

Portfolio Commentary

Large Cap Growth

Market Review

It is easy to forget that just a few months ago the U. S. economy was stronger than it had been in a lifetime. Finding qualified employees was a challenge for most businesses. Restaurants were full and air travel had never been stronger. Most people commuted to work complaining about traffic and public transportation. Our actions to curtail the spread of COVID-19 have turned the economy on its head. Now, market strategists eagerly search for snippets that indicate the economy is recovering from the constraints while hesitantly reading about new cases. Optimism abounds in the stock market while caution prevails in the bond market. As is often the case, the truth probably lies in the middle.

Since the pandemic first arrived on our shores, most everything related to our economy has reacted at hyper-speed. Restrictive economic measures squelched a robust jobs market resulting in a jump in unemployment from a generations-low 3.5% in December to 13.3% in May. Consistent gross domestic product (GDP) readings of 2-3% evaporated as the shut-down intensified. First quarter GDP measured -5.0%, with far worse readings expected for the second quarter.

The scale of the contraction is alarming and points to the aggressive response by the Federal Reserve (Fed). It also demonstrates the importance of the federal government stimulus. The Fed's actions continue and are meant to provide financial market liquidity and support, and to bolster companies until we can fully re-open. But the Fed can't force

people to spend or increase aggregate demand. The federal stimulus packages, on the other hand, were set up to get money into consumers' hands directly. Precision was sacrificed for speed, resulting in quick and substantial pay outs with little regard for effectiveness or oversight.

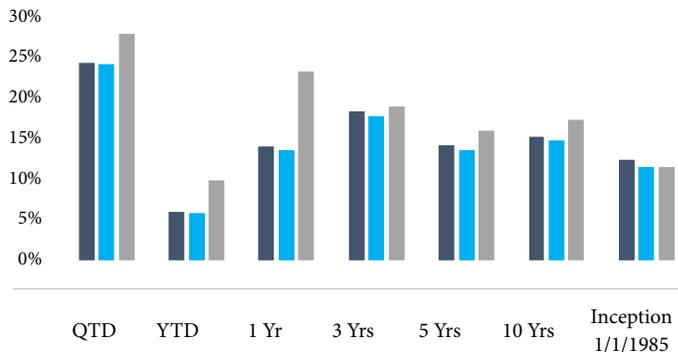
The maelstrom has upended the typical economic indicators which are backward looking and distorted by the shut down and related policy reactions. Hence, the collapse in GDP. Consumers, on the other hand, were forced to re-trench and dramatically reduced spending. At the same time, the stimulus payments bolstered April income levels. Savings soared, an unusual occurrence during a recession. The massive stimulus did much to protect the consumer in April and May. Whether job growth can recover and support the consumer in the summer months remains to be seen.

Performance Overview

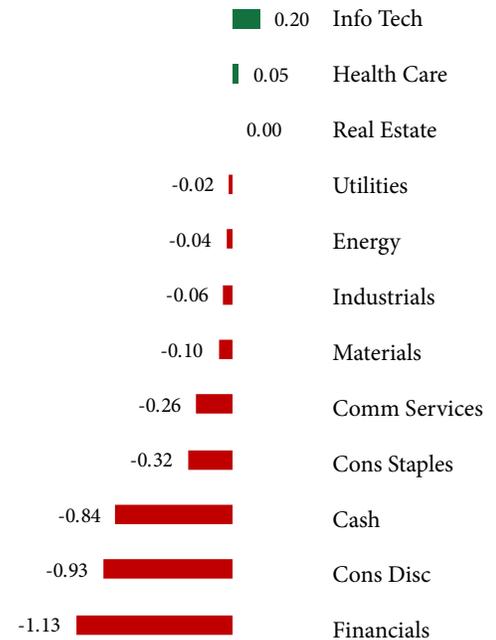
The Congress Large Cap Growth Portfolio ("The Portfolio") returned 24.3% (gross of fees) during the Second quarter, while the Russell 1000 Growth Index ("The Index") returned 27.8%.

The Portfolio benefited from security selection in the Information Technology, Health Care, and Industrials sectors. However, security selection in Financials and Consumer Discretionary detracted from performance, as did an underweight to Information Technology.

Average Annualized Performance % as of 6/30/2020



% Total Effect Portfolio¹ vs. Index (3/31/2020 - 6/30/2020)



Information is as of 6/30/2020. Sources: Congress Asset Management, FactSet, Russell Investments, and Informa Investment Solutions. 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. This information is supplemental to the GIPS[®] presentation for the composite. Performance returns of less than one year are not annualized. Frank Russell Company ("Russell") is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Neither Russell nor its licensors accept any liability for any errors or omissions in the Russell Indexes and/or underlying data contained in this communication. No further distribution of Russell data is permitted without Russell's express written consent. Russell does not promote, sponsor or endorse the content of this communication.

¹The information shown is for a representative account as of 6/30/2020. Actual client account holdings and sector allocations may vary.

2Q 2020 Attribution Highlights

Overall Contributors

- Security selection in Information Technology, Health Care & Industrials

Overall Detractors

- Security selection in Financials & Consumer Discretionary
- Cash Allocation
- Underweight to Information Technology

Top 5 Contributors

STOCK	AVG. WEIGHT%	CONTRIBUTION%
PayPal Holdings Inc	4.08	2.61
Amazon.com, Inc.	4.44	1.65
Adobe Inc.	4.23	1.39
Apple Inc.	3.34	1.30
Dollar General Corporation	3.26	0.92

PayPal Holdings (PYPL) is a leading online global payment platform. PYPL benefited from the global pandemic, which led to a one to three year acceleration in secular e-commerce/digital payment trends. Post COVID-19, the company's total addressable market could expand as numerous merchants are looking to add PayPal to in-store checkout flows.

Amazon.com, Inc. (AMZN) is the world's leading online retailer. The stock's performance was driven by solid quarterly results as revenue growth benefited from one-day shipping orders and the overall e-commerce trend.

Adobe Inc. (ADBE) offers a line of software and services used to create compelling content and web applications. The company reported strong quarterly results due to work from home/shelter in place mandates that drove increased demand for its software.

Apple Inc. (AAPL) is the world's largest information technology company. Despite significant disruptions to its supply chain and point of sale demand, AAPL reported positive quarterly results fueled by its Services business. Led by record levels of sales in the App Store, Video, and Cloud, Services now accounts for 23% of overall sales, up from 20% one year ago.

Dollar General Corp. (DG) is a low-priced retailer with over 16,000 locations nationwide. The company's strong sales and improving margins were fueled by a surge in demand for certain products due to COVID-19 and the successful execution of corporate initiatives in both areas. These positive results came despite incremental investments in labor and safety equipment.

Bottom 5 Detractors

STOCK	AVG. WEIGHT%	DETRACTION%
CME Group Inc. Class A	2.57	-0.07
L3Harris Technologies Inc	1.55	-0.05
Ciena Corporation*	1.01	0.04
UnitedHealth Group, Inc.*	1.71	0.05
Motorola Solutions, Inc.**	1.21	0.07

*Purchased during the quarter. **Sold during the quarter.

CME Group Inc, Class A (CME) provides electronic trading, including the broadest range of global benchmark products across all major asset classes including futures and options. CME offers hedging and risk management capabilities to its customers. The Federal Reserve has indicated that that interest rates will remain at lower levels for the foreseeable future, which diminishes the need to hedge against rate movements. CME's interest rate franchise is an important revenue source for the company.

L3Harris Technologies (LHX) is a global aerospace and defense company. Despite reporting positive quarterly results, management lowered full year organic revenue guidance to reflect the impact of COVID-19 on the company's Aviation and Public Safety businesses.

Ciena Corporation (CIEN) is a global supplier of telecommunications networking equipment, software, and services. The company's quarterly results were negatively impacted by logistical roadblocks and supply chain constraints due to COVID-19.

UnitedHealth Group (UNH) provides health care coverage, software, and data consultancy services through the following business segments: United Healthcare, OptumHealth, OptumInsight (software and information services), and OptumRx (pharmacy benefits manager). The rise in unemployment paused new business opportunities within its United Healthcare and Optum businesses. However, given its business diversification and integration strategy, UNH should perform well in a dynamic healthcare market moving forward.

Motorola Solutions (MSI) provides mission-critical communication devices and services. The stock's underperformance was due to surprising weakness in the Professional and Commercial Radio business, and delayed engagements in its Public Safety and Government business lines. As a result, the stock was sold from the Portfolio.

2Q 2020 Transaction Summary

Sector Allocation Changes

- Increased allocation to Health Care & Consumer Discretionary
- Decreased allocation to Industrials & Communication Services

Purchased

- UnitedHealth Group (UNH) - Health Care
- Ciena Corporation (CIEN) - Information Technology
- Lululemon Athletica (LULU) - Consumer Discretionary

Sold

- Honeywell International, Inc. (HON) - Industrials
- The Walt Disney Company (DIS) - Communication Services
- Motorola Solutions, Inc. (MSI) - Information Technology

Purchased

UnitedHealth Group (UNH) provides health care coverage, software, and data consultancy services through the following business segments: United Healthcare, OptumHealth, OptumInsight (software and information services), and OptumRx (pharmacy benefits manager). Given its business diversification and integration strategy, UNH should perform well in a dynamic healthcare market. Since initiating its dividend about a decade ago, UNH has increased it annually at a 20% plus level.

Ciena Corporation (CIEN) is a global supplier of telecommunications networking equipment, software, and services. The company is positioned to benefit from high growth rates in optical traffic as the proliferation of 5G, cloud, and IoT are straining existing network infrastructure. It has gained significant market share by being on the leading edge of technology due to its vertically integrated model. Further, CIEN is extremely well managed from an operational standpoint, with a focus on cash flow and consistent margin improvement.

Lululemon Athletica (LULU) manufactures and sells athletic apparel, primarily yoga and running clothing. The company's operating model is compelling for consumers, well executed, and diverse across product category channels. LULU has also been successfully growing its Direct-to-Consumer (e-commerce) business at similar multiples to store-based rates.

Sold

Honeywell International, Inc. (HON) develops and manufactures technologies used to support connected systems that improve buildings, factories, utilities, and aircraft. Over the near term, the company's core businesses (Aerospace & Defense and Performance Materials and Technologies) will face difficult cyclical declines. The \$1.2 billion in cost savings it has enacted may not be enough to offset the decremental margins and unprecedented weakness in demand.

The Walt Disney Company (DIS) is a diversified worldwide entertainment company with operations in four business segments: Media Networks, Parks/Experiences/Consumer Products, Studio Entertainment, and Direct-to-Consumer & International. COVID-19 has significantly impacted the company's businesses, particularly Parks and Studio Entertainment. It remains unclear when or even if

attendance will return to normal levels at its parks. In addition, the board of directors suspended the semi-annual dividend for the first half of 2020 due to the pandemic.

Motorola Solutions, Inc. (MSI) provides mission-critical communication devices and services. Concerns arose that the company will not reach its long-term financial targets this year due to COVID-19 and the lack of visibility into public safety budgets. Furthermore, weakness in the Enterprise business has raised concerns regarding its Land Mobile Radio offering.

Positioning

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

Outlook

To better measure the current economic environment analysts have turned to non-traditional, high frequency indicators that offer an accelerated snapshot, albeit with less rigor than traditional measures. Consumer engagement with restaurants and traditional shopping venues is increasing. Pent up demand, better weather, and restlessness are driving people outdoors. Activities deemed "safe" are drawing attention while activities deemed "riskier," such as air travel, remain lackluster.

Companies are wading deeper into re-opening. Corporate spending focused on improving communication tools such as networks and collaborative software continued throughout the lock down period. Spending on safety equipment and measures to allow re-opening are now accelerating. Bolstered by the Fed and government support and strong credit markets, companies are flush. The strong cash position should support the necessary corporate investment that allows firms to stay relevant in our competition driven system. Undoubtedly, some entertainment and travel activities will take longer to return preventing a full recovery until safety is more assured.

While difficult to see at this moment, some habits and practices developed in response to the pandemic may be laying the groundwork for future technologies and growth. Telemedicine, for example, may be a cost effective alternative to traditional doctor's visits. Video conferencing and remote work arrangements may be cost efficient and environmentally friendly.

Even as consumer and business spending begins to improve, challenges remain for state and municipal governments where shrunken tax receipts are beginning to bite. We anticipate another fiscal stimulus program to help localities weather the storm. In this charged political environment, however, the size and timing remain uncertain.

The scope and severity of the economic collapse continues to demand Fed attention. The Fed initiated or expanded nine programs over the past few months. One result: the Federal Reserve balance sheet will likely reach \$9 trillion by year end, more than double its size during the Financial Crisis. The expanded balance sheet supports financial assets by directly buying bond issues and improving stocks comparative risk adjusted return. The Fed actions have also enlarged the money supply by close to 25% over the past year. These assets are parked in bank accounts and money market funds that the Fed hopes will either be spent or invested as consumers and businesses feel more comfortable.

Combined, the effects of the federal government stimulus plans and the Federal Reserve actions will have long-term consequences for taxes, spending, inflation, and other government policies. The current low level of interest rates, however, mitigates the immediate concerns. Inflation, a key driver of interest rates, remains subdued and is unlikely to rise materially as energy prices and wage pressures have subsided.

The stock market's recovery from its March lows was exceptionally fast. Similar to the post 2008 financial crisis, the recovery was spurred by the Fed when it backstopped the markets by claiming new financial powers, forcing investors to re-interpret risk and re-engage with stocks. Today is similar, except the Fed has expanded its powers and become a larger force. Investors, recognizing the uniqueness of the situation, are looking past 2020 earnings and looking for consistent progress in the re-opening process. Regional spikes of infections or a second wave could alter the market's path.

The pandemic and our comprehensive response have tested our country's mettle. But COVID-19 is a global experience, sparing no country or market. The U.S. response was not perfect, and in many cases we failed to protect our most vulnerable. We are great at self-criticism, however, and in the long run our abilities to adopt and change will be to our collective benefit. To be sure, our domestic financial markets are the most liquid, fair, and safe in the world. COVID-19 will pass in time and the U.S. economy will recover. Maintaining a three to five year time horizon is more important now than ever.

Congress Asset Management Co. Large Cap Growth Composite 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2019

Year	Total Return Gross of Fees %	Total Return Net of Fees %	S&P 500 Return % (dividends reinvested)	Russell 1000 Growth Return % (dividends reinvested)	Composite Gross 3-Yr annualized ex-post St Dev (%)	S&P 500 3-Yr annualized ex-post St Dev (%)	Russell 1000 Growth 3-Yr St Dev (%)	Number of Portfolios	Gross Dis- persion %	Total Com- posite Assets End of Period (\$ millions)	Total Firm Discretion- ary Assets End of Period (\$ millions)	Total Firm Assets End of Peri- od # (\$ millions)
2019	34.4	33.9	31.5	36.4	11.5	11.9	13.1	114	0.82	207	8,445	12,528
2018	2.5	2.1	-4.4	-1.5	10.5	10.8	12.1	80	0.30	136	7,102	10,234
2017	27.2	26.6	21.8	30.2	9.9	9.9	10.5	78	0.58	111	7,272	10,546
2016	5.6	5.1	12.0	7.1	10.7	10.6	11.2	81	0.43	98	5,693	8,139
2015	2.8	2.2	1.4	5.7	11.1	10.5	10.7	28	0.49	65	5,941	7,094
2014	10.1	9.5	13.7	13.1	10.1	9.0	9.6	30	0.47	89	6,328	7,449
2013	30.5	30.0	32.4	33.5	12.5	11.9	12.2	35	0.50	233	6,489	7,467
2012	11.9	11.5	16.0	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.7	39	0.40	302	6,755	7,498
2011	3.5	3.1	2.1	2.6	17.0	18.7	17.8	45	0.66	463	6,329	7,014
2010	11.8	11.3	15.1	16.7				50	0.31	537	6,416	6,678

#The "Total Firm Assets" column is provided as supplemental information and also 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 – 12/31/19. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. The Large Cap Growth Composite has been examined for the periods 1/1/96 – 12/31/19. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

Firm Information: Congress Asset Management Co. (CAM) is an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisors 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 Large Cap Growth Composite was created on January 1, 1993 and the inception date of the composite is January 1, 1985 which reflects the first full month in which an account was fully invested in the strategy and met the inclusion criteria. The composite includes all fully discretionary accounts with a value over \$100 thousand (US dollars) managed in the large cap growth style for a minimum of one full month. The large cap growth strategy invests in the equity of high quality companies with market capitalizations greater than \$5 billion exhibiting consistent earnings growth. The strategy may also invest from time to time in equity securities with capitalizations between \$1 billion and \$5 billion. Accounts with wrap commissions are excluded from the composite. Prior to January 1, 2016 the composite minimum was \$500 thousand (US dollars). Prior to September 1, 2005 the composite did not include taxable accounts, private client accounts, or accounts with less than \$1 million. The primary composite benchmark is the S&P 500 Index. The secondary benchmark is the Russell 1000 Growth Index. 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. A complete list and description of all firm composites is available upon request.

Calculation Methodology: Valuations and returns are computed and stated in U.S. dollars. Monthly composite performance is calculated as an asset-weighted return using the aggregate method. This method aggregates market values and cash flows for all accounts and treats the composite as if it were one account. Monthly composite returns are geometrically linked to produce a time-weighted annual return. Beginning June 1, 2015, composites are valued daily. Prior to that date, the composite was re-valued on each date that a cash flow exceeded 10% of the total market value of the composite. 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 the highest management fee in the Large Cap Growth composite, which was 1.00%. 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. It is not presented for 2010 as it is not required for periods prior to 2011. Prior to January 1, 1998 the equity returns of eligible balanced accounts were carved out and included in composite returns. These carveout returns were calculated by splitting each balanced account, extracting the equities data along with a pro-rata share of each cash transaction. Prior to January 1, 1993 the composite is not in compliance with GIPS.

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 portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations 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.