

**Structured
Investments**

\$1,500,000

Capped Index Knock-Out Notes Linked to the Russell 2000® Index due January 6, 2012

General

- The notes are designed for investors who seek to participate in the appreciation of the Russell 2000® Index, up to the Maximum Return of 27%, at maturity and who anticipate that the Index closing level will not be less than the Initial Index Level by more than 30% on any trading day during the Monitoring Period. Investors should be willing to forgo interest and dividend payments and, if the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than 30% on any trading day during the Monitoring Period, be willing to lose some or all of their principal. **Any payment on the notes is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.**
- Senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. maturing January 6, 2012[†]
- Minimum denominations of \$10,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof
- The terms of the notes as set forth in “Key Terms” below, including those set forth in “Key Terms — Payment at Maturity” below, to the extent they differ or conflict with those set forth in the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I, supersede the terms set forth in product supplement no. 98-A-I. In particular, the notes are subject to a maximum payment at maturity, which we refer to as the Maximum Return, which is not described in the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I. Please refer to “Supplemental Terms of the Notes” and “Selected Risk Considerations — Your Maximum Gain on the Notes Is Limited to the Maximum Return” in this pricing supplement for more information.**
- The notes priced on July 1, 2010 and are expected to settle on or about July 7, 2010.

Key Terms

Index:	The Russell 2000® Index (the “Index”). For additional information about the Russell 2000® Index, see Appendix A to this pricing supplement.
Knock-Out Event:	A Knock-Out Event occurs if, on any trading day during the Monitoring Period, the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount.
Knock-Out Buffer Amount:	30%
Payment at Maturity:	<i>If a Knock-Out Event has occurred</i> , you will receive a cash payment at maturity that will reflect the performance of the Index, subject to the Maximum Return. Under these circumstances, your payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Index Return}), \text{ subject to the Maximum Return}$ <i>If a Knock-Out Event has occurred, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level.</i> <i>If a Knock-Out Event has not occurred</i> , your payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note will equal \$1,000 plus the product of \$1,000 and the Contingent Minimum Return. For additional clarification, please see “What Is the Total Return on the Notes at Maturity, Assuming a Range of Performances for the Index?” in this pricing supplement.
Maximum Return:	27%. Accordingly, the maximum payment at maturity is \$1,270 per \$1,000 principal amount note.
Contingent Minimum Return:	27%, which is equal to the Maximum Return.
Monitoring Period:	The period from the pricing date to and including the Observation Date
Index Return:	$\frac{\text{Ending Index Level} - \text{Initial Index Level}}{\text{Initial Index Level}}$
Initial Index Level:	The Index closing level on the pricing date, which was 604.76
Ending Index Level:	The Index closing level on the Observation Date
Observation Date:	January 3, 2012 [†]
Maturity Date:	January 6, 2012 [†]
CUSIP:	48124AWA1

[†] Subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption event and as described under “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity” in the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I

Investing in the Capped Index Knock-Out Notes involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-6 of the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I and “Selected Risk Considerations” beginning on page PS-3 of this pricing supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Price to Public (1)	Fees and Commissions (2)	Proceeds to Us
Per note	\$1,000	\$16.50	\$983.50
Total	\$1,500,000	\$24,750	\$1,475,250

- The price to the public includes the cost of hedging our obligations under the notes through one or more of our affiliates, which includes our affiliates’ expected cost of providing such hedge as well as the profit our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge. For additional related information, please see “Use of Proceeds” beginning on page PS-15 of the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I, as supplemented by the “Supplemental Use of Proceeds” in this pricing supplement.
- J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., which we refer to as JPMSI, acting as agent for JPMorgan Chase & Co., will receive a commission of \$16.50 per \$1,000 principal amount note. See “Plan of Distribution” beginning on page PS-37 of the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I.
 For a different portion of the notes to be sold in this offering, an affiliated bank will receive a fee and another affiliate of ours will receive a structuring and development fee. The aggregate amount of these fees will be \$16.50 per \$1,000 principal amount note.

The agent for this offering, JPMSI is an affiliate of ours. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in this pricing supplement.

The notes are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

J.P.Morgan

July 1, 2010

Additional Terms Specific to the Notes

You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus dated November 21, 2008, as supplemented by the prospectus supplement dated November 21, 2008 relating to our Series E medium-term notes of which these notes are a part, and the more detailed information contained in product supplement no. 98-A-I dated November 21, 2008. **This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the notes, supplements the term sheet related hereto dated July 1, 2010 and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours.** You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Risk Factors” in the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

You may access these documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- Product supplement no. 98-A-I dated November 21, 2008:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000119312508241208/d424b21.pdf>
- Prospectus supplement dated November 21, 2008:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109208005661/e33600_424b2.pdf
- Prospectus dated November 21, 2008:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109208005658/e33655_424b2.pdf

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 19617. As used in this pricing supplement, the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our” refers to JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Supplemental Terms of the Notes

The description of the payment at maturity on the notes as set forth in this pricing supplement differs from the description of the payment at maturity as set forth in the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I. For purposes of this offering, your payment at maturity will be subject to the Maximum Return of 27%, which is not described in the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I. **Accordingly, the appreciation potential of the notes is limited to the Maximum Return and the maximum amount payable at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note is \$1,270, regardless of the appreciation in the Index.** In addition, the Contingent Minimum Return is equal to the Maximum Return. Please see “Risk Factors — Your Maximum Gain on the Notes Is Limited to the Maximum Return” for more information on the risks related to the Maximum Return.

Accordingly, for purposes of this offering, you should refer to the description of the payment at maturity as set forth in this pricing supplement, which supersedes the section entitled “Key Terms — Payment at Maturity (If a Knock-Out Event has occurred)” and “Key Terms — Payment at Maturity (If a Knock-Out Event has *not* occurred)” on the cover page and the applicable sections relating to the payment at maturity in “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity” on PS-2 of the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I.

What Is the Total Return on the Notes at Maturity, Assuming a Range of Performances for the Index?

The following table illustrates the hypothetical total return at maturity on the notes. The “total return” as used in this pricing supplement is the number, expressed as a percentage, that results from comparing the payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note to \$1,000. The hypothetical total returns set forth below assume an Initial Index Level of 600 and reflect the Contingent Minimum Return of 27%, the Maximum Return of 27% and the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 30%. The hypothetical total returns set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual total returns applicable to a purchaser of the notes. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Ending Index Level	Index Return	Total Return	
		Knock Out Event Has Not Occurred(1)	Knock Out Event Has Occurred(2)
1080.00	80.00%	27.00%	27.00%
990.00	65.00%	27.00%	27.00%
900.00	50.00%	27.00%	27.00%
840.00	40.00%	27.00%	27.00%
780.00	30.00%	27.00%	27.00%
762.00	27.00%	27.00%	27.00%
720.00	20.00%	27.00%	20.00%
690.00	15.00%	27.00%	15.00%
660.00	10.00%	27.00%	10.00%
630.00	5.00%	27.00%	5.00%
615.00	2.50%	27.00%	2.50%
600.00	0.00%	27.00%	0.00%
570.00	-5.00%	27.00%	-5.00%
540.00	-10.00%	27.00%	-10.00%
510.00	-15.00%	27.00%	-15.00%
480.00	-20.00%	27.00%	-20.00%
450.00	-25.00%	27.00%	-25.00%
420.00	-30.00%	27.00%	-30.00%
360.00	-40.00%	N/A	-40.00%
300.00	-50.00%	N/A	-50.00%
240.00	-60.00%	N/A	-60.00%
180.00	-70.00%	N/A	-70.00%
120.00	-80.00%	N/A	-80.00%
60.00	-90.00%	N/A	-90.00%
0.00	-100.00%	N/A	-100.00%

(1) The Index closing level is not less than the Initial Index Level by more than 30% on any trading day during the Monitoring Period.

(2) The Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than 30% on any trading day during the Monitoring Period.

Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

The following examples illustrate how the total returns set forth in the table above are calculated.

Example 1: A Knock-Out Event has not occurred, and the level of the Index increases from the Initial Index Level of 600 to an Ending Index Level of 900. Because a Knock-Out Event has not occurred, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,270 per \$1,000 principal amount note, which is calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 27\%) = \$1,270$$

Example 2: A Knock-Out Event has not occurred, and the level of the Index decreases from the Initial Index Level of 600 to an Ending Index Level of 510. Because a Knock-Out Event has not occurred, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,270 per \$1,000 principal amount note, which is calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 27\%) = \$1,270$$

Example 3: A Knock-Out Event has occurred, and the level of the Index decreases from the Initial Index Level of 600 to an Ending Index Level of 300. Because a Knock-Out Event has occurred and the Index Return is -50%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$500 per \$1,000 principal amount note, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times -50\%) = \$500$$

Example 4: A Knock-Out Event has occurred, and the level of the Index increases from the Initial Index Level of 600 to an Ending Index Level of 720. Because a Knock-Out Event has occurred and the Index Return is 20%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,200 per \$1,000 principal amount note, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 20\%) = \$1,200$$

Example 5: A Knock-Out Event has occurred, and the level of the Index increases from the Initial Index Level of 600 to an Ending Index Level of 900. Because a Knock-Out Event has occurred and the Index Return of 50% is greater than the Maximum Return of 27%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,270 per \$1,000 principal amount note, the maximum payment on the notes.

Selected Purchase Considerations

- **CAPPED APPRECIATION POTENTIAL** — The notes provide the opportunity to participate in the appreciation of the Index, up to the Maximum Return of 27%, at maturity. *If a Knock-Out Event has not occurred*, in addition to the principal amount, you will receive at maturity the Contingent Minimum Return of 27% on the notes, or a payment at maturity of \$1,270 for every \$1,000 principal amount note. *Even if a Knock-Out Event has occurred, if the Ending Index Level is greater than the Initial Index Level, in addition to the principal amount, you will receive at maturity a return on the notes equal to the Index Return, subject to the Maximum Return of 27%. The maximum payment at maturity is \$1,270 per \$1,000 principal amount note, regardless of whether a Knock-Out Event has occurred.* Because the notes are our senior unsecured obligations, payment of any amount at maturity is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.
- **DIVERSIFICATION OF THE RUSSELL 2000® INDEX** — The return on the notes is linked to the performance of the Russell 2000® Index. The Russell 2000® Index consists of the middle 2,000 companies included in the Russell 3000E™ Index and, as a result of the index calculation methodology, consists of the smallest 2,000 companies included in the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 2000® Index is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. For additional information about the Index, see Appendix A to this pricing supplement.
- **CAPITAL GAINS TAX TREATMENT** — You should review carefully the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I. Notwithstanding any disclosure in product supplement no. 98-A-I to the contrary, our special tax counsel in this transaction is Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP. Subject to the limitations described therein, and based on certain factual representations received from us, in the opinion of our special tax counsel it is reasonable to treat the notes as “open transactions” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Assuming this characterization is respected, the gain or loss on your notes should be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you hold your notes for more than a year, whether or not you are an initial purchaser of notes at the issue price. However, the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) or a court may not respect this characterization or treatment of the notes, in which case the timing and character of any income or loss on the notes could be significantly and adversely affected. In addition, in 2007 Treasury and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments, such as the notes. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by Non-U.S. Holders should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose an interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. Both U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by this notice. Non-U.S. Holders should also note that they may be withheld upon at a rate of up to 30% unless they have submitted a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or otherwise satisfied the applicable documentation requirements.

The discussion in the preceding paragraph, when read in combination with the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product supplement, constitutes the full opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of notes.

Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the notes involves significant risks. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Index or any of the component securities of the Index. These risks are explained in more detail in the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I dated November 21, 2008.

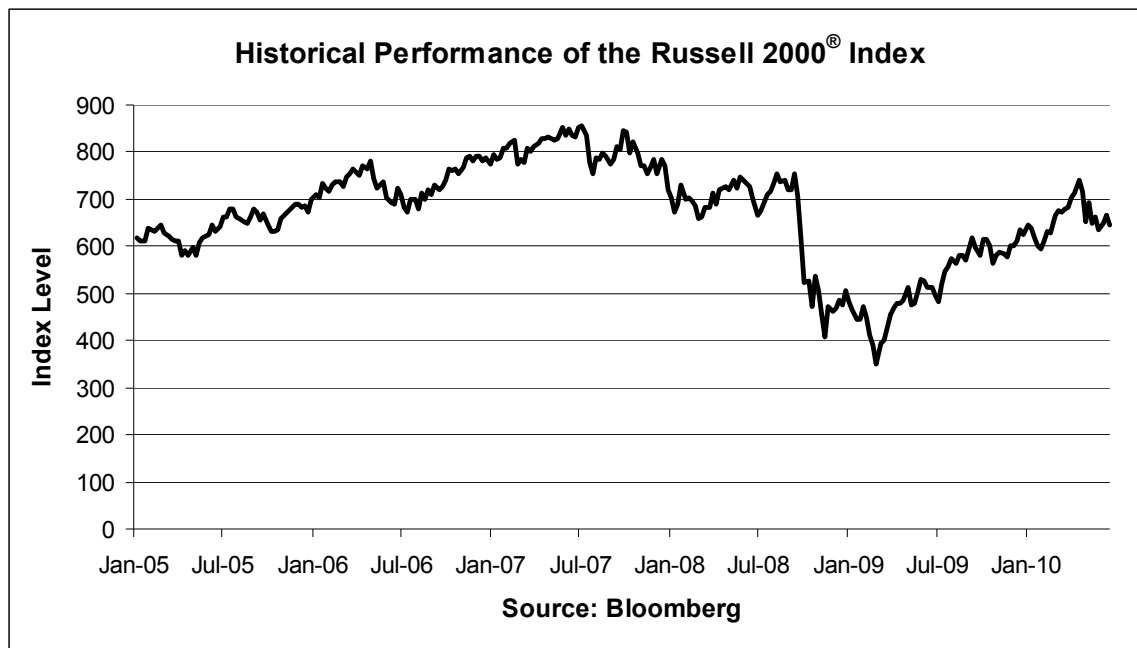
- **YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES MAY RESULT IN A LOSS** — The notes do not guarantee any return of principal. The return on the notes at maturity is linked to the performance of the Index and will depend on whether a Knock-Out Event has occurred and whether, and the extent to which, the Index Return is positive or negative. If the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 30% on any trading day during the Monitoring Period, a Knock-Out Event has occurred, and the protection provided by the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 30% will terminate. Under these circumstances, you could lose some or all of your principal.
- **YOUR MAXIMUM GAIN ON THE NOTES IS LIMITED TO THE MAXIMUM RETURN** — If the Ending Index Level is greater than the Initial Index Level, for each \$1,000 principal amount note, you will receive at maturity \$1,000 plus an additional amount that will not exceed the Maximum Return of 27%, regardless of the appreciation in the Index, which may be significant.
- **CREDIT RISK OF JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.** — The notes are subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and our credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the notes. Investors are dependent on JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s ability to pay all amounts due on the notes at maturity, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market’s view of our creditworthiness. Any decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking our credit risk is likely to affect adversely the value of the notes.

- **POTENTIAL CONFLICTS** — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent and hedging our obligations under the notes. In performing these duties, the economic interests of the calculation agent and other affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes.
- **YOUR PROTECTION MAY TERMINATE ON ANY TRADING DAY DURING THE MONITORING PERIOD** — If the Index closing level on any trading day during the Monitoring Period is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 30%, you will at maturity be fully exposed to any depreciation in the Index. We refer to this feature as a contingent buffer. Under these circumstances, if the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level, you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your investment for every 1% that the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level. You will be subject to this potential loss of principal even if the Index subsequently increases such that the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by not more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 30%, or is equal to or greater than the Initial Index Level. If these notes had a non-contingent buffer feature, under the same scenario, you would have received the full principal amount of your notes plus the Contingent Minimum Return at maturity. As a result, your investment in the notes may not perform as well as an investment in a security with a return that includes a non-contingent buffer.
- **YOUR ABILITY TO RECEIVE THE CONTINGENT MINIMUM RETURN OF 27% MAY TERMINATE ON ANY TRADING DAY DURING THE MONITORING PERIOD** — If the Index closing level on any trading day during the Monitoring Period is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount of 30%, you will not be entitled to receive the Contingent Minimum Return of 27% on the notes. Under these circumstances, you may lose some or all of your investment at maturity and will be fully exposed to any depreciation in the Index.
- **RISK OF KNOCK-OUT EVENT OCCURRING IS GREATER IF THE INDEX IS VOLATILE** — The likelihood that the Index closing level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than the Knock-Out Buffer Amount on any trading day during the Monitoring Period, thereby triggering a Knock-Out Event, will depend in large part on the volatility of the Index — the frequency and magnitude of changes in the level of the Index. Recently, the Index has experienced significant volatility.
- **RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SMALL CAPITALIZATION STOCKS** — The stocks that constitute the Index are issued by companies with relatively small market capitalization. The stock prices of smaller companies may be more volatile than stock prices of large capitalization companies. Small capitalization companies may be less able to withstand adverse economic, market, trade and competitive conditions relative to larger companies. These companies tend to be less well-established than large market capitalization companies. Small capitalization companies are less likely to pay dividends on their stocks, and the presence of a dividend payment could be a factor that limits downward stock price pressure under adverse market conditions.
- **CERTAIN BUILT-IN COSTS ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT ADVERSELY THE VALUE OF THE NOTES PRIOR TO MATURITY** — While the payment at maturity described in this pricing supplement is based on the full principal amount of your notes, the original issue price of the notes includes the agent's commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. As a result, the price, if any, at which JPMSI will be willing to purchase notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the original issue price, and any sale prior to the maturity date could result in a substantial loss to you. The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your notes to maturity. See "Supplemental Use of Proceeds" on page PS-5 of this pricing supplement for additional information.
- **NO INTEREST OR DIVIDEND PAYMENTS OR VOTING RIGHTS** — As a holder of the notes, you will not receive interest payments, and you will not have voting rights or rights to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of securities composing the Index would have.
- **LACK OF LIQUIDITY** — The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. JPMSI intends to offer to purchase the notes in the secondary market but is not required to do so. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which JPMSI is willing to buy the notes.
- **MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL IMPACT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES** — In addition to the level of the Index on any day, the value of the notes will be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:
 - the expected volatility of the Index;
 - the time to maturity of the notes;
 - whether a Knock-Out Event has occurred;
 - the dividend rate on the equity securities underlying the Index;
 - interest and yield rates in the market generally;
 - a variety of economic, financial, political, regulatory and judicial events; and
 - our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the Russell 2000® Index based on the weekly historical Index closing levels from January 7, 2005 through June 25, 2010. The Index closing level on July 1, 2010 was 604.76. We obtained the Index closing levels below from Bloomberg Financial Markets. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg Financial Markets.

The historical levels of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Index closing level on any trading day during the Monitoring Period or the Index closing level on the Observation Date. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Index will result in the return of any of your initial investment.



Supplemental Use of Proceeds

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the accompanying product supplement no. 98-A-I (in particular, the second paragraph of the “Use of Proceeds” section on PS-15 of the accompanying product supplement), for purposes of the notes offered by this pricing supplement, the original issue price of the notes will include the reimbursement of certain issuance costs and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. The estimated cost of hedging includes the projected profit, which in no event will exceed \$25.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note, that our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our control, the actual cost of such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

We own, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding equity securities of JPMSI, the agent for this offering. The net proceeds received from the sale of the notes will be used, in part, by JPMSI or one of its affiliates in connection with hedging our obligation under the notes. In accordance with NASD Rule 2720, JPMSI may not make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer.

The Russell 2000® Index

We have derived all information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Russell 2000® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Russell Investments (“Russell”). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Russell 2000® Index was developed by Russell Investment Group (formerly, Frank Russell Company) and is calculated, maintained and published by Russell, a subsidiary of Russell Investment Group. Russell has no obligation to publish, and may discontinue the publication of, the Russell 2000® Index.

The Russell 2000® Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “RTY.”

The Russell 2000® Index measures the capitalization-weighted price performance of the small-cap stocks included in the Russell 2000® Index (the “Russell 2000 Component Stocks”) and is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. All stocks included in the Russell 2000® Index are traded on a major U.S. exchange. The companies included in the Russell 2000® Index are the middle 2,000 of the companies that form the Russell 3000E™ Index, which is composed of the 4,000 largest U.S. companies as determined by market capitalization and represents approximately 99% of the U.S. equity market. The Russell 3000E™ Index is not the same as the Russell 3000® Index, which is a subset of the Russell 3000E™ Index.

Selection of stocks underlying the Russell 2000® Index. The Russell 2000® Index is a sub-index of the Russell 3000E™ Index. To be eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index, and, consequently, the Russell 2000® Index, a company’s stocks must be listed on the last trading day in May of a given year and Russell must have access to documentation verifying the company’s eligibility for inclusion. Eligible initial public offerings are added to Russell U.S. indices at the end of each calendar quarter, based on total market capitalization rankings within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution. To be added to any Russell U.S. index during a quarter outside of reconstitution, initial public offerings must meet additional eligibility criteria.

U.S. companies are eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index and, consequently, the Russell 2000® Index. Russell uses the following method for determining whether a company is a U.S. company. If a company incorporates, has a stated headquarters location, and also trades in the same country (ADR’s and ADS’s are not eligible), the company is assigned to its country of incorporation. If any of the three do not match, Russell then defines 3 Home Country Indicators (HCIs): country of incorporation, country of headquarters and country of the most liquid exchange as defined by 2-year average daily dollar trading volume (ADDTV). Using the HCIs, Russell cross-compares the primary location of the company’s assets with the 3 HCIs. If the primary location of assets matches ANY of the HCIs, then the company is assigned to its primary asset location. However, if there is not enough information to conclude a company’s primary country of assets, Russell uses the primary location of the company’s revenue for the same cross-comparison and assigns the company to its home country in a similar fashion. (Note: Russell will use one year of assets or revenues information for determining primary country of assets for the 2010 reconstitution. Then beginning in 2011, Russell will use an average of two years of assets or revenues data for analysis to reduce potential turnover.) If conclusive country details can not be derived from assets or revenue, Russell assigns the company to the country where its headquarters are located unless the country is a Benefit Driven Incorporation (BDI) country, in which case, the company will be assigned to the country of its most liquid stock exchange. The BDI countries are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

The following securities are specifically excluded from the Russell 2000® Index: (i) stocks that are not traded on a major U.S. exchange; (ii) preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants, rights and trust receipts; (iii) royalty trusts, limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies (business development companies or BDCs are eligible), blank check companies, special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs) and limited partnerships.

The primary criteria used to determine the initial list of securities eligible for the Russell 3000E™ Index is total market capitalization, which is defined as the price of the shares times the total number of available shares. All common stock share classes are combined in determining market capitalization. If multiple share classes have been combined, the price of the primary trading vehicle (usually the most liquid) is used in the calculations. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (*e.g.*, tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately. Stocks must trade at or above \$1.00 (on their primary exchange) on the last trading day in May of each year to be eligible for inclusion in the Russell 2000® Index. In order to reduce unnecessary turnover, if an existing Russell 2000® Component Stock’s closing price is less than

\$1.00 on the last trading day in May, it will be considered eligible if the average of the daily closing prices (from its primary exchange) during the month of May is equal to or greater than \$1.00. Quarterly IPO additions must have a close price at or above \$1.00 on the last day of their eligibility period in order to qualify for index inclusion. If a stock, new or existing, does not have a close price at or above \$1.00 (on its primary exchange) on the last trading day in May, but does have a close price at or above \$1.00 on another major U.S. exchange, the stock will be eligible for inclusion.

Companies with only a total market capitalization of less than \$30 million are not eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index and, consequently, the Russell 2000® Index. Companies with only a small portion of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index and, consequently, the Russell 2000® Index. Companies with 5% or less float, will be removed from eligibility.

The Russell 2000® Index is reconstituted annually to reflect changes in the marketplace. The list of companies is ranked based on total market capitalization as of the last trading day in May, with the actual reconstitution effective on the first trading day following the final Friday of June each year, except that if the last Friday of June of any year is the 28th, 29th or 30th, reconstitution will occur on the preceding Friday. Changes in the constituents are pre-announced and subject to change if any corporate activity occurs or if any new information is received prior to release.

Capitalization Adjustments. As a capitalization-weighted index, the Russell 2000® Index reflects changes in the capitalization, or market value, of the Russell 2000 Component Stocks relative to the capitalization on a base date. The current Russell 2000® Index value is calculated by adding the market values of the Russell 2000 Component Stocks, which are derived by multiplying the price of each stock by the number of available shares, to arrive at the total market capitalization of the 2,000 stocks. The total market capitalization is then divided by a divisor, which represents the “adjusted” capitalization of the Russell 2000® Index on the base date of December 31, 1986. To calculate the Russell 2000® Index, last sale prices will be used for exchange-traded and NASDAQ stocks. If a Russell 2000 Component Stock is not open for trading, the most recently traded price for that security will be used in calculating the Russell 2000® Index. In order to provide continuity for the Russell 2000® Index’s value, the divisor is adjusted periodically to reflect events including changes in the number of common shares outstanding for Russell 2000 Component Stocks, company additions or deletions, corporate restructurings and other capitalization changes.

Available shares are assumed to be shares available for trading. Exclusion of capitalization held by other listed companies and large holdings of private investors (10% or more) is based on information recorded in SEC corporate filings. Other sources are used in cases of missing or questionable data.

The following types of shares are considered unavailable for the purposes of capitalization determinations:

- ESOP or LESOP shares — corporations that have Employee Stock Ownership Plans that comprise 10% or more of the shares outstanding are adjusted;
- Corporate cross-owned shares — corporate cross-ownership occurs when shares of a company in the Russell 2000® Index are held by another member of a Russell index (including Russell Global Indexes). Any percentage held in this class will be adjusted;
- Large private and corporate shares — large private and corporate holdings are defined as those shares held by an individual, a group of individuals acting together or a corporation not in the Russell 2000® Index that own 10% or more of the shares outstanding. However, not to be included in this class are institutional holdings, which are: investment companies, partnerships, insurance companies, mutual funds, banks or venture capital funds;
- Unlisted share classes — classes of common stock that are not traded on a U.S. securities exchange;
- Initial public offering lock-ups — shares locked-up during an initial public offering are not available to the public and will be excluded from the market value at the time the initial public offering enters the Russell 2000® Index; and
- Government Holdings:
 - Direct government holders: Those holdings listed as “government of” are considered unavailable and will be removed entirely from available shares;
 - Indirect government holders: Shares held by government investment boards and/or investment arms will be treated similar to large private holdings and removed if the holding is greater than 10%; and
 - Government pensions: Any holding by a government pension plan is considered institutional holdings and will not be removed from available shares.

Corporate Actions Affecting the Russell 2000® Index. The following summarizes the types of Russell 2000® Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not a Russell 2000® Index adjustment is required.

- “No Replacement” Rule — Securities that leave the Russell 2000® Index, between reconstitution dates, for any reason (e.g., mergers, acquisitions or other similar corporate activity) are not replaced. Thus, the number of securities in the Russell 2000® Index over a year will fluctuate according to corporate activity.
- Rules for Deletions — When a stock is acquired, delisted or moves to the pink sheets or bulletin boards on the floor of a U.S. securities exchange, the stock is deleted from the Russell 2000® Index at the market close on the effective date or when the stock is no longer trading on the exchange if Russell is able to determine the status of the corporate action to be final prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, or the following day if Russell is able to determine the status of the corporate action to be final after 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Companies that file for a Chapter 7 liquidation bankruptcy will be removed from the Russell 2000® Index at the time of the bankruptcy filing; whereas, companies filing for a Chapter 11 reorganization bankruptcy will remain a member of the Russell 2000® Index, unless the company is de-listed from the primary exchange, in which case normal de-listing rules apply. Members of the Russell 2000® Index that are re-incorporated in another country are deleted when the re-incorporation is final.
- Rules for Additions — The only additions between reconstitution dates are as a result of spin-offs and initial public offerings. Spin-off companies are added to the parent company’s index and capitalization tier of membership, if the spin-off company is sufficiently large. To be eligible, the spun-off company’s total market capitalization must be greater than the market-adjusted total market capitalization of the smallest security in the Russell 3000E™ Index at the latest reconstitution. If a U.S. spin-off occurs from a Russell Global ex-U.S. Index member, the spun-off company will be placed in the parent’s index and capitalization tier of the Russell Global Index. A member of the Russell Global Index that is reincorporating to the United States or one of the eligible countries/regions described above will be added to the Russell 3000E™ Index when the reincorporation is final.
- Merger and Acquisition — When mergers or acquisitions occur, changes to the membership and weighting of members within the Russell 2000® Index occur. In the event a merger or acquisition occurs between members of the Russell 2000® Index, the acquired company is deleted and its market capitalization moves to the acquiring stock according to the terms of the merger, hence, mergers have no effect on the Russell 2000® Index total capitalization. Shares are updated for the acquiring stock at the time the transaction is final. If the acquiring company is a member of the Russell 2000® Index, but the acquired company is not, the shares for the acquiring stock are adjusted at month-end. If the acquiring company is not a member of any of the Russell Indexes, there are two possibilities:
 - Reverse Merger — If the acquiring company is a private, non-publicly traded company or OTC company, Russell will review the action to determine if it is considered a reverse merger, defined as a transaction that results in a publicly traded company that meets all requirements for inclusion in a Russell Index. If it is determined that an action is a reverse merger, the newly formed entity will be placed in the appropriate market capitalization index after the close of the day following the completion of the merger. The acquired company will be removed from the current index simultaneously.
 - Standard Action — The acquired company is deleted after the action is final.
- De-listed Stocks — When stocks from the Russell 2000® Index are deleted as a result of exchange de-listing or reconstitution, the price used will be the closing primary exchange price on the day of deletion, or the following day using the closing OTC bulletin board price. However, there may be corporate events, such as mergers or acquisitions, that result in the lack of current market price for the deleted security and in such an instance the latest primary exchange closing price available will be used.
- Rule for Re-Classification and Re-Incorporation — For re-classification of shares, adjustments will be made at the open of the ex-date using previous day closing prices. Companies that reincorporate and no longer trade in the U.S. are immediately deleted.

Updates to Share Capital Affecting the Russell 2000® Index. Each month, the Russell 2000® Index is updated for changes to shares outstanding as companies report changes in share capital to the SEC. Effective April 30, 2002, only cumulative changes to available shares greater than 5% are reflected in the Russell 2000® Index. This does not affect treatment of major corporate events, which are effective on the ex-date.

Pricing of Securities Included in the Russell 2000® Index. Effective on January 1, 2002, primary exchange closing prices are used in the daily Russell 2000® Index calculations. FT Interactive data is used as the primary source for U.S. security prices, income, and total shares outstanding. Prior to January 1, 2002, composite closing prices, which are the last trade price on any U.S. exchange, were used in the daily Russell 2000® Index calculations.

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