated below investment grade having a rating of BBB- or below. These bonds are seen as having higher default risk or other adverse credit events, but typically pay higher yields than better quality bonds in order to make them attractive.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

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

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

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP as of August 31, 2013.

Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio – Non-Agency RMBS Breakdown By Current Credit Quality



Portfolio composition as of August 31, 2013. 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.

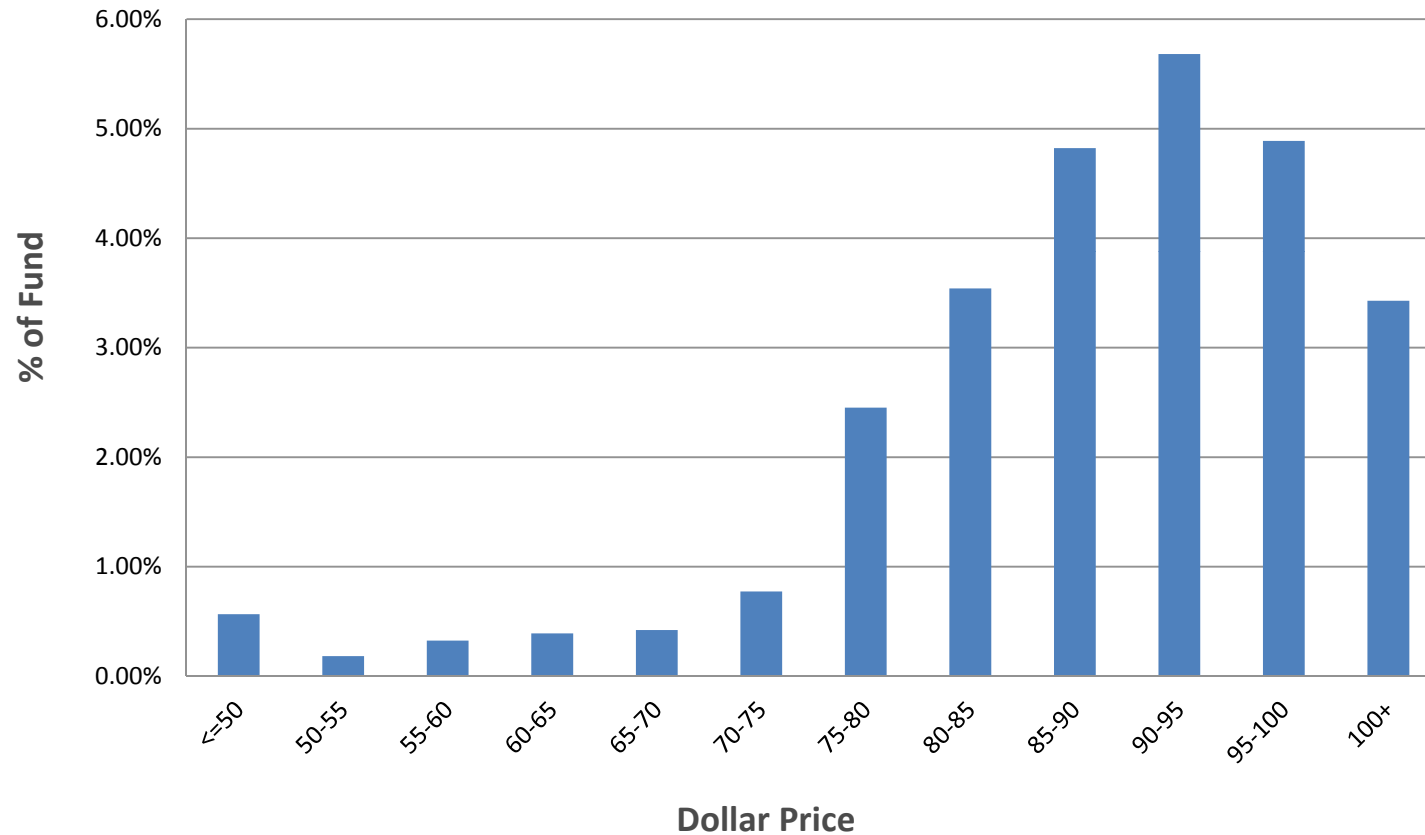
Credit quality may be assessed by different agencies for different bonds for reasons beyond the control of the Fund.

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

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP

Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio – Non-Agency RMBS Breakdown By Price

Non-Agency Price Breakdown



Portfolio price composition as of August 31, 2013. 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.

Core Fixed Income Fund Portfolio Statistics

	Core Fixed Income Fund	Barclays Capital U.S Aggregate Index
Average Price	\$94.28	\$103.50
Duration	4.80	5.55
Average Life	7.25	7.51

Portfolio statistics as of August 31, 2013 based on market weighted averages. Subject to change without notice.

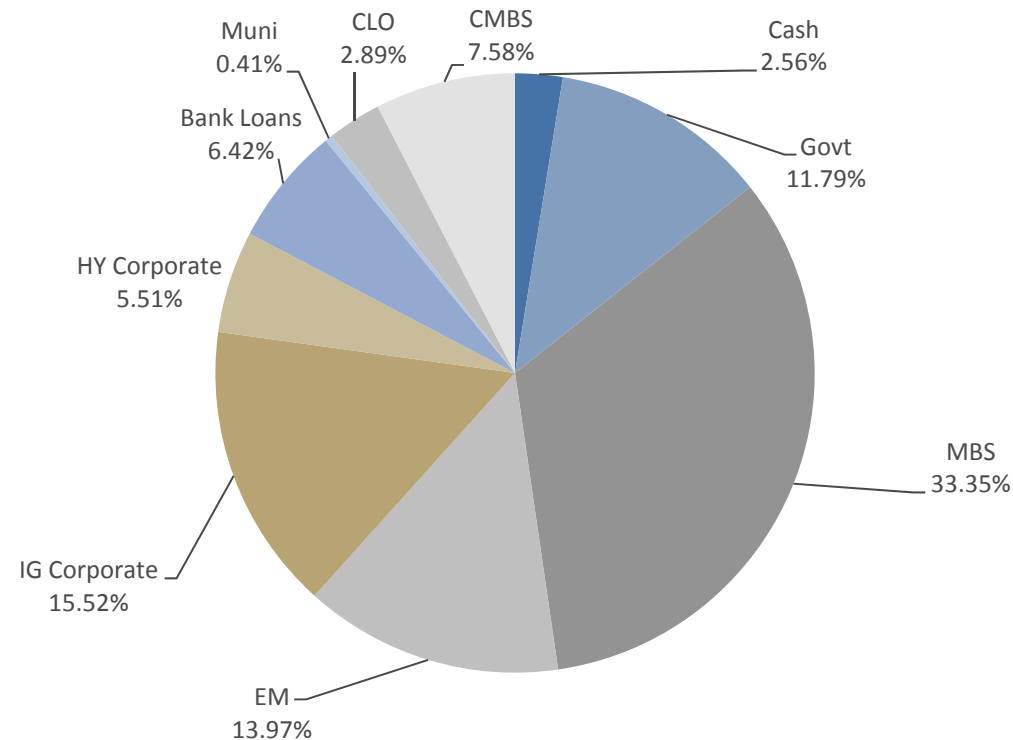
Average price = A measure of the weighted average price paid for the securities calculated by taking the prices and dividing by the number of securities and does not include cash. Average price should not be confused with net asset value.

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 August 31, 2013. Subject to change without notice.

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 = 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

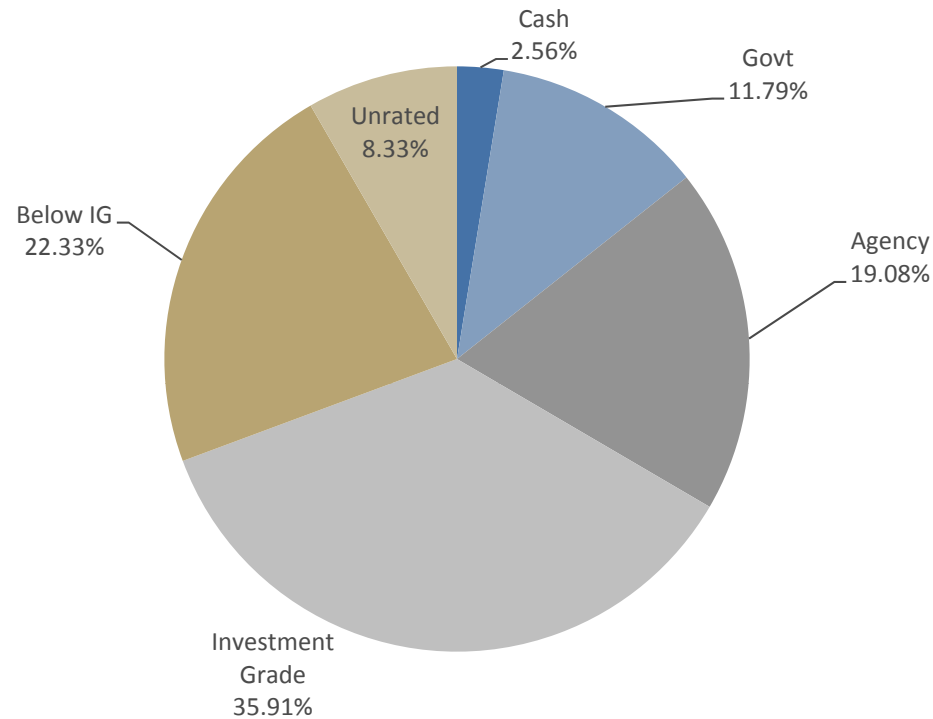
Emerging Markets Fixed Income = Emerging market debt (EMD) is a term used to encompass bonds issued by less developed countries.

Investment Grade and High Yield Corporates (IG) = 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 August 31, 2013. 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- or 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.

“What If?”

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach

Chief Executive Officer

September 10, 2013



Index Descriptions

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 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 (HG1)** 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".

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 Firth 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. ⁷³

Index Descriptions

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.

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 US 10-15 Year Treasury Index “Long Treasury”-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 (GA30) — This index is the 30 year component of the US Government index.

S&P GSCI Single-Name Commodity Excess Return Index - This index is a single name commodity (ex. Corn) singled out of the S&P GSCI Index to show the total return for that specific commodity.

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.

Prime X Index – Prime X is an index offered by Markit. It allows investors to synthetically gain exposure to non-agency Prime residential mortgage collateral. An investment cannot be made directly in and index.

Index Descriptions

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.

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

Barclays Capital US 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 Idnex 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.

Disclaimer

Important Information Regarding This Report

Issue selection processes and tools illustrated throughout this presentation are samples and may be modified periodically. Such charts are not the only tools used by the investment teams, are extremely sophisticated, may not always produce the intended results and are not intended for use by non-professionals. DoubleLine has no obligation to provide revised assessments in the event of changed circumstances. While we have gathered this information from sources believed to be reliable, DoubleLine cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided. Securities discussed are not recommendations and are presented as examples of issue selection or portfolio management processes. They have been picked for comparison or illustration purposes only. No security presented within is either offered for sale or purchase. DoubleLine reserves the right to change its investment perspective and outlook without notice as market conditions dictate or as additional information becomes available.

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Important Information Regarding DoubleLine's Investment Style

DoubleLine seeks to maximize investment results consistent with our interpretation of client guidelines and investment mandate. While DoubleLine seeks to maximize returns for our clients consistent with guidelines, DoubleLine cannot guarantee that DoubleLine will outperform a client's specified benchmark. Additionally, the nature of portfolio diversification implies that certain holdings and sectors in a client's portfolio may be rising in price while others are falling; or, that some issues and sectors are outperforming while others are underperforming. Such out or underperformance can be the result of many factors, such as but not limited to duration/interest rate exposure, yield curve exposure, bond sector exposure, or news or rumors specific to a single name.

DoubleLine is an active manager and will adjust the composition of client's portfolios consistent with our investment team's judgment concerning market conditions and any particular security. The construction of DoubleLine portfolios may differ substantially from the construction of any of a variety of bond market indices. As such, a DoubleLine portfolio has the potential to underperform or outperform a bond market index. Since markets can remain inefficiently priced for long periods, DoubleLine's performance is properly assessed over a full multi-year market cycle.

As of June 30, 2013 the DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund held 30.42% in Fannie Mae (FNMA), 12.74% in Freddie Mac (FHLMC) and 1.02% in Ginnie Mae (GNMA). DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund held 8.36% in Fannie Mae (FNMA), 9.46% in Freddie Mac (FHLMC) and 1.92% in Ginnie Mae (GNMA). Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.

References to other Funds should not be interpreted as an offer of those securities.

Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

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

Announcements

Webcast News –

Brendt Stallings & Husam Nazer – September 17, 2013

Equity Growth Fund Launch

Go to www.doublelinefund.com, Home page under “Events” to register
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Jeffrey Gundlach & Patrick Galley – September 18, 2013

RiverNorth/DoubleLine Strategic Income Fund Re-Opening

Go to www.rivernorthfunds.com, Home page under “Events” to register
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Phil Barach – September 24, 2013

Low Duration Fund

Go to www.doublelinefund.com, Home page under “Events” to register
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

To Receive Presentation Slides:

You can email

fundinfo@doubleline.com