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August 7, 2017

By U.S. Mail and Email (EBSA.FiduciaryRuleExamination@dol.gov)

Office of Exemption Determinations, EBSA, (Attention: D-11933) U.S. Department of Labor 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20210

Re: RIN 1210-AB82

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Franklin Resources, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to respond to your Request for Information Regarding the Fiduciary Rule and Prohibited Transactions Exemptions. Franklin Resources, Inc. is a global investment management organization operating as Franklin Templeton Investments ("Franklin"). Headquartered in San Mateo, California, we employ over 9,000 people and have offices in 30 countries. As of June 30, 2017, Franklin had assets under management of approximately \$743 billion.

Franklin, both directly and as a member of the Investment Company Institute and the Asset Management Group of the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, welcomes the Department's reexamination of the Fiduciary Rule and related exemptions, in particular the Department's willingness to consider a streamlined exemption for an enhanced standard of conduct that the SEC is currently seeking public comment on. We write today to set forth our views on your efforts and to endorse the comment letters of these groups as they relate to our views.

First, we believe it is important for the same standard of conduct to apply to all retail accounts for a broker-dealer. Having one set of standards for IRAs and defined contribution plans, and a different set of rules for non-retirement assets, would be confusing to investors and present significant compliance challenges for brokerage firms.

At the same time, broker-dealers should not be subject to overly prescriptive requirements or to enforcement through private litigation from the professional plaintiff's bar. This will only lead to additional costs and a decrease in the availability of investment choices and advice to those retail investors who need it most.

Second, the standard should incorporate key investor protection principles from both the current suitability standard for broker-dealers (such as acting only in the best interests of the customer and basing all investment recommendations on the customer's individual circumstances) and the Fiduciary Rule (including greater transparency and specific requirements for identifying and rectifying potential conflicts of interest).

Third, the resulting standard should not unnecessarily restrict investor choice, either with respect to the types of investment products and services available, or how investors pay for them. Regarding the latter, while asset-based fees are appropriate in many circumstances, for some investors — such as long-term, "buy-and-hold" investors — a transaction-based charge can result in substantial savings. According to the Investment

Company Institute, investors who plan to hold fund shares for longer than five years would end up with a higher account balance under a commission-based approach that charges a 2.5 percent front-load fee (plus an ongoing 12b-1 fee) than investors paying a 1 percent per year asset-based fee.

Finally, we urge the DOL and the SEC to act now so that state legislators and their securities regulators do not feel compelled to step in and regulate where the federal regulators do not. This inaction could result in a fractured, inconsistent and confusing web of regulations that would not serve the best interests of retail investors.

By following these principles and taking swift action, the DOL and the SEC can craft an approach that will truly serve the interests of and provide a consistent standard for all retail investors.

Sincerely,

Craig S. Tyle

**Executive Vice President and General Counsel**