

## DoubleLine Ultra Short Bond Fund



**Share Class (Ticker):**

Class I (DBULX)  
Class N (DLUSX)

Before you invest, you may wish to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its principal risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and, when available, the Fund's most recent reports to shareholders, online at [www.doublelinefunds.com/documents.html](http://www.doublelinefunds.com/documents.html). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by sending an e-mail request to DoubleLine at [fundinfo@doubleline.com](mailto:fundinfo@doubleline.com).

This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the Fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated July 29, 2016, each as supplemented from time to time.

### Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek to provide a level of current income consistent with limited price volatility.

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

**Shareholder Fees** (fees paid directly from your investment)

Share Class	Class I	Class N
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of the offering price)	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the original purchase price)	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of shares redeemed within 90 days of purchase)	None	None
Fee for Redemption by Wire	\$15	\$15
Exchange Fee	None	None
Account Fee	None	None

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<b>Share Class</b>	<b>Class I</b>	<b>Class N</b>
Management Fees <sup>1</sup>	0.15%	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses (includes sub-transfer agent accounting or administrative services expenses) <sup>2</sup>	0.61%	0.61%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>2,3</sup>	0.01%	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.77%</b>	<b>1.02%</b>
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement <sup>4</sup>	(0.46%)	(0.46%)
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement</b>	<b>0.31%</b>	<b>0.56%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Restated to reflect fees in effect on April 1, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are expenses indirectly incurred by the Fund as a result of its investments in one or more underlying funds, including ETFs and money market funds.

<sup>4</sup> The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee and to reimburse the Fund for other ordinary operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit ordinary operating expenses to an amount not to exceed 0.30% for Class I shares and 0.55% for Class N shares. Ordinary operating expenses exclude taxes, commissions, mark-ups, litigation expenses, indemnification expenses, interest expenses, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, and any extraordinary expenses. These expense limitations are expected to apply until at least June 29, 2018, except that they may be terminated by the Board of Trustees at any time. To the extent that the Adviser waives its investment advisory fee and/or reimburses the Fund for other ordinary operating expenses, it may seek reimbursement of a portion or all of such amounts at any time within three fiscal years after the fiscal year in which such amounts were waived or reimbursed, subject to the expense limitation in place at the time such amounts were waived or reimbursed.

### **Example**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the Fund’s expense limitation for the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	Class I	Class N
1 Year	\$32	\$57
3 Years	\$200	\$279

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund incurs transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to provide a level of current income consistent with limited price volatility by investing principally in investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments, including bank obligations, commercial paper, asset-backed commercial paper, and repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in certificates of deposit, time deposits, debentures and discount notes issued by agencies of the U.S. Government, pre-refunded bonds, including pre-refunded municipal bonds, corporate debt obligations, mortgage-backed securities of any maturity or type that are issued by, guaranteed by, or secured by collateral that is guaranteed by the United States Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations, other asset-backed securities of any maturity or type, including those issued by private issuers and not subject to any government guarantee or credit support, dollar-denominated foreign securities (corporate and government), inflation-indexed bonds, income-producing securitized products, preferred securities, and other instruments bearing fixed or variable interest rates of any maturity. **The Fund is not a money market fund and does not seek to maintain a stable net asset value of \$1.00 per share. Accordingly, the Fund is not subject to the credit quality, liquidity, diversification or other limitations imposed on money market funds by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.**

The Adviser will normally seek to construct an investment portfolio for the Fund with a dollar-weighted average effective duration of one year or less. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. For example, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities with an average duration of one year would generally be expected to decline by approximately 1% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund's portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on bond and mortgage pre-payment rates. The effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may vary significantly from time to time, and there is no assurance that the effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio will not exceed one year. The Fund may invest in obligations of any maturity, but will principally invest in debt obligations with a maturity of 397 days or less.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest only in fixed income and other income-producing instruments rated investment grade and unrated securities considered by the Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. The Fund's dollar-weighted average credit quality will vary over time based on, among other things, market conditions, the Adviser's investment views and expectations for market conditions, and changes in an issuer's credit rating or credit quality.

Obligations of companies in the financial services sector may constitute a significant portion or substantially all of the Fund's portfolio securities.

The Adviser monitors the duration of the Fund's portfolio securities to seek to assess and, in its discretion, adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. The Adviser may seek to manage the dollar-weighted average effective duration of the Fund's portfolio through the use of derivatives and other instruments (including, among others, inverse floaters, futures contracts, U.S. Treasury swaps, interest rate swaps and total return swaps). The Fund may incur costs in implementing duration management strategies, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in duration management strategies or that any duration management strategy employed by the Fund will be successful.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds. Bonds include bonds, debt securities and fixed income and income-producing instruments of any kind issued by governmental or private-sector entities. Most bonds consist of a security or instrument having one

or more of the following characteristics: a fixed-income security, a security issued at a discount to its face value, a security that pays interest, whether fixed, floating or variable, or a security with a stated principal amount that requires repayment of some or all of that principal amount to the holder of the security. The Adviser interprets the term bond broadly as an instrument or security evidencing what is commonly referred to as an IOU rather than evidencing the corporate ownership of equity unless that equity represents an indirect or derivative interest in one or more debt securities. Please see "A Note Regarding Debt Obligations" in the beginning of this Prospectus.

The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including, for example, other open-end or closed-end investment companies, such as money market funds, and including investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties.

## Principal Risks

**Since the Fund will hold investments with fluctuating market prices, the value of the Fund's shares will vary as its portfolio investments increase or decrease in value. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund could go down as well as up. You can lose money by investing in the Fund.**

The principal risks affecting the Fund that can cause a decline in value are:

- ***affiliated fund risk:*** the risk that, due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, the Adviser may have an incentive to invest a portion of the Fund's assets in investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or may have an incentive to invest in such investment companies over investment companies sponsored or managed by others. Similarly, the Adviser may have an incentive to delay or decide against the sale of interests held by the Fund in investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties.
- ***asset-backed securities investment risk:*** the risk that borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie the asset-backed security and that, during periods of falling interest rates, asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate, and the risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying a security in which the Fund invests (due, for example, to non-payment of loans) will result in a reduction in the value of the security.

- **commercial paper risk:** the risk that the issuer of commercial paper cannot issue enough new commercial paper to satisfy its obligations with respect to its outstanding commercial paper, also known as rollover risk. Commercial paper is generally unsecured, which increases the credit risk associated with this type of investment.
- **counterparty risk:** the risk that the Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts and other instruments entered into directly by the Fund or held by special purpose or structured vehicles in which the Fund invests. Subject to certain limitations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund is not subject to any limit with respect to the number of transactions it can enter into with a single counterparty. To the extent that the Fund enters into multiple transactions with a single or a small set of counterparties, it will be subject to increased counterparty risk.
- **debt securities risks:**
  - **credit risk:** the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. As a result, the Fund's income might be reduced, the value of the Fund's investment might fall, and/or the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as junk bonds), including floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.
  - **extension risk:** the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those

securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

- **interest rate risk:** the risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as inverse floaters and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. As of the date of this Prospectus, interest rates in the U.S. are at or near historically low levels, increasing the exposure of bond investors to the risks associated with rising interest rates.
- **prepayment risk:** the risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- **derivatives risk:** the risk that an investment in derivatives will not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, cannot be closed out at a favorable time or price, or will increase the Fund's volatility; that derivatives may create investment leverage; that, when a derivative is used as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely or at all with that of the cash investment; or that, when used for hedging purposes, derivatives will not provide the anticipated protection, causing the Fund to lose money on both the derivatives transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge.

- **financial services risk:** the risk that an investment in issuers in the financial services sector may be adversely affected by, among other things: (i) changes in the regulatory framework or economic conditions that may negatively affect financial service businesses; (ii) exposure of a financial institution to non-diversified or concentrated loan portfolios; (iii) exposure to financial leverage and/or investments or agreements which, under certain circumstances, may lead to losses, for example sub-prime loans; (iv) the risk that a market shock or other unexpected market, economic, political, regulatory, or other event might lead to a sudden decline in the values of most or all companies in the financial services sector; and (v) the interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies, including the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies.
- **inflation-indexed bond risk:** the risk that such bonds will change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates in a manner unanticipated by the Fund's portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks.
- **investment company and exchange-traded fund risk:** the risk that an investment company or other pooled investment vehicle, including any ETFs or money market funds, in which the Fund invests will not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or that significant purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company might negatively affect the value of the investment company's shares. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's fees and expenses.
- **limited operating history risk:** the risk that a newly formed fund has no or a limited operating history to evaluate and may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies.
- **liquidity risk:** the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell a portfolio investment at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment. Illiquidity may be the result of, for example, low trading volume, lack of a market maker, or contractual or legal restrictions that limit or prevent the Fund from selling securities or closing derivative positions. The values of illiquid investments are often more volatile than the values of more liquid investments. It may be more difficult for the Fund to determine a fair value of an illiquid investment than that of a more liquid comparable investment.

- **market risk:** the risk that markets will perform poorly or that the returns from the securities in which the Fund invests will underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of investments. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, political, economic or market developments, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. These risks may be heightened for fixed income securities due to the current historically low interest rate environment.
- **mortgage-backed securities risk:** the risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. The values of certain types of mortgage-backed securities, such as inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities, may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates.
- **portfolio management risk:** the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results or that the securities held by the Fund will underperform other comparable funds because of the portfolio managers' choice of investments.
- **preferred securities risk:** the risk that: (i) certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip or defer distributions; (ii) preferred stocks may be subject to redemption, including at the issuer's call, and, in the event of redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return; (iii) preferred stocks are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and

liquidation payments; and (iv) preferred stocks may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities.

- **price volatility risk:** the risk that the value of the Fund's investment portfolio will change, potentially frequently and in large amounts, as the prices of its investments go up or down.
- **real estate risk:** the risk that real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate industry, such as the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion of construction, changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, and local and regional market conditions.
- **restricted securities risk:** the Fund may hold securities that are restricted as to resale under the U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Limitations on the resale of these securities may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices or at all. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility.
- **securities or sector selection risk:** the risk that the securities held by the Fund will underperform securities held in other funds investing in similar asset classes or comparable benchmarks because of the portfolio managers' choice of securities or sectors for investment. To the extent the Fund focuses or concentrates its investments in a particular sector or related sectors, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that sector or related sectors. For example, the values of securities of companies in the same or related sectors may be negatively affected by the common characteristics they share, the common business risks to which they are subject, common regulatory burdens, or regulatory changes that affect them similarly. Such characteristics, risks, burdens or changes include, but are not limited to, changes in governmental regulation, inflation or deflation, rising or falling interest rates, competition from new entrants, and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that sector or related sectors.

- structured products and structured notes risk:** the risk that an investment in a structured product may decline in value due to changes in the underlying instruments on which the product is based. The cash flow or rate of return on the underlying investments may be apportioned among the newly issued securities to create different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, credit quality, payment priorities and interest rate provisions. The cash flow or rate of return on a structured investment may be determined by applying a multiplier to the rate of total return on the underlying investments or referenced indicator. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of financial leverage, a speculative technique. Holders of structured products indirectly bear risks associated with the underlying investments, index or reference obligation, and are subject to counterparty risk. Structured products are generally privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities. Structured notes are derivative securities for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more "factors." Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Where the Fund's investments in structured notes are based upon the movement of one or more factors, depending on the factor used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of the factor may cause significant price fluctuations.
- U.S. Government securities risk:** the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

Please see "Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks — Principal Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Fund.

## Performance

Because the Fund commenced operations on June 30, 2016, total return information is not yet available for a full calendar year. Updated information

on the Fund’s investment results can be obtained at no charge by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by visiting the Fund’s website at [www.doublelinefunds.com](http://www.doublelinefunds.com).

### Investment Adviser

DoubleLine Capital is the investment adviser to the Fund.

### Portfolio Managers

The following portfolio managers are together jointly and primarily responsible for the management of the Fund:

Name	Experience with the Fund	Primary Title with the Investment Adviser
Jeffrey Lee	Since the Fund’s inception	Portfolio Manager
Monica Erickson	Since September 2016	Portfolio Manager

### Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may purchase or redeem Class I and Class N shares on any business day when the New York Stock Exchange opens for regular trading (except on holidays when the principal U.S. bond markets are closed, such as Columbus Day or Veterans Day) by written request via mail (DoubleLine Funds, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311), or through authorized dealers, brokers, or other service providers (“**financial intermediaries**”). Telephone transactions will be permitted unless you decline this privilege on your initial purchase application. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts for different types of accounts are shown below, although we may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	Minimum Initial Investment:		Subsequent Investment:
	Regular Accounts	IRAs	All Accounts and Automatic Investment Plans
Class I Shares	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$100
Class N Shares	\$2,000	\$500	\$100

The minimum investment may be modified for certain financial intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors. Certain financial intermediaries also may have their own investment minimums, which may differ from the Fund's minimums, and may be waived at the intermediaries' discretion. The Fund reserves the right to change or waive the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts without prior notice or to waive the minimum investment amounts for certain intermediaries or individual investors in its discretion.

## **Tax Information**

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. If you invest through such tax-advantaged arrangements, you may be taxed later upon withdrawal from those arrangements.

## **Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries**

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Fund's Adviser, and the Fund's distributor or any of their affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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DL-ULTRA

