April 17, 2014
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Todd Large Cap Intrinsic Value Review

	1Q 2014	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*	7 Year*	10 Year*
Large Cap Intrinsic Value (Gross)	3.43%	24.48%	14.82%	20.65%	6.99%	8.38%
(Net)	3.28%	23.74%	14.13%	19.92%	6.35%	7.73%
S&P 500	1.81%	21.85%	14.66%	21.16%	6.31%	7.42%
Russell 1000 Value	3.02%	21.57%	14.80%	21.75%	4.78%	7.58%

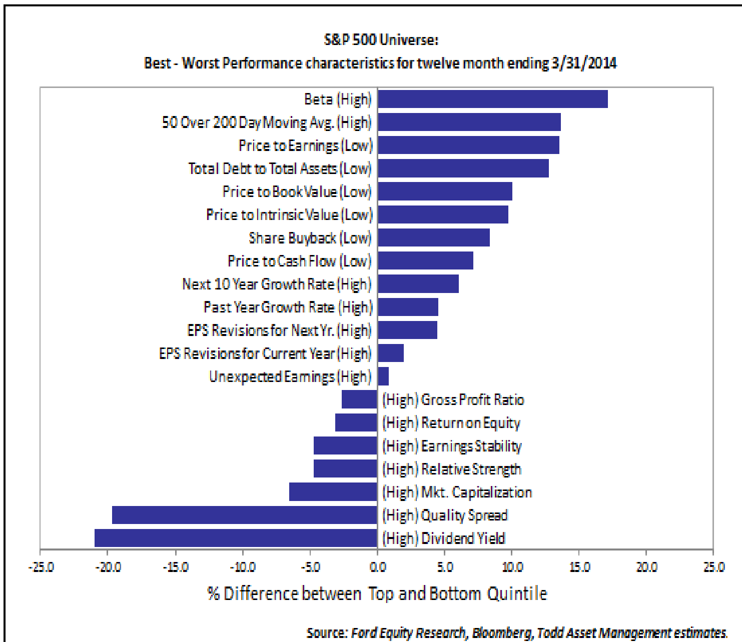
** Annualized Total Returns. Please refer to the attached Performance Disclosure for further information*

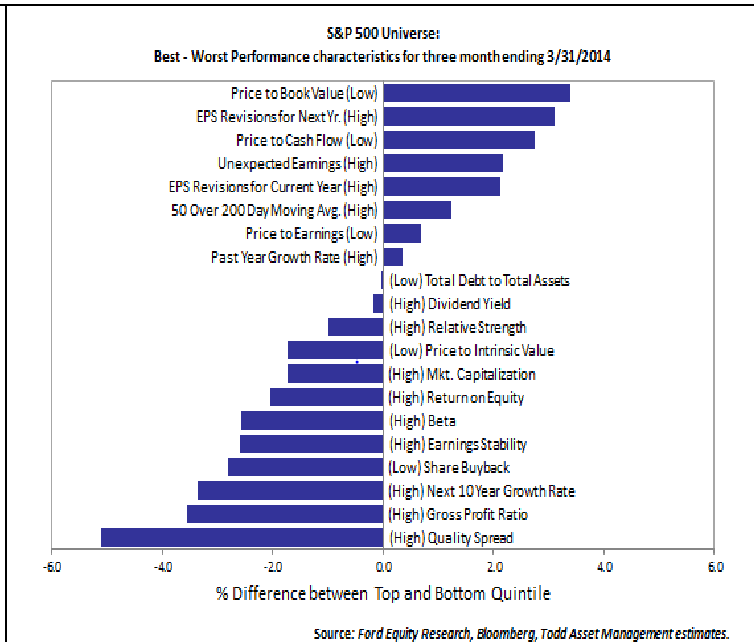
The LCIV posted a gain of 3.4% (gross of fees) in the quarter, stronger than the S&P 500 and Russell 1000 Value returns of 1.8% and 3.0% respectively. Given the turbulent nature of markets for the past three months, we are pleased with the results.

In general, after a huge run from the government shutdown induced bottom during the fourth quarter, the S&P entered the 2014 at a new high. Most developed markets had done well in that time frame though the emerging markets were mostly mired in trading ranges and well below their 2011 highs. Most investors were optimistic that the US and European economies were recovering, and had come to grips with the idea that the Federal Reserve was going to take excess stimulus out of the markets in an orderly fashion. Emerging Markets were acting skittish about the taper as fears grew that financing for some of them could evaporate. We found that early in the first quarter, extremely cold weather curtailed US activity and fears of another slowdown emerged. Europe did not suffer the same weather and their recovery continued. Japan's moderate economic recovery continued, though investors started to worry about sales tax hikes due on April 1. In late February, Vladimir Putin pulled a "Crazy Ivan" when he invaded and later annexed Crimea. We suspect he was put out about the poor Sochi Olympics media coverage. Additionally, during the quarter China showed some signs of stresses, as defaults increased on lending products, manufacturing stats showed a decline and they devalued the currency by 3%. Considering all of that, having the markets increase may have been better than we deserved.

Some of the specific indicators from the quarter may be of interest. The US December payroll numbers showed a significant shortfall versus estimates. The number of US jobs created fell to a level last seen in 2010. In Europe, most of the early January central bank meetings led to no change in rates, but England's unemployment rate approached the Central Banks threshold of a 7% for considering removing stimulus. When the purchasing manager's indexes were released later that month, they showed declining US and European growth and Chinese manufacturing actually shrinking. Weaker housing starts in the US a few days later led investors to conclude that the US was indeed heading for weaker growth. In global markets, the International Monetary Fund actually raised global economic growth forecasts in late January, but tilted growth towards the developed markets and away from emerging markets. The drumbeat of weaker economic indicators continued into February, but markets started a recovery that was confirmed by Janet Yellen's late February testimony indicating she thought the weather related impacts were temporary and the Fed remained data dependent in its' tapering activity. Following this, the developed markets rallied to new highs despite Russia not playing well in the Crimean Sandbox. There appeared to be no lasting market impact from the invasion. Closing out the quarter, US payroll numbers for February and March recovered and beat consensus estimates. This confirms what we think, namely, a tough US winter subdued activity. We expect the US to continue its' expansion. We look to the ECB to take some action to spur growth as inflation is uncomfortably low. Japan may see a momentary slowdown with their higher taxes. Emerging markets act like they want to do better, but much of that will depend on whether some economic stimulus is undertaken by the largest player in that arena, China.

We present our customary charts on what factors have been helping or hindering performance for US stocks below. The charts show a significant recent shift to a "risk off" mentality. Volatility has dropped from a desirable characteristic to undesirable in the first quarter, while recent factors have favored visibility of value and earnings momentum. Surprisingly, quality remains mired in the bottom ranks.





Examining the contribution to portfolio returns, the best performing sectors in the index were the Utilities and HealthCare sectors. The worst performing sectors were Consumer Discretionary, Telecommunication Services and Industrials. To us, this is more evidence of the risk off mentality that occurred within the factors above. Our sense is as the weather warms up, some sales that were deferred by the cold weather should occur, and the risk off-mentality could stop. Another point regarding this would be that while the overall market was kind of lackluster, the IPO, and corporate finance activity was on fire. New offerings in technology stocks hit record levels and probably stole some of the thunder from existing technology companies.

Stock selection added most of our outperformance during the quarter. Our selections in the Consumer Discretionary, Industrials and Technology sectors added the most, while our Energy and Financial picks lagged a bit. Specifically, our best five performers during the quarter were United Rentals, Hewlett Packard, Union Pacific, Walgreens and Delphi Automotive. United Rentals should benefit from improving construction activity; a theme we believe will be in place for some time to come. Union Pacific has benefitted from improving export volumes and better efficiency, while Delphi has garnered better results from increased market share and better sales in the auto market. We purchased Hewlett Packard to benefit from their turnaround and we believe Meg Whitman is doing a good job in leading that company. Walgreens has fully recovered from their spat with Express Scripts and is benefitting from improved volumes in their pharmaceutical sales.

The five stocks worst performers during the quarter were Ross Stores, Goldman Sachs, Citigroup, General Electric and Vodafone group. Ross Stores had a setback despite a decent quarter, as they lowered 2014 estimates. We eliminated the position as a result of this guidance. Goldman Sachs and Citigroup have suffered as FICC markets (Fixed Income, Commodities and Currencies) have trailed expectations. We still believe the financials offer potential for upside as the economic expansion continues. General Electric posted strong Q4 EPS growth, but as the leader in a sector that investors were fearful of, the stock was pressured this past quarter. Vodafone pulled back after distributing the proceeds of their deal to sell their share of Verizon Wireless back to Verizon.

The LCIV is staging a performance recovery as quantitative easing is being throttled back by the Fed. We believe this improvement is sustainable as correlations between stocks are declining, and investors are now differentiating between fundamentally strong companies and all others. As we move through the year we believe trends are moving in our favor.

As always, we are here to assist you. If you need any additional information, please feel free to contact any of us.

Jack White, CFA Curt Scott, CFA Jack Holden, CFA
Todd Asset Management LLC
4-17-2014
S&P 500 – 1864
Russell 1000 Value - 948

Refer to Performance Disclosure on the following page for more information on the performance numbers presented. These notes are an integral part of this letter and should not be reproduced or duplicated without these notes.

TODD ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC
LARGE CAP INTRINSIC VALUE COMPOSITE DISCLOSURE

Past performance does not provide any guarantee of future performance, and one should not rely on the composite performance as an indication of future performance. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that the value of the account may be worth more or less than the original invested cost.

Specific stocks discussed in this presentation are included to help demonstrate the investment process or as a review of the Composite's quarterly results and are not and were not recommendations for purchase or sale by investors. All or some of the specific stocks mentioned may have been purchased or sold by accounts within the Composite during the period, or since the period, and may be purchased or sold in the future. Investors should not construe the Composite's performance or any security as predictive of future results. A complete listing of the holdings as of the period end is available upon request.

Todd Asset Management LLC ("TAM") is a registered investment adviser. The performance presented represents a composite of tax-exempt fully discretionary intrinsic value accounts, invested primarily in large cap domestic equity securities with the objective to seek capital appreciation. This goal is pursued by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity securities that TAM believes are trading at a discount to their intrinsic value.

Todd Asset Management LLC, formerly Todd-Veredus Asset Management LLC began operations on June 1, 1998 as Veredus Asset Management LLC (VAM). Effective May 1, 2009, VAM combined with Todd Investment Advisors, Inc. (TIA). TIA (and its predecessors) was founded in 1967 by Bosworth M. Todd. Upon the combination of VAM and TIA in 2009, Veredus Asset Management LLC changed its name to Todd-Veredus Asset Management LLC (TVAM). On February 28, 2013, TVAM redeemed ownership units held by individuals who supported the growth products founded under VAM, and changed its name to Todd Asset Management LLC. The firm continues to offer the same products and strategies managed by the same individuals and process founded under TIA

The Large Cap Intrinsic Value Composite contains fully discretionary, tax-exempt accounts that use either the S&P 500 Index or Russell 1000 Value Index as the benchmark. Prior to April 1, 2010, this composite was known as the Relative Value Equity Composite; no changes in the strategy were made in conjunction with the name change. All fee-paying, fully discretionary portfolios under our management are included in a composite. Accounts are eligible for inclusion in the composite at the beginning of the first calendar quarter after the month of initial funding and upon being fully invested.

TAM claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). The Firm has been verified for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2013 by Ashland Partners & Company LLP and for the period July 1, 1989 through December 31, 2007 by a previous verifier. TIA's compliance with the GIPS® standards has been verified for the period January 1, 1993 through April 30, 2009 by Ashland Partners & Company LLP. In addition, a performance examination was conducted on the Large Cap Intrinsic Value Composite for the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2013. To receive a complete list and description of TAM composites and/or a full disclosure presentation which complies with the GIPS® standards, please contact TAM at 1-888-544-8633, or write Todd Asset Management LLC, 101 South Fifth Street, Suite 3100, Louisville, Kentucky 40202, or contact us through our Web site at www.toddasset.com

The performance information is presented on a trade date basis, both gross and net of management fees and includes the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using the highest all inclusive annual management fee of .60% applied monthly. Prior to September 2001, the highest management fee applied to the composite was .50%. The currency used to calculate and express performance is U.S. dollars. All cash reserves and equivalents have been included in the performance.

The composite performance has been compared to the following benchmarks (all shown with dividends reinvested):

S&P 500 Index is a widely recognized index of market activity based on the aggregate performance of a selected unmanaged portfolio of publicly traded common stocks. The performance data includes reinvested dividends and was supplied by Standard & Poor's. It is included to indicate the effect of general market conditions.

Russell 1000 Value Index is a widely recognized index of market activity based on the aggregate performance of common stocks from the Russell 1000 Index, with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The performance data was supplied by Frank Russell Trust Company.