T. Rowe Price Funds
Supplement to prospectus updating the T. Rowe Price funds’ redemption fee and excessive trading policies. This supplement replaces the prior supplements dated April 26, 2004, and May 3, 2004, and that part of each fund’s prospectus relating to excessive trading and redemption fees.

Excessive Trading Policy
The Boards of Directors of the T. Rowe Price funds (“Price funds”) authorized the following changes to the excessive trading policy effective January 1, 2005:

- For persons trading Price fund shares directly with T. Rowe Price, the trading period is changed to 90 days from 120 days.
- For persons trading Price fund shares indirectly through an intermediary, the holding period is changed to 90 days from 60 days.

The following excessive trading policy replaces any previous sections in the Price funds’ prospectuses relating to excessive trading and market timing:

Excessive Trading
T. Rowe Price may bar excessive and short-term traders from purchasing shares.

Excessive or short-term trading in fund shares may disrupt management of a fund and raise its costs. While there is no assurance that T. Rowe Price can prevent all excessive and short-term trading, each fund has adopted the policy set forth below to deter such activity. Persons trading directly with T. Rowe Price or indirectly through intermediaries in violation of this policy or persons believed to be short-term traders may be barred for 90 calendar days or permanently from further purchases of the Price funds or may be required to submit orders by U.S. mail. Transactions placed by such persons are subject to rejection or cancellation without notice.

- All persons purchasing shares held directly with a T. Rowe Price fund, or through a retirement plan for which T. Rowe Price serves as recordkeeper, who make more than one “round trip” (i.e., one purchase and one sale or one sale and one purchase) involving the same fund within any 90-day calendar period will violate the policy.
- All persons purchasing fund shares held through an intermediary, including a broker, bank, investment adviser, recordkeeper, insurance company, or other third party, and who hold the shares for less than 90 calendar days, will violate the policy.

Intermediaries often establish omnibus accounts in the T. Rowe Price funds for their customers. In such situations, T. Rowe Price cannot always monitor trading activity by individual shareholders. However, T. Rowe Price reviews trading activity at the omnibus account level and looks for activity that indicates potential excessive or short-term trading. If it detects suspicious trading activity, T. Rowe Price contacts the intermediary to determine whether the excessive trading policy has been violated and, if so, asks the intermediary to take action to restrict the underlying shareholder in accordance with the policy.

The following types of transactions are exempt from this policy: 1) trades solely in money market funds (exchanges between a money fund and a non-money fund are not exempt); 2) systematic purchases and redemptions (see Information About Your Services); 3) checkwriting redemptions from bond and money funds; and 4) for retirement plan participants, payroll contributions, withdrawals, and loans.

In addition, some transactions are not motivated by short-term trading considerations and, therefore, may be exempt from the excessive trading policy subject to prior written approval by designated persons at T. Rowe Price.

T. Rowe Price may modify the 90-day policy set forth above (for example, in situations where a retirement plan with multiple investment options imposes a uniform restriction on trading in the plan for investment options that differs from the T. Rowe Price fund’s policy). These modifications would be authorized only if the fund determines, in its discretion, that the modified policy provides protection to the fund that is substantially equivalent to the fund’s regular policy.

The new excessive trading policy is effective January 1, 2005, and will apply to shares purchased prior to and after that date.
Redemption Fee Policy
As previously communicated, the Boards of Directors of the T. Rowe Price funds authorized changes in the funds’ redemption fee policy effective June 1, 2004. Recently, the Boards authorized additional changes to this policy. These changes are summarized below.

Effective June 1, 2004 (Retirement Plan Accounts Exempted):

- The imposition of a 2% redemption fee on shares of all T. Rowe Price international funds that did not already impose a redemption fee;
- A reduction in the holding period for shares of T. Rowe Price index funds to 90 days from 180 days;
- An increase in the International Equity Index Fund’s redemption fee to 2% from 1%;
- The imposition of a 1% redemption fee and a one-year holding period on shares of T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Value Fund–Advisor Class and T. Rowe Price High Yield Fund–Advisor Class.

Effective January 1, 2005:

- Elimination of the redemption fee exemption on shares held in participant-directed retirement plans, such as 401(k), 403(b), 457, Keogh, SIMPLE IRA, SEP-IRA, profit sharing, and money purchase pension accounts, for which T. Rowe Price or other financial intermediaries provide recordkeeping services. Redemption fees will apply to participant-directed transactions, such as exchanges;
- The imposition of a 2% redemption fee and a 90-day holding period on R Class shares of T. Rowe Price international funds that currently do not impose a redemption fee;
- The imposition of a 1% redemption fee and a 90-day holding period on shares of the T. Rowe Price Institutional High Yield Fund;
- A decrease in the holding period for certain shares of T. Rowe Price funds to 90 days from 180 days or one year, depending on the fund;
- A decrease in the holding period for the T. Rowe Price Tax-Efficient Growth and Tax-Efficient Multi-Cap Growth Funds to one year from two years.

The following contingent redemption fee policy incorporates these changes and replaces any previous sections in the Price funds’ prospectuses relating to contingent redemption fees:

**Contingent Redemption Fee**
Short-term trading can disrupt a fund’s investment program and create additional costs for long-term shareholders. For these reasons, certain T. Rowe Price funds, listed below, assess a fee on redemptions (including exchanges) of fund shares held for less than the period shown, which reduces the proceeds from such redemptions by the amounts indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund name</th>
<th>Ticker</th>
<th>CUSIP</th>
<th>Redemption fee</th>
<th>Holding period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developing Technologies</td>
<td>PRDTX</td>
<td>741492 10 2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversified Small-Cap Growth</td>
<td>PRDSX</td>
<td>779917 10 3</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Europe &amp; Mediterranean</td>
<td>TREMX</td>
<td>77956H 81 5</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Markets Bond</td>
<td>PREMX</td>
<td>77956H 87 2</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Markets Stock</td>
<td>PRMSX</td>
<td>77956H 86 4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Index 500</td>
<td>PREIX</td>
<td>779552 10 8</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Stock</td>
<td>PRESX</td>
<td>77956H 40 1</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Equity Market Index</td>
<td>PEXMX</td>
<td>779552 20 7</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Stock</td>
<td>PRGSX</td>
<td>77956H 85 6</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yield1, 5</td>
<td>PRHYX</td>
<td>741481 10 5</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yield–Advisor Class</td>
<td>PAHIX</td>
<td>741481 20 4</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Emerging Markets Equity</td>
<td>IEMFX</td>
<td>74144Q 20 3</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Redemption fees are paid to a fund and help offset costs to protect the fund’s long-term shareholders. When an investor sells shares of a fund that assesses a redemption fee, T. Rowe Price will use the “first-in, first-out” (FIFO) method to determine the holding period for the shares sold. Under this method, the date of redemption or exchange will be compared with the earliest purchase date of shares held in the account. A redemption fee will be charged on shares sold before the end of the required holding period.

For example, for shares subject to a 90-day holding period, shares will be subject to a redemption fee if they are redeemed on or before the 90th day from the date of purchase. If shares are redeemed after the end of the holding period, they will not be subject to the redemption fee.

All persons holding shares of a T. Rowe Price fund that imposes a redemption fee, whether the person is holding shares directly with a T. Rowe Price fund, through a retirement plan for which T. Rowe Price serves as recordkeeper, or indirectly through an intermediary, such as a broker, bank, investment adviser, recordkeeper for retirement plan participants, or any other third party, are subject to the fee.
Transactions Not Subject to Redemption Fees

The Price funds will not assess a redemption fee with respect to certain transactions. At this time, the following shares of T. Rowe Price funds will not be subject to redemption fees:

1. Shares redeemed via a systematic withdrawal plan approved by T. Rowe Price;
2. Shares redeemed through an automatic, nondiscretionary rebalancing or asset reallocation program approved by T. Rowe Price;
3. Shares purchased by the reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions;
4. Shares purchased with retirement plan participant contributions (e.g., payroll contributions);
5. Shares redeemed as part of a retirement plan participant-directed distribution including, but not limited to, the following examples:
   a. Death distributions
   b. Hardship withdrawals
   c. Loan withdrawals
   d. Qualified Domestic Relations Orders (QDROs);
6. Shares redeemed as part of a retirement plan termination or restructuring;
7. Shares transferred from one retirement plan to another retirement plan in the same fund;
8. Shares converted from one share class to another share class of the same fund;
9. Shares redeemed by a fund to cover various fees (e.g., fiduciary fees).

Certain intermediaries may not have the capability to apply the exemptions listed above to the redemption fee policy; all redemptions by persons trading through such intermediaries may be subject to the fee. Persons redeeming shares though an intermediary should check with the respective intermediary to determine which transactions are subject to the fees.

Finally, some transactions are not motivated by short-term trading considerations and, therefore, may be exempt from the redemption fee policy subject to prior written approval by designated persons at T. Rowe Price.

Implementation

As noted, the new redemption fee policy is effective January 1, 2005. Intermediaries who wish to implement redemption fees before this date should contact T. Rowe Price. Recordkeepers for retirement plan participants who cannot implement the new redemption fees by January 1, 2005, because of systems limitations and who can provide verification to that effect to the satisfaction of T. Rowe Price may be permitted to delay, temporarily, the implementation of redemption fees. All such recordkeepers must apply for an extension by December 31, 2004, and are expected to implement the redemption fees by March 31, 2005. All intermediaries trading for customers other than retirement plan participants are expected to implement redemption fees by January 1, 2005. Any person purchasing shares through an intermediary or a retirement plan for which T. Rowe Price serves as recordkeeper should check with the respective intermediary or plan to determine when purchases will be subject to the new redemption fees.

Shares held or purchased prior to January 1, 2005, are not subject to the new fees or holding periods; however these shares are subject to the preexisting terms for holding periods and early redemption as outlined in each fund’s prospectus, as supplemented. For example, shares of the T. Rowe Price New Asia Fund purchased on December 31, 2004, would be subject to a one-year holding period and 2% redemption fee if sold within one year; shares of the fund purchased on January 5, 2005, would be subject to the new 90-day holding period and a 2% redemption fee if sold within the 90-day holding period.
T. Rowe Price

New Horizons Fund

An aggressive stock fund seeking long-term capital growth primarily through investments in small, rapidly growing companies.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.
Founded in 1937 by the late Thomas Rowe Price, Jr., T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price), and its affiliates managed $190 billion for more than eight million individual and institutional investor accounts as of December 31, 2003. T. Rowe Price is the fund’s investment manager.

Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed by, any depository institution. Shares are not insured by the FDIC, Federal Reserve, or any other government agency, and are subject to investment risks, including possible loss of the principal amount invested.
OBJECTIVE, STRATEGY, RISKS, AND EXPENSES

What is the fund’s objective?
The fund seeks long-term capital growth by investing primarily in common stocks of small, rapidly growing companies.

What is the fund’s principal investment strategy?
The fund will invest primarily in a diversified group of small, emerging growth companies, preferably early in the corporate life cycle before a company becomes widely recognized by the investment community. The fund may also invest in companies that offer the possibility of accelerating earnings growth because of rejuvenated management, new products, or structural changes in the economy. We will not necessarily sell a position in a company that has grown beyond the developing stage if the company still fits the fund’s other investment criteria.

When choosing stocks, T. Rowe Price analysts look for small growth companies that exhibit some or all of the following:

- have effective management;
- operate in fertile growth areas;
- demonstrate effective research, product development, and marketing;
- provide efficient service;
- possess pricing flexibility; and
- employ sound financial and accounting policies.

In pursuing its investment objective, the fund’s management has the discretion to purchase some securities that do not meet its normal investment criteria, as described above, when it perceives an unusual opportunity for gain. These special situations might arise when the fund’s management believes a security could increase in value for a variety of reasons, including a change in management, an extraordinary corporate event, or a temporary imbalance in the supply of or demand for the securities.

While most assets will be invested in U.S. common stocks, other securities may also be purchased, including foreign stocks, futures, and options, in keeping with fund objectives.

The fund may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities.

For details about the fund’s investment program, please see the Investment Policies and Practices section.
What are the main risks of investing in the fund?

Investing in small companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with larger companies. Stocks of small companies are subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger-company stocks. Small companies often have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources, and their management may lack depth and experience. Such companies seldom pay significant dividends that could cushion returns in a falling market.

Growth stocks can be volatile for several reasons. Since they usually reinvest a high proportion of earnings in their own businesses, they may lack dividends that can cushion declines in a falling market. Also, since investors buy these stocks because of their expected superior earnings growth, earnings disappointments often result in sharp price declines. In general, stocks with growth characteristics can have relatively wide price swings as a result of the high valuations they may have.

As with all equity funds, this fund’s share price can fall because of weakness in the broad market, a particular industry, or specific holdings. The market as a whole can decline for many reasons, including adverse political or economic developments here or abroad, changes in investor psychology, or heavy institutional selling. The prospects for an industry or company may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings or changes in the competitive environment. In addition, our assessment of companies held in the fund may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or poor performance even in a rising market. Finally, the fund’s investment approach could fall out of favor with the investing public, resulting in lagging performance versus other types of stock funds.

Foreign stock holdings are subject to the risk that some holdings may lose value because of declining foreign currencies or adverse political or economic events overseas. Investments in futures and options, if any, are subject to additional volatility and potential losses.

As with any mutual fund, there can be no guarantee the fund will achieve its objective.

- **The fund’s share price may decline, so when you sell your shares, you may lose money.**

How can I tell if the fund is appropriate for me?

Consider your investment goals, your time horizon for achieving them, and your tolerance for risk. If you can accept the greater risk of investing in smaller companies in an effort to achieve superior capital appreciation, the fund could be an appropriate part of your overall investment strategy. This fund should not represent your complete investment program or be used for short-term trading purposes.
The fund can be used in both regular and tax-deferred accounts, such as IRAs.

- **Equity investors should have a long-term investment horizon and be willing to wait out bear markets.**

**How has the fund performed in the past?**

The bar chart showing calendar year returns and the average annual total return table indicate risk by illustrating how much returns can differ from one year to the next and how fund performance compares with that of a comparable market index. Fund past returns (before and after taxes) are not necessarily an indication of future performance.

The fund can also experience short-term performance swings, as shown by the best and worst calendar quarter returns during the years depicted.

In addition, the average annual total return table shows hypothetical after-tax returns to suggest how taxes paid by the shareholder may influence returns. Actual after-tax returns depend on each investor’s situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant if the shares are held in a tax-deferred account, such as a 401(k) or IRA. During periods of fund losses, the post-liquidation after-tax return may exceed the fund's other returns because the loss generates a tax benefit that is factored into the result.
Returns are based on changes in principal value, reinvested dividends, and capital gain distributions, if any. \textit{Returns before taxes} do not reflect effects of any income or capital gains taxes. Taxes are computed using the highest federal income tax rate. The after-tax returns reflect the rates applicable to ordinary and qualified dividends and capital gains effective in 2003. The returns do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. \textit{Returns after taxes on distributions} reflect the taxed return on the payment of dividends and capital gains. \textit{Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares} assume the shares were sold at period-end and, therefore, are also adjusted for any capital gains or losses incurred by the shareholder. Market indexes do not include expenses, which are deducted from fund returns, or taxes.

\textbf{S&P 500 Stock Index} tracks the stocks of 500 U.S. companies.

\textbf{Russell 2000 Growth Index} measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

\textbf{Russell 2000 Index} tracks the stocks of 2,000 small U.S. companies.

\section*{What fees or expenses will I pay?}

The fund is 100\% no load. There are no fees or charges to buy or sell fund shares, reinvest dividends, or exchange into other T. Rowe Price funds. There are no 12b-1 fees.

\section*{Example.}

The following table gives you an idea of how expense ratios may translate into dollars and helps you to compare the cost of investing in this fund with that of other mutual funds. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower,
the table shows how much you would pay if operating expenses remain the same, you invest $10,000, earn a 5% annual return, hold the investment for the following periods, and then redeem:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>1 year</th>
<th>3 years</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$93</td>
<td>$290</td>
<td>$504</td>
<td>$1,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND**

**What are some of the fund’s potential rewards?**

Small-company stocks may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than the shares of larger, more established companies. In addition, emerging growth stocks are often overlooked by the investment community and may be undervalued, providing the potential for significant capital appreciation.

**What is meant by a “growth” investment approach?**

Thomas Rowe Price, Jr., pioneered the growth stock theory of investing over 60 years ago. It is based on the premise that inflation represents a more serious long-term threat to an investor’s portfolio than stock market fluctuations or recessions. Mr. Price believed that when a company’s earnings grow faster than both inflation and the economy in general, the market will eventually reward its long-term earnings growth with a higher stock price. However, investors should be aware that, during periods of adverse economic and market conditions, stock prices may fall despite favorable earnings trends.

> **Growth investors look for companies with above-average earnings gains.**

**Is there other information I can review before making a decision?**

Investment Policies and Practices in Section 3 discusses various types of portfolio securities the fund may purchase as well as types of management practices the fund may use.

> **With one quick sign-up, you can take advantage of our Electronic Delivery program and begin to receive updated fund reports and prospectuses online rather than through the mail. Log on to your account at troweprice.com for more information today.**
As a T. Rowe Price shareholder, you will want to know about the following policies and procedures that apply to all accounts in the T. Rowe Price family of stock, bond, and money market funds.

PRICING SHARES AND RECEIVING SALE PROCEEDS

How and when shares are priced

The share price (also called “net asset value” or NAV per share) for all funds except the Japan Fund is calculated at the close of the New York Stock Exchange, normally 4 p.m. ET, each day that the exchange is open for business. (See the following section for information on the Japan Fund.) To calculate the NAV, the fund’s assets are valued and totaled, liabilities are subtracted, and the balance, called net assets, is divided by the number of shares outstanding. Market values are used to price stocks and bonds. Amortized cost is used to price securities held by money market funds.

The portfolio securities of funds investing in foreign markets are valued on the basis of the most recent closing market prices at 4 p.m. ET except under the circumstances described below. Most foreign markets close before 4 p.m. For securities primarily traded in the Far East, for example, the most recent closing prices may be as much as 15 hours old at 4 p.m. If a fund determines that developments between the close of the foreign market and 4 p.m. ET will, in its judgment, materially affect the value of some or all of the fund’s securities, the fund will adjust the previous closing prices to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities as of 4 p.m. ET. In deciding whether to make these adjustments, the fund reviews a variety of factors, including developments in foreign markets, the performance of U.S. securities markets, and the performance of instruments trading in U.S. markets that represent foreign securities and baskets of foreign securities. A fund may also fair value securities in other situations, for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but the fund is open.

The fund uses outside pricing services to provide it with closing market prices and information used for adjusting those prices. The fund cannot predict how often it will use closing prices and how often it will adjust those prices. As a means of evaluating its fair value process, the fund routinely compares closing market prices, the next day’s opening prices in the same markets, and adjusted prices.
The various ways you can buy, sell, and exchange shares are explained at the end of this prospectus and on the New Account Form. These procedures may differ for institutional and employer-sponsored retirement accounts.

How your purchase, sale, or exchange price is determined

If we receive your request in correct form by 4 p.m. ET, your transaction will be priced at that day’s NAV. If we receive it after 4 p.m., it will be priced at the next business day’s NAV.

We cannot accept orders that request a particular day or price for your transaction or any other special conditions.

Fund shares may be purchased through various third-party intermediaries including banks, brokers, and investment advisers. Where authorized by a fund, orders will be priced at the NAV next computed after receipt by the intermediary. Consult your intermediary to determine when your orders will be priced. The intermediary may charge a fee for its services.

Note: The time at which transactions and shares are priced and the time until which orders are accepted may be changed in case of an emergency or if the New York Stock Exchange closes at a time other than 4 p.m. ET.

Japan Fund: Pricing and Transactions

The Japan Fund’s share price is calculated at the close of the New York Stock Exchange, normally 4 p.m. ET, when both it and the Tokyo Stock Exchange are open. The fund will not price shares or process orders on any day when either the New York or Tokyo Stock Exchange is closed. Orders received on such days will be processed the next day the fund computes a NAV. As such, you may experience a delay in purchasing or redeeming fund shares. Exchanges: If you wish to exchange into the Japan Fund on a day the New York Stock Exchange is open but the Tokyo Stock Exchange is closed, the exchange out of the other T. Rowe Price fund will be processed on that day, but Japan Fund shares will not be purchased until the day the Japan Fund reopens. If you wish to exchange out of the Japan Fund on a day when the New York Stock Exchange is open but the Tokyo Stock Exchange is closed, the exchange will be delayed until the Japan Fund reopens.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange is scheduled to be closed on the following weekdays: In 2004–January 1, 2, and 12; February 11; March 20; April 29; May 3, 4, and 5; July 19; September 20 and 23; October 11; November 3 and 23; December 23 and 31. In 2005–January 3 and 10; February 11; March 21; April 29; May 3, 4, and 5; July 18; September 19 and 23; October 10; November 3 and 23; December 23. If the Tokyo Stock Exchange closes on dates not listed, the fund will not be priced on those dates.
How you can receive the proceeds from a sale

- **When filling out the New Account Form, you may wish to give yourself the widest range of options for receiving proceeds from a sale.**

If your request is received by 4 p.m. ET in correct form, proceeds are usually sent on the next business day. Proceeds can be sent to you by mail or to your bank account by Automated Clearing House (ACH) transfer or bank wire. ACH is an automated method of initiating payments from, and receiving payments in, your financial institution account. Proceeds sent by ACH transfer are usually credited the second business day after the sale. Proceeds sent by bank wire should be credited to your account the first business day after the sale.

**Exception:** Under certain circumstances and when deemed to be in a fund’s best interest, your proceeds may not be sent for up to seven calendar days after we receive your redemption request.

- **If for some reason we cannot accept your request to sell shares, we will contact you.**

**USEFUL INFORMATION ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES**

- **All net investment income and realized capital gains are distributed to shareholders.**

**Dividends and Other Distributions**

Dividend and capital gain distributions are reinvested in additional fund shares in your account unless you select another option on your New Account Form. Reinvesting distributions results in compounding, that is, receiving income dividends and capital gain distributions on a rising number of shares.

Distributions not reinvested are paid by check or transmitted to your bank account via ACH. If the Post Office cannot deliver your check, or if your check remains uncashed for six months, the fund reserves the right to reinvest your distribution check in your account at the NAV on the day of the reinvestment and to reinvest all subsequent distributions in shares of the fund. No interest will accrue on amounts represented by uncashed distribution or redemption checks.
The following table provides details on dividend payments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Dividends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Money market funds                | • Shares purchased by 12 noon ET via wire begin to earn dividends on that day. Other shares normally begin to earn dividends on the business day after payment is received.  
  • Declared daily and paid on the first business day of each month. |
| Bond funds                        | • Shares normally begin to earn dividends on the business day after payment is received.  
  • Declared daily and paid on the first business day of each month. |
| These stock funds only:           | • Declared quarterly, if any, in March, June, September, and December.  
  • Must be a shareholder on the record date. |
  • Balanced  
  • Dividend Growth  
  • Equity Income  
  • Equity Index 500  
  • Growth & Income  
  • Personal Strategy Balanced  
  • Personal Strategy Income  
  • Real Estate |
| Other stock funds                 | • Declared annually, if any, generally in December.  
  • Must be a shareholder on the record date. |
| Retirement Funds:                 | • Shares normally begin to earn dividends on the business day after payment is received.  
  • Paid on the first business day of each month.  
  • Declared annually, if any, generally in December.  
  • Must be a shareholder on the record date. |
  • Retirement Income  
  • All others |
| Tax-Efficient Balanced Municipal Portion | • Shares normally begin to earn dividends on the business day after payment is received.  
  • Paid on the last business day of March, June, September, and December. |
|                                   | Equity Portion  
  • Declared annually, if any, generally in December.  
  • Must be a shareholder on the record date. |
Bond or money fund shares will earn dividends through the date of redemption; also, shares redeemed on a Friday or prior to a holiday (other than wire redemptions for money funds received before 12 noon ET) will continue to earn dividends until the next business day. Generally, if you redeem all of your bond or money fund shares at any time during the month, you will also receive all dividends earned through the date of redemption in the same check. When you redeem only a portion of your bond or money fund shares, all dividends accrued on those shares will be reinvested, or paid in cash, on the next dividend payment date.

**Capital gain payments**

If a fund has net capital gains for the year (after subtracting any capital losses), they are usually declared and paid in December to shareholders of record on a specified date that month. If a second distribution is necessary, it is paid the following year.

Capital gain payments are not expected in money market funds, which are managed to maintain a constant share price.

- *A capital gain or loss is the difference between the purchase and sale price of a security.*

**Tax Information**

- *You will be sent timely information for your tax filing needs.*

If you invest in the fund through a tax-deferred retirement account, you will not be subject to tax on dividends and distributions from the fund or the sale of fund shares if those amounts remain in the tax-deferred account.

If you invest in the fund through a taxable account, you will generally be subject to tax when:

- You sell fund shares, including an exchange from one fund to another.
- A fund makes a distribution to your account.

Additional information about certain T. Rowe Price funds is listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax-Free and Municipal Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Regular monthly dividends (including the state specific tax-free funds) are expected to be exempt from federal income taxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Exemption is not guaranteed, since the fund has the right under certain conditions to invest in nonexempt securities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You must report your total tax-free income on IRS Form 1040. The IRS uses this information to help determine the tax status of any Social Security payments you may have received during the year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tax-Free and Municipal Funds (continued)

- Tax-exempt dividends paid to Social Security recipients may increase the portion of benefits that are subject to tax.
- For state specific funds, the monthly dividends you receive are expected to be exempt from state and local income tax. For other funds, a small portion of your income dividend may be exempt from state and local income taxes.
- If the funds invest in certain “private activity” bonds, shareholders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT) must include income generated by those bonds in their AMT calculation. The portion of the fund’s income that should be included in your AMT calculation, if any, will be reported to you in January.

### Tax-Efficient Balanced Fund

- The fund intends to invest a sufficient portion of its assets in municipal bonds and notes so that it may qualify to pay tax-exempt dividends, which will be exempt from federal income tax. The fund may not always qualify to pay tax-exempt dividends.
- The amount of such dividends will be reported to you on your calendar year-end statement.
- You must report your total tax-exempt income on IRS Form 1040. This information is used by the IRS to help determine the tax status of any Social Security payments you may have received during the year.
- Tax-exempt interest paid to Social Security recipients may increase the portion of benefits that are subject to tax.
- A small portion of your income dividend may also be exempt from state income taxes.
- If the funds invest in certain “private activity” bonds, shareholders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT) must include income generated by those bonds in their AMT calculation. The portion of the fund’s income that should be included in your AMT calculation, if any, will be reported to you in January.

### Florida Intermediate Tax-Free Fund

- Florida does not have a state income tax but does impose an intangibles property tax that applies to shares of mutual funds.
- A fund organized as a business trust and invested at least 90% in Florida municipal obligations, U.S. government obligations, and certain other designated securities on January 1 is exempt from the tax.
- If a fund’s portfolio is less than 90% invested on January 1, the exemption applies only to the portion of assets (if any) invested in U.S. government obligations.
- The fund is organized as a business trust and will make every effort to have at least 90% of its portfolio invested in exempt securities on January 1 and expects that the entire value of all fund shares will be exempt from the intangibles tax.
- **Exemption is not guaranteed**, since the fund has the right under certain conditions to invest in nonexempt securities.

For individual shareholders, a portion of ordinary dividends representing qualified dividends received by the fund may be subject to tax at the lower rate applicable to long-term capital gains, rather than ordinary income. You may report it as a qualifying dividend in computing your taxes provided you have held the fund shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. Ordinary
dividends that do not qualify for this lower rate are generally taxable at the investor's marginal income tax rate. This includes the portion of ordinary dividends derived from interest, short-term gains, distributions from certain non-qualified foreign corporations, and dividends received by the fund from stocks that were on loan. Little, if any, of the ordinary dividends paid by the Real Estate Fund or the bond and money funds are expected to qualify for this lower rate.

For corporate shareholders, a portion of ordinary dividends may be eligible for the 70% deduction for dividends received by corporations to the extent the fund’s income consists of dividends paid by U.S. corporations. Little, if any, of the ordinary dividends paid by the international funds or the bond and money funds are expected to qualify for this deduction.

**Taxes on fund redemptions**

When you sell shares in any fund, you may realize a gain or loss. An exchange from one fund to another is also a sale for tax purposes.

In January, you will be sent Form 1099-B indicating the date and amount of each sale you made in the fund during the prior year. This information will also be reported to the IRS. For most new accounts or those opened by exchange in 1984 or later, we will provide the gain or loss on the shares you sold during the year based on the average cost single category method. This information is not reported to the IRS, and you do not have to use it. You may calculate the cost basis using other methods acceptable to the IRS, such as “specific identification.”

To help you maintain accurate records, we send you a confirmation promptly following each transaction you make (except for systematic purchases and redemptions) and a year-end statement detailing all your transactions in each fund account during the year.

**Taxes on fund distributions**

In January, you will be sent Form 1099-DIV indicating the tax status of any dividend and capital gain distributions made to you. This information will also be reported to the IRS. Distributions are generally taxable to you in the year in which they are paid. You will be sent any additional information you need to determine your taxes on fund distributions, such as the portion of your dividends, if any, that may be exempt from state income taxes. Dividends on tax-free funds are expected to be tax-exempt.

The tax treatment of a capital gain distribution is determined by how long the fund held the portfolio securities, not how long you held shares in the fund. Short-term (one year or less) capital gain distributions are taxable at the same rate as ordinary income, and gains on securities held more than 12 months are taxed at the lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains. If you realized a loss on the sale or exchange of fund shares that you held six months or less, your
short-term loss must be reclassified to a long-term loss to the extent of any long-
term capital gain distribution received during the period you held the shares. If
you realized a loss on the sale or exchange of tax-free fund shares held six
months or less, your capital loss is reduced by the tax-exempt dividends received
on those shares. For funds investing in foreign securities, distributions resulting
from the sale of certain foreign currencies, currency contracts, and the currency
portion of gains on debt securities are taxed as ordinary income. Net foreign cur-
rency losses may cause monthly or quarterly dividends to be reclassified as a
return of capital.

If the fund qualifies and elects to pass through nonrefundable foreign taxes paid
to foreign governments during the year, your portion of such taxes will be
reported to you as taxable income. However, you may be able to claim an
offsetting credit or deduction on your tax return for those amounts. There can
be no assurance that a fund will be able to meet the requirements to pass
through foreign income taxes paid.

The following table provides additional details on distributions for certain funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4 Taxes on Fund Distributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax-Free and Municipal Funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gains realized on the sale of market discount bonds with maturities beyond one year may be treated as ordinary income and cannot be offset by other capital losses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To the extent the fund invests in these securities, the likelihood of a taxable gain distribution will be increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax-Efficient Balanced Fund</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gains realized on the sale of market discount bonds with maturities beyond one year may be treated as ordinary income and cannot be offset by other capital losses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To the extent the fund invests in these securities, the likelihood of a taxable gain distribution will be increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inflation Protected Bond Fund</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inflation adjustments on Treasury inflation-protected securities exceeding deflation adjustments for a year will be distributed to you as a short-term capital gain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In computing the distribution amount, the fund cannot reduce inflation adjustments by short- or long-term losses from the sales of securities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Net deflation adjustments for a year may result in all or a portion of dividends paid earlier in the year to be treated as a return of capital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retirement Funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Distributions by the underlying funds and changes in asset allocations may result in taxable distributions of ordinary income or capital gains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tax consequences of hedging**
Entering into certain options, futures, swaps, and forward foreign exchange contracts and transactions may result in the application of the mark-to-market and straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These provisions could result in the fund being required to distribute gains on such transactions even though it did not close the contracts during the year or receive cash to pay such distributions. The fund may not be able to reduce its distributions for losses on such transactions to the extent of unrealized gains in offsetting positions.

- **Distributions are taxable whether reinvested in additional shares or received in cash.**

**Tax effect of buying shares before a capital gain or dividend distribution**
If you buy shares shortly before or on the “record date”—the date that establishes you as the person to receive the upcoming distribution—you may receive a portion of the money you just invested in the form of a taxable distribution. Therefore, you may wish to find out a fund’s record date before investing. Of course, a fund’s share price may, at any time, reflect undistributed capital gains or income and unrealized appreciation, which may result in future taxable distributions. Such distributions can occur even in a year when the fund has a negative return.

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**TRANSACTION PROCEDURES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS**

- **Following these procedures helps assure timely and accurate transactions.**

**Purchase Conditions**

**Nonpayment**
If you pay with a check or ACH transfer that does not clear or if your payment is not received in a timely manner, your purchase may be canceled. You will be responsible for any losses or expenses incurred by the fund or transfer agent, and the fund can redeem shares you own in this or another identically registered T. Rowe Price account as reimbursement. The fund and its agents have the right to reject or cancel any purchase, exchange, or redemption due to nonpayment.

**U.S. dollars**
All purchases must be paid for in U.S. dollars; checks must be drawn on U.S. banks.
Sale (Redemption) Conditions

Holds on immediate redemptions: 10-day hold
If you sell shares that you just purchased and paid for by check or ACH transfer, the fund will process your redemption but will generally delay sending you the proceeds for up to 10 calendar days to allow the check or transfer to clear. If, during the clearing period, we receive a check drawn against your newly purchased shares, it will be returned marked “uncollected.” (The 10-day hold does not apply to purchases paid for by bank wire or automatic purchases through your paycheck.)

Telephone, Tele*Access®, and online account transactions
You may access your account or conduct transactions using the telephone or Tele*Access, or online. The T. Rowe Price funds and their agents use reasonable procedures to verify the identity of the shareholder. If these procedures are followed, the funds and their agents are not liable for any losses that may occur from acting on unauthorized instructions. A confirmation is sent promptly after a transaction. Please review it carefully and contact T. Rowe Price immediately about any transaction you believe to be unauthorized. Telephone conversations are recorded.

Redemptions over $250,000
Large redemptions can adversely affect a portfolio manager’s ability to implement a fund’s investment strategy by causing the premature sale of securities that would otherwise be held. If, in any 90-day period, you redeem (sell) more than $250,000, or your sale amounts to more than 1% of fund net assets, the fund has the right to pay the difference between the redemption amount and the lesser of the two previously mentioned figures with securities from the fund.

Excessive Trading and Market Timing

- T. Rowe Price may bar excessive traders and market timers from purchasing shares.

Excessive trading or market timing in accounts that you own or control may disrupt management of a fund and raise its costs. While there is no assurance T. Rowe Price can prevent all excessive trading and market timing, each fund has adopted the policies set forth below to deter such activity. Persons trading directly or indirectly with T. Rowe Price or through intermediaries in violation of these policies or persons believed to be short-term market timers may be barred permanently or for a specific period of time from further purchases of the Price Funds. Transactions placed by such persons are subject to rejection or cancellation without notice.
• All persons purchasing shares of a T. Rowe Price fund, directly or indirectly, can make only one “round trip” (i.e. one purchase and one sale or one sale and one purchase) involving the same fund within any 120-day period.

• All persons purchasing fund shares through an intermediary, including a broker, bank, investment adviser, recordkeeper, or other third party, and who hold the shares for less than 60 calendar days, are considered to have violated the policy.

The following types of transactions are exempt from these policies: 1) trades solely in money market funds (exchanges between a money fund and a non-money fund are not exempt); and 2) systematic purchases and redemptions (see Information About Your Services).

Intermediaries often establish omnibus accounts in the T. Rowe Price funds for their customers. In such situations, T. Rowe Price cannot monitor trading activity by individual shareholders. However, T. Rowe Price reviews trading activity at the omnibus account level and looks for activity that indicates potential excessive trading or short-term market timing. If it detects suspicious trading activity, T. Rowe Price contacts the intermediary to determine whether the fund’s policies have been violated, and to what degree.

T. Rowe Price may modify the 120-day and 60-day policies set forth above (for example, where a retirement plan with multiple investment options imposes a uniform restriction on trading in the plan for all investment options that differs from the T. Rowe Price fund’s policies). These modifications would only be authorized if they provide substantially equivalent protection to the fund as the fund’s regular policies.

Keeping Your Account Open

Due to the relatively high cost to a fund of maintaining small accounts, we ask you to maintain an account balance of at least $1,000 ($10,000 for Summit Funds). If your balance is below this amount for three months or longer, we have the right to close your account after giving you 60 days to increase your balance.

Signature Guarantees

• A signature guarantee is designed to protect you and the T. Rowe Price funds from fraud by verifying your signature.

You may need to have your signature guaranteed in certain situations, such as:

• Written requests 1) to redeem over $100,000 or 2) to wire redemption proceeds when prior bank account authorization is not on file.
• Remitting redemption proceeds to any person, address, or bank account not on record.
• Transferring redemption proceeds to a T. Rowe Price fund account with a different registration (name or ownership) from yours.
• Establishing certain services after the account is opened.

You can obtain a signature guarantee from most banks, savings institutions, broker-dealers, and other guarantors acceptable to T. Rowe Price. We cannot accept guarantees from notaries public or organizations that do not provide reimbursement in the case of fraud.

ACCOUNT MAINTENANCE AND SMALL ACCOUNT FEES

• **Small Account Fee (all funds except Index Funds)** Because of the disproportionately high costs of servicing accounts with low balances, a $10 fee, paid to T. Rowe Price Services, the funds’ transfer agent, will automatically be deducted from nonretirement accounts with balances falling below a minimum amount. The valuation of accounts and the deduction are expected to take place during the last five business days of September. The fee will be deducted from accounts with balances below $2,000, except for UGMA/UTMA accounts, for which the minimum is $500. The fee will be waived for any investor whose T. Rowe Price mutual fund accounts total $25,000 or more. Accounts employing automatic investing (e.g., payroll deduction, automatic purchase from a bank account, etc.) are also exempt from the charge. The fee does not apply to IRAs and other retirement plan accounts that utilize a prototype plan sponsored by T. Rowe Price, but a separate custodial or administrative fee may apply to such accounts.

• **Account Maintenance Fee (Index Funds only)** The account maintenance fee is charged on a quarterly basis usually during the last week of a calendar quarter. On the day of the assessment, accounts with balances below $10,000 will be charged the fee. Please note that the fee will be charged to accounts that fall below $10,000 for any reason, including market fluctuations, redemptions, or exchanges. When an account with less than $10,000 is closed either through redemption or exchange, the fee will be charged and deducted from the proceeds. The fee will apply to IRA accounts. The fee does not apply to retirement plans directly registered with T. Rowe Price Services, or accounts maintained by intermediaries through NSCC® Networking.
How is the fund organized?

The fund was incorporated in Maryland in 1960 and is an “open-end investment company,” or mutual fund. Mutual funds pool money received from shareholders and invest it to try to achieve specified objectives.

- Shareholders benefit from T. Rowe Price’s 67 years of investment management experience.

What is meant by “shares”?

As with all mutual funds, investors purchase shares when they put money in a fund. These shares are part of a fund’s authorized capital stock, but share certificates are not issued.

Each share and fractional share entitles the shareholder to:

- Receive a proportional interest in income and capital gain distributions.
- Cast one vote per share on certain fund matters, including the election of fund directors/trustees, changes in fundamental policies, or approval of changes in the fund’s management contract.

Do T. Rowe Price funds have annual shareholder meetings?

The funds are not required to hold annual meetings and, to avoid unnecessary costs to fund shareholders, do not do so except when certain matters, such as a change in fundamental policies, must be decided. In addition, shareholders representing at least 10% of all eligible votes may call a special meeting, if they wish, for the purpose of voting on the removal of any fund director or trustee. If a meeting is held and you cannot attend, you can vote by proxy. Before the meeting, the fund will send you proxy materials that explain the issues to be decided and include instructions on voting by mail or telephone, or on the Internet.

Who runs the fund?

General Oversight

The fund is governed by a Board of Directors/Trustees that meets regularly to review fund investments, performance, expenses, and other business affairs. The Board elects the fund’s officers. The majority of Board members are independent of T. Rowe Price.

- All decisions regarding the purchase and sale of fund investments are made by T. Rowe Price—specifically by the fund’s portfolio managers.
Portfolio Management
The fund has an Investment Advisory Committee with the following members: John H. Laporte, Chairman, Frank Alonso, Brian W.H. Berghuis, Hugh M. Evans III, Joseph B. Fath, Kris H. Jenner, Charles G. Pepin, Michael F. Sola, John F. Wakeman, and R. Candler Young. The committee chairman has day-to-day responsibility for managing the portfolio and works with the committee in developing and executing the fund’s investment program. Mr. Laporte has been chairman of the fund’s committee since 1988. He joined T. Rowe Price in 1976 and has been managing investments since 1984.

The Management Fee
This fee has two parts—an “individual fund fee,” which reflects a fund’s particular characteristics, and a “group fee.” The group fee, which is designed to reflect the benefits of the shared resources of the T. Rowe Price investment management complex, is calculated daily based on the combined net assets of all T. Rowe Price funds (except the Spectrum Funds, the Retirement Funds, and any institutional, index, or private label mutual funds). The group fee schedule (shown below) is graduated, declining as the asset total rises, so shareholders benefit from the overall growth in mutual fund assets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Fee Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.334%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First $50 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.305%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next $30 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.300%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next $40 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.295%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Represents a blended group fee rate containing various breakpoints.

The fund’s portion of the group fee is determined by the ratio of its daily net assets to the daily net assets of all the T. Rowe Price funds described previously. Based on combined T. Rowe Price fund assets of over $113 billion at December 31, 2003, the group fee was 0.32%. The individual fund fee is 0.35%.

Understanding Performance Information
This section should help you understand the terms used to describe fund performance. You will come across them in shareholder reports you receive from us, in our educational and informational materials, in T. Rowe Price advertisements, and in the media.
**Total Return**

This tells you how much an investment has changed in value over a given period. It reflects any net increase or decrease in the share price and assumes that all dividends and capital gains (if any) paid during the period were reinvested in additional shares. Therefore, total return numbers include the effect of compounding.

Advertisements may include cumulative or average annual total return figures, which may be compared with various indices, other performance measures, or other mutual funds.

**Cumulative Total Return**

This is the actual return of an investment for a specified period. A cumulative return does not indicate how much the value of the investment may have fluctuated during the period. For example, an investment could have a 10-year positive cumulative return despite experiencing some negative years during that time.

**Average Annual Total Return**

This is always hypothetical and should not be confused with actual year-by-year results. It smooths out all the variations in annual performance to tell you what constant year-by-year return would have produced the investment’s actual cumulative return. This gives you an idea of an investment’s annual contribution to your portfolio, provided you held it for the entire period.

**INVESTMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

This section takes a detailed look at some of the types of fund securities and the various kinds of investment practices that may be used in day-to-day portfolio management. Fund investments are subject to further restrictions and risks described in the Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder approval is required to substantively change fund objectives. Shareholder approval is also required to change certain investment restrictions noted in the following section as “fundamental policies.” The managers also follow certain “operating policies” that can be changed without shareholder approval. Fund investment restrictions and policies apply at the time of investment. A later change in circumstances will not require the sale of an investment if it was proper at the time it was made. (This exception does not apply to the fund’s borrowing policy.)

Fund holdings of certain kinds of investments cannot exceed maximum percentages of total assets, which are set forth in this prospectus. For instance, fund investments in certain derivatives are limited to 10% of total assets. While these
restrictions provide a useful level of detail about fund investments, investors should not view them as an accurate gauge of the potential risk of such investments. For example, in a given period, a 5% investment in derivatives could have significantly more of an impact on a fund’s share price than its weighting in the portfolio. The net effect of a particular investment depends on its volatility and the size of its overall return in relation to the performance of all other fund investments.

Changes in fund holdings, fund performance, and the contribution of various investments are discussed in the shareholder reports sent to you.

- **Fund managers have considerable leeway in choosing investment strategies and selecting securities they believe will help achieve fund objectives.**

**Types of Portfolio Securities**

In seeking to meet its investment objective, fund investments may be made in any type of security or instrument (including certain potentially high-risk derivatives described in this section) whose investment characteristics are consistent with its investment program. The following pages describe various types of fund securities and investment management practices.

**Fundamental policy** The fund will not purchase a security if, as a result, with respect to 75% of its total assets, more than 5% of the fund’s total assets would be invested in securities of a single issuer or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer would be held by the fund.

Fund investments are primarily in common stocks (normally, at least 65% of total assets) and, to a lesser degree, other types of securities as described below.

**Common and Preferred Stocks**

Stocks represent shares of ownership in a company. Generally, preferred stock has a specified dividend and ranks after bonds and before common stocks in its claim on income for dividend payments and on assets should the company be liquidated. After other claims are satisfied, common stockholders participate in company profits on a pro-rata basis; profits may be paid out in dividends or reinvested in the company to help it grow. Increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company’s stock price, so common stocks generally have the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities. While most preferred stocks pay a dividend, preferred stock may be purchased where the issuer has omitted, or is in danger of omitting, payment of its dividend. Such investments would be made primarily for their capital appreciation potential.
Convertible Securities and Warrants
Investments may be made in debt or preferred equity securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, equity securities. Traditionally, convertible securities have paid dividends or interest at rates higher than common stocks but lower than nonconvertible securities. They generally participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the underlying stock into which they are convertible, but to a lesser degree. Some convertibles combine higher or lower current income with options and other features. Warrants are options to buy a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price anytime during the life of the warrants (generally, two or more years). Warrants can be highly volatile, have no voting rights, and pay no dividends.

Foreign Securities
Investments may be made in foreign securities. These include nondollar-denominated securities traded outside of the U.S. and dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers traded in the U.S. (such as ADRs and ADSs). Investing in foreign securities involves special risks that can increase the potential for losses. These include: exposure to potentially adverse local, political, and economic developments such as war, political instability, hyperinflation, currency devaluations, and overdependence on particular industries; government interference in markets such as nationalization and exchange controls, expropriation of assets, or imposition of punitive taxes; potentially lower liquidity and higher volatility; possible problems arising from accounting, disclosure, settlement, and regulatory practices and legal rights that differ from U.S. standards; and the chance that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will decrease the investment’s value (favorable changes can increase its value). These risks are heightened for investments in developing countries, and there is no limit on the amount of fund foreign investments that may be made in such countries.

Operating policy  Fund investments in foreign securities are limited to 10% of total assets.

Hybrid Instruments
These instruments (a type of potentially high-risk derivative) can combine the characteristics of securities, futures, and options. For example, the principal amount, redemption, or conversion terms of a security could be related to the market price of some commodity, currency, or securities index. Such securities may bear interest or pay dividends at below market or even relatively nominal rates. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid could be zero.

- Hybrids can have volatile prices and limited liquidity, and their use may not be successful.
**Operating policy** Fund investments in hybrid instruments are limited to 10% of total assets.

**Private Placements**
These securities are sold directly to a small number of investors, usually institutions. Unlike public offerings, such securities are not registered with the SEC. Although certain of these securities may be readily sold, for example, under Rule 144A, others may be illiquid, and their sale may involve substantial delays and additional costs.

**Operating policy** Fund investments in illiquid securities are limited to 15% of net assets.

**Types of Investment Management Practices**

**Reserve Position**
A certain portion of fund assets will be held in money market reserves. Fund reserve positions are expected to consist primarily of shares of one or both T. Rowe Price internal money market funds. Short-term, high-quality U.S. and foreign dollar-denominated money market securities, including repurchase agreements, may also be held. For temporary, defensive purposes, there is no limit on fund investments in money market reserves. Significant investments in reserves could compromise the ability to achieve fund objectives. The reserve position provides flexibility in meeting redemptions, paying expenses, and in the timing of new investments and can serve as a short-term defense during periods of unusual market volatility.

**Borrowing Money and Transferring Assets**
Fund borrowings may be made from banks and other T. Rowe Price funds for temporary emergency purposes to facilitate redemption requests, or for other purposes consistent with fund policies as set forth in this prospectus. Such borrowings may be collateralized with fund assets, subject to restrictions.

**Fundamental policy** Borrowings may not exceed 33\(\frac{1}{3}\)% of total assets.

**Operating policy** Fund transfers of portfolio securities as collateral will not be made except as necessary in connection with permissible borrowings or investments, and then such transfers may not exceed 33\(\frac{1}{3}\)% of total assets. Fund purchases of additional securities will not be made when borrowings exceed 5% of total assets.

**Futures and Options**
Futures, a type of potentially high-risk derivative, are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable the investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Options, another type of potentially high-risk derivative, give the investor the right (where the investor purchases the option), or the obligation (where the investor “writes” or sells the option), to buy or sell an asset at a
predetermined price in the future. Futures and options contracts may be bought or sold for any number of reasons, including: to manage exposure to changes in securities prices and foreign currencies; as an efficient means of increasing or decreasing fund overall exposure to a specific part or broad segment of the U.S. market or a foreign market; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities; and to serve as a cash management tool. Call or put options may be purchased or sold on securities, financial indices, and foreign currencies.

Futures contracts and options may not always be successful hedges; their prices can be highly volatile; using them could lower fund total return; and the potential loss from the use of futures can exceed a fund’s initial investment in such contracts.

**Operating policies** Futures: Initial margin deposits on futures and premiums on options used for nonhedging purposes will not exceed 5% of net asset value. Options on securities: The total market value of securities covering call or put options may not exceed 25% of total assets. No more than 5% of total assets will be committed to premiums when purchasing call or put options.

**Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)**
These are a type of index fund bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF trades like common stock and represents a fixed portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market index. The fund could purchase an ETF to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or a foreign market while awaiting purchase of underlying securities. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile and ETFs have management fees that increase their costs.

**Managing Foreign Currency Risk**
Investors in foreign securities may attempt to “hedge” their exposure to potentially unfavorable currency changes. The primary means of doing this is through the use of “forwards”–contracts to exchange one currency for another on some future date at a specified exchange rate. However, futures, swaps, and options on these instruments may also be used. In certain circumstances, a different currency may be substituted for the currency in which the investment is denominated, a strategy known as “proxy hedging.” If the fund were to engage in any of these foreign currency transactions, they would be primarily to protect a fund’s foreign securities from adverse currency movements relative to the dollar. Such transactions involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not occur, which could reduce fund total return. There are certain markets, including many emerging markets, where it is not possible to engage in effective foreign currency hedging.
Lending of Portfolio Securities
Fund securities may be lent to broker-dealers, other institutions, or other persons to earn additional income. Risks include the potential insolvency of the broker-dealer or other borrower that could result in delays in recovering securities and capital losses. Additionally, losses could result from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that default or do not perform well.

Fundamental policy  The value of loaned securities may not exceed $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of total assets.

Portfolio Turnover
Turnover is an indication of frequency of trading. We will not generally trade in securities for short-term profits, but, when circumstances warrant, securities may be purchased and sold without regard to the length of time held. Each time the fund purchases or sells a security, it incurs a cost. This cost is reflected in the fund’s net asset value but not in its operating expenses. The higher the turnover rate, the higher the transaction costs and the greater the impact on the fund’s total return. Higher turnover can also increase the possibility of taxable capital gain distributions. The fund’s portfolio turnover rates are shown in the Financial Highlights table.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
Table 5, which provides information about the fund’s financial history, is based on a single share outstanding throughout the periods shown. The table is part of the fund’s financial statements, which are included in its annual report and are incorporated by reference into the Statement of Additional Information (available upon request). The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and no payment of account or (if applicable) redemption fees). The financial statements in the annual report were audited by the fund’s independent accountants, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
Table 5  **Financial Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net asset value,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>beginning of period</strong></td>
<td>$23.34</td>
<td>$27.53</td>
<td>$23.89</td>
<td>$22.63</td>
<td>$16.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income From Investment Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income</td>
<td>(0.15)</td>
<td>(0.13)</td>
<td>(0.17)</td>
<td>(0.17)</td>
<td>(0.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net gains or losses on securities (both realized and unrealized)</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>(0.37)</td>
<td>(0.53)</td>
<td>(5.85)</td>
<td>8.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>(0.50)</td>
<td>(0.70)</td>
<td>(6.02)</td>
<td>8.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less Distributions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends (from net investment income)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions (from capital gains)</td>
<td>(3.02)</td>
<td>(3.14)</td>
<td>(0.56)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns of capital</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(3.02)</td>
<td>(3.14)</td>
<td>(0.56)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net asset value,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>end of period</strong></td>
<td>$27.53</td>
<td>$23.89</td>
<td>$22.63</td>
<td>$16.61</td>
<td>$24.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total return</strong></td>
<td>32.52%</td>
<td>(1.86)%</td>
<td>(2.84)%</td>
<td>(26.60)%</td>
<td>49.31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** |       |       |       |       |       |
| Net assets, end of period (in millions) | $6,022 | $6,122 | $5,583 | $3,359 | $4,955 |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets | 0.90% | 0.88% | 0.91% | 0.92% | 0.91% |
| Ratio of net income to average net assets | (0.66)% | (0.51)% | (0.77)% | (0.81)% | (0.75)% |
| Portfolio turnover rate | 44.7% | 47.2% | 27.4% | 23.7% | 28.6% |
## ACCOUNT REQUIREMENTS AND TRANSACTION INFORMATION

### Tax Identification Number
We must have your correct Social Security or tax identification number on a signed New Account Form or W-9 Form. Otherwise, federal law requires the funds to withhold a percentage of your dividends, capital gain distributions, and redemptions, and may subject you to an IRS fine. If this information is not received within 60 days after your account is established, your account may be redeemed at the fund’s net asset value (NAV) on the redemption date.

### Transaction Confirmations
We send immediate confirmations for most of your fund transactions, but some, such as systematic purchases and dividend reinvestments, are reported on your account statement. Please review confirmations and statements as soon as you receive them and promptly report any discrepancies to Shareholder Services.

### Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans and Institutional Accounts
Transaction procedures in the following sections may not apply to employer-sponsored retirement plans and institutional accounts. For procedures regarding employer-sponsored retirement plans, please call T. Rowe Price Trust Company or consult your plan administrator. For institutional account procedures, please call your designated account manager or service representative.

We do not accept third-party checks, except for IRA rollover checks that are properly endorsed. In addition, T. Rowe Price does not accept purchases made by credit card check.
OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT

$2,500 minimum initial investment; $1,000 for retirement plans or gifts or transfers to minors (UGMA/UTMA) accounts ($25,000 minimum initial investment for Summit Funds only)

Important Information About Opening an Account

Pursuant to federal law, all financial institutions must obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person or entity that opens an account.

When you open an account, you will be asked for the name, residential street address, date of birth, and Social Security number or tax identification number for each account owner and person(s) opening an account on behalf of others, such as custodians, agents, trustees, or other authorized signers. Entities are also required to provide documents such as articles of incorporation, partnership agreements, trust documents, and other applicable documents.

We will use this information to verify the identity of the person(s)/entity opening the account. We will not be able to open your account until we receive all of this information. If we are unable to verify your identity, we are authorized to take any action permitted by law. (See Rights Reserved by the Funds.)

Account Registration

If you own other T. Rowe Price funds, be sure to register any new account just like your existing accounts so you can exchange among them easily. (The name and account type would have to be identical.)

For joint accounts or other types of accounts owned or controlled by more than one party, either owner/party has complete authority to act on behalf of all and give instructions concerning the account without notice to the other party. T. Rowe Price may, in its sole discretion, require written authorization from all owners/parties to act on the account for certain transactions (for example, to transfer ownership).

By Mail

Please make your check payable to T. Rowe Price Funds (otherwise it will be returned) and send your check, together with the New Account Form, to the appropriate address below:
**By Wire**  
Call Investor Services for an account number and give the following wire information to your bank:

Receiving Bank:  PNC Bank, N.A. (Pittsburgh)  
Receiving Bank ABA#:  043000096  
Beneficiary:  T. Rowe Price [fund name]  
Beneficiary Account:  1004397951  
Originator to Beneficiary Information (OBI):  
*name of owner(s) and account number*  

In order to obtain an account number, you must supply the name, date of birth, Social Security or employer identification number, and residential or business street address for each owner on the account.

Complete a New Account Form and mail it to one of the appropriate T. Rowe Price addresses listed under “By Mail.”

*Note:* Investment will be made, but services may not be established and IRS penalty withholding may occur until we receive a signed New Account Form.

**By Exchange**  
Call Shareholder Services or use Tele*Access or your personal computer (see Automated Services under Information About Your Services). The new account will have the same registration as the account from which you are exchanging. Services for the new account may be carried over by telephone request if they are preauthorized on the existing account. For limitations on exchanging, see the explanation of Excessive Trading under Transaction Procedures and Special Requirements.

**In Person**  
Drop off your New Account Form at any location listed on the back cover and obtain a receipt.
PURCHASING ADDITIONAL SHARES

$100 minimum additional purchase ($1,000 for Summit Funds); $50 minimum for retirement plans, Automatic Asset Builder, and gifts or transfers to minors (UGMA/UTMA) accounts ($100 for Summit Funds)

By ACH Transfer Use Tele*Access or your personal computer or call Shareholder Services if you have established electronic transfers using the ACH system.

By Wire Call Shareholder Services or use the wire instructions listed in Opening a New Account.

By Mail
1. Make your check payable to T. Rowe Price Funds (otherwise it may be returned).
2. Mail the check to us at the following address with either a fund reinvestment slip or a note indicating the fund you want to buy and your fund account number.
3. Remember to provide your account number and the fund name on the memo line of your check.

via U.S. Postal Service
T. Rowe Price Account Services
P.O. Box 17300
Baltimore, MD 21297-1300
(For mail via private carriers and overnight services, see previous section.)

By Automatic Asset Builder Fill out the Automatic Asset Builder section on the New Account or Shareholder Services Form.

EXCHANGING AND REDEEMING SHARES

Exchange Service You can move money from one account to an existing identically registered account or open a new identically registered account. Remember, exchanges are purchases and sales for tax purposes. (Exchanges into a state tax-free fund are limited to investors living in states where the fund is registered.)
Redemptions  Redemption proceeds can be mailed to your account address, sent by ACH transfer to your bank, or wired to your bank (provided your bank information is already on file). For charges, see Electronic Transfers–By Wire under Information About Your Services. Please note that large redemption requests initiated through automated services may be routed to a service representative.

If you request to redeem a specific dollar amount, and the market value of your account is less than the amount of your request, we will redeem all shares from your account.

Some of the T. Rowe Price funds may impose a redemption fee of 0.5% to 2% on shares held for less than six months, one year, or two years, as specified in the prospectus. The fee is paid to the fund.

For redemptions by check or electronic transfer, please see Information About Your Services.

By Phone  Call Shareholder Services  If you find our phones busy during unusually volatile markets, please consider placing your order by your personal computer or Tele*Access (if you have previously authorized these services), mailgram, or express mail. For exchange policies, please see Transaction Procedures and Special Requirements–Excessive Trading.

By Mail  For each account involved, provide the account name, number, fund name, and exchange or redemption amount. For exchanges, be sure to specify any fund you are exchanging out of and the fund or funds you are exchanging into. T. Rowe Price may require a signature guarantee of all registered owners (see Transaction Procedures and Special Requirements–Signature Guarantees). Please use the appropriate address below:

For nonretirement and IRA accounts:
via U.S. Postal Service  
T. Rowe Price Account Services  
P.O. Box 17302  
Baltimore, MD 21297-1302
via private carriers/overnight services
T. Rowe Price Account Services
Mailcode 17302
4515 Painters Mill Road
Owings Mills, MD 21117-4903

For employer-sponsored retirement accounts:
via U.S. Postal Service
T. Rowe Price Trust Company
P.O. Box 17479
Baltimore, MD 21297-1479

via private carriers/overnight services
T. Rowe Price Trust Company
Mailcode 17479
4515 Painters Mill Road
Owings Mills, MD 21117-4903

Requests for redemptions from employer-sponsored retirement accounts may be required to be in writing; please call T. Rowe Price Trust Company or your plan administrator for instructions. IRA distributions may be requested in writing or by telephone; please call Shareholder Services to obtain an IRA Distribution Form or an IRA Shareholder Services Form to authorize the telephone redemption service.

RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE FUNDS

T. Rowe Price funds and their agents reserve the following rights: (1) to waive or lower investment minimums; (2) to accept initial purchases by telephone or mailgram; (3) to refuse any purchase or exchange order; (4) to cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order (including, but not limited to, orders deemed to result in excessive trading, market timing, fraud, or 5% ownership) upon notice to the shareholder within five business days of the trade or if the written confirmation has not been received by the shareholder, whichever is sooner; (5) to cease offering fund shares at any time to all or certain groups of investors; (6) to freeze any account and suspend account services when notice has been received of a dispute between the registered or beneficial account
owners or there is reason to believe a fraudulent transaction may occur; (7) to otherwise modify the conditions of purchase and any services at any time; (8) to waive any redemption, small account, maintenance, or other fees charged to a group of shareholders; (9) to act on instructions reasonably believed to be genuine; and (10) to involuntarily redeem your account at the net asset value calculated the day the account is redeemed, in cases of threatening conduct, suspected fraudulent or illegal activity, or if the fund or its agent is unable, through its procedures, to verify the identity of the person(s) or entity opening an account.

These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the fund or if required by law.

In an effort to protect T. Rowe Price funds from the possible adverse effects of a substantial redemption in a large account, as a matter of general policy, no shareholder or group of shareholders controlled by the same person or group of persons will knowingly be permitted to purchase in excess of 5% of the outstanding shares of a fund, except upon approval of the fund’s management.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR SERVICES

**Shareholder Services**
1-800-225-5132

**Investor Services**
1-800-638-5660

Many services are available to you as a shareholder; some you receive automatically, and others you must authorize or request on the New Account Form. By signing up for services on the New Account Form rather than later on, you avoid having to complete a separate form and obtain a signature guarantee. This section discusses some of the services currently offered. Our Services Guide, which we mail to all new shareholders, contains detailed descriptions of these and other services.

*Note:* Corporate and other institutional accounts require documents showing the existence of the entity to open an account. Certain other fiduciary accounts (such as trusts or power of attorney arrangements) require docu-
Retirement Plans

We offer a wide range of plans for individuals, institutions, and large and small businesses: Traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, SEP-IRAs, Keoghs (profit sharing, money purchase pension), 401(k)s, and 403(b)(7)s. For information on IRAs or our no-load variable annuity, call Investor Services. For information on all other retirement plans, please call our Trust Company at 1-800-492-7670.

Investing for College Expenses

We can help you save for future college expenses on a tax-advantaged basis.

Education Savings Accounts (ESAs) (formerly known as Education IRAs)
Invest up to $2,000 a year depending on your annual income; account earnings are tax-free when used for qualified expenses.

529 Plans
T. Rowe Price offers three 529 plans: the T. Rowe Price College Savings Plan (a national plan sponsored by the Education Trust of Alaska), the Maryland College Investment Plan, and the University of Alaska College Savings Plan. For more information, call toll-free 1-866-521-1894.

Automated Services

Tele*Access
24-hour service via a toll-free number enables you to
(1) access information on fund performance, prices, distributions, account balances, and your latest transaction;
(2) request checks, prospectuses, services forms, duplicate statements, and tax forms; and (3) buy, sell, and exchange shares in your accounts (see Electronic Transfers in this section).

Web Address

You can sign up online to conduct account transactions through our Web site on the Internet. If you subscribe to America Online®, you can access our Web site via keyword “T. Rowe Price” and conduct transactions in your account.
Plan Account Line 1-800-401-3279

This 24-hour service is similar to Tele*Access but is designed specifically to meet the needs of retirement plan investors.

By Telephone and In Person

Buy, sell, or exchange shares by calling one of our service representatives or by visiting one of our investor center locations whose addresses are listed on the back cover.

Electronic Transfers

By ACH

With no charges to pay, you can move as little as $100 or as much as $250,000 between your bank account and fund account using the ACH system. Enter instructions via Tele*Access or your personal computer, or call Shareholder Services.

By Wire

Electronic transfers can be conducted via bank wire. There is a $5 fee for wire redemptions under $5,000, and your bank may charge for incoming or outgoing wire transfers regardless of size.

Checkwriting

(Not available for equity funds or the High Yield, Emerging Markets Bond, or U.S. Bond Index Funds) You may write an unlimited number of free checks on any money market fund and most bond funds, with a minimum of $500 per check. Keep in mind, however, that a check results in a redemption; a check written on a bond fund will create a taxable event which you and we must report to the IRS.

Automatic Investing

Automatic Asset Builder

You can instruct us to move $50 ($100 for Summit Funds) or more from your bank account, or you can instruct your employer to send all or a portion of your paycheck to the fund or funds you designate.

Automatic Exchange

You can set up systematic investments from one fund account into another, such as from a money fund into a stock fund.
Investments available through our brokerage service include stocks, options, bonds, and others at commission savings over full-service brokers.* We also provide a wide range of services, including:

**Automated Telephone and Computer Services**
You can enter stock and option orders, access quotes, and review account information around the clock by phone with Tele-Trader or via the Internet with Account Access-Brokerage. For stock trades entered through Tele-Trader, you will pay a commission of $35 for up to 1,000 shares plus $.02 for each share over 1,000. For stock trades entered through Account Access-Brokerage, you will pay a commission of $19.95 for up to 1,000 shares plus $.02 for each share over 1,000. Option trades entered through Account Access-Brokerage or Tele-Trader save you 10% over our standard commission schedule. All trades are subject to a $40 minimum commission except stock trades placed through Account Access-Brokerage and Tele-Trader. All limit and stop orders entered, regardless of order entry means, are subject to a $5 order handling fee assessed upon execution.

**Investor Information**
A variety of informative reports, such as our Brokerage Insights series, as well as access to online research tools, can help you better evaluate economic trends and investment opportunities.

**Dividend Reinvestment Service**
If you elect to participate in this service, the cash dividends from the eligible securities held in your account will automatically be reinvested in additional shares of the same securities free of charge. Most securities listed on national securities exchanges or Nasdaq are eligible for this service.

*Services vary by firm.

T. Rowe Price Brokerage is a division of T. Rowe Price Investment Services, Inc., Member NASD/SIPC.
INVESTMENT INFORMATION

To help you monitor your investments and make decisions that accurately reflect your financial goals, T. Rowe Price offers a wide variety of information in addition to account statements. Most of this information is also available on our Web site at troweprice.com.

A note on mailing procedures: If two or more members of a household own the same fund, we economize on fund expenses by sending only one fund report and prospectus. If you need additional copies or do not want your mailings to be “householded,” please call Shareholder Services at 1-800-225-5132 or write to us at P.O. Box 17630, Baltimore, MD 21297-1630.

Shareholder Reports
Fund managers’ annual and semiannual reviews of their strategies and performance.

The T. Rowe Price Report
A quarterly investment newsletter discussing markets and financial strategies and including the Performance Update, a review of all T. Rowe Price fund results.

Insights
Educational reports on investment strategies and financial markets.

Investment Guides
T. ROWE PRICE PRIVACY POLICY

In the course of doing business with T. Rowe Price, you share personal and financial information with us. We treat this information as confidential and recognize the importance of protecting access to it.

You may provide information when communicating or transacting business with us in writing, electronically, or by phone. For instance, information may come from applications, requests for forms or literature, and your transactions and account positions with us. On occasion, such information may come from consumer reporting agencies and those providing services to us.

We do not sell information about current or former customers to any third parties, and we do not disclose it to third parties unless necessary to process a transaction, service an account, or as otherwise permitted by law. We may share information within the T. Rowe Price family of companies in the course of providing or offering products and services to best meet your investing needs. We may also share that information with companies that perform administrative or marketing services for T. Rowe Price, with a research firm we have hired, or with a business partner, such as a bank or insurance company with which we are developing or offering investment products. When we enter into such a relationship, our contracts restrict the companies’ use of our customer information, prohibiting them from sharing or using it for any purposes other than those for which they were hired.

We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards to protect your personal information. Within T. Rowe Price, access to such information is limited to those who need it to perform their jobs, such as servicing your accounts, resolving problems, or informing you of new products or services. Finally, our Code of Ethics, which applies to all employees, restricts the use of customer information and requires that it be held in strict confidence.

This Privacy Policy applies to the following T. Rowe Price family of companies: T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.; T. Rowe Price Advisory Services, Inc.; T. Rowe Price Investment Services, Inc.; T. Rowe Price Savings Bank; T. Rowe Price Trust Company; and the T. Rowe Price Funds.
To help you achieve your financial goals, T. Rowe Price offers a wide range of stock, bond, and money market investments, as well as convenient services and informative reports.

For mutual fund or T. Rowe Price Brokerage information
Investor Services
1-800-638-5660

For existing accounts
Shareholder Services
1-800-225-5132

For the hearing impaired
1-800-367-0763

For performance, prices, account information, or to conduct transactions
Tele*Access®
24 hours, 7 days
1-800-638-2587

Internet address
troweprice.com

Plan Account Line
For directions, call 1-800-225-5132 or visit our Web site

Baltimore Area
Downtown
105 East Lombard Street

Owings Mills
Three Financial Center
4515 Painters Mill Road

Boston Area
386 Washington Street
Wellesley

Chicago Area
1900 Spring Road
Suite 104
Oak Brook

Colorado Springs
2260 Briargate Parkway

Los Angeles Area
Warner Center
21800 Oxnard Street
Suite 270
Woodland Hills

New Jersey/New York Area
51 JFK Parkway, 1st Floor
Short Hills, New Jersey

San Francisco Area
1990 N. California Boulevard
Suite 100
Walnut Creek

Tampa
4211 W. Boy Scout Boulevard
8th Floor

Washington, D.C. Area
Downtown
900 17th Street, N.W.
Farragut Square

Tysons Corner
1600 Tysons Boulevard
Suite 150

A fund Statement of Additional Information has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Further information about fund investments, including a review of market conditions and the manager's recent strategies and their impact on performance, is available in the annual and semiannual shareholder reports. To obtain free copies of any of these documents, or for shareholder inquiries, call 1-800-638-5660.

Fund information and Statements of Additional Information are also available from the Public Reference Room of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-942-8090. Fund reports and other fund information are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at http://www.sec.gov. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Room, Washington D.C. 20549-0102.