

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.

FIXED RATE AND FLOATING RATE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

The certificates of deposit of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (the "Bank") described below ("CDs") are made available through certain broker-dealers (collectively, the "Brokers" and individually, a "Broker"). Each CD is a deposit obligation of the Bank, the deposits and accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"). See "Deposit Insurance." **Purchasing the CDs involves risks. See "Risk Factors" on page 3.**

The full amount of the deposit principal of a CD (the "Deposit Amount") will be returned to you on the Stated Maturity Date. In addition, the CDs will bear interest at a fixed rate or floating rate and will pay periodic interest ("Periodic Interest") during the term of the CD on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis on specified interest payment dates (the "Interest Payment Dates") subject to certain terms and conditions. The CDs are not automatically renewable and no interest will be earned after the Stated Maturity Date or any earlier Call Date. The specific terms of the CDs will be set forth in a supplement to this Disclosure Statement (a "Terms Supplement"). The FDIC has taken the position that Periodic Interest that has not yet been ascertained and become due and any secondary market premium paid by you above the Deposit Amount of the CD is not insured by the FDIC.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Terms Supplement, early withdrawal of a CD will only be available in the event of death or adjudication of incompetence of a beneficial owner of the CD.

United States holders of the CDs, other than those holding the CDs through a tax advantaged retirement account (such as an IRA), may be subject to tax rules requiring them to include in their taxable income during each tax year in which the CDs are outstanding imputed interest income on the CDs even though interest, if any, may not be paid on the CDs until maturity. See "United States Federal Income Tax Consequences" on page 12.

The CDs are being offered by the Brokers when, as and if issued by the Bank and received and accepted by the Brokers, subject to the right of the Brokers to reject orders in whole or in part and subject to certain other conditions. The Brokers offering the CDs may include affiliates of the Bank.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Bank and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. The CDs are obligations solely of the Bank, and are not obligations of and are not guaranteed by Wells Fargo & Company or any other affiliate of the Bank. The CDs are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are not required to be so registered. The CDs have not been recommended by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, the foregoing authorities have not confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this Disclosure Statement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Although a Broker or its affiliates may purchase the CDs from you, none of the Brokers is obligated to do so. The Brokers and their affiliates are not obligated to, and do not intend to, make a market for the CDs. There is no assurance that a secondary market for the CDs will develop or, if it develops, that it will continue. Consequently, you may not be able to sell your CDs readily or at prices that will enable you to realize your desired yield. Only CDs held to the Stated Maturity Date or CDs that are the subject of a permitted early withdrawal will be entitled to the return of the full Deposit Amount.

ABOUT THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This Disclosure Statement along with the applicable Terms Supplement describe the terms of the CDs offered hereby and thereby. These documents contain information you should consider when making your investment decision. You should rely only on the information contained in this Disclosure Statement and the applicable Terms Supplement. To the extent that any information in the applicable Terms Supplement is inconsistent with the information contained in this Disclosure Statement, the information in the applicable Terms Supplement will control. Neither the Bank nor any Broker has authorized anyone else to provide you with different or additional information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The information contained in this Disclosure Statement and the applicable Terms Supplement may not be modified by any oral representation made prior or subsequent to your purchase of a CD.

This Disclosure Statement and the applicable Terms Supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the CDs in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful.

Information in this Disclosure Statement or the applicable Terms Supplement may change after the date on the front of the applicable document. You should not interpret the delivery of this Disclosure Statement or the applicable Terms Supplement or the sale of the CDs as an indication that there has been no change in the information set forth herein or therein since those dates.

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.

In deciding whether to purchase the CDs, investors must rely on their own examination of the Bank and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. Upon request, you will be provided with publicly available financial information regarding the Bank, including its Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income ("Call Reports"), filed by the Bank with its primary federal regulator. Call Reports are also available at the FDIC's website at <http://www.fdic.gov>.

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the CDs will involve risks not associated with an investment in conventional certificates of deposit. You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this Disclosure Statement and the applicable Terms Supplement. The applicable Terms Supplement will contain any additional risk factors relating to the specific terms of the CDs being offered. You should reach an investment decision only after you have carefully considered with your advisors the suitability of an investment in the CDs in light of your particular circumstances.

The Amount Of Periodic Interest You Receive May Be Less Than The Return You Could Earn On Other Investments.

Interest rates may change significantly over the term of a CD, and it is impossible to predict what interest rates will be at any point in the future. Depending upon the manner in which Periodic Interest on a CD will be determined, the interest rate that will apply at any point in time during the term of a CD may be more or less than prevailing market interest rates at such time. As a result, the amount of Periodic Interest you receive on the CDs may be less than the return you could earn on other investments.

Insolvency Of The Bank May Result In Early Payment Of Your CDs.

If the FDIC is appointed as conservator or receiver for the Bank, the FDIC is authorized to disaffirm or repudiate any contract to which the Bank is a party, the performance of which is determined to be burdensome, and the disaffirmance or repudiation of which is determined to promote the orderly administration of the Bank's affairs. It appears very likely that for this purpose deposit obligations, such as the CDs, are "contracts" within the meaning of the foregoing and that the CDs could be repudiated by the FDIC in its capacity as conservator or receiver of the Bank. As a result of any such repudiation, a holder of the CDs could be required to make a claim against the FDIC for the Deposit Amount of the CDs and follow the FDIC's claims procedures, which may result in a delay in receiving payment, or the FDIC as conservator or receiver could also transfer the CDs to another insured depository institution, without approval or consent of the holder of the CDs. A transferee depository institution would likely be permitted to offer holders of the CDs the choice of (i) repayment of the Deposit Amount of the CDs or (ii) less favorable terms. If a CD is paid off prior to maturity, either by a transferee depository institution or the FDIC, you may be unable to reinvest the funds at the same anticipated rate of return as the rate on the original CD. In any case, no claim would likely be available for any secondary market premium paid by you above the Deposit Amount, any Periodic Interest that has not yet been ascertained and become due or other damages such as lost profit or opportunity.

You May Not Have The Right To Withdraw The Deposit Amount Of A CD Prior To Its Stated Maturity Date.

When you purchase a CD, you agree with the Bank to keep your funds on deposit for the term of the CD. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Terms Supplement, you will not have the right to withdraw any portion of the Deposit Amount prior to the Stated Maturity Date. Therefore, you should not rely on the possibility of early withdrawal for gaining access to your funds prior to the Stated Maturity Date. In the event of your death or adjudication of incompetence, the Deposit Amount of your CDs may be withdrawn before the Stated Maturity Date without an early withdrawal penalty.

The CDs Are Subject To The Credit Risk Of The Bank.

The CDs are deposit obligations of the Bank and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any Deposit Amount of a CD that exceeds the applicable FDIC insurance limits, as well as any amounts payable under the CDs that are not insured by FDIC insurance, are subject to the creditworthiness of the Bank. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of the Bank and actual or anticipated decreases in the Bank's credit ratings may affect the market value of the CDs and, in the event the Bank were to default on its obligations, you may not receive the principal protection or any other amounts owed to you under the terms of the CDs in excess of the amounts covered by the applicable FDIC insurance.

The Placement Fees, Structuring And Development Costs, Offering Expenses And Certain Hedging Costs Are Likely To Adversely Affect The Price At Which You Can Sell Your CDs.

Assuming no changes in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which you may be able to sell the CDs will likely be lower than their issue price. The issue price includes, and any price quoted to you is likely to exclude, the placement fees paid with respect to the CDs, structuring and development costs, offering expenses and the projected profit that the Bank's hedge counterparty (which may be one of the Bank's affiliates) expects to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging the Bank's obligations under the CDs. In addition, any such price is also likely to reflect dealer discounts, mark-ups and other transaction costs, such as a discount to account for costs associated with establishing or unwinding any related hedge transaction. The price at which a Broker or any other potential buyer may be willing to buy your CDs will also be affected by the market and other conditions discussed in the next risk factor.

You May Be Unable To Sell Your CDs Prior To Their Stated Maturity Date And The Value Of The CDs Prior To Their Stated Maturity Date Will Be Affected By Numerous Factors, Some Of Which Are Related In Complex Ways.

Although a Broker or its affiliates may purchase the CDs from you, none of the Brokers is obligated to do so. The Brokers and their affiliates are not required to, and do not intend to, make a market for the CDs. There can be no assurance that a secondary market will develop. As a result, you may not be able to sell your CDs prior to their Stated Maturity Date. You should therefore not rely on any such ability to sell your CDs for any benefits, including achieving trading profits, limiting trading or other losses, realizing income prior to the Stated Maturity Date, or having access to proceeds prior to the Stated Maturity Date.

In the event that a buyer is available at the time you attempt to sell your CDs prior to their Stated Maturity Date, the price at which your CDs are sold may result in a return to you which may differ from the return which the CDs would have earned had they been held to the Stated Maturity Date, due to the fact that the value of the CDs in such circumstances will likely be based on a number of factors such as general interest rate movements and interest rate volatility and expectations regarding the same, time remaining until the Stated Maturity Date, whether the CDs are callable at the option of the Bank, the Bank's creditworthiness and other market conditions, all of which factors may impact the value of the CDs and some of which are interrelated in complex ways. As a result, the effect of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. If you sell the CDs prior to their Stated Maturity Date, the sale price may be lower than the price you may have received if you had held your CDs until their Stated Maturity Date. In addition, the price you may pay for any such CDs in the secondary market might include a mark-up established by the applicable market maker. Similarly, the price at which CDs may be sold if a secondary market is available will reflect a mark-down retained by the applicable broker. For the foregoing reasons, the price at which the CDs may be purchased or sold prior to their Stated Maturity Date may not directly reflect the Deposit Amount of the CDs and the rate of interest borne by the CDs. **In the event you choose to sell a CD prior to its Stated Maturity Date, you may receive substantially less in sale proceeds than the Deposit Amount.**

If Your CDs Are Callable At The Option Of The Bank, Your Maximum Return Will Be Effectively Limited.

If your CDs are callable at the option of the Bank and the Bank exercises its option to call the CDs, you will only receive the applicable Call Price (as hereinafter defined), together with any accrued and unpaid Periodic Interest to but excluding the Call Date (as hereinafter defined), and you will not be entitled to receive the amount otherwise payable on the Stated Maturity Date or any Periodic Interest payable after the Call Date. It is more likely that the Bank will exercise any call option, if at all, when Periodic Interest is accruing on the CDs at a rate above the rate at which the Bank could then issue interest bearing certificates of deposit having a maturity equal to the remaining term of the CDs.

For Tax Purposes You May Be Required To Include Original Issue Discount In Income And To Recognize Ordinary Income On Any Disposition Of The CDs.

For United States federal income tax purposes, the CDs may be classified as contingent payment debt instruments. If so, they will be considered to be issued with original issue discount. You will be required to

include this original issue discount in income during your ownership of the CDs, even though you may receive no cash payments during the term of the CDs, subject to some adjustments, based on the “comparable yield” of the CDs unless you hold the CDs through a tax advantaged retirement account (such as an IRA). The “comparable yield” will generally be the rate at which the Bank could issue a fixed rate instrument with terms and conditions similar to the CDs, but in any event not less than the applicable federal rate (based on the overall maturity of the CDs). Additionally, you will generally be required to recognize ordinary income or, to some extent, ordinary loss on the gain or loss, if any, realized upon maturity or on a sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of the CDs. See “United States Federal Income Tax Consequences.”

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

General

The terms of each CD being offered hereby are available from your Broker and will be specified in the applicable Terms Supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Terms Supplement, the CDs will be made available in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. You should carefully review the applicable Terms Supplement for a description of the terms of the CD being offered. The general terms and conditions described in this Disclosure Statement will apply to the CD being offered unless the applicable Terms Supplement provides otherwise.

The term of any CD will commence on the date specified in the applicable Terms Supplement. The CDs will mature on the date specified in the applicable Terms Supplement (the "Stated Maturity Date"). The Bank may have the ability to call the CDs at its option on the dates (the "Call Dates") and at the prices (the "Call Prices") specified in the applicable Terms Supplement.

The CDs will not be automatically renewed or rolled over and Periodic Interest on the CDs will not accrue after the Stated Maturity Date or any earlier Call Date. The Bank will not compound any interest earned on the CDs. Except as set forth in the next sentence, payment of the Deposit Amount will be automatically credited to your account with your Broker on the Stated Maturity Date (unless the CDs have been called by the Bank), payment of any Call Price will be automatically credited to your account with your Broker on the applicable Call Date, if any, and payment of Periodic Interest will be automatically credited to your account with your Broker on each Interest Payment Date (unless the CDs have been called by the Bank). If an Interest Payment Date or the Stated Maturity Date or any earlier Call Date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, any payments otherwise due on your CDs on such day will be remitted on the next day that is a Business Day, without any interest or other payment with respect to the delay. A "Business Day" is any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which banking institutions are required or authorized by law or regulation to close in New York, New York.

The CDs issued by the Bank are the obligations solely of the Bank, and are not obligations of and are not guaranteed by Wells Fargo & Company or any other affiliate of the Bank.

You should compare the terms of the CDs to other available investments before deciding to purchase a CD. The rate of return ultimately realized on the CDs may be higher or lower than the rates on other deposits available through the Bank or your Broker.

Periodic Interest

The specific method of calculating the Periodic Interest will be set forth in the applicable Terms Supplement. The CDs will bear Periodic Interest from the date specified in the applicable Terms Supplement or from the most recent Interest Payment Date on which the Bank has paid or provided for Periodic Interest on the CDs to, but excluding, the Stated Maturity Date or any earlier Call Date. You will receive Periodic Interest on the CDs on each Interest Payment Date, as specified in the applicable Terms Supplement, if you owned such CDs on the applicable record date. The record date with respect to any Interest Payment Date will be the Business Day preceding such Interest Payment Date.

Additions or Withdrawals

No additions are permitted to be made to any CD.

When you purchase a CD, you agree with the Bank to keep your funds on deposit for the term of the CD. Accordingly, no early withdrawals of the CDs will be available except as set forth in the next paragraph and the applicable Terms Supplement. Therefore, if the applicable Terms Supplement does not indicate that there is a right of early withdrawal, each CD must either be held to the Stated Maturity Date or sold in the secondary market, if such market is available.

In the event of the death or adjudication of incompetence of the beneficial owner of a CD, early withdrawal of the full Deposit Amount of the CD will be permitted, without penalty. Partial withdrawals will not be permitted. The amount payable by the Bank upon such withdrawal will equal the Deposit Amount of the withdrawn CD. Your Broker will require documentation evidencing the death or adjudication of incompetence of a beneficial owner of a CD.

Pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the beneficiary of an IRA (but not a Roth IRA) must begin making withdrawals from the IRA after age 70-1/2. CDs held in an IRA are not eligible for early withdrawal simply because the beneficiary must begin making mandatory withdrawals from the IRA. IRA beneficiaries should purchase the CDs with stated maturities that correspond to the mandatory withdrawal requirements or look to the secondary market for liquidity.

The early withdrawal provisions applicable to your CDs may be more or less advantageous than the provisions applicable to other deposits available from the Bank. In the event that you wish to make a permissible early withdrawal, your Broker will endeavor to obtain funds for you as soon as possible. However, your Broker will not advance funds in connection with early withdrawals and can give no assurances that payment pursuant to early withdrawals will be made by a specified date.

Fees

The Broker offering the CDs to you on behalf of the Bank will receive a placement fee from the Bank in connection with your purchase of a CD. Brokers offering the CDs may include affiliates of the Bank.

The issue price of the CDs will include the placement fees, the structuring and development costs described in the applicable Terms Supplement, the offering expenses associated with the offering of the CDs, including legal fees, FDIC insurance fees and CUSIP fees, and the projected profit the Bank’s hedge counterparty expects to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging the Bank’s obligations under the CDs. The Bank expects to hedge its obligations under the CDs through affiliated or unaffiliated counterparties. Because hedging the Bank’s obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond the Bank’s or its counterparty’s control, such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss. The placement fees, structuring and development costs, offering expenses and projected profit of the Bank’s hedge counterparty reduce the economic terms of the CDs. In addition, the fact that the issue price includes these items is expected to adversely affect the secondary market prices of the CDs. These secondary market prices are also likely to be reduced by the cost of unwinding the related hedging transaction.

The price you pay for a CD in the secondary market may include a mark-up established by the applicable market maker. Similarly, the price at which a CD may be sold, if a secondary market is available, will reflect a mark-down retained by the applicable broker. Except for such mark-ups and mark-downs and a handling fee for secondary market transactions, if any, disclosed on your trade confirmation, you will not be charged any commissions in connection with your purchase of a CD.

Evidence of the CDs

The CDs will be evidenced by one or more master certificates issued by the Bank, each representing a number of individual CDs. These master certificates are held by The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), a sub-custodian which is in the business of performing such custodial services. No evidence of ownership, such as a passbook or a certificate, will be provided to you. Your Broker, as custodian, will keep records of the ownership of each CD and will provide you with a written confirmation of your purchase. You will also be provided with an account statement which will reflect your CD ownership. You should retain the trade confirmation and the account statement(s) for your records.

Because you will not be provided with a certificate evidencing your CD, the purchase of a CD is not recommended if you wish to take possession of a certificate.

Payments on the CDs will be remitted by the Bank to DTC when due. Upon receipt in full of such amounts by DTC, the Bank will be discharged from any further obligation with regard to such payments. Such payments will be credited through DTC's procedures to participant firms and thereafter will be remitted to your Broker, so long as your Broker acts as your nominee, authorized representative, agent or custodian, and credited to your account with your Broker.

Each CD constitutes a direct obligation of the Bank and is not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of your Broker. You will have the ability to enforce your rights in a CD against the Bank. No deposit relationship shall be deemed to exist prior to the receipt and acceptance of your funds by the Bank.

If you choose to remove your Broker as your agent with respect to your CDs, you may (i) transfer your CDs to another agent (provided that the agent is a member of DTC (most major brokerage firms are members; many banks and savings institutions are not)) or (ii) request that your ownership of the CDs be evidenced directly on the books of the Bank, subject to applicable law and its terms and conditions, including those related to the manner of evidencing CD ownership. If you choose to remove your Broker as your agent, your Broker will have no further responsibility for crediting your account with payments made with respect to your CDs.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE

General

This section describes FDIC deposit insurance covering deposits, such as the CDs issued by the Bank. The FDIC deposit insurance laws and regulations, including the level of insurance coverage, are subject to change. The Bank cannot predict whether or not any future changes will occur and whether they will apply retroactively to the CDs.

The Deposit Amount of your CDs is insured by the FDIC, an independent agency of the U.S. Government. The FDIC standard maximum deposit insurance amount (the “MDIA”) is \$250,000 per depositor per insured bank.

The CDs are eligible for FDIC insurance up to \$250,000 for deposits held in the same ownership category (for example, individual accounts are insured separately from joint accounts, self-directed retirement accounts and/or revocable trust accounts). For purposes of calculating FDIC deposit insurance limits, the Deposit Amount of your CD will be combined with deposit balances held directly or indirectly by you with the Bank (including checking accounts, certificates of deposit and other deposits in your name or held through an intermediary, such as your broker in a sweep deposit program, or a fiduciary acting in an agency capacity) in the same ownership category. **The FDIC has taken the position that any Periodic Interest that has not yet been ascertained and become due and any secondary market premium paid by you above the Deposit Amount on the CDs is not insured by the FDIC.** Funds become eligible for deposit insurance immediately upon issuance of a CD. **You are responsible for monitoring the total amount of all direct or indirect deposits held by or for you with the Bank for purposes of determining the amounts eligible for coverage by FDIC insurance, including the Deposit Amount of your CDs.**

You can calculate your insurance coverage using the FDIC’s online Electronic Deposit Insurance Estimator at www2.fdic.gov/edie. The information on such website is not a part of this Disclosure Statement.

The application of FDIC insurance coverage limits for several of the more common account types is illustrated below. **Please consult with your attorney or tax advisor to fully understand all of the legal consequences associated with any account ownership change you may be considering to maximize your deposit insurance coverage.**

Individual Accounts. This type of account is in one person’s name only. The account balance is added together with other deposit account balances in the person’s name at the Bank and insured up to \$250,000. Another example of an individual account is the custodial account. In this account, the account is in the name of the custodian for benefit of a beneficiary. For example, a Uniform Gifts to Minors Act account is a type of custodial account. The account balance is added together with other deposits in the beneficiary’s individual name at the Bank and insured up to \$250,000. Note that funds in a deposit account held by a custodian (such as the CDs held in your account with your Broker) are not treated as owned by the custodian.

Joint Accounts. Joint accounts are in the name of two or more people and each person’s share is insured up to \$250,000 separately at the Bank. Joint accounts will be insured separately from individually owned accounts only if each of the co-owners is an individual person and has a right of withdrawal on the same basis as the other co-owners.

Revocable Trust Accounts. Please refer to www.fdic.gov for a full explanation and examples of deposit coverage for revocable trusts as the following information is a general summary. A revocable trust account indicates an intention that the deposit will belong to one or more named beneficiaries upon the death of the owner(s). A revocable trust can be terminated at the discretion of the owner. There are two types of revocable trusts: informal revocable trusts — known as Payable on Death (POD) or “Totten Trusts” — and formal revocable trusts — known as “living” or “family” trusts (created for estate planning purposes pursuant to a written agreement). All deposits that an owner holds in both informal and formal revocable trusts are added together for insurance purposes and the insurance limit is applied to the combined total.

To qualify for revocable trust deposit insurance coverage, a revocable trust beneficiary must be an individual or a charity/non-profit entity recognized by the Internal Revenue Service (“Eligible Beneficiaries”). Revocable trust deposit insurance coverage is calculated at \$250,000 times the number of Eligible Beneficiaries up to \$1,250,000. If the owner(s) of a revocable trust account has six or more beneficiaries and wants to insure more than \$1,250,000, the deposit insurance coverage will be the greater of \$1,250,000 or the aggregate amount of all Eligible Beneficiaries’ proportional interest in the revocable trust, limited to \$250,000 per Eligible Beneficiary.

Self-Directed Retirement Accounts. These are deposits you have in retirement accounts for which you have the right to direct how the money is invested, including the ability to direct that the funds be deposited at an FDIC-insured bank. Types of self-directed retirement accounts include traditional and Roth Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) IRAs, Savings Incentive Match Plans for Employees (SIMPLE) IRAs, “Section 457” deferred compensation plan accounts, self-directed Keogh plan accounts, and self-directed defined contribution plan accounts.

The owner’s funds held in an IRA will be aggregated with the owner’s other funds in certain other self-directed retirement plans held at the same financial institution and will be insured (including principal and interest that has been ascertained and become due) up to \$250,000.

Questions About FDIC Deposit Insurance Coverage

You can learn more about FDIC insurance by reading *Your Insured Deposits: FDIC’s Guide to Deposit Insurance Coverage*, which is available at www.fdic.gov.html. This brochure explains the federal insurance limitation for the various types of accounts you might own. You can also contact the FDIC, Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection, at Deposit Insurance Outreach, 550 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C., 20429-9990. Their telephone number is (877) 275-3342 or (800) 925-4618 (TDD). The FDIC website has additional resources at www.fdic.gov.

Payments Under Adverse Circumstances

As with all deposits, if it becomes necessary for federal deposit insurance payments to be made on the CDs, there is no specific time period during which the FDIC must make insurance payments available. Accordingly, you should be prepared for the possibility of an indeterminate delay in obtaining insurance payments.

As explained above, the MDIA applies to the principal and any interest that has been ascertained and become due on all CDs and other deposit accounts maintained by you at the Bank in the same legal ownership category. The records maintained by the Bank and your Broker regarding ownership of CDs will be used to establish your eligibility for federal deposit insurance payments. In addition, you may be required to provide certain documentation to the FDIC and to your Broker before insurance payments are released to you. For example, if you hold CDs as trustee for the benefit of trust participants, you may also be required to furnish an affidavit to that effect; you may be required to furnish other affidavits and provide indemnities regarding an insurance payment.

In the event that insurance payments become necessary for your CDs, the FDIC is required to pay the original principal amount and interest that has been ascertained and become due subject to the MDIA. No interest will be earned on deposits from the time the Bank is closed until insurance payments are received.

As an alternative to a direct deposit insurance payment from the FDIC, the FDIC may transfer the insured deposits of an insolvent institution to a healthy institution. Subject to insurance verification requirements and the limits on deposit insurance coverage, the healthy institution may assume the CDs under the original terms or offer you a choice between paying the CD off and maintaining the deposit at a different rate. Your Broker will advise you of your options in the event of a deposit transfer.

Your Broker will not be obligated to you for amounts not covered by deposit insurance nor will your Broker be obligated to make any payments to you in satisfaction of a loss you might incur as a result of (i) a delay in insurance payouts applicable to your CD, (ii) your receipt of a decreased interest rate on an investment replacing your CD as a result of the payment of the principal of your CD prior to its stated maturity, or (iii) payment

in cash of the principal of your CD prior to its stated maturity in connection with the liquidation of the Bank or the assumption of all or a portion of its deposit liabilities. In connection with the latter, the amount of a payment on a CD which had been purchased at a premium in the secondary market is based on the original principal amount and not on any premium amount. Therefore, you can lose up to the full amount of the premium as a result of such a payment. Also, your Broker will not be obligated to credit your account with funds in advance of payments received from the FDIC.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a summary of the material United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership, and disposition of CDs as of the date of this Disclosure Statement. When the term “holder” is used in this section, it refers to a beneficial owner of the CDs and not the record holder. Except where noted, this summary deals only with a CD held as a capital asset by a United States holder (as defined below) who purchases the CD on original issue at the original principal amount, and it does not deal with special situations. For example, this summary does not address:

- tax consequences to holders who may be subject to special tax treatment, such as dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that elect to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt entities or insurance companies;
- tax consequences to persons holding CDs as part of a hedging, integrated, constructive sale or conversion transaction or a straddle;
- tax consequences to holders of CDs whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar;
- tax consequences to holders who hold the CDs as part of a retirement plan which is generally subject to special income tax deferral or exemption rules;
- alternative minimum tax consequences, if any; or
- any state, local or foreign tax consequences.

The discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Code and Treasury regulations, rulings and judicial decisions as of the date of this Disclosure Statement. Those authorities may be changed, perhaps retroactively, so as to result in United States federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. The Bank will not seek a ruling from the IRS with respect to any matters discussed in this summary. The IRS may challenge one or more of the tax consequences described below.

If a partnership holds CDs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding CDs, you should consult your own tax advisors.

If you are considering the purchase of CDs, you should consult your own tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences applicable to you in light of your particular situation and any consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

This tax discussion has been prepared to support the marketing of the CDs. Nothing herein may be used by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding any penalties that may be imposed under the Code. Each taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer’s particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

United States Holders

The following discussion is a summary of certain United States federal income tax consequences that will apply to you if you are a United States holder of the CDs.

For purposes of this discussion, a “United States holder” is a beneficial owner of a CD that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;

- a corporation or partnership created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if (1) its administration is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

An individual may, subject to certain exceptions, be deemed to be a resident of the United States by reason of being present in the United States for at least 31 days in the calendar year and for an aggregate of at least 183 days during a three-year period ending in the current calendar year (counting for such purposes all of the days present in the current year, one-third of the days present in the immediately preceding year and one-sixth of the days present in the second preceding year).

As used herein, the term “non-United States holder” means a beneficial owner of a CD that is not a United States holder.

Fixed Rate CDs

Payment of Periodic Interest

If the CDs provide for a fixed rate of interest, payments of Periodic Interest on a CD will be taxable as ordinary income at the time such interest is paid or accrued in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Disposition of CDs

Upon the sale, retirement or other taxable disposition of a CD, you generally will recognize U.S. source gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, retirement or other taxable disposition (other than amounts representing accrued and unpaid interest, which will be taxable as such) and your adjusted tax basis of the CD. In general, your adjusted tax basis of the CD will equal your cost for the CD. Such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, retirement or other taxable disposition the CD has been held for more than one year. Under current U.S. federal income tax law, certain non-corporate United States holders, including individuals, are eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income taxation in respect of long-term capital gains. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

Contingent Payment Debt CDs

Accrual of Interest

If the CDs provide for variable rates of interest or other contingent payments but fail to qualify as variable rate debt instruments (described below), the Treasury regulations that apply to contingent payment debt instruments may apply to the CDs. In this event, all payments on the CDs (including payments of Periodic Interest) will be taken into account under these Treasury regulations. As discussed more fully below, the effect of these Treasury regulations will be to:

- require you, regardless of your usual method of tax accounting, to use the accrual method with respect to the CDs;

- result in the accrual of original issue discount by you based on the “comparable yield” of the CDs even though no cash payments may be made to you until redemption or maturity of the CDs; and
- generally result in ordinary rather than capital treatment of any gain, and to some extent loss, upon maturity or on the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of the CDs.

Under the contingent payment debt rules, unless you hold the CDs through a tax advantaged retirement account (such as an IRA) you will be required to include original issue discount in income each year, regardless of your usual method of tax accounting, based on the “comparable yield” of the CDs, which will generally be the rate at which the Bank could issue a fixed rate instrument with terms and conditions similar to the CDs, but in any event not less than the applicable federal rate (based on the overall maturity of the CDs).

In such event, the Bank will be required to provide the comparable yield to you and, solely for tax purposes, will also be required to provide a projected payment schedule that estimates the amount and timing of contingent payments on the CDs as of their issue date. The issue date of a CD is the date on which the CD is sold to the public for cash consideration. The CDs may be callable at the option of the Bank prior to their Stated Maturity Date. For purposes of determining the projected payment schedule, CDs that may be called prior to their Stated Maturity Date at the option of the Bank generally will be treated from the issue date as having a maturity date on such redemption date if such redemption would result in a lower yield to maturity. If, contrary to the assumptions made as of the issue date, the CDs are not called, then solely for purposes of the accrual of original issue discount, the CDs will be treated as reissued on the date of the change in circumstances for an amount equal to their adjusted issue price. The comparable yield and projected payment schedule for the CDs will be set forth in the applicable Terms Supplement. Investors in the CDs may obtain the finalized projected payment schedule by submitting a written request for such information to the Wholesale Risk Manager, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., MAC-A0112-144, 550 California Street, San Francisco, California 94104. You will be provided with an annual statement reporting OID accruals, which accruals will reflect the comparable yield. By purchasing a CD you agree to this treatment of the CD and to report all income (or loss) with respect to the CD according to these Treasury regulations. You are required to use the comparable yield determined by the Bank and the projected payments set forth in the projected payment schedule prepared by the Bank in determining your interest accruals, and the adjustments thereto, in respect of the CDs, unless you timely disclose and justify on your federal income tax return the use of a different comparable yield and projected payment schedule. **The comparable yield and the projected payment schedule are not provided for any purpose other than the determination of your interest accruals and adjustments thereof in respect of the CDs and do not and will not constitute a representation regarding the actual amount of any payment on a CD.**

The amount of original issue discount on a CD for each accrual period (generally, each six-month period during which the CDs are outstanding) is determined by multiplying the comparable yield of the CD, adjusted for the length of the accrual period, by the CD’s adjusted issue price (as defined below) at the beginning of the accrual period, determined in accordance with the rules set forth in the Treasury regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments. The amount of original issue discount so determined is then allocated on a ratable basis to each day in the accrual period that you held the CD. In general, for these purposes, a CD’s adjusted issue price will equal the CD’s original principal amount, increased by the original issue discount previously accrued on the CD and decreased by Periodic Interest paid, if any, determined without regard to the adjustments discussed below, and reduced by the amounts of the projected payments on the CD.

If an actual contingent payment made on the CDs differs from the projected contingent payment, an adjustment will be made for the difference. A positive adjustment, for the amount by which an actual contingent payment exceeds the projected contingent payment, will be treated as additional original issue discount on the contingent payment date. A negative adjustment, for the amount by which a projected contingent payment exceeds an actual contingent payment, will:

- first, reduce the amount of original issue discount required to be accrued in the taxable year in which the contingent payment date occurs; and

- second, any negative adjustment that exceeds the amount of original issue discount accrued in the taxable year in which the contingent payment date occurs will be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of your total prior original issue discount inclusions with respect to the CD.

For individuals, such ordinary loss will not be subject to the limitation on miscellaneous itemized deductions.

Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Disposition of CDs

Upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of a CD, you will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between your amount realized and your adjusted tax basis in the CD. Such gain on a CD generally will be treated as ordinary income. Loss from the disposition of a CD will be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of your prior net original issue discount inclusions with respect to the CD. Any loss in excess of that amount will be treated as capital loss. Special rules apply in determining the adjusted tax basis of a CD. Your adjusted tax basis in a CD is generally equal to your initial investment in the CD increased by any original issue discount you previously accrued on the CD, determined without regard to the adjustments discussed above, and reduced by the amounts of the projected payments on the CD.

Variable Rate CDs

Treasury regulations prescribe special rules for “variable rate debt instruments” that provide for the payment of interest based on certain floating or objective rates. In general, CDs will qualify as variable rate debt instruments (“variable rate CDs”) if (i) the issue price of the CDs does not exceed the total non-contingent principal payments due in respect of the CDs by more than an amount equal to the lesser of (A) 0.015 multiplied by the product of the total non-contingent principal payments and the number of complete years to maturity from the issue date or (B) 15% of the total non-contingent principal payments, and (ii) the CDs provide for stated interest, paid or compounded at least annually, at “current values” of (A) one or more “qualified floating rates,” (B) a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, (C) a single “objective rate,” or (D) a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a “qualified inverse floating rate.” A current value of a rate is the value of the rate on any date that is no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that first day.

A “qualified floating rate” is any variable rate where variations in the value of such rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the variable rate CDs are denominated. Although a multiple of a qualified floating rate generally will not itself constitute a qualified floating rate, a variable rate equal to the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35 can constitute a qualified floating rate. A variable rate equal to the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35, increased or decreased by a fixed rate, will also constitute a qualified floating rate. In addition, two or more qualified floating rates that can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the variable rate CDs (*e.g.*, two or more qualified floating rates with values within 25 basis points of each other as determined on the issue date) will be treated as a single qualified floating rate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a variable rate that would otherwise constitute a qualified floating rate but which is subject to one or more restrictions such as a maximum stated interest rate (*i.e.*, a cap), a minimum stated interest rate (*i.e.*, a floor) or a restriction on the amount of increase or decrease in the stated interest (*i.e.*, a governor) may, under certain circumstances, fail to be treated as a qualified floating rate unless such restrictions are fixed throughout the term of the variable rate CDs or are reasonably expected to not have a significant effect on the yield of the variable rate CDs.

An “objective rate” is a rate that is not itself a qualified floating rate but which is determined using a single fixed formula and that is based on objective financial or economic information. A rate will not qualify as an objective rate if it is based on information that is within the control of the issuer (or a related party) or that is unique to the circumstances of the issuer (or a related party), such as dividends, profits, or the value of the issuer’s stock (although a rate does not fail to be an objective rate merely because it is based on the credit quality of the issuer). An objective rate is a “qualified inverse floating rate” if the rate is equal to a fixed rate minus a qualified floating rate, as long as variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to inversely reflect contemporaneous variations in the qualified floating rate. The Treasury regulations also provide that if CDs provide for stated interest at a fixed rate for

an initial period of one year or less followed by a variable rate that is either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate and if the variable rate on the issue date is intended to approximate the fixed rate (*e.g.*, the value of the variable rate on the issue date does not differ from the value of the fixed rate by more than 25 basis points), then the fixed rate and the variable rate together will constitute either a single qualified floating rate or objective rate, as the case may be. A rate will not be an objective rate if it is reasonably expected that the average value of the rate during the first half of the CDs' term will be significantly less or greater than the average value of the rate during the last half of the CDs' term.

Accrual of Interest

If variable rate CDs provide for stated interest at either a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate throughout their term, and such interest is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually, then all stated interest on such variable rate CDs will constitute qualified stated interest that is included in gross income by you as received or accrued in accordance with your regular methods of accounting for United States federal income tax purposes (unless you hold the variable rate CDs in a tax advantaged account (such as an IRA)). Thus, such variable rate CDs generally will not be treated as having been issued with original issue discount ("OID") unless the variable rate securities are sold at a discount from their stated deposit amount, subject to a *de minimis* exception. In general, the amount of qualified stated interest and OID, if any, that accrues during an accrual period on such variable rate CDs is determined under the rules described above by assuming that the variable rate is a fixed rate equal to (i) in the case of a qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, the value as of the issue date of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, or (ii) in the case of an objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate), a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the variable rate CDs. The qualified stated interest allocable to an accrual period is increased (or decreased) if the interest actually paid during an accrual period exceeds (or is less than) the interest that was accrued under the foregoing approach.

For other variable rate CDs, the timing and amount of OID and qualified stated interest will be determined by converting the variable rate CDs into "equivalent fixed rate debt instruments." The conversion of the variable rate CDs into equivalent fixed rate debt instruments generally involves substituting for any qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate a fixed rate equal to the value of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, as the case may be, as of the issue date, or substituting for any objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate) a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the variable rate CDs. In the case of variable rate CDs that provide for stated interest at a fixed rate in addition to either one or more qualified floating rates or a qualified inverse floating rate, the fixed rate is initially converted into a qualified floating rate (or a qualified inverse floating rate, if the variable rate CDs provide for a qualified inverse floating rate). Under such circumstances, the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate that replaces the fixed rate must be such that the fair market value of the variable rate CDs as of their issue date is approximately the same as the fair market value of an otherwise identical debt instrument that provides for either the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate rather than the fixed rate. Subsequent to converting the fixed rate into either a qualified floating rate or a qualified inverse rate, the variable rate CDs are then converted into equivalent fixed rate debt instruments in the manner described above.

Once the variable rate CDs are converted into equivalent fixed rate debt instruments pursuant to the foregoing rules, the timing and amount of OID and qualified stated interest, if any, are determined for the equivalent fixed rate debt instruments by applying the general OID rules to the equivalent fixed rate debt instruments. You will account for OID and qualified stated interest as if you held the equivalent fixed rate debt instruments. For each accrual period, appropriate adjustments will be made to the amount of qualified stated interest or OID assumed to have been accrued or paid with respect to the equivalent fixed rate debt instruments in the event that such amounts differ from the actual amount of interest accrued or paid on the variable rate CDs during the accrual period.

Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Disposition

Upon the sale, retirement or other taxable disposition of variable rate CDs, you generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, retirement or other taxable disposition (other than amounts representing accrued and unpaid qualified stated interest, which will be taxable as

ordinary interest income to the extent not previously included in gross income) and your adjusted tax basis of the CDs. In general, your adjusted tax basis of the CDs will equal your cost for the CDs, increased by OID previously included in gross income, if any. Such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, retirement or other taxable disposition the CDs have been held for more than one year. Under current United States federal income tax law, certain non-corporate United States holders, including individuals, are eligible for preferential rates of United States federal income taxation in respect of long-term capital gains. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

Medicare Tax

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, a United States holder that is an individual or estate, or a trust that does not fall into a special class of trusts that is exempt from such tax, will be subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the United States holder's "net investment income" for the relevant taxable year and (2) the excess of the United States holder's modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold (which in the case of individuals will be between \$125,000 and \$250,000, depending on the individual's circumstances). A United States holder's net investment income will generally include its interest income and net gain from the disposition of the CDs, unless such interest income and net gain is derived in the ordinary course of the conduct of a trade or business (other than a trade or business that consists of certain passive or trading activities). Net investment income may, however, be reduced by properly allocable deductions to such income. United States holders that are individuals, estates or trusts are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability of the Medicare tax to their income and gains from the CDs.

Non-United States Holders

The following discussion is a summary of certain United States federal income and estate tax consequences that will apply to you if you are a non-United States holder of CDs. Special rules may apply to you if you are a controlled foreign corporation, passive foreign investment company, foreign personal holding company or an individual who is a United States expatriate and therefore subject to special treatment under the Code. You should consult your own tax advisors to determine the United States federal, state, local and other tax consequences that may be relevant to you.

United States Federal Withholding Tax

The 30% United States federal withholding tax will not apply to any payment, including original issue discount, on a CD provided that: you provide your name and address on an IRS Form W-8BEN and certify, under penalties of perjury, that you are not a United States holder or you hold your CDs through certain foreign intermediaries and you satisfy the certification requirements of applicable Treasury regulations. Special certification rules apply to holders that are pass-through entities rather than individuals.

If you hold a CD in connection with a United States trade or business, you must provide the Bank with IRS Form W-8ECI stating that interest paid on a CD is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

United States Federal Income Tax

Any gain or income on a CD will generally be subject to United States federal income tax if you are engaged in a trade or business in the United States, and gain or income on the CD is effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business. In such case, you will be subject to United States federal income tax on such gain or income on a net income basis in the same manner as if you were a United States holder.

United States Federal Estate Tax

Your estate will not be subject to United States federal estate tax on CDs beneficially owned by you at the time of your death, provided that any payment to you on a CD, including original issue discount (1) would be eligible for exemption from the 30% withholding tax under the rules described under the heading "—Non-United

States Holders—United States Federal Withholding Tax,” without regard to the certification requirements, and (2) would not have been, if received at the time of your death, effectively connected with the conduct by you of a trade or business in the United States.

Legislation Affecting Taxation of CDs held by or through Foreign Entities

Legislation was enacted in 2010 that will impose a 30% withholding tax on withholdable payments (as defined below) made to a foreign financial institution, unless such institution enters into an agreement with the United States Treasury to collect and provide to it substantial information regarding such institution’s United States financial account holders, including certain account holders that are foreign entities with United States owners. The legislation also generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on withholdable payments to a non-financial foreign entity unless such entity provides the paying agent with a certification that it does not have any substantial United States owners or a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial United States owners of the entity. “Withholdable payments” include payments of interest (including OID) from sources within the United States, as well as the gross proceeds from the sale of any property of a type which can produce interest from sources within the United States unless the payments of interest or gross proceeds are effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business and taxed as such. As enacted, these withholding and reporting obligations generally apply to payments made after December 31, 2012 on any CDs other than CDs outstanding on March 18, 2012. Under proposed Treasury regulations, these withholding and reporting requirements will be delayed until December 31, 2013 and will apply only to CDs outstanding on January 1, 2013 or modified after January 1, 2013. The proposed Treasury regulations are proposed to be effective on the date of publication of the adoption of the regulations as final regulations. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the application of the legislation and proposed regulations to the CDs.

Information Reporting And Backup Withholding

If you are a United States holder of CDs, information reporting requirements will generally apply to original issue discount accrued on the CDs, all payments the Bank makes to you and the proceeds from the sale of a CD paid to you unless you are an exempt recipient. Backup withholding tax at the applicable statutory rate will apply if you fail to provide a taxpayer identification number, a certification of exempt status, or if you fail to report in full interest income.

The U.S. Treasury has issued final regulations on the reporting of payments of interest and OID accrued on deposits of non-United States holders who are individuals. If you are an individual non-United States holder of CDs, for payments made on and after January 1, 2013, the Bank must report annually to the IRS and to you the amount of interest paid and OID accrued by the Bank and the tax withheld with respect to such payments, if any. Copies of the information returns reporting such payments, accrual and withholding may also be made available to foreign tax authorities with which the United States has in effect an information exchange agreement. Individual non-United States holders of CDs should not be subject to backup withholding regarding payments the Bank makes provided that the Bank does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that a holder is a United States holder and the Bank has received the statement described above under “Non-United States Holders—United States Federal Withholding Tax.” If you are an individual non-resident Canadian holder of CDs, similar rules apply to payments and accruals made before January 1, 2013 (and you will be subject to the above-described rules for payments made on and after January 1, 2013). Individual non-United States holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these final regulations.

In addition, if you are a non-United States holder, you will be subject to information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholding regarding the proceeds of the sale of a CD made within the United States or conducted through United States-related intermediaries, unless the payor receives the statement described above and you meet certain conditions, or you otherwise establish an exemption.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against your United States federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Section 4975 of the Code prohibits the borrowing of money, the sale of property and certain other transactions involving the assets of plans that are qualified under the Code (“Qualified Plans”) or IRAs and persons who have certain specified relationships to them. Section 406 of ERISA prohibits similar transactions involving employee benefit plans that are subject to ERISA (“ERISA Plans”). Certain governmental and other plans may be subject to provisions materially similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code (“Similar Law”) (such plans are referred to as “Similar Law Plans”). Qualified Plans, IRAs and ERISA Plans are referred to as “Plans”.

Persons who have such specified relationships are referred to as “parties in interest” under ERISA and as “disqualified persons” under the Code. “Parties in interest” and “disqualified persons” encompass a wide range of persons, including any fiduciary (for example, an investment manager, trustee or custodian), any person providing services (for example, a broker), the Plan sponsor, an employee organization any of whose members are covered by the Plan, and certain persons related to or affiliated with any of the foregoing.

The purchase and/or holding of the CDs by a Plan with respect to which the Bank and/or your Broker is a fiduciary and/or a service provider (or otherwise is a “party in interest” or “disqualified person”) might constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code, unless such CDs are acquired or held pursuant to and in accordance with an applicable statutory or administrative exemption. The Bank, your Broker and several of their affiliates are each considered to be a “disqualified person” under the Code or a “party in interest” under ERISA with respect to many Plans, although the Bank is not a “disqualified person” with respect to an IRA simply because the IRA is established with a Broker or because a Broker provides services to the IRA, and neither the Bank nor a Broker can be a “party in interest” to any IRA other than certain employer-sponsored IRAs as only employer-sponsored IRAs are covered by ERISA.

Applicable administrative exemptions may include certain prohibited transaction class exemptions (for example, Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (“PTCE”) 84-14 relating to qualified professional asset managers, PTCE 96-23 relating to certain in-house asset managers, PTCE 91-38 relating to bank collective investment funds, PTCE 90-1 relating to insurance company separate accounts and PTCE 95-60 relating to insurance company general accounts). In view of the fact that the CDs represent deposits with the Bank, fiduciaries should take into account the prohibited transaction exemption described in ERISA Section 408(b)(4), relating to the investment of plan assets in deposits bearing a reasonable rate of interest in a financial institution supervised by the United States or a state, and/or Part IV of PTCE 81-8, relating to transactions involving short-term investments, specifically certificates of deposit. Finally, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide a statutory exemption from the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code for transactions involving certain parties in interest or disqualified persons who are such merely because they are a service provider to a Plan, or because they are related to a service provider. Generally, the exemption would be applicable if the party to the transaction with the Plan is a party in interest or a disqualified person to the Plan but is not (i) an employer of employees covered by the Plan, (ii) a fiduciary who has or exercises any discretionary authority or control with respect to the investment of the Plan assets involved in the transaction, (iii) a fiduciary who renders investment advice (within the meaning of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code) with respect to those assets, or (iv) an affiliate of (i), (ii) or (iii). Any Plan fiduciary relying on this statutory exemption and purchasing securities on behalf of a Plan will be deemed to have made a determination that the Plan is paying no more than, and is receiving no less than, adequate consideration in connection with the transaction, which is a necessary precondition to utilizing this exemption. Any purchaser that is a Plan is encouraged to consult with counsel regarding the application of any of these exemptions. A fiduciary of a Plan or a Similar Law Plan purchasing the CDs, or in the case of certain IRAs, the grantor or other person directing the purchase of the CDs for the IRA, shall be deemed to represent, by its purchase, that its purchase, holding, and disposition of the CDs does not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code or Similar Law.

The sale of CDs to a Plan or a Similar Law Plan is in no respect a representation by the Bank or its affiliates that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans or Similar Law Plans generally or any particular Plan or Similar Law Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for a Plan or Similar Law Plan generally or any particular Plan or Similar Law Plan.