Wells Fargo/Dodge & Cox
Intermediate Bond CIT

COLLECTIVE FUND DISCLOSURE
This disclosure summarizes information about the Wells Fargo/Dodge & Cox Intermediate Bond CIT F, N and TR unit classes that a prospective investor, including plan sponsors and plan participants, should know before investing. Investors should read and retain this disclosure for future reference.

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Investments in the Fund are NOT bank deposits, are NOT guaranteed by Wells Fargo, are NOT insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any other agency of the U.S. Government, and are subject to investment risks, including loss of principal.

The interests offered hereby are exempt from registration under the federal securities laws and accordingly this disclosure does not contain information which would otherwise be included if registration were required.

### Key information

The Wells Fargo/Dodge & Cox Intermediate Bond CIT F, N and TR unit classes (collectively referred to as the “Fund”) is a collective investment fund trusteed by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (“Wells Fargo”), as managed by Dodge & Cox (“Advisor”).

**Investment objective.** The Fund seeks a high and stable rate of current income, consistent with long-term preservation of capital. A secondary objective is to take advantage of opportunities to realize capital appreciation. **There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its objective.**

**Strategy.** The Fund invests in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of high-quality bonds and other fixed income securities, including U.S. government obligations, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, corporate bonds, government-related securities, municipal bonds, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), and others rated investment grade by Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s Investor Services, or Fitch. To a lesser extent, the Fund may also invest in fixed income securities rated below investment grade.

The proportions held in the various fixed income securities will be revised in light of Advisor appraisal of the economy, the relative yields of securities in the various market sectors, the investment prospects for issuers, and other factors. In selecting securities, Advisor considers many factors, including yield-to-maturity, quality, liquidity, call risk, current yield, and capital appreciation potential.

**Risk versus returns.** Unlike insured bank deposits, an investment in the Fund is not insured against loss of principal. Therefore, investors should be prepared to accept some risk with the money invested in the Fund. When an interest in the Fund is redeemed, it may be worth more or less than the amount paid for it.

**Investors should consider this Fund if they are:**

- Looking to add an income investment to an existing portfolio
- Looking for more stability than equity funds typically provide
- Willing to accept the risk that the value of the investment may rise and fall and the risks of fixed income investing
Investors should not consider this Fund if they are:

- Looking for FDIC insurance coverage or guaranteed rates of return
- Unwilling or unable to accept that money may be lost on the investment
- Unwilling to accept the risks involved in the securities markets, including non-investment grade securities
- Unwilling to accept the risks of investing in the bond markets
- Looking for returns characteristic of equity investments

Who may invest

The Funds are offered exclusively to:

1. Employee pension, profit sharing or stock bonus plans (i) which are qualified within the meaning of Code Section 401(a) and are therefore exempt from tax under Code Section 501(a), including an employee pension, profit sharing or stock bonus plan created or organized in Puerto Rico which is treated as qualified within the meaning of Code Section 401(a) and is exempt from tax under Code Section 501(a) pursuant to Section 1022(i) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”); (ii) which are administered under one or more documents which authorize part or all of the assets of the trust to be commingled for investment purposes with the assets of other such trusts in a collective investment trust and which adopt each such collective investment trust as a part of the plan; and (iii) with respect to which Wells Fargo is acting as trustee, co-trustee, custodian, investment manager, or agent for the trustee or trustees.

2. Governmental plans or units described in Code Section 401(a)(24) or in Code Section 818(a)(6) which satisfy the requirements of Section 3(a)(2), or any other available exemption, of the Securities Act of 1933 and any applicable requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and any eligible governmental plans which meet the requirements of Code Section 457(b) and are exempt under Code Section 457(g) and with respect to which the Bank is acting as trustee, co-trustee, custodian, investment manager, or agent.

3. Trusts for the collective investment of assets of any investor which qualify as a “group trust” under the Internal Revenue Service Ruling 81-100 or any successor ruling.

4. Separate accounts maintained by an insurance company, the assets of which are derived solely from contributions made under plans qualified under section 401(a) and exempt under section 501(a) of the Code or a governmental plan or unit described in subparagraph (2) above.

5. Custodial accounts that are treated as a trust under Code Section 401(f) or under Code Section 457(g)(3) and satisfy all of the other conditions set forth herein (each, a “Plan” and collectively, the “Plans”).

6. Plans qualified under Code Section 401(a) that are exempt under Code Section 501(a); funds from Code Section 401(a)(24) governmental retiree benefit plans that are not subject to Federal income taxation; funds from retirement income accounts under Code Section 403(b)(9); and funds from eligible governmental plan trusts or custodial accounts under Code Section 457(b) that are exempt under Code Section 457(g). The Trustee is also permitted, unless restricted in writing by a named fiduciary, to hold funds under this Trust that consist of assets of custodial accounts under Code Section 403(b)(7), provided that if assets of a custodial account under Section 403(b)(7) are invested in an Investment Fund under the terms of this Trust, all assets of such Investment Fund, including the Section 403(b)(7) custodial accounts, are solely permitted to be invested in stock of regulated investment companies. For this purpose a trust includes a custodial account that is treated as a trust under Code Section 401(f), 403(b)(7), 408(h), or 457(g)(3).

Investment policies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in securities that the Fund believes offer competitive returns and are undervalued, offering additional income and/or price appreciation potential, relative to other securities of similar credit quality and interest rate sensitivity. From time to time, the Fund may also invest in unrated bonds.

Portfolio holdings. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest:

- At least 85% of the Fund’s total assets in investment-grade debt securities.
- No more than 20% of the Fund’s total assets in U.S. dollar denominated debt securities of non-U.S. issuers.
- The Fund’s effective duration will be within +/- 25% of the effective duration of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

As part of the mortgage-backed securities investment strategy, the Fund may enter into simultaneous agreements to sell a security held in a portfolio and to purchase a similar security at a future date at an agreed-upon price (dollar rolls). In order to enhance returns, the Fund may also enter into sales by the fund of securities it holds with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same securities at an agreed-upon price and date (reverse repurchase agreements).
Defensive strategies. The Fund may hold cash, money market securities, investment-grade debt securities that are convertible to common stock or other short-term investments to either maintain liquidity or for short-term defensive purposes when the Fund believes it is in the best interests of the Fund’s investors to do so. During these periods, the Fund may not achieve its objective.

Use of derivatives. In pursuit of its objectives and policies, the Fund may enter into transactions in certain derivatives, each of which involves risk. Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived, at least in part, from the prices of other securities or specified assets, indices, or rates. For example, the Fund may use futures contracts to alter the stock/bond allocation of the Fund away from the neutral allocation of the underlying securities.

A variety of internal risk management procedures ensure that the Fund’s use of derivatives is closely monitored, remains consistent with the Fund’s objectives, and avoids undue exposure to risk.

Securities lending. The Fund does not engage in securities lending activities.

Fund management

Fund management. Wells Fargo, as advised by Dodge & Cox, a registered investment advisor and fiduciary under ERISA Section 3(21), manages the portfolio of the Fund in a manner consistent with the policies described under “Investment Policies.” Investors have no voting or management rights in the Fund. Wells Fargo will devote to the Fund the resources necessary to fulfill its management and administrative duties. Wells Fargo will not invest the Fund’s assets in an investment if such investment is not consistent with Wells Fargo’s obligations as a fiduciary under applicable laws or regulations.

Reinvestment of income. The Fund reinvests all of its income (including realized capital gains, if any). Such income will not be paid out as dividends or other distributions. Income earned on assets in the Fund is reinvested and included in net asset values.

Investment risk

Important risk factors. Investments in the Fund are subject to various risk factors associated with investing in fixed income securities, which are addressed in this section.

Active trading risk. Frequent trading will result in a higher-than-average portfolio turnover ratio and increased trading expenses.

Counter-party risk. When the Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, an agreement where it buys a security in which the seller agrees to repurchase the security at an agreed upon price and time, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the other party will not fulfill its contract obligation. Similarly, the Fund is exposed to the same risk if it engages in a reverse repurchase agreement where a broker-dealer agrees to buy securities and the Fund agrees to repurchase them at a later date.

Cyber security and operational risks. Our business, financial, accounting, and data processing systems, or other operating systems and facilities, may stop operating properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors, including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control. For example, there could be sudden increases in shareholder transaction volume; electrical or telecommunications outages; degradation or loss of public internet domain; climate change related impacts and natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornados, and hurricanes; disease pandemics; or events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts.

The Fund is also subject to the risk of potential cyber incidents which may include, but are not limited to, the harming of or unauthorized access to digital systems (for example, through “hacking” or infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code), denial-of-service attacks on websites, and the inadvertent or intentional release of confidential or proprietary information. Cyber incidents may, among other things, harm Fund operations, result in financial losses to a Fund and its shareholders, cause the release of confidential or highly restricted information, and result in regulatory penalties, reputational damage, and/or increased compliance, reimbursement, or other compensation costs. Fund operations that may be disrupted or halted due to a cyber incident include trading, the processing of shareholder transactions, and the calculation of a Fund’s net asset value.

Issues affecting operating systems and facilities, either through cyber incidents or any of the other scenarios described above, may harm the Fund by affecting a Fund’s advisor(s), or other service providers, or issuers of securities in which a Fund invests. Although Wells Fargo has business continuity plans and other safeguards in place, including what we believe to be robust information security procedures and controls, there is no guarantee that these measures will prevent cyber incidents or prevent or ameliorate the effects of significant and widespread disruption to our physical infrastructure or operating systems. Furthermore, Wells Fargo cannot directly control the security or other measures taken by unaffiliated service providers or the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest. Such risks at issuers of securities in which the Fund invests could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund’s investment in such securities to lose value.
Debt securities and credit risk. Debt securities, such as notes and bonds, are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer or credit support provider of an instrument will be unable to make interest payments or repay principal when due. Changes in the financial strength of an issuer or credit support provider or changes in the credit rating of a security may affect its value. Interest rate risk is the risk that market interest rates may increase, which tends to reduce the resale value of certain debt securities, including U.S. Government obligations. Debt securities with longer durations are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter durations. Changes in market interest rates do not affect the rate payable on an existing debt security, unless the instrument has adjustable or variable rate features, which can reduce its exposure to interest rate risk. Changes in market interest rates may also extend or shorten the duration of certain types of instruments, such as asset-backed securities, thereby affecting their value and returns. Debt securities may also have, or become subject to, liquidity constraints.

Derivatives risk. The term “derivatives” covers a broad range of investments, including futures, options, and swap agreements. In general, a derivative refers to any financial instrument whose value is derived, at least in part, from the price of another security or a specified index, asset, or rate.

The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, index, or rate, which may be magnified by certain features of the derivatives. These risks are heightened when the portfolio manager uses derivatives to enhance a Fund’s return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge (or offset) the risk of a position or security held by the Fund. The success of management’s derivatives strategies will also be affected by its ability to assess and predict the impact of market or economic developments on the underlying asset, index, or rate and the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. Certain derivative positions may be difficult to close out when a Fund’s portfolio manager may believe it would be appropriate to do so. Certain derivative positions (e.g., over-the-counter swaps) are subject to counterparty risk.

Foreign securities information and regulatory risk. Most of the securities held in the Fund’s portfolio are not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, nor are the companies represented by such securities subject to reporting requirements under the U.S. securities laws. Accordingly, there may be less publicly available information about those securities and companies than would be available with respect to a U.S. company. Foreign companies also are not generally subject to the uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements applicable to U.S. companies.

Foreign investment risk. Foreign investments are subject to additional risks, including potentially less liquidity and greater price volatility. These additional risks also include those related to adverse political, regulatory, market or economic developments, and foreign markets can and often do perform differently from U.S. markets. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of Gross Domestic Product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, and balance of payment positions. Emerging market securities typically present even greater exposure to these same risks and can present additional risks (such as those related to social unrest or political upheaval) that can make them extremely volatile. Additionally, foreign companies may be subject to significantly higher levels of taxation than U.S. companies, including potentially confiscatory levels of taxation, thereby reducing their earnings potential. In addition, amounts realized on foreign investments may be subject to high levels of foreign taxation.

Futures contracts risk. Transactions in futures contracts involve certain risks and transactions costs. Risks include imperfect correlation between the price of the futures contracts and the price of the underlying securities, the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument, the counterparty or guaranteeing agent defaulting, and trading restrictions imposed by futures exchanges due to price volatility. Futures contracts involve the posting of margin deposits, and movement in the underlying securities may result in calls for additional payments of cash. The need to make such additional payments could require the Fund to liquidate securities at a disadvantageous time.

The Fund and Wells Fargo are not required to register as commodity pool operators and will not purchase futures contracts for speculation.

High yield securities risk. High yield securities (sometimes referred to as “junk bonds”) are debt securities that are rated below investment-grade, are unrated and deemed by us to be below investment-grade, or are in default at the time of purchase. These securities have a much greater risk of default (or in the case of bonds currently in default, of not returning principal) and their values tend to be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. The value of these securities can be affected by overall economic conditions, interest rates, and the creditworthiness of the individual issuers. Additionally, these securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than higher-rated securities.
Information risk. The risk that information about a security is unavailable, incomplete, or inaccurate.

Issuer risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods, services, or securities.

Leverage risk. Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Such transactions may include, among others, reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions. Certain derivatives may also create leverage. The use of leverage may cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so. Leveraging, including borrowing, may cause a Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to increase a Fund’s exposure to market risk, interest rate risk or other risks by, in effect, increasing assets available for investment.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that a security cannot be sold at the time desired, or cannot be sold without adversely affecting the price. The securities in some foreign companies may be less easy to buy and sell (that is, less liquid) and their prices may be more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. In addition, the differing securities market structures and various potential administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends, may reduce liquidity and adversely affect the value of some securities.

Market risk. The market price of securities owned by a Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value or become illiquid due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. A security may decline in value or become illiquid due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value or become illiquid simultaneously. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than debt securities, but market risk is a basic risk associated with all securities.

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. In addition, mortgage dollar rolls are transactions in which a Fund sells mortgage-backed securities to a dealer and simultaneously agrees to purchase similar securities in the future at a predetermined price. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities, including mortgage dollar roll transactions, are subject to certain additional risks. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of these securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, these securities may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. In addition, these securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that when interest rates decline or are low but are expected to rise, borrowers may pay off their debts sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of a Fund because the Fund will have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. This is also known as contraction risk. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Regulatory risk. The risk that changes in government regulations will adversely affect the value of a security. Also the risk that an insufficiently regulated market might permit inappropriate trading practices.

Stripped securities risk. Stripped securities are the separate income or principal components of debt securities. These securities are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, and therefore subject to greater fluctuations in price than typical interest bearing debt securities. For example, stripped mortgage-backed securities have greater interest rate risk than mortgage-backed securities with like maturities, and stripped treasury securities have greater interest rate risk than traditional government securities with identical credit ratings.

U.S. Government obligations risk. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored entities. While U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. Government, securities issued by U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored entities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. The Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), a wholly owned U.S. Government corporation, is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by GNMA and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or the Department of Veterans Affairs. Government-sponsored entities (whose obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC).
Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection or scheduled payment of principal, but its participation certificates are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. If a government-sponsored entity is unable to meet its obligations or its creditworthiness declines, the performance of a Fund that holds securities issued or guaranteed by the entity will be adversely impacted. U.S. Government obligations are subject to low but varying degrees of credit risk, and are still subject to interest rate and market risk.

Fees and expenses

**Trustee fee.** Wells Fargo does not charge a trustee fee to the F or TR classes. Wells Fargo does charge a trustee fee to the N class. Wells Fargo will provide prior notice when their trustee fee increases. Wells Fargo performs the following trustee services for the Fund:

- Administration
- Investment management
- Investment monitoring
- Regulatory compliance, reporting, and legal support
- Fund disclosures and communications
- Product enhancement and support
- Service provider selection and oversight

**Advisory expense.** Wells Fargo has retained Dodge & Cox, an unaffiliated advisor, and will compensate them for investment advisory services.

**Fund administrative expense.** Wells Fargo will charge the Fund for the following services performed by unaffiliated providers:

- **Audit expense.** Wells Fargo will pay to KPMG, a certified public accountant, a fee for the performance of audit services, as required by applicable law.

- **Form 5500 preparation expense.** Wells Fargo will pay to Ernst & Young, a certified public accountant, a fee for the preparation of Form 5500.

- **Custody expense.** Wells Fargo will pay to State Street Bank and Trust a custody fee.

- **Fund accounting expense.** Wells Fargo will pay to State Street Bank and Trust fund accounting fees.

- **Transfer agency expense.** Wells Fargo will pay to DST Systems fees associated with NSCC trade aggregation and processing.

- **Other expenses.** Wells Fargo may also incur and pay on behalf of the Fund other third party expenses, including legal, licensing, and other administrative expenses, excluding costs incurred in establishing and organizing the Funds.

**Short Term Investment Fund (“STIF”) expenses.** The Fund generally intends to remain nearly fully invested in debt securities and four underlying funds. The remaining percentage of the Fund's portfolio will be largely invested in STIF primarily to facilitate contributions and redemptions. STIF is subject to a daily management and administrative fees paid to unaffiliated service providers calculated at an annual rate of approximately 0.08%. This cost is not included in the Fund's expense ratio.

**Securities transactions costs.** The Fund will pay all brokerage commissions to brokerage firms unaffiliated with Wells Fargo incurred on its portfolio transactions. Securities brokers and dealers for the Fund’s portfolio transactions are selected on the basis of their ability to provide the best execution. This cost is not included in the Fund's expense ratio.

**Target My Retirement℠ (TR class) fee.** The Target My Retirement investment solution provides participants with a professional investment strategy, based on each individual's financial situation. Wells Fargo has retained Morningstar Investment Management LLC, a subsidiary of Morningstar, Inc., as an independent financial expert and registered investment advisor to provide participant investment strategy for the Target My Retirement solution. Morningstar Investment Management receives 0.065% for this service and Wells Fargo receives 0.25% as manager of the product offering. Neither Morningstar, Inc. nor its subsidiaries are affiliates of Wells Fargo.

**Annual Fund expense table**

The expenses are accrued on a daily basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>TR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trustee</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>0.025%</td>
<td>0.025%</td>
<td>0.025%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target My Retirement</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.315%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expense ratio</strong></td>
<td>0.175%</td>
<td>0.205%</td>
<td>0.490%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost per $1,000</strong></td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$2.05</td>
<td>$4.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numbers above are as of 12/01/2019.
Unit classes. Wells Fargo has created various unit classes of certain CITs with differing embedded fees. Embedded fees are accrued in the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the unit class on a daily basis. The summary below provides an explanation of the primary use of the different unit classes.

- The F unit class is primarily used when Wells Fargo exercises investment discretion or acts in a 3(21) or 3(38) fiduciary capacity.
- The N unit class is primarily used when Wells Fargo exercises no investment discretion for the account.
- The TR unit class is exclusively used in the Target My Retirement offering. Only select Wells Fargo CITs have the Target My Retirement option.

Valuation of units

Valuation of units. An investment by a Plan in the Fund results in the issuance of a given number of participation interests (“Units”) in the Fund for that Plan’s account. Wells Fargo determines the purchase price and redemption price of Units (the “Unit Value”) as of the close of each day Wells Fargo is open for business or any time Wells Fargo deems appropriate in its discretion (a “Valuation Date”). Generally, the Fund’s Unit Value equals the total value of each asset held by the Fund, less any liabilities, divided by the total number of Units outstanding on the Valuation Date.

The Fund’s investments are generally valued at current market prices with respect to any portion of a Fund’s assets invested directly in marketable securities. Securities are generally valued based on the last sale price during the regular trading session if the security trades on an exchange (closing price). Securities that are not traded primarily on an exchange generally are valued using latest quoted bid prices obtained by an independent pricing service. Securities listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc., however, are valued at the Nasdaq Official Closing Price (NOCP), and if no NOCP is available, then at the last reported sales price.

Wells Fargo has decided to depart from these general valuation methods and use fair value pricing methods to determine the values of certain investments if the organization believes that the closing price or the latest quoted bid price of a security, including securities that trade primarily on a foreign exchange, does not accurately reflect its current value when the Fund calculates its NAV. In addition, Wells Fargo employs fair value pricing to determine the value of investments in securities and other assets, including illiquid securities, for which current market quotations are not readily available. The closing price or the latest quoted bid price of a security may not reflect its current value if, among other things, a significant event occurs after the closing price or latest quoted bid price but before a Fund calculates its NAV that materially affects the value of the security. Wells Fargo uses various criteria, including a systematic evaluation of U.S. market moves after the close of foreign markets, in deciding whether a foreign security’s market price is still reliable and, if not, what fair market value to assign to the security.

In light of the judgment involved in fair value decisions, there can be no assurance that a fair value assigned to a particular security is accurate or that it reflects the price that the Fund could obtain for such security if it were to sell the security as of the time of fair value pricing. Such fair value pricing may result in NAVs that are higher or lower than NAVs based on the closing price or latest quoted bid price.

Suspension of trading. Under certain circumstances, Wells Fargo may in its discretion choose temporarily not to execute requests to purchase or redeem Units of the Fund. Such circumstances include restriction or suspension of trading on the exchanges where the Fund’s portfolio securities are traded and such other unusual circumstances as would, in the judgment of Wells Fargo, make disposal of the Fund’s investments not reasonably practicable. This may result in a delay in the valuation date as of which the execution of redemptions or purchases occur.

Purchases and redemptions of units

Direction of investments. Plans generally are administered by a representative of the Plan sponsor (“Plan Administrator”) or an administrative committee (the “Committee”) appointed by the sponsoring company’s board of directors as set forth in the Plan documents. Only authorized persons, which may include the Plan Administrator, the Committee, a Plan participant, discretionary trustee, or an investment manager, can direct the purchase or redemption of Units.

How to invest in the Fund. Wells Fargo, as trustee of the Fund, receives contributions to the Fund (including contributions made under the Plans and proceeds from the sale of other Plan investments) and invests them in accordance with the proper investment directions from an authorized party. In certain cases, at Wells Fargo’s discretion, in-kind contributions will be accepted to purchase Units if Wells Fargo determines that such a transaction will not result in adverse transfer or other costs to the Fund.

Units in the Fund, including fractional Units thereof, will be purchased at the Unit Value next determined after funds are received by Wells Fargo pursuant to proper investment instructions. (See “Valuation of units.”)

Contributions under a Plan which are received by Wells Fargo without proper investment instructions from the Plan sponsor and other uninvested cash will be invested automatically no later than the next business day in a cash equivalent type investment pursuant to
procedures formulated with Wells Fargo in advance. A business day is a day when Wells Fargo and the New York Stock Exchange are open for business.

All investments in the Fund are subject to a determination by Wells Fargo that the investment instructions are complete. Wells Fargo reserves the right at its discretion to (i) suspend the availability of Units and (ii) reject requests for purchase of Units when, in the judgment of Wells Fargo, such suspension or rejection is in the best interest of the Fund. Certificates for Fund Units will not be issued.

Trading cutoff times. Requests to purchase or redeem Units of the Fund must be received before 4:00 p.m. (E.T.) on a Valuation Date. If the markets close early, trading for the Fund may close early, and requests to purchase or redeem Units of the Fund must be received before such earlier time. Requests received in proper form before these times are processed the same day. Requests received after these times are processed the next business day. Some Plans may have earlier cutoff times due to administrative requirements.

Redemption of units. The Plan Administrator, Committee, Plan participant, or other authorized party may instruct Wells Fargo in writing to redeem Units of the Fund, such Plan’s interest in the Fund will immediately be redeemed. Wells Fargo may make such redemptions at its discretion, and may suspend redemption privileges or postpone the date of payment of redemption proceeds indefinitely. When Wells Fargo has actual knowledge that a Plan is not legally permitted to invest in or to continue to invest in the Fund, such Plan’s interest in the Fund will immediately be redeemed. Wells Fargo may make such redemptions at its sole discretion.

Units in the Fund are not transferable.

Although Wells Fargo does not anticipate the need to make in-kind distributions of portfolio securities, it may, under extraordinary circumstances and at its discretion, make such distributions in lieu of or in addition to cash distributions.

Scope of responsibility and limitation of liability

Wells Fargo and its agents will not be liable with respect to any direction received from a Plan Administrator, Committee, Plan participant, or other authorized party and have no duty to inquire as to whether any such direction is made in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Plan. Wells Fargo and its agents will not incur any personal liability for any act or obligation of, or claim against, the Fund, and all persons dealing with the Fund, in any way, must look only to the assets of the Fund for payment of any obligation of the Fund.

Wells Fargo recommends that each employer or Plan Administrator consult with an attorney, accountant, or other appropriate professional advisor(s) regarding the advisability of adopting a Plan and/or investing in the Fund.

Float. Wells Fargo may deposit funds pending investment or presentation of checks for payment in non-interest bearing suspense or demand deposit accounts maintained by State Street Bank and Trust Company for brief periods of time in order to facilitate servicing of the Plan. Wells Fargo does not receive compensation (“float”) from the use of any such deposit accounts.

Gifts. Wells Fargo has a policy regarding receipt of gifts, which would constitute compensation under the 408(b)(2) regulation. In general, Wells Fargo employees cannot accept cash or cash equivalent gifts. Gifts valued over $200 ($300 to various events) must be approved in advance. Gifts based on family or similar relationships or discounts generally available in similar contexts are not included. Any gifts given to Wells Fargo or its employees would be direct compensation. Wells Fargo does not expect the value of gifts it or its employees receives as a service provider to this fund to exceed $250.

Soft dollar. Wells Fargo, an affiliate, or a non-affiliated advisor may receive research paid for by “soft dollar” credits from executing broker/dealers on securities transactions as permitted in Section 28(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Not all research generated may be useful to each account for which a particular transaction was made. In exchange for those research services, an account may pay somewhat higher commissions for the securities transactions than commissions obtainable on a non-soft dollar basis. In instances where a service includes both a research component and a non-research component, the non-research portion will be paid in “hard dollars” by Wells Fargo. The types of products, research, or services Wells Fargo obtains with “soft dollars” includes various
quotation services with real time, options, and exchange pricing: information on various indices: information on current versus historical equity spreads, risk/return analysis, analytical reports, financial statements, charting graphics, and screening of fundamental, economic, and political data. Wells Fargo determines in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research provided.

**Regulatory oversight**

**Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.** Wells Fargo, as a national bank, is subject to the regulations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"). These regulations help ensure that banks meet their fiduciary obligations to their customers. Investments in the Fund, however, are not bank deposits, are not insured by the FDIC or any other agency of the U.S. Government, and may lose value.

**ERISA.** The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), places certain investment restrictions on the Fund. ERISA provides that fiduciaries, including Wells Fargo, are subject to certain fiduciary obligations in addition to any obligations imposed by instruments establishing the Fund. Wells Fargo does provide services as a Fiduciary.

**Federal income tax.** The Fund is intended to be a group trust qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, and exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Code. The Fund is expected to remain exempt from federal income taxation so long as it is operated in accordance with its terms as they may be amended from time to time to conform with rules and regulations adopted by the Internal Revenue Service.

**Annual reports.** Each year, Wells Fargo makes available annual reports on the Fund to employers and Plan Administrators. The annual reports contain audited financial statements and other information on the Fund not contained in this document. The Fund’s annual year-end is December 31. A copy of the most recent annual report can be viewed online at wellsfargofunds.com/collective. Employers and Plan Administrators can access the web site or may obtain a copy of the annual report by contacting their Wells Fargo Relationship Manager.

**Copies of the disclosure.** Employers and Plan Administrators may obtain additional copies of this disclosure by contacting their Wells Fargo Relationship Manager. Plan participants should contact their employer.

A collective investment trust fund (CIT) is a pooled investment vehicle that is exempt from SEC registration as an investment company under Section 3(c)(11) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and maintained by a bank or trust company for the collective investment of qualified retirement plans. CITs are authorized by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and are also known as “A2” funds, referring to the section in OCC rules that defines them. The Fund is not a mutual fund and not subject to the same registration requirements and restrictions as mutual funds. These funds are NOT FDIC insured, NOT an obligation or a deposit of Wells Fargo Bank, NOT guaranteed by the Bank, and involve investment risk, including possible loss of principal.

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