Effective July 24, 2019

Deposit Account Agreement

Important legal information, disclosures, and terms you need to know
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Welcome to Wells Fargo

You have many choices when selecting a financial institution, and we are glad you chose Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. We value our relationship with you and hope we answered all your questions when you opened your account. Whether you are opening a new account or currently have a Consumer or Business deposit account, please review this account agreement for further details regarding your account and related services.

What words do we use to refer to the customer, this account agreement, and Wells Fargo?

- The customer is the “account owner,” “you,” “your,” or “yours.”
- Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. is “Wells Fargo,” “Bank,” “we,” “us,” or “our.”
- This account agreement and the disclosures listed below constitute the “Agreement”:
  - The Consumer Account Fee and Information Schedule (“Consumer Schedule”) or the Business Account Fee and Information Schedule (“Business Schedule”), which explain our fees and provide additional information about our accounts and services,
  - Our Privacy Policy,
  - Our rate sheet for interest-earning accounts, and
  - Any additional disclosures we provide to you about your account and related services, including any addenda to the Agreement or to the Consumer Schedule or Business Schedule, as applicable.

Words with specific meanings

Certain words have specific meanings as they are used throughout this Agreement. These words and their meanings are defined in this section.

ACH transaction

A deposit or payment (withdrawal) presented through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network, an electronic network for financial transactions in the United States.

Authorized signer

A person who has your actual or apparent authority to use your account even if they have not signed the account application.

Available balance

Your account’s available balance is our most current record of the amount of money available for your use or withdrawal. For more information, please see the section entitled “How do we determine your account’s available balance?” in the Agreement.

Business account

Any deposit account, other than one of Wells Fargo’s commercial deposit accounts, which is not held or maintained primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. A business account is typically owned by an individual acting as a sole proprietor, a partnership, a limited partnership, a limited liability partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation, a joint venture, a non-profit corporation, an employee benefit plan, or a governmental unit including an Indian tribal entity.

Business day

Every day is a business day except Saturday, Sunday, and federal holidays.
Introduction

Card
This term includes every type of consumer and business debit and ATM card we may issue. For Wells Fargo Campus Card℠ Program customers, this term also includes any card that your college or university may issue to you that can be linked for Wells Fargo banking functionality. This term does not include any prepaid cards or the business deposit card unless otherwise noted.

Consumer account
Any deposit account which is held or maintained primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. A consumer account is typically owned by an individual, or jointly with other individuals, or in trust for, or for the benefit of, one or more individuals.

Item
An item is an order, instruction, or authorization to withdraw or pay funds or money from an account. Examples include a check, draft, and an electronic transaction (including ACH), an ATM withdrawal, and a purchase using a card to access an account.

Overdraft
An overdraft is a negative balance in your account.

What information does the Agreement contain?
The Agreement
• Explains the terms of your banking relationship with Wells Fargo,
• Is the Agreement between Wells Fargo and you for your account and any services,
• Replaces all prior deposit agreements including any oral or written representations, and
• Includes legal information about your banking relationship with Wells Fargo.
You are responsible for ensuring that any authorized signer on your account(s) is familiar with the Agreement.

We suggest you retain a copy of the Agreement — and any further information we provide you regarding changes to the Agreement — for as long as you maintain your Wells Fargo accounts.

Are we allowed to change the Agreement?
Yes, we can change the Agreement by adding new terms or conditions, or by modifying or deleting existing ones. We refer to each addition, modification, or deletion to the Agreement as a modification.

Notice of a modification: If we are required to notify you of a modification to the Agreement, we will describe the modification and its effective date by a message within your account statement or any other appropriate means.

Waiver of a term of the Agreement: We may agree in writing to waive a term of the Agreement, including a fee. This is called a waiver. We may revoke any waiver upon notice to you.
How do you consent to the Agreement and any future modification to the Agreement?

By signing the application for a deposit account or using your account or service you agree to this Agreement. Continuing to maintain or use the account or service after a modification to the Agreement or removal of a fee waiver becomes effective is considered your consent to those changes. A copy of the current Agreement will include modifications described in your account statement or otherwise communicated to you. You can obtain a copy of the current Agreement anytime by requesting it from a banker or at wells Fargo.com.

What happens if a term of the Agreement is determined to be invalid?

Any term of the Agreement that is inconsistent with the laws governing your account will be considered to be modified by us and applied in a manner consistent with such laws. Any term of the Agreement that a court of competent jurisdiction determines to be invalid will be modified accordingly. In either case, the modification will not affect the enforceability or validity of the remaining terms of the Agreement.

Who will we communicate with about your account?

We may provide you or an authorized signer with information about your account. When we receive information from an authorized signer, we treat it as a communication from you. You agree to notify us promptly in writing if an authorized signer no longer has authority on your account.
Resolving disputes through arbitration
(Consumer accounts only)

Arbitration Agreement between you and Wells Fargo

If you have a dispute, we hope to resolve it as quickly and easily as possible. First, discuss your dispute with a banker. If your banker is unable to resolve your dispute, you agree that either Wells Fargo or you can initiate arbitration as described in this section.

Definition: Arbitration means an impartial third party will hear the dispute between Wells Fargo and you and provide a decision. Binding arbitration means the decision of the arbitrator is final and enforceable. A dispute is any unresolved disagreement between Wells Fargo and you. A dispute may also include a disagreement about this Arbitration Agreement's meaning, application, or enforcement.

Wells Fargo and you each agrees to waive the right to a jury trial or a trial in front of a judge in a public court. This Arbitration Agreement has only one exception: Either Wells Fargo or you may still take any dispute to small claims court.

Arbitration is beneficial because it provides a legally binding decision in a more streamlined, cost-effective manner than a typical court case. But, the benefit of arbitration is diminished if either Wells Fargo or you refuse to submit to arbitration following a lawful demand. Thus, the party that does not agree to submit to arbitration after a lawful demand must pay all of the other party’s costs and expenses for compelling arbitration.

Can either Wells Fargo or you participate in class or representative actions?

No, neither Wells Fargo nor you will be entitled to join or consolidate disputes by or against others as a representative or member of a class, to act in any arbitration in the interests of the general public, or to act as a private attorney general.

If any provision related to a class action, class arbitration, private attorney general action, other representative action, joinder, or consolidation is found to be illegal or unenforceable, the entire Arbitration Agreement will be unenforceable.

What rules apply to arbitration?

Wells Fargo and you each agrees that

- The American Arbitration Association (AAA) will administer each arbitration and the selection of arbitrators according to the AAA’s Consumer Arbitration Rules (AAA Rules).
- If there are any differences between the AAA Rules and this Arbitration Agreement, this Arbitration Agreement applies. If this Arbitration Agreement is in dispute, the arbitrator will decide whether it is enforceable.
- Wells Fargo and you are participating in commercial transactions involving the movement of money or goods among states.
- The Federal Arbitration Act (Title 9 of the United States Code) governs this Arbitration Agreement and any arbitration between Wells Fargo and you. If the Act or any part of it is inapplicable, unenforceable or invalid, the state laws governing your relationship with Wells Fargo govern this Arbitration Agreement.

Either Wells Fargo or you may submit a dispute to binding arbitration at any time, regardless of whether a lawsuit or other proceeding has previously begun. For information on initiating arbitration, contact the AAA at 1-800-778-7879.

Each arbitrator must be a licensed attorney with expertise in the laws applicable to the dispute's subject matter. The arbitrator will make a decision regarding the dispute based on applicable law, including any statutes of limitations. The arbitrator may award to either Wells Fargo or you any award or relief provided for by law.
No person participating in an arbitration can disclose the arbitration’s existence, content, subject, or results, except as required in a party’s ordinary course of business or by law.

**Who pays the arbitration fees and expenses?**

Arbitration fees and expenses are explained here:

- **Setting the fees/expenses:** The arbitration administrator determines the rules and procedures for deciding who pays the arbitration fees, unless limited by applicable law. Please check with the arbitration administrator to determine the fees applicable to any arbitration you file.

- **Applying state law:** The laws governing your account may limit the amount of fees and expenses you are required to pay in arbitration. Your arbitration fees and expenses will not exceed any applicable limits.

- **Paying for attorney/expert/witness fees:** Unless applicable laws state otherwise, each party will pay its own attorney, expert, and witness fees. This rule applies no matter which party wins arbitration.

**What other rights do Wells Fargo or you have when resolving disputes?**

Wells Fargo or you each can exercise any lawful rights or use other available remedies to

- Preserve or obtain possession of property,
- Exercise self-help remedies, including setoff rights, or
- Obtain provisional or ancillary remedies such as injunctive relief, attachment, garnishment, or appointment of a receiver by a court of competent jurisdiction.

**Where will an arbitration be held?**

An arbitration will be held in the state whose laws govern your account.
Arbitration Agreement between you and Wells Fargo

If you have a dispute, we hope to resolve it as quickly and easily as possible. First, discuss your dispute with a banker. If your banker is unable to resolve your dispute, you agree that either Wells Fargo or you can initiate arbitration as described in this section.

Definition: Arbitration means an impartial third party will hear the dispute between Wells Fargo and you and provide a decision. Binding arbitration means the decision of the arbitrator is final and enforceable. A “dispute” is any unresolved disagreement between Wells Fargo and you. A “dispute” may also include a disagreement about this Arbitration Agreement’s meaning, application, or enforcement.

Except as stated in “No waiver of self-help or provisional remedies” below, Wells Fargo and you agree, at Wells Fargo’s or your request, to submit to binding arbitration all claims, disputes, and controversies between or among Wells Fargo and you (and their respective employees, officers, directors, attorneys, and other agents), whether in tort, contract or otherwise arising out of or relating in any way to your account(s) and/or service(s), and their negotiation, execution, administration, modification, substitution, formation, inducement, enforcement, default, or termination (each, a “dispute”).

DISPUTES SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION ARE NOT RESOLVED IN COURT BY A JUDGE OR JURY. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW, WELLS FARGO AND YOU EACH IRREVOCABLY AND VOLUNTARILY WAIVE THE RIGHT EACH MAY HAVE TO A TRIAL BY JURY FOR ANY DISPUTE ARBITRATED UNDER THIS AGREEMENT.

Aside from self-help remedies, this Arbitration Agreement has only one exception: Either Wells Fargo or you may still take any dispute to small claims court.

Arbitration is beneficial because it provides a legally binding decision in a more streamlined, cost-effective manner than a typical court case. But, the benefit of arbitration is diminished if either Wells Fargo or you refuse to submit to arbitration following a lawful demand. Thus, the party that does not agree to submit to arbitration after a lawful demand by the other party must pay all of the other party’s costs and expenses for compelling arbitration.

Can either Wells Fargo or you participate in class or representative actions?

No, Wells Fargo and you agree that the resolution of any dispute arising pursuant to the terms of this Agreement will be resolved by a separate arbitration proceeding and will not be consolidated with other disputes or treated as a class. Neither Wells Fargo nor you will be entitled to join or consolidate disputes by or against others as a representative or member of a class, to act in any arbitration in the interests of the general public, or to act as a private attorney general. If any provision related to a class action, class arbitration, private attorney general action, other representative action, joinder, or consolidation is found to be illegal or unenforceable, the entire Arbitration Agreement will be unenforceable.

What rules apply to arbitration?

Wells Fargo and you each agree that the arbitration will:

- Proceed in a location mutually agreeable to Wells Fargo and you, or if the parties cannot agree, in a location selected by the American Arbitration Association (AAA) in the state whose laws govern your account
- Be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act (Title 9 of the United States Code), notwithstanding any conflicting choice of law provision in any of the documents between Wells Fargo and you
Resolving disputes through arbitration
(Business accounts only)

- Be conducted by the AAA, or such other administrator as Wells Fargo and you will mutually agree upon, in accordance with the AAA’s commercial dispute resolution procedures, unless the claim or counterclaim is at least $1,000,000 exclusive of claimed interest, arbitration fees and costs in which case the arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the AAA’s optional procedures for large, complex commercial disputes (the commercial dispute resolution procedures or the optional procedures for large, complex commercial disputes to be referred to, as applicable, as the “rules”).

If there is any inconsistency between the terms hereof and any such rules, the terms and procedures set forth herein will control. Any party who fails or refuses to submit to arbitration following a lawful demand by any other party will bear all costs and expenses incurred by such other party in compelling arbitration of any dispute. Nothing contained herein will be deemed to be a waiver by Wells Fargo of the protections afforded to it under 12 U.S.C. Section 91 or any similar applicable state law.

No waiver of self-help or provisional remedies

This arbitration requirement does not limit the right of Wells Fargo or you to:

1. Exercise self-help remedies, including setoff or
2. Obtain provisional or ancillary remedies such as injunctive relief or attachment, before, during, or after the pendency of any arbitration proceeding.

This exclusion does not constitute a waiver of the right or obligation of either party to submit any dispute to arbitration or reference hereunder, including those arising from the exercise of the actions detailed in (1) and (2) above.

What are the Arbitrator qualifications and powers?

Any dispute in which the amount in controversy is $5,000,000 or less will be decided by a single arbitrator selected according to the rules, and who will not render an award of greater than $5,000,000. Any dispute in which the amount in controversy exceeds $5,000,000 will be decided by majority vote of a panel of three arbitrators; provided however, that all three arbitrators must actively participate in all hearings and deliberations. Each arbitrator will be a neutral attorney licensed in the state whose laws govern your account, or a neutral, retired judge in such state, in either case with a minimum of ten years experience in the substantive law applicable to the subject matter of the dispute to be arbitrated. The arbitrator(s) will determine whether or not an issue is arbitratable and will give effect to the statutes of limitation in determining any claim. In any arbitration proceeding the arbitrator(s) will decide (by documents only or with a hearing at the discretion of the arbitrator(s)) any pre-hearing motions which are similar to motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim or motions for summary adjudication. The arbitrator(s) will resolve all disputes in accordance with the substantive law of the state whose laws govern your account and may grant any remedy or relief that a court of such state could order or grant within the scope hereof and such ancillary relief as is necessary to make effective any award. The arbitrator(s) will also have the power to award recovery of all costs and fees, to impose sanctions, and to take such other action as deemed necessary to the same extent a judge could pursuant to the federal rules of civil procedure, the state rules of civil procedure for the state whose laws govern your account, or other applicable law. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. The institution and maintenance of an action for judicial relief or pursuit of a provisional or ancillary remedy will not constitute a waiver of the right of any party, including the plaintiff, to submit the controversy or claim to arbitration if any other party contests such action for judicial relief.
Is discovery permitted in arbitration?
Yes, in any arbitration proceeding, discovery will be permitted in accordance with the rules. All discovery will be expressly limited to matters directly relevant to the dispute being arbitrated and must be completed no later than 20 days before the hearing date. Any requests for an extension of the discovery periods, or any discovery disputes, will be subject to final determination by the arbitrator upon a showing that the request for discovery is essential for the party’s presentation and that no alternative means for obtaining information is available.

Who pays the arbitration fees and expenses?
The arbitrator will award all costs and expenses of the arbitration proceeding.

Are there additional rules for an arbitration proceeding?
Yes, to the maximum extent practicable, the AAA, the arbitrator(s), Wells Fargo and you will take all action required to conclude any arbitration proceeding within 180 days of the filing of the dispute with the AAA. The arbitrator(s), Wells Fargo or you may not disclose the existence, content, or results thereof, except for disclosures of information by Wells Fargo or you required in the ordinary course of business, by applicable law or regulation, or to the extent necessary to exercise any judicial review rights set forth herein. If more than one agreement for arbitration by or between Wells Fargo and you potentially applies to a dispute, the arbitration agreement most directly related to your account or the subject matter of the dispute will control. This arbitration agreement will survive the closing of your account or termination of any service or the relationship between Wells Fargo and you.

Do Wells Fargo and you retain the right to pursue in small claims court certain claims?
Yes, notwithstanding anything to the contrary, Wells Fargo and you each retains the right to pursue in small claims court a dispute within that court’s jurisdiction. Further, this arbitration agreement will apply only to disputes in which either party seeks to recover an amount of money (excluding attorneys’ fees and costs) that exceeds the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court.
Important legal information

What laws govern your account?
The laws governing your account include
• Laws, rules, and regulations of the United States, and
• Laws of the state where you opened your account (without regard to conflict of laws principles).

For consumer and business accounts (except analyzed business accounts), your account statement will identify the state whose laws govern your account. If a different state law applies, we will notify you.

Any funds transfer (including a wire transfer) that is a remittance transfer as defined in Regulation E, Subpart B, will be governed by the laws of the United States and, to the extent applicable, the laws of the state of New York, including New York’s version of Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code, without regard to its conflict of laws principles.

What is the controlling language of our relationship?
English is the controlling language of our relationship with you. Items you write such as checks or withdrawal slips must be written in English. For your convenience, we may translate some forms, disclosures, and advertisements into another language. If there is a discrepancy between our English-language and translated materials, the English version prevails over the translation.

What agreement applies when there is a separate agreement for a service?
If a service we offer has a separate agreement, and there is a conflict between the terms of the Agreement and the separate agreement, the separate agreement will apply.

What courts may be used to resolve a dispute?
Wells Fargo and you each agree that any lawsuits, claims, or other proceedings arising from or relating to your account or the Agreement, including the enforcement of the Arbitration Agreement and the entry of judgment on any arbitration award, will be venued exclusively in the state or federal courts in the state whose laws govern your account, without regard to conflict of laws principles.

How will we contact you about your account?
In order for us to service your account or collect any amount you owe, you agree that we may contact you by phone, text, email, or mail. We are permitted to use any address, telephone number or email address you provide. You agree to provide accurate and current contact information and only give us phone numbers and email addresses that belong to you.

When you give us a phone number, you are providing your express consent permitting us (and any party acting on behalf of Wells Fargo) to contact you at the phone number you provide. We may call you and send you text messages. When we call you, you agree that we may leave prerecorded or artificial voice messages. You also agree that we may use automatic telephone dialing systems in connection with calls or text messages sent to any telephone number you give us, even if the telephone number is a mobile phone number or other communication service for which the called party is charged.
How do we make available account statements and other notices to you?

We will mail, send electronically, or otherwise make available to you an account statement reflecting your account activity for each statement period. We’ll do the same with notices. We will send all account statements and notices to the postal or electronic address associated with your account.

**Combined account statements:** To reduce the number of separate account statements you receive each month, we may combine statements if you have more than one deposit account.

- **If we provide a combined account statement for your accounts,** we consider your first account as your primary account. You will receive your account statement at the address listed for your primary account. Statements for accounts in a combined statement will be delivered according to the delivery preference of the primary account. Note: Any person with online access to the primary account will also have online viewing capability to all the information on the combined statement.

- **If you do not want us to automatically combine your account statements,** you can opt-out by visiting a banking location or calling the number on your account statement.

**Account statements and notices for accounts owned by more than one owner:** When an account has more than one owner, we will send or otherwise make available account statements and notices to only one owner. The owner receiving this information is responsible for sharing copies of the information with other owners. We may as a courtesy provide additional copies electronically. When the account owner requests that we send notices to an authorized signer, the authorized signer is responsible for providing copies to all account owners.

**When is your account statement considered received?**

**Mailed account statements:** When we mail your account statement, we consider it received by you on the second business day after mailing it.

**Electronic delivery of account statements:** Account statements will be made available through Wells Fargo Online® Banking or Wells Fargo Business Online®, as applicable, 24 – 48 hours after the end of the statement period. You will be notified via email that the account statement is available for viewing. We consider the account statement to be delivered to you when it is available online.

**What happens if your account statements or notices are returned or are undeliverable?**

Your account statements or notices will be considered unclaimed or undeliverable if

- Two or more account statements or notices are returned to us through the mail because of an incorrect address; or
- We notify you electronically that your account statement is available for viewing at Wells Fargo Online Banking or Wells Fargo Business Online, as applicable, and we receive email notifications that our message is undeliverable.

In either event, we may

- Discontinue sending account statements and notices, and
- Destroy account statements and notices returned to us as undeliverable.

We will not attempt to deliver account statements and notices to you until you provide us with a valid postal or electronic address.
How can you or Wells Fargo change your address for your account?

**Address change requests you make:** You can change your postal or email address by notifying us in writing or calling us at the number on your account statement at any time. If you have a combined account statement, any owner of the first account (primary account) can change the address of all accounts included in the combined account statement. We will act on your request within a reasonable time after we receive it. Unless you instruct otherwise, we may change the postal or electronic address only for the account(s) you specify or for all or some of your other account(s) with us.

**Address changes we make:** We may update your listed address without a request from you if we
- Receive an address change notice from the U.S. Postal Service,
- Receive information from another party in the business of providing correct address details that does not match the listed address for your account or card, or
- Identify a need to rely on another address you have provided us.

What obligations do you have to review account statements and notices and notify us of errors?

You are obligated to:
- Examine your account statement promptly and carefully.
- Notify us promptly of any errors.
- Notify us within 30 days after we have made your account statement available to you of any unauthorized transaction on your account. Note: If the same person has made two or more unauthorized transactions and you fail to notify us of the first one within this 30 day period, we will not be responsible for unauthorized transactions made by the same wrongdoer.
- Notify us within six months after we have made your account statement available to you if you identify any unauthorized, missing or altered endorsements on your items.

For specific information on unauthorized card transactions, see the “Helping protect your card” section in the “Debit cards and ATM cards” part of this Agreement.

**Consumer accounts only:** Electronic fund transfers are subject to different time periods for notification of errors, as described in the “Electronic fund transfer services” part of this Agreement. Common examples of electronic fund transfers are ATM, debit card, and Online Bill Pay transactions.

What happens if you fail to notify us of an unauthorized transaction within the time frames specified above?

If you fail to notify us of any unauthorized transaction, error, or claim for a credit or refund within the time frames specified above, your account statement will be considered correct. We will not be responsible for any unauthorized transaction, error, or claim for transactions included in this statement.

When is a transaction unauthorized?

A transaction is an unauthorized transaction when it is
- Missing a required signature or other evidence showing you have authorized it, or
- Altered (for example, the amount of a check or the payee’s name is changed).

You can notify us of errors on your account statements by promptly
Statements and other information relating to your deposit account

• Calling the telephone number listed on your account statement or in a notice, or
• Submitting a written report (if instructed by us) as soon as possible, but in any event within the specified time frames.

What happens when you report an unauthorized transaction?
We investigate any reports of unauthorized activity on your account. After you submit a claim, we may require you to:
• Complete and return the claim form and any other documents we require,
• Notify law enforcement, and
• Cooperate fully with us in our investigation.

We can reverse any credit made to your account resulting from a claim of unauthorized transaction if you do not cooperate fully with us in our investigation or recovery efforts, or we determine the transaction was authorized.

For specific information on unauthorized card transactions, see the “Helping protect your card” section in the “Debit cards and ATM cards” part of this Agreement.

Consumer accounts only: For specific information on unauthorized electronic fund transfers, see the “Liability for unauthorized transactions according to Regulation E” section in the “Electronic fund transfer services” part of this Agreement.

Are you responsible for taking reasonable steps to help prevent fraud on your account?
Yes, you agree to take reasonable steps to ensure the integrity of your account and items drawn on your account or deposited to it. To help prevent fraud and protect your assets, we recommend that all customers:
• Reconcile statements for your account as you receive them and notify us immediately of any problem
• Contact us immediately if you do not receive the statement for your account when you would normally expect to
• Secure your supply of paper items at all times. Stolen paper items are a common method of fraud.
• Destroy any paper item that you do not intend to use
• Use tamper resistant paper items at all times
• Do not sign blank paper items

Additionally, we recommend that business customers:
• Assign responsibilities for your account to multiple individuals. Those who reconcile statements for your account should be different from those who issue items drawn on your account.
• Watch for paper items cashed out of sequence or made out to cash. These are classic red flags for embezzlement.
• Periodically reassign accounting duties such as reconciling your account or making a deposit
• Review your transaction activity for unexpected fluctuations. For example, compare the percentage of cash deposits to total deposit size. Most businesses will maintain a constant average. A large fluctuation might indicate embezzlement.
• Notify us immediately when an authorized signer’s authority ends so that his/her name can be removed from all signature cards and online banking access, and any cards that we have issued to him/her can be cancelled
Statements and other information relating to your deposit account

- Obtain insurance coverage for these risks

Protection against unauthorized items (Business Accounts only)

You acknowledge that there is a growing risk of losses resulting from unauthorized items. We offer services that provide effective means for controlling the risk from unauthorized items. For analyzed accounts, these services include:

- Positive pay, positive pay with payee validation, or reverse positive pay
- ACH fraud filter and
- Payment Authorization service

In addition, we may recommend you use certain fraud prevention practices with respect to analyzed business accounts and non-analyzed business accounts to reduce your exposure to fraud. Each of these practices is an industry best practice. An example of a best practice is dual custody, which requires a payment or user modification initiated by one user to be approved by a second user on a different computer or mobile device before it takes effect. Additional examples of best practices appear above in the section entitled “Are you responsible for taking reasonable steps to help prevent fraud on your account.”

If we have expressly recommended that you use one or more of these fraud prevention services or best practices (or any other service related to fraud prevention that we offer after the date of this Agreement) and you either (a) decide not to implement or use the recommended service or best practice or (b) fail to use the service or best practice in accordance with the applicable service description or our other documentation applicable to the service or best practice, then, except as otherwise provided by law, you will be treated as having assumed the risk of any losses that could have been prevented if you had used the recommended service or best practice in accordance with the applicable service description or applicable documentation.

When are notices you send to us effective?

Any notice from you is effective once we receive it and have a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

Are original paid checks returned with account statements?

No. We do not return original paid checks with your account statements. Copies of your paid checks are available through Wells Fargo Online Banking or Wells Fargo Business Online, by calling Wells Fargo Phone BankSM or Wells Fargo National Business Banking Center, banking locations, or by enrolling in our check images with statements service. Fees may apply for this service.

When does my account become dormant?

Checking accounts, savings accounts, and Time Accounts (CDs)

Generally, your account becomes dormant if you do not initiate an account-related activity for 12 months for a checking account, 34 months for a savings account, or 34 months after the first renewal for a Time Account. An account-related activity is determined by the laws governing your account. Examples of account-related activity are depositing or withdrawing funds at a banking location or ATM, or writing a check which is paid from the account. Automatic transactions (including recurring and one-time), such as pre-authorized transfers/payments and electronic deposits (including direct deposits), set up on the account may not prevent the account from becoming dormant.
Statements and other information relating to your deposit account

Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Education Savings Accounts (ESAs)
Generally, your IRA and ESA (Savings or Time Account) will become dormant if you do not initiate an account-related activity as follows:
• Traditional IRA becomes dormant if you do not initiate an account-related activity for 34 months or more after you reach the age of 70 ½
• Roth IRA will not become dormant unless we receive notification of your death
• ESA becomes dormant after you reach age 30
An account-related activity that you initiate is determined by the laws governing your account.

What happens to a dormant account?
We put safeguards in place to protect a dormant account which may include restricting the following transactions:
• Transfers between your Wells Fargo accounts using your ATM/debit card
• Transfers by phone using our automated banking service
• Transfers or payments through online, mobile, and text banking (including Bill Pay)
• Wire transfers (incoming and outgoing)
• Contributions or transfers to IRA or ESA savings through online and mobile banking
Normal monthly service and other fees continue to apply (except where prohibited by law).
If you do not initiate an account-related activity on the account within the time period as specified by state unclaimed property laws, your account funds may be transferred to the appropriate state. This transfer is known as escheat. If your account becomes escheatable, account statements will no longer be available. Your account will be closed. To recover your account funds, you must file a claim with the state.

Portfolio accounts only: If the dormant account is a primary Wells Fargo Portfolio Checking account or Wells Fargo Prime Checking account, about two months before the account escheats, we will close any associated program including Portfolio by Wells Fargo®, Portfolio by Wells Fargo Plus℠, or Portfolio by Wells Fargo Premier®. When the Portfolio by Wells Fargo, Portfolio by Wells Fargo Plus, or Portfolio by Wells Fargo Premier program is closed, any benefits such as fee waivers and discounted services associated with it will be discontinued. Your primary Wells Fargo Portfolio Checking account or Wells Fargo Prime Checking account is the first account listed in your monthly statement. To reinstate your program benefits, the primary checking account must be in an active status and you must contact us to reestablish the program. If other linked accounts become dormant, the accounts will be removed from any associated program and fees may apply.

What are checking subaccounts?
For each checking account you maintain with us, we may establish on your behalf a master account and two subaccounts.
All information that is made available to you about your account will be at the master account level. The subaccounts are composed of a savings account and a checking account.
On the first day of each month, we will allocate funds between the two subaccounts as appropriate. Items received by us that are drawn against your master account will be presented for payment against the checking subaccount. Funds will be transferred from the savings subaccount as may be needed to cover checks presented on the checking subaccount. On the sixth transfer from the savings subaccount during a statement period, all of the funds on deposit in the savings subaccount will be transferred to the checking subaccount. If your account earns interest, the use of subaccounts will not affect the interest you earn.
Rights and responsibilities

What responsibilities and liabilities do Wells Fargo and you have to each other?

We are responsible for exercising ordinary care and complying with the Agreement. When we take an item for processing by automated means, ordinary care does not require us to examine the item. In all other cases, ordinary care requires only that we follow standards that do not vary unreasonably from the general standards followed by similarly situated banks.

Except to the extent we fail to exercise ordinary care or to comply with the Agreement, you agree to indemnify and hold us harmless from all claims, demands, losses, liabilities, judgments, and expenses (including attorney’s fees and expenses) arising out of or in any way connected with our performance under the Agreement. You agree this indemnification will survive termination of the Agreement.

In no event will either Wells Fargo or you be liable to the other for any special, consequential, indirect or punitive damages. The limitation does not apply where the laws governing your account prohibit it.

We will not have any liability to you if your account has non-sufficient available funds to pay your items due to actions we have taken in accordance with the Agreement.

Circumstances beyond your control or ours may arise and make it impossible for us to provide services to you or for you to perform your duties under the Agreement. If this happens, neither Wells Fargo nor you will be in breach of the Agreement.

If we waive a right with respect to your account on one or more occasions, it does not mean we are obligated to waive the same right on any other occasion.

Are you obligated to pay our fees?

Yes, by continuing to maintain your account you agree to pay our fees for specific accounts, specific transactions, and for using specific services.

We are permitted to either directly debit your account or invoice you for our fees and expenses and taxes incurred in connection with your account and any service. If there are non-sufficient funds in your account to cover the debit, we may create an overdraft on your account.

What are we allowed to do if there is an adverse claim against your account?

An adverse claim occurs when

- Any person or entity makes a claim against your account funds,
- We believe a conflict exists between or among your account’s owners, or
- We believe a dispute exists over who has account ownership or authority to withdraw funds from your account.

In these situations, we may take any of the following actions without any responsibility to you:

- Continue to rely on the documents we have on file for your account.
- Honor the claim against your account funds if we are satisfied the claim is valid.
- Freeze all or a part of the funds in your account until we believe the dispute is resolved to our satisfaction.
- Close your account and send a check for the available balance in your account payable to you or to you and each person or entity who claimed the funds.
- Pay the funds into an appropriate court.
Rights and responsibilities

We also may charge any account you maintain with us for our fees and expenses in taking these actions (including attorney’s fees and expenses).

**If you carry special insurance for employee fraud/embezzlement, can we require you to file your claim with your insurance company before making any claim against us?** (Business accounts only)

Yes, if you have special insurance for employee fraud/embezzlement, we reserve the right to require you to file your claim with your insurance company before making any claim against us. In such event, we will consider your claim only after we have reviewed your insurance company’s decision, and our liability to you, if any, will be reduced by the amount your insurance company pays you.

**Are we allowed to restrict access to your account?**

Yes, if we suspect any suspicious, unauthorized, or unlawful activities, we can restrict access to your account and other accounts with us that you maintain or control.

**How do we handle legal process?**

Legal process includes any levy, garnishment or attachment, tax levy or withholding order, injunction, restraining order, subpoena, search warrant, government agency request for information, forfeiture or seizure, and other legal process relating to your account.

We will accept and act on any legal process we believe to be valid, whether the process is served in person, by mail, by electronic notification, or at any banking location.

If we incur any fees or expenses (including attorney’s fees and expenses) due to responding to legal process related to your account, we may charge these costs to any account you maintain with us.

**Are transactions subject to verification by the Bank?**

Yes. All transactions are subject to the Bank’s verification. This includes cash, items, or other funds offered for deposit for which we have provided a receipt. We do not verify all transactions. We reserve the right to reverse or otherwise adjust, at any time without prior notice to you, any debit or credit we believe we have erroneously made to your account.

**Are we allowed to convert your account without your request?**

Yes, we can convert your account to another type of deposit account (by giving you any required notice) if

- You use it inappropriately or fail to meet or maintain the account’s requirements, or
- We determine an account is inappropriate for you based on your use, or
- We stop offering the type of account you have.

**When can you close your account?**

You can request to close your account at any time if the account is in good standing (e.g., does not have a negative balance or restrictions such as holds on funds, legal order holds, or court blocks on the account). At the time of your request, we will assist you in withdrawing or transferring any remaining funds, bringing your account balance to zero.

- All outstanding items need to be processed and posted to your account and all deposits need to be collected and posted to your account before your request to close. Once the account is closed items will be returned unpaid.
- Any recurring payments or withdrawals from your account need to be cancelled before your request to close (examples include bill payments and debit card payments) otherwise, they may be returned unpaid.
Rights and responsibilities

• We will not be liable for any loss or damage that may result from not honoring items or recurring payments or withdrawals that are presented or received after your account is closed.

• During the process of closing your account:
  – Interest-earning accounts will stop earning interest.
  – Overdraft Protection will be removed.
  – All cards and linked accounts will be delinked.
  – The Agreement continues to apply.

Are we allowed to terminate or suspend a service related to your account?
Yes, we can terminate or suspend specific services (e.g., wire transfers) related to your account without closing your account and without prior notice to you. You can discontinue using a service at any time.

When can we close your account?
We reserve the right to close your account at any time. If we close your account, we may send the remaining balance on deposit in your account by postal mail or credit it to another account you maintain with us.

When will electronic banking privileges be terminated?
All of your electronic banking privileges will be terminated if your account is closed, except that you can view account activity, download statements and tax documents, and perform limited maintenance functions for at least 90 days after closure.

Are we allowed to obtain credit reports or other reports about you?
Yes, we can obtain a credit or other report about you and your co-owners to help us determine whether to open or maintain an account. Other reports we can obtain include information from the following: 1) motor vehicle departments, 2) other state agencies, or 3) public records.

When do we share information about your account with others?
Generally, if we do not have your consent, we will not share information about your account. However, we may share information about your account in accordance with our Privacy Policy separately given to you.

Are we allowed to monitor and record communications?
Yes, we can monitor, record, and retain your communications with us at any time without further notice to anyone, unless the laws governing your account require further notice. Monitored and recorded communications include:

• Telephone conversations,
• Electronic messages,
• Electronic records, or
• Other data transmissions.
Can Wells Fargo benefit from having the use of funds in customers’ non-interest earning accounts?

Yes. We may benefit from having the use of funds in customers’ non-interest earning accounts. We may use these funds to reduce our borrowing from other sources such as the Fed Funds market or invest them in short-term investments such as its Federal Reserve Account. This benefit may be referred to as spread. It is not possible to quantify the benefit to us that may be attributable to a particular customer’s funds because funds from all customers’ non-interest earning accounts are aggregated both for purposes of reducing our borrowing costs and for investment and because our use of funds may vary depending on a number of factors including interest rates, Federal Funds rates, credit risks and our anticipated funding needs. Our use of funds as described in this paragraph has no effect or impact on your use of and access to funds in your account.

Is your wireless operator authorized to provide information to assist in verifying your identity?

Yes, and as a part of your account relationship, we may rely on this information to assist in verifying your identity.

You authorize your wireless operator (AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, US Cellular, Verizon, or any other branded wireless operator) to use your mobile number, name, address, email, network status, customer type, customer role, billing type, mobile device identifiers (IMSI and IMEI) and other subscriber status details, if available, solely to allow verification of your identity and to compare information you have provided to Wells Fargo with your wireless operator account profile information for the duration of the business relationship.

Are you responsible for paying taxes?

Yes, fees may be subject to state and local sales taxes, which vary by location, and will be assessed as appropriate. You also agree to pay an amount equal to any other applicable taxes, including backup withholding tax.

Important information for Consumer and non-analyzed Business accounts with a zero balance:

An account with a zero balance may be subject to automatic closure on the fee period ending date, depending on when the last qualifying transaction posted to your account.

- In order to prevent automatic closure, an account with a zero balance must have a qualifying, non-automatic transaction posted within the last two months of the most recent fee period ending date. IOLTA and RETA accounts require a qualifying transaction within 10 months of the most recent fee period ending date.
- Examples of qualifying transactions are deposits or withdrawals made at a banking location, ATM, or via telephone, mobile deposits, one-time transfers made at a banking location, ATM, online, mobile, or via telephone, or checks paid from the account.
- Automatic or electronic deposits, such as payroll, and automatic or electronic payments, including bill pay, recurring transfers, and any bank-originated transactions, like monthly service or other fees, are not considered qualifying transactions for the purpose of preventing closure of an account with a zero balance.
Are we required to accept all deposits to your account?

No. We may decline all or part of a deposit, including a cash deposit. Some examples are (a) an item made out to a payee not on your account, (b) an item with an endorsement we are unable to verify, (c) a check or draft issued on a credit account, and (d) a non-U.S. item. When we are unable to verify an endorsement on an item, we can also decline to pay, cash, or send the item for collection. We can require all endorsers be present and we may require you to deposit the item instead of permitting you to cash it. For non-U.S. items, please see the response to “How do we handle non-U.S. items?” We do not accept cash deposits into consumer accounts from non-account owners. We may require any person wanting to make a cash deposit into a business account to provide an acceptable form of identification before we accept the deposit for processing.

Who is responsible to make sure the declared amount of funds offered for deposit is accurate?

It is your responsibility, and the Bank has no obligation, to make sure the declared amount of your deposit is accurate. If we determine a discrepancy exists between the declared and the actual amount of the funds, we are permitted to adjust (debit or credit) your account and we may notify you if any adjustments are made. We are also permitted to use the declared amount as the correct amount to be deposited and to not adjust a discrepancy if it is less than our standard adjustment amount. We are permitted to vary our standard adjustment amount from time to time without notice to you and to use different amounts depending on account type.

If you fail to notify us during the applicable time frames specified below, the deposit amount on your statement will be considered correct. This means that if the actual amount is less than the amount on the statement, the difference will become your property. If the actual amount is more than the amount shown on the statement, the difference will become the Bank’s property.

Consumer accounts only: Notify us of an error in the amount of a deposit shown on your account statement within one year after we have made your account statement available to you.

Business accounts only: Notify us of an error in the amount of a deposit shown on your account statement within 30 days after we have made your account statement available to you.

Can you arrange to have us adjust deposit discrepancies identified during any verification without regard to our standard adjustment amount? (Analyzed business accounts only)

Yes. If your account is an analyzed business account, you may arrange for the Bank to adjust deposit discrepancies identified during any verification without regard to our standard adjustment amount by contacting your local banker or calling the number on your statement.

What happens if we send an item for collection?

We may, upon notice to you, send an item for collection instead of treating it as a deposit. This means that we send the item to the issuer’s bank for payment. Your account will not be credited for the item until we receive payment for it.

Our funds availability policy does not apply to an item we accept for collection.
Deposits to your account

What are the requirements for a correct endorsement?

An endorsement is a signature, stamp, or other mark on the back of a check. If you have not endorsed a check that you deposited to your account, we may endorse it for you. Your endorsement (and any other endorsement before the check is deposited) must be in the 1-1/2–inch area that starts on the top of the back of the check (see sample below). Do not sign or write anywhere else on the back of the check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consumer</th>
<th>Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENDORSE HERE:</td>
<td>ENDORSE HERE:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x John Sample</td>
<td>x PAYEE (Exact name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For deposit only</td>
<td>BY: John Sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF # 123456789</td>
<td>(Signature of person signing on payee’s behalf - only if payee not an individual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For deposit only WF # 123456789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO NOT SIGN / WRITE / STAMP BELOW THIS LINE</td>
<td>DO NOT SIGN / WRITE / STAMP BELOW THIS LINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION USAGE ONLY</td>
<td>FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION USAGE ONLY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are we bound by restrictions or notations on checks?

No, we are not bound by restrictions or notations, such as “void after six months,” “void over $50,” or “payment in full.”

When you cash or deposit a check with a notation or restriction, you are responsible for any loss or expense we incur relating to the notation or restriction.

What is a substitute check?

A substitute check is created from an original check; under federal law, it is legally equivalent to that original check. A substitute check contains an accurate copy of the front and back of the original check and bears the legend: This is a legal copy of your check. You can use it the same way you would use the original check. As noted in the legend, a substitute check is the same as the original check for all purposes, including proving that you made a payment. Any check you issue or deposit that is returned to you may be returned in the form of a substitute check. You agree that you will not transfer a substitute check to us, by deposit or otherwise, if we would be the first financial institution to take the substitute check, unless we have expressly agreed in writing to take it.

What happens if you breach a warranty associated with an item?

If you breach any warranty you make to us under the laws governing your account with respect to any item, you will not be released or discharged from any liability for the breach so long as we notify you of the breach within 120 days after we learn of the breach. If we fail to notify you within this 120 day period, you will be released from liability and discharged only to the extent our failure to notify you within this time period caused a loss to you.
Deposits to your account

How do we handle non-U.S. items?
A non-U.S. item is an item 1) payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars or 2) drawn on a financial institution that is not organized under U.S. law. We are not required to accept a non-U.S. item for deposit to your account or for collection. We may accept non-U.S. items on a collection basis without your specific instruction to do so. We can reverse any amount we have credited to your account and send the item on a collection basis even if we have taken physical possession of the item.

If we accept a non-U.S. item, the U.S. dollar amount you receive for it will be determined by our exchange rate that is in effect at the time of deposit or our receipt of final payment (less any associated fees) of the collection item. If the non-U.S. deposited item is returned unpaid for any reason, we will charge the amount against your account (or any other account you maintain with us) at the applicable exchange rate in effect at the time of the return.

Our funds availability policy does not apply to a non-U.S. item.

What is our responsibility for collecting a deposited item?
We are responsible for exercising ordinary care when collecting a deposited item. We will not be responsible for the lack of care of any other bank involved in the collection or return of a deposited item, or for an item lost in collection or return.

What happens when a deposited or cashed item is returned unpaid?
We can deduct the amount of the deposited or cashed item from your account (or any other account you maintain with us). We can do this when we are notified that the item will be returned. We do not need to receive the actual item (and usually do not receive it). We can do this even if you have withdrawn the funds and the balance in your account is not sufficient to cover the amount we hold or deduct and your account becomes overdrawn. In addition, we will charge you all applicable fees and reverse all interest accrued on the item.

We may place a hold on or charge your account for any check or other item deposited into your account if a claim is made or we otherwise have reason to believe the check or other item was altered, forged, unauthorized, has a missing signature, a missing or forged endorsement, or should not have been paid, or may not be paid, or for any other reason. When the claim is finally resolved, we will either release the hold or deduct the amount of the item from your account. We are not legally responsible if we take or fail to take any action to recover payment of a returned deposited item.

What happens when an electronic payment is reversed?
We may deduct the amount of an electronic payment credited to your account (e.g., direct deposit) that is reversed. We can deduct the amount from any account you have with us at any time without notifying you. You agree to promptly repay any overdrafts resulting from the reversed payment.

Are you responsible for assisting us in reconstructing a lost or destroyed deposited item?
If a deposited item is lost or destroyed during processing or collection, you agree to provide all reasonable assistance to help us reconstruct the item.
Funds availability policy

Your ability to withdraw funds

Our policy is to make funds from your check deposits to your checking or savings account (in this policy, each an account) available to you on the first business day after the day we receive your deposits. Incoming wire transfers, electronic direct deposits, cash deposited at a teller window and at a Wells Fargo ATM, and the first $400 of a day’s check deposits at a teller window and at a Wells Fargo ATM will be available on the day we receive the deposits. Certain electronic credit transfers, such as those through card networks or funds transfer systems, will be available on the day we receive the transfer. Once they are available, you can withdraw the funds in cash and we will use the funds to pay checks and other items presented for payment and applicable fees that you have incurred.

Analyzed business accounts only: The first $400 of a business day’s check deposits to an analyzed account are not available to you on the day we receive the deposits. Check deposits to an analyzed account are available on the first business day after we receive your deposits.

Determining the day your deposit is received by the Bank

For determining the availability of your deposits, every day is a business day, except Saturday, Sunday, and federal holidays. If you make a deposit before our established cutoff time on a business day that we are open, we will consider that day to be the day your deposit is received by the Bank. However, if you make a deposit after our cutoff time or on a day we are not open, we will consider the day your deposit is received by the Bank to be the next business day we are open.

Our deposit cutoff times are as follows:
- Branch deposits: when the branch closes for business; varies by location
- Wells Fargo ATM deposits: 9 p.m. local time (Alaska 8 p.m.)
- Check deposits made via the Wells Fargo Mobile Banking app: 9 p.m. Pacific Time
- Electronic credits (such as Direct Deposit or account transfers): 8 p.m. Pacific Time

Longer delays may apply

In some cases, we will not make the first $400 of a business day’s check deposits available to you on the day we receive the deposits. Further, in some cases, we will not make all the funds that you deposit by check available to you on the first business day after the day of your deposit. Depending on the type of check that you deposit, funds may not be available until the second business day after the day of your deposit. The first $200 of your deposit, however, may be available on the first business day.

Except as otherwise explained in this paragraph, if we are not going to make all funds from your deposit available on the business day of deposit or the first business day after the day of deposit, we will notify you at the time you make your deposit. We will also tell you when the funds will be available. If your deposit is not made directly to a Wells Fargo employee, or if we decide to take this action after you have left the premises, we will mail you the notice by the first business day after we receive your deposit.

If you need the funds from a deposit right away, you may ask us when the funds will be available.
Funds availability policy

In addition, funds you deposit by check may be delayed for a longer period under the following circumstances:

- We believe a check you deposit will not be paid
- You deposit checks totaling more than $5,000 on any one day
- You redeposit a check that has been returned unpaid
- You have overdrawn your account repeatedly in the last six months
- There is an emergency, such as failure of computer or communications equipment

We will notify you if we delay your ability to withdraw funds for any of these reasons, and we will tell you when the funds will be available. The funds will generally be available no later than the seventh business day after the day of your deposit.

Special rules for new accounts

If you are a new customer, the following special rules will apply during the first 30 days your account is open. Incoming wire transfers, electronic direct deposits, and cash deposited at a teller window and at a Wells Fargo ATM will be available on the day we receive the deposit. Funds from your check deposits will be available on the business day after the day we receive the deposits; no funds from a business day’s check deposits are available on the day we receive the deposits.

If we delay the availability of your deposit the following special rules may apply:

- The first $5,000 of a day’s total deposits of cashier’s, certified, teller’s, traveler’s, and federal, state, and local government checks and U.S. Postal Service money orders made payable to you will be available on the first business day after the day of your deposit.
- The excess over $5,000 and funds from all other check deposits will be available on the seventh business day after the day of your deposit. The first $200 of a day’s total deposit of funds from all other check deposits, however, may be available on the first business day after the day of your deposit.

We will notify you if we delay your ability to withdraw funds and we will tell you when the funds will be available.

Holds on other funds (check cashing)

If we cash a check for you that is drawn on another bank, we may withhold the availability of a corresponding amount of funds that are already in your account. Those funds will be available at the time funds from the check we cash would have been available if you had deposited it.

Holds on other funds (other account)

If we accept a check for deposit that is drawn on another bank, we may make funds from the deposit available for withdrawal immediately but delay your ability to withdraw a corresponding amount of funds that you have on deposit in another account with us.

The funds in the other account would then not be available until the time periods that are described in this Policy.
How do we determine your account’s available balance?

Your account’s available balance is our most current record of the amount of money in your account available for your use or withdrawal. We use the available balance to authorize your transactions during the day (e.g., debit card purchases and ATM withdrawals). We also use the available balance to pay your transactions in our nightly processing. We calculate your available balance as follows:

- We start with the ending daily account (posted) balance from our prior business day nightly processing that includes all transactions deposited to or paid from your account.
- We subtract from this amount any holds placed on a deposit to your account and any holds placed due to legal process.
- We add pending deposits that are immediately available for your use (including cash deposits, electronic direct deposits, and the portion of a paper check deposit we make available; see “Funds availability policy” section for details).
- We subtract pending withdrawals that we have either authorized (such as debit card purchases and ATM withdrawals) or are known to us (such as your checks and preauthorized automatic ACH withdrawals that we receive for payment from your account) but have not yet processed.

Important note: The available balance does not reflect every transaction you have initiated or we previously authorized. For example, your available balance may not include the following:

- Outstanding checks and authorized withdrawals (such as recurring debit card transactions and ACH transactions that we have not received for payment).
- The final amount of a debit card purchase. For example, we may authorize a purchase amount prior to a tip that you add.
- Debit card transactions that have been previously authorized but not sent to us for final payment. We must release the transaction authorization hold after three business days (or up to 30 business days for certain types of debit or ATM card transactions, including car rental, cash, and international transactions) even though the transaction may be sent for payment from your account, which we must honor, at a later date.

How do we process (post) transactions to your account?

We process transactions each business day (Monday through Friday except federal holidays) during a late night process. Once we process your transaction, the results are posted to your account. There are three key steps to this process. The most common types of transactions are processed as described below.

First, we determine the available balance in your account (as described above) that can be used to pay your transactions.

NOTE: Certain pending transactions can impact your available balance:

- Cash deposits or transfers from another Wells Fargo account that are made AFTER the displayed cutoff time (where the deposit was made) will be added to your available balance if they are made before we start our nightly process.
- Your available balance will be reduced by pending withdrawals, such as debit card transactions we have authorized and must pay when they are sent to us for payment. If your account has insufficient funds as reflected by your available balance, the Bank may assess overdraft and/or Non-Sufficient Funds (NSF) fees on transactions we pay or return during nightly processing. A pending transaction will typically remain pending until we receive it for payment from your account, but we must release the pending transaction...
Available balance, posting order, and overdrafts

hold after three business days for most transactions. These pending transactions may be sent to us for payment after they have dropped from your account, but we must pay them when we receive them for payment. In some circumstances, previously authorized transactions may be paid into overdraft if other transactions or fees have reduced your balance before the pending transactions are sent to us for payment. To minimize the number of overdraft fees in these circumstances, we track transactions that reduced your available balance while pending and caused overdraft fees on other transactions. If these transactions are presented for payment within 10 business days after they first appeared as pending, we will waive any overdraft fees on those transactions. In rare circumstances, the merchant presents transactions for payment with a different identification code than was used when the transaction was sent for authorization and we are unable to match them. In those cases, you may be charged an overdraft fee if the transaction is paid into overdraft.

Then, we sort your transactions into categories before we process them.

• First, we credit your account for deposits, including cash and check deposits and incoming transfers, received before the cutoff time at the location the deposit or transfer was made.
• Then, we process withdrawals/payments we have previously authorized and cannot return unpaid, such as debit card purchases, ATM withdrawals, account transfers, Online Bill Pay transactions, and teller-cashed checks. If we receive more than one of these transactions for payment from your account, we will generally sort and pay them based on the date and time you conducted the transactions. For a debit card transaction, if a merchant does not seek authorization from the Bank at the time of the transaction, we will use the date the transaction is received for payment from your account. For some transactions, such as Online Bill Pay transactions or teller-cashed checks, the time may be assigned by our systems and may vary from the time it was conducted. Multiple transactions that have the same time will be sorted and paid from lowest to highest dollar amount.
• Finally, we use your remaining funds to pay your checks and preauthorized automatic ACH payments (such as bills you pay by authorizing a third party to withdraw funds directly from your account). If there is more than one of these types of transactions, they will be sorted by the date and time that they are received by us. Multiple transactions that have the same time will be sorted and paid from lowest to highest dollar amount.

Finally, if the available balance in your account is not enough to pay all of your transactions, we will take the following steps:

• First use Overdraft Protection (if applicable): We will transfer/advance available funds from a savings and/or credit account you have linked to your checking account for Overdraft Protection (described on page 26).
• Then, decide whether to pay your transaction into overdraft or return it unpaid: At our discretion, we may pay a check or automatic payment into overdraft, rather than return it unpaid. This is our standard overdraft coverage. If we pay the transaction into overdraft, it may help you avoid additional fees that may be assessed by the merchant. Debit card transactions presented to us for payment (whether previously approved by us or not) will be paid into overdraft and will not be returned unpaid, even if you do not have sufficient funds in your account.
Available balance, posting order, and overdrafts

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT FEES:**

Fees may be assessed with each item paid into overdraft or returned unpaid subject to the following:

- A single Overdraft Protection Transfer or Advance Fee will be assessed when we need to transfer/advance funds from your linked account(s) into your checking account, but only if the transfer/advance covered at least one pending item, or helped you avoid at least one overdraft or returned item.
- No overdraft fee will be assessed on ATM and everyday (one-time) debit card transactions unless Debit Card Overdraft Service is added to your account. The merchant informs the Bank if a debit card transaction is a one-time or recurring transaction. An overdraft fee can be assessed on recurring debit card transactions and any other item we pay into overdraft.
- No overdraft or returned item (Non-Sufficient Funds/NSF) fee will be assessed on items of $5 or less.
- If both your ending daily account balance and available balance are overdrawn by $5 or less and there are no items returned for non-sufficient funds after we have processed all of your transactions, we will not assess an overdraft fee on the items.
- We limit the number of overdraft and/or returned item (Non-Sufficient Funds/NSF) fees charged per business day as follows:
  - For consumer accounts, we will charge no more than three overdraft/NSF fees per business day (this limit is two per day for Wells Fargo Teen Checking accounts).
  - For business accounts, we will charge no more than eight overdraft/NSF fees per business day
- Any overdraft or returned item fees assessed are deducted from your account during the morning of the next business day following our nightly process.

We will track transactions that reduced your available balance while pending and caused overdraft fees on other transactions. If these transactions are presented for payment within 10 business days after they first appeared as pending, we will waive any overdraft fees on those transactions. In rare circumstances, the merchant presents transactions for payment with a different identification code than was used when the transaction was sent for authorization and we are unable to match them.

**What is Overdraft Protection?**

This is an optional service you can add to your checking account by linking up to two eligible accounts (one savings, one credit). We will use available funds in your linked account(s) to authorize or pay your transactions if you don't have enough money in your checking account. A single Overdraft Protection Transfer or Advance Fee will be assessed any day a transfer/advance is made regardless of the number of transactions covered or whether funds are transferred/advanced from multiple accounts. Also, we will not charge a fee unless the transfer/advance covered at least one pending item, or helped you avoid at least one overdraft or returned item. If you link two accounts, you may tell us which account to use first to transfer/advance funds. If you do not specify an order, we will first transfer funds from your linked savings account.

- **Transfers from linked savings account.** If the available balance in your savings account is $25 or more and can cover the overdraft (plus the Overdraft Protection Transfer Fee), we will transfer the exact amount needed or a minimum of $25. If the available balance in your savings account is less than either $25 or the amount needed, we will transfer the available balance.
Available balance, posting order, and overdrafts

- **Advances from linked credit card or line of credit account.** If the available credit in your credit card account is $25 or more and can cover the overdraft, we will advance the exact amount needed or a minimum of $25. If the available credit in your credit card account is less than either $25 or the amount needed, we will advance the available credit. Advances from an eligible linked Wells Fargo line of credit are made in increments of $100 or $300 (See your Credit Account Agreement for specific details).

**What is Debit Card Overdraft Service?**

Debit Card Overdraft Service allows Wells Fargo to approve (at our discretion) your ATM and everyday (one-time) debit card transaction(s) if you do not have enough money in your checking account or in accounts linked for Overdraft Protection at the time of the transaction. With this service, ATM and everyday (one-time) debit card transactions may be approved into overdraft at the Bank’s discretion and an overdraft fee may apply. If you make a covering transfer or deposit (subject to the Bank’s funds availability policy) by the posted cutoff time on the same business day as the transaction, no fees are assessed. Debit Card Overdraft Service does not apply to checks and other transactions such as Bill Pay, ACH, or recurring debit card transactions (such as utilities or health club memberships). The Bank may continue to authorize or pay these transactions into overdraft, at our discretion, and our standard overdraft fees and policies will apply.

If Debit Card Overdraft Service is not added and there is not enough money in your checking account or accounts linked for Overdraft Protection, your ATM and everyday (one-time) debit card transactions will be declined, and there are no fees for declined transactions. If the service is not added and your ATM or everyday (one-time) debit card transaction creates a negative balance during posting, there will not be an overdraft fee.

**Debit Card Overdraft Service is automatically added to eligible business accounts at account opening.**

You can add or remove the service at any time. Debit Card Overdraft Service is not available for certain accounts, such as Teen Checking℠ accounts, Opportunity Checking℠ accounts, Greenhouse℠ by Wells Fargo deposit accounts (Greenhouse Set Aside and Greenhouse Spending), IOLTA/RETA accounts, accounts for government entities, or savings accounts. Debit Card Overdraft Service is a discretionary service that may be removed by the Bank for a variety of reasons including excessive overdrafts or returned items, as determined by the Bank.

**What is Wells Fargo’s standard overdraft coverage?**

Our standard overdraft coverage is when, at our discretion, we pay items, such as checks or automatic payments (e.g., ACH payments) into overdraft rather than returning them unpaid. You can request to remove our standard overdraft coverage from your account by speaking to a banker.

**Important:** If standard overdraft coverage is removed from your account, the following will apply if you do not have enough money in your checking account or in accounts linked for Overdraft Protection to cover a transaction:

- We will return your checks and automatic payments (such as ACH payments) and assess a returned item fee (Non-Sufficient Funds/NSF) and you could be assessed additional fees by merchants.
Available balance, posting order, and overdrafts

- We will not authorize ATM and everyday (one-time) debit card transactions into overdraft. If your account is enrolled in Debit Card Overdraft Service, the service will also be removed.
- We will not authorize certain transactions (such as cashed checks, recurring debit card transactions, or Bill Pay transactions) into overdraft. However, if these transactions are authorized when your account has enough money but are later presented for payment when your account does not have enough money, we will pay the transaction into overdraft and charge an overdraft fee.

What is Overdraft Rewind? (Consumer accounts only)

With this free account feature, the Bank will reevaluate transactions from the previous business day that resulted in an overdraft or returned item if we receive an electronic direct deposit to your account by 9:00 a.m. local time where your account is located (which is noted on your account statement). The Bank will calculate a new balance, including your pending electronic direct deposit (less any pending debits), and may reverse the overdraft or returned item (Non-Sufficient Funds/NSF) decisions and waive the resulting fees from the previous business day if your electronic direct deposit will cover them. The Bank receives most direct deposits through the ACH network before 9:00 a.m. Overdraft Protection transfers/advances and fees from the prior business day are not reversed with Overdraft Rewind. Other deposits, such as check(s), cash or account transfers received after our initial nightly account processing, are not included in Overdraft Rewind. Direct deposits include your salary, pension, Social Security, or other regular monthly income electronically deposited through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network by your employer or an outside agency. Go to wellsfargo.com/overdraft-rewind for more details.

What is your responsibility if your account has an overdraft?

If you have an overdraft on your account (including transactions we have paid on your behalf into overdraft, plus any fees), you must promptly make a deposit or transfer to return your account to a positive balance.

If you fail to bring your checking account to a positive balance, we will close your account. Also we may report you to consumer reporting agencies and initiate collection efforts. You agree to reimburse us for the costs and expenses (including attorney’s fees and expenses) we incur. The Bank may close your account due to excessive overdrafts, as determined by the Bank.
Setoff and security interest

Are we allowed to use the funds in your accounts to cover debts you owe us?
Yes, we have the right to apply funds in your accounts to any debt you owe us. This is known as setoff. When we setoff a debt you owe us, we reduce the funds in your accounts by the amount of the debt. We are not required to give you any prior notice to exercise our right of setoff.

A debt includes any amount you owe individually or together with someone else both now or in the future. It includes any overdrafts and our fees. We may setoff for any debt you owe us that is due or past due as allowed by the laws governing your account. If your account is a joint account, we may setoff funds in it to pay the debt of any joint owner.

If your account is an unmatured time account (or CD), then we may deduct an early withdrawal penalty. This may be due as a result of our having exercised our right of setoff.

**Consumer accounts only:** Our right to setoff extends to any federal or state benefit payments (including Social Security benefits) deposited to your account. If we are obligated to return any federal or state benefits deposited to your accounts after you are no longer eligible to receive them, we have the right to setoff against any of your accounts to recover the payments you were ineligible to receive. Our right of setoff will not apply if it would invalidate the tax-deferred status of any tax-deferred retirement account (e.g., a SEP or an IRA) you maintain with us.

Do you grant us a security interest in your accounts with us?
Yes, to ensure you pay us all amounts you owe us under the Agreement (e.g., overdrafts and fees), you grant us a lien on and security interest in each account you maintain with us. By opening and maintaining each account with us, you consent to our asserting our security interest should the laws governing the Agreement require your consent. Our rights under this security interest are in addition to and apart from any other rights under any other security interest you may have granted to us.

Can you grant any one else a security interest in your accounts with us?
No, you may not grant a security interest in, transfer, or assign your accounts to anyone other than us without our written agreement.
Are you obligated to pay our fees?
Yes, you agree to pay us in accordance with our Business Schedule.

How do you pay our fees and expenses?
We are permitted to either directly debit your account or invoice you for our fees and expenses and taxes incurred in connection with your account and any service. If there are non-sufficient funds in your account to cover the debit, we may create an overdraft on your account.

You agree to promptly pay any invoiced amount. We may assess finance charges on any invoiced amounts that are not paid within 45 days of the date of invoice. Finance charges are assessed at a rate of 1.5% per month (18% per annum) or the highest amount permitted by the laws governing your account, whichever is less. Charges for accrued and unpaid interest and previously assessed finance charges will not be included when calculating finance charges. Payments and other reductions of amounts owed will be applied first to that portion of outstanding fees attributable to charges for accrued and unpaid interest and previously assessed finance charges, then to other fees and charges.

If an earnings allowance accrues on your account, do we apply it to our fees and expenses?
Yes, if an earnings allowance accrues on your account, we will periodically apply your accrued earnings allowance to eligible fees and expenses (unless we otherwise indicate in writing). If both an earnings allowance and interest accrue on your account, the interest will be shown as an offset to the earnings allowance on the client analysis statement for your account. If your earnings allowance exceeds your total maintenance and activity fees for the statement cycle for your account, the excess credit is not paid to you, nor is it carried forward to the following statement cycle. We may debit your account (or any other account you maintain with us) or invoice you for any amount by which the fees and expenses exceed the accrued earnings allowance on your account.
Additional rules for checks and withdrawals

What identification do we request to cash checks presented over-the-counter by a non-customer?

For these transactions, we require acceptable identification, which can include a fingerprint from the person presenting your check. We may not honor the check if the person refuses to provide us with requested identification.

Are there special rules if you want to make a large cash withdrawal or deposit?

We may place reasonable restrictions on a large cash withdrawal. These restrictions include requiring you to provide reasonable advance notice to ensure we have sufficient cash on hand. We do not have any obligation to provide security if you make a large cash withdrawal. If you want to deposit cash for a very large amount, we have the right to require you to provide adequate security or exercise other options to mitigate possible risks.

Are we responsible for reviewing checks for multiple signatures?

No, we are not responsible for reviewing your checks or other transactions for multiple signatures. We do not support multiple signature requirements and we may act on the instructions of any one authorized signer on your account. If you have indicated that more than one signature is required to transact on your account, you acknowledge and agree that such requirements are for your own control purposes only, and we will not be liable if a check or other transaction is processed without multiple signatures.

Are we required to honor dates and special instructions written on checks?

No, we may, without inquiry or liability, pay a check even if it
• Has special written instructions indicating we should refuse payment (e.g., “void after 30 days” or “void over $100”);
• Is stale-dated (i.e., the check’s date is more than six months in the past), even if we are aware of the check’s date;
• Is post-dated (i.e., the check’s date is in the future); or
• Is not dated.

We may also pay the amount encoded on your check in U.S. dollars, even if you wrote the check in a foreign currency or made a notation on the check’s face to pay it in a foreign currency. The encoded amount is in the line along the bottom edge of the front of the check where the account number is printed.

Can you use a facsimile or mechanical signature?

Yes, if you use a facsimile or mechanical signature (including a stamp), any check appearing to use your facsimile or mechanical signature will be treated as if you had actually signed it.

Are we liable for paying a consumer ACH debit entry on your account? (Business accounts only)

No, under the ACH operating rules, certain types of ACH debit entries may only be presented on a consumer account (each, a consumer ACH debit entry). We will have no obligation to pay, and no liability for paying, any consumer ACH debit entry on your account.

What is the acceptable form for your checks?

Your checks must meet our standards, including paper stock, dimensions, and other industry standards. Your checks must include our name and address, as provided by us. Certain check features, such as security features, may impair the quality of a check image that we or a third party create.

We reserve the right to refuse checks that do not meet these standards or cannot be processed or imaged using our equipment. We are not responsible for losses that result from your failure to follow our check standards.
How do you stop payment on a check?

You may request a stop payment on your check in a time and manner allowing us a reasonable opportunity to act on it before we pay, cash, or otherwise become obligated to pay your check. You can request a stop payment of a check through wellsfargo.com, by phone, or by visiting your local branch and speaking with a banker.

Each stop payment order is subject to our verification that we have not already paid or otherwise become obligated to pay the check from your account. This verification may occur after we accept your stop payment order.

In order to issue a stop payment order on a check, we request the following information:

- Your bank account number,
- The check number or range of numbers,
- The check amount or amounts,
- The payee(s) name(s), and
- The date on the check.

We are not responsible for stopping payment on a check if you provide incorrect or incomplete information about the check.

What is the effective period for a stop payment order?

A stop payment order on a check is valid for six months. We may pay a check once a stop payment order expires. You must place a new stop payment order if you do not want it to expire. We treat each renewal as a new stop payment order. We will charge you for each stop payment order you place (as well as each renewal).

How do you cancel a stop payment order?

To cancel a stop payment order, we must receive your request in a time and manner allowing us a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

Are you still responsible if we accept a stop payment on a check?

Yes, even if we return a check unpaid due to a stop payment order, you may still be liable to the holder (e.g., a check cashing business) of the check.

How can you prevent a post-dated check from being paid before its date?

A post-dated check is a check you issue with a date in the future. We are not responsible for waiting to honor the check until that date, unless you instruct us to do so through the use of a stop payment order for the check. You are responsible for notifying us to cancel the stop payment order when you are ready to have that check paid.
**Can you stop payment on a purchase transaction?**

No, unless the purchase is a preauthorized electronic fund transfer from a consumer account.

**Can you stop payment on a preauthorized electronic fund transfer?**

Yes, if your account is a consumer account.

- **Right to stop payment:** If you have told us in advance to make regular (recurring) payments out of your account, you can stop any of these payments. Here’s how:

  Call Wells Fargo Phone Bank at 1-800-869-3557, or write to us at Wells Fargo, Customer Correspondence, P.O. Box 6995, Portland, OR, 97228-6995, in time for us to receive your request three business days or more before the payment is scheduled. If you call, we may also require you to put your request in writing and get it to us within 14 days after you call. There is no fee to stop a regular (recurring) payment using the debit card.

- **Notice of varying amounts:** If the amount of these regular (recurring) payments vary, the party you are going to pay should tell you 10 days before each payment, when it will be made and how much it will be. (The party you are going to pay may allow you to choose to get this notice only when the payment would differ by more than a certain amount from the previous payment, or when the amount would fall outside certain limits that you set.)

- **Liability for failure to stop payment:** If you order us to stop one of these payments three business days or more before the transfer is scheduled, and we do not do so, we will pay for your losses or damages.
Your account ownership

How do we treat accounts owned by more than one customer?
You can choose to open an account with one or more other individuals. In these instances, we will treat all account holders as joint tenants with right of survivorship unless
- State laws governing your account require other treatment, or
- We otherwise agree with you in writing that the account is owned in some other capacity.

Regardless of the form of ownership, we will not maintain a separate record of each co-owner’s interest in the account. We may act on instructions from any co-owner (or a co-owner’s representative) without another account co-owner’s consent. These actions include instructions to withdraw or transfer funds, make payments, or close the account.

Are we allowed to pay money requested by a co-owner?
Yes, we may pay any money in the account requested by any co-owner (or a co-owner’s legal representative), regardless of
- Their contributions,
- Whether any other co-owner is incapacitated or deceased, or
- Whether the account includes a right of survivorship.

What are the forms of account ownership?

**Joint tenants with right of survivorship:** When you hold an account as joint tenants with right of survivorship and one of you dies, the account is payable to the surviving co-owner, subject to our rights under the Agreement.

**Tenants-in-common:** When you hold an account as tenants-in-common, it is payable upon the death of an account holder, in whole or in part, to any surviving co-owner on the account or the deceased owner’s personal representative, heirs, or successors. This is subject to our rights under the Agreement.

**Community property:** An account is held as community property when spouses have equal and undivided interests in the account during their lifetimes. When one spouse dies, ownership does not automatically pass to the survivor; rather, the deceased spouse can pass his or her interest by will. Community property does not exist in every state. Ask your legal adviser to understand if this applies to your account.

What is a Pay On Death (POD) account?
A POD account is payable on your death (or the death of the last surviving co-owner) to one or more payees named in the title of the account. When the title of an account includes language like “in trust for (ITF),” “transfer on death (TOD),” or similar language, the account is treated as a pay on death account.

You may change, add, or remove the name of any payee or beneficiary anytime by providing us with proper written notice. Generally, the payee or beneficiary must survive all owners in order to receive their share of funds from a POD account.

How are Uniform Transfers/Gifts to Minors Act accounts handled?
(Consumer accounts only)
An account established under a state’s Uniform Transfers/Gifts to Minors Act is controlled by the custodian (or a successor custodian). Only the named custodian (or successor custodian) is authorized to instruct us regarding the account. We may, however, disclose information about the account to the minor or the minor’s representative. When the minor reaches the applicable age of majority, we may pay the funds on deposit in the account to the minor in accordance with the custodian’s duty without waiting for instructions from the custodian.
Your account ownership

**How are minor by accounts handled?** (Consumer accounts only)

One or more adults may open an account in the name of a minor by the adult(s) as allowed by the laws governing your account. An adult is a person who has reached the age of majority. Beneficial ownership of the funds deposited in the account vests exclusively in the minor. The adult has exclusive control of the account until the minor reaches the applicable age of majority.

If there is more than one adult, each may act independently. We are not obligated to inquire about the use of the funds. When the minor reaches the age of majority, we may act on the instructions of either the minor or the adult. If the adult (or the last of the adults to survive) dies before the minor reaches the age of majority, we may transfer the funds to the custodian according to the applicable Uniform Transfers/Gifts to Minors Act.

**Can you transfer ownership of your account?**

No assignment will be valid or binding on us, and we will not be considered to have knowledge of it, until we consent and the assignment is noted in our records. However, by noting the assignment, we do not have any responsibility to assure that the assignment is valid. Any permitted assignment of your account is subject to our setoff rights.

The Agreement is binding on your personal representatives, executors, administrators, and successors, as well as our successors and assigns.

**What if an owner does not sign account documentation?**

The failure of a customer identified in our records as an owner or a co-owner of an account to sign the account application or other account-related documentation does not prevent us, in our sole discretion, from treating the customer as an owner or a co-owner of that account; we are not liable to anyone as a result.

**Are all joint owners responsible for liabilities on your account?**

Yes, all joint owners are each individually and jointly responsible for any overdraft on your account, regardless of who caused or benefited from the overdraft. If there is a setoff, an enforcement of our security interest in your account, or legal action (such as a third party garnishment, seizure, forfeiture, or tax levy) affecting any co-owner, we have the right to treat all funds in the account as belonging to the customer against whom the setoff, enforcement of the security interest, or other legal action is directed. If your account is closed for unsatisfactory handling, we may report all joint owners to the consumer reporting agencies.

**What happens upon the death or incompetence of an authorized signer or account owner?**

Please notify us promptly if you learn or suspect an account owner or signer has been declared incompetent by a court or a legal authority, or has died. When we receive proper notice, we may

- Freeze the account until we receive documents verifying the incapacity or death and instructions regarding the funds remaining in the account,
- Pay (without inquiring) any item authorized by the account owner before being declared incompetent or dying,
- Return or reverse deposits made to the account, and
- Apply funds in the account to any debt the account owner owes us before recognizing the rights to any remaining funds of a surviving joint owner or other person.

If we are liable for taxes because we released funds in an account after the account owner’s death, the account owner’s estate is responsible for reimbursing us for the taxes.
Your account ownership

**Consumer and Sole Proprietors Only**

If an account owner dies or is declared incompetent we may accept and comply with court orders and legal documents, and take direction from affiants or court appointed personal representatives, guardians, or conservators from your state of residence, even if different than where your account was opened except as otherwise required by applicable law or court order. We may require additional documentation be provided to us before complying with the directions given by affiants or court appointed personal representatives, guardians, or conservators. We reserve the right to require U.S. court documents for customers who reside outside of the U.S. at time of incompetence or death.

**For all other businesses**

Upon notification to the Bank of the death or incompetence of a business owner, the business entity will provide documentation evidencing any change in the ownership or control of the entity following applicable legal formalities.
Interest earning accounts

What interest rate applies to an interest earning account?

When you open an interest earning account, we will provide a rate sheet listing the current interest rate and Annual Percentage Yield (APY) for your account. Interest earning accounts earn interest at a variable rate, except Time Accounts (CDs). We may change the interest rate for variable-rate accounts at any time. The interest rate may vary depending on your daily balances (tiered-rate account). We may pay the same interest rate on more than one tier. The tiers and corresponding interest rates are disclosed in the rate sheet.

How do we calculate earned interest?

We calculate interest using the daily collected balance method. This method applies a daily periodic rate to the collected balance in your account each day. Interest is calculated using a 365-day year, unless otherwise noted for business accounts in the Business Schedule.

When does a deposit begin accruing interest?

Cash deposits begin accruing interest the same business day a deposit is credited to your account. If you deposit an item such as a check, interest begins accruing on the business day we receive credit for the item.

Is interest compounded and when is it credited?

Interest will compound on a daily basis. For checking and savings accounts, interest will be credited on a monthly basis.

What is the difference between Annual Percentage Yield (APY) and Annual Percentage Yield Earned (APYE)?

The Annual Percentage Yield (APY) is a percentage rate reflecting the total amount of interest paid on an account based on the interest rate and the frequency of compounding for a 365-day period. The Annual Percentage Yield Earned (APYE) is an annualized rate that reflects the relationship between the amount of interest actually earned on your account during the statement period and the average daily balance in the account for the statement period.

We calculate both your APY and APYE according to formulas established by federal regulations. The APYE appears on your account statement.

Do we have the right to require notice of withdrawal from your savings account?

Yes, we have the right to require seven days written notice before you withdraw money from your savings account.

Are you required to obtain a tax identification number certification?

Yes, in most instances, Treasury regulations require us to obtain a Taxpayer Identification Number (“TIN”) for each account. To avoid backup withholding tax on accounts that earn interest or dividends, you are required to submit IRS Form W-9 or Form W-8BEN and supporting information and/or documentation to us. U.S. citizens or other U.S. persons, including resident alien individuals, must provide a Form W-9. If you are a non-resident alien as defined by the IRS, you must provide a Form W-8BEN.

Until we have received the Form(s) W-9 or W-8BEN completed and signed per IRS Regulations, or any other required forms, we will pay interest and comply with the backup withholding requirements of the IRS.
Interest earning accounts

Other types of Form W-8 plus additional documentation may be required if you are a foreign partnership, foreign government, or are claiming an exemption based on Effectively Connected Income.

If you own your account as a sole proprietor, upon your death, we must be provided with the estate’s or successor’s TIN or we may either refuse to pay interest earned on your account since the date of your death or withhold a portion of the interest that has been earned on your account since the date of your death.

Regulation D savings account transaction limit and other limited activity

Regulation D and Wells Fargo limit certain types of withdrawals and transfers from a savings account to a combined total of six per monthly fee period. The dates of your fee period are located in the section of your savings account statement called “Monthly service fee summary.” For the Portfolio by Wells Fargo, Portfolio by Wells Fargo Plus and Portfolio by Wells Fargo Premier programs, the fee period begins on the first business day, and ends on the last business day, of the calendar month.

Limited by Regulation D:
- Transfers by phone using our automated banking service or speaking with a banker on the phone
- Transfers or payments through online, mobile, and text banking (including Bill Pay and person-to-person payments such as Zelle®)
- Transfers to a checking account for Overdraft Protection
- Pre-authorized transfers and withdrawals (including recurring and one time)
- Payments to third parties such as checks, drafts, or similar transactions (counted when they are posted to your account and not when they are written)
- Debit or ATM card purchases that post to the savings account

Limited by Wells Fargo:
- Transfers and payments to Wells Fargo credit cards, lines of credit, and loans
- Outgoing wires whether made in person, on the telephone, or online

Not limited:
- Except as limited above, there are no limits on the following in-person transactions at a Wells Fargo ATM or banking location:
  - Transfers between your Wells Fargo accounts
  - Withdrawals
  - Any types of deposits
- Withdrawals made at non-Wells Fargo ATMs. Non-Wells Fargo ATM fees and surcharge fees imposed by non-Wells Fargo ATM owners or operators may apply.

What happens if you exceed your limit?

If you exceed the limit stated above, you will be charged an excess activity fee (see the Consumer Schedule or Business Schedule, as applicable). If the limit is exceeded on more than an occasional basis, Wells Fargo may be required to convert the savings account to a checking account, which would discontinue any Overdraft Protection it might be providing to another account, or close the account.

If the transaction limit is reached, we may prevent online and telephone transfers from your savings account for the remainder of the monthly fee period to help you avoid fees and account conversion or closure.
**Time Accounts (CDs)**

**What are Time Accounts?**

Time Accounts (CDs) are payable at the expiration of a specified term, no less than seven calendar days after the date of deposit. We may also refer to a Time Account as a CD or a Certificate of Deposit, even though we do not issue a paper certificate when opening the account or require a paper certificate to close the account. The CD's maturity date is the last day of the term for the CD. The maturity date is printed on your receipt.

**When can you withdraw funds from your CD?**

You may withdraw funds from your CD on the maturity date without a penalty. You may also generally withdraw funds without a penalty within the seven calendar days after the maturity date (grace period). You may be charged a penalty if you make a withdrawal at any other time. See the “Time Accounts (CDs)” section of the Consumer Schedule or the Business Schedule, as applicable, for details.

**Can you deposit additional funds into your CD?**

You can only deposit additional funds during the grace period.

**Will your Annual Percentage Yield (APY) change if you withdraw interest before maturity?**

The APY we disclose to you assumes the interest you earn will remain on deposit until your CD matures. If you withdraw your earned interest before maturity, your account will earn less interest over time and the actual APY will be less than the disclosed APY.

**How does your CD renew?**

Your CD will automatically renew at maturity

- Typically for a like term unless we inform you prior to maturity of a different term; and
- At our interest rate in effect on the maturity date for a new CD of the same term and amount, unless we have notified you otherwise.
Debit cards and ATM cards

This part describes ways to use services for your account using a card. Some services may not be available at all locations. We may require you to sign additional documentation to obtain a debit or ATM card. You will receive terms and conditions applicable to your card when you receive the card. In the event of a conflict between the terms and conditions and the Agreement, the terms and conditions will control. Additional disclosures applicable to these services are provided in the Consumer Schedule or Business Schedule, as applicable.

**Issuance of a card and Personal Identification Number (PIN)**

We may issue a card to each account owner to access your accounts. If you do not select a PIN when you request your card, we will send a randomly selected PIN.

If you would like a PIN for authentication purposes but do not request a debit or ATM card, we can provide a PIN issued only for authentication purposes. This PIN can only be used for authentication and cannot be used for purchase transactions or ATM access.

**Protection of card and PIN**

You should securely protect your card and PIN from loss or theft. Each cardholder must have his or her own unique PIN for the card and is responsible for maintaining confidentiality of the PIN. Memorize the PIN. Never write the PIN on the card or share it with anyone, including our employees. Never allow anyone else to use the card or PIN. If the card or PIN is given to another person, the account owner will be responsible for all transactions made by that person or anyone else to whom that person gives the card or PIN. Notify us immediately if the card is lost or stolen, or is no longer secure.

**Instant issue debit card**

The instant issue debit card is a temporary debit card. We will deactivate the instant issue debit card either when you activate your permanent debit card or 30 days after we issue your temporary debit card, whichever is sooner. If a new or replacement permanent debit card was not requested, your temporary debit card will terminate in 30 days.

**Wells Fargo ATMs in Assisted-Service mode**

Some Wells Fargo ATMs in branches can operate in Assisted-Service mode during branch hours. When in Assisted-Service mode, the ATM screen’s main menu will display an “I need assistance” option. If you are a consumer customer, your card’s daily ATM withdrawal limit may not apply, and you may be able to access and perform transactions on some of your consumer deposit accounts that are not linked to your card. If you are a business customer, your card’s daily ATM withdrawal limit may not apply. Note: if you are accessing the ATM in Assisted-Service mode (a) using an ATM Access Code, see “ATM Access Codes” for more details, or (b) using a mobile device, see “Using your card through a mobile device” for more details.

**Linking accounts for card access and designating primary account**

Linking lets you add accounts you own (e.g., checking, savings) to a debit or ATM card, giving you access to make transactions on multiple accounts with one card at Wells Fargo ATMs. At most ATMs, you only have access to accounts linked to your card. When an ATM is in Assisted-Service mode, however, and if you are a consumer customer you may be able to use your consumer card to access and perform transactions on your consumer accounts that are not linked to your card.

If you link only one account of a single type (e.g., checking or savings accounts) to the card, that linked account is automatically designated as the primary account for purposes of electronic fund transfer services. The primary account for a consumer debit card must be an...
Debit cards and ATM cards

eligible consumer checking account. The primary account for a business debit card must be an eligible business checking account. The money for purchases and payments made with your card is deducted from the primary account. Cash withdrawals using a card at a non-Wells Fargo ATM are deducted from the primary checking or savings account.

If you link more than one account of a single type to the card, you may designate a primary account and other accounts. If you do not designate a primary account, the first account of that type linked to your card is considered the primary account. If a primary account linked to the card is closed or delinked for any reason, we will designate another linked account (if applicable) as the new primary account. If this linked account is a savings account, your debit card will be closed and you can request an ATM card. [Note: for Wells Fargo campus debit cards with school access functionality, your banking access will be closed but your card can still be used for school access functionality]. We will determine the number and type of accounts you can link to your card.

If you have been issued a debit card as part of using the Greenhouse app: Your card will be linked to your Greenhouse Spending Account as the primary account, and linked to your Greenhouse Set Aside Account as the secondary account. You can choose to link additional accounts to your card at any time. It is important to keep the Greenhouse accounts open and linked as described above for the Greenhouse app to work properly.

Using a card to access linked credit card and line of credit accounts at ATMs

If you link your Wells Fargo credit card account or eligible line of credit account (linked credit card) to your card, you may use the card to access the linked credit account at any Wells Fargo ATM. You can use the card to obtain cash or transfer funds from the linked credit account, as long as the linked credit account is in good standing and has available credit. Cash withdrawals and transfers of funds from your linked credit account are treated as cash advances. Each of these transactions is subject to the provisions of the applicable credit card account agreement or line of credit account agreement, including daily limits and cash advance fees.

You must notify us in case of errors or questions about your Wells Fargo credit card bill. If you think your bill is wrong or if you need more information about a transaction on your bill, write to us at Wells Fargo Card Services, P.O. Box 522, Des Moines, IA, 50302-9907. You also may call us at the telephone number listed on your account statement. However, you must write to us to preserve your billing rights. Please consult your applicable credit account agreement for complete information on the terms and conditions applicable to your linked credit account, including the rules relating to cash advances from, and payments to, your linked credit accounts.

Using your card

The tables (on pages 42 and 43) show how you can use your card to make purchases and payments, make transfers, use ATMs, and other services.

Using your card can include using your physical card, accessing your card by using it through a mobile device, or via an ATM Access Code, as noted in the chart on page 43.

Note: Some services described on pages 42 and 43 may not be available at all ATMs or merchants.
## Debit cards and ATM cards

### To purchase or pay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Debit card</th>
<th>ATM card</th>
<th>Business deposit card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At merchants who accept payments through a network in which we participate (e.g., Visa® and MasterCard®)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay bills directly to merchants or other providers with your card, or through a mobile device at merchants who accept mobile payments</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request cash back when making a purchase with your PIN at merchants who offer this service (only available when using your physical card)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through a mobile device at merchants who accept mobile payments (see “Using your card through a mobile device” for more details)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose whether and how you receive a receipt at the time you use your card at a merchant terminal.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### At Wells Fargo ATMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Debit card</th>
<th>ATM card</th>
<th>Business deposit card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View your account balances</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdraw cash</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make deposits to your accounts</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer funds between your accounts</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make payments to your Wells Fargo credit card</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get a statement of the last 10 transactions³</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get a statement of the balances of your accounts³</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose how you want to receive your ATM receipt: printed, emailed to the address on file or to your Wells Fargo Online secure inbox, for consumer cards, to your mobile phone number on file (availability may be affected by your mobile carrier’s coverage area, and your mobile carrier message and data rates may apply)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Via card-free access to Wells Fargo ATMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Debit card</th>
<th>ATM card</th>
<th>Business deposit card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use your mobile device to access Wells Fargo ATMs displaying the contactless symbol to perform the ATM transactions listed above (see “Using your card through a mobile device” for more details)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Debit cards and ATM cards

### Via card-free access to Wells Fargo ATMs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Debit card</th>
<th>ATM card</th>
<th>Business deposit card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use an ATM Access Code to access Wells Fargo ATMs to perform the ATM transactions listed above (see “ATM Access Codes” for more details)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### At non-Wells Fargo ATMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Debit card</th>
<th>ATM card</th>
<th>Business deposit card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View your account balance (fees may apply)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdraw cash (fees may apply)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer funds between accounts (fees may apply)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Via electronic credit transfers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Debit card</th>
<th>ATM card</th>
<th>Business deposit card</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receive transfers, such as those through card networks or funds transfer systems</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Purchases using an ATM card are only available at merchants who accept payments through networks in which we participate and require a PIN to authorize the purchase.

2. At an ATM the business deposit card and associated PIN can only be used only to make ATM deposits. The card can be issued to an authorized signer on the business accounts. It also can be issued to a non-authorized signer at the request of an authorized signer. When the card is used to make an ATM deposit, account balances are neither displayed on the ATM screen nor printed on the ATM receipt. The card PIN cannot be used for authentication for phone or online access.

3. Statements at ATMs should not be used in place of the account statement for balancing or verifying the actual account balance.

4. Business deposit cards are able to only receive printed receipts.

5. Non-Wells Fargo ATMs are part of ATM networks owned or operated by other financial institutions. You can use your card to withdraw cash and check balances, and transfer funds between the accounts linked to your card as primary checking and primary savings. Note: 1) Some non-Wells Fargo ATMs may not give you the option of choosing which account to access or may only let you access one of these two accounts. 2) Some transactions may not be available at all ATMs, may be different from those available at Wells Fargo ATMs, or may be limited to any withdrawal limit(s) set by the non-Wells Fargo ATM.
Debit cards and ATM cards

ATM and merchant terminal malfunctions

We are not responsible for damages resulting from an ATM or merchant terminal malfunction, except to the extent that malfunction results in an error (see "In case of errors or questions about your electronic fund transfers" for more details). Please promptly notify us if a Wells Fargo ATM fails to dispense the correct amount of cash or provide a receipt by calling or writing us at the telephone number or address provided on your account statement.

Fees for use of card

We will charge a fee for each non-Wells Fargo ATM transaction you perform (except if waived by the terms of your account). In addition, the non-Wells Fargo ATM owner/operator will also charge a fee (unless waived by the terms of your account). This fee is included in the total transaction amount that is withdrawn from your account. Transactions will be limited to any withdrawal limits set by the non-Wells Fargo ATM.

We will charge a fee if you make an over-the-counter (teller assisted) cash disbursement at a non-Wells Fargo bank that accepts Visa-branded cards. Some merchants may assess a fee when you use your card for a purchase. This fee will be included in the total purchase amount.

Additional fees applicable to use of the card are provided in the Consumer Schedule or Business Schedule, as applicable.

Daily limits and funds available for use with cards

You may use your card subject to 1) your daily ATM withdrawal limit and daily purchase limit, and 2) your available balance in your account. The following rules apply:

Limits on dollar amounts

- Daily ATM withdrawal limit is the maximum amount of cash you can withdraw from any combination of accessible accounts using your card. When an ATM is in Assisted-Service mode, your card’s daily ATM withdrawal limit may not apply.
- Daily purchase limit is the maximum U.S. dollar amount of purchases (including cash back, if any) that can be authorized each day on your account.
  - If your daily purchase limit is more than $99,999, you may ask that the merchant process multiple transactions to complete a purchase above this amount.

Limits for your card

We provide you your daily ATM withdrawal and purchase limits when you receive your card. You can confirm your card’s daily limits by signing on to Wells Fargo Online, Wells Fargo Business Online, or the Wells Fargo Mobile® app, or calling us at the number listed in the “How to reach Wells Fargo” section.

Changes to your card limits

We may, without telling you, increase your daily purchase or ATM withdrawal limit based on account history, activity, and other factors. If we decrease the limits of your card, we will notify you in accordance with applicable law.

Definition

For purposes of the daily limits only, a day is defined as the 24-hour period from midnight to midnight, Pacific Time. If a transaction is made in another time zone, it will be processed when we receive it.

Other limits

There is generally no limit on the number of times the card may be used each day as long as the applicable daily ATM withdrawal limit and daily purchase limit are not exceeded and there is a sufficient available balance in any combination of your deposit accounts accessed for withdrawal.
Debit cards and ATM cards

- If the ATM transaction or purchase would create an overdraft on the account, we may, in our sole discretion, take any of the actions described in the section of the Agreement titled “Available balance, posting order, and overdrafts.” The availability of deposits for withdrawal is described in the funds availability policy.

- When we approve a transaction or purchase, we call that an authorization. We may limit the number of authorizations we allow during a period of time (e.g., if we notice out-of-pattern use of your card, or suspected fraudulent or unlawful activity). For security reasons, we cannot explain the details of the authorization system. If we do not authorize the payment, we may notify the person who attempted the payment that the payment has been refused. We will not be responsible for failing to give an authorization.

Illegal transactions

You must not use your card or account for any illegal purpose. You must not use your card or account to fund any account that is set up to facilitate internet gambling, except certain government (or state) owned lotteries and certain government-licensed online casinos and horse/dog racing. In our discretion, we may allow or deny transactions or authorizations from merchants who are apparently engaged in or who are identified as engaged in the internet gambling business.

Using your card through a mobile device

A mobile device means a smartphone, tablet, or any other hand-held or wearable communication device that allows you to electronically store or electronically present your debit card or debit card number (digital card number) and use that digital card number to make debit card transactions.

When you use your debit card with your mobile device for transactions:

- Availability may be affected by your mobile carrier’s coverage area, and your mobile carrier may charge you message and data rates, or other fees.
- Your debit card information is sent across wireless and computer networks.
- Information about your mobile device may be transmitted to us.
- You should secure the mobile device the same as you would your cash, checks, credit cards, and other valuable information. We encourage you to password protect or lock your mobile device to help prevent an unauthorized person from using it.
- Please notify us promptly if your mobile device containing your digital card number is lost or stolen.
- When you make a purchase or payment using your mobile device, the merchant will not provide an option for cash back.
- Some Wells Fargo ATMs within secure locations may require a physical card for entry.
- You can access Wells Fargo ATMs that display the contactless symbol by holding your mobile device close to the contactless symbol.
- Each time you access a Wells Fargo ATM with your mobile device and card PIN, you can perform one monetary transaction (such as a cash withdrawal), or one non-monetary transaction (such as a balance inquiry) before your one monetary transaction.
- If you are accessing the ATM in Assisted-Service mode using your mobile device, your card’s daily ATM withdrawal limit will apply and you will not be able to access accounts that are not linked to your card.

When you use your debit card with your mobile device for transactions, third parties, such as merchants, card association networks, mobile carriers, mobile wallet operators, mobile
Debit cards and ATM cards

Device manufacturers, and software application providers may 1) use and receive your digital card number, and 2) receive information about your mobile device.

If you have enrolled in Overdraft Protection and/or Debit Card Overdraft Service, those terms will apply to debit card transactions made through a mobile device. For additional information, please see the section on “Available balance, posting order, and overdrafts.”

We may, at any time, partially or fully restrict your ability to make debit card transactions through a mobile device. If you want to remove your digital card number from your mobile device, please contact using the information listed in the “How to reach Wells Fargo” section.

ATM Access Codes

Upon your request, we may provide you with a secure access code. This code (when used together with the PIN associated with your eligible card) allows you to access your accounts for certain transactions at Wells Fargo ATMs. Use of this code with the associated card PIN is equivalent to use of the card at a Wells Fargo ATM. Some Wells Fargo ATMs within secure locations may require a physical card for entry.

We will display your code within our mobile app or send it to your mobile phone via text message if requested. Availability may be affected by your mobile carrier’s coverage area, and your mobile carrier may charge you message and data rates, or other fees. The length of time your code can be used will be provided with the code. Each access code is temporary and can be used only once. With each access code you enter at the ATM, you can perform one monetary transaction (such as a cash withdrawal), or one non-monetary transaction (such as a balance inquiry) before your one monetary transaction.

Note: If you are accessing the ATM in Assisted-Service mode using an ATM Access Code, your card’s daily ATM withdrawal limit will apply and you will not be able to access accounts that are not linked to your card.

Card on file with merchants

If you give your debit card number to a merchant with authorization to bill it for recurring payments, or to keep it on file for future purchases or payments, the merchant may receive updated card information to process such payments, for example, if the merchant participates in the Visa Account Updater Service or a similar service. However, since not all merchants receive updated card information, we recommend you notify each merchant of your new debit card number and/or expiration date to ensure your payments continue uninterrupted. If you have a card on file with a merchant and want to cancel the relationship, be sure to cancel the relationship with the merchant directly.

Authorization holds for card transactions

For all card purchase transactions, we may place a temporary hold on some or all of the funds in the account linked to your card when we obtain an authorization request. We refer to this temporary hold as an authorization hold. The funds subject to the hold will be subtracted from your available balance.

We can place an authorization hold on your account for up to three business days (or for up to 30 business days at the Bank’s discretion for certain types of debit card transactions, including but not limited to, international car rental and hotel) from the time of the authorization or until the transaction is paid from your account. However, if the merchant does not submit the transaction for payment within the time allowed, we will release the authorization hold. This means your available balance will increase until the transaction is submitted for payment by the merchant and posted to your account. If this happens, we must honor the prior authorization and will pay the transaction from your account. In some...
Debit cards and ATM cards

situations, the amount of the hold may differ from the actual transaction amount since the merchant may not know the total amount you will spend. For example, a restaurant submits the authorization request for your meal before you add a tip.

**Note:** You might end up overdrawing the account even though the available balance appears to show there are sufficient funds to cover your transaction. For example, if a merchant does not submit a one-time debit card transaction for payment within three business days of authorization (or within 30 business days at the Bank’s discretion for certain types of debit card transactions, including but not limited to, international car rental and hotel), we must release the authorization hold on the transaction even though we will have to honor the transaction. The transaction will be paid from the funds in the account when we receive it for payment.

You should record and track all of your transactions closely to confirm your available balance accurately reflects your spending of funds from the account linked to your card.

**Partial authorization for card transactions**

If a debit card or ATM card purchase amount exceeds the current available balance in the primary linked checking or savings account when you are making a purchase, you may be able to use your available balance to pay for a portion of the total purchase. The transaction will be subject to a partial authorization daily purchase limit set by the Bank and your card’s daily dollar limit.

We will first try to approve the full amount of the purchase with the available funds in your checking account, account(s) linked for Overdraft Protection, and, if enrolled, using Debit Card Overdraft Service. If we do not approve the full amount of the purchase, we may approve a portion of the purchase using the remaining available funds in your checking account.

This is called a partial authorization. The remaining amount of the purchase total would need to be covered by another form of payment, such as cash or another card. If you are unable/unwilling to provide an additional form of payment, the partial authorization will be reversed by the merchant. Not all merchants are able to accept partial authorizations or process transactions using multiple forms of payment.

**Transactions outside the United States**

If a card is used to make an ATM withdrawal or a purchase outside the United States, the network handling the transaction will convert the local currency amount of the transaction to U.S. dollars (or, in the case of a purchase only, the merchant handling the transaction may convert the currency). If the network converts the currency, it will use either a rate selected by the network from the range of rates available in wholesale currency markets for the applicable central processing date, which rate may vary from the rate the network itself receives or the government-mandated rate in effect for the applicable central processing date. If the merchant handling the purchase converts the currency, the merchant will determine the currency conversion rate. For each purchase transaction completed outside the United States, we may also charge an international purchase transaction fee, which we base on the amount provided to us by the network (e.g., Visa, MasterCard) in U.S. dollars.

**Ending your card use**

Your card is our property. We may cancel your card at any time without notice to you. You may cancel your card at any time by writing to us at the address provided in your account statement. If the account is closed or the card is cancelled, you will immediately destroy the card(s) and, upon request, tell us in writing that the card(s) has been destroyed. If requested,
Debit cards and ATM cards

you must immediately return the card(s) to us. If your card is cancelled, you must pay for any card transactions made before the card is cancelled.

For the Wells Fargo Campus Card program, school issued campus cards are the property of the school. We may cancel your card banking access at any time without notice to you. You may cancel your banking access at any time by writing to us at the address provided in your account statement. If your banking access is cancelled, you must pay for any card transactions made before the banking access is cancelled.

Helping protect your card

Liability for unauthorized transactions according to Regulation E
(consumer card transactions only)

Tell us AT ONCE if you believe your card, card number, or PIN has been lost or stolen, or if you believe that an electronic fund transfer has been made without your permission using information from your check. Telephoning is the best way of keeping your possible losses down. You could lose all the money in your account (plus funds in any line of credit, savings account, or credit card linked to your account or as part of an Overdraft Protection plan).

If you tell us within two business days after you learn of the loss or theft of your card, card number, or PIN, you can lose no more than $50 if someone used your credentials without your permission (however, see “Zero Liability protection (consumer and business card transactions only)” below).

If you do NOT tell us within two business days after you learn of the loss or theft of your card, card number, or PIN, and we can prove we could have stopped someone from using your credentials without your permission if you had told us, you could lose up to $500 (however, see “Zero Liability protection (consumer and business card transactions only)” below).

Also, if your account statement shows transfers that you did not make or authorize, including those made by your card, PIN, or other means, tell us at once. If you do not notify us within 60 days after the statement was mailed or was otherwise made available to you, you will be liable for any additional unauthorized transactions that occurred after the 60-day period and before you provided notice to us (if we can prove we could have stopped those transactions had you promptly notified us). This will apply even to unauthorized transactions that occur shortly before you notify us. If a good reason (such as a long trip or hospital stay) kept you from telling us, we will extend the time periods.

Zero Liability protection
(consumer and business card transactions only)

For consumer cards: Your card comes with Wells Fargo’s Zero Liability protection, which provides you with more coverage than what Regulation E requires for consumer cards (see “Liability for unauthorized transactions according to Regulation E (consumer card transactions only)” above).

For business cards: Your card comes with Wells Fargo’s Zero Liability protection.

With Zero Liability protection, you will have no liability for any card transactions that you did not make or authorize, so long as those transactions occurred before the end of the 60-day period described below.

If your account statement shows card transactions that you did not make or authorize, tell us at once. If you do not notify us within 60 days after the statement was mailed or was otherwise made available to you, you will be liable for any additional unauthorized card transactions that occurred after the 60-day period and before you provided notice to us (if we can prove we could have stopped those card transactions had you promptly notified us). This will apply even to unauthorized card transactions that occur shortly before you notify us. If a good reason (such as a long trip or hospital stay) kept you from telling us, we will extend the time period.
Debit cards and ATM cards

Additional information for Wells Fargo Campus Card Program customers

Campus debit and campus ATM cards are available for students, faculty, and staff of colleges and universities that participate in the Wells Fargo Campus Card program (schools). Campus debit cards can be identified by the Visa® logo on the front of the card; campus ATM cards do not include a Visa logo.

Wells Fargo campus cards are available two ways: 1) Wells Fargo issued cards and 2) school issued cards. Your school determines which program you participate in.

A Wells Fargo issued card is produced by Wells Fargo. Currently enrolled students, and currently employed faculty members or staff receive them by mail after requesting a card. A card may be requested by bringing a valid school ID to a Wells Fargo branch. It must be linked to an eligible new or existing deposit account to be used for purchases and ATM transactions and expires five years from the date it was issued. At that time, we will issue you a standard Wells Fargo Debit Card.

A school issued card is produced by the school and given directly to currently enrolled students, and currently employed faculty members or staff, by the school. It can be linked to an eligible new or existing deposit account to be used for purchases and ATM transactions. School issued campus ATM cards can be linked to an eligible deposit account at any time for up to five years from the date it was issued. At five years, the card expires and can no longer be linked to a deposit account or used for purchases or ATM transactions. You can contact Wells Fargo and request a standard Wells Fargo Debit or ATM Card to use for purchases and ATM transactions.

Both Wells Fargo and school issued campus cards are subject to daily dollar limits for purchases and ATM transactions. The first campus debit or campus ATM card you are issued will have the limits listed below. Replacement campus debit or campus ATM cards will have the same limits as the card it replaced. You can confirm your limits by calling us at the number listed in the “How to reach Wells Fargo” section, or by viewing them in Wells Fargo Online.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus debit card limits</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your daily ATM withdrawal limit is</td>
<td>$310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your daily purchase limit is</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus ATM card limits</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your daily ATM withdrawal limit is</td>
<td>$310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your daily purchase limit is</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To view the Campus Debit and ATM Card Terms and Conditions, please visit wells Fargo.com/debitcardterms (English) or wells Fargo.com/spanishdebitcardterms (Spanish).
Electronic fund transfer services
(Consumer accounts only)

General rules for electronic fund transfer services

We offer a variety of electronic fund transfer services you can use to access funds in your account(s) and perform other transactions detailed in this section. We describe some of these services in this section and also provide certain disclosures that apply to the use of electronic fund transfer services with your consumer account. Some of these services are governed by separate agreements we give to you at the time your card is mailed or you sign up for the service (e.g., ATM and debit cards, Wells Fargo Online and Mobile Banking).

When you read this section, you will see references to Regulation E. This regulation applies to transactions you can perform using your card to access your account, such as purchases and ATM transactions. Regulation E also applies to other types of electronic fund transfers you can make from or to your account, such as payments made using Bill Pay and the direct deposit of your paycheck into your account. Regulation E sets forth the basic rights, liabilities, and responsibilities of consumers who use electronic fund transfers and of the banks or other persons who offer these services. It includes the actions you need to take if you believe your card, your card number, or your Personal Identification Number (PIN) has been lost or stolen, or if you notice an error or unauthorized electronic fund transfer on your account and the rules regarding your potential liability for these transfers. Your responsibilities and protections under Regulation E are described in more detail in the “Electronic fund transfer disclosures” section.

For unauthorized card transactions, in addition to the rights you have under Regulation E, Wells Fargo Zero Liability protection provides you with added protection from liability. For details, see the “Helping protect your card” section in the “Debit cards and ATM cards” part of this Agreement.

The following table summarizes the types of transactions to which Regulation E applies and tells you if Zero Liability protection covers the transaction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic fund transfer</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Transaction covered by Reg E¹</th>
<th>Zero Liability protection²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wells Fargo ATMs</td>
<td>View your account balances, make deposits to or withdraw from your account, transfer funds between your accounts, make payments to a linked credit account, obtain a statement of the last 10 transactions (fees may apply)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Wells Fargo ATMs</td>
<td>Withdraw cash (fees may apply)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Regulation E
²Wells Fargo Zero Liability protection
# Electronic fund transfer services

*(Consumer accounts only)*

## Debit and ATM card transactions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic Fund Transfer</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Transaction covered by Reg E&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Zero Liability protection&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchases at participating merchants</td>
<td>Purchase goods and services from merchants accepting payments through a network (e.g., Visa and MasterCard) in which we participate (fees may apply)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-the counter (teller assisted) cash disbursements at a Wells Fargo location</td>
<td>Withdraw cash through a teller</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-the counter (teller assisted) cash disbursements at a non-Wells Fargo location</td>
<td>Withdraw cash through a non-Wells Fargo teller (fees may apply)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill payments</td>
<td>Authorize one-time or recurring electronic payments from your account using information from your card</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Electronic transfers, payments, credits, and electronic check conversions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic fund transfer services (EFT)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Transaction covered by Reg E&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Zero Liability protection&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td>Send or receive transfers between your accounts or to other recipients at Wells Fargo or other financial institutions</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments</td>
<td>One-time or recurring payments from your account that you initiate or preauthorize for withdrawal from your account</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>Automatic electronic deposits to your account, such as payroll or benefits payments</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> For details, see the “Electronic fund transfer disclosures” part of this Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> For details, see the “Helping protect your card” section in the “Debit cards and ATM cards” part of this Agreement.
## Electronic fund transfer services
(Consumer accounts only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic transfers, payments, credits, and electronic check conversions (continued)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Transaction covered by Reg E&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Zero Liability protection&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic fund transfer services (EFT)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic check conversions</td>
<td>Electronic fund transfer using information from a check (e.g., the Bank’s routing number and your account number)</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phone Bank transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic fund transfer services (EFT)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Transaction covered by Reg E&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Zero Liability protection&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phone Bank Transactions</strong> (not under a written agreement)</td>
<td>You can request the Phone Bank to make transactions to and from your account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phone Bank Transactions</strong> (under a written agreement)</td>
<td>The Phone Bank, under an agreement, can make transactions to and from your account</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<sup>1</sup> For details, see the “Electronic fund transfer disclosures” part of this Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> For details, see the “Helping protect your card” section in the “Debit cards and ATM cards” part of this Agreement.
Electronic fund transfer disclosures
(Consumer accounts only)

The following provisions apply to electronic fund transfers to or from your consumer deposit account that are governed by Part A of Regulation E.

Note: These provisions do not apply to remittance transfers (e.g., ExpressSend® and consumer-initiated international wire transfers). Remittance transfers you send through us are governed by a separate agreement you enter into when you sign up for the service or send the remittance transfer.

Liability for unauthorized transactions according to Regulation E

Tell us AT ONCE if you believe your card, card number, or PIN has been lost or stolen, or if you believe that an electronic fund transfer has been made without your permission using information from your check. Telephoning is the best way of keeping your possible losses down. You could lose all the money in your account (plus funds in any line of credit, savings account, or credit card linked to your account or as part of an Overdraft Protection plan).

If you tell us within two business days after you learn of the loss or theft of your card, card number, or PIN, you can lose no more than $50 if someone used your credentials without your permission (however, see the “Helping protect your card” section in the “Debit card and ATM card” part of this Agreement).

If you do NOT tell us within two business days after you learn of the loss or theft of your card, card number, or PIN, and we can prove we could have stopped someone from using your credentials without your permission if you had told us, you could lose up to $500 (however, see the “Helping protect your card” section in the “Debit card and ATM card” part of this Agreement).

Also, if your account statement shows transfers that you did not make or authorize, including those made by your card, PIN, or other means, tell us at once. If you do not notify us within 60 days after the statement was mailed or was otherwise made available to you, you will be liable for any additional unauthorized transactions that occurred after the 60-day period and before you provided notice to us (if we can prove we could have stopped those transactions had you promptly notified us). This will apply even to unauthorized transactions that occur shortly before you notify us. If a good reason (such as a long trip or hospital stay) kept you from telling us, we will extend the time periods.

Contact in the event of unauthorized transfer

If you believe your card, card number, or PIN has been lost or stolen, call Wells Fargo Phone Bank at 1-800-869-3557 or the number listed on your statement, or write to us at Wells Fargo, Customer Correspondence, P.O. Box 6995, Portland, OR, 97228-6995.

You should also call the number or write to the address listed above if you believe a transfer has been made using the information from your check without your permission.

Preauthorized credits to your account

If you have arranged to have direct deposits made to your account at least once every 60 days from the same person or company, you can check Wells Fargo Online or Mobile banking, enroll in account alerts, or call Wells Fargo Phone Bank at 1-800-869-3557 to find out whether or not the deposit has been made.
Electronic fund transfer disclosures
(Consumer accounts only)

Account statements
Account statements are available as online statements or as paper statements sent by postal mail.

You must be 13 years old or older to receive online statements.

Checking accounts will get a monthly account statement. Savings accounts will generally get a quarterly account statement, but will get a monthly account statement if you do one of the following:
- Set up automatic transfers into your savings account,
- Have electronic fund transfer activity in the account, or
- Have a combined statement for your checking and savings accounts.

Handling preauthorized payments

• **Right to stop payment:** If you have told us in advance to make regular (recurring) payments out of your account, you can stop any of these payments. Here’s how:
  
  Call Wells Fargo Phone Bank at 1-800-869-3557, or write to us at Wells Fargo, Customer Correspondence, P.O. Box 6995, Portland, OR, 97228-6995, in time for us to receive your request three business days or more before the payment is scheduled. If you call, we may also require you to put your request in writing and get it to us within 14 days after you call. There is no fee to stop a recurring preauthorized payment using the debit card.

• **Notice of varying amounts:** If the amount of these regular (recurring) payments vary, the party you are going to pay should tell you 10 days before each payment, when it will be made and how much it will be. (The party you are going to pay may allow you to choose to get this notice only when the payment would differ by more than a certain amount from the previous payment, or when the amount would fall outside certain limits that you set.)

• **Liability for failure to stop payment:** If you order us to stop one of these payments three business days or more before the transfer is scheduled, and we do not do so, we will pay for your losses or damages.

Electronic check conversion
You may authorize a merchant or other payee to make a one-time electronic payment from your account using information from your check to 1) pay for purchases, or 2) pay bills.

Account inquiry
You have the right to contact us to find out whether an electronic transfer has been credited or debited to your account. Call Wells Fargo Bank at 1-800-869-3557, or write to us at Wells Fargo, Customer Correspondence, P.O. Box 6995, Portland, OR 97228-6995.

Receipts
You can get a receipt at the time you make any transfer to or from your account using one of our ATMs or when you use your card at a merchant terminal.
Electronic fund transfer disclosures
(Consumer accounts only)

**Our liability for failure to make transfers**

If we do not complete a transfer to or from your account on time or in the correct amount according to our agreement with you, we will be liable for your losses or damages. However, there are some exceptions. For instance, we will not be liable if:

- Through no fault of ours, you do not have enough money in your account to make the transfer,
- The transfer would go over the credit limit on a credit account linked for Overdraft Protection,
- The ATM where you are making the transfer does not have enough cash,
- The terminal or system was not working properly and you knew about the breakdown when you started the transfer,
- Circumstances beyond our control (such as fire or flood) prevent the transfer, despite reasonable precautions we have taken, or
- There is some other exception stated in our Agreement with you.

**In case of errors or questions about your electronic fund transfers**

If you see an error or have questions about your electronic transfers, if you think your deposit statement or receipt is wrong, or if you need more information about a transfer listed on an account statement or receipt, call Wells Fargo Phone Bank at 1-800-869-3557 or the number listed on your account statement, or write to us at Wells Fargo, Customer Correspondence, P.O. Box 6995, Portland, OR, 97228-6995 as soon as you can. We must hear from you no later than 60 days after we send the FIRST account statement on which the problem or error appeared, and you should take the following actions:

- Tell us your name and account number (if any) and the dollar amount of the suspected error.
- Describe the error or the transfer you are unsure about, and explain as clearly as you can why you believe it is an error or why you need more information.

If you tell us in person or by phone, we may require that you send us your complaint or question in writing within 10 business days.

**Investigations**

We will determine whether an error occurred within 10 business days after we hear from you and will correct any error promptly. If we need more time, however, we may take up to 45 days to investigate your complaint or question. If we need more time, we will credit your account within 10 business days for the amount you think is in error, so that you will have the use of the money during the time it takes us to complete our investigation. If we ask you to put your complaint or question in writing and we do not receive it within 10 business days, we may not credit your account.

For errors involving new accounts, point-of-sale transactions, or foreign-initiated transactions, we may take up to 90 days to investigate your complaint or question. For new accounts, we may take up to 20 business days to credit your account for the amount you think is in error.

We will tell you the results within three business days after completing our investigation. If we decide that there was no error, we will send you a written explanation. You may ask for copies of the documents that we used in our investigation.
Phone Bank Services

How do we verify your identity when you call?
If you have an assigned PIN for your debit or ATM card, or have a PIN issued only for authentication purposes with no associated debit or ATM card, we use your PIN to confirm your identity to allow you to use the automated phone bank system.

If a PIN has not been assigned or if you do not use the automated phone bank system, we will ask for and use a variety of information to verify your identity.

What transactions are authorized?
You authorize us to comply with any request of a caller using Wells Fargo’s telephone banking services, including without limitation a request to transfer funds between or among your accounts, provided we authenticate the caller in compliance with one of the identity verification procedures described above.

Are we allowed to cancel your PIN issued only for authentication purposes?
Yes, we may cancel your PIN issue only for authentication purposes at any time without notice. If you use a PIN that is not associated with a card, you must use it at least once every six months to ensure we do not cancel your PIN due to inactivity.

How can you change your PIN?
If you know your PIN associated with a debit or ATM card, you may use the automated phone system or ATM to change your PIN. If you know your PIN issued only for authentication purposes, you may use the automated phone system to change your PIN.

If you do not know your PIN, you may change your PIN at a banking location or by calling us to request the mailing of a new randomly selected PIN.

Consumer: Wells Fargo Phone Bank at 1-800-TO-WELLS (1-800-869-3557)
Business: Wells Fargo National Business Banking Center at 1-800-CALL-WELLS (1-800-225-5935)
Funds transfer services

The following provisions are in addition to, and not in place of, any other agreements you have with us regarding funds transfers. The following provisions apply to funds transfers to or from your account. The terms “funds transfer,” “funds-transfer system,” “payment order,” and “beneficiary” are used here as defined in Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code - Funds Transfers, as adopted by the state whose laws govern your account. As used in these provisions, a funds transfer does not include a transaction made using a Wells Fargo issued card. Examples of covered funds transfers are a preauthorized automatic transaction (ACH) like your car or mortgage payment, and wire transfers.

Rules of funds transfer systems

Funds transfers to or from your account will be governed by the rules of any funds transfer system through which the transfers are made (“System Rules”), including Fedwire, the National Automated Clearing House Association, the Electronic Check Clearing House Organization, any regional association (each an ACH), the Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS), the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (“SWIFT”) and the RTP system (“RTTP System”). We are under no obligation to honor, in whole or in part, any payment order or other instruction that could result in our contravention of applicable law, including, without limitation, requirements of the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”).

Sending funds transfers/Means of transmission

In acting upon transfer instructions received from you, we may use any means of transmission, funds transfer system, clearing house or intermediary bank that we reasonably selects.

Notice of funds transfers

We will notify you of funds electronically debited from or credited to your account through the account statement for your account covering the period in which the transaction occurred. We are under no obligation to provide you with any additional notice or receipt.

Reliance on identification numbers

If an instruction or order to transfer funds describes the party to receive payment inconsistently by name and account number, payment may be made on the basis of the account number even if the account number identifies a party different from the named recipient. If an instruction or order to transfer funds describes a participating financial institution inconsistently by name and identification number, the identification number may be relied upon as the proper identification of the financial institution.

Duty to report unauthorized or erroneous funds transfers

You will exercise ordinary care to determine whether a funds transfer from your account was either not authorized or inaccurate, and you will notify us of the facts within a reasonable time not exceeding 14 days after you have received notice from us that the instruction or order was accepted or your account was debited or credited for the funds transfer, whichever is earlier. You must notify us within 14 days to be entitled to a refund from us. If you do not notify us within 14 days, we will be entitled to retain payment for the funds transfer.

Erroneous payment orders

We have no obligation to detect errors you make in payment orders (e.g., an instruction to pay a beneficiary not intended by you or to pay an amount greater than the amount
Funds transfer services

intended by you, or a transmission of a duplicate payment order previously sent by you). If we detect an error on one or more occasions, we will not be obligated to detect errors in any future payment order. We will rely on the beneficiary account number and beneficiary bank identification number (e.g., IBAN, RTN, or SWIFT BIC) you provide with an instruction or order. You could lose the funds if you provide incomplete or inaccurate information.

ACH transactions

In addition to the other terms in the Agreement, the following terms and conditions apply to payments to or from your account that you transmit through an ACH:

• Your rights as to payments to or from your account will be based on the laws governing your account.
• When we credit your account for an ACH payment, the payment is provisional until we receive final settlement through a Federal Reserve Bank or otherwise receive payment.
• If we do not receive final settlement or payment, we are entitled to a refund from you for the amount credited to your account.
• You hereby authorize any Originating Depository Financial Institution (ODFI) to initiate, pursuant to ACH Operating Rules, ACH debit entries to your account for presentment or re-presentment of items written or authorized by you.

Reversal or return of ACH transactions

Consumer accounts only: You have the right to reverse any unauthorized ACH payment that was debited from your account. If you give us written notice that you want to reverse a payment, we will credit your account for the amount of the payment. You must notify us no later than 15 days after we send you, or otherwise make available to you, your account statement that reflects the payment you want to reverse. This right of reversal is in addition to your right to stop payment.

Business accounts only: Under the ACH Rules, the Bank can return any non-consumer ACH debit entry as unauthorized until midnight of the business day following the business day the Bank posts the entry to your account. In order for the Bank to meet this deadline, you are required to notify us to return any non-consumer ACH debit entry as unauthorized by the cutoff time we separately disclose. The cutoff time is currently 3:00 PM Central Time. If you do not notify us in a timely manner of the unauthorized non-consumer ACH debit entry, we will not be able to return it without the cooperation and agreement of the originating bank and the originator of the debit entry. Any other effort to recover the funds must occur solely between you and the originator of the entry.

Stop payment orders on ACH debit entries

An “ACH Debit Entry” is an item requesting the withdrawal of funds from your account through ACH. You may request a stop payment order for an ACH debit entry that has not already been paid from your account sender/payee. To be effective, a stop payment order must be received in a time and manner that gives Bank a reasonable opportunity to act on the applicable ACH debit entry. If you provide oral instructions, we may require confirmation in writing. If such written confirmation is not received, we may remove the stop payment order after fourteen (14) days. An instruction to revoke a stop payment order must be received in a time and manner that gives us a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

To place a stop payment order on an ACH debit entry, you must provide the following information: (i) your account number (ii) amount of the ACH debit entry, (iii) effective date, and (iv) payee name. We may request additional information and may, at our sole discretion, use only a portion of the required information in order to identify the ACH debit entry. We
Funds transfer services

may be able to place a stop payment order based on the company identification number of the sender/payee, but this may stop all ACH entries received from this sender/payee.

Additional information on ACH debit entries

Information you provided that is incorrect or subject to change (for example, if the sender changes its company identification number or individual identification number) may result in payment of the ACH debit entry. You acknowledge this risk and agree that you are responsible for notifying the sender of the ACH debit entry that your authorization has been revoked. You agree to indemnify and hold us harmless from and against any loss incurred by us as a result of our paying an ACH debit entry if any of the information relied upon in the stop payment order is incorrect or incomplete (or as a result of our not paying an ACH debit entry for which a valid stop payment order is in effect).

Liability for transactions not covered by Regulation E

For purchases and other transactions in consumer accounts not governed by Regulation E, you are liable for all losses relating to unauthorized funds transfers that do not result solely from our negligence or intentional misconduct, unless the laws governing your account require lesser liability.

Receiving RTP® Payments

The following additional terms apply to any real-time payments we receive for credit to your account through the RTP System. The terms “sender,” “receiver,” and “sending bank” are used here as defined in the system rules governing RTP payments (“RTP Rules”). In addition to the RTP Rules, RTP payments will be governed by the laws of the state of New York, including New York’s version of Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code, as applicable, without regard to its conflict of laws principles.

- The RTP System may be used only for eligible payments between a sender and receiver whose accounts are located in the United States. You may not send or receive payments on behalf of any person or entity not domiciled in the United States. RTP payments that are permitted under the RTP Rules and our requirements are considered eligible payments for purposes of this Agreement.
- RTP payments are final and cannot be cancelled or amended by the sender. If you do not wish to accept an RTP payment received for credit to your account, you may request that we return such payment to the sender. We may, at our sole discretion, attempt to honor such request but will have no liability for our failure to do so.
- RTP payments are typically completed within thirty (30) seconds of transmission of the RTP payment by the sender, unless the RTP payment fails or is delayed due to a review by us or the sending bank, such as for fraud, regulatory, or compliance purposes. Transaction limits imposed by the RTP System or sending bank may also prevent RTP payments from being sent to your account.

We are under no obligation to honor, in whole or in part, any payment order or other instruction that could result in our contravention of applicable law, including, without limitation, requirements of the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”).
How to reach Wells Fargo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wells Fargo Online®</strong></td>
<td>Visit <a href="http://wellsfargo.com">wellsfargo.com</a> or call 1-800-956-4442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wells Fargo Business Online®</strong></td>
<td>Visit <a href="http://wellsfargo.com/biz">wellsfargo.com/biz</a> or call 1-800-956-4442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wells Fargo Phone Bank℠</strong></td>
<td>1-800-TO-WELLS (1-800-869-3557)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish-speaking customers</td>
<td>1-877-PARA-WFB (1-877-727-2932)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTY/TDD for deaf and hard-of-hearing customers</td>
<td>1-800-877-4833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Business Banking Center</strong></td>
<td>1-800-CALL-WELLS (1-800-225-5935)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish-speaking customers</td>
<td>1-877-337-7454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTY/TDD for deaf and hard-of-hearing customers</td>
<td>1-800-877-4833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portfolio by Wells Fargo® customers</strong></td>
<td>1-800-742-4932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-800-600-4833 (TTY/TDD for deaf and hard-of-hearing customers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greenhouse by Wells Fargo customers</strong></td>
<td>1-877-246-3912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IRA and ESA customers</strong></td>
<td>1-800-BEST-IRA (1-800-237-8472)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customers outside the U.S.</strong></td>
<td>Visit <a href="http://wellsfargo.com/help/international-access-codes">wellsfargo.com/help/international-access-codes</a> to view a list of our International Access Codes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all other accounts, please refer to your statement for contact information.