WELLS FARGO

Wells Fargo & Company

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Resolution Plan Public Summary

July 1, 2013

Together we'll go far

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Introduction

To promote financial stability, section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and the related rule (the "Title I Rule")[1] require each bank holding company with consolidated assets in excess of $50 billion to periodically submit to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") a plan for that company's rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress or failure.[2] Wells Fargo & Company (the "Parent") is a bank holding company registered with the Federal Reserve with consolidated assets in excess of $50 billion. Therefore, the Parent is required to submit a resolution plan under the Dodd-Frank Act and the Title I Rule.

In addition, to ensure that depositors receive prompt access to their insured deposits in the event of an insured depository institution's (an "IDI") failure and to enable the FDIC to perform its resolution functions most efficiently, the FDIC has adopted a separate rule (the "IDI Rule", and together with the Title I Rule, the "Rules") requiring each IDI with $50 billion or more in total assets to periodically submit a resolution plan to the FDIC.[3] Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("WFBNA"), an IDI with more than $50 billion in total assets, is therefore required to submit a resolution plan under the IDI Rule.[4]

In light of WFBNA's importance to the Parent, and to ensure a coordinated approach to resolution planning for the Parent and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company" or "Wells Fargo"), the Parent and WFBNA are submitting one joint resolution plan (the "Resolution Plan") to satisfy both of the Rules.

In the unlikely event of material financial distress or failure, the Resolution Plan provides for the resolution of the Company and its material entities (defined below), in a rapid and orderly way, without posing systemic risk to the larger financial system and without the need for any government or taxpayer support. The Resolution Plan is a roadmap to facilitate the orderly resolution of Wells Fargo upon the failure of its material entities under applicable insolvency regimes. These include receivership under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended (the "FDIA"), reorganization or liquidation under the United States Bankruptcy

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[1] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Resolution Plans Required, 76 Fed. Reg. 67323 (Nov. 1, 2011), as codified at 12 CFR Part 243.

[2] Under the Title I Rule, each "covered company," including non-bank financial companies supervised by the Federal Reserve, U.S. bank holding companies and certain foreign banks and bank holding companies, with assets exceeding the $50 billion threshold is required to submit a resolution plan.

[3] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Resolution Plans Required for Insured Depository Institutions with $50 billion or more in Total Assets, 77 Fed. Reg. 3075 (Jan. 23, 2012), as codified at 12 CFR Part 360.10.

[4] WFBNA is a covered insured depository institution ("CIDI") under the IDI Rule. A CIDI is an IDI with $50 billion or more in total assets.

Introduction

Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”), and liquidation under the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 (“SIPA”) under the authority of a trustee appointed by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”).

In conformance with the Rules and guidance provided by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, the Resolution Plan assumes an idiosyncratic material financial event that affects the Company under economic conditions consistent with the Federal Reserve Supervisory Baseline Scenario published on November 15, 2012. The Resolution Plan further assumes that there is no disruption to the capital markets, other market participants are functioning normally and the Company has not taken any steps to enhance its capital or liquidity position.

Unless otherwise indicated, information in this Public Summary is provided as of December 31, 2012.

The Company

Wells Fargo is a nationwide, diversified, community-based financial services company with $1.42 trillion in assets. Founded in 1852 and headquartered in San Francisco, the Company provides banking, insurance, investments, mortgage, and consumer and commercial finance to its customers. With more than 265,000 active, full-time equivalent team members, the Company serves one in three households in the United States. The Company’s vision is to satisfy all of its customers’ financial needs, help them succeed financially, be recognized as the premier financial services company in its markets and be one of America’s great companies. The Company’s primary strategy to achieve this vision is to increase the number of products its customers utilize and to offer them all of the financial products that fulfill their needs. Wells Fargo’s cross-sell strategy, diversified business model and the breadth of its geographic reach facilitate growth in both strong and weak economic cycles, enabling the Company to grow by expanding the number of products customers have, gain new customers in extended markets, and increase market share in many businesses.

Wells Fargo’s primary subsidiary is WFBNA, a national bank with total assets of $1.27 trillion. WFBNA operates its banking businesses through approximately 6,200 traditional stores (branches), approximately 1,600 mortgage and wholesale banking stores, and more than 12,000 ATMs located in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Summary of Resolution Plan

A. The Names of Material Entities

For purposes of resolution planning, the Company has identified eight "material entities" under the Title I Rule. A material entity under the Title I Rule is any subsidiary that is significant to the activities of a critical operation[5] or core business line (as defined below) of a covered company. The Company has also identified four material entities as defined under the IDI Rule. A material entity under the IDI Rule is a company that is significant to the activities of a critical service[6] or core business line (as defined below) of a CIDI. The Resolution Plan addresses strategies that could be useful in ensuring the orderly resolution of each material entity in the event of material financial distress or failure. The material entities are:

- Wells Fargo & Company is the ultimate parent in the Company's organizational structure. Its shares are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). The Parent is a financial holding company and a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act, as amended (the "BHCA"). It is the "covered company" under the Title I Rule and a material entity under the IDI Rule;
- WFBNA is a national banking association. It represents nearly 90% of the Company's consolidated assets and contributes the majority of the Company's consolidated revenues and net earnings. WFBNA is involved with all of the Company's critical operations, either directly or through one or more of its subsidiaries, and the majority of the Company's core business lines. WFBNA is a material entity under the Title I Rule and is the CIDI under the IDI Rule;
- Wells Fargo Securities, LLC ("WFS LLC") is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as a broker-dealer. WFS LLC provides securities, investment banking and capital markets products and services to mid-market, large and Fortune 500 companies and investment products to institutional investors. WFS LLC is a material entity only under the Title I Rule;
- Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC ("WFA LLC") is registered with the SEC as both a broker-dealer and an investment advisor. WFA LLC provides a full range of investing services and products, primarily to retail customers and small businesses in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. WFA LLC is a material entity under both the Title I Rule and the IDI Rule;

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[5] Under the Title I Rule, "critical operations" are those operations, including associated services, functions and support, the failure or discontinuance of which, in the view of the covered company or as jointly directed by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, would pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States.

[6] Under the IDI Rule, "critical services" means services and operations of the CIDI, such as servicing information technology support and operations, human resources and personnel, that are necessary to continue the day-to-day operations of the CIDI.

Summary of Resolution Plan

- First Clearing, LLC ("First Clearing"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of WFA LLC, provides securities-execution and brokerage-clearance services to WFA LLC and other affiliated and unaffiliated retail broker-dealers throughout the United States. First Clearing is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC. First Clearing is a material entity under both the Title I Rule and the IDI Rule;
- Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC ("WFFM") is an advisory firm registered with the SEC as an investment advisor. Among other things, WFFM serves as investment advisor for the Wells Fargo Advantage Funds (the "WF Advantage Funds"). WFFM is a material entity only under the Title I Rule;
- Wells Capital Management Incorporated ("Wells Cap") is an advisory firm registered with the SEC as an investment advisor. Wells Cap is a wholly-owned subsidiary of WFBNA and serves as sub-advisor to a number of mutual funds, including many of the WF Advantage Funds. Wells Cap is a material entity only under the Title I Rule; and
- Galliard Capital Management, Inc. ("Galliard Capital") is an advisory firm registered with the SEC as an investment advisor. Galliard Capital is a wholly-owned subsidiary of WFBNA and is an advisory boutique that provides investment advisory services to institutional investors. Galliard Capital is a material entity only under the Title I Rule.

B. Description of Core Business Lines

For purposes of the Title I Rule, "core business lines" are those business lines of the covered company, including associated operations, services, functions and support that upon failure would result in a material loss of revenue, profit or franchise value. The Company has identified five core business lines under the Title I Rule. The chart below displays the five core business lines, together with their applicable core products and services.[7]

Figure B-1 Core Business Lines

Community Banking	Description
Retail Checking and Savings	The offering and management of transaction banking facilities, including check, debit card, ATM, as well as savings and time deposits on behalf of personal, private and small business clients.
Payment Services	Internet, merchant and payroll services for retail and small business clients such as accepting electronic payments through a variety of methods (*e.g.*, direct debit, bank transfer, e-check and real-time bank transfer using online banking).
Small Business Lending	Secured and unsecured commercial lending facilities for small business customers.

Consumer Credit Solutions	Description
Secured Retail Lending	Lending to retail customers where an advance is secured with specified non-real estate collateral.
Credit Card	Lines of credit made available via card products.
Unsecured Retail Lending	Lending to domestic retail customers where an advance is not secured. The facilities include loans and lines of credit.

[7] Core business lines have been identified solely for resolution planning purposes and may differ from the operating segments that the Company uses for management reporting in its periodic reports filed with the SEC.

Figure B-1 Core Business Lines - Continued

Wells Fargo Home Lending	Description
Residential Mortgage Lending	Lending products to personal and small business customers, where an advance is secured by real estate. Specific activities include: the origination of first lien mortgages, purchase of first lien mortgage products through correspondent channels, the origination of second lien home equity products, and the sale / distribution of mortgage products.
Residential Mortgage Servicing	The management and administration of residential mortgage loans on behalf of internal and external customers, including the collection and remittance of principal and interest payments, administration of escrows and payment of property taxes and insurance premiums when due, production and delivery of mortgage loan statements and tax reports, the handling of client inquiries, and foreclosure activities.

Wholesale Banking	Description
Commercial Lending	Debt facilities to domestic and international commercial and corporate companies and financial institutions to finance non-real estate-related business activity.
Commercial Real Estate	Debt facilities for the purchase and financing of income producing properties and undeveloped land.
Third-Party Loan Servicing	Processes associated with the administration of syndicated loans and commercial mortgage master servicing (*i.e.*, in connection with commercial mortgage-backed securities).
Treasury Services	A broad category of domestic and international services for wholesale, government and municipal clients that include: cash management, payments, trade, liquidity, lock-box, and information tracking and reporting services.
Sales & Trading	Securities and derivatives sales and trading activities and products including: interest rate products, fixed-income and equity securities, foreign exchange and currency products, and financial and physical commodities.

Figure B-1 Core Business Lines - Continued

Wholesale Banking	Description
Trade Finance	Services to domestic clients and international financial institutions involved with improving the efficiency and facilitation of the import and / or export of goods.
Wholesale Deposits	Non-interest and interest bearing demand, savings, time, high performance money market deposit products as well as domestic and international currency deposit placements for overnight and term maturities for commercial, corporate, government and international clients.

Wealth, Brokerage and Retirement	Description
Retail Brokerage	Securities advisory, brokerage and other financial services provided to retail and small business customers throughout the United States.

Under the IDI Rule, "core business lines" means those business lines of the CIDI, including associated operations, services, functions and support that upon failure would result in a material loss of revenue, profit or franchise value. WFBNA has determined that, with the exception of the Wealth, Brokerage and Retirement core business line described above, each of the other four core business lines identified by the Company as a core business line under the Title I Rule is also a core business line of WFBNA for purposes of the IDI Rule.

C. Summary Financial Information Regarding Assets, Liabilities, Capital, and Major Funding Sources

For detailed financial information with respect to Wells Fargo, please refer to the Company's annual, quarterly and current reports filed with the SEC and available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, including the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. The information below regarding WFBNA is based on WFBNA's Consolidated Report of Condition and Income on FFIEC Form 031 for the year ended December 31, 2012, as filed with the FDIC, and is available on the FDIC's website at www.fdic.gov.

Figure C-1 Balance Sheet for the Company and WFBNA

(in Millions)	Wells Fargo & Company Consolidated Balance Sheet	Wells Fargo Bank, N.A Consolidated Balance Sheet
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 21,860	$ 22,460
Federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and other short-term investments	137,313	131,827
Trading assets	57,482	34,637
Securities available for sale	235,199	203,661
Mortgages held for sale	47,149	29,881
Loans held for sale	110	110
Loans	799,574	745,960
Allowance for loan losses	(17,060)	(14,234)
Net loans	782,514	731,726
Mortgage servicing right	12,698	12,930
Premises and equipment, net	9,428	7,746
Goodwill	25,637	21,545
Other assets	93,578	69,602
Total assets	**$ 1,422,968**	**$ 1,266,125**
Liabilities		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	$ 288,207	$ 255,232
Interest-bearing deposits	714,628	739,207
Total deposits	1,002,835	994,439
Short-term borrowings	57,175	40,806
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	76,668	51,379
Long-term debt	127,379	44,768
Total liabilities	1,264,057	1,131,392
Total stockholders' equity	158,911	134,733
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 1,422,968**	**$ 1,266,125**

Summary of Resolution Plan

Capital

Wells Fargo has an active program for managing stockholders' equity and regulatory capital, and maintains a comprehensive process for assessing the Company's overall capital adequacy. Capital is generated primarily through the retention of earnings (net of dividends). The objective is to maintain capital at an amount commensurate with the Company's risk profile and risk tolerance objectives and to meet both regulatory and market expectations. The Company's potential sources of stockholders' equity include retained earnings and issuances of common and preferred stock.

Regulatory Capital

The Company and its subsidiary banks are subject to various regulatory capital adequacy requirements administered by the Federal Reserve and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"). Risk-based capital ("RBC") guidelines establish risk-adjusted capital ratios relating capital to different categories of assets and off-balance sheet exposures. Calculated capital ratios consist of Tier 1 capital, Total capital, Tier 1 leverage, and Tier 1 common. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, federal regulatory agencies were required to adopt regulations defining five capital tiers for banks: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can result in certain mandatory and discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, would have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements.

The Company's capital adequacy assessment process contemplates a wide range of risks that the Company is exposed to and takes into consideration potential performance under a variety of stressed economic conditions, as well as regulatory expectations and guidance, rating agency viewpoints and the view of capital markets participants.

The following table provides information regarding the consolidated capital ratios for the Company and for WFBNA.

Figure C-2 Capital Ratios

	Year ended December 31, 2012	
Capital Ratios – Basel I	**Wells Fargo & Company**	**Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.**
Tier 1 risk-based capital	11.75%	10.11%
Total risk-based capital	14.63%	12.45%
Tier 1 leverage	9.47%	8.47%

The following tables provide information regarding the Company's Tier 1 common equity calculations under Basel I and as estimated under Basel III, respectively, for the consolidated Company.

Figure C-3 Tier 1 Common Equity under Basel I [(1)]

(in Billions)		December 31, 2012
Total equity		$ 158.9
Noncontrolling interests		(1.3)
Total Wells Fargo stockholders' equity		157.6
Adjustments: Preferred equity		(12.0)
Goodwill and intangible assets (other than MSRs)		(32.9)
Applicable deferred taxes		3.2
MSRs over specified limitations		(0.7)
Cumulative other comprehensive income		(5.6)
Other		(0.6)
Tier 1 common equity	(A)	$ 109.0
Total risk-weighted assets[(2)]	(B)	$ 1,077.1
Tier 1 common equity to total risk-weighted assets[(2)]	(A)/(B)	10.12%

(1) Tier 1 common equity is a non-GAAP financial measure that is used by investors, analysts and bank regulatory agencies to assess the capital position of financial services companies. Management reviews Tier 1 common equity along with other measures of capital as part of its financial analyses and has included this non-GAAP financial information, and the corresponding reconciliation to total equity, because of current interest in such information on the part of market participants.

(2) Under the regulatory guidelines for risk-based capital, on-balance sheet assets and credit equivalent amounts of derivatives and off-balance sheet items are assigned to one of several broad risk categories according to the obligor or, if relevant, the guarantor or the nature of any collateral. The aggregate dollar amount in each risk category is then multiplied by the risk weight associated with that category. The resulting weighted values from each of the risk categories are aggregated for determining total risk-weighted assets.

Figure C-4 Tier 1 Common Equity under Basel III (Estimated) [1][2]

(in Billions)		December 31, 2012
Tier 1 common equity under Basel I		$ 109.0
Adjustments from Basel I to Basel III [3][5]:		
Cumulative other comprehensive income related to AFS securities and defined benefit pension plans		5.3
Other		0.4
Total adjustments from Basel I to Basel III		5.7
Threshold deductions, as defined under Basel III [4][5]		0.9
Tier 1 common equity anticipated under Basel III	(C)	$ 113.8
Total risk-weighted assets anticipated under Basel III [6]	(D)	$ 1,389.2
Tier 1 common equity to total risk-weighted assets anticipated under Basel III	(C)/(D)	8.19%

(1) Tier 1 common equity is a non-GAAP financial measure that is used by investors, analysts and bank regulatory agencies to assess the capital position of financial services companies. Management reviews Tier 1 common equity along with other measures of capital as part of its financial analyses and has included this non-GAAP financial information, and the corresponding reconciliation to total equity, because of current interest in such information on the part of market participants.

(2) The Basel III Tier 1 common equity and risk-weighted assets are calculated based on management's current interpretation of the Basel III capital rules proposed by federal banking agencies in notices of proposed rulemaking announced in June 2012. The proposed rules and interpretations and assumptions used in estimating Basel III calculations are subject to change depending on final promulgations of Basel III capital rules.

(3) Adjustments from Basel I to Basel III represent reconciling adjustments, primarily certain components of cumulative other comprehensive income deducted for Basel I purposes, to derive Tier 1 common equity under Basel III.

(4) Threshold deductions, as defined under Basel III, include individual and aggregate limitations, as a percentage of Tier 1 common equity, with respect to MSRs (net of related deferred tax liability, which approximates the MSR book value times the applicable statutory tax rates), deferred tax assets and investments in unconsolidated financial companies.

(5) Volatility in interest rates can have a significant impact on the valuation of cumulative other comprehensive income and MSRs and therefore, may impact adjustments from Basel I to Basel III, and MSRs subject to threshold deductions, as defined under Basel III, in future reporting periods.

(6) Under current Basel proposals, risk-weighted assets incorporate different classifications of assets, with certain risk weights based on a borrower's credit rating or Wells Fargo's own risk models, along with adjustments to address a combination of credit/counterparty, operational and market risks, and other Basel III elements. The amount of risk-weighted assets anticipated under Basel III is preliminary and subject to change depending on final promulgation of Basel III capital rulemaking and interpretations thereof by regulatory authorities.

Funding

The objective of effective liquidity management is to ensure that the Company can meet customer loan requests, customer deposit maturities, withdrawals and other cash commitments efficiently under both normal operating conditions and under unpredictable circumstances of industry or market stress. To achieve this objective, the Company's Corporate Asset Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") establishes and monitors liquidity guidelines that require sufficient asset-based liquidity to cover potential funding requirements and to avoid over-dependence on volatile, less reliable funding markets. The Company sets these guidelines for both the consolidated balance sheet and for the Parent on a stand-alone basis to ensure that it can serve as a source of strength for its IDIs.

Unencumbered debt and equity securities in the securities available-for-sale portfolio provide asset liquidity, as do the immediately liquid resources of cash and due from banks and federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and other short-term investments. Asset liquidity is further enhanced by the Company's ability to sell or securitize loans in secondary markets and to pledge loans to access secured borrowing facilities through the Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLB") and the Federal Reserve Bank's Discount Window.

Core customer deposits have historically provided a sizeable source of relatively stable and low-cost funds. Additional funding is provided by long-term debt, other foreign deposits, and short-term borrowings. Wells Fargo accesses domestic and international capital markets for long-term funding (generally greater than one year) through issuances of registered debt securities, private placements and asset-backed secured funding.

The following table summarizes the Company's funding sources, using average balances for the years indicated.

Figure C-5 Funding Sources (average balance)

(in Millions)	2012	2011
Funding sources Deposits:		
Interest-bearing checking	$ 30,564	$ 47,705
Market rate and other savings	505,310	464,450
Savings certificates	59,484	69,711
Other time deposits	13,363	13,126
Deposits in foreign offices	67,920	61,566
Total interest-bearing deposits	676,641	656,558
Short-term borrowings	51,196	51,781
Long-term debt	127,547	141,079
Other liabilities	10,032	10,955
Total interest-bearing liabilities	865,416	860,373
Portion of noninterest-bearing funding sources	$ 304,049	$ 241,689
Total funding sources	**$ 1,169,465**	**$ 1,102,062**

Summary of Resolution Plan

D. Description of Derivative and Hedging Activities

Wells Fargo primarily uses derivatives to manage exposure to market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk, and to assist customers with their risk management objectives. The Company designates derivatives either as hedging instruments in a qualifying hedge accounting relationship (fair value or cash flow hedge) or as free-standing derivatives. Free-standing derivatives include economic hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting and derivatives held for customer accommodation or other trading purposes.

The use of derivatives helps minimize unplanned fluctuations in earnings, fair values of assets and liabilities, and cash flows caused by interest rate, foreign currency and other market value volatility. Wells Fargo offers various derivatives, including interest rate, commodity, equity, credit and foreign exchange contracts, to its customers as part of its trading businesses. The Company typically offsets the exposure from such contracts by entering into other financial contracts. These derivative transactions are conducted in an effort to help customers manage their market price risks. The customer accommodations and any offsetting derivative contracts are treated as free-standing derivatives. To a much lesser extent, the Company takes positions executed for its own account based upon market expectations or to benefit from price differentials between financial instruments and markets. Free-standing derivatives include embedded derivatives that are required to be accounted for separately from their host contracts.

The following table presents the total notional or contractual amounts and fair values for the Company's derivatives. Derivative transactions can be measured in terms of the notional amount, but this amount is not, when viewed in isolation, a meaningful measure of the risk profile of the instruments. The notional amount is generally not exchanged, but is used only as the basis on which interest and other payments are determined. Derivatives designated as qualifying hedge contracts and free-standing derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value in other assets or other liabilities. Customer accommodation, trading and other free-standing derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value in trading assets, other assets or other liabilities.

Figure D-1 Derivative Assets and Liabilities

(in Millions)	December 31, 2012 Notional or contractual amount	December 31, 2012 Fair value Asset derivatives	December 31, 2012 Fair value Liability derivatives	December 31, 2011 Notional or contractual amount	December 31, 2011 Fair value Asset derivatives	December 31, 2011 Fair value Liability derivatives
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts[1]	$ 92,004	7,284	2,696	87,537	8,423	2,769
Foreign exchange contracts[1]	27,382	1,808	274	22,269	1,523	572
Total derivatives designated as qualifying hedging instruments		9,092	2,970		9,946	3,341
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments Free-standing derivatives (economic hedges):						
Interest rate contracts[2]	334,555	450	694	377,497	2,318	2,011
Equity contracts	75	-	50	-	-	-
Foreign exchange contracts	3,074	3	64	5,833	250	3
Credit contracts - protection purchased	16	-	-	125	3	-
Other derivatives	2,296	-	78	2,367	-	117
Subtotal		453	886		2,571	2,131
Customer accommodation, trading and other free-standing derivatives:						
Interest rate contracts	2,774,783	63,617	65,305	2,425,144	81,336	83,834
Commodity contracts	90,732	3,456	3,590	77,985	4,351	4,234
Equity contracts	71,958	3,783	4,114	68,778	3,768	3,661
Foreign exchange contracts	166,061	3,713	3,241	140,704	3,151	2,803
Credit contracts - protection sold	26,455	315	2,623	38,403	319	5,178
Credit contracts - protection purchased	29,021	1,495	329	36,156	3,254	276
Subtotal		76,379	79,202		96,179	99,986
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		76,832	80,088		98,750	102,117
Total derivatives before netting		85,924	83,058		108,696	105,458
Netting[3]		(62,108)	(71,116)		(81,143)	(89,990)
Total		**$ 23,816**	**11,942**		**27,553**	**15,468**

(1) Notional amounts presented exclude $4.7B at December 31, 2012, and $15.5B at December 31, 2011, of basis swaps that are combined with receive fixed-rate/pay floating-rate swaps and designated as one hedging instrument.

(2) Includes free-standing derivatives (economic hedges) used to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of residential MSRs, MHFS, loans and other interests held.

(3) Represents netting of derivative asset and liability balances, and related cash collateral, with the same counterparty subject to master netting arrangements. The amount of cash collateral netted against derivative assets and liabilities was $5.0B and $14.5B, respectively, at December 31, 2012, and $6.6B and $15.4B, respectively, at December 31, 2011.

E. Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Systems

During 2012, the Company engaged in cash and securities transactions across 33 different payment, clearing and settlement systems ("networks"): 28 domestic and five international. Examples of these networks, including all material networks, are described in the following table.

Figure E-1 Material Networks

No.	Network	Domestic or International	Description
1	**Fedwire Funds Service**	Domestic	A wire transfer service provider that is owned and operated by the Federal Reserve. Fedwire Funds is a real-time gross settlement system. Payments are continuously settled on an individual, order-by-order basis without netting.
2	**Clearing House Interbank Payments System**	Domestic	The Clearing House Interbank Payments System ("CHIPS") is a large-value wire transfer payment system with real-time final settlement of payments. Payments become final on completion of settlement, which occurs throughout the day. CHIPS processes a large proportion of U.S. dollar cross-border payments and an increasing volume of U.S. domestic payments. CHIPS is owned by the world's largest commercial banks.
3	**Fedwire Securities Service**	Domestic	A national securities book-entry system that is owned and operated by the Federal Reserve. Fedwire Securities conducts real-time transfers of securities and related funds, on an individual and gross basis. Fedwire Securities conducts issuance, transfer and settlement for all marketable Treasury securities, for many federal government agency and government-sponsored enterprise securities and for certain international organizations' securities.

Figure E-1 Material Networks - Continued

No.	Network	Domestic or International	Description
4	**Electronic Payment Network**	Domestic	The Electronic Payment Network ("EPN") is an electronic payment system providing ACH services that is owned and operated by The Clearing House Association, LLC. The ACH system facilitates exchanges of batched debit and credit payments among business, consumer and government accounts. The system processes pre-authorized recurring payments such as payroll, Social Security, mortgage and utility payments, and non-recurring payments such as telephone-initiated payments and the conversion of checks into ACH payments at lockboxes and points of sale.
5	**FedACH Services**	Domestic	FedACH is an electronic payment system providing ACH services and is owned and operated by the Federal Reserve. The ACH system exchanges batched debit and credit payments among business, consumer and government accounts. The system processes pre-authorized recurring payments and non-recurring payments.
6	**Fixed Income Clearing Corporation – Government Securities Division**	Domestic	The Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC") is a U.S. securities clearing agency. One of FICC's two divisions, the Government Securities Division, provides real-time trade matching, risk management and netting for trades in U.S. Government debt issues, including repurchase agreements.

Figure E-1 Material Networks - Continued

No.	Network	Domestic or International	Description
7	**The Depository Trust Company**	Domestic	The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") is a central securities depository providing depository and book-entry services for eligible securities and other financial assets to its participants, which are principally banks and broker-dealers. DTC processes the movement of securities for trades that are cleared and settled in the Continuous Net Settlement system operated by its affiliate, National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC"). NSCC provides clearing, settlement, risk management, central counterparty services and a guarantee of completion for certain transactions for broker-to-broker trades involving equities, corporate and municipal debt, American depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, and unit investment trusts.
8	**Viewpointe Clearing, Settlement & Association Services, LLC**	Domestic	Viewpointe Clearing, Settlement & Association Services, LLC is a private sector clearinghouse that provides cloud-based information governance, check archive, end-to-end check image exchange, clearing and settlement and ACH association services.
9	**The Small Value Payments Company L.L.C.**	Domestic	The Small Value Payments Company L.L.C. ("SVPCo") is the Check Image Exchange business of The Clearing House, providing check imaging and related services to financial institutions of all sizes. The Company uses SVPCo to distribute checks to other SVPCo members, including through an Image Payments Network that allows financial institutions to exchange images and share best practices amongst one another.

Figure E-1 Material Networks - Continued

No.	Network	Domestic or International	Description
10	**Fed Clearing – the Federal Reserve Clearing Network**	Domestic	The Federal Reserve plays a critical role as the intermediary institution involved with the clearing and settlement of interbank payments. The Company leverages the Fed Clearing network for checks drawn on banks that are not members of a local or private sector clearinghouse.
11	**Visa, Inc.**	Domestic	Visa, Inc. is a global payments technology company that connects consumers, businesses, banks and governments in more than 200 countries and territories, enabling them to use electronic payments instead of cash and checks.
12	**Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc.**	Domestic	The Chicago Mercantile Exchange Group (“CME”) provides clearing and settlement services for futures, options, and over-the-counter derivatives products. These clearing and settlement services are provided by the CME Clearing division of CME’s wholly owned subsidiary, Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. CME Clearing clears and settles futures and options contracts traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. and five other futures and options exchanges: Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Inc., New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc., Commodity Exchange, Inc., the Dubai Mercantile Exchange and the Global Emissions Exchange. CME Clearing backs the clearing and settlement services for over-the-counter derivatives transactions, provided through CME’s ClearPort platform. CME wholly owns CME Clearing Europe Limited, which was established in 2011 and began providing clearing services for various over-the-counter derivatives in Europe.
13	**LCH.Clearnet Ltd.**	International	LCH.Clearnet Ltd. (“LCH”) is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. For U.K. regulatory purposes, LCH is a "recognized clearing house" under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. LCH also is a derivatives clearing organization in the U.S. and is subject to Commodity Futures Trading Commission rules and the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act. LCH is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LCH.Clearnet Group Limited. The group is currently majority-owned by its users.

F. Description of Foreign Operations

While the Company does maintain foreign operations, the Company's operations and employees primarily are located in the United States. As a result, the vast majority of revenues, profits, assets, and liabilities are related to the Company's domestic operations.

Wells Fargo's foreign operations are conducted through WFBNA's overseas branches[8] and the Company's foreign subsidiaries, the largest of which is Wells Fargo Bank International, a Dublin-based bank supervised by the Central Bank of Ireland.

- At December 31, 2012, the Company's foreign loans totaled $37.8 billion, representing approximately 5% of the Company's total consolidated loans outstanding and approximately 3% of the Company's total assets. Wells Fargo classifies loans as foreign if the borrower's primary address is outside the United States.
- In addition to foreign lending, Wells Fargo's international business line, Wells Fargo International Group, focuses on facilitating U.S. customers' needs internationally by providing certain financial services globally, including foreign exchange, global payment services, global trade services, and international treasury management. Wells Fargo serves U.S. customers doing business globally, foreign companies doing business in the United States, and financial institutions globally.
- The Company also engages in investment advisory and broker-dealer activities through a limited number of locally chartered and licensed subsidiaries.
- Less than 3% of Wells Fargo team members are employed outside the United States.

[8] WFBNA has branches in ten jurisdictions and 27 representative offices in 24 jurisdictions.

G. Material Supervisory Authorities

As a diversified financial services company, Wells Fargo is subject to various laws and regulations and the supervision and examination by several material supervisory authorities.

The Company is subject to supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve by virtue of its status as a registered bank holding company under the BHCA and its election to be treated as a financial holding company under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

Each of the Company's IDI subsidiaries is supervised by the FDIC. National bank IDI subsidiaries of the Company, including WFBNA, are subject to regulation by the OCC. The overseas branches of WFBNA are regulated by supervisory authorities in their host countries.

WFS LLC, WFA LLC and First Clearing, along with the Company's other broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to regulation and supervision by the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The SEC also regulates the activities of certain of the Company's investment advisory subsidiaries, including WFA LLC, WFFM, Wells Cap and Galliard Capital.

The Company's subsidiaries, including those mentioned above, are subject to examination and supervision by other supervisory authorities with regulatory authority over their activities, including the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

H. Principal Officers

Figure H-1 Principal Officers

Principal Officers	Wells Fargo & Company	Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
John G. Stumpf	President and Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
Patricia R. Callahan	Chief Administrative Officer	Chief Administrative Officer
David M. Carroll	Head of Wealth, Brokerage and Retirement	Head of Wealth, Brokerage and Retirement
Michael J. Heid	Head of Home Lending	Head of Home Lending
David A. Hoyt	Head of Wholesale Banking	Head of Wholesale Banking
Richard D. Levy	Controller	Controller
Michael J. Loughlin	Chief Risk Officer	Chief Risk Officer
Avid Modjtabai	Head of Consumer Lending	Head of Consumer Lending
Kevin A. Rhein	Chief Information Officer	Chief Information Officer
Timothy J. Sloan	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer
James M. Strother	General Counsel	General Counsel
Carrie L. Tolstedt	Head of Community Banking	President and Chief Executive Officer

Summary of Resolution Plan

I. Resolution Planning Corporate Governance Structure and Processes

The Company has developed a strong governance framework with respect to its resolution planning obligations under the Rules. This framework has been informed by its resolution planning experience since the adoption of the Dodd-Frank Act. A resolution planning policy, adopted by the Board of Directors of the Parent, memorializes this governance framework.

Key participants in the resolution governance structure and processes include the Board of Directors of each of the Parent and WFBNA, committees of the Board of Directors of the Parent, the Company's senior leadership and all relevant support groups, risk groups and lines of business. Each of these groups has been appropriately engaged in the preparation of the Company's initial Resolution Plan.

The Company has dedicated significant resources and effort to its resolution planning responsibilities. This effort commenced shortly after the adoption of the Dodd-Frank Act with the creation of a resolution and recovery executive steering committee (the "Steering Committee"). The Steering Committee has served as the executive oversight committee with regard to resolution planning initiatives at the Company. The Steering Committee consists of the Company's Chief Risk Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Treasurer.

The Company also formed a dedicated resolution planning group, the Resolution and Recovery Planning Office (the "RRP Office"). The RRP Office manages the Company's resolution planning efforts and is the central point of control with respect to the resolution planning governance structure. In addition to coordinating resolution planning efforts throughout the Company, the RRP Office takes strategic direction from the Steering Committee, and ultimately the Board of Directors of the Parent and WFBNA. The RRP Office reports into the Company's Treasurer.

The Company's joint Resolution Plan has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent and WFBNA.

J. Description of Material Management Information Systems

Management Information Systems ("MIS") are used throughout the Company to capture and aggregate relevant information and to generate standard and ad hoc reports that are used by the Company to inform decisions regarding day-to-day operations and the overall management of the Company's business. The Company's MIS applications generally take the form of platform and user interfaces with capabilities enabled through data repositories that aggregate and catalogue pertinent data.

The Company fully recognizes the importance of MIS to its financial success and stability and the need for robust planning, monitoring, reporting and analytical capabilities. The Company has dedicated significant resources to the development of the necessary MIS infrastructure to operate its business, manage risks and provide necessary financial information to satisfy its internal and external reporting obligations.

The Company has established and implemented policies and procedures that govern the information technology control environment. These policies and procedures provide the framework to manage information and cyber security, data integrity, technology implementation and change management, and business continuity of systems and applications.

Risk Management

All financial institutions must manage and control a variety of business risks that can significantly affect their financial performance. The Company has an enterprise-wide risk management framework, including strategies, policies, processes and systems used to identify, assess, measure and manage these risks. Among the key risks managed by the Company are credit risks, asset / liability interest rate and market risks, and operations risks. MIS applications are critical to providing the necessary data, reports and oversight mechanisms for the prudent management and control of these risks by the Company. Key MIS applications in place for these purposes include systems that provide aggregate counterparty exposures, information regarding credit concentrations and performance, value at risk ("VAR") calculations for market risk, simulations to examine interest rate risk, and other analytics.

Accounting and Financial and Regulatory Reporting

MIS applications are used by accounting teams across the Company and centrally within the Corporate Controller's Division to record transactions, reconcile general ledger balances, ensure the adequacy of financial controls, and to generate information necessary for the preparation of financial statements and SEC and regulatory reports.

Summary of Resolution

Business Continuity Planning

The Company undertakes a comprehensive approach to business continuity planning to help ensure that appropriate risk mitigation steps and infrastructure are available following events that could cause an interruption or discontinuance of important business activities, products or services. In addition to establishing policies and procedures, specific groups (an Enterprise Business Continuity Planning Office and an Enterprise Availability Coordination Office) have been organized to help monitor, manage and mitigate risks and to facilitate business continuity following an event or episode that could disrupt the Company's operations.

Summary of Resolution

K. High-level Description of Resolution Strategy

The Company has developed resolution strategies under the assumption that an idiosyncratic event of failure has occurred at the Company. The Company has planned for the rapid and orderly resolution of Wells Fargo without government intervention or taxpayer support by formulating resolution strategies for each of its material entities. These resolution strategies are described at a high-level below.

WFBNA

WFBNA would be subject to the FDIC receivership process under the FDIA. The Company has developed the resolution strategy for WFBNA by considering a range of sale and disposition options for the FDIC to consider. The options identified are intended to achieve maximum value for the receivership, incur the least cost to the FDIC's deposit insurance fund, ensure access to WFBNA's insured deposits within one business day, and limit contagion and loss of franchise value that might be caused by a lengthy resolution process. The options for sale and disposition of WFBNA developed by the Company include strategies to either maintain WFBNA as a whole and transition it to another owner or owners or, alternatively, to segment WFBNA into discrete parts and sell those parts in multiple transactions.

The Parent

The Parent would be resolved under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 11"). The Parent would likely elect to reorganize itself under Chapter 11, and would evaluate potential buyers for the collection of its remaining businesses or simply proceed with a liquidation of individual assets.

WFFM, Wells Cap and Galliard Capital

In event of the failure of any of WFFM, Wells Cap or Galliard Capital, a purchaser would be sought for its business after the commencement of a resolution proceeding under Chapter 11.

WFS LLC, WFA LLC and First Clearing

In a resolution scenario, it is most likely that each of WFS LLC, WFA LLC and First Clearing would be liquidated under SIPA. That liquidation may take the form of a simple transfer or liquidation of customer accounts, or a sale of assets on a piecemeal basis by the SIPA trustee.

Conclusion

The Resolution Plan provides for the resolution of the Company, in a rapid and orderly way, without posing systemic risk to the larger financial system and without the need for any government or taxpayer support. The resolution options proposed are designed to ensure that key components of Wells Fargo's business would be able to continue their operations during the period immediately following failure, minimizing customer impact. The Company believes that it has developed an effective and feasible plan for resolution.