What material facts did the SEC identify as requiring disclosure?

	Form CRS	Reg. BI
Capacity	Broker-dealerInvestment adviserDual registrant	 Satisfied by Form CRS for broker-dealers that are not dual registrants Disclose capacity of representatives that are also associated persons of an investment adviser
Material Fees and Costs	 Principal fees and costs (transaction-based fees), frequency, and conflicts Other fees and costs (e.g., custodian fees, account maintenance fees, fees related to mutual funds and variable annuities, and other transactional fees and product-level fees) Reference to additional information 	 Build upon fees and costs in Form CRS Disclose other categories of fees not required by Form CRS Explain how and when the fees are charged Use narrative or numerical disclosure (e.g., standardized or hypothetical amounts, dollar or percentage ranges) that "reasonably reflect[s] the actual fees to be charged" May rely on mandated disclosure document (e.g., prospectus, offering document, 10b-10 confirmation) for specifics of product-level fees
Type and Scope of Services	 Summarize the principal services, accounts, or investments Monitoring services Limited investment offerings Account minimums Reference to additional information 	 Material limitations on securities and investment strategies Proprietary products Limited range of products/select group of issuers Specific asset class Products with third-party arrangements (e.g., revenue sharing, mutual fund service fees) Making IPOs available only to certain clients Whether broker-dealer will monitor account and scope and frequency of monitoring Requirements to open or maintain an account or establish a relationship General basis for a recommendation (e.g., firm's investment approach, philosophy, or strategy) and any deviations therefrom Risks associated with a recommendation
Conflicts of Interest	 Proprietary products Third-party payments Revenue sharing Principal trading Reference to additional information 	 Build on conflicts in Form CRS Summarize how broker-dealer and financial professionals are compensated, sources and types of compensation received, and conflicts the compensation creates Receipt of differential compensation Other examples of conflicts identified: Charging commissions or transaction-based fees Recommending a security underwritten by the broker-dealer or an affiliate Recommending a transaction to be executed as principal Allocating trades and research, including investment opportunities Cost to the broker-dealer to effect the transaction Accepting an order contrary to the broker-dealer's recommendations