

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY/MN
Form 424B2
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Pricing Supplement No. 238

**Filed Pursuant to Rule
424(b)(2)**

**(To Product Supplement No. EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 dated February 27, 2018,
Prospectus Supplement dated January 24, 2018 and Prospectus dated February 26,
2019)**

**Registration Statement
No. 333-221324**

1,983,741 Units	Pricing Date	March 28, 2019
\$10 principal amount per unit	Settlement Date	April 4, 2019
CUSIP No. 94988U177	Maturity Date	March 26, 2021

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes[®] Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket

1-to-1 downside exposure to decreases in the Basket beyond a 10% decline, with up to 90% of your principal at risk

Maturity of approximately two years

2-to-1 leveraged upside exposure to increases in the Basket, subject to a capped return of 16.07%

The Basket is comprised of the S&P 500[®] Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

The S&P 500[®] Index was given an initial weight of 45.00%, and each of the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index was given an initial weight of 27.50%

All payments occur at maturity and are subject to the credit risk of Wells Fargo & Company; if Wells Fargo & Company defaults on its obligations, you could lose some or all of your investment

No periodic interest payments or dividends

In addition to the underwriting discount set forth below, the notes include a hedging-related charge of \$0.075 per unit. See “Structuring the Notes”

Limited secondary market liquidity, with no exchange listing; intended to be held to maturity

The notes are unsecured obligations of Wells Fargo & Company. The notes are not deposits or other obligations of a depository institution and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Deposit Insurance Fund or any other governmental agency of the United States or any other jurisdiction

The notes are being issued by Wells Fargo & Company (“Wells Fargo”). The notes have complex features and investing in the notes involves risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. See “Risk Factors” and “Additional Risk Factors” beginning on page TS-7 and TS-9 of this term sheet and beginning on page PS-6 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

The initial estimated value of the notes as of the pricing date is \$9.70 per unit, which is less than the public offering price listed below. The initial estimated value of the notes was determined for us as of the date of this term sheet by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC using its proprietary pricing models. The actual value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy. See “Summary” on the following page, “Risk Factors” beginning on page TS-7 of this term sheet and “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-28 of this term sheet for additional information.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Note Prospectus (as

defined below) is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	<u>Per</u> <u>Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public offering price	\$ 10.00	\$19,837,410.00
Underwriting discount	\$ 0.20	\$396,748.20
Proceeds, before expenses, to Wells Fargo	\$ 9.80	\$19,440,661.80

The notes:

Are Not FDIC Insured Are Not Bank Guaranteed May Lose Value
Merrill Lynch & Co.

March 28, 2019

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Summary

The Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes® Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021 (the “notes”) are our senior unsecured debt securities. The notes are not deposits or other obligations of a depository institution and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Deposit Insurance Fund or any other governmental agency of the United States or any other jurisdiction. **The notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of Wells Fargo.** The notes provide you a leveraged return, subject to a cap, if the Ending Value of the Market Measure, which is the global equity index basket described below (the “Basket”), is greater than its Starting Value. If the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value but greater than or equal to the Threshold Value, you will receive the principal amount of your notes. If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, you will lose a portion, which could be significant, of the principal amount of your notes. Any payments on the notes will be calculated based on the \$10 principal amount per unit and will depend on the performance of the Basket, subject to our credit risk. See “Terms of the Notes” and “The Basket” below.

The Basket is comprised of the S&P 500® Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index, and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (each, a “Basket Component”). On the pricing date, the S&P 500 Index was given an initial weight of 45.00%, and each of the MSCI EAFE® Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index was given an initial weight of 27.50%.

The public offering price of each note of \$10 includes certain costs that are borne by you. Because of these costs, the estimated value of the notes on the pricing date is less than the public offering price. The costs included in the public offering price relate to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the notes, as well as to our funding considerations for debt of this type.

The costs related to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the notes include (a) the underwriting discount, (b) the projected profit that our hedge counterparty (which may be MLPF&S or one of its affiliates) expects to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes and (c) hedging and other costs relating to the offering of the notes.

Our funding considerations take into account the higher issuance, operational and ongoing management costs of market-linked debt such as the notes as compared to our conventional debt of the same maturity, as well as our liquidity needs and preferences. Our funding considerations are reflected in the fact that we determine the economic terms of the notes based on an assumed funding rate that is generally lower than the interest rates implied by secondary market prices for our debt obligations and/or by other traded instruments referencing our debt obligations, which we refer to as our “secondary market rates.” As discussed below, our secondary market rates are used in determining the estimated value of the notes.

If the costs relating to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the notes were lower, or if the assumed funding rate we use to determine the economic terms of the notes were higher, the economic terms of the notes would be more favorable to you and the estimated value would be higher. The initial estimated value of the notes as of the pricing date is set forth on the cover page of this term sheet.

Our affiliate, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (“WFS”), calculated the initial estimated value of the notes set forth on the cover page of this term sheet, based on its proprietary pricing models. Based on WFS’s proprietary pricing models and related market inputs and assumptions, WFS determined an estimated value for the notes by estimating the value of the combination of hypothetical financial instruments that would replicate the payout on the notes, which combination consists of a non-interest bearing, fixed-income bond (the “debt component”) and one or more derivative instruments underlying the economic terms of the notes (the “derivative component”). For more information about the initial

estimated value and the structuring of the notes, see “Risk Factors” beginning on page TS-7 of this term sheet and “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-28 of this term sheet.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-2

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Terms of the Notes	Redemption Amount Determination
<p>Issuer: Wells Fargo & Company (“Wells Fargo”)</p> <p>Principal Amount: \$10.00 per unit</p> <p>Term: Approximately two years</p> <p>Market Measure: A global equity index basket comprised of the S&P 500® Index (Bloomberg symbol: “SPX”), the MSCI EAFE Index (Bloomberg symbol: “MXEA”) and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Bloomberg symbol: “MXEF”). Each Basket Component is a price return index.</p> <p>Starting Value: 100.00</p> <p>Ending Value: The average of the values of the Market Measure on each calculation day occurring during the Maturity Valuation Period, calculated as specified in “The Basket” on page TS-10 and “Description of LIRNs—Basket Market Measures” beginning on page PS-20 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1. The scheduled calculation days are subject to postponement in the event of Market Disruption Events, as described on page PS-19 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.</p> <p>Threshold Value: 90.00 (90% of the Starting Value).</p> <p>Participation Rate: 200%</p> <p>Capped Value: \$11.607 per unit, which represents a return of 16.07% over the principal amount.</p> <p>Maturity Valuation Period: March 17, 2021, March 18, 2021, March 19, 2021, March 22, 2021 and March 23, 2021</p> <p>Fees and Charges: The underwriting discount of \$0.20 per unit listed on the cover page and the hedging related charge of \$0.075 per unit. See “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-28.</p> <p>Joint Calculation Agents: WFS and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“MLPF&S”), acting jointly.</p>	<p>On the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit determined as follows:</p>

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-3

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

The terms and risks of the notes are contained in this term sheet and in the following:

Product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 dated February 27, 2018:

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/72971/000119312518060466/d506913d424b2.htm>

Prospectus supplement dated January 24, 2018:

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/72971/000119312518018256/d466041d424b2.htm>

Prospectus dated February 26, 2019:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/72971/000138713119001442/wf-424b2_022619.htm

When you read the accompanying product supplement and prospectus supplement, note that all references in such supplements to the prospectus dated November 3, 2017 or to any sections therein, should refer instead to the accompanying prospectus dated February 26, 2019 or to the corresponding sections of such prospectus, as applicable.

These documents (together, the “Note Prospectus”) have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC, which may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website as indicated above or obtained from MLPF&S by calling 1-800-294-1322. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, together with this term sheet, for information about us and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by the Note Prospectus. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings set forth in product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to Wells Fargo.

“Capped Leveraged Index Return Note®” and “LIRN®” are registered service marks of Bank of America Corporation, the parent company of MLPF&S.

Investor Considerations

You may wish to consider an investment in the notes if:

You anticipate that the value of the Basket will increase moderately from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.

You are willing to risk a loss of principal and return if the value of the Basket decreases from the Starting Value to an Ending Value that is below the Threshold Value.

You accept that the return on the notes will be capped.

You are willing to forgo the interest payments that are paid on conventional interest bearing debt securities.

You are willing to forgo dividends or other benefits of owning the stocks included in the Basket Components.

You are willing to accept a limited market or no market for sales prior to maturity, and understand that the market prices for the notes, if any, will be affected by various factors, including our actual and perceived creditworthiness, our assumed funding rate and fees and charges on the notes.

The notes may not be an appropriate investment for you if:

You believe that the value of the Basket will decrease from the Starting Value to the Ending Value or that it will not increase sufficiently over the term of the notes to provide you with your desired return.

You seek 100% principal repayment or preservation of capital.

You seek an uncapped return on your investment.

You seek interest payments or other current income on your investment.

You want to receive dividends or other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Basket Components.

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You are willing to assume our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, for all payments under the notes, including the Redemption Amount. You seek an investment for which there will be a liquid secondary market or you are unwilling to hold the notes to maturity.

You are unwilling to accept the credit risk of Wells Fargo or unwilling to obtain exposure to the Basket through an investment in the notes.

We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-4

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Hypothetical Payout Profile

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes® This graph reflects the returns on the notes, based on the Participation Rate of 200%, the Threshold Value of 90% of the Starting Value and the Capped Value of \$11.607. The green line reflects the returns on the notes, while the dotted gray line reflects the returns of a direct investment in the stocks included in the Basket Components, excluding dividends.

This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only.

See below table for a further illustration of the range of hypothetical payments at maturity.

Hypothetical Payments at Maturity

The following table and examples are for purposes of illustration only. They are based on hypothetical values and show hypothetical returns on the notes. They illustrate the calculation of the Redemption Amount and total rate of return based on the Starting Value of 100, the Threshold Value of 90, the Participation Rate of 200%, the Capped Value of \$11.607 and a hypothetical public offering price of \$10.00 per unit and a range of hypothetical Ending Values. **The actual amount you receive and the resulting total rate of return will depend on the actual Ending Value, the actual price you pay for the notes and whether you hold the notes to maturity.** The following examples do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the notes.

For recent hypothetical values of the Basket, see “The Basket” section below. For recent actual levels of the Basket Components, see “The Basket Components” section below. Each Basket Component is a price return index and as such the Ending Value will not include any income generated by dividends paid on the stocks included in any of the Basket Components, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in those stocks directly. In addition, all payments on the notes are subject to issuer credit risk.

Ending Value	Percentage Change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value	Redemption Amount per Unit	Total Rate of Return on the Notes
0.00	-100.00%	\$1.000	-90.00%
50.00	-50.00%	\$6.000	-40.00%
60.00	-40.00%	\$7.000	-30.00%
70.00	-30.00%	\$8.000	-20.00%
80.00	-20.00%	\$9.000	-10.00%
90.00 ⁽¹⁾	-10.00%	\$10.000	0.00%
95.00	-5.00%	\$10.000	0.00%
100.00 ⁽²⁾	0.00%	\$10.000	0.00%
105.00	5.00%	\$11.000	10.00%
108.04	8.04%	\$11.607 ⁽³⁾	16.07%
120.00	20.00%	\$11.607	16.07%
130.00	30.00%	\$11.607	16.07%
140.00	40.00%	\$11.607	16.07%
150.00	50.00%	\$11.607	16.07%
160.00	60.00%	\$11.607	16.07%

(1) The Threshold Value was set to 90.00 on the pricing date.

(2) The Starting Value was set to 100.00 on the pricing date.

(3) The Redemption Amount per unit cannot exceed the Capped Value. Therefore, your return on the notes for Ending Values greater than approximately 108.04% of the Starting Value will be limited to the Capped Value.

Leveraged Index Return Notes[®] TS-5

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Redemption Amount Calculation Examples

Example 1

The Ending Value is 50.00, or 50.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Threshold Value: 90.00

Ending Value: 50.00

= **\$6.00** Redemption Amount per unit

Example 2

The Ending Value is 95.00, or 95.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Threshold Value: 90.00

Ending Value: 95.00

Redemption Amount (per unit) = **\$10.00**, the principal amount, since the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value but equal to or greater than the Threshold Value.

Example 3

The Ending Value is 105.00, or 105.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Ending Value: 105.00

= **\$11.00** Redemption Amount per unit

Example 4

The Ending Value is 120.00, or 120.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Ending Value: 120.00

= **\$14.00**, however, because the Redemption Amount for the notes cannot exceed the Capped Value, the Redemption Amount will be **\$11.607** per unit

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-6

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Risk Factors

There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security. An investment in the notes involves significant risks, including those listed below. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the notes in the “Risk Factors” sections beginning on page PS-6 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 identified above. We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

Depending on the performance of the Basket as measured shortly before the maturity date, your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal. As a result, even if the value of the Basket has increased at certain times during the term of the notes, if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, you will receive less than, and possibly lose a significant portion of, your principal amount.

Your return on the notes may be less than the yield you could earn by owning a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity. There will be no periodic interest payments on notes as there would be on a conventional fixed-rate or floating-rate debt security having the same maturity.

Any positive return on your investment is limited to the return represented by the Capped Value and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the stocks included in the Basket Components.

The notes are subject to the credit risk of Wells Fargo. The notes are our obligations and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any amounts payable under the notes are subject to our creditworthiness, and you will have no ability to pursue any securities included in the Basket Components for payment. As a result, our actual and perceived creditworthiness may affect the value of the notes and, in the event we were to default on our obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the notes.

Holders of the notes have limited rights of acceleration. Payment of principal on the notes may be accelerated only in the case of payment defaults that continue for a period of 30 days or certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency, whether voluntary or involuntary. If you purchase the notes, you will have no right to accelerate the payment of principal on the notes if we fail in the performance of any of our obligations under the notes, other than the obligations to pay principal and interest on the notes. See “Description of Notes—Events of Default and Covenant Breaches” in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Holders of the notes could be at greater risk for being structurally subordinated if we convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all of our assets to one or more of our subsidiaries. Under the indenture, we may convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all of our assets to one or more of our subsidiaries. In that event, third-party creditors of our subsidiaries would have additional assets from which to recover on their claims while holders of the notes would be structurally subordinated to creditors of our subsidiaries with respect to such assets. See “Description of Notes—Consolidation, Merger or Sale” in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

The estimated value of the notes is determined by our affiliate’s pricing models, which may differ from those of MLPF&S or other dealers. The estimated value of the notes was determined for us by WFS using its proprietary pricing models and related market inputs and assumptions. Based on these pricing models and related market inputs and assumptions, WFS determined an estimated value for the notes by estimating the value of the combination of hypothetical financial instruments that would replicate the payout on the notes, which combination consists of a non-interest bearing, fixed-income bond (the “debt component”) and one or more derivative instruments underlying the economic terms of the notes (the “derivative component”).

The estimated value of the debt component is based on a reference interest rate, determined by WFS as of a date near the time of calculation that generally tracks our secondary market rates. Because WFS does not continuously calculate our reference interest rate, the reference interest rate used in the calculation of the estimated value of the debt component may be higher or lower than our secondary market rates at the time of that calculation. Because the reference interest rate is generally higher than the assumed funding rate that is used to determine the economic terms of the notes, using the reference interest rate to value the debt component generally results in a lower estimated value for the debt component, which we believe more closely approximates a market valuation of the debt component than

if we had used the assumed funding rate. WFS calculated the estimated value of the derivative component based on a proprietary derivative-pricing model, which generated a theoretical price for the derivative instruments that constitute the derivative component based on various inputs, including, but not limited to, the performance of the Basket; interest rates; volatility of the Basket Components; correlation among the Basket Components; volatility of currency exchange rates; correlation between currency exchange rates and the Basket Components; time remaining to maturity; and dividend yields on the securities included in the Basket Components. These inputs may be market-observable or may be based on assumptions made by WFS in its discretion.

The estimated value of the notes is not an independent third-party valuation and certain inputs to these models may be determined by WFS in its discretion. WFS's views on these inputs may differ from those of MLPF&S and other dealers, and WFS's estimated value of the notes may be higher, and perhaps materially higher, than the estimated value of the notes that would be determined by MLPF&S or other dealers in the market. WFS's models and its inputs and related assumptions may prove to be wrong and therefore not an accurate reflection of the value of the notes.

The estimated value of the notes on the pricing date, based on WFS's proprietary pricing models, is less than the public offering price. The public offering price of the notes includes certain costs that are borne by you. Because of these

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-7

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

costs, the estimated value of the notes on the pricing date is less than the public offering price. The costs included in the public offering price relate to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the notes, as well as to our funding considerations for debt of this type. The costs related to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the notes include the underwriting discount, the projected profit that our hedge counterparty (which may be MLPF&S or one of its affiliates) expects to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes and hedging and other costs relating to the offering of the notes. Our funding considerations are reflected in the fact that we determine the economic terms of the notes based on an assumed funding rate that is generally lower than our secondary market rates. If the costs relating to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the notes were lower, or if the assumed funding rate we use to determine the economic terms of the notes were higher, the economic terms of the notes would be more favorable to you and the estimated value would be higher.

The public offering price you pay for the notes exceeds the initial estimated value. If you attempt to sell the notes prior to maturity, their market value may be lower than the price you paid for them and lower than the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, the assumed funding rate used to determine the economic terms of the notes, and the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes (which includes a hedging related charge), as further described in “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-28. These factors, together with customary bid ask spreads, other transaction costs and various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the notes, including changes in the value of the Basket, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the notes in complex and unpredictable ways.

The initial estimated value does not represent the price at which we, MLPF&S or any of our respective affiliates would be willing to purchase your notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The value of your notes at any time after issuance will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted with accuracy, including the performance of the Basket, our creditworthiness and changes in market conditions. MLPF&S has advised us that any repurchases by them or their affiliates are expected to be made at prices determined by reference to their pricing models and at their discretion, and these prices will include MLPF&S’s trading commissions and mark-ups. If you sell your notes to a dealer other than MLPF&S in a secondary market transaction, the dealer may impose its own discount or commission.

The notes will be not listed on any securities exchange or quotation system and a trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. None of us, MLPF&S or any of our respective affiliates is obligated to make a market for, or to repurchase, the notes. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price in the secondary market. If a secondary market does exist, it may be limited, which may affect the price you receive upon any sale. Consequently, you should be willing to hold the notes until the maturity date.

If you attempt to sell the notes prior to maturity, their market value, if any, will be affected by various factors that interrelate in complex ways, and their market value may be less than the principal amount. The following factors are expected to affect the value of the notes: value of the Basket at such time; volatility of the Basket Components; economic and other conditions generally; interest rates; dividend yields; exchange rate movements and volatility; our creditworthiness; and time to maturity.

Our trading, hedging and other business activities, and those of the agents or one or more of our respective affiliates, may affect your return on the notes and their market value and create conflicts of interest with you. Our business, hedging and trading activities, and those of MLPF&S and our respective affiliates (including trading in shares of companies included in the Basket Components), and any hedging and trading activities we, MLPF&S or our respective affiliates engage in for our clients’ accounts, may adversely affect the value of the Basket and, therefore, adversely affect the market value of and return on the notes and may create conflicts of interest with you. We, the agents, and our respective affiliates may also publish research reports on any Basket Components or one of the companies included in a Basket Component, which may be inconsistent with an investment in the notes and may adversely affect the value of the Basket. For more information about the hedging arrangements related to the notes, see “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-28.

Changes in the level of one of the Basket Components may be offset by changes in the levels of the other Basket Components. Due to the different Initial Component Weights, changes in the levels of the S&P 500 Index will have a more substantial impact on the value of the Basket than similar changes in the levels of the other Basket Components.

You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to the Basket.

The index sponsors may adjust their respective Basket Components in a way that affects their levels, and have no obligation to consider your interests.

You will have no rights of a holder of the securities included in the Basket Components, and you will not be entitled to receive securities or dividends or other distributions by the issuers of those securities.

While we, MLPF&S or our respective affiliates may from time to time own securities of companies included in the Basket Components, except to the extent that our common stock and the common stock of Bank of America Corporation (the parent company of MLPF&S) are included in the S&P 500[®] Index, we, MLPF&S and our respective affiliates do not control any company included in the Basket Components, and have not verified any disclosure made by any company.

Your return on the notes may be affected by factors affecting the international securities markets, specifically changes in the countries represented by the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. In addition, you will not obtain the benefit of any increase in the value of the currencies in which the securities included in the MSCI EAFE[®]

Leveraged Index Return Notes[®] TS-8

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index trade against the U.S. dollar which you would have received if you had owned the securities included in the MSCI EAFE® Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index during the term of your notes, although the value of the Basket may be adversely affected by general exchange rate movements in the market.

There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agents, one of which is our affiliate and one of which is MLPF&S. As joint calculation agents, we will determine the level of any Basket Component and make any other determination necessary to calculate any payments on the notes. In making these determinations, we may be required to make discretionary judgments that may adversely affect any payments on the notes. See the sections entitled “Description of LIRNs—Market Disruption Events,” “—Adjustments to an Index,” and “—Discontinuance of Index” in the accompanying product supplement.

The U.S. federal tax consequences of the notes are uncertain, and may be adverse to a holder of the notes. See “United States Federal Income Tax Considerations” below, “Risk Factors—General Risks Relating to LIRNs—The U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the LIRNs are unclear” beginning on page PS-12 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 and “United States Federal Tax Considerations” beginning on page PS-29 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

Additional Risk Factors

An investment in the notes will involve risks that are associated with investments that are linked to the equity securities of issuers from emerging markets.

Many of the issuers included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index are based in nations that are undergoing rapid institutional change, including the restructuring of economic, political, financial, and legal systems. The regulatory and tax environments in these nations may be subject to change without review or appeal, and many emerging markets suffer from underdevelopment of their capital markets and their tax systems. In addition, in some of these nations, issuers of the relevant securities face the threat of expropriation their assets, and/or nationalization of their businesses. It may be more difficult for an investor in these markets to monitor investments in these companies, because these companies may be subject to fewer disclosure requirements than companies in developed markets, and economic and financial data about some of these countries may be unreliable.

As of June 2018, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index now includes equity securities that are traded on mainland Chinese exchanges (as distinct from exchanges in Hong Kong). Shares traded on mainland Chinese exchanges, referred to as A-shares, are subject to regulation by Chinese authorities, including regulations that limit the amount of shares of equity securities that may be held by foreign investors.

These regulations may adversely affect the price of A-shares. Trading in A-shares may be less liquid and subject to greater volatility, including as a result of actions by the Chinese government, than trading on international exchanges outside of mainland China.

Other Terms of the Notes

Market Measure Business Day

The following definition shall supersede and replace the definition of a “Market Measure Business Day” set forth in product supplement

EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

A “Market Measure Business Day” means a day on which:

each of the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. (as to the S&P 500[®] Index), the London Stock Exchange, Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Paris Bourse and Tokyo Stock Exchange (as to the MSCI EAFE[®] (A) Index), and the London Stock Exchange, Hong Kong Stock Exchange, São Paulo Stock Exchange and Korea Stock Exchange (as to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) (or any successor to the foregoing exchanges) are open for trading; and
(B) the Basket Components or any successors thereto are calculated and published.

Leveraged Index Return Notes[®] TS-9

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

The Basket

The Basket is designed to allow investors to participate in the percentage changes in the levels of the Basket Components from the Starting Value to the Ending Value of the Basket. The Basket Components are described in the section “The Basket Components” below. Each Basket Component was assigned an initial weight on the pricing date, as set forth in the table below.

For more information on the calculation of the value of the Basket, please see the section entitled “Description of LIRNs—Basket Market Measures” beginning on page PS-20 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

On the pricing date, for each Basket Component, the Initial Component Weight, the closing level, the Component Ratio and the initial contribution to the Basket value were as follows :

Basket Component	Bloomberg Symbol	Initial Component Weight	Closing Level ⁽¹⁾	Component Ratio ⁽²⁾	Initial Basket Value Contribution
S&P 500® Index	SPX	45.00%	2,815.44	0.01598329	45.00
MSCI EAFE® Index	MXEA	27.50%	1,865.86	0.01473851	27.50
MSCI Emerging Markets Index	MXEF	27.50%	1,045.21	0.02631050	27.50
				Starting Value	100.00

(1) These were the closing levels of the Basket Components on the pricing date.

Each Component Ratio equals the Initial Component Weight of the relevant Basket Component (as a percentage) (2) multiplied by 100, and then divided by the closing level of that Basket Component on the pricing date and rounded to eight decimal places.

The calculation agents will calculate the value of the Basket by summing the products of the closing level for each Basket Component on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and the Component Ratio applicable to such Basket Component. If a Market Disruption Event occurs as to any Basket Component on any scheduled calculation day, the closing level of that Basket Component will be determined as more fully described in the section entitled “Description of LIRNs—Basket Market Measures—Ending Value of the Basket” beginning on page PS-22 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-10

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

While actual historical information on the Basket did not exist before the pricing date, the following graph sets forth the hypothetical historical performance of the Basket from January 1, 2008 through March 28, 2019. The graph is based upon actual daily historical levels of the Basket Components, hypothetical Component Ratios based on the closing levels of the Basket Components as of December 31, 2007, and a Basket value of 100.00 as of that date. This hypothetical historical data on the Basket is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Basket or what the value of the notes may be. Any hypothetical historical upward or downward trend in the value of the Basket during any period set forth below is not an indication that the value of the Basket is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Hypothetical Historical Performance of the Basket

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-11

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

The Basket Components

All disclosures contained in this term sheet regarding the Basket Components, including, without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation, and changes in their components, have been derived from publicly available sources. That information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, the applicable index sponsor. The consequences of an index sponsor discontinuing publication of a Basket Component are discussed in the section entitled “Description of LIRNs—Discontinuance of an Index” on page PS-20 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1. None of us, the calculation agents, or MLPF&S has independently verified the accuracy or completeness of any information with respect to any Basket Component in connection with the notes, nor accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of any Basket Component or any successor index.

In addition, information about the Basket Components may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, the applicable index sponsor’s website (including information regarding top ten constituents and their respective weightings, sector weightings and country weights, if applicable). We are not incorporating by reference into this term sheet any index sponsor’s website or any material it includes. Neither we nor the agent makes any representation that such publicly available information regarding any Basket Component is accurate or complete.

The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index is published by S&P Dow Jones and is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement in the large capitalization segment of the United States equity market. The S&P 500® Index covers approximately 80% of the United States equity market. As of the date of this term sheet, to be added to the S&P 500® Index, a company must have a market capitalization of \$6.1 billion or more. **As of the date of this term sheet, we are one of the companies included in the S&P 500® Index.**

The S&P 500® Index does not reflect the payment of dividends on the stocks underlying it and therefore the payment on the notes will not produce the same return you would receive if you were able to purchase such underlying stocks and hold them until maturity.

Composition of the S&P 500® Index

Changes to the S&P 500® Index are made on as needed basis, with no annual or semi-annual reconstitution. Constituent changes are typically announced one to five days before they are scheduled to be implemented.

Additions to the S&P 500® Index

Additions to the S&P 500® Index are evaluated based on the following eligibility criteria. These criteria are for additions to the S&P 500® Index, not for continued membership. A stock may be removed from the S&P 500® Index if it violates the addition criteria and if ongoing conditions warrant its removal as described below under “—Removal from the S&P 500® Index.”

- *Market Capitalization.* The unadjusted company market capitalization should be within the specified range applicable to the S&P 500® Index, as noted above. This range is reviewed from time to time to assure consistency with market conditions. For spin-offs, membership eligibility is determined using when-issued prices, if available.

Liquidity. Using composite pricing and volume, the ratio of annual dollar value traded (defined as average closing price over the period multiplied by historical volume) to float-adjusted market capitalization should be at least 1.00, and the stock should trade a minimum of 250,000 shares in each of the six months leading up to the evaluation date.

The S&P 500[®] Index is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“SPDJI”), and has been licensed for use by Wells Fargo & Company (“WFC”). Standard & Poor’s[®]; S&P[®] and S&P 500[®] are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”); Dow Jones[®] is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC (“Dow Jones”); and these trademarks have been licensed for use by SPDJI and sublicensed for certain purposes by WFC. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by SPDJI, Dow Jones, S&P, their respective affiliates, and none of such parties make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product(s) nor do they have any liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions of the S&P 500[®] Index.

Leveraged Index Return Notes[®] TS-12

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

- *Domicile.* The company should be a U.S. company, meaning a company that has the following characteristics:
 - the company should file 10-K annual reports;

the U.S. portion of fixed assets and revenues should constitute a plurality of the total, but need not exceed 50%. When these factors are in conflict, assets determine plurality. Revenue determines plurality when there is incomplete asset information. If this criteria is not met or is ambiguous, S&P Dow Jones may still deem the company to be a U.S. company for purposes of inclusion in the S&P 500® Index if its primary listing, headquarters and incorporation are all in the United States and/or “a domicile of convenience” (Bermuda, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, islands in the Caribbean, Isle of Man, Luxembourg, Liberia or Panama); and

the primary listing must be on an eligible U.S. exchange as described under “Eligible Securities” below.

In situations where the only factor suggesting that a company is not a U.S. company is its tax registration in a “domicile of convenience” or another location chosen for tax-related reasons, S&P Dow Jones normally determines that the company is still a U.S. company. The final determination of domicile eligibility is made by the S&P Dow Jones’s U.S. index committee.

- *Public Float.* There should be a public float of at least 50% of the company’s stock.

Sector Classification. The company is evaluated for its contribution to sector balance maintenance, as measured by a comparison of each GICS® sector’s weight in the S&P 500® Index with its weight in the S&P Total Market Index, in the relevant market capitalization range. The S&P Total Market Index is a float-adjusted, market-capitalization weighted index designed to track the broad equity market, including large-, mid-, small- and micro-cap stocks.

Financial Viability. The sum of the most recent four consecutive quarters’ Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) earnings (net income excluding discontinued operations) should be positive as should the most recent quarter. For equity real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), financial viability is based on GAAP earnings and/or Funds From Operations (“FFO”), if reported.

Treatment of IPOs. Initial public offerings should be traded on an eligible exchange for at least 12 months before being considered for addition to the S&P 500® Index. Spin-offs or in-specie distributions from existing constituents do not need to be seasoned for 12 months prior to their inclusion in the S&P 500® Index.

Eligible Securities. Eligible securities are the common stock of U.S. companies with a primary listing on NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE American, Nasdaq Global Select Market, Nasdaq Select Market, Nasdaq Capital Market, Investors Exchange (IEX), Cboe BZX, Cboe BYX, Cboe EDGA or Cboe EDGX. Ineligible exchanges include the OTC Bulletin Board and Pink Sheets. Eligible organizational structures and share types are corporations (including equity and mortgage REITS) and common stock (*i.e.*, shares). Ineligible organizational structures and share types include business development companies, limited partnerships, master limited partnerships, limited liability companies, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes, royalty trusts, tracking stocks, preferred and convertible preferred stock, unit trusts, equity warrants, convertible bonds, investment trusts, rights and American Depositary Receipts. In addition, as of July 31, 2017, the securities of companies with multiple share class structures (including companies with listed and unlisted share classes) are no longer eligible to be added to the S&P 500® Index, but securities already included in the S&P 500® Index have been grandfathered and are not affected by this change.

Removal from the S&P 500® Index

Removals from the S&P 500® Index are evaluated based as follows:

• Companies that are involved in mergers, acquisitions or significant restructuring such that they no longer meet inclusion criteria:

Companies delisted as a result of merger, acquisition or other corporate action are removed at a time announced by S&P Dow Jones, normally at the close of the last day of trading or expiration of a tender offer. Constituents that are halted from trading may be kept in the S&P 500® Index until trading resumes, at the discretion of S&P Dow Jones. If a stock is moved to the pink sheets or the bulletin board, the stock is removed.

Any company that is removed from the S&P 500[®] Index (including discretionary and bankruptcy/exchange delistings) must wait a minimum of one year from its removal date before being reconsidered as a replacement candidate.

- Companies that substantially violate one or more of the addition criteria.

Leveraged Index Return Notes[®] TS-13

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes[®]

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

S&P Dow Jones believes turnover in membership of the S&P 500[®] Index should be avoided when possible. At times a stock included in the S&P 500[®] Index may appear to temporarily violate one or more of the addition criteria. However, the addition criteria are for addition to the S&P 500[®] Index, not for continued membership. As a result, the S&P 500[®] Index constituent that appears to violate criteria for addition to the S&P 500[®] Index is not removed unless ongoing conditions warrant its removal. When a stock is removed from the S&P 500[®] Index, S&P Dow Jones explains the basis for the removal.

Migration

Current constituents of a S&P Composite 1500[®] component index (which includes the S&P 500[®] Index and other S&P indices) can be migrated from one S&P Composite 1500[®] component index to another without meeting the financial viability, public float and/or liquidity eligibility criteria if the S&P Dow Jones's U.S. index committee decides that such a move will enhance the representativeness of the relevant index as a market benchmark.

Companies that are spun-off from current index constituents do not need to meet the outside addition criteria, but they should have a total market cap representative of the index to which they are being added.

Calculation of the S&P 500[®] Index

The S&P 500[®] Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index. On any given day, the value of the S&P 500[®] Index is the total float-adjusted market capitalization of the S&P 500[®] Index's constituents *divided* by the S&P 500[®] Index's divisor. The float-adjusted market capitalization reflects the price of each stock in the S&P 500[®] Index *multiplied* by the number of shares used in the S&P 500[®] Index's value calculation.

Float Adjustment. Float adjustment means that the number of shares outstanding is reduced to exclude closely held shares from the calculation of the index value because such shares are not available to investors. The goal of float adjustment is to distinguish between strategic (control) shareholders, whose holdings depend on concerns such as maintaining control rather than the economic fortunes of the company, and those holders whose investments depend on the stock's price and their evaluation of a company's future prospects. Generally, these "control holders" include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, employee stock ownership plans, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock or government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. Shares that are not considered outstanding are also not included in the available float. These generally include treasury stock, stock options, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock and rights.

For each component, S&P Dow Jones calculates an Investable Weight Factor ("IWF"), which represents the portion of the total shares outstanding that are considered part of the public float for purposes of the S&P 500[®] Index.

Divisor. Continuity in index values of the S&P 500[®] Index is maintained by adjusting its divisor for all changes in its constituents' share capital after its base date. This includes additions and deletions to the S&P 500[®] Index, rights issues, share buybacks and issuances and non-zero price spin-offs. The value of the S&P 500[®] Index's divisor over time is, in effect, a chronological summary of all changes affecting the base capital of the S&P 500[®] Index. The divisor of the S&P 500[®] Index is adjusted such that the index value of the S&P 500[®] Index at an instant just prior to a change in base capital equals the index value of the S&P 500[®] Index at an instant immediately following that change.

Maintenance of the S&P 500[®] Index

Changes in response to corporate actions and market developments can be made at any time. Constituent changes are typically announced one to five days before they are scheduled to be implemented.

Share Updates. Changes in a company's shares outstanding and IWF due to its acquisition of another public company are made as soon as reasonably possible. At S&P Dow Jones' discretion, de minimis merger and acquisition share changes are accumulated and implemented with the quarterly share rebalancing. All other changes of less than 5% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September and December.

5% Rule. Changes in a company's total shares outstanding of 5% or more due to public offerings are made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more (for example, due to tender offers, Dutch auctions, voluntary exchange offers, company stock repurchases, private placements, acquisitions of private companies or non-index companies that do not trade on a major exchange, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participations, at-the-market stock offerings or other recapitalizations) are made weekly, and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading the following Friday (one week later). If an exchange holiday/closure falls on a Friday, the weekly share change announcement will be made the day before the exchange holiday/closure, and the implementation date will remain after the close of trading the following Friday (*i.e.*, one week later).

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-14

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

If a 5% or more share change causes a company's IWF to change by five percentage points or more (for example from 0.80 to 0.85), the IWF is updated at the same time as the share change. IWF changes resulting from partial tender offers are considered on a case-by-case basis.

For weekly share reviews involving companies with multiple share classes, the 5% share change threshold is based on each individual share class rather than total company shares.

Share/IWF Freeze. A share/IWF freeze period is implemented during each quarterly rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Tuesday preceding the second Friday of each rebalancing month (*i.e.*, March, June, September, and December) and ends after the market close on the third Friday of a rebalancing month. Pro-forma files are normally released after the market close on the second Friday, one week prior to the rebalancing effective date. In September, preliminary share and float data are released on the first Friday of the month, but the share freeze period for September will follow the same schedule as the other three quarterly share freeze periods. For illustration purposes, if rebalancing pro-forma files are scheduled to be released on Friday, March 13, the share/IWF freeze period will begin after the close of trading on Tuesday, March 10 and will end after the close of trading the following Friday, March 20 (*i.e.*, the third Friday of the rebalancing month).

During the share/IWF freeze period, shares and IWFs are not changed except for certain corporate action events (such as merger activity, stock splits, rights offerings). Share/IWF changes for index constituents resulting from secondary public offerings that would otherwise be eligible for next day implementation are instead collected during the freeze period and added to the weekly share change announcement on the third Friday of the rebalancing month for implementation the following Friday night. There is no weekly share change announcement on the second Friday of a rebalancing month.

Corporate Actions. Corporate actions (such as stock splits, stock dividends, non-zero price spin-offs and rights offerings) are applied after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date.

Other Adjustments. In cases where there is no achievable market price for a stock being deleted, it can be removed at a zero or minimal price at the S&P Dow Jones's U.S. index committee's discretion.

The table below summarizes types of index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not a divisor adjustment is required.

Type of Corporate Action	Comments	Divisor Adjustment?
Company added/deleted	Net change in market value determines divisor adjustment.	Yes
Change in shares outstanding	Any combination of secondary issuance, share repurchase or buy back – share counts revised to reflect change.	Yes
Stock split	Share count revised to reflect new count. Divisor adjustment is not required since the share count and price changes are offsetting.	No
Spin-off	The spin-off is added to the S&P 500® Index on the ex-date at a price of zero.	No
Change in IWF	Increasing (decreasing) the IWF increases (decreases) the total market value of the S&P 500® Index. The divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF.	Yes
Special dividend	When a company pays a special dividend, the share price is assumed to drop by the amount of the dividend; the divisor adjustment reflects this drop in index market	Yes

value.

Rights offering Each shareholder receives the right to buy a proportional number of additional shares at a set (often discounted) price. The calculation assumes that the offering is fully subscribed. Divisor adjustment reflects increase in market capitalization measured as the shares issued multiplied by the price paid. Yes

Stock splits and stock dividends do not affect the divisor, because following a split or dividend, both the stock price and number of shares outstanding are adjusted by S&P Dow Jones so that there is no change in the market value of the relevant component. All stock split and dividend adjustments are made after the close of trading on the day before the ex-date.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-15

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Governance of the S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index is maintained by S&P Dow Jones's U.S. index committee. All index committee members are full-time professional members of S&P Dow Jones' staff. The index committee meets monthly. At each meeting, the index committee reviews pending corporate actions that may affect constituents of the S&P 500® Index, statistics comparing the composition of the S&P 500® Index to the market, companies that are being considered as candidates for addition to the S&P 500® Index, and any significant market events. In addition, the index committee may revise the S&P 500® Index's policy covering rules for selecting companies, treatment of dividends, share counts or other matters.

The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the S&P 500® Index in the period from January 1, 2008 through March 28, 2019. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the pricing date, the closing level of the S&P 500® Index was 2,815.44.

Historical Performance of the S&P 500® Index

This historical data on the S&P 500® Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the S&P 500® Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the S&P 500® Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the S&P 500® Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

License Agreement

We and S&P Dow Jones have entered into a non-transferable, non-exclusive license agreement providing for the license to us, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the S&P 500® Index in connection with the issuance of the notes.

The license agreement between us and S&P Dow Jones provides that the following language must be stated in this term sheet:

“The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones or its third party licensors. Neither S&P Dow Jones nor its third party licensors makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes particularly or the ability of the S&P 500® Index to track general stock market performance. S&P Dow Jones' and its third party licensor's only relationship to Wells Fargo & Company is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P Dow Jones and the third party licensors and of the S&P 500® Index which is determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones or its third party licensors without regard to Wells Fargo & Company or the notes. S&P Dow Jones and its third party licensors have no obligation to take the needs of Wells Fargo & Company or the owners of the notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500® Index. Neither S&P Dow Jones nor its third party licensors is responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the notes or the timing of the issuance or sale of the notes or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the notes are to be converted into cash. S&P Dow Jones has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

NEITHER S&P DOW JONES, ITS AFFILIATES NOR THEIR THIRD PARTY LICENSORS GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN OR ANY COMMUNICATIONS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES, ITS AFFILIATES AND THEIR THIRD PARTY LICENSORS

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-16

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE MARKS, THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES, ITS AFFILIATES OR THEIR THIRD PARTY LICENSORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE.”

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-17

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

The MSCI EAFE® Index

The MSCI EAFE® Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index compiled by MSCI that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the United States and Canada. As of the date of this term sheet, the following developed market country indices are included in the MSCI EAFE® Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. MSCI is under no obligation to continue to include these country indices. The component country indices included within the MSCI EAFE® Index are a sampling of equity securities across industry groups in such country's equity markets. The MSCI EAFE® Index is calculated in U.S. dollars, is an MSCI International Index and is part of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices, the methodology of which is discussed below under "The MSCI Indices." For purposes of such methodology, the MSCI EAFE® Index is an "MSCI Index" and all of the country indices included in the MSCI EAFE® Index are classified as developed market indices. In addition, the MSCI EAFE® Index is considered a "standard" index, which means it consists of eligible large- and mid-capitalization stocks, as determined by MSCI.

The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the MSCI EAFE® Index in the period from January 1, 2008 through March 28, 2019. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the pricing date, the closing level of the MSCI EAFE® Index was 1,865.86.

Historical Performance of the MSCI EAFE® Index

This historical data on the MSCI EAFE® Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the MSCI EAFE® Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the MSCI EAFE® Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the MSCI EAFE® Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

The MSCI EAFE® Index is the exclusive property of MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"). MSCI and the MSCI EAFE® Index are service marks of MSCI or its affiliates and have been licensed for use by Wells Fargo & Company. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI, any of its affiliates, any of its information providers or any other third party involved in, or related to, compiling, computing or creating the MSCI EAFE® Index.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-18

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index compiled by MSCI that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. As of the date of this term sheet, the following emerging market country indices are included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Since June 2018, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index has included shares traded on mainland Chinese exchanges, as distinct from exchanges in Hong Kong, referred to as A-shares. MSCI is under no obligation to continue to include these country indices. The component country indices included within the MSCI Emerging Markets Index are a sampling of equity securities across industry groups in such country's equity markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is calculated in U.S. dollars, is an MSCI International Index and is part of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices, the methodology of which is discussed below under "The MSCI Indices." For purposes of the such methodology, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is an "MSCI Index" and all of the country indices included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index are classified as emerging market indices. In addition, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is considered a "standard" index, which means it consists of eligible large- and mid-capitalization stocks, as determined by MSCI.

The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index in the period from January 1, 2008 through March 28, 2019. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the pricing date, the closing level of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index was 1,045.21.

Historical Performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index

This historical data on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is the exclusive property of MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"). MSCI and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index are service marks of MSCI or its affiliates and have been licensed for use by Wells Fargo & Company. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI, any of its affiliates, any of its information providers or any other third party involved in, or related to, compiling, computing or creating the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-19

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

The MSCI Indices

Constructing the MSCI Indices

MSCI undertakes an index construction process, which involves: (i) defining the equity universe; (ii) determining the market investable equity universe for each market; (iii) determining market capitalization size segments for each market; (iv) applying index continuity rules for the MSCI Standard Index; and (v) classifying securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard (the “GICS”).

Defining the Equity Universe

Identifying Eligible Equity Securities: The equity universe initially looks at securities listed in any of the countries in the MSCI Global Index Series, which will be classified into market categories, including Developed Markets (“DM”) and Emerging Markets (“EM”). All listed equity securities, or listed securities that exhibit characteristics of (i) equity securities, except mutual funds (other than business development companies in the United States), ETFs, equity derivatives, limited partnerships and most investment trusts, are eligible for inclusion in the equity universe. Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) in some countries and certain income trusts in Canada are also eligible for inclusion.

(ii) **Country Classification of Eligible Securities:** Each company and its securities (*i.e.*, share classes) are classified in one and only one country, which allows for a distinctive sorting of each company by its respective country.

Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes

A market investable equity universe for a market is derived by (i) identifying eligible listings for each security in the equity universe; and (ii) applying investability screens to individual companies and securities in the equity universe that are classified in that market. A market is equivalent to a single country, except in DM Europe, where all DM countries in Europe are aggregated into a single market for index construction purposes. Subsequently, individual DM Europe country indices within the MSCI Europe Index are derived from the constituents of the MSCI Europe Index under the global investable market indices methodology.

The global investable equity universe is the aggregation of all market investable equity universes.

The investability screens used to determine the investable equity universe in each market are:

Identifying Eligible Listings: A security may have a listing that trades in the country where it is classified (a “local listing”) and/or a listing that trades in a country outside of its classification (a “foreign listing”). A security may be represented by either a local listing or a foreign listing (including a depositary receipt) in the investable equity universe. A security may be represented by a foreign listing only if: (1) the security is classified in a country index that meets the foreign listing materiality requirement (as described below) and (2) the security’s foreign listing is traded on an eligible stock exchange. An eligible stock exchange for a security that is classified in a DM country is any stock exchange in another DM country. An eligible stock exchange for a security that is classified in an EM country is any stock exchange classified in a DM country or another EM country.

In order for a foreign listing to be eligible for inclusion in the applicable country index, that country index must meet the foreign listing materiality requirement. In order for a country index to meet the foreign listing materiality requirement, the aggregate market capitalization of all securities represented by foreign listings must represent at least (i) 5% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of that country index and (ii) 0.05% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI ACWI Investable Market Index (an index that measures equity performance in both the developed and emerging markets).

(ii) Applying Investability Screens: The investability screens used to determine the investable equity universe in each market are as follows:

Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the company level. In order to be included in a market investable equity universe, a company must have the required minimum full market capitalization (the “equity universe minimum size requirement”). The equity universe minimum size requirement applies to companies in all markets, DM or EM, and is derived as follows:

(a) First, the companies in the DM equity universe are sorted in descending order of full market capitalization and the cumulative coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the DM equity universe is calculated at each company. Each company’s free float-adjusted market capitalization is represented by the aggregation of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the securities of that company in the equity universe.

Second, when the cumulative free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of 99% of the sorted equity universe is achieved, the full market capitalization of the company at that point defines the equity universe minimum size requirement.

The equity universe minimum size requirement is reviewed and, if necessary, revised at each Semi-Annual Index Review, as described below.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-20

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

(b) Equity Universe Minimum Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have a free float-adjusted market capitalization equal to or higher than 50% of the equity universe minimum size requirement.

(c) DM and EM Minimum Liquidity Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have adequate liquidity. The Annualized Traded Value Ratio (“ATVR”), a measure that offers the advantage of screening out extreme daily trading volumes and taking into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization size of securities, is used to measure liquidity. In the calculation of the ATVR, the trading volumes in depository receipts associated with that security, such as ADRs or GDRs, are also considered. A minimum liquidity level of 20% of 3-month ATVR and 90% of 3-month frequency of trading over the last 4 consecutive quarters, as well as 20% of 12-month ATVR, are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of a DM. A minimum liquidity level of 15% of 3-month ATVR and 80% of 3-month frequency of trading over the last 4 consecutive quarters, as well as 15% of 12-month ATVR, are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of an EM.

Due to liquidity concerns relating to securities trading at very high stock prices, a security with a stock price above \$10,000 will fail the liquidity screening and will not be included in any market investable equity universe. This limitation applies only for securities that are not currently constituents of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices. Current constituents of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices will remain in their respective indices even if their stock price passes \$10,000.

(d) Global Minimum Foreign Inclusion Factor Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security’s Foreign Inclusion Factor (“FIF”) must reach a certain threshold. The FIF of a security is defined as the proportion of shares outstanding that is available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. This proportion accounts for the available free float of and/or the foreign ownership limits applicable to a specific security (or company). In general, a security must have an FIF equal to or larger than 0.15 to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe. Exceptions to this general rule are made only in the limited cases where the exclusion of securities of a very large company would compromise the Standard Index’s ability to fully and fairly represent the characteristics of the underlying market.

(e) Minimum Length of Trading Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For an initial public offering (“IPO”) to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, the new issue must have started trading at least three months before the implementation of a semi-annual index review. This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large IPOs are not subject to the minimum length of trading requirement and may be included in a market investable equity universe and the Standard Index outside of a quarterly or semi-annual index review.

(f) Minimum Foreign Room Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For a security that is subject to a Foreign Ownership Limit (“FOL”) to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, the proportion of shares still available to foreign investors relative to the maximum allowed must be at least 15%.

Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market

Once a market investable equity universe is defined, it is segmented into the following size-based indices (the “Size Segment Indices”):

- Investable Market Index (Large + Mid + Small)
- Standard Index (Large + Mid)
- Large Cap Index
- Mid Cap Index

• Small Cap Index

Creating the Size Segment Indices in each market involves the following steps: (i) defining the market coverage target range for each size segment; (ii) determining the global minimum size range for each size segment; (iii) determining the market size-segment cutoffs and associated segment number of companies; (iv) assigning companies to the size segments; and (v) applying final size-segment investability requirements.

Index Continuity Rules for the Standard Indices

In order to achieve index continuity, as well as provide some basic level of diversification within a market index, notwithstanding the effect of other index construction rules, a minimum number of five constituents will be maintained for a DM Standard Index and a minimum number of three constituents will be maintained for an EM Standard Index.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-21

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

If after the application of the index construction methodology, a Standard Index contains fewer than five securities in a DM or three securities in an EM, then the largest securities by free float-adjusted market capitalization are added to the Standard Index in order to reach five constituents in that DM or three in that EM. At subsequent index reviews, if the free float-adjusted market capitalization of a non-index constituent is at least 1.50 times the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the smallest existing constituent after rebalancing, the larger free float-adjusted market capitalization security replaces the smaller one.

When the index continuity rule is in effect, the market size-segment cutoff is set at 0.5 times the global minimum size reference for the Standard Index rather than the full market capitalization of the smallest company in that market's Standard Index.

Classifying Securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard

All securities in the global investable equity universe are assigned to the industry that best describes their business activities. To this end, MSCI has designed, in conjunction with Standard & Poor's, the GICS. The GICS entails four levels of classification: (1) sector; (2) industry groups; (3) industries; and (4) sub-industries. Under the GICS, each company is assigned uniquely to one sub-industry according to its principal business activity. Therefore, a company can belong to only one industry grouping at each of the four levels of the GICS. The GICS classification of each security is used by MSCI to construct additional indices.

Maintenance of the MSCI Indices

In order to maintain the representativeness of the MSCI Indices, MSCI may make structural changes to the MSCI Indices as a whole by adding or deleting component country indices. In particular, MSCI may add additional component country indices to the MSCI Indices or subtract one or more of its current component country indices prior to the maturity of the securities. Currently, such changes in the MSCI Indices may generally only be made on four dates throughout the year: after the close of the last business day of each February, May, August and November.

Each component country index is maintained with the objective of reflecting the evolution of the underlying equity markets and segments on a timely basis, while seeking to achieve index continuity, continuous investability of constituents and replicability of such index, and index stability and low index turnover. The maintenance of the component country indices is reflected in the MSCI Indices.

In particular, index maintenance involves:

- (i) SAIRs in May and November of the Size Segment Indices which include:
 - Updating the indices on the basis of a fully refreshed equity universe.
 - Taking buffer rules into consideration for migration of securities across size and style segments.
 - Updating FIFs and Number of Shares ("NOS").

The objective of the SAIRs is to systematically reassess the various dimensions of the equity universe for all markets on a fixed semi-annual timetable. A SAIR involves a comprehensive review of the Size Segment Indices. During each SAIR, the equity universe is updated and the global minimum size range is recalculated for each size segment. Among other index maintenance activities, for each market, new equity securities are identified and tested for inclusion in the relevant index and existing component securities are evaluated to ensure they meet the revised requirements for inclusion in the relevant index.

- (ii) Quarterly Index Reviews ("QIRs") in February and August of the Size Segment Indices aimed at:
 - Including significant new eligible securities (such as IPOs that were not eligible for earlier inclusion) in the index.

- Allowing for significant moves of companies within the Size Segment Indices, using wider buffers than in the SAIR.
- Reflecting the impact of significant market events on FIFs and updating NOS.

The objective of the QIRs is to ensure that the MSCI Indices continue to be an accurate reflection of the evolving equity marketplace. This is achieved by a timely reflection of significant market driven changes that were not captured in the index at the time of their actual occurrence but are significant enough to be reflected before the next SAIR. QIRs may result in additions or deletions due to, among other factors, migration to another Size Segment Index, and changes in FIFs and NOS. Only additions of significant new investable companies are considered during a QIR and only with respect to Standard Indices. The buffer zones used to manage the migration of companies from one segment to another are wider than those used in the SAIR. The style classification is reviewed only for companies that are reassigned to a different size segment.

Ongoing event-related changes: Ongoing event-related changes to the indices are the result of mergers, (iii) acquisitions, spin-offs, bankruptcies, reorganizations and other similar corporate events. They can also result from capital reorganizations in the

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-22

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

form of rights issues, bonus issues, public placements and other similar corporate actions that take place on a continuing basis. These changes generally are reflected in the indices at the time of the event. Significantly large IPOs are included in the indices after the close of the company's tenth day of trading.

The results of the SAIRs and QIRs are announced at least two weeks in advance of implementation. All changes resulting from corporate events are announced prior to their implementation.

Index Calculation

The MSCI Indices are calculated using the Laspeyres' concept of a weighted arithmetic average together with the concept of chain-linking. As a general principle, today's index level is obtained by applying the change in the market performance to the previous period index levels.

Corporate Events

In addition to the index maintenance described above, maintaining the component country indices also includes monitoring and completing adjustments for certain corporate events, including mergers and acquisitions, tender offers, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spin-offs. Index maintenance of the component country indices is reflected in the MSCI Indices. The adjustments for certain corporate events are described more fully below.

Mergers and Acquisitions

As a general principle, MSCI implements mergers and acquisitions as of the close of the last trading day of the acquired entity or merging entities (last offer day for tender offers), regardless of the status of the securities (index constituents or non-index constituents) involved in the event. MSCI uses market prices for implementation. This principle applies if all necessary information is available prior to the completion of the event and if the liquidity of the relevant constituent(s) is not expected to be significantly diminished on the day of implementation. Otherwise, MSCI will determine the most appropriate implementation method and announce it prior to the changes becoming effective.

For U.S. mergers and acquisitions, where the delisting date for the acquired security is not available in advance and the completion of the transaction may be delayed due, for example, to the existence of financing conditions, MSCI will wait until the official announcement of the completion of the deal to delete the security and will give clients advance notice before the deletion. However, if the delisting date for the acquired security is not available in advance, and the transaction is not subject to any financing conditions, MSCI will delete such securities shortly after the relevant shareholders' approvals, provided that all other conditions required for completion of the transaction have been met.

If the deletion of securities after the official announcement of the completion of a deal results in deleting securities after they have ceased trading, MSCI will use the following deletion prices:

- the last traded price before the delisting if the acquisition is for cash; or
- a calculated price based on the terms of the acquisition and the market share price of the acquirer if the acquisition is for shares or cash and shares.

Tender Offers

In tender offers, the acquired or merging security is generally deleted from the applicable MSCI Indices at the end of the initial offer period, when the offer is likely to be successful and/or if the free float of the security is likely to be substantially reduced (this rule is applicable even if the offer is extended), or once the results of the offer have been

officially communicated and the offer has been successful and the security's free float has been substantially reduced, if all required information is not available in advance or if the offer's outcome is uncertain. The main factors considered by MSCI when assessing the outcome of a tender offer (not in order of importance) are: the announcement of the offer as friendly or hostile, a comparison of the offer price to the acquired security's market price, the recommendation by the acquired company's board of directors, the major shareholders' stated intention whether to tender their shares, the required level of acceptance, the existence of pending regulatory approvals, market perception of the transaction, official preliminary results, if any, and other additional conditions for the offer.

If a security is deleted from an MSCI Index, the security will not be reinstated immediately after its deletion even when the tender offer is subsequently declared unsuccessful and/or the free float of the security is not substantially reduced. It may be reconsidered for MSCI Index inclusion at the following regularly scheduled index review. MSCI uses market prices for implementation.

Late Announcements of Completion of Mergers and Acquisitions

When the completion of an event is announced too late to be reflected as of the close of the last trading day of the acquired or merging entities, implementation occurs as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. In these cases, MSCI uses a

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-23

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

calculated price for the acquired or merging entities. The calculated price is determined using the terms of the transaction and the price of the acquiring or merged entity, or, if not appropriate, using the last trading day's market price of the acquired or merging entities.

Conversions of Share Classes

Conversions of a share class into another share class resulting in the deletion and/or addition of one or more classes of shares are implemented as of the close of the last trading day of the share class to be converted.

Spin-Offs

On the ex-date of a spin-off, a price adjustment factor (“PAF”) is applied to the price of the security of the parent company. The PAF is calculated based on the terms of the transaction and the market price of the spun-off security. If the spun-off entity qualifies for inclusion, it is included as of the close of its first trading day. In order to decide whether the spun-off entity qualifies for inclusion, the full company market capitalization of the spun-off entity is estimated by MSCI prior to the spin-off being effective. These estimates are typically based on public information provided by the parent company, including amongst others the spin-off prospectus and estimates from brokers.

In cases of spin-offs of partially-owned companies, the post-event free float of the spun-off entity is calculated using a weighted average of the existing shares and the spun-off shares, each at their corresponding free float. Any resulting changes to FIFs and/or domestic inclusion factors (“DIF”) are implemented as of the close of the ex-date.

When the spun-off security does not trade on the ex-date, a “detached” security is created to avoid a drop in the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the parent entity, regardless of whether the spun-off security is added or not. The detached security is included until the spun-off security begins trading, and is deleted thereafter. Generally, the value of the detached security is equal to the difference between the price on the day prior to the ex-date and the ex-price of the parent security.

Corporate Actions

Corporate actions such as splits, bonus issues and rights issues, which affect the price of a security, require a price adjustment. In general, the PAF is applied on the ex-date of the event to ensure that security prices are comparable between the ex-date and the day prior to the ex-date. To do so, MSCI adjusts for the value of the right and/or the value of the special assets that are distributed and the changes in number of shares and FIF, if any, are reflected as of the close of the ex-date. In general, corporate actions do not impact the free float of the securities because the distribution of new shares is carried out on a pro rata basis to all existing shareholders. Therefore, MSCI will generally not implement any pending number of shares and/or free float updates simultaneously with the event.

If a security does not trade for any reason on the ex-date of the corporate action, the event will be generally implemented on the day the security resumes trading.

Share Placements and Offerings

Changes in number of shares and FIF resulting from primary equity offerings representing at least 5% of the security's number of shares are generally implemented as of the close of the first trading day of the new shares, if all necessary information is available at that time. Otherwise, the event is implemented as soon as practicable after the relevant information is made available. A primary equity offering involves the issuance of new shares by a company. Changes in number of shares and FIF resulting from primary equity offerings representing less than 5% of the security's number

of shares are implemented at the next regularly scheduled index review following the completion of the event. Block sales or large market transactions involving changes in strategic ownership, which are publicly announced, made by way of immediate book-building and/or in the absence of an offer prospectus, that result in significant changes in free float estimates and corresponding FIFs will generally be reflected at the following regularly scheduled index review. For public secondary offerings of existing constituents representing at least 5% of the security's number of shares, where possible, MSCI will announce these changes and reflect them shortly after the results of the subscription are known. Secondary public offerings that, given lack of sufficient notice, were not reflected immediately will be implemented at the following regularly scheduled index review.

Debt-to-Equity Swaps

In general, large debt-to-equity swaps involve the conversion of debt into equity originally not convertible at the time of issue. In this case, changes in numbers of shares and subsequent FIF and/or DIF changes are implemented as of the close of the first trading day of the newly issued shares, or shortly thereafter if all necessary information is available at the time of the swap. In general, shares issued in debt-to-equity swaps are assumed to be issued to strategic investors. As such, the post event free float is calculated on a pro forma basis assuming that all these shares are non-free float. Changes in numbers of shares and subsequent FIF and/or DIF changes due to conversions of convertible bonds or other convertible instruments, including periodical conversions of preferred stocks and small debt-to-equity swaps are implemented at a following regularly scheduled index review.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-24

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Suspensions and Bankruptcies

MSCI removes from the MSCI Indices as soon as possible companies that file for bankruptcy or protection from their creditors and/or are suspended and for which a return to normal business activity is unlikely in the near future. MSCI treats in the same way companies that fail stock exchange listing requirements with announcements of delisting from stock exchanges. In cases where the company is still trading, MSCI deletes the company on the same day at its last trading price, if feasible, and sends an intraday announcement. When the primary exchange price is not available, MSCI deletes securities at an over the counter or equivalent market price when such a price is available and deemed relevant. If no such price is available, the security will be deleted at the lowest system price. If MSCI decides to delete a company at the lowest system price with more than one full business day advance notice, the company may be maintained in the MSCI Indices at the lowest system price, instead of carrying forward its last trading price, until its deletion.

For securities that are suspended, MSCI carries forward the market price prior to the suspension during the suspension period. MSCI evaluates securities under prolonged suspension for deletion from the MSCI Indices on a monthly basis. Companies that are suspended for 50 business days are removed from the MSCI Indices.

License Agreement

We and MSCI Inc. have entered into a non-transferable, non-exclusive license agreement providing for the license to it, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the MSCI Indices in connection with the issuance of the notes.

The license agreement between us and MSCI provides that the following language must be stated in this market measure supplement:

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Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-25

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

No purchaser, seller or holder of the notes, or any other person or entity, should use or refer to any MSCI trade name, trademark or service mark to sponsor, endorse, market or promote the notes without first contacting MSCI to determine whether MSCI's permission is required. Under no circumstances may any person or entity claim any affiliation with MSCI without the prior written permission of MSCI.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-26

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Supplement to the Plan of Distribution

Under our distribution agreement with MLPF&S, MLPF&S will purchase the notes from us as principal at the public offering price indicated on the cover of this term sheet, less the indicated underwriting discount.

We will deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on a date that is greater than two business days following the pricing date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than two business days prior to the original issue date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. In the original offering of the notes, the notes will be sold in minimum investment amounts of 100 units. If you place an order to purchase the notes, you are consenting to MLPF&S acting as a principal in effecting the transaction for your account.

MLPF&S has advised us that it or its affiliates may repurchase and resell the notes, with repurchases and resales being made at prices related to then-prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices determined by reference to their pricing models and at their discretion, and these prices will include MLPF&S's trading commissions and mark-ups. MLPF&S may act as principal or agent in these market-making transactions; however, it is not obligated to engage in any such transactions. MLPF&S has informed us that at MLPF&S's discretion, assuming no changes in market conditions from the pricing date, MLPF&S may offer to buy the notes in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of the notes for a short initial period after the issuance of the notes. Any price offered by MLPF&S for the notes is expected to be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Basket and the remaining term of the notes. However, none of us, MLPF&S, or any of our respective affiliates is obligated to purchase your notes at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that we, MLPF&S, or any of our respective affiliates will purchase your notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the notes.

MLPF&S has informed us that, as of the date of this term sheet, it expects that if you hold your notes in a MLPF&S account, the value of the notes shown on your account statement will be based on MLPF&S's estimate of the value of the notes if MLPF&S or another of its affiliates were to make a market in the notes, which it is not obligated to do; and that estimate will be based upon the price that MLPF&S may pay for the notes in light of then-prevailing market conditions, and other considerations, as mentioned above, and will include transaction costs. Any such price may be higher than or lower than the initial estimated value of the notes.

The distribution of the Note Prospectus in connection with these offers or sales will be solely for the purpose of providing investors with the description of the terms of the notes that was made available to investors in connection with their initial offering. Secondary market investors should not, and will not be authorized to, rely on the Note Prospectus for information regarding Wells Fargo or for any purpose other than that described in the immediately preceding sentence.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-27

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

Structuring the Notes

The notes are our debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Basket. As is the case for all of our debt securities, including our market-linked notes, the economic terms of the notes reflect our actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. Because of the higher issuance, operational and ongoing management costs of market-linked notes as compared to our conventional debt of the same maturity, as well as our liquidity needs and preferences, the assumed funding rate we use in pricing market-linked notes is generally lower than the interest rates implied by secondary market prices for our debt obligations and/or by other traded instruments referencing our debt obligations. This relatively lower assumed funding rate, which is reflected in the economic terms of the notes, along with other costs relating to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the notes, resulted in the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date being less than the public offering price. If the costs relating to selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the notes were lower, or if the funding rate we use to determine the economic terms of the notes were higher, the economic terms of the notes would be more favorable to you and the estimated value would be higher.

The Redemption Amount payable at maturity will be calculated based on the \$10 principal amount per unit and will depend on the performance of the Basket. In order to meet these payment obligations, at the time we issue the notes, we expect to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) with MLPF&S or one of its affiliates. The terms of these hedging arrangements are determined by seeking bids from market participants, which may include us, MLPF&S and one of our respective affiliates, and take into account a number of factors, including our creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Basket Components, the tenor of the notes and the tenor of the hedging arrangements. The economic terms of the notes and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

MLPF&S has advised us that the hedging arrangements will include a hedging related charge of approximately \$0.075 per unit, reflecting an estimated profit to be credited to MLPF&S from these transactions. Since hedging entails risk and may be influenced by unpredictable market forces, additional profits and losses from these hedging arrangements may be realized by us, MLPF&S or any other hedge providers. Any profit in connection with such hedging activity will be in addition to any other compensation that we, the agents, and our respective affiliates receive for the sale of notes, which creates an additional incentive to sell the notes to you.

For further information, see “Risk Factors—General Risks Relating to LIRNs” beginning on page PS-6 and “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” on page PS-16 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

MLPF&S Reorganization

MLPF&S has informed us of the information in the following paragraph. The current business of MLPF&S is being reorganized into two affiliated broker-dealers: MLPF&S and a new broker-dealer, BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofAS”). MLPF&S will be assigning its rights and obligations as selling agent for the notes under our distribution agreement to BofAS effective on the “Transfer Date”. Effective on the Transfer Date, BofAS will be the new legal entity for the institutional services that are now provided by MLPF&S. As such, beginning on the Transfer Date, the institutional services currently being provided by MLPF&S, including acting as selling agent for the notes, acting as joint calculation agent for the notes, acting as principal or agent in secondary market-making transactions for the notes and entering into hedging arrangements with respect to the notes, are expected to be provided by BofAS. Accordingly, references to MLPF&S in this term sheet as such references relate to MLPF&S’s institutional services, such as those described above, should be read as references to BofAS to the extent these services are to be performed on or after the Transfer Date.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-28

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due March 26, 2021

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

You should read carefully the discussion under “United States Federal Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement and “Risk Factors” in this term sheet.

In the opinion of our counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, which is based on current market conditions, a note should be treated as a prepaid derivative contract that is an “open transaction” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. By purchasing a note, you agree (in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary) to this treatment. There is uncertainty regarding this treatment, and the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) or a court might not agree with it.

Assuming this treatment of the notes is respected and subject to the discussion in “United States Federal Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement, the following U.S. federal income tax consequences should result under current law:

You should not recognize taxable income over the term of the notes prior to maturity, other than pursuant to a sale or exchange.

Upon a sale or exchange of a note (including retirement at maturity), you should recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and your tax basis in the note. Such gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the note for more than one year.

Subject to the discussion below, if you are a non-U.S. holder (as defined in the accompanying product supplement) of the notes, you generally should not be subject to U.S. federal withholding or income tax in respect of any amount paid to you with respect to the notes, provided that (i) income in respect of the notes is not effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States, and (ii) you comply with the applicable certification requirements.

In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; whether short-term instruments should be subject to any such accrual regime; the relevance of factors such as the exchange-traded status of the instruments and the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by non-U.S. investors should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose a notional interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, including the character and timing of income or loss and the degree, if any, to which income realized by non-U.S. persons should be subject to withholding tax, possibly with retroactive effect.

Possible Withholding Under Section 871(m) of the Code. Section 871(m) of the Code and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (“Section 871(m)”) generally impose a 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid to non-U.S. holders with respect to certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities (“U.S. underlying equities”) or indices that include U.S. underlying equities. Section 871(m) generally applies to instruments that substantially replicate the economic performance of one or more U.S. underlying equities, as determined based on tests set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations (a “specified equity-linked instrument” or “specified ELI”). However, the regulations, as modified by an IRS notice, exempt financial instruments issued prior to January 1, 2021 that do not have a “delta” of one. Based on the terms of the notes and representations provided by us, our counsel is of the opinion

that the notes should not be treated as transactions that have a “delta” of one within the meaning of the regulations with respect to any U.S. underlying equity and, therefore, should not be specified ELIs subject to withholding tax under Section 871(m).

A determination that the notes are not subject to Section 871(m) is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this treatment. Moreover, Section 871(m) is complex and its application may depend on your particular circumstances. For example, if you enter into other transactions relating to a U.S. underlying equity, you could be subject to withholding tax or income tax liability under Section 871(m) even if the notes are not specified ELIs subject to Section 871(m) as a general matter. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the notes.

In the event withholding applies, we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld.

You should read the section entitled “United States Federal Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement. The preceding discussion, when read in combination with that section, constitutes the full opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP regarding the material U.S. federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the notes.

You should consult your tax adviser regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of an investment in the notes and any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-29