



CONGRESS ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

CONGRESS LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND

Retail Class – *Ticker:* CAMLX

Institutional Class – *Ticker:* CMLIX

**Supplement dated June 7, 2017 to
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)
dated April 30, 2017**

Important Notice Regarding Change in Investment Objective

Effective on or about September 15, 2017, the Congress Large Cap Growth Fund will change its investment objective. The current investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

The new investment objective of the Congress Large Cap Growth Fund will be to seek long-term capital growth. There will be no changes in the Fund’s investment strategy as a result of the change in investment objective.

The change in the Fund’s investment objective will occur in connection with the anticipated merger of the Fund with another mutual fund, the Century Shares Trust, which is expected to occur on or about September 15, 2017.

Please retain this Supplement with the Prospectus and SAI.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 30, 2017

CONGRESS ALL CAP OPPORTUNITY FUND

Retail Class – *Ticker:* CACOX
Institutional Class – *Ticker:* IACOX

CONGRESS MID CAP GROWTH FUND

Retail Class – *Ticker:* CMIDX
Institutional Class – *Ticker:* IMIDX

CONGRESS LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND

Retail Class – *Ticker:* CAMLX
Institutional Class – *Ticker:* CMLIX

2 Seaport Lane
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
1-888-688-1299

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated April 30, 2017, as may be revised, of the Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund (the “All Cap Opportunity Fund”), the Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund (the “Mid Cap Fund”), and the Congress Large Cap Growth Fund (the “Large Cap Fund,” together with the “All Cap Opportunity Fund” and the “Mid Cap Fund,” the “Funds”), advised by Congress Asset Management Company, LLP (the “Advisor”), each a series of Professionally Managed Portfolios (the “Trust”). A copy of the Funds’ Prospectus is available by calling the number listed above.

The Funds’ most recent annual report to shareholders is a separate document supplied with this SAI. The financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the annual report are incorporated into this SAI by reference to the Funds’ annual report as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS	2
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS.....	10
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER.....	11
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION.....	12
TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	13
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	20
CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP	21
THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT ADVISOR.....	25
SERVICE PROVIDERS.....	29
EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS.....	30
CAPITAL STOCK.....	32
DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE	32
ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION	33
DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION	35
THE FUNDS' PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR	37
MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS.....	39
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	39
APPENDIX A	40
APPENDIX B.....	43

THE TRUST

The Trust is a Massachusetts business trust organized on February 24, 1987 and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. Prior to May 1991, the Trust was known as the Avondale Investment Trust. The Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “Declaration of Trust”) permits the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, without par value, which may be issued in any number of series. The Trust consists of various series that represent separate investment portfolios. The Board may, from time to time, issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. This SAI relates only to the Funds.

The shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for its obligations. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust.

The Declaration of Trust also provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of the Funds’ assets for any shareholder held personally liable for obligations of the Funds or the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Funds or the Trust and satisfy any judgment thereon. All such rights are limited to the assets of the Funds. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trust may maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, trustees, officers, employees and agents to cover possible tort and other liabilities. However, the activities of the Trust as an investment company would not likely give rise to liabilities in excess of the Trust’s total assets. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance exists and the Funds themselves are unable to meet its obligations.

Retail and Institutional Shares of the All Cap Opportunity Fund and the Mid Cap Fund commenced operations on October 31, 2012.

Retail Shares of the Large Cap Fund commenced operations on March 31, 2009. Prior to April 30, 2010, the Large Cap Fund’s Retail Shares were an unnamed class of shares. Institutional Shares of the Large Cap Fund commenced operations on April 30, 2010. Prior to April 30, 2012, Retail Shares were known as Class R Shares and Institutional Shares were known as Class I Shares.

The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment advisor with any other series of the Trust. The Funds’ Prospectus and this SAI are a part of the Trust’s Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of the Trust’s complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee or may be accessed free of charge at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The Funds are diversified. This means that as to 75% of its total assets, a Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer. Under applicable federal securities laws, the diversification of a mutual fund’s holdings is measured at the time a Fund purchases a security. If a Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund’s total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by a Fund, that Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. The Fund would then be subject to the risk that its performance

may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite the Fund qualifying as a diversified fund under applicable federal securities laws.

All percentage limitations on investments will apply at the time of investment and will not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of the investment. As a result, the actual investments making up a Fund's portfolio may not at a particular time comport with any such limitation due to increases or decreases in the values of securities or market capitalizations of the issuers of securities held by the Fund.

The following information supplements the discussion of the Funds' principal investment strategies as set forth in the combined Prospectus. The Funds may invest in the following types of investments, each of which is subject to certain risks, as discussed below.

Market and Regulatory Risk

Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and affect performance. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Funds, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in net asset value ("NAV"), and an increase in Fund expenses. It may also be unusually difficult to identify both investment risks and opportunities, in which case investment objectives may not be met. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Funds may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Funds invest. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.

Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. In addition, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Funds invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Funds' investments may be negatively affected.

Government Intervention In Financial Markets Risk

The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have taken steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. The Federal Reserve recently has reduced its market support activities. Further reduction or withdrawal of Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank support, including interest rate increases, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Funds invest.

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security

The Funds and their service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Funds and their service providers use to service the Funds' operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and their service providers.

Cyber-attacks against or security breakdowns of the Funds or their service providers may adversely impact the Funds and their shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of the Funds shareholders to transact business and the Funds to process transactions; inability to calculate the Funds NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Funds may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which may cause the Funds' investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Funds or their service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Equity Securities.

Common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities are examples of equity securities in which the Funds may invest. All investments in equity securities are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles and the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio may fluctuate substantially from day to day. Owning an equity security can also subject the Funds to the risk that the issuer may discontinue paying dividends.

Common Stocks.

Common stocks represent a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. In addition to the general risks set forth above, investments in common stocks are subject to the risk that in the event a company in which a Fund invests is liquidated, the holders of preferred stock and creditors of that company will be paid in full before any payments are made to a Fund as a holder of common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to a Fund.

Other Investment Companies.

The Funds may invest in the securities of other registered investment companies, including money market mutual funds, subject to the limitations set forth in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the "1940 Act"). Investments in the securities of other investment companies will likely result in the duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, shareholders indirectly will bear the Funds' proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Funds' own operations.

The Funds currently intend to limit their investments in securities issued by other investment companies so that not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company (other than money market funds) will be owned by the Funds, or their affiliated persons, as a whole. In addition to the advisory and operational fees the Funds bear directly in connection with their own operation, the Funds would also bear their pro rata portions of each other investment company's advisory and operational expenses.

Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act generally prohibits a fund from purchasing (1) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of another fund; (2) securities of another fund having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the acquiring fund; and (3) securities of the other fund and all other funds having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the acquiring fund. There are some exceptions, however, to these limitations pursuant to various rules promulgated by the SEC.

In accordance with Section 12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-3 of the 1940 Act, the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Funds if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by a Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price including a sales load that exceeds the limits set forth in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") applicable to a fund of funds (e.g., 8.5%).

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Funds may also invest in shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). An ETF is similar to a traditional mutual fund but trades at different prices during the day on a securities exchange like a stock. Similar to investments in other investment companies discussed above, a Fund’s investments in ETFs will involve duplication of advisory fees and other expenses since the Fund will be investing in another investment company. In addition, a Fund’s investment in ETFs is also subject to its limitations on investments in investment companies discussed above. To the extent a Fund invests in ETFs which focus on a particular market segment or industry, the Fund will also be subject to the risks associated with investing in those sectors or industries. The shares of the ETFs in which the Funds will invest will be listed on a national securities exchange, and the Funds will purchase and sell these shares on the secondary market at their current market price, which may be more or less than their net asset value. Investors in a Fund should be aware that ETFs are subject to “tracking risk,” which is the risk that an ETF will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the index it tracks.

As a purchaser of ETF shares on the secondary market, the Funds will be subject to the market risk associated with owning any security whose value is based on market price. ETF shares historically have tended to trade at or near their net asset value, but there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so. Unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of an ETF may be purchased and redeemed directly from the ETF only in large blocks (typically, 50,000 shares or more) and only through participating organizations that have entered into contractual agreements with the ETF. The Funds do not expect to enter into such agreements and therefore will not be able to purchase and redeem their ETF shares directly from the ETF.

Foreign Securities.

The All Cap Opportunity Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign equity securities including in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Mid Cap Fund may invest up to 15% and the Large Cap Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in foreign equity securities including in ADRs, GDRs and European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”). In determining whether a company is foreign, the Advisor will consider various factors including where the company is headquartered, where the company’s principal operations are located, where the company’s revenues are derived, where the principal trading market is located and the country in which the company is legally organized. The weight given to each of these factors will vary depending upon the circumstances. Investments in foreign securities may involve a greater degree of risk than those in domestic securities.

ADRs in registered form are dollar-denominated securities designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. ADRs are sponsored and issued by domestic banks and they represent and may be converted into underlying foreign securities deposited with the domestic bank or a correspondent bank. ADRs do not eliminate the risks inherent in investing in the securities of foreign issuers. By investing in ADRs rather than directly in the foreign security, however, a Fund may avoid currency risk during the settlement period for either purchases or sales. There is a large, liquid market in the United States for most ADRs. EDR’s and GDRs are receipts representing an arrangement with a major foreign bank similar to that for ADRs. EDR’s and GDRs are not necessarily denominated in the currency of the underlying security. ADRs, EDR’s and GDRs and the securities of foreign companies traded on a U.S. stock exchange are not considered foreign securities for purposes of calculation of any investment limitation placed on a Fund’s exposure to foreign securities.

Also, many countries where the Funds invest are not as politically or economically developed as the United States. Acts of foreign governments interfering in capital markets, such as capital or currency controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets, or imposition of punitive taxes would have an adverse effect on the Funds. In addition, additional costs may be incurred in connection with the Funds’ foreign investments. Foreign brokerage commissions are generally higher than those in the United States. Expenses may also be incurred on currency conversions when the Funds move investments from one country to another. Increased custodial costs, as well as administrative difficulties, may be experienced in connection with maintaining assets in foreign jurisdictions.

As part of its investment in foreign securities, each Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in developing or emerging market securities. The considerations noted above regarding the risk of investing in foreign securities are generally more significant for investments in emerging or developing countries, such as countries in Eastern Europe, Latin America, South America, or Southeast Asia. These countries may have relatively unstable governments and securities markets in which only a small number of securities trade. Markets of developing or emerging countries may generally be more volatile than markets of developed countries. Investment in these markets may involve significantly greater risks, as well as the potential for greater gains. Securities of foreign issuers may be subject to greater fluctuations in price than domestic securities. The price of foreign securities is affected by changes in the currency exchange rates. Potential political or economic instability of the country of the issuer could cause rapid and extreme changes in the value of a Fund's assets to the extent it is invested in securities of foreign issuers. Foreign countries have different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, and foreign issuers may be subject to less governmental regulation and oversight and higher levels of taxation than U.S. issuers. In addition, additional costs may be incurred in connection with the Funds' foreign investments. Foreign brokerage commissions are generally higher than those in the United States. Expenses may also be incurred on currency conversions when a Fund moves investments from one country to another. Increased custodial costs, as well as administrative difficulties, may be experienced in connection with maintaining assets in foreign jurisdictions.

Commercial Paper and Short-Term Notes.

The All Cap Opportunity Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. The Large Cap Fund and Mid Cap Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by companies. Issues of commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase "A-2" or higher by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group or "Prime-1" or "Prime-2" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Advisor to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in Appendix A.

Corporate Debt Securities.

The All Cap Opportunity Fund may invest in corporate debt securities having a duration of longer than one year. Corporate debt securities include, but are not limited to, debt obligations offered by public or private corporations either registered or unregistered. The market value of such securities may fluctuate in response to interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer. The All Cap Opportunity Fund may invest in debt securities that are below investment grade or are in default. The ratings of debt securities are described in Appendix A.

U.S. Treasury Securities. The All Cap Opportunity Fund may invest in U.S. Treasuries. U.S. Treasury securities are direct obligations of the U.S. government and are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. U.S. Treasury securities differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and dates of issuance. Treasury Bills have maturities of one year or less. Treasury Notes have maturities of one to ten years, and Treasury Bonds generally have maturities of greater than ten years at the date of issuance. Yields on short-, intermediate-, and long-term U.S. Treasury securities are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the money and bond markets, the size of a particular offering, and the maturity of the obligation.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities.

As a non-principal strategy, each Fund may not invest more than 15% of its assets in securities that are illiquid. The Advisor will determine a security to be illiquid if it cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at the value at which a Fund has valued the security. Illiquid securities present the risks that a Fund may have difficulty valuing these holdings and/or may be unable to sell these holdings at the time or price desired.

There are generally no restrictions on a Fund's ability to invest in restricted securities (that is, securities that are not registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act")), except to the extent such securities may be considered illiquid. Securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act ("Rule 144A securities") will be considered liquid if determined to be so under procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Advisor is responsible for making the determination as to the liquidity of restricted securities (pursuant to the procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees).

Factors considered in determining whether a security is illiquid may include, but are not limited to: the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase and sell the security and the number of potential purchasers; the number of dealers who undertake to make a market in the security; the nature of the security, including whether it is registered or unregistered, and the market place; whether the security has been rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"); the period of time remaining until the maturity of a debt instrument or until the principal amount of a demand instrument can be recovered through demand; the nature of any restrictions on resale; and with respect to municipal lease obligations and certificates of participation, there is reasonable assurance that the obligation will remain liquid throughout the time the obligation is held and, if unrated, an analysis similar to that which would be performed by an NRSRO is performed. If a restricted security is determined to be liquid, it will not be included within the category of illiquid securities. Investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of increasing the level of a Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time may be unable to find qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing the securities. Each Fund is permitted to sell restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers.

Limitations on the resale of illiquid and restricted securities may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a Fund might be unable to dispose of illiquid and restricted securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements. A Fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

Repurchase Agreements.

The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements. However, each Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in repurchase agreements. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a repurchase agreement may be deemed to be a loan from a Fund to the seller of the security subject to the repurchase agreement. Under such agreements, the seller of the security agrees to repurchase it at a mutually agreed upon time and price. The repurchase price may be higher than the purchase price, the difference being income to the Fund, or the purchase and repurchase prices may be the same, with interest at a stated rate due to the Fund together with the repurchase price on repurchase. In either case, the income to the Fund is unrelated to the interest rate on the security itself. Such repurchase agreements will be made only with banks with assets of \$500 million or more that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or with government securities dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Board and registered as broker-dealers with the SEC or exempt from such registration. A Fund will generally enter into repurchase agreements of short durations, from overnight to one week, although the underlying securities generally have longer maturities. A Fund may not enter into a repurchase agreement with more than seven days to maturity if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of its net assets would be invested in illiquid securities, including such repurchase agreements.

Because a repurchase agreement may be deemed to be a loan under the 1940 Act, it is not clear whether a court would consider the security acquired by a Fund subject to a repurchase agreement as being owned by the Fund or as being collateral for a loan by a Fund to the seller. In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the security before its repurchase under a repurchase agreement, a Fund may encounter delays and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Delays may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the security. If a court characterizes the transaction as a loan, and the Fund has not perfected a security interest in the security, the Fund may be required to return the security to the seller's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, the Fund would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and income involved in the transaction. As with any unsecured

debt instrument purchased for the Funds, the Advisor seeks to minimize the risk of loss through repurchase agreements by analyzing the creditworthiness of the other party, in this case the seller of the security.

Apart from the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, there is also the risk that the seller may fail to repurchase the security. However, each Fund will always receive as collateral for any repurchase agreement to which it is a party securities acceptable to it, the market value of which is equal to at least 100% of the amount invested by a Fund plus accrued interest, and the Fund will make payment against such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer to the account of its custodian. If the market value of the security subject to the repurchase agreement becomes less than the repurchase price (including interest), a Fund will direct the seller of the security to deliver additional securities so that the market value of all securities subject to the repurchase agreement will equal or exceed the repurchase price. It is possible that the Fund will be unsuccessful in seeking to impose on the seller a contractual obligation to deliver additional securities.

Borrowing.

Each Fund may borrow money, as permitted under the 1940 Act, in amounts of up to one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) from banks. In addition, each Fund is authorized to borrow money from time to time for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes or for clearance of transactions. The use of borrowing by a Fund involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar objectives and policies. Since substantially all of a Fund's assets fluctuate in value, while the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of the Fund's agreement with its lender, the net asset value per share of the Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and to decrease more when its portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Fund did not borrow funds. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, a Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. Each Fund will reduce its borrowing amount within three days, if that Fund's asset coverage falls below the amount required by the 1940 Act.

Securities Lending.

Each Fund reserves the right, pending receipt of Board approval, to lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio, subject to a maximum of 33% of a Fund's net assets. The SEC currently requires that the following conditions must be met whenever a Fund's portfolio securities are loaned: (1) the Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (3) the Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities, and any increase in market value; (5) the Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees approved by the Board in connection with the loan; (6) while voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Board must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, and (7) the Fund may not loan its portfolio securities so that the value of the loaned securities is more than one-third of its total asset value, including collateral received from such loans. These conditions may be subject to future modification. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon specified notice. The Funds might experience the risk of loss if the institution with which they have engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Funds. In addition, the Funds will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, the Funds could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. As part of participating in a lending program, the Funds may be required to invest in collateralized debt or other securities that bear the risk of loss of principal. In addition, all investments made with the collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, the Funds will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that the Funds may receive as collateral will not become part of the Funds' investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Funds will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Funds are permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Funds any accrued income on those securities, and the Funds may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral.

Short Sales

The All Cap Opportunity Fund may make short sales as a part of overall portfolio management or to offset a potential decline in the value of a security. A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own, or if the Fund owns the security, is not to be delivered upon consummation of the sale. When the Fund makes a short sale of a security that it does not own, it must borrow from a broker-dealer the security sold short and deliver the security to the broker-dealer upon conclusion of the short sale.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Fund will realize a short-term capital gain. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

Typically, the Fund will segregate liquid assets, which are marked-to-market daily, equal to the difference between (a) the market value of the securities sold short at the time they were sold short and (b) the value of the collateral deposited with the broker in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale). While the short position is open, the Fund must maintain segregated assets at such a level that the amount segregated plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral equal the current market value of the securities sold short. When a short position is closed out, it may result in a short term capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. To the extent that in a generally rising market a Fund maintains short positions in securities rising with the market, the NAV of the Fund would be expected to increase to a lesser extent than the NAV of an investment company that does not engage in short sales.

The dollar amount of short sales at any one time (not including short sales against the box) may not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Fund.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements.

The Funds reserve the right to borrow funds for temporary purposes by entering into reverse repurchase agreements in accordance with each Fund's investment restrictions. Pursuant to such agreements, a Fund would sell portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers, and agree to repurchase the securities at the mutually agreed-upon date and price. A Fund would enter into reverse repurchase agreements only to avoid otherwise selling securities during unfavorable market conditions to meet redemptions. When a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will place in a segregated custodial account assets consistent with the Fund's investment restrictions having a value equal to the repurchase price (including accrued interest), and will subsequently monitor the account to ensure that such equivalent value is maintained. Such assets will include U.S. Government securities or other liquid, high-grade debt securities.

The use of reverse repurchase agreements by a Fund creates leverage which increases the Fund's investment risk. If the income and gains on securities purchased with the proceeds of reverse repurchase agreements exceed the cost of the agreements, the Fund's earnings or net asset value will increase faster than otherwise would be the case. Conversely, if the income and gains fail to exceed the costs, earnings or net asset value would decline faster than otherwise would be the case. The Fund will seek to enter reverse repurchase agreements only when the interest income to be earned from the investment of the proceeds of the transaction is greater than the interest expense of the transaction. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities

sold by the Fund may decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase the securities. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowing for the purpose of the Fund's limitation on borrowing.

Industry Sector Focus.

If a Fund's portfolio is overweighted in a certain industry, any negative development affecting that industry will have a greater impact on the Fund than a fund that is not overweighted in that industry.

Information Technology Risk. Each Fund invests in the securities of companies in the information technology sector. As of March 31, 2017, the Large Cap Fund invests greater than 25% of its assets in the information technology sector. The information technology sector can be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, government regulation, and general economic conditions.

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments.

The Funds may purchase securities offered on a "when-issued" basis and may purchase or sell securities on a "forward commitment" basis. When these transactions are negotiated, the price, which is generally expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment is made, but delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. Normally, the settlement date occurs within two months after the transaction, but delayed settlements beyond two months may be negotiated. During the period between a commitment and settlement, no payment is made for the securities purchased by the purchaser and thus, no interest accrues to the purchaser from the transaction. At the time a Fund makes the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, the Fund will record the transaction as a purchase and thereafter reflect the value each day of such securities in determining its net asset value ("NAV").

A Fund will not enter into a when-issued if, as a result, more than 10% of a Fund's total assets would be committed to such transactions.

Dollar Roll Transactions.

The Funds may enter into "dollar roll" transactions. Dollar roll transactions are transactions in which a Fund sells securities to a bank or securities dealer, and make a commitment to purchase similar, but not identical, securities at a later date from the same party. During the period between the commitment and settlement, no payment is made for the securities purchased and no interest or principal payments on the securities accrue to the purchaser, but the Funds assume the risk of ownership. A Fund is compensated for entering into dollar roll transactions by the difference between the current sales price and the forward price for the future purchase, as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. The Funds will engage in dollar roll transactions for the purpose of acquiring securities for its investment portfolios. The Funds limit their obligations on dollar roll transactions to 10% of each Fund's net assets.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Trust (on behalf of the Funds) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a "majority" of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds. Under the 1940 Act, the "vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Funds represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the Funds' outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Funds.

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Funds may not:

1. With respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of their total assets in the securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer;

2. As discussed in more detail on p. B-8, borrow money or issue senior securities, except through reverse repurchase agreements or otherwise as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted, modified or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority. Generally, issuing senior securities is prohibited under the 1940 Act; however, certain exceptions apply such as in the case of reverse repurchase agreements, borrowing, and certain other leveraging transactions;
3. Act as underwriter (except to the extent the Funds may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities in its investment portfolio);
4. Invest 25% or more of its net assets, calculated at the time of purchase and taken at market value, in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries (other than U.S. government securities);
5. Purchase or sell real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although the Funds may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate and securities of companies that invest or deal in real estate);
6. Purchase or sell physical commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation shall not prevent a Fund from purchasing, selling, or entering into futures contracts, or acquiring securities or other instruments and options thereon backed by, or related to, physical commodities; or
7. Make loans of money (except purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of the Funds). For purposes of this limitation, entering into repurchase agreements, lending securities and acquiring any debt security are not deemed to be the making of loans.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although the Funds generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Advisor, investment considerations warrant such action. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for a fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during such fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in a Fund's portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions. (See "Execution of Portfolio Transactions")

The portfolio turnover of the All Cap Opportunity Fund for the following fiscal years is set forth below.

Portfolio Turnover Rate for the All Cap Opportunity Fund	Turnover
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016	68%
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015	37%

The portfolio turnover for the Mid Cap Fund for the following fiscal years is set forth below.

Portfolio Turnover Rate for the Mid Cap Fund	Turnover
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016	18%
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015	24%

The portfolio turnover for the Large Cap Fund for the following fiscal years is set forth below.

Portfolio Turnover Rate for the Large Cap Fund	Turnover
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016	33%
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015	31%

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted a portfolio holdings disclosure policy that governs the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds. The Advisor has also adopted a policy with respect to disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds (the “Advisor’s Policy”). Information about the Funds’ portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with the portfolio holdings policies and the Advisor’s Policy (the “Disclosure Policies”). The Advisor and the Board considered the circumstances under which the Funds’ portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Disclosure Policies and the actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Funds’ shareholders and the interests of the Advisor, distributor or any other affiliated person of the Funds, its Advisor or its distributor. After due consideration, the Advisor and the Board determined that the Funds have a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the Disclosure Policies, including mutual fund rating or statistical agencies, or persons performing similar functions, and internal parties involved in the investment process, administration or custody of the Funds. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policies, the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), President and Treasurer are each authorized to consider and authorize dissemination of portfolio holdings information to additional third parties, after considering the best interests of the Funds shareholders and potential conflicts of interest in making such disclosures.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Disclosure Policies, Codes of Ethics and other relevant policies of the Funds and their service providers by the Trust’s CCO, (2) by considering reports and recommendations by the Trust’s CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act), and (3) by considering to approve any amendment to the Disclosure Policies. The Board reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice to shareholders in its sole discretion.

Disclosure of the Funds’ complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each period covered by the annual report and semi-annual report to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. The Funds disclose their month-end portfolio holdings on the Funds’ website at www.congressasset.com/funds within 15 business days after the month-end. The month-end portfolio holdings for the Funds will remain posted on the website until the following month-end portfolio holdings are posted. Portfolio holdings information posted on the Funds’ website may be separately provided to any person, commencing on the day after it is first published on the Funds’ website. In addition, the Funds may provide their complete portfolio holdings at the same time that it is filed with the SEC.

In the event of a conflict between the interests of the Funds and the interests of the Advisor or an affiliated person of the Advisor, the CCO of the Advisor, in consultation with the Trust’s CCO, shall make a determination in the best interests of the Funds, and shall report such determination to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made. Any employee of the Advisor who suspects a breach of this obligation must report the matter immediately to the Advisor’s CCO or to his or her supervisor.

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of the Funds to each of the following entities, which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Funds, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed, including a duty not to trade on non-public information: the fund administrator, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent, auditors, counsel to the Funds or the Board, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities) and regulatory authorities.

Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Funds' website may only be provided to additional third parties, including mutual fund ratings or statistical agencies, in accordance with the Disclosure Policies, when the Funds have a legitimate business purpose and the third party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement that includes a duty not to trade on non-public information.

In no event shall the Advisor, its affiliates or employees, the Funds, or any other party receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about the Funds' portfolio holdings.

There can be no assurance that the Disclosure Policies will protect the Funds from potential misuse of portfolio holdings information by individuals or entities to which it is disclosed.

From time to time, the Advisor may make additional disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings on the Funds' website. Shareholders can access the Funds' website at www.congressasset.com/funds for additional information about the Funds, including, without limitation, the periodic disclosure of its portfolio holdings.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Trust, including general supervision and review of the investment activities of the Funds. The Board, in turn, elects the officers of the Trust, who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Trust and its separate series. The current Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their birth dates, positions with the Trust, terms of office with the Trust and length of time served, their principal occupations during the past five years and other directorships are set forth in the table below.

Name, Address and Age	Positions with the Trust ⁽¹⁾	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Independent Trustees of the Trust					
Dorothy A. Berry (born 1943) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Chairman and Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Formerly, President, Talon Industries, Inc. (business consulting); formerly, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Integrated Asset Management (investment advisor and manager) and formerly, President, Value Line, Inc. (investment advisory and financial publishing firm).	3	Director, PNC Funds, Inc.

Name, Address and Age	Positions with the Trust⁽¹⁾	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Wallace L. Cook (born 1939) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Investment Consultant; formerly, Chief Executive Officer, Rockefeller Trust Co., (prior thereto Senior Vice President), and Managing Director, Rockefeller & Co. (Investment Manager and Financial Advisor); formerly, Senior Vice President, Norton Simon, Inc. (international consumer products conglomerate.)	3	Trustee, The Dana Foundation.
Eric W. Falkeis (born 1973) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2011.	Chief Operating Officer, Direxion Funds since 2013; formerly, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (and other positions), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 1997-2013.	3	Interested Trustee, Direxion Funds, Direxion ETF Trust, Direxion Variable Trust.
Carl A. Froebel (born 1938) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Formerly President and Founder, National Investor Data Services, Inc. (investment related computer software).	3	None.
Steven J. Paggioli (born 1950) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since May 1991.	Consultant, since July 2001; formerly, Executive Vice President, Investment Company Administration, LLC (mutual fund administrator).	3	Independent Trustee, AMG Funds; Advisory Board Member, Sustainable Growth Advisers, LP; Independent Director, Chase Investment Counsel.

Name, Address and Age	Positions with the Trust ⁽¹⁾	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Officers of the Trust					
Elaine E. Richards (born 1968) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	President Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since March 2013. Indefinite Term; Since February 2008.	Vice President and Legal Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since July 2007.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Aaron J. Perkovich (born 1973) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Vice President Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since March 2017. Indefinite Term; Since May 2014.	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since June 2006.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Melissa Breitzman (born 1983) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2016.	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since June 2005.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Craig Benton (born 1985) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2016.	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since November 2007.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.

Name, Address and Age	Positions with the Trust ⁽¹⁾	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Donna Barrette (born 1966) c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011.	Senior Vice President and Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since August 2004.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
	Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011.			
	Vice President	Indefinite Term: Since July 2011.			

⁽¹⁾ All Trustees of the Trust are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).

⁽²⁾ The Trust is comprised of numerous series managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term “Fund Complex” applies to the Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund, Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund, and the Congress Large Cap Growth Fund. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment advisor with any other series.

Additional Information Concerning the Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the various service providers to the Trust, such as the Advisor, the Distributor, the Administrator, the Custodian, and the Transfer Agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this Statement of Additional Information. The Board has appointed various senior employees of the Administrator as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust’s operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and the service providers. For example, the Treasurer reports as to financial reporting matters and the President reports as to matters relating to the Trust’s operations.

In addition, the Advisor provides regular reports on the investment strategy and performance of the Funds. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. These reports are provided as part of formal “Board Meetings” which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board’s review of recent operations. In addition, various members of the Board also meet with management in less formal settings, between formal “Board Meetings,” to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust’s investments, operations or activities.

Board Structure, Leadership

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. It has established three standing committees, a Nominating Committee, an Audit Committee, and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee, which are discussed in greater detail below under “Trust Committees”. The Board is comprised entirely of Trustees who are Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Advisor, the principal underwriter, or their affiliates. The Nominating Committee, Audit Committee and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee are also comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Chairman of the Board is an Independent Trustee. The Board has determined not to combine the Chairman position and the

principal executive officer position and has appointed a Vice President of the Administrator as the President of the Trust. The Board reviews its structure and the structure of its committees annually. The Board has determined that the structure of the Independent Chairman, the composition of the Board, and the function and composition of its various committees are appropriate means to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board of Trustees receives and reviews various risk management reports and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements (*e.g.*, investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.), the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the Audit Committee meets with the Treasurer and the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The Board meets regularly with the Chief Compliance Officer to discuss compliance and operational risks and how they are managed. The Board also receives reports from the Advisor as to investment risks of the Funds. In addition to these reports, from time to time the Board receives reports from the Administrator and the Advisor as to enterprise risk management.

Information about Each Trustee's Qualification, Experience, Attributes or Skills

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills ("Trustee Attributes") appropriate to their continued service as Trustees of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. In addition to a demonstrated record of business and/or professional accomplishment, each of the Trustees has served on the Board for a number of years. They have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. They have demonstrated a commitment to discharging their oversight duties as trustees in the interests of shareholders. The Board annually conducts a "self-assessment" wherein the effectiveness of the Board and individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the chart above, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and his/her Trustee Attributes. The information is not all-inclusive. Many Trustee Attributes involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests.

Ms. Berry's Trustee Attributes include her substantial mutual fund experience, including her role as a member of the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute and its Executive Committee. She is also a member of the Independent Directors Council and has served two terms as its Chairman. She has executive experience as the President (retired) of Talon Industries, Inc. (a business consulting company) and through her former positions as the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Integrated Asset Management (an investment advisor and manager) and as the President of Value Line, Inc. (an investment advisory and financial publishing firm). Ms. Berry also serves on the Board of another investment management company. Ms. Berry has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Ms. Berry's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that she possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Cook's Trustee Attributes include his investment and executive experience through his investment consulting business and former Chief Executive Officer of Rockefeller Trust Company (an investment manager and financial advisor). He has substantial board experience, serving on the board of several foundations. Mr. Cook has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Cook's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those

of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Falkeis' Trustee Attributes include his substantial mutual fund experience and his experience with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his former position as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (and other positions) of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, a full service provider to mutual funds and alternative investment products. In addition, he has experience consulting with investment advisors regarding the legal structure of mutual funds, distribution channel analysis and actual distribution of those funds. Mr. Falkeis also has substantial managerial, operational, technology and risk oversight experience through his position as Chief Operating Officer and Trustee of the Direxion Funds and the Direxion Exchange Traded Funds. Mr. Falkeis has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Falkeis' experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Froebel's Trustee Attributes include his significant systems and operations experience. He was a Director of Scudder, Stevens & Clark (with responsibility for its systems department) and founder and President of Systems Dynamics Corp. ("SDC") and later Vice President of Bradford Computer & Systems after its acquisition of SDC, (providing record keeping and reporting for investment advisors and mutual funds). He also served as Vice President of Automatic Data Processing (automated services to the brokerage and investment advisory industry) and was the former President and founder of National Investor Data Services, Inc. (a software and computer vendor to the mutual fund industry with fund accounting and transfer agent systems). Mr. Froebel has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Froebel's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Paggioli's Trustee Attributes include his substantial mutual fund and investment advisory experience. Mr. Paggioli is an independent consultant on investment company and investment advisory matters. He has held a number of senior positions with mutual fund and investment advisory organizations and related businesses, including Executive Vice President, Director and Principal of the Wadsworth Group (fund administration, distribution, transfer agency and accounting services). He serves on the boards of several investment management companies and advisory firms. He has served on various industry association and self-regulatory committees and formerly worked on the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Paggioli has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Paggioli's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees led to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Trust Committees

The Trust has three standing committees: the Nominating Committee and the Audit Committee, which also serves as the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee ("QLCC").

The Nominating Committee, comprised entirely of Independent Trustees, is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees and meets only as necessary. The Nominating Committee will consider nominees nominated by shareholders. Recommendations by shareholders for consideration by the Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed Nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust By-Laws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive offices of the Trust not later than 120 days and

no more than 150 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the Funds' last fiscal year with respect to the Funds.

The Audit Committee is comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee generally meets on a quarterly basis with respect to the various series of the Trust, and may meet more frequently. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit of such series' financial statements and any matters bearing on the audit or the financial statements, and to ensure the integrity of the series' pricing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met once during the Funds' last fiscal year with respect to the Funds.

The function of the QLCC is to receive reports from an attorney retained by the Trust of evidence of a material violation by the Trust or by any officer, director, employee or agent of the Trust. The QLCC did not meet during the Funds' last fiscal year with respect to the Funds.

Additionally, the Board has delegated day-to-day valuation issues to a Valuation Committee that is comprised of certain officers of the Trust and is overseen by the Trustees. The function of the Valuation Committee is to value securities held by any series of the Trust for which current and reliable market quotations are not readily available. Such securities are valued at their respective fair values as determined in good faith by the Valuation Committee, and the actions of the Valuation Committee are subsequently reviewed and ratified by the Board. The Valuation Committee meets as needed. The Valuation Committee met once during the Funds' last fiscal year with respect to the Funds.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table shows the amount of shares in the Funds and the amount of shares in other portfolios of the Trust owned by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2016.

Name	Dollar Range of Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund Shares	Dollar Range of Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund Shares	Dollar Range of Congress Large Cap Growth Fund Shares	Aggregate Dollar Range of Fund Shares in the Trust
Dorothy A. Berry	None	None	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Wallace L. Cook	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Eric W. Falkeis	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Carl A. Froebel	None	None	None	None
Steven J. Paggioli	None	None	None	Over \$100,000

As of December 31, 2016, neither the then Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Funds, the Advisor, the Funds' principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, as of that date, neither the then Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have had a direct or indirect interest during the two most recently completed calendar years, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Advisor, the Funds' principal underwriter or any of its affiliates.

Compensation

The Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of \$125,000 allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional annual retainer of \$20,000 also allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. Independent Trustees will receive additional fees from applicable portfolios for any special meetings at rates assessed by the Trustees depending on the length of the meeting and whether in-person attendance is required. All Trustees will be reimbursed for expenses in connection with each Board meeting attended. These reimbursements will be allocated among applicable portfolios of the Trust. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. Set forth below is the rate of compensation the following Independent Trustees received from the Funds for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016.

Name of Person/Position⁽²⁾	Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund	Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund	Congress Large Cap Growth Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Funds and Fund Complex⁽¹⁾ Paid to Trustees
Dorothy A. Berry, Trustee	\$2,670	\$4,175	\$2,761	None	None	\$9,606
Wallace L. Cook, Trustee	\$2,045	\$3,550	\$2,136	None	None	\$7,731
Eric W. Falkeis, Trustee	\$2,045	\$3,550	\$2,136	None	None	\$7,731
Carl A. Froebel, Trustee	\$2,045	\$3,550	\$2,136	None	None	\$7,731
Steve J. Paggioli, Trustee	\$2,045	\$3,550	\$2,136	None	None	\$7,731

⁽¹⁾ There are currently numerous unaffiliated portfolios comprising the Trust. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016, Trustees’ fees and expenses in the amount of \$645,000 were incurred by the Trust.

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Advisor and the principal underwriter have each adopted Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Advisor and Distributor to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (“Proxy Policies”) on behalf of the Trust which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Advisor, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Proxy Policies require that the Advisor vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds and its shareholders. The Proxy Policies also require the Advisor to present to the Board, at least annually, the Advisor’s Proxy Policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Advisor on behalf of the Funds, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Advisor as involving a conflict of interest.

The Advisor has adopted Proxy Policies that underscore the Advisor’s concern that all proxies voting decisions be made in the best interest of the Funds’ shareholders. The Advisor considers each proxy proposal individually and makes decisions on a case-by-case basis. At all times, however, the Advisor will act in a prudent and diligent manner intended to enhance the economic value of the assets of a Fund. The Advisor believes that market conditions and other economic considerations will influence how decisions are made on proxy proposals. Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the Advisor’s interests and a Fund’s interests, the Advisor will disclose the conflict to the Board and obtain the Board’s consent to vote or direct the matter to an independent third party, selected by the Board, for a vote determination. If the Board’s consent or the independent third party’s determination is not received in a timely manner, the Advisor will abstain from voting the proxy. The Advisor’s Policy is attached as Appendix B.

The Trust is required to file a Form N-PX, with the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. Form N-PX for the Fund will be available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 1-888-688-1299 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially owns 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is any person who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. As of March 31, 2017, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Funds.

As of March 31, 2017, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the All Cap Opportunity Fund, the Mid Cap Fund and the Large Cap Fund:

Principal Control Persons of the Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	56.72%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund

Retail Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	66.90%	Record
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, Floor 14 Jersey City, NJ 07399	9.41%	Record
Lagan Product Investments, LLC c/o Congress Asset Management 2 Seaport Lane Floor 5 Boston, MA 02210-2001	6.55%	Beneficial
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. 125 Broad Street New York, NY 10004	5.45%	Record

Institutional Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	52.84%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	23.86%	Record
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, Floor 14 Jersey City, NJ 07399	9.24%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund

Retail Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	67.39%	Record
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. 125 Broad Street New York, NY 10004	9.44%	Record

Institutional Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	43.47%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, Third Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	30.02%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co, Inc. 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	12.05%	Record
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith 4800 Deer Lake Drive E Jacksonville, FL 32242	5.21%	Record

Principal Control Persons of the Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	45.29%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2 3 rd Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	27.74%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Congress Large Cap Growth Fund

Retail Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	68.00%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co, Inc. 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	11.18%	Record
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. 125 Broad St. New York, NY 10004	8.99%	Record

Institutional Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	47.04%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, Third Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	37.36%	Record
UBS Financial Services, Inc. 1000 Harbor Blvd., Floor 8 Weehawken, NJ 07086	7.53%	Record

Principal Control Persons of the Congress Large Cap Growth Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	51.52%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Harborside Financial Center Plaza 2, Third Floor Jersey City, NJ 07311	29.54%	Record

THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT ADVISOR

As stated in the Prospectus, investment advisory services are provided to the Funds by Congress Asset Management Company, LLP, the Advisor, 2 Seaport Lane, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02210, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"). The Investment Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Funds' outstanding voting securities and by a majority of the Independent Trustees, who are not parties to the Investment Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, in each case cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Investment Advisory Agreement. The Investment Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Funds on not more than 60 days', nor less than 30 days', written notice to the Advisor when authorized either by a majority vote of the Funds' shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Trustees, or by the Advisor on not more than 60 days', nor less than 30 days', written notice to the Trust, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that the Advisor shall not be liable under such agreement for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Funds, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

In consideration of the services provided by the Advisor pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Advisor is entitled to receive from the Funds an investment advisory fee computed daily and paid monthly, based on a rate equal to 0.60% of the All Cap Opportunity and Mid Cap Funds' and 0.50% of the Large Cap Fund's average daily net assets as specified in the Funds' Prospectus. However, the Advisor may voluntarily agree to reduce a portion of the fees payable to it on a month-to-month basis.

The Funds paid the following fees to the Advisor for the period shown:

Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund			
	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Fees Accrued	\$135,198	\$136,673	\$64,451
Fees Waived	\$135,198	\$136,673	\$64,451
Net Advisory Fee Paid⁽¹⁾	\$0	\$0	\$0

⁽¹⁾ The Advisor waived fees and paid Fund expenses in a total amount of \$203,891 for 2016, \$197,813 for 2015, and \$212,943 for 2014.

Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund			
	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Fees Accrued	\$2,623,849	\$1,532,518	\$905,356
Fees Waived	\$366,720	\$318,249	\$220,971
Net Advisory Fee Paid	\$2,257,129	\$1,214,269	\$684,385

Congress Large Cap Growth Fund			
	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Fees Accrued	\$226,999	\$212,672	\$183,904
Fees Waived	\$147,422	\$141,080	\$156,255
Net Advisory Fee Paid	\$79,577	\$71,592	\$27,649

The Funds are responsible for their own operating expenses. The Advisor has contractually agreed to reduce fees and/or pay Fund expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expense, interest expense in connection with

investment activities, tax, and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement for shares of the Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund to 1.25% and 1.00% of the Fund’s Retail Class shares’ and Institutional Class shares’ average net assets, respectively (the “Expense Caps”). The Expense Caps for the Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund are 1.10% and 0.85% of the Fund’s Retail Class shares’ and Institutional Class shares’ average net assets, respectively. The Expense Caps for the Congress Large Cap Growth Fund are 1.20% and 0.95% of the Fund’s Retail Class shares’ and Institutional Class shares’ average net assets, respectively. The Expense Caps are indefinite, but will remain in effect until at least April 30, 2018, and may continue thereafter as determined by the Board. Prior to April 30, 2017, the Expense Caps were 1.00% and 0.75% of each Fund’s Retail Class shares’ and Institutional Class shares’ average daily net assets, respectively. The Advisor is permitted, with Board approval, to be reimbursed for fee reductions and/or expenses payments made in the prior three years from the date the fees were waived and expenses were paid. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by a Fund toward operating expenses for such period (taking into account any reimbursement) does not exceed the lesser of the Expense Caps in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Portfolio Managers.

Messrs. Matthew T. Lagan, CFA, and John M. Beaver, CFA serve as portfolio managers for the All Cap Opportunity Fund, and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the All Cap Opportunity Fund. Messrs. Todd W. Solomon, CFA and Gregg A O’Keefe, CFA serve as portfolio managers for the Mid Cap Fund, and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Mid Cap Fund. Messrs. Daniel A Lagan, CFA and O’Keefe serve as portfolio managers for the Large Cap Growth Fund, and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Large Cap Fund.

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by **Daniel Lagan** as of December 31, 2016:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	54	\$232	0	\$0

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by **Gregg O’Keefe** as of December 31, 2016:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	115	\$691	0	\$0

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by **John M. Beaver** as of December 31, 2016:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	124	\$1,122	0	\$0

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by **Todd Solomon** as of December 31, 2016:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	88	\$441	0	\$0

The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by **Matthew Lagan** as of December 31, 2016:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	54	\$62	0	\$0

Portfolio Managers' Compensation. Portfolio Managers receive a competitive base salary and benefits package. They are eligible for a bonus that is derived from a number of metrics including personal performance, investment performance, assets under management, and net operating income. They are also eligible for and may receive an equity participation. The benchmarks to measure investment performance would be the Russell 1000 Growth for Large Cap Growth Fund, Russell Mid Cap Growth for Mid Cap Growth Fund, and Russell 3000 for All Cap Opportunity Fund.

Conflicts of Interest for Portfolio Managers. Because the Advisor performs investment management services for various clients, certain conflicts of interest could arise. The Advisor may give advice and take action with respect to its other clients and/or funds that may differ from advice given or the timing or nature of action taken with respect to the Funds. The Advisor will have no obligation to purchase or sell for the Funds, or to recommend for purchase or sale by the Funds, any security that the Advisor, its principals, its affiliates, or its employees may purchase for themselves or for other clients and/or funds at the same time or the same price. Where the Advisor

buys or sells the same security for two or more clients, it may place concurrent orders with a single broker, to be executed together as a single “block” in order to facilitate orderly and efficient execution.

Portfolio Managers’ Ownership in the Funds. The following indicates the beneficial ownership of the Portfolio Managers of each Fund as of December 31, 2016:

<u>Amount Invested Key</u>
A. None
B. \$1-\$10,000
C. \$10,001-\$50,000
D. \$50,001-\$100,000
E. \$100,001-\$500,000
F. \$500,001-\$1,000,000
G. Over \$1,000,000

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the each Fund		
	All Cap Opportunity Fund	Mid Cap Fund	Large Cap Fund
Daniel A. Lagan	E	E	F
Gregg A. O’Keefe	A	F	E
John M. Beaver	A	A	A
Todd W. Solomon	A	E	C
Matthew T. Lagan	E	E	F

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, (“USBFS”) 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 acts as the Administrator to the Funds. USBFS provides certain services to the Funds including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds’ independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Funds with applicable laws and regulations, excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, USBFS does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of the Funds’ shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, USBFS will receive from the Funds, a fee based on the Funds’ current average daily net assets. USBFS also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses. USBFS also acts as fund accountant, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements. Additionally, USBFS provides CCO services to the Trust under a separate agreement. The cost of the Chief Compliance Officer’s services is charged to the Funds and approved by the Board annually.

For the periods shown below each Fund paid USBFS the following:

Fund Administration Fees Paid	2016	2015	2014
Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund	\$32,089	\$50,636	\$49,109
Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund	\$418,410	\$293,616	\$148,659
Congress Large Cap Growth Fund	\$53,736	\$61,761	\$54,184

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association (the “Custodian”), is the custodian of the assets of the Funds pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, whereby the Custodian provides for fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian’s address is 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. USBFS, the Custodian, and the Funds’ principal underwriter are affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with the service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Legal Counsel

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, 1818 Market Street, Suite 2400, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, is the independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services, tax services and assistance with respect to the preparation of filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Schiff Hardin LLP, 666 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1700, New York, New York, 10103, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Advisor determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Funds’ portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities in the OTC market will generally be executed directly with a “market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Advisor, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Funds also may be made directly from issuers or from underwriters. Where possible, purchase and sale transactions will be effected through dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities that the Funds will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from underwriters will include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer or underwriter are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer or underwriter that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Advisor will use its reasonable efforts to choose broker-dealers capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm’s risk in positioning a block of securities, and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers that furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Advisor, to the extent the Advisor may lawfully and appropriately use such research and information in its

investment advisory capacity, as well as provide other services in addition to execution services. The Advisor considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under the Investment Advisory Agreement, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers that sell shares of the Funds subject to rules adopted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Association and the SEC.

While it is the Funds' general policy to first seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services (as defined by Section 28(e) under the Exchange Act) to the Funds or to the Advisor, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Advisor in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Funds may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Advisor to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. The standard of reasonableness is to be measured in light of the Advisor's overall responsibilities to the Funds. The Advisor will not receive hard dollar credits or, if the Advisor does, the amount of such credits will be immaterial.

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of other client accounts or mutual funds ("Other Accounts") managed or advised by the Advisor. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Funds and one or more of such other accounts. In such event, the position of the Funds and such other accounts in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of such other accounts seeks to acquire the same security as the Funds at the same time, the Funds may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Funds may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such other accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Funds are purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between the Funds and all such other accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Advisor, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Funds are concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Funds to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Funds.

The Funds do not effect securities transactions through brokers in accordance with any formula, nor does it effect securities transactions through brokers for selling shares of the Funds. However, as stated above, broker-dealers who execute brokerage transactions may effect purchase of shares of the Funds for their customers.

For the fiscal periods shown below, the Funds paid aggregate brokerage commissions in the amount of:

Aggregate Brokerage Commissions Paid	2016	2015	2014
Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund	\$38,171	\$23,782	\$12,726
Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund	\$185,280	\$90,210	\$100,167
Congress Large Cap Growth Fund	\$11,684	\$12,157	\$10,527

Advisors may obtain proprietary and third party research through client commission arrangements. In a client commission arrangement, the Advisor agrees with a broker effecting trades for the Advisors' client accounts that a portion of the commissions paid by the accounts will be credited to purchase research services as directed by the Advisor. The research provided in connection with such arrangements is intended to comply with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the SEC's related interpretative guidance. Participating in client commission arrangements enables the Advisor to consolidate payments for research

services through one or more channels using accumulated client commissions and helps to facilitate the Advisors' receipt of research services and ability to provide best execution in the trading process.

The following was paid to firms for research, statistical or other services provided to the Advisor from the amounts above:

Research, Statistical Or Other Services Provided	2016	2015	2014
Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund	\$12,125	\$10,116	\$4,086
Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund	\$51,530	\$51,508	\$33,252
Congress Large Cap Growth Fund	\$4,914	\$6,823	\$3,590

As of the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the Funds did not own any securities of their regular broker-dealers as defined by Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act.

CAPITAL STOCK

Shares issued by the Funds have no preemptive, conversion, or subscription rights. Shares issued and sold by the Funds are deemed to be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable by the Trust. Shareholders have equal and exclusive rights as to dividends and distributions as declared by the Funds and to the net assets of the Funds upon liquidation or dissolution. The Funds, as a separate series of the Trust, votes separately on matters affecting only the Funds (*e.g.*, approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement); all series of the Trust vote as a single class on matters affecting all series jointly or the Trust as a whole (*e.g.*, election or removal of Trustees). Voting rights are not cumulative, so that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting in any election of Trustees can, if they so choose, elect all of the Trustees. While the Trust is not required and does not intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders, such meetings may be called by the Board in its discretion, or upon demand by the holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust, for the purpose of electing or removing Trustees.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The NAV of the Funds is determined once daily as of the close of public trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) each day that the NYSE is open for trading. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. It is expected that the Exchange will be closed on Saturdays and Sundays and on New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. The Funds do not expect to determine the NAV on any day when the Exchange is not open for trading even if there is sufficient trading in their portfolio securities on such days to materially affect the NAV per share.

Securities primarily traded on U.S. national securities exchanges for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at either the last reported sale price on the day of valuation, or the exchange's official closing price, if applicable. If there has been no sale on such day, then the mean between the bid and asked prices will be used. Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available (including restricted securities which are subject to limitations as to their sale) are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board.

Trading in foreign securities markets is normally completed well before the close of the NYSE. In addition, foreign securities trading may not take place on all days on which the NYSE is open for trading, and may occur in certain foreign markets on days on which the Funds' NAV is not calculated. Events affecting the values of portfolio securities that occur between the time their prices are determined and the close of the NYSE will not be reflected in the calculation of NAV unless the Board deems that the particular event would affect NAV, in which case an adjustment will be made in such manner as the Board in good faith deems appropriate to determine

fair market value. Assets or liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated, in determining NAV, into U.S. dollars based on the spot exchange rates, or at such other rates as the Advisor, pursuant to fair value procedures adopted by the Board, may determine to be appropriate.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The information provided below supplements the information contained in the Prospectus regarding the purchase and redemption of the Funds' shares.

How to Buy Shares

In addition to purchasing shares directly from the Funds, you may purchase shares of the Funds through certain financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Funds and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Funds (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. If you transmit your order to these Financial Intermediaries before the close of regular trading (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, your order will be priced at the Funds' NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it participates in these arrangements.

The public offering price of the Funds' shares is the NAV. Shares are purchased at the public offering price next determined after the transfer agent receives your order in good order, as discussed in the Funds' Prospectus. In order to receive that day's public offering price, the transfer agent must receive your order in good order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time.

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion (i) to suspend the continued offering of the Funds' shares, (ii) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Advisor or the distributor such rejection is in the best interest of the Funds, and (iii) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of the Funds' shares.

In addition to cash purchases, the Funds' shares may be purchased by tendering payment in-kind in the form of shares of stock, bonds or other securities. Any securities used to buy the Funds' shares must be readily marketable, their acquisition consistent with the Funds' objective and otherwise acceptable to the Advisor and the Board.

Automatic Investment Plan

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Funds provide an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP") for the convenience of investors who wish to purchase shares of the Funds on a regular basis. All record keeping and custodial costs of the AIP are paid by the Funds. The market value of the Funds' shares is subject to fluctuation. Prior to participating in the AIP the investor should keep in mind that this plan does not assure a profit nor protect against depreciation in declining markets.

How to Sell Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You can sell your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly to the Funds or through your Financial Intermediary.

Payments to shareholders for shares of the Funds redeemed directly from the Funds will be made as promptly as possible, but no later than seven days after receipt by the Funds' transfer agent of the written request in good order, with the appropriate documentation as stated in the Prospectus, except that the Funds may suspend the

right of redemption or postpone the date of payment during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Funds not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Funds' shareholders. Under unusual circumstances, the Funds may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for more than seven days, but only as authorized by SEC rules.

The value of shares on redemption or repurchase may be more or less than the investor's cost, depending upon the market value of the Funds' portfolio securities at the time of redemption or repurchase.

Telephone Redemptions

Shareholders with telephone transaction privileges established on their account may redeem Fund shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiries by telephone from shareholders, the Funds or their authorized agents may carry out the instructions and/or to respond to the inquiry consistent with the shareholder's previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquiries from either party will be carried out without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, the Funds and their agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine. These include recording all telephone calls, requiring pertinent information about the account and sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

The transfer agent will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If the transfer agent fails to employ reasonable procedures, a Fund and the transfer agent may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. If these procedures are followed, however, that to the extent permitted by applicable law, neither the Funds nor their agents will be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense arising out of any redemption request, including any fraudulent or unauthorized request. For additional information, contact the transfer agent.

Redemptions In-Kind

The Trust has filed an election under Rule 18f-1 committing to pay in cash all redemptions by a shareholder of record up to amounts specified by the rule (in excess of the lesser of (i) \$250,000 or (ii) 1% of a Fund's assets). The Funds have reserved the right to pay the redemption price of their shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in-kind, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. A redemption in-kind is treated as a taxable transaction and a sale of the redeemed shares, generally resulting in capital gain or loss to you, subject to certain loss limitation rules.

The Funds do not intend to hold any significant percentage of their portfolios in illiquid securities, although the Funds, like virtually all mutual funds, may from time to time hold a small percentage of securities that are illiquid. In the unlikely event the Funds were to elect to make an in-kind redemption, the Funds expect that they would follow the normal protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution based on their entire portfolio. If the Funds held illiquid securities, such distribution may contain a pro rata portion of such illiquid securities or the Funds may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid securities in the in-kind redemption. The Funds do not anticipate that they would ever selectively distribute a greater than pro rata portion of any illiquid securities to satisfy a redemption request. If such securities are included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be required to hold such securities indefinitely. Shareholders' ability to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind may be restricted by resale limitations or substantial restrictions on transfer imposed by the issuers of the securities or by law. Shareholders may only be able to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind at a substantial discount from their value, and

there may be higher brokerage costs associated with any subsequent disposition of these securities by the recipient.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

Distributions

Dividends of net investment income and distributions of net capital gains from the sale of securities are generally made annually, as described in the Prospectus. Also, the Funds typically distribute any undistributed net investment income on or about December 31 of each year. Any net capital gains realized through the period ended October 31 of each year will also typically be distributed by December 31 of each year.

Each distribution by the Funds is accompanied by a brief explanation of the form and character of the distribution. In January of each year, the Funds will issue to each shareholder a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions that relate to the previous year.

A dividend or distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares by a shareholder would represent, in substance, a partial return of capital (to the extent it is paid on the shares so purchased), even though it would be subject to income taxes.

Tax Information

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund has elected to qualify and to continue to qualify annually as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and to comply with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and the timing and amount of its distributions. The Funds' policy is to distribute to their shareholders all of their investment company taxable income and any net realized capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code, so that the Funds will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes. However, the Funds can give no assurances that their distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes in all periods. In order to avoid a nondeductible excise tax, the Funds must also distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (1) at least 98% of their ordinary income for such year, (2) at least 98.2% of the excess of their realized capital gains over their realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year and (3) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Funds paid no federal income tax. If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M, it will be taxed as a corporation.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, each Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to loans of stock and securities, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currency gains related to investments in stock or securities, or other income (generally including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in stock, securities or currency, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. The Funds also must satisfy the following two asset diversification tests. At the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Funds' total assets must be represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, with such other securities being limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Funds' total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Funds' total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of any two or more issuers (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) that the Funds control (by owning 20% or more of their outstanding voting stock) and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades

or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Funds must also distribute each taxable year sufficient dividends to their shareholders to claim a dividends paid deduction equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Funds' investment company taxable income (which generally includes dividends, interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of the Funds' net tax-exempt interest, if any.

The Funds' ordinary income generally consists of interest and dividend income, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Funds. As of December 31, 2016, the Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund had \$220,414 in short-term capital loss carryforwards available for federal income tax purposes which do not expire and retain their original character. The Congress Large Cap Growth Fund and Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund did not have any capital loss carryforwards.

Distributions of net investment income and net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by the Funds may be qualified dividends currently eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent the Funds report the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the inter-corporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Funds report the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. The aggregate amount so reported to either individual or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by the Funds for their taxable year. In view of the Funds' investment policy, it is expected that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of the Funds' gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by the Funds may be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income by individual shareholders or for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. However, the portion of the Funds' gross income attributable to qualifying dividends is largely dependent on the Funds' investment activities for a particular year and therefore cannot be predicted with any certainty. The deduction may be reduced or eliminated if the Funds' shares held by an individual investor are held for less than 61 days or shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days.

The Funds may be subject to foreign taxes and withholding on dividends and interest earned with respect to securities of foreign corporations. Based on the principal investment strategies of the Funds, it is not expected that the Funds will be eligible to pass through to shareholders any credits or deductions with respect to such foreign taxes.

Redemption of Fund shares may result in recognition of a taxable gain or loss. Any loss realized upon redemption of shares within 6 months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gains during such 6-month period. Any loss realized upon a redemption may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the Funds are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the redemption.

Under the Code, the Funds will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") all distributions of ordinary income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which includes most corporations. Pursuant to the backup withholding provisions of the Code, distributions of any taxable income and capital gains and proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares may be subject to withholding of federal income tax at a rate of 28% in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the Funds with their taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Corporate and other exempt shareholders should provide the Funds with their taxpayer identification numbers or certify their exempt status in order to avoid possible erroneous application of backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against a shareholder's ultimate federal income tax liability if proper documentation is

provided. The Funds reserve the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax. The Medicare tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) the taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income, or (ii) the amount by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). Each Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this Medicare tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of Fund shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this Medicare tax.

Distributions and the transactions referred to in the preceding paragraphs may be subject to state and local income taxes, and the tax treatment thereof may differ from the federal income tax treatment.

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. citizens or residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates. Each shareholder who is not a U.S. person should consider the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of the Funds, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on amounts constituting ordinary income.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). A 30% withholding tax on a Fund's distributions, including capital gains distributions, and on gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution," it undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If applicable, and subject to any intergovernmental agreement, withholding under FATCA is required: (i) generally with respect to distributions from the Funds; and (ii) with respect to certain capital gains distributions and gross proceeds from a sale or disposition of Fund shares that occur on or after January 1, 2019. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your shares, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefits of such exemption or reduction. The Funds will not pay any additional amounts in respect to amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

The foregoing discussion of tax law is based on existing provisions of the Code, final and proposed regulations thereunder, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Any such changes could affect the validity of this discussion. The discussion also represents only a general summary of tax law and practice currently applicable to the Funds and certain shareholders therein, and, as such, is subject to change. In particular, the consequences of an investment in shares of the Funds under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdictions are not discussed herein. Each prospective investor should consult his or her own tax advisor to determine the application of the tax law and practice in his or her own particular circumstances.

The advice herein was prepared for the Funds. Any person reviewing this discussion should seek advice based on such person's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor. The Funds do not intend to seek any rulings from the Internal Revenue Service or an opinion of counsel with respect to any tax issues.

THE FUNDS' PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Quasar Distributors, LLC, 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 ("Quasar"), serves as the Funds' principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Funds' shares. Pursuant to a distribution

agreement between the Funds and Quasar (the “Distribution Agreement”), Quasar acts as the Funds’ principal underwriter and distributor and provides certain administrative services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Funds’ shares. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”).

The Distribution Agreement between the Funds and Quasar will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of each Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of each Fund on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of each Fund’s shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by Quasar on 60 days’ written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Distribution Plan

The Funds have adopted a Distribution Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for Retail Class shares of the Funds under which each Fund pays the Distributor an amount which is accrued daily and paid quarterly, at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of Retail Class shares of each Fund. Amounts paid under the Plan, by each Fund, are paid to the Distributor to compensate broker-dealers and service providers that provide distribution-related services to the Retail Class shares for the costs of the services provided and the expenses borne in the distribution of each Fund’s Retail Class shares, including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectuses and reports used in connection with the offering of each Fund’s Retail Class shares to prospective investors; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials. Such fee is paid to the Distributor each year only to the extent of such costs and expenses of the Distributor under the Plan actually incurred in that year. The services provided by selected dealers pursuant to the Plan are primarily designed to promote the sale of shares of each Fund and include the furnishing of office space and equipment, telephone facilities, personnel and assistance to each Fund in servicing such shareholders. The services provided by the administrators pursuant to the Plan are designed to provide support services to each Fund and include establishing and maintaining shareholders’ accounts and records, processing purchase and redemption transactions, answering routine client inquiries regarding each Fund and providing other services to each Fund as may be required.

Under the Plan, the Trustees will be furnished quarterly with information detailing the amount of expenses paid under the Plan and the purposes for which payments were made. The Plan may be terminated at any time by vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not interested persons. Continuation of the Plan is considered by such Trustees no less frequently than annually. With the exception of the Distributor, in its capacity as the Funds’ principal underwriter and distribution coordinator, no interested person has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreement.

While there is no assurance that the expenditures of each Fund’s assets to finance distribution of shares will have the anticipated results, the Board believes there is a reasonable likelihood that one or more of such benefits will result, and because the Board is in a position to monitor the distribution expenses, it is able to determine the benefit of such expenditures in deciding whether to continue the Plan.

The tables below show the amount of Rule 12b-1 fees incurred and the allocation of such fees by Retail Class shares of the Funds for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

	12b-1 fees incurred for 2016
Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund – Retail Class shares	\$12,539
Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund – Retail Class shares	\$81,902
Congress Large Cap Growth Fund - Retail Class shares	\$30,702

	Advertising and Marketing	Printing and Postage	Payment to Distributor	Payment to Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Other Expenses
Congress All Cap Opportunity Fund – Retail Class Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,539	\$0	\$0
Congress Mid Cap Growth Fund – Retail Class Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$81,902	\$0	\$0
Congress Large Cap Growth Fund – Retail Class shares	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,702	\$0	\$0

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The Advisor, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to certain Financial Intermediaries who sell shares of the Funds. These payments may be divided into categories as follows:

Support Payments.

Payments may be made by the Advisor to certain Financial Intermediaries in connection with supervisory support services such as, back-office integration, account establishment and investor support services. In addition, such support services may be a pre-requisite for the eligibility of the Funds to be offered in certain programs and/or in connection with meetings between the Funds’ representatives and Financial Intermediaries and their sales representatives. Such meetings may be held for various purposes, including providing education and training about the Funds and other general financial topics to assist Financial Intermediaries’ sales representatives in making informed recommendations to, and decisions on behalf of, their clients.

Entertainment, Conferences and Events.

The Advisor also may pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of financial intermediaries in the form of (i) occasional gifts; (ii) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainments; and/or (iii) sponsorship support for the financial intermediary’s client seminars and cooperative advertising. In addition, the Advisor pays for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of financial intermediaries.

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of additional payments or other compensation as described above by financial intermediaries may provide such intermediaries and/or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds, and other mutual funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over sale of shares of mutual funds (or non-mutual fund investments) not making such payments. You may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to the Fund shares.

As of the date of this SAI, the Advisor has agreements with firms to pay such Support Payments. Such payments are structured as a percentage of net assets and/or a flat fee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds’ annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, is a separate document and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

APPENDIX A

CORPORATE BOND RATINGS*

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Aaa: Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa: Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuations or protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A: Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa: Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, *i.e.*, they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

AAA: Bonds rated AAA are highest grade debt obligations. This rating indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

AA: Bonds rated AA also qualify as high-quality debt obligations. Capacity to pay principal and interest is very strong, and in the majority of instances they differ from AAA issues only in small degree.

A: Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay principal and interest, although they are more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB: Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay principal and interest for bonds in this category than for bonds in the A category.

* Ratings are generally given to securities at the time of issuance. While the rating agencies may from time to time revise such ratings, they undertake no obligation to do so.

COMMERCIAL PAPER RATINGS

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

A Standard & Poor's commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of debt having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. Ratings are graded into several categories, ranging from 'A' for the highest-quality obligations to 'D' for the lowest. These categories are as follows:

A-1 - This designation indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation.

A-2 - Capacity for timely payment on issues with this designation is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated 'A-1'.

A-3 - Issues carrying this designation have an adequate capacity for timely payment. They are, however, more vulnerable to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.

B - Issues rated 'B' are regarded as having only speculative capacity for timely payment.

C - This rating is assigned to short-term debt obligations with a doubtful capacity for payment.

D - Debt rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when interest payments of principal payments are not made on the date due, even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes such payments will be made during such grace period.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Moody's short-term debt ratings are opinions on the ability of issuers to punctually repay senior debt obligations. These obligations have an original maturity not exceeding one year, unless explicitly noted. Moody's employs the following three designations, all judged to be investment grade to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

Prime-1 - Issuers rated Prime-1 (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Prime-1 repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics: leading market positions in well-established industries; high rates of return on funds employed; conservative capitalization structure with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection; broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation; and well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Prime-2 - Issuers rated Prime-2 (or supporting institutions) have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, may be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

Prime-3 - Issuers rated Prime-3 (or supporting institutions) have an acceptable ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. The effect of industry characteristics and market compositions may be more pronounced. Variability in earnings and profitability may result in changes in the level of debt protection measurements and may require relatively high financial leverage. Adequate alternate liquidity is maintained.

Not Prime - Issuers rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

APPENDIX B**2017 PRIVACY & PROXY NOTICE****PRIVACY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

The trust and confidence of our customers is important to Congress Asset Management Company. For this reason, we are careful in the way we collect and handle non-public, personal information about our clients (“Client Information”). This Privacy Notice describes our policies and practices regarding Client Information and how it is obtained, disseminated, and protected.

Information We Collect

We may collect Client Information from the following sources:

- Information we receive on contracts or other forms, such as name, address, date of birth, and social security number
- Information relating to transactions with us, our affiliates and others, such as the purchase and sale of securities and account balances
- Information we receive from third parties, such as custodians, wealth management and financial services firms, as required or permitted by law

Information We Disclose

We disclose Client Information about our present or former Clients to third parties only to the extent required or permitted by law. Such sharing of Client Information is applied to:

- Everyday business purposes such as processing transactions, maintaining and or servicing your account
- Cooperating with regulatory authorities, responding to court orders and legal investigations
- Taking reasonable and necessary steps to prevent fraud, unauthorized transactions, etc.

Opting-Out

The information we disclose is limited, and essential to servicing your account, protecting your privacy and meeting obligations under state and federal law. We do not disclose Client Information requiring a notice to you for limiting such disclosure, otherwise known as “opting-out.” However, should we wish to disclose additional Client Information of yours, we will only do so with your written permission as discussed below.

Opt-In Process for Sharing Additional Client Information

Our current business practices require us to obtain from you affirmative written permission (“Opting-In”), before we disclose any Client Information outside of what is discussed above in the “Information We Disclose” section of this notice. In the event we wish to share such additional Client Information, we will provide you an Opt-In form describing the additional Client Information we seek to share, with whom we wish to share it with, and for what purpose. Until such form is received by us from you, indicating your permission, such additional Client Information about you will not be shared.

Information Security

- We maintain an Information Security and Cybersecurity program and provide ongoing awareness and training to our employees

- We continue to evaluate our efforts to protect confidential Client information and to keep our privacy policy and practices current
- We restrict access to Client Information to employees and service providers who are involved in providing products and services to our clients
- Employees with access to Client information may not use or disclose such information, except for Congress Asset Management Company business use
- We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards in order to protect Client Information.
- When there is a need to dispose of confidential Client information, we require our employees to shred, not discard the information

If you have any questions regarding our Privacy Policy, call us at 800-542-7888 or write to us at 2 Seaport Lane, Boston, MA 02210.

PROXY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

PROXY POLICIES

Responsibility

Congress Asset Management Company's responsibility as an investment manager and plan fiduciary, as outlined in rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and subsequent Department of Labor policy statements, includes the duty to vote proxies on behalf of our clients when proxy voting authority has been delegated to us. Congress Asset Management Company accepts its fiduciary responsibility to vote proxies under these circumstances. This statement is intended to set forth those policies and guidelines to be followed in carrying out our responsibility.

General Principles of Voting

Proxy voting rights have been declared by the Department of Labor to be valuable plan assets and therefore must be exercised in accordance with the fiduciary duties of loyalty and prudence. This policy statement has been carefully crafted to meet the requirements of loyalty and prudence and will be employed by the Proxy Committee in its proxy voting procedures and decisions.

The duty of loyalty requires that a voting fiduciary exercise its proxy voting authority solely in the interests of its clients, or plan participants and beneficiaries and for the exclusive purpose of providing plan benefits to participants and beneficiaries. The voting fiduciary is prohibited from subordinating the interests of participants and beneficiaries to unrelated objectives.

The duty of prudence requires that proxy voting authority be exercised with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a similarly situated prudent person knowledgeable in such matters would exercise. Thus, in making proxy voting decisions, Congress Asset Management Company shall seek out information from a variety of sources to determine what is in the long term economic best interest of its clients, plan participants, and beneficiaries prior to making a proxy voting decision.

In keeping with its fiduciary responsibilities, Congress Asset Management Company will vote proxies in accordance with the "economic best interests" of its clients, plan participants and beneficiaries. Congress Asset Management Company will consider the long-term impact of business plans on all affected parties including shareholders, debt holders, employees, retired workers, and communities in which the firm operates.

Decisions Free of Outside Influence

Generally, Congress Asset Management Company will vote on the recommendation of the issuer's management. However, Congress shall take into consideration the general positions of trustees and other fiduciaries in deciding how to vote proxies. Congress Asset Management Company currently utilizes the services of Broadridge Investor Communications, an independent provider of proxy voting services. Such services may include voting execution, comprehensive reporting, and supporting justification. However, any influence imposed upon us by a person or persons who have a direct personal or financial interest in the outcome will be rejected as a violation of ERISA and our moral obligation to plan participants, and clients. On contested issues the guiding principle shall be the long term "economic best interests" of all affected parties. The interest of any one group shall not dominate the decision to the detriment of other affected parties.

Clients and prospective clients should be aware that Congress Asset Management typically follows the recommendation of the AFL-CIO when voting proxies for Taft-Hartley clients, while at the same time is actively soliciting new business from the Taft-Hartley market. Voting to such recommendations may at

times be different from how we vote our other clients' proxies and in opposition to the interests of such other clients.

PROXY PROCEDURES

Proxy Committee

The Proxy committee shall have responsibility for setting the proxy voting policy at Congress Asset Management Company. Proxies will be voted in the economic best interest of each individual client, ERISA plan participant, and beneficiaries. The Proxy Committee will use all available resources to help in evaluating proxy issues, and setting policies that are appropriate for each client. Congress Asset Management Company has an agreement with Broadridge Investor Communications to provide integrated third party research and electronic, automated, rules based voting capabilities via the Broadridge ProxyEdge service for each individual proxy.

In the event of a vote that falls outside of the standard proxy voting rules for Congress Asset Management Company, the Proxy Committee will meet to review a specific vote. When the Proxy Committee reaches a decision concerning the proxy vote in question, Broadridge ProxyEdge shall be instructed to vote accordingly and no further action shall be required. A simple majority of the Proxy Committee shall be required for a final ruling on proxy issues.

Record Keeping

- 1) Proxy Committee minutes and meeting material including the basis for any voting decision including whether the advice of any individual outside of the organization was acted upon.
- 2) Records will be maintained detailing how proxies were voted and for which accounts they were voted.

Records of proxy voting will be made available to Clients and ERISA Plan Sponsors upon a written request by email to proxies@congressasset.com or by mail to Congress Asset Management Company, 2 Seaport Lane, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02210.

PROXY COMMITTEE:

Daniel A. Lagan Gregg A. O'Keefe Dory Bowers