

Fund Information

Class I (Institutional) Ticker: BILDIX Minimum: \$100,000 Min IRA: \$5,000 Inception: 4-1-2016 Gross Expense Ratio: 0.58%	Class N (Retail) Ticker: BILTX Minimum: \$2,000 Min IRA: \$500 Inception: 4-1-2016 Gross Expense Ratio: 0.83%	Portfolio Managers: Damien Contes, CFA Global Infrastructure Andrew Hsu, CFA Global Infrastructure	Benchmark: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index
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Investment Objective

To seek long-term total return while striving to generate current income.

Investment Philosophy

Seek the best relative value opportunities in the infrastructure debt sector.

Investment Process

Value oriented and research driven process that combines bottom-up research with DoubleLine's macroeconomic views. This process leverages the team's expertise and knowledge in investing in infrastructure related debt.

What is Infrastructure Debt?

Infrastructure debt finances projects, assets or companies that provide essential services in strategic sectors of the economy. Investments can include debt that finances airports, toll roads, power plants and renewable energy. Additionally, it can also include investments secured by infrastructure related assets, such as aircraft, rolling stock and telecom towers.

Why Infrastructure Debt?

Historically, institutional investors have invested in infrastructure mostly through private equity. Infrastructure debt, however, is a nascent investment opportunity that has arisen over the past several years due to increasing regulatory constraints on infrastructure lending (such as Basel III).

Why Infrastructure Debt? (cont'd)

Commercial banks, which have traditionally been the largest lenders to infrastructure projects, are reducing their exposure leaving a funding gap that needs to be filled by other institutions. We believe investors in this emerging asset class can potentially benefit from:

- **Historically lower default rates** than traditional corporates¹
- **Historically higher recovery rates** than traditional corporates¹
- **Strong underlying fundamentals**
 - High barriers to entry; often monopolistic assets
 - Inelastic demand for essential services
 - Predictable cash flows due to project contracts

By combining infrastructure bonds with infrastructure asset-backed securities, DoubleLine strives to obtain:

- **Higher yield** than the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index
- **Lower duration** through amortizing structures
- **Risk mitigation** through collateralization of hard assets
- **Diversification** from traditional core fixed income strategies²
- **Exposure to strategic sectors** of the economy

Fund Performance

Month-End Returns

March 31, 2019	Annualized				
	Mar	YTD	1-Year	Since Inception	1-Yr Std Deviation
I-share	1.69%	2.87%	4.47%	3.42%	2.28%
N-share	1.57%	2.81%	4.17%	3.16%	2.23%
Benchmark	1.92%	2.94%	4.48%	2.04%	3.21%

Quarter-End Returns

March 31, 2019	Annualized			
	1Q19	YTD	1-Year	Since Inception
I-share	2.87%	2.87%	4.47%	3.42%
N-share	2.81%	2.81%	4.17%	3.16%
Benchmark	2.94%	2.94%	4.48%	2.04%

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 current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling (213) 633-8200 or by visiting www.doublelinefunds.com.

The Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The statutory and summary prospectus contain this and other important information about the investment company, and may be obtained by calling (877) 354-6311 / (877) DLIN11, or visiting www.doublelinefunds.com. Read them carefully before investing.

The performance information shown assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions.

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

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Portfolio Managers



Damien Contes, CFA
Portfolio Manager,
Global Infrastructure



Andrew Hsu, CFA
Portfolio Manager,
Global Infrastructure

About DoubleLine

Founded in 2009, DoubleLine's portfolio managers have worked together for an average of 17 years and have over 23 years average industry experience.

Statistics as of March 31, 2019

Portfolio Characteristics		Country Breakdown (Percent of Portfolio)		Industry Breakdown (Percent of Portfolio)		Current Quality Credit Distribution (Percent of Portfolio)	
# of Issues	100	United States	73.51%	Transportation	38.88%	AAA	0.86%
Ending Market Value	\$538,255,537	Peru	4.98%	Power	21.60%	AA	2.07%
Duration	4.28	Chile	4.68%	Energy	8.79%	A	56.17%
Weighted Avg Life	5.67	Australia	3.20%	Renewables	10.68%	BBB	34.50%
		Mexico	1.54%	Telecommunication	11.85%	Cash	6.40%
		Canada	1.15%	Water & Sewer	1.80%	Total:	100.00%
		South Korea	1.60%	Other	0.00%		
		Israel	1.19%	Cash	6.40%		
		India	0.65%	Total:	100.00%		
		Panama	0.71%				
		United Arab Emirates	0.37%				
		Cash	6.40%				
Total:	100.00%	Total:	100.00%				

Sector Breakdown (Percent of Portfolio)		Current Currency Exposure (Percent of Portfolio)	
Structured Products	42.29%	U.S. Dollar-Denominated	100.00%
Corporate Bonds	33.41%	Total:	100.00%
Project Bonds	17.90%		
U.S. Treasury	0.00%		
Cash	6.40%		
Total:	100.00%		

Duration Breakdown (Percent of Portfolio)		SEC 30-Day Yield		I-Share	N-Share
Less than 1	14.84%	Gross	3.40%	3.40%	3.15%
1 to 3 years	27.12%	Net	3.40%	3.40%	3.15%
3 to 5 years	20.26%				
5 to 7 years	26.52%				
7 to 10 years	7.54%				
10+ years	3.72%				
Total:	100.00%				

¹ Moody's, "Infrastructure Default and Recovery Rates, 1983-2015." Cumulative Default Rates for Baa Corporate Infrastructure Debt Securities is 2.74% compared to 3.39% for Non-Financial Corporate Issuers. Average Corporate Senior Secured Infrastructure Debt Securities recovery rate is 74 % compared to Average Non-Financial Corporate Issuers 54%. Average Corporate Senior Unsecured Infrastructure Debt Securities recovery rate is 56% compared to Average Non-Financial Corporate Issuers 38% as measured by Moody's.

² Traditional core fixed income strategies include government, corporate and mortgage securities.

Sector Allocations are subject to change at any time and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security. Portfolio holdings generally are made available fifteen days after month-end by calling (877) DLine11. The source for the information in this report is DoubleLine Capital, which maintains its data on a trade date basis.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Mutual fund investing involves risk; Principal loss is possible.

Investments in debt securities typically decrease when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a great risk of loss to principal and interest than higher rated securities. Investments in ABS and MBS 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 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 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 be more volatile than if leverage was not used. Derivatives involve special risks including correlation, counterparty, liquidity, operational, accounting and tax risks. These risks, in certain cases, may be greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments. Investing in ETFs involve additional risks such as the market price of the shares may trade at a discount to its net asset value ("NAV"), 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 a Funds ability to sell its shares. The Fund is non-diversified meaning it may concentrate its assets in fewer individual holdings than a diversified fund. Therefore, the Fund is more exposed to individual stock volatility than a diversified fund. The value of the Fund's infrastructure investments may be entirely dependent upon the successful development, construction, maintenance, renovation, enhancement or operation of infrastructure-related projects. Accordingly, the Fund has significant exposure to adverse economic, regulatory, political, legal, demographic, environmental, and other developments affecting the success of the infrastructure investments in which it directly or indirectly invests.



DoubleLine Infrastructure Income Fund

March 2019 | Retail and Institutional Class | No Load Mutual Fund

Index Disclosure

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 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.

Definition of Terms

Bond Ratings - Grades given to bonds that indicate their credit quality as determined by a private independent rating service such as Standard and Poor's. The firm evaluates a bond issuer's financial strength, or its ability to pay a bond's principal and interest in a timely fashion. Ratings are expressed as letters ranging from 'AAA', which is the highest grade, to 'D', which is the lowest grade. In limited situations when the rating agency has not issued a formal rating, the rating agency will classify the security as not-rated.

Credit Distribution - Determined from the highest available credit rating from any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Agency ("NRSRO", generally S&P, Moody's and Fitch). DoubleLine chooses to display credit ratings using S&P's rating convention, although the rating itself might be sourced from another NRSRO.

Duration - A commonly used measure of the potential volatility of the price of a debt securities, prior to maturity. Securities with a longer duration generally have more volatile prices than securities of comparable quality with a shorter duration.

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. Calculated by the square-root of the variance.

Weighted Average Life (WAL) - The average number of years for which each dollar of unpaid principal on a loan or mortgage remains outstanding.