

WELLS FARGO & CO/MN
Form 10-K
February 29, 2008

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K**

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 Commission File Number 001-2979

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware No. 41-0449260
(State of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94163
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 1-866-878-5865

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$1-2/3	New York Stock Exchange
Basket Linked Notes due October 9, 2008	American Stock Exchange
Basket Linked Notes due April 15, 2009	American Stock Exchange
Callable Notes Linked to the S&P 500 Index® due August 25, 2009	American Stock Exchange
Notes Linked to the Dow Jones Industrial Average SM due May 5, 2010	American Stock Exchange

No securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act

of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this

Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell Company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

At June 30, 2007, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$116.6 billion, based on a closing price of \$35.17. At January 31, 2008, 3,296,806,740 shares of common stock were outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference in Form 10-K

Incorporated Documents

Where incorporated in Form 10-K

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|--|--|
| 1. Portions of the Company's Annual Report to Stockholders for the year ended December 31, 2007 (2007 Annual Report to Stockholders) | Part I Items 1, 1A, 2 and 3; Part II Items 5, 6, 7, 7A, 8 and 9A; and Part IV Item 15. |
| 2. Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 22, 2008 (2008 Proxy Statement) | Part III Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 |
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ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Wells Fargo & Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware and a financial holding company and a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHC Act). Its principal business is to act as a holding company for its subsidiaries. References in this report to the Parent mean the holding company. References to we, our, us or the Company mean the holding company and its subsidiaries that are consolidated for financial reporting purposes.

We are the product of the merger of Norwest Corporation and the former Wells Fargo & Company, completed on November 2, 1998. On completion of the merger, Norwest Corporation changed its name to Wells Fargo & Company. In October 2000, we acquired First Security Corporation, a \$23 billion bank holding company in a transaction valued at \$3 billion.

We expand our business, in part, by acquiring banking institutions and other companies engaged in activities that are financial in nature. We continue to explore opportunities to acquire banking institutions and other financial services companies, and discussions related to possible acquisitions may occur at any time. We cannot predict whether, or on what terms, discussions will result in further acquisitions. As a matter of policy, we generally do not comment on any discussions or possible acquisitions until a definitive acquisition agreement has been signed.

At December 31, 2007, we had assets of \$575 billion, loans of \$382 billion, deposits of \$344 billion and stockholders equity of \$48 billion. Based on assets, we were the fifth largest bank holding company in the United States. At December 31, 2007, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. was the Company's principal subsidiary with assets of \$468 billion, or 81% of the Company's assets. Our bank has the highest credit rating, Aaa, from Moody's Investors Service and, in February 2007, was upgraded to AAA by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, its highest credit rating. Our bank is now the only U.S. bank, and one of two banks worldwide, to have the highest possible credit rating from both Moody's and S&P.

At December 31, 2007, we had 159,800 active, full-time equivalent team members.

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, are available free at www.wellsfargo.com (select About Us, then Investor Relations More, then SEC Filings) as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). They are also available free on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

General

We are a diversified financial services company. We provide retail, commercial and corporate banking services through banking stores located in 23 states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. We provide other financial services through subsidiaries engaged in various businesses, principally: wholesale banking, mortgage banking, consumer finance, equipment

leasing, agricultural finance, commercial finance, securities brokerage and investment banking, insurance agency and brokerage services, computer and data processing services, trust services, investment advisory services, mortgage-backed securities servicing and venture capital investment.

We have three operating segments for management reporting purposes: Community Banking, Wholesale Banking and Wells Fargo Financial. The 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders includes financial information and descriptions of these operating segments.

Competition

The financial services industry is highly competitive. Our subsidiaries compete with financial services providers, such as banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies, mortgage banking companies, insurance companies, and mutual fund companies. They also face increased competition from nonbank institutions such as brokerage houses, as well as from financial services subsidiaries of commercial and manufacturing companies. Many of these competitors enjoy fewer regulatory constraints and some may have lower cost structures.

Securities firms and insurance companies that elect to become financial holding companies may acquire banks and other financial institutions. Combinations of this type could significantly change the competitive environment in which we conduct business. The financial services industry is also likely to become more competitive as further technological advances enable more companies to provide financial services. These technological advances may diminish the importance of depository institutions and other financial intermediaries in the transfer of funds between parties.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

We describe below, and in Notes 3 (Cash, Loan and Dividend Restrictions) and 26 (Regulatory and Agency Capital Requirements) to Financial Statements included in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders, the material elements of the regulatory framework applicable to us. The description is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the statutes, regulations and policies that are described. Banking statutes, regulations and policies are continually under review by Congress and state legislatures and federal and state regulatory agencies, and a change in them, including changes in how they are interpreted or implemented, could have a material effect on our business. The regulatory framework applicable to bank holding companies is intended to protect depositors, federal deposit insurance funds, consumers and the banking system as a whole, not investors in bank holding companies such as the Company. Statutes, regulations and policies could restrict our ability to diversify into other areas of financial services, acquire depository institutions, and pay dividends on our capital stock. They may also require us to provide financial support to one or more of our subsidiary banks, maintain capital balances in excess of those desired by management, and pay higher deposit insurance premiums as a result of a general deterioration in the financial condition of depository institutions.

General

Parent Bank Holding Company. As a bank holding company, the Parent is subject to regulation under the BHC Act and to inspection, examination and supervision by its primary regulator, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board or FRB). The Parent is also subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, both as administered by the SEC. As a listed company on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), the Parent is subject to the rules of the NYSE for listed companies.

Subsidiary Banks. Our subsidiary national banks are subject to regulation and examination primarily by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and secondarily by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the FRB. Our state-chartered banks are subject to primary federal regulation and examination by the FDIC and, in addition, are regulated and examined by their respective state banking departments.

Nonbank Subsidiaries. Many of our nonbank subsidiaries are also subject to regulation by the FRB and other applicable federal and state agencies. Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation by applicable state insurance regulatory agencies, as well as the FRB. Our brokerage subsidiaries are regulated by the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and, in some cases, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and state securities regulators. FINRA was formed in July 2007 through a consolidation of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) and the member regulation, enforcement and arbitration functions of the NYSE. FINRA is the largest non-governmental regulator for all securities firms doing business in the United States. FINRA is responsible for rule writing, firm examination, enforcement, arbitration and mediation functions previously overseen by the NASD. Our other nonbank subsidiaries may be subject to the laws and regulations of the federal government and/or the various states in which they conduct business.

Parent Bank Holding Company Activities

Financial in Nature Requirement. As a bank holding company that has elected to become a financial holding company pursuant to the BHC Act, we may affiliate with securities firms and insurance companies and engage in other activities that are financial in nature or incidental or complementary to activities that are financial in nature.

Financial in nature activities include securities underwriting, dealing and market making, sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies, insurance underwriting and agency, merchant banking, and activities that the FRB, in consultation with the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, determines from time to time to be financial in nature or incidental to such financial activity. Complimentary activities are activities that the FRB determines upon application to be complementary to a financial activity and do not pose a safety and soundness risk.

FRB approval is not required for us to acquire a company (other than a bank holding company, bank or savings association) engaged in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to activities that are financial in nature, as determined by the FRB. Prior FRB approval is required before we may acquire the beneficial ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares or substantially all of the assets of a bank holding company, bank or savings association.

Because we are a financial holding company, if any of our subsidiary banks receives a rating under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, as amended (CRA), of less than satisfactory, we will be prohibited, until the rating is raised to satisfactory or better, from engaging in new activities or acquiring companies other than bank holding companies, banks or savings associations, except that we could engage in new activities, or acquire companies engaged in activities, that are closely related to banking under the BHC Act. In addition, if the FRB finds that any of our subsidiary banks is not well capitalized or well managed, we would be required to enter into an agreement with the FRB to comply with all applicable capital and management requirements and which may contain additional limitations or conditions. Until corrected, we would not be able to engage in any new activity or acquire companies engaged in activities that are not closely related to banking under the BHC Act without prior FRB approval. If we fail to correct any such condition within a prescribed period, the FRB could order us to divest our banking subsidiaries or, in the alternative, to cease engaging in activities other than those closely related to banking under the BHC Act. We became a financial holding company effective March 13, 2000. We continue to maintain our status as a bank holding company for purposes of other FRB regulations.

Interstate Banking. Under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Act (Riegle-Neal Act), a bank holding company may acquire banks in states other than its home state, subject to any state requirement that the bank has been organized and operating for a minimum period of time, not to exceed five years, and the requirement that the bank holding company not control, prior to or following the proposed acquisition, more than 10% of the total amount of deposits of insured depository institutions nationwide or, unless the acquisition is the bank holding company's initial entry into the state, more than 30% of such deposits in the state (or such lesser or greater amount set by the state).

The Riegle-Neal Act also authorizes banks to merge across state lines, thereby creating interstate branches. Banks are also permitted to acquire and to establish new branches in other states where authorized under the laws of those states.

Regulatory Approval. In determining whether to approve a proposed bank acquisition, federal bank regulators will consider, among other factors, the effect of the acquisition on competition, financial condition, and future prospects including current and projected capital ratios and levels, the competence, experience, and integrity of management and record of compliance with laws and regulations, the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, including the acquiring institution's record of compliance under the CRA, and the effectiveness of the acquiring institution in combating money laundering activities.

Dividend Restrictions

The Parent is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiary banks and other subsidiaries. A significant source of funds to pay dividends on its common and preferred stock and principal and interest on its debt is dividends from its subsidiaries. Various federal and state statutory provisions and regulations limit the amount of dividends the Parent's subsidiary banks and certain other subsidiaries may pay without regulatory approval. For information about the restrictions applicable to the Parent's subsidiary banks, see Note 3 (Cash, Loan and Dividend Restrictions) to Financial Statements included in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders.

Federal bank regulatory agencies have the authority to prohibit the Parent's subsidiary banks from engaging in unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their businesses. The payment of dividends, depending on the financial condition of the bank in question, could be deemed an unsafe or unsound practice. The ability of the Parent's subsidiary banks to pay dividends in the future is currently, and could be further, influenced by bank regulatory policies and capital guidelines.

Holding Company Structure

Transfer of Funds from Subsidiary Banks. The Parent's subsidiary banks are subject to restrictions under federal law that limit the transfer of funds or other items of value from such subsidiaries to the Parent and its nonbank subsidiaries (including affiliates) in so-called covered transactions. In general, covered transactions include loans and other extensions of credit, investments and asset purchases, as well as certain other transactions involving the transfer of value from a subsidiary bank to an affiliate or for the benefit of an affiliate. Unless an exemption applies, covered transactions by a subsidiary bank with a single affiliate are limited to 10% of the subsidiary bank's capital and surplus and, with respect to all covered transactions with affiliates in the aggregate, to 20% of the subsidiary bank's capital and surplus. Also, loans and extensions of credit to affiliates generally are required to be secured in specified amounts. A bank's transactions with its nonbank affiliates are also generally required to be on arm's length terms.

Source of Strength. The FRB has a policy that a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and, under appropriate circumstances, to commit resources to support each such subsidiary bank. This support may be required at times when the bank holding company may not have the resources to provide the support.

The OCC may order an assessment of the Parent if the capital of one of its national bank subsidiaries were to become impaired. If the Parent failed to pay the assessment within three months, the OCC could order the sale of the Parent's stock in the national bank to cover the deficiency.

Capital loans by the Parent to any of its subsidiary banks are subordinate in right of payment to deposits and certain other indebtedness of the subsidiary bank. In addition, in the event of the Parent's bankruptcy, any commitment by the Parent to a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank will be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to a priority of payment.

Depositor Preference. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) provides that, in the event of the liquidation or other resolution of an insured depository institution, the claims of depositors of the institution (including the claims of the FDIC as subrogee of insured depositors) and certain claims for administrative expenses of the FDIC as a receiver will have priority over other general unsecured claims against the institution. If an insured depository institution fails, insured and uninsured depositors, along with the FDIC, will have priority in payment ahead of unsecured, nondeposit creditors, including the Parent, with respect to any extensions of credit they have made to such insured depository institution.

Liability of Commonly Controlled Institutions. All of the Company's subsidiary banks are insured by the FDIC. FDIC-insured depository institutions can be held liable for any loss incurred, or reasonably expected to be incurred, by the FDIC due to the default of an FDIC-insured depository institution controlled by the same bank holding company, and for any assistance provided by the FDIC to an FDIC-insured depository institution that is in danger of default and that is controlled by the same bank holding company. Default means generally the appointment of a conservator or receiver. In danger of default means generally the existence of certain conditions indicating that a default is likely to occur in the absence of regulatory assistance.

Capital Requirements

We are subject to regulatory capital requirements and guidelines imposed by the FRB, which are substantially similar to those imposed by the OCC and the FDIC on depository institutions within their jurisdictions. Under these guidelines, a depository institution's or a holding company's assets and certain specified off-balance sheet commitments and obligations are assigned to various risk categories. A depository institution's or holding company's capital, in turn, is classified into one of three tiers. Tier 1 capital includes common equity, noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, a limited amount of cumulative perpetual preferred stock at the holding company level, and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and certain other deductions. Tier 2 capital includes, among other things, perpetual preferred stock not qualified as Tier 1 capital, subordinated debt, and allowances for loan and lease losses, subject to certain limitations. Tier 3 capital includes qualifying unsecured subordinated debt. At least one-half of a bank's total capital must qualify as Tier 1 capital.

National banks and bank holding companies currently are required to maintain Tier 1 capital and the sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital equal to at least 4% and 8%, respectively, of their total risk-weighted assets (including certain off-balance sheet items, such as standby letters of credit). The federal bank regulatory agencies may, however, set higher capital requirements for an individual bank or when a bank's particular circumstances warrant. The FRB may also set higher capital requirements for holding companies whose circumstances warrant it. For example, holding companies experiencing internal growth or making acquisitions are expected to maintain strong capital positions substantially above the minimum supervisory levels, without significant reliance on intangible assets. Also, the FRB considers a tangible Tier 1 leverage ratio (deducting all intangibles) and other indications of capital strength in evaluating proposals for expansion or engaging in new activities.

Effective April 1, 2002, the FRB, OCC and FDIC issued new rules that establish minimum capital requirements for equity investments in nonfinancial companies. These rules impose a capital charge that increases incrementally as the level of nonfinancial equity investments increases relative to Tier 1 capital. These capital charges range from Tier 1 capital charges of 8% to 25% of the adjusted carrying value of the nonfinancial equity investments.

The FRB, OCC and FDIC rules also require us to incorporate market and interest rate risk components into our regulatory capital computations. Under the market risk requirements, capital is allocated to support the amount of market risk related to a financial institution's ongoing trading activities.

In June 2004, the Basel Committee on Bank Supervision published new international guidelines for determining regulatory capital that are designed to be more risk sensitive than the existing framework and to promote enhanced risk management practices among large, internationally active banking organizations. The United States federal bank regulatory agencies each approved a final rule similar to the international guidelines in November 2007. This new advance capital adequacy framework is known as Basel II, and is intended to more closely align regulatory capital requirements with actual risks. Basel II incorporates three pillars that address (a) capital adequacy, (b) supervisory review, which relates to the computation of capital and internal assessment processes, and (c) market discipline, through increased disclosure requirements. Embodied within these pillars are aspects of risk strategy, measurement and management that relate to credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. Banking organizations are required to enhance the measurement and management of those risks through the use of advanced approaches for calculating risk-based capital requirements. Under the final rule, banks subject to the rule must develop an implementation plan within six months of the rule's effective date with the transitional period for capital calculation to begin within 36 months of the effective date of the final rule. Basel II includes safeguards that include a requirement that banking organizations conduct a parallel run over a period of four consecutive calendar quarters for measuring regulatory capital under the new regulatory capital rules and the existing general risk-based capital rules before solely operating under the Basel II framework; a requirement that an institution satisfactorily complete a series of transitional periods before operating under Basel II without floors; and a commitment by the federal bank regulatory agencies to conduct ongoing analysis of the framework to ensure Basel II is working as intended. The first possible year for a bank to begin its parallel run is 2008. Following a successful parallel run period, a banking organization would have to progress through three transitional periods (each lasting at least one year), during which there would be floors on potential declines in risk-based capital requirements as calculated under the current rules. Those transitional floors provide for maximum cumulative reductions of required risk-based capital of 5% during the first year of implementation, 10% in the second year and 15% in the third year. 2009 is the first possible year a bank may begin its first of the three transitional floor periods. A banking organization will need approval from its primary Federal regulator to move into each of the transitional floor periods, and at the end of the third transitional floor period to move to full implementation. We continue to analyze the Basel II capital standards and have established a project management infrastructure to address and meet the new regulations.

In addition, the federal bank regulatory agencies have established minimum leverage (Tier 1 capital to adjusted average total assets) guidelines for banks within their regulatory jurisdiction. These guidelines provide for a minimum leverage ratio of 3% for banks that meet certain specified criteria, including excellent asset quality, high liquidity, low interest rate exposure and the highest regulatory rating. Institutions not meeting these criteria are required to maintain a leverage ratio of 4%. Our Tier 1 and total risk-based capital ratios and leverage ratio as of December 31, 2007 are included in Note 26 (Regulatory and Agency Capital Requirements) to Financial Statements included in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders.

From time to time, the FRB and the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) propose changes and amendments to, and issue interpretations of, risk-based capital guidelines and related reporting instructions. Such proposals or interpretations could, if implemented in the future, affect our reported capital ratios and net risk-adjusted assets.

As an additional means to identify problems in the financial management of depository institutions, the FDI Act requires federal bank regulatory agencies to establish certain non-capital safety and soundness standards for institutions for which they are the primary federal regulator. The standards relate generally to operations and management, asset quality, interest rate exposure and executive compensation. The agencies are authorized to take action against institutions that fail to meet such standards.

The FDI Act requires federal bank regulatory agencies to take prompt corrective action with respect to FDIC-insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. A depository institution's treatment for purposes of the prompt corrective action provisions will depend upon how its capital levels compare to various capital measures and certain other factors, as established by regulation.

Deposit Insurance Assessments

Our bank subsidiaries, including Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., are members of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) maintained by the FDIC. Through the DIF, the FDIC insures the deposits of our banks up to prescribed limits for each depositor. The DIF was formed March 31, 2006, upon the merger of the Bank Insurance Fund and the Savings Insurance Fund in accordance with the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005. The Act established a range of 1.15% to 1.50% within which the FDIC Board of Directors may set the Designated Reserve Ratio (DRR). The current target DRR is 1.25%. However, the Act has eliminated the restrictions on premium rates based on the DRR and grants the FDIC Board the discretion to price deposit insurance according to risk for all insured institutions regardless of the level of the reserve ratio.

To maintain the DIF, member institutions are assessed an insurance premium based on their deposits and their institutional risk category. The FDIC determines an institution's risk category by combining its supervisory ratings with its financial ratios and other risk measures. For large institutions (assets of \$10 billion or more), the FDIC generally determines risk by combining supervisory ratings with the institution's long-term debt issuer ratings. The FDIC has established four risk categories, with assessment rates for 2007 ranging from a minimum of 5 cents per \$100 of domestic deposits for well managed, well capitalized banks with the highest credit ratings, to 43 cents for institutions posing the most risk to the DIF. The FDIC may increase or decrease the assessment rate schedule quarterly.

To offset assessments, a member institution may apply certain one time credits, based on the institution's (or its successor's) assessment base as of the end of 1996. An institution may apply available credits up to 100% of assessments in 2007, and up to 90% of assessments in each of 2008, 2009 and 2010. Based on available credits, we did not incur a significant increase in total deposit insurance expense in 2007 under the new assessment schedule. There is no assurance that after 2007 we will have sufficient credits to apply to deposit insurance assessments or that our assessment rate will not increase significantly, which, depending on the extent of change, could have a material adverse effect on our earnings.

The FDIC may terminate a depository institution's deposit insurance upon a finding that the institution's financial condition is unsafe or unsound or that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices or has violated any applicable rule, regulation, order or condition enacted or imposed by the institution's regulatory agency. The termination of deposit insurance for one or

more of our bank subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on our earnings, depending on the collective size of the particular banks involved.

All FDIC-insured depository institutions must also pay an annual assessment to interest payments on bonds issued by the Financing Corporation, a federal corporation chartered under the authority of the Federal Housing Finance Board. The bonds (commonly referred to as FICO bonds) were issued to capitalize the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. FDIC-insured depository institutions paid approximately 1.14 to 1.22 cents per \$100 of assessable deposits in 2007. The FDIC established the FICO assessment rate effective for the first quarter of 2008 at approximately 1.14 cents annually per \$100 of assessable deposits. This separate FICO assessment cannot be offset with any one time credits.

Fiscal and Monetary Policies

Our business and earnings are affected significantly by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies. We are particularly affected by the policies of the FRB, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. Among the instruments of monetary policy available to the FRB are (a) conducting open market operations in United States government securities, (b) changing the discount rates of borrowings of depository institutions, (c) imposing or changing reserve requirements against depository institutions deposits, and (d) imposing or changing reserve requirements against certain borrowings by banks and their affiliates. These methods are used in varying degrees and combinations to directly affect the availability of bank loans and deposits, as well as the interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The policies of the FRB may have a material effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Privacy Provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and Restrictions on Cross-Selling

Federal banking regulators, as required under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the GLB Act), have adopted rules limiting the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose nonpublic information about consumers to nonaffiliated third parties. The rules require disclosure of privacy policies to consumers and, in some circumstances, allow consumers to prevent disclosure of certain personal information to nonaffiliated third parties. The privacy provisions of the GLB Act affect how consumer information is transmitted through diversified financial services companies and conveyed to outside vendors.

Federal financial regulators have issued regulations under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (the FACT Act) which have the effect of increasing the length of the waiting period, after privacy disclosures are provided to new customers, before information can be shared among different Wells Fargo companies for the purpose of cross-selling Wells Fargo's products and services. This may result in certain cross-sell programs being less effective than they have been in the past. Wells Fargo must comply with these regulations no later than October 1, 2008.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley) implemented a broad range of corporate governance and accounting measures to increase corporate responsibility, to provide for

enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies, and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of disclosures under federal securities laws. We are subject to Sarbanes-Oxley because we are required to file periodic reports with the SEC under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Among other things, Sarbanes-Oxley and/or its implementing regulations have established new membership requirements and additional responsibilities for our audit committee, imposed restrictions on the relationship between us and our outside auditors (including restrictions on the types of non-audit services our auditors may provide to us), imposed additional responsibilities for our external financial statements on our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, expanded the disclosure requirements for our corporate insiders, required our management to evaluate our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting, and required our auditors to issue a report on our internal control over financial reporting. The NYSE has imposed a number of new corporate governance requirements as well.

Patriot Act

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Patriot Act) is intended to strengthen the ability of U.S. law enforcement agencies and intelligence communities to work together to combat terrorism on a variety of fronts. The Patriot Act has significant implications for depository institutions, brokers, dealers and other businesses involved in the transfer of money. The Patriot Act requires us to implement new or revised policies and procedures relating to anti-money laundering, compliance, suspicious activities, and currency transaction reporting and due diligence on customers. The Patriot Act also requires federal bank regulators to evaluate the effectiveness of an applicant in combating money laundering in determining whether to approve a proposed bank acquisition.

Future Legislation

Various legislation, including proposals to change substantially the financial institution regulatory system, is from time to time introduced in Congress. This legislation may change banking statutes and our operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways. If enacted, this legislation could increase or decrease the cost of doing business, limit or expand permissible activities or affect the competitive balance among banks, savings associations, credit unions, and other financial institutions. We cannot predict whether any of this potential legislation will be enacted and, if enacted, the effect that it, or any implementing regulations, would have on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information in response to this Item 1 can be found in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Review on pages 34-71 and under Financial Statements on pages 74-129. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Information in response to this Item 1A can be found in this report on pages 2-10 and in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Review Risk Factors on pages 66-71. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own our corporate headquarters building in San Francisco, California. We also own administrative facilities in Anchorage, Alaska; Chandler, Phoenix, and Tempe, Arizona; San Francisco, California; Minneapolis and Shoreview, Minnesota; Billings, Montana; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Portland, Oregon; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Salt Lake City, Utah. In addition, we lease office space for various administrative departments in major locations in Arizona, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Oregon, Texas and Utah.

As of December 31, 2007, we provided banking, insurance, investments, mortgage and consumer finance from almost 6,000 stores under various types of ownership and leasehold agreements. We own the Wells Fargo Home Mortgage (Home Mortgage) headquarters in West Des Moines, Iowa and operations/servicing centers in Springfield, Illinois; West Des Moines, Iowa; and Minneapolis, Minnesota. We lease administrative space for Home Mortgage in Tempe, Arizona; San Bernardino, California; Des Moines, Iowa; Frederick, Maryland; Minneapolis, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Mill, South Carolina; and all mortgage production offices nationwide. We own the Wells Fargo Financial, Inc. (WFFI) headquarters and six administrative buildings in Des Moines, Iowa, and an operations center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. We lease administrative space for WFFI in Tempe, Arizona; Lake Mary, Florida; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Greenbelt, Maryland; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Las Vegas, Nevada; Mississauga, Ontario; Bethlehem and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Aberdeen, South Dakota; and all store locations.

We are also a joint venture partner in an office building in downtown Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information in response to this Item 2 can be found in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Statements Notes to Financial Statements Note 7 (Premises, Equipment, Lease Commitments and Other Assets) on page 91. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information in response to this Item 3 can be found in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Statements Notes to Financial Statements Note 15 (Guarantees and Legal Actions) on page 100. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Information relating to the Company's executive officers is included in Item 10 of this report.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

MARKET INFORMATION

The Company's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The Quarterly Financial Data table on page 130 of the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders provides the quarterly prices of, and quarterly dividends paid on, the Company's common stock for the two-year period ended December 31, 2007, and is incorporated herein by reference. Prices shown represent the daily high and low and the quarter-end sale prices of the Company's common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transaction Reporting System for the periods indicated. At January 31, 2008, there were 91,462 holders of record of the Company's common stock.

DIVIDENDS

The dividend restrictions discussions on pages 4-5 of this report and in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Statements Notes to Financial Statements Note 3 (Cash, Loan and Dividend Restrictions) on page 85 are incorporated into this report by reference.

REPURCHASES OF COMMON STOCK

The following table shows Company's repurchases of its common stock for each calendar month in the quarter ended December 31, 2007.

<u>Calendar month</u>	Total number of shares repurchased(1)	Weighted-average price paid per share	Maximum number of shares that may yet be repurchased under the authorizations
October	17,774,260	\$ 33.83	31,660,056
November	63,645,200	31.49	43,014,856
December	<u>1,503,623</u>	31.74	41,511,233
Total	<u>82,923,083</u>		

(1) All shares were repurchased under two authorizations covering up to 50 million and 75 million shares of common stock approved by the Board of Directors and publicly announced by the Company on August 6, 2007, and November 7, 2007, respectively. Unless modified or revoked by the Board, the authorizations do not expire.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Information in response to this Item 6 can be found in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Review in Table 1 on page 36. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Information in response to this Item 7 can be found in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Review on pages 34-71. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Information in response to this Item 7A can be found in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Review Risk Management Asset/Liability and Market Risk Management on pages 60-63. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Information in response to this Item 8 can be found in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Financial Statements on pages 74-129 and under Quarterly Financial Data on page 130. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Information in response to this Item 9A can be found in the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders under Controls and Procedures on pages 72-73. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT**

Howard I. Atkins (age 57)

Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since August 2005;
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from August 2001 to August 2005.
Mr. Atkins has served with the Company for 6 years.

David A. Hoyt (age 52)

Senior Executive Vice President since August 2005;
Group Executive Vice President (Wholesale Banking) from November 1998 to August 2005.
Mr. Hoyt has served with the Company or its predecessors for 26 years.

Richard M. Kovacevich (age 64)

Chairman since June 2007;
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from August 2005 to June 2007;
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer from April 2001 to August 2005.
Mr. Kovacevich has served with the Company or its predecessors for 22 years.

Richard D. Levy (age 50)

Executive Vice President and Controller since February 2007;
Senior Vice President and Controller from September 2002 to February 2007;
Senior Vice President and Controller of New York Life Insurance Company from September 1997 to August 2002.
Mr. Levy has served with the Company for 5 years.

Michael J. Loughlin (age 52)

Executive Vice President (Chief Credit Officer) since April 2006;
Deputy Chief Credit Officer from January 2006 to April 2006;
Executive Vice President of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. from May 2000 to April 2006.
Mr. Loughlin has served with the Company or its predecessors for 26 years.

Mark C. Oman (age 53)

Senior Executive Vice President since August 2005;
Group Executive Vice President (Home and Consumer Finance) from September 2002 to August 2005;
Group Executive Vice President (Mortgage and Home Equity) from November 1998 to August 2002;
Chairman of Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Inc. (formerly known as Norwest Mortgage, Inc.) February 1997 until the merger with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. in May 2004.
Mr. Oman has served with the Company or its predecessors for 28 years.

James M. Strother (age 56)

Executive Vice President and General Counsel since January 2004;
Deputy General Counsel from June 2001 to December 2003.
Mr. Strother has served with the Company or its predecessors for 21 years.

John G. Stumpf (age 54)

President and Chief Executive Officer since June 2007;
President and Chief Operating Officer from August 2005 to June 2007;
Group Executive Vice President (Community Banking) from July 2002 to August 2005.
Mr. Stumpf has served with the Company or its predecessors for 26 years.

Carrie L. Tolstedt (age 48)

Senior Executive Vice President (Community Banking) since June 2007;
Group Executive Vice President (Regional Banking) from July 2002 to June 2007.
Ms. Tolstedt has served with the Company or its predecessors for 18 years.

Julie M. White (age 53)

Group Executive Vice President (Human Resources) since June 2007;
Executive Vice President (Human Resources Wells Fargo Home and Consumer Finance Group) from March 1998 to June 2007.
Ms. White has served with the Company or its predecessors for 21 years.

There is no family relationship between any of the Company's executive officers or directors. All executive officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

The Audit and Examination Committee is a standing audit committee of the Board of Directors established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Committee has seven members: Lloyd H. Dean, Enrique Hernandez, Jr., Robert L. Joss, Cynthia H. Milligan, Nicholas G. Moore, Philip J. Quigley and Susan G. Swenson. Each member is independent, as independence for audit committee members is defined by New York Stock Exchange rules. The Board of Directors has determined, in its business judgment, that each member of the Committee is financially literate, as required by New York Stock Exchange rules, and that each qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined by Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

CODE OF ETHICS AND BUSINESS CONDUCT

The Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for team members (including executive officers), Director Code of Ethics, the Company's corporate governance guidelines, and the charters for the Audit and Examination, Governance and Nominating, Human Resources, Credit, and Finance Committees are available at www.wellsfargo.com (select About Us, then Corporate Governance). This information is also available in print to any stockholder upon written request to the Office of the Secretary, Wells Fargo & Company, MAC N9305-173, Wells Fargo Center, Sixth and Marquette, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55479.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information in response to this Item 10 can be found in the 2008 Proxy Statement under Ownership of Our Common Stock Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance and Item 1 Election of Directors Director Nominees for Election and Other Matters Relating to Directors. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information in response to this Item 11 can be found in the 2008 Proxy Statement under Item 1 Election of Directors Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation and Director Compensation, under Executive Compensation (other than Human Resources Committee Executive Compensation Process and Procedures) and under Information About Related Persons Related Person Transactions. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information in response to this Item 12 can be found in the 2008 Proxy Statement under Ownership of Our Common Stock and under Equity Compensation Plan Information. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information in response to this Item 13 can be found in the 2008 Proxy Statement under Corporate Governance Director Independence and under Information About Related Persons. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Information in response to this Item 14 can be found in the 2008 Proxy Statement under Item 2 Appointment of Independent Auditors KPMG Fees and Audit and Examination Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's consolidated financial statements, include the notes thereto, and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon, are set forth on pages 74 through 129 of the 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders, incorporated herein by reference.

2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

All financial statement schedules for the Company have been included in the consolidated financial statements or the related footnotes, or are either inapplicable or not required.

3. EXHIBITS

A list of exhibits to this Form 10-K is set forth on the Exhibit Index immediately preceding such exhibits and is incorporated into this report by reference.

Stockholders may obtain a copy of any of the following exhibits, upon payment of a reasonable fee, by writing to Wells Fargo & Company, Office of the Secretary, Wells Fargo Center, N9305-173, Sixth and Marquette, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55479.

The Company's SEC file number is 001-2979. On and before November 2, 1998, the Company filed documents with the SEC under the name Norwest Corporation. The former Wells Fargo & Company filed documents under SEC file number 001-6214.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on February 29, 2008.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

By: /s/ JOHN G. STUMPF
John G. Stumpf
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ HOWARD I. ATKINS
Howard I. Atkins
Senior Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)
February 29, 2008

By: /s/ RICHARD D. LEVY
Richard D. Levy
Executive Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)
February 29, 2008

The Directors of Wells Fargo & Company listed below have duly executed powers of attorney empowering Philip J. Quigley to sign this document on their behalf.

John S. Chen	Nicholas G. Moore
Lloyd H. Dean	Donald B. Rice
Susan E. Engel	Judith M. Runstad
Enrique Hernandez, Jr.	Stephen W. Sanger
Robert L. Joss	John G. Stumpf
Richard M. Kovacevich	Susan G. Swenson
Richard D. McCormick	Michael W. Wright
Cynthia H. Milligan	

By: /s/ PHILIP J. QUIGLEY
Philip J. Quigley
Director and Attorney-in-fact
February 29, 2008

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
3(a)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 28, 2006.
3(b)	Certificate of Designations for the Company's 2007 ESOP Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 19, 2007.
3(c)	Certificate Eliminating the Certificate of Designations for the Company's 1997 ESOP Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 19, 2007.
3(d)	By-Laws.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 4, 2006.
4(a)	See Exhibits 3(a) through 3(d).	
4(b)	The Company agrees to furnish upon request to the Commission a copy of each instrument defining the rights of holders of senior and subordinated debt of the Company.	
10(a)*	Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 2, 2005.
	Amendment to Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, effective August 1, 2005.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005.
	Amendment to Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, effective August 4, 2006.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006.
	Amendment to Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2007.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007.
	Amendment to Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, effective February 28, 2007.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.
	Amendments to Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2008.	Filed herewith.

Action of Human Resources Committee Specifying Fair Market Value for February 27, 2007 Option Grants Under the Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan and for Option Exercises Involving a Market Transaction.

Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Forms of Award Term Sheet for grants of restricted share rights.

Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
10(a)*	Forms of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for executive officers:	
	For grant to Richard M. Kovacevich on February 26, 2008;	Filed herewith.

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Exhibit Number	Description	Location
10(f)*	Action of Governance and Nominating Committee Increasing Amount of Formula Stock and Option Awards Under Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan, effective January 1, 2007.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(f) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.
10(g)*	1990 Director Option Plan for directors of the former Wells Fargo.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to the former Wells Fargo's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997.
10(h)*	1987 Director Option Plan for directors of the former Wells Fargo; and Amendment to 1987 Director Option Plan, effective September 16, 1997.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to the former Wells Fargo's Proxy Statement filed March 10, 1995. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the former Wells Fargo's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1997.
10(i)*	Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors of the former Norwest.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999.