Polen Focus Growth

Portfolio Manager Commentary – December 2023

Summary

- The Polen Focus Growth Composite Portfolio (the "Portfolio") outpaced the Russell 1000 Growth Index (the "Index") and the S&P 500 Index for the fourth quarter. For the full year, the Portfolio trailed the Russell 1000 Growth Index and outperformed the S&P 500 Index.

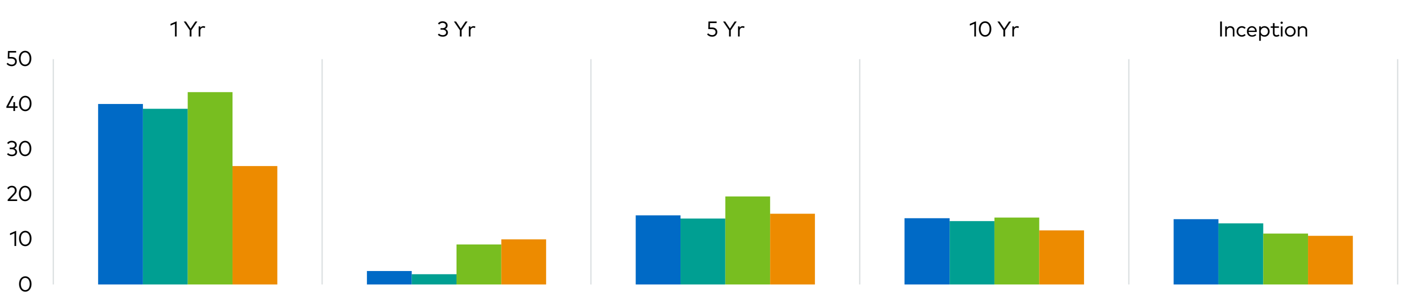
- During the fourth quarter, a few key macroeconomic events helped to trigger a broad-based rally in U.S. equities, including cooling inflation, a more dovish stance from the U.S. Federal Reserve on the path of interest rates, and better-than-expected corporate earnings and U.S. GDP results.

- In the fourth quarter, the top relative and absolute contributors to the Portfolio's performance were Netflix, ServiceNow, and Salesforce. For the full year, the top relative and absolute contributors were Amazon, Salesforce, and ServiceNow. The largest relative detractors in the quarter were Illumina, Airbnb, and Microsoft. The largest absolute detractors were Illumina, Align Technology, and Airbnb. For the full year, the largest relative detractors to return were NVIDIA, Illumina, and PayPal, and the largest absolute detractors were Illumina, PayPal, and DocuSign.

- We added to our Microsoft position, trimmed Netflix, and eliminated our position in Illumina during the fourth quarter.

- We can't predict what policymakers will do, but we believe that the years of policy-driven returns could be largely behind us when looking ahead the next five years and that fundamental factors should become the bigger driver of returns. We feel the Polen Focus Growth strategy is very well positioned to continue to deliver mid-teens or better earnings per share growth that should provide the necessary engine for future returns.

Seeks Growth & Capital Preservation (Performance (%) as of 12-31-2023)



	Qtr	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Inception
Polen Focus Growth (Gross)	14.66	40.05	40.05	2.96	15.32	14.69	14.50
Polen Focus Growth (Net)	14.43	38.99	38.99	2.24	14.62	14.05	13.53
Russell 1000 Growth	14.16	42.68	42.68	8.88	19.51	14.86	11.29
S&P 500	11.69	26.29	26.29	10.02	15.70	12.03	10.76

The performance data quoted represents **past performance and does not guarantee future results.** Current performance may be lower or higher. Periods over one-year are annualized. Performance figures are presented gross and net of fees and have been calculated after the deduction of all transaction costs and commissions, and include the reinvestment of all income. Please reference the GIPS Report which accompanies this commentary.

The commentary is not intended as a guarantee of profitable outcomes. Any forward-looking statements are based on certain expectations and assumptions that are susceptible to changes in circumstances. Opinions and views expressed constitute the judgment of Polen Capital as of the date herein, may involve a number of assumptions and estimates which are not guaranteed, and are subject to change. Contribution to relative return is a measure of a securities contribution to the relative return of a portfolio versus its benchmark index. The calculation can be approximated by the below formula, taking into account purchases and sales of the security over the measurement period. Please note this calculation does not take into account transactional costs and dividends of the benchmark, as it does for the portfolio. Contribution to relative return of Stock A = (Stock A portfolio weight (%) - Stock A benchmark weight (%)) x (Stock A return (%) – Aggregate benchmark return (%)).

All company-specific information has been sourced from company financials as of the relevant period discussed.

Commentary

The Polen Focus Growth Composite Portfolio returned 14.66% and 14.43%, gross and net of fees, respectively, in the fourth quarter. The Portfolio outpaced the 14.16% and 11.69% returns of the Russell 1000 Growth and S&P 500 indexes, respectively. For the full year the Portfolio returned a compelling 40.05% and 38.99%, gross and net of fees, versus 42.68% for the Russell 1000 Growth and 26.29% for the S&P 500. Our 2023 return was the second highest in the Portfolio's 35-year history.

During the fourth quarter, a few key macroeconomic events helped to trigger a broad-based rally in U.S. equities. First, the Federal Reserve indicated in October that further rate hikes might not be necessary given tightening financial conditions in the U.S. Inflation indicators had also been easing through 2023. In November, the core six-month annualized PCE inflation reading declined to an annualized 1.9% rate— it was the first time in three years that inflation was below the Fed's 2% target. Then, the Fed notably pivoted in December to a more dovish stance on the path of interest rates, indicating 75 basis points of potential easing in 2024. While inflation seemed like a concern earlier in the year and the U.S. 10-year Treasury yield approached 5%, inflation fears seemed to ebb by year-end, and the 10-year yield settled comfortably below 4%.

In addition, corporate earnings results and GDP growth in the U.S. have been better than expected, bolstering the hopes for a "soft landing." It is possible that the Fed has navigated the post-COVID inflationary period well, and 2024 could be a "goldilocks" year with decent growth and low inflation. But of course, surprises can and often do occur. As such, our goal is to build a portfolio of resilient businesses that can continue to grow earnings per share at attractive double-digit rates even against more difficult economic backdrops.

We entered 2023 expecting at least 20% earnings growth for the Focus Growth Portfolio, even in a year when S&P 500 earnings growth was expected to be somewhat flat. While we have not yet received 4Q earnings results from most of our holdings, our research indicates that our Portfolio should well exceed our prior 20% EPS growth estimate for 2023, and more importantly, the Portfolio's free cash flow growth should likely exceed 30%.

> **As we look forward to 2024, we would expect our Portfolio's earnings growth to return to its normal mid-teens or better rate, even with the difficult comparisons from 2023.**

Since the start of the pandemic nearly four years ago, and even since the Global Financial Crisis in 2008, capital markets have been heavily influenced by the U.S. Federal Reserve's aggressive rate moves in both directions and the U.S. government's heavy fiscal stimulus during both crises.

These policy maneuvers by lawmakers and central bankers have masked the typical driver of long-term returns for equities, which, in our experience, is earnings growth. While we can never really predict what policymakers will do, we believe that the years of policy-driven returns could be largely behind us when thinking about the next five years and that fundamental factors should become the bigger driver of returns.

Further, we see the Russell 1000 Growth Index returns as unsustainable following its greater-than-18% annualized returns over the last five years. If share prices follow earnings growth and we compare the Index's return versus our estimates of its high-single-digit to low-double-digit earnings growth, it highlights the valuation issues we currently see in certain parts of the market. "Bond-like" equities, especially in consumer staples businesses, are overvalued, and so are many AI-related fast growers. As we see it, the most attractive businesses for the long run are those with durable earnings growth with undemanding valuations, which happen to make up most of our investable universe.

Portfolio Performance & Attribution

In the fourth quarter, the top relative and absolute contributors to the Portfolio's performance were **Netflix**, **ServiceNow**, and **Salesforce**. For the full year, the top relative and absolute contributors were **Amazon**, **Salesforce**, and **ServiceNow**.

During **Netflix's** pandemic grow-over issues in 2022, the market seemed to believe there was little revenue or free cash flow growth left to be had for this business. The pandemic had pulled forward user growth, and the company then disclosed that there were over 100 million households that were using Netflix but not paying for it by borrowing a paid user's account. After we assessed this information, better understood how the company could monetize shared passwords, and realized the win-win for Netflix and consumers from introducing an ad-supported subscription tier, we meaningfully added to our position in Netflix in the summer of 2022. We saw a clear path to much better monetization of an already robust and differentiated platform with a continued commitment to improved content spend efficiency and free cash flow growth.

Fast forward to today, Netflix has made meaningful progress on monetizing shared passwords and laying the foundation for consumer choice, although the ramp in advertising tier subscribers remains in the beginning stages. The low-hanging fruit may already have been picked on password sharing efforts, but our research shows there should be long tails of revenue and free cash flow growth. In our opinion, Netflix remains the most advantaged and profitable streaming service with opportunities to continue adding subscribers and raising prices as it demonstrates more value to consumers over time. Over the longer term, we also expect significant advertising revenue. That said, the market finally seems to have appreciated some of this. As a result, we trimmed our position from approximately 8% of the Portfolio to approximately 5% in the fourth quarter.

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ServiceNow continues to grow revenue and earnings at above a 20% rate, as they have for many years. The company has a software automation platform that efficiently builds applications on top of and across many enterprise functions. The NOW platform can automate almost any workflow previously done through email, spreadsheets, or some other less-than-efficient method. Its addressable market is very large because of the sheer breadth and depth of the tasks that can be automated by using its software. ServiceNow's offerings tend to save customers money and make their workflows less prone to error. The company's growth has been among the most consistent in our Portfolio prior to, during, and after the pandemic.

Salesforce has continued to grow its revenues at what we see as a healthy rate despite market concerns about the impact of the weaker macroeconomy on its business and penetration rates in its core CRM offering. Even its most mature and largest offerings, Sales Cloud and Service Cloud, are still growing revenue at double-digit rates. In addition, management realized that their cost structure, especially in salespeople, had gotten too bloated. Over the past year and a half, the company has run a much more streamlined expense structure that has led to strong operating margin expansion and earnings growth. Importantly, we do not feel Salesforce has cut into its innovation or sales muscle through these cost cuts but has eliminated unnecessary excess fat from the organization.

Amazon shares appreciated 88% in 2023, driven primarily by rapidly expanding operating profit margins and free cash flow growth. After the pandemic, Amazon experienced a period of inefficiency and overinvestment in its distribution and logistics infrastructure. Amazon is now leveraging these investments as growth returned to its e-commerce business in 2023 after a highly unusual 2022. At the same time, Amazon's rapidly growing and high-margin advertising business is contributing strongly to the entire company's operating profit growth. The AWS (Amazon Web Services) cloud infrastructure and services business continued to slow in 2023 as customers anticipating a more difficult economic environment looked to save money on their cloud spend, but these cloud spending optimizations began to stabilize in the second half of 2023. We now expect customer interest in generative AI will begin to contribute to growth.

Amazon remains our largest position, as we expect continued double-digit revenue growth and robust and steady progress on free cash flow margins from here.

The largest relative detractors in the quarter were **Illumina**, **Airbnb**, and **Microsoft**. The largest absolute detractors were Illumina, **Align Technology**, and Airbnb. For the full year, the largest relative detractors to return were **NVIDIA**, Illumina, and **PayPal**, and the largest absolute detractors were Illumina, PayPal, and **DocuSign**.

For **Illumina**, please refer to the Portfolio Activity section, where we go into more detail about our decision to eliminate the position.

Airbnb continues to deliver double-digit growth in revenue and nights booked, which is especially impressive given the year-ago growth rates it delivered on these same metrics (+29% and +31, respectively). Despite these attractive results, the stock sold off as investors reacted to fourth quarter guidance that came in slightly below expectations. Coming into the fourth quarter, the stock was up +60% on the back of strong fundamentals. Stepping back, nothing has changed. Private rentals continue to take market share from hotels globally, and Airbnb continues to take market share within private rentals given its relentless focus on improving the guest and host experience. Looking ahead, we expect many years of robust earnings and cash flow growth from here.

Microsoft's business continues to grow well, albeit at slower rates than in the previous few years. That said, it was a relative detractor to the Portfolio because our 7% average weighting for both the quarter and the year were significantly lower than the 12% benchmark weighting in the Russell 1000 Growth. Microsoft shares appreciated a benchmark-beating 19% in 4Q and 58% in 2023.

Just like with Amazon's AWS business, we expect to see a re-acceleration in Microsoft's business from generative AI.

In addition, we also expect generative AI to help not just Microsoft's Azure cloud service business grow, but also to be an additional growth driver for the company's Productivity Suite (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, etc.) and Power Platform, which helps build internal apps for businesses.

Microsoft has created generative AI co-pilots, which are bots that use large language models (LLMs) to make a customer's Microsoft software even more functional. As an example, co-pilot offerings from Microsoft can take text and data from Word and Excel and automatically create a PowerPoint presentation from it. We expect to see generative AI demand from Azure customers becoming a larger contributor to growth of that segment while Microsoft Co-pilot becomes a premium feature of the high-end Microsoft commercial bundles, leading to better pricing. Given the strength of the company's existing businesses and the expected strong product cycle driven by generative AI advancements, we chose to add to our Microsoft position. It is now our second largest position behind Amazon.

Apple and **NVIDIA** alone drove over 1,100 basis points of the Russell 1000 Growth Index's 42% return, so not owning them was a meaningful headwind to our relative return in 2023. While on a total attribution basis, **Apple** was not a top three detractor to our full-year return, given its extremely large weighting in the Index, we feel it's worth sharing our thoughts.

The company's share price appreciated nearly 50% in a year when its revenue declined and earnings per share was relatively flat with the previous year.

For 2024, consensus expectations are for low-single-digit revenue growth and only slightly faster EPS growth. These pedestrian growth rates are not surprising for a company with nearly $400 billion in annual revenue. What is more surprising is that Apple shares trade at nearly 30x forward earnings, a large premium to the market and many faster-growing, competitively advantaged businesses.

While we continue to think Apple is a wonderful business, it is also a slow growing one with risks that we do not see as insignificant. Apple's entire supply chain is based in China and much of its incremental revenue growth also comes from China, so if there is a U.S.-China issue that makes it more difficult for U.S.-based companies that have access to large amounts of local data to operate in China, Apple's business would likely face more challenges than many others. In addition, much of Apple's services growth and margin expansion has come from direct payments from Google to be the default search provider on iOS devices. This practice is currently the subject of a lawsuit between Google and the U.S. Justice Department. If this practice is deemed unlawful, it could take away a large and highly profitable revenue stream from Apple's already slow growth engine. While we closely cover Apple, we continue to believe we have better investment opportunities. Apple's current P/E is above our Portfolio's weighted average, yet its long-term earnings growth rate is likely to be lower than even our slowest growing holding, according to our research.

NVIDIA shares rocketed higher by well over 200% in 2023 although they slightly underperformed our Portfolio and the Russell 1000 Growth in the fourth quarter. Generative AI has been a huge boon for NVIDIA as the use of LLMs like ChatGPT and others requires tremendous processing power that, today, is mostly provided by NVIDIA's GPUs. All large cloud service providers, AI factories, and many large consumer internet companies are laying the foundation for generative AI by deploying NVIDIA GPUs and other parallel processing chips to be able to do large scale generative AI either for internal use (i.e., Meta) or as a service for others (i.e., AI factories) or both (cloud service providers such as Amazon, Microsoft, and Google).

Given many of NVIDIA's customers or its end customers are still very much in the experimentation phase with generative AI, it is unclear how sustainable the current demand for GPUs truly is. At the same time, it is known that NVIDIA has historically been highly cyclical. By the end of 2024, we believe NVIDIA will already account for roughly half the market for datacenter chips, servers, and networking equipment, which is unprecedented. Even though the valuation at 25x forward earnings doesn't look very demanding at first glance, it assumes NVIDIA will own virtually the entire datacenter chip market in just the next few years and will sustain year-on-year growth despite being a cyclical business that is currently experiencing much higher new peaks.

We believe the market has already priced in a nearly perfect scenario for a cyclical business that has very little recurring revenue and is selling into a nascent market of unknown growth over the next three to five years.

We believe NVIDIA is a highly advantaged business, but we also believe the long-term growth outcomes are currently too variable, and the expectations built into the company's $1.2 trillion valuation as of this writing assume the most optimistic of those scenarios.

As a side note, we have large holdings in the three largest cloud service providers that are buying billions of dollars' worth of GPUs and deploying their own custom AI chips, which will then be resold (rented) as a service to large and small companies around the world. Our research shows that their capital expenditures on GPUs will turn into high-margin recurring revenue streams. This seems like a more predictable generative AI growth model to us, and if the demand for generative AI as a service disappoints, we believe those GPUs can easily be redeployed for other cloud platform and infrastructure services.

Portfolio Activity

In the fourth quarter, we added to our **Microsoft** position while trimming **Netflix**. We eliminated our position in **Illumina**. Our trade rationales for Microsoft and Netflix are discussed above.

We described the series of unfortunate events, some self-inflected and some not, that **Illumina** and its shareholders have grappled with in our last quarterly commentary. The core business of Illumina is growing slower than we expected, most likely due to macroeconomic reasons, but we also are seeing increased competition, especially in China. The launch of the company's new sequencing technology has not been enough to overcome the macro weakness, and this may continue to be the case for some time if the macro environment weakens further. Illumina's new CEO recently stated that he expects 2024 to be another year of flattish growth. Competition has also increased in Western markets, particularly for mid-throughput sequencers that need to be monitored, but at this point, we do not believe there is enough data to conclude that the slow growth of its core business is a competitive issue.

In addition, the situation with its acquisition of Grail has been a distraction for management and the core business. A divestiture is highly likely in the next few quarters, but depending on the method of divestiture, it is possible that Illumina may need to provide significant capital to Grail, which could weaken the balance sheet and require cash that could otherwise be reinvested into the core business.

We will monitor Illumina going forward as we like the core business, its competitive position, and the long-term growth opportunity. We would want to see the core business re-accelerate to double digit growth, Grail divested in a way that doesn't negatively impact shareholders (i.e., saddled with debt or with a large share issuance), and the competitive environment to remain benign outside of China.

Portfolio Activity

Our long-term returns have historically correlated very well with the Portfolio's underlying earnings growth. As such, we were very happy to see a return to very strong earnings growth in 2023, which we see as directly tied to our results: our second-highest absolute return year. As we look forward, we feel the Polen Focus Growth strategy is very well positioned to continue to deliver mid-teens or better earnings per share growth that should provide the necessary engine for future returns.

We're also happy to note that effective January 1, 2024, Damon Ficklin will join us as a co-PM for the Polen Focus Growth strategy. Damon was previously a named portfolio manager on Polen Focus Growth from 2012 to 2019. He also serves as the Head of Team for the Large Company Growth Team and the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Polen Global Growth strategy. Damon's added leadership on Polen Focus Growth helps to reinforce the continued strength of the strategy.

Thank you for your interest in Polen Capital and the Focus Growth strategy. Please feel free to contact us with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,
Dan Davidowitz and Brandon Ladoff

Experience in High Quality Growth Investing

Dan Davidowitz, CFA
Portfolio Manager & Analyst
24 years of experience

Damon Ficklin
Head of Team, Portfolio Manager
22 years of experience

Brandon Ladoff
Head of Sustainable Investing, Portfolio Manager & Analyst
10 years of experience

Additional Disclosures:

Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio: The price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio is the ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its per-share earnings.

The Global Financial Crisis (GFC) was a severe worldwide economic crisis. The National Bureau of Economic Research dates the recession around this crisis from Dec-2007 through Jun-2009.

GIPS Report

Polen Capital Management
Focus Growth Composite—GIPS Composite Report

		UMA	Firm	Composite Assets		Annual Performance Results					3 Year Standard Deviation		
Year End	**Total ($Millions)**	**Assets ($Millions)**	**Assets ($Millions)**	**U.S. Dollars ($Millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Composite Gross (%)**	**Composite Net (%)**	**S&P 500 (%)**	**Russell 1000 G (%)**	**Composite Dispersion (%)**	**Composite Gross (%)**	**S&P 500 (%)**	**Russell 1000 G (%)**
2022	48,143	18,053	30,090	16,657	1886	-37.51	-38.02	-18.11	-29.14	0.3	23.47	20.87	23.47
2021	82,789	28,884	53,905	14,809	2387	24.71	24.04	28.71	27.61	0.3	17.25	17.17	18.17
2020	59,161	20,662	38,499	12,257	1904	34.64	34.00	18.40	38.49	0.4	18.16	18.53	19.64
2019	34,784	12,681	22,104	8,831	939	38.80	38.16	31.49	36.40	0.3	12.13	11.93	13.07
2018	20,591	7,862	12,729	6,146	705	8.99	8.48	-4.38	-1.51	0.2	11.90	10.95	12.12
2017	17,422	6,957	10,466	5,310	513	27.74	27.14	21.83	30.22	0.3	10.66	10.07	10.54
2016	11,251	4,697	6,554	3,212	426	1.72	1.22	11.96	7.09	0.2	11.31	10.74	11.31
2015	7,451	2,125	5,326	2,239	321	15.89	15.27	1.38	5.68	0.1	10.92	10.62	10.85
2014	5,328	1,335	3,993	1,990	237	17.60	16.95	13.69	13.06	0.2	10.66	9.10	9.73
2013	5,015	1,197	3,818	1,834	245	23.77	23.07	32.39	33.49	0.3	11.91	12.11	12.35

Performance % as of 12-31-2023:
(Annualized returns are presented for periods greater than one year)

	1 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Inception
Polen Focus Growth (Gross)	40.05	15.32	14.69	14.50
Polen Focus Growth (Net)	38.99	14.62	14.05	13.53
Russell 1000 Growth	42.68	19.51	14.86	11.29
S&P 500	26.29	15.70	12.03	10.76

Some versions of this GIPS Report previously included assets of the Firm's wholly-owned subsidiary in the 2022 Firm Assets figure, in error. The figure above has been corrected to no longer count assets at the subsidiary level.
Total assets and UMA assets are supplemental information to the GIPS Composite Report.
While pitch books are updated quarterly to include composite performance through the most recent quarter, we use the GIPS Report that includes annual returns only. To minimize the risk of error we update the GIPS Report annually. This is typically updated by the end of the first quarter.

GIPS Report

The Focus Growth Composite created on January 1, 2006 with inception date April 1, 1992 contains fully discretionary large cap equity accounts that are not managed within a wrap fee structure and for comparison purposes is measured against the S&P 500 and the Russell 1000 Growth indices. Effective January 2022, fully discretionary large cap equity accounts managed as part of our Focus Growth strategy that adhere to the rules and regulations applicable to registered investment companies subject to the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Polen Focus Growth Collective Investment Trust were included in the Focus Growth Composite.

Prior to March 22, 2021, the composite was named Large Capitalization Equity Composite. The accounts comprising the portfolios are highly concentrated and are not constrained by EU diversification regulations.

Polen Capital Management claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Polen Capital Management has been independently verified for the periods April 1, 1992 through December 31, 2022. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The Focus Growth Composite has had a performance examination for the periods April 1, 1992 through December 31, 2022. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

Polen Capital Management is an independent registered investment adviser. Polen Capital Management maintains related entities which together invest exclusively in equity portfolios consisting of high-quality companies. A list of all composite and pooled fund investment strategies offered by the firm, with a description of each strategy, is available upon request. In July 2007, the firm was reorganized from an S-corporation into an LLC and changed names from Polen Capital Management, Inc. to Polen Capital Management, LLC.

Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Effective January 1, 2022, composite policy requires the temporary removal of any portfolio incurring a client initiated significant net cash inflow or outflow of 10% or greater of portfolio assets, provided, however, if invoking this policy would result in all accounts being removed for a month, this policy shall not apply for that month.
From July 1, 2002 through April 30, 2016, composite policy required the temporary removal of any portfolio incurring a client initiated significant cash outflow of 10% or greater of portfolio assets. The temporary removal of such an account occurred at the beginning of the month in which the significant cash flow occurred and the account re-entered the composite the first full month after the cash flow. The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Certain accounts included in the composite may participate in a zero-commission program. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using either actual management fees or highest fees for fund structures. The annual composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation using returns presented gross of management fees calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

The separate account management fee schedule is as follows:
Institutional: Per annum fees for managing accounts are 75 basis points (.75%) on the first $50 Million and 55 basis points (.55%) on all assets above $50 Million of assets under management. HNW: Per annum fees for managing accounts are 150 basis points (1.5%) of the first $500,000 of assets under management and 100 basis points (1.0%) of amounts above $500,000 of assets under management. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary.

The per annum fee schedule for managing the Polen Growth Fund, which is included in the Focus Growth Composite, is 85 basis points (.85%). The total annual fund operating expenses are up to 125 basis points (1.25%). As of 9/1/2023, the mutual fund expense ratio goes up to 1.23%. This figure may vary from year to year. The per annum all-in fee* schedule for managing the Polen Focus Growth Collective Investment Trust, which is included in the Focus Growth Composite, goes up to 60 basis points (.60%). The per annum all-in fee* schedule for managing the Polen Capital Focus Growth Fund, which is included in the Focus Growth Composite, goes up to 65 basis points (.65%).
*The all-in fee (which is similar to a total expense ratio) includes all administrative and operational expenses of the fund as well as the Polen Capital management fee.

Past performance does not guarantee future results and future accuracy and profitable results cannot be guaranteed. Performance figures are presented gross and net of management fees and have been calculated after the deduction of all transaction costs and commissions. Polen Capital is an SEC registered investment advisor and its investment advisory fees are described in its Form ADV Part 2A. The advisory fees will reduce clients' returns. The chart below depicts the effect of a 1% management fee on the growth of one dollar over a 10 year period at 10% (9% after fees) and 20% (19% after fees) assumed rates of return.

The Russell 1000® Growth Index is a market capitalization weighted index that measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes Russell 1000® Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The index is maintained by the FTSE Russell, a subsidiary of the London Stock Exchange Group. The S&P 500® Index is a market capitalization weighted index that measures 500 common equities that are generally representative of the U.S. stock market. The index is maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices.

The volatility and other material characteristics of the indices referenced may be materially different from the performance achieved. In addition, the composite's holdings may be materially different from those within the index. Indices are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index.

The information provided in this document should not be construed as a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular security. There is no assurance that any securities discussed herein will remain in the composite or that the securities sold will not be repurchased. The securities discussed do not represent the composites' entire portfolio. Actual holdings will vary depending on the size of the account, cash flows, and restrictions. It should not be assumed that any of the securities transactions or holdings discussed will prove to be profitable, or that the investment recommendations or decisions we make in the future will be profitable or will equal the investment performance of the securities discussed herein.

A complete list of our past specific recommendations for the last year is available upon request.

Return	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years
10%	1.10	1.21	1.33	1.46	1.61	1.77	1.95	2.14	2.36	2.59
9%	1.09	1.19	1.30	1.41	1.54	1.68	1.83	1.99	2.17	2.37
20%	1.20	1.44	1.73	2.07	2.49	2.99	3.58	4.30	5.16	6.19
19%	1.19	1.42	1.69	2.01	2.39	2.84	3.38	4.02	4.79	5.69