Market Review

The United States approaches Independence Day caught in a whirlwind of emotions as investors grapple with conflicting economic readings like soaring inflation and softening demand for economically sensitive commodities. The Federal Reserve Governors have turned to restrictive monetary policies while the federal government offers fiscal plans unlikely to blunt rising prices or boost sentiment. Financial markets reflect this uncertainty as both stock and bond volatility remains elevated. Stocks experienced a bear market decline in the first half of the year while the bond market experienced its worst six-month period since the early 1970's. The economic outlook is nebulous, but likely not as dire as sentiment or headlines suggest.

Contrasting economic reports have their genesis in the strong labor market that followed the Great Financial Crisis in 2008 and the overwhelming federal government response through both fiscal and monetary policy to the pandemic. The decade prior to COVID-19 bore the best labor market since World War II. There was little slack, but wages and benefits rose along with productivity helping to keep inflation in check. After the pandemic, the labor force shrank, partly from lifestyle choices and partly from government incentives intended to offset lost wages. With fewer people returning to the labor force, compensation is now rising greater than productivity, stoking price spikes. Fiscal stimulus half worked. It enabled consumers to spend and maintain their lifestyles yet failed to help producers increase supply resulting in shortages in goods of all types.

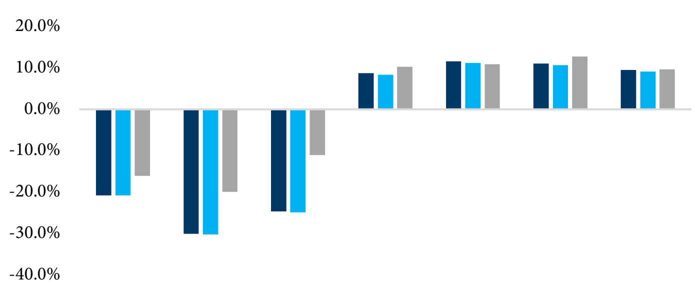
The Federal Reserve (Fed) repeatedly acknowledged the threat sustained inflation presents and has reiterated its commitment to achieving price stability. The Fed accelerated its inflation fight by raising interest rates two times during the quarter and by allowing its balance sheet to shrink, thereby decreasing the supply of money embedded in the banking system. The federal funds interest rate has been hiked by 1.5% this year, making borrowing more expensive. Higher rates have and will continue to effect capital allocation decisions for companies and consumers, but a recession is not a foregone conclusion despite the Fed's newfound hawkishness.

Performance Overview

The Congress Multi-Cap Growth Portfolio (the Portfolio) returned -20.71% (gross of fees) and -20.77% (net of fees) during the quarter, while the S&P 1500 Index ("the Index") returned -16.02%.

The holdings that contributed most to quarterly returns were UnitedHealth Group, Inc., Church & Dwight Co., Inc., Simulations Plus, Inc., Veeva Systems, Inc. Class A, and Target Corporation. The holdings that detracted most were DexCom, Inc., LendingTree, Inc., InMode Ltd., Deere & Company, and Align Technology, Inc.

Average Annualized Performance % - as of 6/30/2022



	QTD	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Inception 7/1/2003
Multi-Cap Growth (Gross)	-20.7	-30.0	-24.6	8.8	11.7	11.1	9.6
Multi-Cap Growth (Net)	-20.8	-30.2	-24.9	8.4	11.2	10.7	9.1
S&P 1500	-16.0	-19.9	-11.0	10.3	10.9	12.8	9.7

Performance is preliminary and subject to change at any time.

Information is as of 6/30/2022. Sources: Congress Asset Management, FactSet, and Morningstar Direct. The information throughout this presentation is for illustrative purposes and is subject to change at any time. Holdings and sector weightings throughout this presentation are subject to change and should not be considered investment advice or a recommendation to buy or sell a particular security. Actual holdings may vary by client. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Gross performance shown does not reflect the deduction of investment management fees and certain transaction costs, which will reduce investment performance. Performance returns of less than one year are not annualized. [1]The information shown is for a representative account as of 6/30/2022. Actual client account holdings and sector allocations may vary. **This information is supplemental to the GIPS Report.**

Second Quarter 2022 Highlights

Top 5 Contributors/Detractors

Stock	Avg. Weight%	Contribution%
UnitedHealth Group, Inc.	2.36	0.04
Church & Dwight Co., Inc.	0.11	0.03
Simulations Plus, Inc.	1.15	0.01
Veeva Systems, Inc. Class A	1.20	0.00
Target Corporation	0.29	-0.02

Bottom 5 Contributors/Detractors

Stock	Avg. Weight%	Detraction%
DexCom, Inc.	1.45	-1.04
LendingTree, Inc.	0.96	-0.89
InMode Ltd.	1.16	-0.67
Deere & Company	2.17	-0.66
Align Technology, Inc.	1.27	-0.66

UnitedHealth Group, Inc. (UNH) provides health care coverage, software, and data consultancy services. UNH reported better-than-expected quarterly results, fueled mainly by continued strength in its Optum business. In addition, UNH premium levels remained healthy and COVID hospitalizations declined steadily.

Church & Dwight Co., Inc. (CHD) develops, manufactures, and markets a broad range of consumer household, personal care, and specialty products. Despite continued supply chain and inflation headwinds, CHD was able to pass on price increases, although volumes were impacted. CHD also reiterated its top-line organic growth target for 2022.

Simulation Plus, Inc. (SLP) develops software that provides modeling and simulation for the pharmaceutical and biotechnology, industrial chemicals, cosmetics, food ingredients, and herbicide industries. SLP's software business continues to generate growth through increased adoption and expansion in Asian markets. The services segment has also exhibited improving bookings and a growing backlog.

Veeva Systems, Inc. Class A (VEEV) engages in the provision of industry-specific, cloud-based software solutions for the life sciences industry. VEEV reported better than expected quarterly results driven by new customer wins and product innovations.

Target Corporation (TGT) operates and owns general merchandise stores offering everyday essentials and differentiated merchandise at discounted prices. Excess inventory negatively impacted TGT's results during the quarter, however, management aggressively corrected the issue and believes the company will be better positioned to drive revenue growth in the second half of the year. TGT also raised its quarterly dividend by 20%.

DexCom, Inc. (DXCM) develops, manufactures, and distributes continuous glucose monitoring systems for diabetes management. DXCM was negatively impacted by news that they were in talks to acquire Insulet, an insulin pump producer. Separately, DXCM is still waiting for FDA approval for its next-generation monitoring system. The timeframe for its approval remains uncertain as the FDA continues to deal with its backlog. As a result, DXCM was sold for another opportunity.

Lending Tree, Inc. (TREE) is the nation's leading online loan marketplace, providing consumers with an array of online tools and information to help find the best loans for their needs. Inflation and its impact on interest rates hindered both mortgage origination and refinancing efforts. Additionally, a hardening insurance underwriting cycle served as a near-term headwind. Finally, TREE lowered its 2022 full-year guidance which also pressured the stock.

InMode Ltd. (INMD) is a leading global medical aesthetics company whose devices facilitate minimally invasive procedures using radio frequency technology. A potential consumer discretionary spending slowdown and INMD's higher growth valuation pressured the stock. As a result, INMD was sold for another opportunity.

Deere & Company (DE) is the world's largest manufacturer of farm tractors and combines and is a leading producer of construction equipment. Supply chain and inflationary headwinds have weighed on relative performance. However, DE's fundamentals are strong, and it's well-positioned to benefit from continued demand for agriculture equipment.

Align Technology, Inc. (ALGN) is a global medical device company engaged in the design, manufacture, and marketing of Invisalign clear aligners and iTero intraoral scanners and services for orthodontics, restorative, and aesthetic dentistry. Continued lockdowns in China coupled with slowing consumer demand and a strong dollar pressured the stock.

2Q 2022 Transaction Summary

Sector Allocation Changes

- Increase in Information Technology
- Decrease in Financials, Consumer Staples, Health Care, and Industrials

Purchased

- Fortinet, Inc. (FTNT) - Information Technology
- Zebra Technologies Corporation (ZBRA) - Information Technology
- Target Corporation (TGT) - Consumer Discretionary

Sold

- JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM) - Financials
- Church & Dwight Co. (CHD) - Consumer Staples
- Expeditors International of Washington, Inc. (EXPD) - Industrials
- DexCom, Inc. (DXCM) - Health Care
- Illumina, Inc. (ILMN) - Health Care
- CoStar Group, Inc. (CSGP) - Industrials
- InMode Ltd. (INMD) - Health Care
- Penn National Gaming, Inc. (PENN) Consumer Discretionary

Purchased

Fortinet, Inc. (FTNT) provides network security solutions for most of the Fortune 100 and is the market leader for single-source threat management. FTNT's business has shifted from heavily cyclical licensed-based product revenue to recurring subscriptions and services, which has positively impacted the stability of its growth and margins.

Zebra Technologies Corporation (ZBRA) is a global leader in products used to capture enterprise asset data, automate business practices, and create actionable analytical insights. Organic growth in its Enterprise Visibility and Mobility segment was offset by supply chain-driven weakness in its Asset Intelligence and Tracking segment. Margins were also pressured by increased freight expenses. However, ZBRA's broad-based and robust customer demand should offset the supply issues later this year and margins will benefit from recent price increases.

Target Corporation (TGT) operates and owns general merchandise stores offering everyday essentials and differentiated merchandise at discounted prices. Excess inventory negatively impacted TGT's results during the quarter but management addressed the issue quickly and believes that the company will be better positioned to drive revenue growth in the second half of the year. TGT also raised its quarterly dividend by 20%.

Sold

JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM) is a leading global financial services firm serving millions of consumers, small businesses, and many of the world's most prominent corporate, institutional, and government clients. JPM's recent earnings were negatively impacted by higher-than-expected deceleration from its two largest segments, Consumer & Community Banking and Corporate & Investment Bank. Growth from both segments may be muted for the remainder of the year. JPM was sold for another opportunity.

Church & Dwight Co. (CHD) develops, manufactures, and markets a broad range of consumer household, personal care, and specialty products. CHD continues to face supply chain and inflation headwinds. CHD has been able to push price increases, but volume has declined significantly. CHD was sold for another opportunity.

Expeditors International of Washington, Inc. (EXPD) offers air freight, ocean freight, and ocean and customs brokerage, along with other services. Ongoing disruptions from a production slowdown in China, along with the labor slowdown on the West Coast ahead of the International Longshore and Warehouse Union contract expiration, could hinder EXPD's growth. In addition, EXPD experienced market share loss due to a cyber-attack in the fourth quarter that forced the company to shut down most of its operations. EXPD was sold for another opportunity.

DexCom, Inc. (DXCM) develops, manufactures, and distributes continuous glucose monitoring systems for diabetes management. DXCM was negatively impacted by news that they were in talks to acquire Insulet, an insulin pump producer. Separately, DXCM is still waiting for FDA approval for its next-generation monitoring system. The timeframe for its approval remains uncertain as the FDA continues to deal with its backlog. DXCM was sold for another opportunity

Illumina, Inc. (ILMN) is a global leader in sequencing and array-based solutions for genetic analysis. ILMN recently lost a patent infringement lawsuit involving its DNA sequencers. ILMN is expected to appeal the decision but must find workarounds to this issue. ILMN's Chief Financial Officer also announced his departure effective July 8, 2022. ILMN was sold for another opportunity

CoStar Group, Inc. (CSGP) is a leader in commercial real estate information services. CSGP serves the commercial property industry, providing information, analytics, and marketing services. Investments in the residential space as well as issues in certain business lines may pressure margins and negatively impact organic growth in the near term. Broader adoption of hybrid work weeks may also impact commercial real estate more significantly than originally thought. CSGP was sold for another opportunity.

InMode Ltd. (INMD) is a leading global medical aesthetics company whose devices facilitate minimally invasive procedures using radio frequency technology. A potential consumer discretionary spending slowdown and INMD's higher growth valuation pressured the stock. As a result, INMD was sold for another opportunity.

Penn National Gaming, Inc. (PENN) owns and operates casinos and racetracks in the U.S. and Canada and controls a 36% ownership stake in Barstool Sports. PENN will feel the impact of higher inflation and higher gas prices and may need to adjust its earnings outlook. PENN was sold for another opportunity.

Information is as of 6/30/2022

Positioning

Investments are predicated on a company's future prospects rather than economic or market cycles. We seek companies with strong fundamentals and emphasize earnings growth consistency, free cash flow, and solid balance sheet metrics. There were three purchases and eight sales during the quarter, and they are reflective of this philosophy. These combined transactions essentially increased the Portfolio's Information Technology weighting, while reducing its Financials, Consumer Staples, Health Care, and Industrials weightings.

Outlook

Our view is that in the current environment the most important determinant for continued economic expansion is the state of the consumer and their willingness to spend. After two years of cash accumulation with constrained spending opportunities households now have $116 trillion in cash, up 33% from two years ago. In addition, thanks to a decade of low interest rates, debt service is low. Inflation is biting, but not yet crushing the consumer.

Unlike 2008, we do not have a systemic leverage problem for either individuals or corporations. Debt accumulated over the past few years is at low rates and the related interest obligations are not draconian. As such a "credit contagion" similar to 2008 is unlikely. Proper use of leverage would help temper any downturn.

Many business leaders have issued cautionary economic commentary. This is prudent given the unusual economic state of affairs. However, even with higher inflation, profit margins have held up. Given the difficulty in identifying, hiring, and training workers, employers may be reluctant to cut payroll for what may be a cyclical inflationary period. More acute margin pressures later in the year may indeed push businesses into cost cutting mode. Corporate earnings would be challenged in 2023 should that transpire.

Commodity prices have come off the boil due to lower anticipated growth, some demand destruction, and China's shutdown of Shanghai and Beijing. In the U.S., active oil and gas rigs are up 50% over last year, though still significantly below records achieved last decade in a more supportive scenario for carbon-based product. Delivering supplies of oil and natural gas to needed geographies in time for winter may prove challenging and limit better prices for consumers.

Outside the U. S., most if not all, of the developed economies are battling both inflation and higher interest rates. Many economies are teetering on the edge of recession and are facing even higher energy prices than the United States. Russia's war on Ukraine is also likely to create more challenges for Europe as the year progresses.

China's economic engine has stalled as its "zero covid" policy resulted in the lockdown of its most important regions for trade and commerce. It is slowly re-opening but combined with a bourgeoning real estate crisis, China is unlikely to grow substantially until next year.

The current macro-economic environment is without precedent. Investors will continue to monitor the Federal Reserve as it walks a tightrope trying to control inflation while maintaining a strong employment market and a growing economy. As important is the adaptability of the U.S. economic system and its constituents. The challenges are real but domestic businesses and organizations have proven time and again that they can respond to new stimuli and new scenarios. That is often lost in the cacophony of daily headlines.

The financial markets have, and will likely continue to, react viscerally to unanticipated economic readings. In our view, long term investors will be rewarded by staying the course – investing in the stocks and bonds of high-quality U.S. companies. Extreme market volatility is often unsettling but should not alter longer term investment programs.

Congress Asset Management Co. Multi-Cap Growth Composite 1/1/2011 - 12/31/2020

Year	Total Return Gross of Fees %	Total Return Net of Fees %	S&P Composite 1500 Return % (dividends reinvested)	S&P 500 Return % (dividends reinvested)	Composite Gross 3-Yr annualized ex-post St Dev (%)	S&P Composite 1500 3-Yr annualized ex-post St Dev (%)	S&P 500 3-Yr annualized ex-post St Dev (%)	Number of Portfolios	Gross Dispersion %	Total Composite Assets End of Period ($millions)	Total Firm Discretionary Assets End of Period ($millions)	Total Firm Advisory-Only Assets End of Period ($ millions)	Total Firm Assets End of Period # ($millions)
2020	39.6	39.1	17.9	18.4	20.7	18.9	18.5	30	0.81	324	10,746	5,523	16,269
2019	33.4	32.9	30.9	31.5	13.4	12.1	11.9	27	0.80	242	8,445	4,083	12,528
2018	-3.4	-3.8	-5.0	-4.4	12.4	11.0	10.8	23	0.32	187	7,102	3,132	10,234
2017	25.4	24.9	21.1	21.8	10.3	9.9	9.9	23	0.51	215	7,272	3,274	10,546
2016	0.5	0.1	13.0	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	6	n/a	131	5,693	2,445	8,139
2015	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.4	10.8	10.5	10.5	≤5	n/a	135	5,941	1,153	7,094
2014	7.0	6.6	13.1	13.7	10.4	9.1	9.0	≤5	n/a	134	6,328	1,121	7,449
2013	31.2	30.7	32.8	32.4	12.6	12.2	11.9	≤5	n/a	127	6,489	978	7,467
2012	15.9	15.5	16.2	16.0	16.7	15.4	15.1	≤5	n/a	100	6,755	743	7,498
2011	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	18.2	19.1	18.7	≤5	n/a	87	6,329	685	7,014

#The "Total Firm Assets" column includes unified managed account (UMA) assets

Congress Asset Management claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Congress Asset Management has been independently verified for the periods 1/1/96 – 12/31/20. The verification reports(s) is/are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedure for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report.

Firm Information: Congress Asset Management Co. (CAM) is an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. CAM manages a variety of public equity, private equity, fixed income and ETF managed portfolios for private and institutional clients. CAM acquired Prelude Asset Management, LLC on March 15, 2010. CAM merged with Congress Capital Partners, LLP on June 30, 2015. CAM acquired certain strategies of Century Capital Management, LLC on September 15, 2017.

Composite Characteristics: The creation and inception date of the Multi-Cap Growth Composite is July 1, 2003, which reflects the first full month an account was fully invested in the strategy and met the inclusion criteria. The composite includes all fully discretionary portfolios with a value over $100 thousand (US dollars) managed in the multi cap growth style for a minimum of one full month. The multi-cap growth strategy invests in the equity of high quality companies with market capitalizations over $500 million exhibiting consistent earnings growth. Accounts with wrap commissions are excluded from the composite. Prior to January 1, 2016 the composite minimum was $500 thousand (US dollars). The primary composite benchmark is the S&P Composite 1500 Index and the S&P 500 Index is a supplemental index. Effective April 1, 2021 the Multi-Cap Growth Composite benchmark was changed retroactively from the Russell 3000 Growth Index to the S&P Composite 1500 Index in order to better represent the investable universe. The benchmark returns are not covered by the report of independent verifiers. Closed account data is included in the composite as mandated by the standards in order to eliminate a survivorship bias. The % of the composite represented by non-fee paying accounts at annual period end was 1% in 2008. A list of composite descriptions and a list of broad distribution pooled funds are available upon request.

Calculation Methodology: Valuations and returns are computed and stated in U.S. dollars. Gross of fees returns are calculated gross of management and custodial fees and net of transaction costs. Prior to 2007 net of fees returns were calculated by reducing gross returns by 1/4th of the highest management fee in the Multi-Cap Growth Composite, which was 0.63%, applied quarterly. Effective January 1, 2007 net of fees returns are calculated using actual management fees. The composite results portrayed reflect the reinvestment of dividends, capital gains, and other earnings when appropriate. Accruals for equity securities are included in calculations. Internal dispersion is calculated using the asset-weighted standard deviation of annual gross-of-fees returns of those portfolios that were included in the composite for the entire year. For those years when less than six portfolios were included in the composite for the full year, no dispersion measure is presented. The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation measures the variability of the composite and the benchmark returns over the preceding 36-month period.

Fee Schedule: The firms' individual account fee schedule is as follows: 1.00% for first $1 million, 0.80% for next $4 million, 0.60% for next $5 million. Management fees for individual accounts with assets under management exceeding $10 million, and for institutional accounts are negotiated. The individual account fee schedule may be subject to negotiation where circumstances warrant. As fees are deducted quarterly, the compounding effect will increase the impact of the fees by an amount directly related to the gross account performance. For example, an account earning a 10% annual gross return with a 1% annual fee deducted quarterly would earn an 8.9% annual net return due to compounding.

Other Disclosures: Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request. Past performance does not guarantee future results. This performance report should not be construed as a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular securities held in composite accounts. Market conditions can vary widely over time and can result in a loss of portfolio value. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, not does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.