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WELLS FARGO ADVANTAGE FUNDS

California Limited-Term Tax-Free Fund Summary

Class/Ticker: Class A - SFCIX; Class C - SFCCX

Summary Prospectus | November 1, 2013

Link to Prospectus Link to SAI

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com/reports. You can also get information at no cost by calling 1-800-222-8222, or by sending an email request to wfaf@wellsfargo.com. The current prospectus ("Prospectus") dated November 1, 2013 and the statement of additional information ("SAI") dated November 1, 2013, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. The Fund's SAI may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks current income exempt from federal income tax and California individual income tax, consistent with capital preservation.

Fees and Expenses

These tables are intended to help you understand the various costs and expenses you will pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the aggregate in specified classes of certain *Wells Fargo Advantage Funds®*. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in "A Choice of Share Classes" and "Reductions and Waivers of Sales Charges" on pages 85 and 88 of the Prospectus and "Additional Purchase and Redemption Information" on page 71 of the Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	2.00%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None[1]	1.00%

1. Investments of $500,000 or more are not subject to a front-end sales charge but generally will be subject to a deferred sales charge of 0.40% if redeemed within 12 months from the date of purchase.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class A	Class C
Management Fees	0.35%	0.35%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.48%	0.48%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.83%**	**1.58%**
Fee Waivers	0.03%	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver[1]	**0.80%**	**1.55%**

1. The Adviser has committed through October 31, 2014, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at the amounts shown above. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Example of Expenses

The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes a $10,000 initial investment, 5% annual total return, and that operating expenses remain the same as in the tables above. The example also assumes that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver shown above will only be in place for the length of the current waiver commitment. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Assuming Redemption at End of Period		Assuming No Redemption
After:	**Class A**	**Class C**	**Class C**
1 Year	$280	$258	$158
3 Years	$457	$496	$496
5 Years	$648	$858	$858
10 Years	$1,202	$1,876	$1,876

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, we invest:

- at least 80% of the Fund's net assets in municipal securities whose interest is exempt from federal income tax, including federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), and California individual income tax;
- up to 20% of the Fund's net assets in securities whose interest is subject to federal income tax, including federal AMT;
- up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in below investment-grade municipal securities; and
- up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in inverse floaters.

We invest principally in municipal securities whose interest is exempt from federal income tax, including federal AMT, and California individual income tax. Our investment holdings may include municipal securities issued by the state of California and its subdivisions, authorities, instrumentalities and corporations, as well as municipal securities issued by the territories and possessions of the United States. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified. Some of the securities may be below investment grade or may be unrated and deemed by us to be of comparable quality. We may also invest a portion of the Fund's net assets in securities whose interest is subject to federal income tax, including federal AMT. We may use futures for duration and yield curve management. While we may purchase securities of any maturity, under normal circumstances, we expect the Fund's dollar-weighted average effective maturity to be between 2 and 7 years.

We may invest up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in inverse floaters to seek enhanced returns. Inverse floaters are derivative debt instruments created by depositing a municipal security in a trust. Inverse floaters pay interest at rates that generally vary inversely with specified short-term interest rates and involve leverage. We intend to limit leverage created by the Fund's investment in inverse floaters to an amount equal to 10% of the Fund's total assets.

We start our investment process with a top-down, macroeconomic outlook to determine portfolio duration and yield curve positioning, as well as industry, sector and credit quality allocations. Macroeconomic factors considered may include, among others, the pace of economic growth, employment conditions, inflation, and monetary and fiscal policy. In combination with our top-down macroeconomic approach, we conduct intensive research on individual issuers to uncover solid investment opportunities, especially looking for bonds whose quality may be improving. Our security selection is based on several factors, including, among others, improving financial trends, positive industry and sector dynamics, improving economic conditions, specific demographic trends and value relative to other securities. We may sell a security due to changes in credit characteristics or outlook, as well as changes in portfolio strategy or cash flow needs. A security may also be sold based on relative value considerations and could be replaced with a security that presents a better value or risk/reward profile.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund may lose money, is not a deposit of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. or its affiliates, is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and is primarily subject to the risks briefly summarized below.

California Municipal Securities Risk. Events in California are likely to affect a Fund's investments in California municipal securities. California may experience economic, budgetary, and financial stress, resulting in weakened economic and revenue performance for the State and its agencies or municipalities and downgrades to the credit ratings of the State's general obligation debt. These events may adversely impact the liquidity and values of the California municipal securities in which the Fund invests.

Counter-Party Risk. A Fund may incur a loss if the other party to an investment contract, such as a derivative or a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement, fails to fulfill its contractual obligation to the Fund.

Debt Securities Risk. The issuer of a debt security may fail to pay interest or principal when due, and the value of a debt security may decline if an issuer defaults or if its credit quality deteriorates. Changes in market interest rates may reduce the value of debt securities or reduce the Fund's returns.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives such as futures, options and swap agreements, can lead to losses, including those magnified by leverage, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than offset risk.

Futures Risk. Because the futures utilized by a Fund are standardized and exchange-traded, where the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts, the primary credit risk on futures contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange itself. Futures are also subject to market risk, interest rate risk (in the case of futures contracts relating to income producing securities) and index tracking risk (in the case of stock index futures).

High Yield Securities Risk. High yield securities, i.e. "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 are considered speculative by major credit rating agencies, have a much greater risk of default or of not returning principal and tend to be more volatile and less liquid than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Inverse Floater Risk. The interest payment received on inverse floating rate securities generally will decrease when specified short-term interest rates increase. Inverse floaters are derivative debt instruments that involve leverage, which may magnify the Fund's gains or losses, and exhibit greater price and income volatility than bonds with similar maturities. Inverse floaters are also subject to the risks associated with derivatives and municipal securities.

Leverage Risk. Leverage created by borrowing or certain investments, such as derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements, can diminish the Fund's performance and increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value.

Liquidity Risk. A security may not be able to be sold at the time desired or without adversely affecting the price.

Management Risk. Investment decisions made by a Fund's adviser in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective may not produce the returns expected by the adviser, may cause the securities held by the Fund and, in turn, the Fund's shares to lose value or may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may rapidly or unpredictably decline due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Municipal Securities Risk. Municipal securities rely on the creditworthiness or revenue production of their issuers or auxiliary credit enhancement features. The Fund may invest 25% or more of its total assets in municipal securities that are related in such a way that political, economic or business developments affecting one obligation would affect the others. Tax authorities are paying increased attention as to whether interest on municipal obligations is tax exempt, and we cannot assure you that a tax authority will not successfully challenge the exemption of a bond held by the Fund. The ongoing issues facing the national economy are negatively impacting the economic performance of many issuers of municipal securities, and may increase the likelihood that issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest may be unable to meet their obligations.

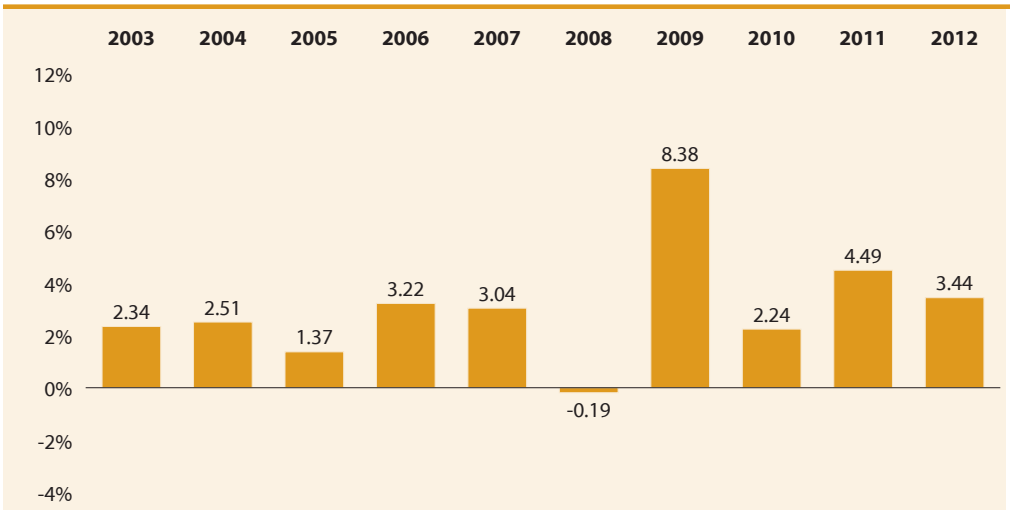
Non-Diversification Risk. A Fund that is considered "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act is more susceptible to financial, economic or market events impacting an issuer of portfolio securities than a "diversified" fund. Default by the issuer of a single security in the portfolio may have a greater negative effect than a similar default in a diversified portfolio.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security. An insufficiently regulated industry or market might also permit inappropriate practices that adversely affect an investment.

Performance

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year. The Fund's average annual total returns are compared to the performance of one or more indices. Past performance before and after taxes is no guarantee of future results. Current month-end performance is available on the Fund's Web site at wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Returns for Class A as of 12/31 each year
(Returns do not reflect sales charges and would be lower if they did)



Highest Quarter:
1st Quarter 2009 +3.17%

Lowest Quarter:
2nd Quarter 2004 -1.37%

Year-to-date total return as of 9/30/2013 is 0.62%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended 12/31/2012 (Returns reflect applicable sales charges)

	Inception Date of Share Class	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Class A (before taxes)	11/18/1992	1.34%	3.22%	2.85%
Class A (after taxes on distributions)	11/18/1992	1.34%	3.22%	2.82%
Class A (after taxes on distributions and the sale of Fund Shares)	11/18/1992	1.63%	3.17%	2.83%
Class C (before taxes)	8/30/2002	1.57%	2.84%	2.29%
Barclays California Municipal 1-5 Year Blend Index		2.06%	3.93%	3.38%
Barclays Municipal 1-5 Year Blend Index		2.00%	3.91%	3.37%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state, local or foreign taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to tax-exempt investors or investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) Plans or Individual Retirement Accounts. After-tax returns are shown only for the Class A shares. After-tax returns for the Class C shares will vary.

Fund Management

Adviser	Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager, Title/Managed Since
Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC	Wells Capital Management Incorporated	**Terry J. Goode**, Portfolio Manager / 2011 **Adrian Van Poppel**, Portfolio Manager / 2009

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Investments	To Buy or Sell Shares
Minimum Initial Investment Regular Accounts: $1,000 IRAs, IRA Rollovers, Roth IRAs: $250 UGMA/UTMA Accounts: $50 Employer Sponsored Retirement Plans: No Minimum **Minimum Additional Investment** Regular Accounts, IRAs, IRA Rollovers, Roth IRAs: $100 UGMA/UTMA Accounts: $50 Employer Sponsored Retirement Plans: No Minimum	**Mail:** *Wells Fargo Advantage Funds* P.O. Box 8266 Boston, MA 02266-8266 **Internet:** wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com **Phone or Wire:** 1-800-222-8222 **Contact your financial professional.**

In general, you can buy or sell shares of the Fund by mail, internet, phone or wire on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial professional.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions normally consist of exempt-interest dividends, which are generally not taxable to you for federal income tax purposes, but may be subject to federal AMT. A portion of the Fund's distributions may not qualify as exempt-interest dividends; such distributions will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax advantaged investment plan may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax adviser about your specific situation.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase a Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Consult your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.

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