

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc

100 East Pratt Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Style: US Large Cap Growth
Sub-Style: Traditional Growth
Firm AUM: \$1,044.1 billion
Firm Strategy AUM: \$5.3 million

Year Founded: 1937
GIMA Status: Approved
Firm Ownership: T. Rowe Price
Professional-Staff: 578

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The T. Rowe Price U.S. Blue Chip Growth Equity SMA emphasizes fundamental research and active, bottom up stock selection to construct a portfolio of what the Portfolio Manager believes are reasonably priced stocks that tend to exhibit solid revenue growth, attractive free cash flow, consistent earnings growth, and above-average return on invested capital. Furthermore, the strategy seeks secular growth companies on the right side of change and that possess attractive business models, operational and financial flexibility, and seasoned management teams with a history of thoughtful capital allocation. Stocks are selected by an experienced portfolio manager with a 24-year history of managing growth equities. The process results in a portfolio of 45-60 stocks which represent our highest-conviction names within the U.S. large-cap growth universe. Outperformance will be sought primarily through effective security selection over a full market cycle of three to five years. Backed by our experience over many market cycles, T. Rowe Price SMAs offer investors the flexibility and transparency they need to meet help meet their financial objectives. Our SMAs, with direct ownership of securities and opportunity for tax management, provide one more way to access our trusted and proven active management approach. With a partner that will always put your long-term interests first, you can feel confident in choosing T. Rowe Price SMAs.

MANAGER'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY

☐ Top-down / portfolio structures based on economic trends
☒ Bottom-up / portfolio structure based on individual securities

TARGET PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS			
Number of stock holdings:	45 to 60		
Average dividend yield:	—		
P/E ratio:	Above the S&P 500		
Cash level over market cycle:	0 to 1%		
Risk (standard deviation):	Similar to/Below the S&P 500		
Average turnover rate:	30 to 45%		
Use ADRs:	0 to 20%		
Capitalization:	Mega, Large and Medium companies		

PORTFOLIO'S EQUITY SECTOR WEIGHTINGS *			
	-----06/18-----	12/17	
Sector	TRowe Pr	Index***	TRowe Pr
Energy	0.00	0.99	0.00
Materials	0.00	1.80	0.00
Industrials	6.86	11.87	6.50
Consumer Discretionary	24.14	17.93	20.90
Consumer Staples	0.00	5.72	1.10
Health Care	16.56	13.37	18.40
Financials	8.70	4.44	7.90
Information Technology	42.91	41.55	43.10
Telecomm Services	0.00	0.15	0.00
Utilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real Estate/REITs	0.83	2.16	2.10
Cash/Cash Equivalents	0.00	0.00	0.00

PORTFOLIO STATISTICS			
	-----06/18-----	12/17	
	TRowe Pr	Index***	TRowe Pr
Number of stock holdings	50	542	50
Wtd avg dividend yield	—	1.2%	—
Wtd avg P/E ratio ¹	46.40x	26.20x	33.60x
Wtd avg portfolio beta	—	—	0.96
Mega capitalization ⁺	0.0%	48.4%	54.9%
Large capitalization ⁺	0.0%	42.1%	44.3%
Medium capitalization ⁺	0.0%	9.4%	0.8%
Small capitalization ⁺	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Micro capitalization ⁺	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

PORTFOLIO'S TOP FIVE EQUITY HOLDINGS		%
Amazon.com		12.1
Alphabet		6.9
Facebook		6.2
Microsoft		4.6
Booking Holdings		4.2

% PROCESS BASED ON	
0	Asset allocation - cash vs. stock
10	Industry or sector weighting
90	Stock Selection

¹The P/E used here is calculated by the harmonic mean.
⁺Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.
^{***}Index : Russell 1000 Gr

MANAGER'S INVESTMENT PROCESS	RISK CONSIDERATIONS	PORTFOLIO'S ALLOCATION HISTORY (%) ⁺				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on sustainable growth. From a universe of publicly traded stocks with market capitalizations greater than USD \$5 billion, the portfolio management team and analysts establish a target universe of 200 to 300 companies with attractive growth prospects. We seek companies with solid revenue growth; consistent earnings growth, preferably over 10% per year; attractive free cash flow; and above-average return on invested capital.• Industry analysis. We then perform industry analysis, which includes an examination of social, political, and economic trends. We review the industry's secular growth prospects, including unit and volume growth, price stability and pricing power, profit margins, barriers to entry, and the intensity of the competitive environment. We also assess cyclical industry conditions, including drivers of demand and capacity additions or reductions.• Extensive company-specific fundamental analysis. In collaboration with the portfolio managers, analysts conduct intensive, proprietary research on the companies that we believe have the greatest investment potential.• Verification of valuation appeal. We are careful in our effort to avoid overpaying for growth. Working with the analysts, the portfolio management team identifies stocks whose growth potential is not fully reflected in their current valuation. We consider numerous metrics, such as estimated growth rate, P/E, and P/E-to-growth rate ratio.• Effectively diversified portfolio. This strategy concentrates our highest-conviction ideas while remaining broadly diversified at the sector/industry level in an attempt to properly manage risk. Our stock selection process managing large-cap growth assets seeks to be durable and style consistent throughout many years.	<p>Investing in securities entails risks, including: Equity portfolios are subject to the basic stock market risk that a particular security, or securities in general, may decrease in value. Growth investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations. Value investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. Not all companies whose stocks are considered to be value stocks are able to turn their business around or successfully employ corrective strategies which would result in stock prices that do not rise as initially expected.</p>					
			06/18	03/18	12/17	09/17
		U.S. Stocks	94	91	99	99
		Non-U.S. Stocks	6	7	0	0
		Cash/Cash Equivalents	0	1	1	1

¹The P/E used here is calculated by the harmonic mean.

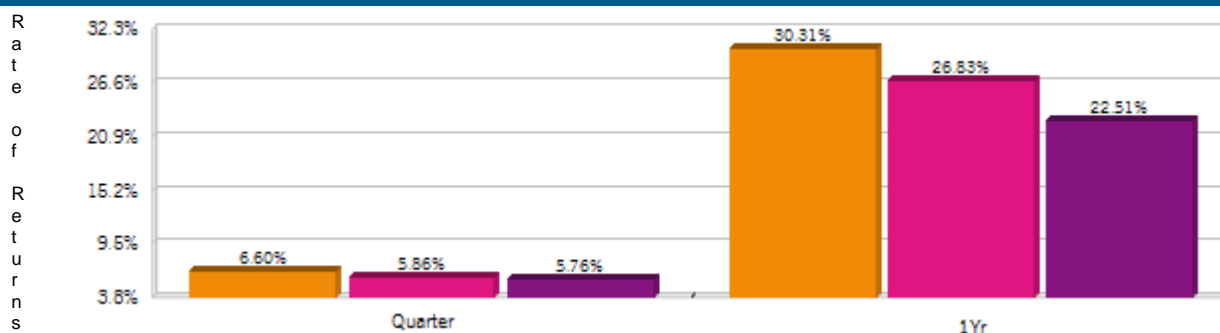
⁺Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^{***}Index : Russell 1000 Gr

RISK/RETURN ANALYSIS - 3 YEARS ENDING 06/30/18

Unable to produce graph. Insufficient track record

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN (%) - PERIODS ENDING 06/30/18



	STD	ROR
TRowe Pr (Gross)		
TRowe Pr (Net)		
Russell 1000 Gr		
90-Day T-Bills		

INVESTMENT RESULTS

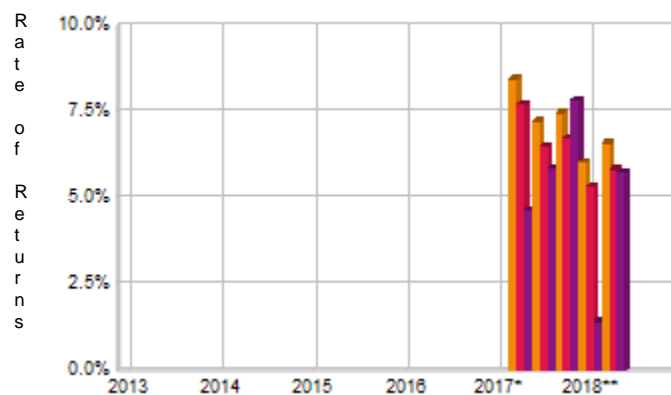
Annual Rates of Return (%)

1 Year - Ending 06/30/18

	2017*	Annual	Std. Dev.
TRowe Pr (Gross)	25.06	30.31	0.00
TRowe Pr (Net)	22.52	26.83	0.00
Russell 1000 Gr	19.56	22.51	0.00

*04/01/2017-12/31/2017

RISK VOLATILITY (%)



*04/01/2017-12/31/2017 **01/01/18-06/30/18

	Number Of	Up Qtrs.	Down Qtrs.
TRowe Pr (Gross)		5	0
TRowe Pr (Net)		5	0
Russell 1000 Gr		5	0

PORTFOLIO'S QUARTERLY RETURNS (%)

	Quarter1		Quarter2		Quarter3		Quarter4	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2017			8.48	7.74	7.26	6.53	7.48	6.75
2018	6.04	5.36	6.60	5.86				

Related Select UMA

PORTFOLIO'S RISK STATISTICS - ENDING 06/30/18 ^{1 2}	PERIODS	
	3 Year	5 Year
Standard Deviation	N/A	N/A
Standard Deviation of Primary Benchmark	N/A	N/A
Sharpe Ratio	N/A	N/A
Sharpe Ratio of Primary Benchmark	N/A	N/A
Alpha	N/A	N/A
Beta	N/A	N/A
Downside Risk	N/A	N/A
R-Squared	N/A	N/A
Tracking Error	N/A	N/A
Information Ratio	N/A	N/A

PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION - R²(INCEPTION THROUGH 12/14)+

	R ²
TRowe Pr vs. Russell 1000 Gr	N/A

+Statistics are calculated using gross of fee performance only.

1. Statistics are calculated using gross of fee performance only.
2. Russell 1000 Gr was used as the primary benchmark and the 90-Day T-Bills Index as the risk-free benchmark.

See important notes and disclosures pages for a discussion of the sources of the performance data used to calculate the performance results and related analyses shown above.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This profile is not complete without the pages, which contain important notes, including disclosures about the composite, index descriptions and a glossary of terms. Information shown is as of June 30, 2018, unless otherwise noted. All data are subject to change.

IMPORTANT NOTES AND DISCLOSURES

COMPOSITE DISCLOSURES

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual individual account results may differ from the performance shown in this profile. There is no guarantee that this investment strategy will work under all market conditions. Do not use this profile as the sole basis for your investment decisions.

Performance results in this profile are calculated assuming reinvestment of dividends and income. Returns for more than one year are annualized and based on quarterly data. Returns for periods of less than a calendar year show the total return for the period and are not annualized.

Sources of Performance Results and Other Data: The performance data and certain other information for this strategy (including the data on page 1 of this profile) reflect the investment manager's results in managing Morgan Stanley program accounts, or the investment manager's results in managing accounts and investment products, in the same or a substantially similar investment discipline. (For periods through June 2012, the Fiduciary Services program operated through two channels - Morgan Stanley channel and the Smith Barney channel - and any performance and other data relating to Fiduciary Services accounts shown here for these periods is calculated using accounts in only one of the these channels.) This information for the investment manager is presented solely to provide information about accounts that were managed according to investment objectives and strategies the same or substantially similar to the corresponding investment discipline in the Select UMA program. Although the Fiduciary Services and Select UMA programs are both Morgan Stanley managed account programs, the performance results and other features of similar investment disciplines in the two programs may differ due to investment and operational differences. For example, the individual investment disciplines in the Select UMA accounts may contain fewer securities, which would lead to a more concentrated portfolio. The automatic rebalancing, wash sale loss and tax-harvesting features of the Select UMA program, which are not available in Fiduciary Services, also could cause differences in performance. Accordingly, the performance of the accounts in the Fiduciary Services program is not, and may differ significantly from, the performance of the accounts in the Select UMA program and should not be considered indicative of or a substitute for Select UMA performance. Similarly, performance results of the investment manager's composites may differ from those of Select UMA accounts managed in the same or a substantially similar investment discipline.

Related Performance:

US Blue Chip Growth Equity SMA Composite. The US Blue Chip Growth Equity SMA Composite seeks long-term capital appreciation primarily through investment in common stocks of well-established large- and medium-cap blue chip companies with potential for above-average earnings growth. Current income is a secondary objective for this strategy. This composite is comprised of a subset of the US Large-Cap Core Growth Equity Composite holdings. T. Rowe Price (TRP) has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). TRP has been independently verified for the 21-year period ended June 30, 2017 by KPMG LLP. The verification report is available upon request. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

TRP is a U.S. investment management firm with various investment advisers registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority, and other regulatory bodies in various countries and holds itself out as such to potential clients for GIPS purposes. TRP further defines itself under GIPS as a discretionary investment manager providing services primarily to institutional clients with regard to various mandates, which include U.S., international, and global strategies but excluding the services of the Private Asset Management group. The composite does not have a minimum size for composite inclusion. Valuations are computed and performance reported in U.S. dollars.

Morgan Stanley Performance:

Gross Performance: TRowe Pr's gross results do not reflect a deduction of any investment advisory fees or program fees, charged by TRowe Pr or Morgan Stanley, but are net of commissions charged on securities transactions.

Net Performance for all Periods: Net performance results reflect a deduction of 0.7125% quarterly. This consists of three components: 0.625% maximum quarterly MS Advisory Fee and 0.0175% maximum quarterly Program Overlay Fee (which, together cover the services provided by Morgan Stanley), plus 0.07% quarterly SMA Manager Fees (being the fee currently charged by TRowe Pr to new clients for managing their assets in the Select UMA program). The SMA Manager Fees may differ from manager to manager, and managers may change their fee to new clients from time to time. If you select this manager for your account, check the SMA Manager Fees specified in the written client agreement, in case these have changed since you received this profile. Historical net fees reflect the Advisory Fee Schedule as of March 31, 2014.

Morgan Stanley program fees are usually deducted quarterly, and have a compounding effect on performance. The Morgan Stanley program fee, which differs among programs and clients, is described in the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure, which is available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV or on request from your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor.

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Focus List, Approved List, and Watch Status:

Global Investment Manager Analysis ("GIMA") uses two methods to evaluate investment products in applicable advisory programs. In general, strategies that have passed a more thorough evaluation may be placed on the "Focus List", while strategies that have passed through a different and less comprehensive evaluation process may be placed on the "Approved List". Sometimes an investment product may be evaluated using the Focus List process but then placed on the Approved List instead of the Focus List.

Investment products may move from the Focus List to the Approved List, or vice versa. GIMA may also determine that an investment product no longer meets the criteria under either evaluation process and will no longer be recommended in investment advisory programs (in which case the investment product is given a "Not Approved" status).

GIMA has a "Watch" policy and may describe a Focus List or Approved List investment product as being on "Watch" if GIMA identifies specific areas that (a) merit further evaluation by GIMA and (b) may, but are not certain to, result in the investment product becoming "Not Approved". The Watch period depends on the length of time needed for GIMA to conduct its evaluation and for the investment manager to address any concerns. GIMA may, but is not obligated to, note the Watch status in this report with a "W" or "Watch" on the cover page.

For more information on the Focus List, Approved List, and Watch processes, please see the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure (www.ms.com/adv). Your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor can provide on request a copy of a paper entitled "GIMA: At A Glance".

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

The information about a representative account is for illustrative purposes only. Actual account holdings, performance and other data will vary depending on the size of an account, cash flows within an account, and restrictions on an account. Holdings are subject to change daily. The information in this profile is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities.

Actual portfolio statistics may vary from target portfolio characteristics.

The investment manager may use the same or substantially similar investment strategies, and may hold similar portfolios of investments, in other portfolios or products it manages (including mutual funds). These may be available at Morgan Stanley or elsewhere, and may cost an investor more or less than this strategy in Morgan Stanley's Select UMA program.

The portfolio may, at times, invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs), which are a form of equity security in seeking to maintain continued full exposure to the broad equity market.

Morgan Stanley investment advisory programs may require a minimum asset level and, depending on your specific investment objectives and financial position, may not be suitable for you. Investment advisory program accounts are opened pursuant to a written client agreement.

The investment manager acts independently of, and is not an affiliate of, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC.

Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

No obligation to notify

Morgan Stanley has no obligation to notify you when information in this profile changes.

Sources of information

Material in this profile has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we do not guarantee its accuracy, completeness or timeliness. Third party data providers make no warranties or representations relating to the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of the data they provide and are not liable for any damages relating to this data.

No tax advice

Morgan Stanley and its affiliates do not render advice on legal, tax and/or tax accounting matters to clients. Each client should consult his/her personal tax and/or legal advisor to learn about any potential tax or other implications that may result from acting on a particular recommendation.

Not an ERISA fiduciary

Morgan Stanley is not acting as a fiduciary under either the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or under section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, in providing the information in this profile.

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INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

90-Day T-Bills

The 90-Day Treasury Bill is a short-term obligation issued by the United States government. T-bills are purchased at a discount to the full face value, and the investor receives the full value when they mature. The difference of discount is the interest earned. T-bills are issued in denominations of \$10,000 auction and \$1,000 increments thereafter.

Russell 1000 Gr

The Russell 1000 Growth Index is representative of the U.S. market for large capitalization stocks containing those companies in the Russell 1000 Index with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth.

S&P 500

The S&P 500 Total Return has been widely regarded as the best single gauge of the large cap U.S. equities market since the index was first published in 1957. The index has over \$5.58 trillion benchmarked, with index assets comprising approximately \$1.31 trillion of this total. The index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, capturing 75% coverage of U.S. equities. This index includes dividend reinvestment.

Indices are unmanaged and have no expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alpha is a mathematical estimate of risk-adjusted return expected from a portfolio above and beyond the benchmark return at any point in time.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are receipts for shares of a foreign-based corporation held in the vault of a U.S. bank.

Average Portfolio Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a benchmark or portfolio's rates of return to changes against a market return. The market return is the S&P 500 Index. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio's rates of return to changes in the market return. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

Bottom-Up Stock Selection Emphasis primarily on individual stock selection. Considerations of economic and industry factors are of secondary importance in the investment decision-making process.

Capitalization is defined as the following: Mega (Above \$100 billion), Large (\$12 to \$100 billion), Medium (\$2.5 - \$12 billion), Small (\$.50 - \$2.5 billion) and Micro (below \$.50 billion).

Dividend a portion of a company's profit paid to common and preferred shareholders.

Downside Risk is a measure of the risk associated with achieving a specific target return. This statistic separates portfolio volatility into downside risk and upside uncertainty. The downside considers all returns below the target return, while the upside considers all returns equal to or above the target return.

Duration is a measure of price sensitivity expressed in years.

High Grade Corporate Bonds corporate bonds from issuers with credit ratings of AA or AAA.

Information Ratio is a measure of the investment manager's skill to add active value against a given benchmark relative to how stable that active return has been. Essentially, the information ratio explains how significant a manager's alpha is. Therefore, the higher the information ratio, the more significant the alpha.

Investment Grade Bonds are those rated by Standard & Poor's AAA (highest rated), AA, A or BBB (or equivalent rating by other rating agencies or, in the case of securities not rated, by the investment manager).

Price/Book Ratio (P/B) weighted average of the stocks' price divided by book value per share. Book value per share is defined as common equity, including intangibles, divided by shares outstanding times the adjustment factor.

Price/Cash Flow Ratio a ratio used to compare a company's market value to its cash flow. It is calculated by dividing the company's market cap by the company's operating cash flow in the most recent fiscal year (or the most recent four fiscal quarters); or, equivalently, divide the per-share stock price by the per-share operating cash flow.

Price/Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio) shows the multiple of earnings at which a stock sells. Determined by dividing current stock price by current earnings per share (adjusted for stock splits). Earnings per share for the P/E ratio are determined by dividing earnings for past 12 months by the number of common shares outstanding. The P/E ratio shown here is calculated by the harmonic mean.

Price/Sales Ratio determined by dividing current stock price by revenue per share (adjusted for stock splits). Revenue per share for the P/S ratio is determined by dividing revenue for past 12 months by number of shares outstanding.

R2 (R-Squared)/Portfolio Diversification indicates the proportion of a security's total variance that is benchmark-related or is explained by variations in the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio measures the efficiency, or excess return per unit of volatility, of a manager's returns. It evaluates managers' performance on a volatility-adjusted basis.

Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of historical variability or spread of returns around a mathematical average return that was produced by the investment manager over a given measurement period. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability in the investment manager's returns relative to its average return.

Top-Down/Economic Analysis Emphasis primarily on macroeconomic trends as opposed to bottom-up stock selection.

Tracking Error represents the standard deviation of the difference between the performance of the investment strategy and the benchmark. This provides a historical measure of the variability of the investment strategy's returns relative to its benchmark.

U.S. Treasury Bonds a marketable, fixed interest U.S. government debt security with a maturity of more than 10 years. Treasury bonds make interest payments semi-annually and the income that holders receive is only taxed at the federal level.

Volatility a measure of risk based on the standard deviation of the asset return. Volatility is a variable that appears in option pricing formulas, where it denotes the volatility of the underlying asset return from now to the expiration of the option. There are volatility indexes. Such as a scale of 1-9; a higher rating means higher risk.