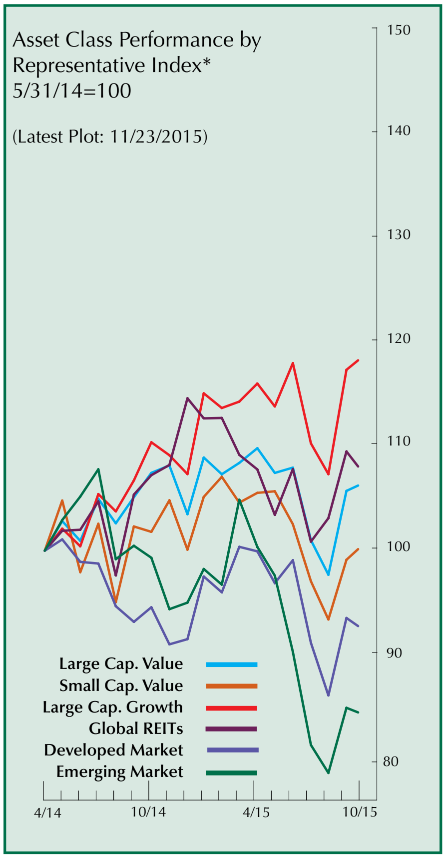
AIS INVESTMENT GUIDE

Published Monthly by
American Investment Services, Inc

Vol. XXXVII, No. 11 Great Barrington, Massachusetts 01230 November 30, 2015



* See page 83 for representative indexes.

The *Investment Guide* is intended to provide useful information to investors who manage their own financial assets. **We also provide low cost discretionary asset management services** for individuals and institutions seeking professional advice and assistance in implementing an investment strategy.

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Social Security: Changing the Rules

The recent budget deal that emerged from Congress includes provisions that will spell the end of two popular claiming strategies for Social Security.

Once a worker reaches full retirement age, he or she can file for benefits but suspend actual payment of those benefits in order to earn credits that increase the eventual benefit by as much as 8% per year (plus cost of living adjustments). A key feature of this "file and suspend" strategy was that it still permitted other family members (spouse or dependent children) to receive an immediate benefit based on the filer's past earnings, even while the filer's deferred benefit continued to grow.

This feature will no longer be available to younger workers. Your family members will no longer be able to receive a benefit based on your past earnings unless you are actually receiving benefits. Older individuals may get a reprieve, however: If you are at or older than your full retirement age and if you execute this "file and suspend" strategy by May 1, you can still ensure that a family member receives a benefit based on your past earnings. If you have not reached your full retirement age by May 1, however, this strategy will no longer be available.

Another widely adopted strategy allowed a spouse at full retirement age to claim benefits on the past earnings of a spouse currently receiving benefits, while not taking his or her own benefit (in order to allow credits to accrue). Those who have reached the threshold age of 62 (the minimum age to qualify for this restricted claim strategy) by December 31, 2015 can still take advantage of this opportunity; those who are younger however will no longer have this option as they will have to claim all of their benefits when they file.

For more detail, including examples, see visit AIER's blog at https://www.aier.org/blog.

YEAR-END TAX CONSIDERATIONS

As 2015 draws to a close, investors should review their taxable accounts with an eye to maximizing their after-tax returns. Capital markets generally have not provided robust returns this year. However, it is prudent to consider several actions you can take before year-end that can ease your tax burden this year as well as in future years.

You should begin by estimating your marginal tax rate, which is the effective rate you would pay on an additional dollar of taxable income. This is important for investors as they weigh year-end portfolio rebalancing decisions that could incur taxes on realized capital gains. Estimating your marginal tax bracket is complicated by numerous deductions and tax credits, but tax software or a tax professional can help you make this determination.

The accompanying table summarizes 2015 federal capital gain tax rates for investors in various marginal income tax brackets. While most taxpayers confront a long-term capital gain levy of 15 percent, those in the highest tax bracket must pay 20 percent. Investors in the highest two brackets (35 percent and 39.6 percent) must also contend with a net income investment tax (NIIT). This imposes an additional 3.8 percent levy on dividends, interest, and on any net gains from the disposition of property such as common stocks.

The table makes it clear that the tax code provides strong incentive to hold investments for the long term. But there are several techniques beyond simply deferring your gains that can boost your after tax returns.

Tax Swapping

Investors can realize losses that can be used to offset taxable gains (or possibly offset ordinary income). Sometimes investors have unrealized losses that, if realized, could completely eliminate gains realized during the year. However, losses on the sale of securities are disallowed if “substantially identical” securities (or options to purchase such securities) are purchased within a 61-day window beginning 30 days before the date of the sale and ending 30 days after the sale. This “wash sale” rule effectively prohibits investors from claiming a tax loss by selling shares of a security and immediately repurchasing the same security. One could wait the required 30 days to repurchase the security sold, but securities prices can move a great deal in a month, so this strategy risks selling shares but then repurchasing them only after a substantial increase in price.

There is a better approach. Investors can sell securities with tax losses and then purchase other securities that are similar but not considered to be substantially identical to those that were sold. The key is to identify securities whose price changes are highly correlated with those that are to be sold. By selling an asset and immediately purchasing its substitute (rather than waiting 30 days to purchase the same security) an investor can potentially generate a loss for tax purposes without a change in risk exposure because his portfolio’s allocation to that asset class would be unaffected.

The accompanying table lists securities with returns that are strongly correlated with the returns of our recommended securities (within their respective asset classes) found on page 88. Before investing, you should consult a tax professional to ensure that any substitute investment is not considered substantially identical to that being replaced. Net capital losses (losses remaining after offsetting realized gains this year) of up to $3,000 can be used to offset ordinary income, and amounts in excess of $3,000 can be carried forward to offset gains in future years.

Year-end provides a good opportunity to consider three other techniques for keeping your investment-related taxes to a minimum. These include the selection of tax-efficient vehicles, asset location, and tax diversification.

Tax Swapping Vehicles for Recommended Funds on page 88

Asset Class	Investment Vehicle	Ticker
Real Estate	Schwab US REIT ETF	SCHH
U.S. Large Value	SPDR S&P 500 Value ETF	SPYV
	Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Value ETF	SCHV
U.S. Small Value	iShares S&P Small-Cap 600 Value	IJS
	Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	SCHA
	iShares Russell 2000 Value	IWN
U.S. Large Growth	Schwab U.S. Large-Cap Growth ETF	SCHG
	iShares S&P 500 Growth	IVW
U.S. Marketwide	iShares Dow Jones U.S. Index	IYY
	iShares Russell 3000	IWV
Foreign-Developed Markets	iShares MSCI EAFE Index	EFA
	Schwab International Equity ETF	SCHF
Foreign-Emerging Markets	iShares MSCI Emerging Markets Index	EEM
	Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF	SCHE

Tax Efficient Vehicles

While investors have thousands of investment vehicles from which to choose, we recommend index-type funds. As we have discussed at length, funds that follow an indexed or similarly structured strategy invariably outperform the majority of actively managed funds because there is no statistically sound means of timing the market or of picking “winning” securities, nor is there a reliable means of identifying successful active managers in advance.

Often overlooked is the fact that index funds are also highly tax efficient. These funds seek to replicate the performance of commercial indexes or market sectors. They do so largely by buying and holding the same constituent securities found in those indexes, on a capitalization-weighted basis. This requires very little trading and ensures that capital gain taxes generated within these funds will often be well below those of most actively managed alternatives. Exchange-traded index funds can be even more efficient, and in many cases realized capital gain taxes can be avoided altogether.

Investors in high tax brackets can

Capital Gains Tax Rates 2015								
If Seller Had Owned the Sold Asset for:	**and:**	Marginal Income Tax Rate in the Year of the Sale Is:						
		10%	15%	25%	28%	33%	35%	39.6%
	then:	The Tax Rate on the Capital Gain Is:						
Less Than 1 Year		10%	15%	25%	28%	33%	38.8%	44.3%
1 Year or More		0%	0%	15%	15%	15%	18.8%	23.8%

Source: Tax Foundation. Note: The rate remains 28 percent for long-term gains from sales of art works and other collectibles (including gold bullion-based ETF). Rates shown for the 35% and 39.6% brackets reflect the additional NIIT 3.8% tax; rates depicted for lower brackets do not, but still may incur the NIIT tax.

also allocate a portion of their fixed income holdings to municipal bonds, or to mutual funds and ETFs that invest in munis. The interest earned from most muni bonds is exempt from income taxes including the 3.8 percent NIIT.

Tax Location

Many households have access to tax-deferred accounts. Common types include IRAs, employer-sponsored defined-contribution accounts such as 401(k) plans, and heath-savings accounts (HSAs).[1] When forming your allocation plan, you should focus on your overall portfolio, which should include assets held in taxable as well as tax-deferred accounts. To the extent practical, you should concentrate your least tax-efficient holdings in your tax deferred accounts, leaving your taxable accounts for your most tax-efficient assets. Typically this has meant using tax-deferred accounts for fixed-income securities, because the bond interest is taxable as ordinary income. If you hold gold related assets, such as our recommended gold based ETFs, you should consider holding these securities in tax deferred accounts, because for tax purposes these ETFs are considered collectible assets, and incur a tax of 28 percent on realized gains.

Tax Diversification

Taxes on future income should be considered a risk because the magnitude of this potential cost is unforeseeable. The taxes you pay in the future will depend on your own future circumstances as well as changes in future tax law, neither of which can be predicted. Fortunately tax risk, like investment risk, can be managed effectively through diversification. Tax-diversification can be employed through multiple account registrations. For example, because the effective tax rate you pay in retirement may be higher or lower than your current rate, it might be prudent to maintain not just a traditional IRA (or 401(k)), the distributions of which are often taxed as ordinary income, but also a Roth IRA (or Roth 401(k)), which allow tax free distributions in retirement. Investors with a traditional IRA or 401(k) who have not established a corresponding Roth account should weigh the costs and benefits of doing so; this can be accomplished with a full or partial account rollover. You should consult an accountant before pursuing this option.

Charitable donations made through planned giving can bestow immediate and future financial benefits for you as a donor, while also fulfilling your charitable intentions. A Charitable Remainder Unitrust (CRUT) is an often-overlooked tax-management device that generates an immediate tax deduction and an income stream for the life of the donor (or named beneficiary), avoids immediate taxation of capital gains on donations of appreciated assets, and provides a future gift for the named charity. Your church, alma mater or favorite non-profit organization may be eligible. AIS has considerable experience in establishing and managing CRUTs and other planned giving alternatives. We can explain the mechanics of these accounts to charitable organizations that might be considering whether to establish a planned giving program. To learn more contact us at (413) 528-1216 ext. 3155.

1. Contributions to and earnings within HSAs can escape taxation altogether. These accounts are funded with pre-tax earned income, earnings grow tax-deferred, and distributions for covered medical expenses are not subject to taxation.

MAKING SENSE OF THE NEW MEDICARE PREMIUMS[1]

The budget deal recently adopted by Congress and signed by the president includes, among other things, a provision that affects Medicare premiums in 2016 and possibly 2017. Essentially, it makes the Medicare premiums smaller than they otherwise would have been, but larger than they are now, for some Medicare beneficiaries. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), which administer Medicare, has recently announced these new premiums.

Read on to find out why this was necessary, and whom it will affect.

This all started when we learned in mid-October that the annual cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security will be zero in 2016, because consumer prices – especially gasoline — have fallen over the past year. So what does that have to do with Medicare? First, let's establish that we are talking about premiums for Medicare Part B, also known as Supplemental Medical Insurance. This is different from Medicare Part A (known as Hospital Insurance). Part A pays for hospital stays, and requires no premiums. The costs of Part A are covered by the Medicare taxes that we all pay.

Part B, on the other hand, pays for physicians' services – outpatient services, lab tests, and the like. Those who are eligible for Medicare can, and usually do, sign up for Part B and have to pay monthly premiums for it.

Asset classes and representative index chart on page 81: large cap value, Russell 1000 Value Index; small cap value, Russell 2000 Value Index; large cap growth, Russell 1000 Growth Index; Global REITs, S&P Global REIT Index; foreign developed markets, MSCI EAFE Index; emerging markets, MSCI Emerging Markets Index

The costs of Part B are covered from two sources. The premiums, by law, cover a quarter of the costs, and the other three quarters are covered from general tax revenue.

Since most people who are eligible for Medicare are over 65 years old, the vast majority of them are also receiving Social Security. For convenience, Medicare Part B premiums are usually deducted from Social Security checks. This is why there is a connection between the annual cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security and Medicare premiums. Medicare premiums are not permitted to rise by a larger dollar amount than the increase in Social Security checks. In practice this means that if the cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security is zero, Medicare premiums have to stay fixed – the hold harmless provision.

This all sounds good, but how do we reconcile the fact that Medicare premiums must cover a quarter of the Part B's costs (which tend to increase over time) with the requirement that premiums do not increase if the cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security is zero? This is exactly the situation we will face in 2016. Medicare costs are expected to rise substantially, but the cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security is zero, making it impossible to raise Medicare premiums for the vast majority of Medicare beneficiaries.

This dilemma is solved by the fact that the hold harmless provision does not protect everyone. It only keeps constant the next year's Medicare premiums of those people who received Social Security and paid Medicare premiums this year. Premiums for everyone else can be adjusted, and they are adjusted to make sure that total premiums cover the quarter of the total costs of Medicare Part B.

Several categories of people are not covered by the hold harmless provision:

- People who will sign up for Medicare for the first time in 2016 (they have no current premiums to be kept constant).

- People who are currently enrolled in Medicare but are not yet receiving Social Security (they have no "Social Security payment net of premiums" to be kept constant).

- People who are eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid (they do not pay their Medicare premiums, Medicaid does it for them).

- People with higher incomes (above $85,000 per person); they pay income-based Medicare premiums, which are much higher than the standard premiums.

In the absence of the Bipartisan Budget Act, all these people, who collectively constitute about 30 percent of Medicare beneficiaries, would have to pay about $159.30 per month for Medicare in 2016, with higher-income beneficiaries paying even more. This would have been a very large increase from the current standard monthly premium of $104.90.

The same situation happened in 2010 and 2011. Back then, Social Security's cost-of-living adjustment was also zero, and Medicare premiums differed substantially for people who were and were not covered by the hold harmless provision (see Table). But in 2012, when the cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security was positive, premiums for everyone were equalized.

Nobody wanted to see an over-50-percent increase in Medicare premiums, even if it only applies to 30 percent of Medicare beneficiaries. So, the budget deal changes it. It sets the new 2016 basic Part B premium at what it would have been for all beneficiaries in 2016, had the hold-harmless provision in current law not applied. CMS has determined this premium to be $121.80 per month. This is still an increase from the current premium of $104.90, but not quite as large as it otherwise would have been.

But this change creates a problem: Total premiums will no longer cover the quarter of the Part B costs, as required by law. To solve this problem, there will be a loan from the general revenue fund of the Treasury to the Supplemental Medicare Insurance Trust Fund, which funds Part B of Medicare. To repay this loan, everyone who benefitted from this limit on the premium increase will have to pay a $3-per-month surcharge until the loan is paid off.

Furthermore, the budget act provides that, should Social Security's cost-of-living adjustment be zero again in 2017 (which is quite possible), this limit on premium increases would apply

Medicare Part B Premiums in recent years

Year	Standard Premium (per month)
2005	$78.20
2006	$88.50
2007	$93.50
2008	$96.40
2009	$96.40
2010	$96.40 if covered by hold-harmless provision
	$110.50 for new enrollees
2011	$96.40 if covered by hold-harmless provision
	$110.50 if first enrolled in 2010
	$115.40 for new enrollees
2012	$99.90
2013	$104.90
2014	$104.90
2015	$104.90

Note: this premium applies to beneficiaries with income below $85,000 per person or $170,000 per couple. Individuals with incomes above this threshhold pay much higher premiums, based on their income.

"I had another bad dream about Social Security."

again. If there is a positive cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security in 2017, then premiums for everyone will become the same (just like they did in 2012, see Table), but the $3-per-month surcharge will continue to apply until the loan is paid off, likely for years.

Given all this, what will your premium be in 2016?

If you are enrolled in Medicare Part B and are receiving Social Security in 2015, you are held harmless of any changes. You will continue paying $104.90 per month for Medicare in 2016, and maybe even in 2017, if the cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security is zero again. You do not need to worry about any $3-per-month surcharges, either.

If you are signing up for Medicare for the first time in 2016, you will pay $124.80 per month for Medicare in 2016 ($121.80 premium plus $3 surcharge). What happens in 2017, if the cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security is zero again? If you are receiving Social Security, or will be receiving it in 2016, you will be held harmless in the future and pay the same $124.80 per month in 2017. If you are not receiving Social Security now or in 2016, your premiums will rise again in 2017 (the exact amount will not be known until late in 2016).

If you are enrolled in Medicare in 2015 but are not receiving Social Security yet, you will pay $124.80 per month for Medicare in 2016. What happens in 2017, if the cost-of-living adjustment to Social Security is zero again? If you claim Social Security in 2016, you will be held harmless in the future and pay the same $124.80 per month in 2017. Otherwise, your premiums will rise again.

If you are eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid, nothing will change for you. You are not paying your Medicare premiums out of pocket, so you should see no changes.

If your income exceeds $85,000 per person, you have been paying higher premiums even in 2015. Your premium will rise again in 2016, including the $3-per-month surcharge, but not as much as it would have without the provision of the Budget Act. CMS provides the table with premiums at each income level here https://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Press-releases/2015-Press-releases-items/2015-11-10.html.

1. by Polina Vlasenko, PhD, Senior Research Fellow on November 17, 2015

TIMELY TAX TIPS

Investors with IRAs or Qualified Retirement Plan wtho are age 70½ or older must take a **Required Minimum Distribution** (RMD) for tax year 2015. RMDs must be withdrawn by December 31, 2015, except for investors who turned or will turn 70½ during 2015; these clients may defer their first distribution until April 1, 2016.

The table below shows that **contribution limits for 2016 are unchanged from 2015.**

Qualified Plan Limit(Annual)	2015	2016
Employee contribution to 401(k), 401(b), 457 savings plan, Thrift Savings Plan	$18,000	$18,000
Catch-up contribution: 401(k), 403(b) or 457 savings plans, Thrift Savings Plan for employees age 50 or over	$6,000	$6,000
Contribution: Individual Retirement Account for individuals	$5,500	$5,500
Catch-up contribution: Individual Retirement Accounts for individuals age 50 or over	$1,000	$1,000
Employee contribution for SIMPLE plans	$12,500	$12,500
Catch-up employee contribution for SIMPLE plans for employees age 50 and over	$3,000	$3,000
Source: IRS		

ERRATA

We regret that several data points were reported incorrectly in Recent Market Statistics section and the Dow Jones Industrials table of the October 2015 *Investment Guide*.

Precious Metals & Commodity Prices, Interest Rates (1 year T-Bill, 10-year Treasury Bond and both Corporate rates), Exchange Rates, and Securities Market indexes (S&P 500, DJIA, Nasdaq Composite) did not reflect accurate data for October 15, as indicated. The correct figures for October 15, for each data point, appear in this issue under the "Mo. Earlier" column. Dow Jones prices from one year earlier were misstated as well.

THE HIGH-YIELD DOW INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Recommended HYD Portfolio

As of November 13, 2015

	Rank	Yield (%)	Price ($)	Status	Percent of Portfolio Value (%)	Percent of Portfolio No. Shares (%)[1]
Verizon	1	5.11	44.23	Holding**	23.68	27.48
Chevron	2	4.83	88.68	Buying	20.12	11.65
Caterpillar	3	4.42	69.63	Buying	8.10	5.97
IBM	4	3.95	131.75	Buying	1.53	0.60
Exxon Mobil	5	3.74	78.10	Holding	5.89	3.87
Pfizer	9	3.37	33.27	Selling	5.98	9.23
McDonald's	10	3.24	109.97	Holding	13.21	6.16
General Electric	13	3.04	30.28	Holding	8.59	14.55
Intel Corp	15	2.99	32.11	Selling	0.00	0.00
AT&T	N/A	5.91	32.31	Selling	12.90	20.49
Cash (6-mo. T-Bill)	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.00	N/A
Totals					100.00	100.00

**Currently indicated purchases approximately equal to indicated purchases 18 months ago. [1] Because the percentage of each issue in the portfolio by value reflects the prices shown in the table, we are also showing the number of *shares* of each stock as a percentage of the total number of shares in the entire portfolio.

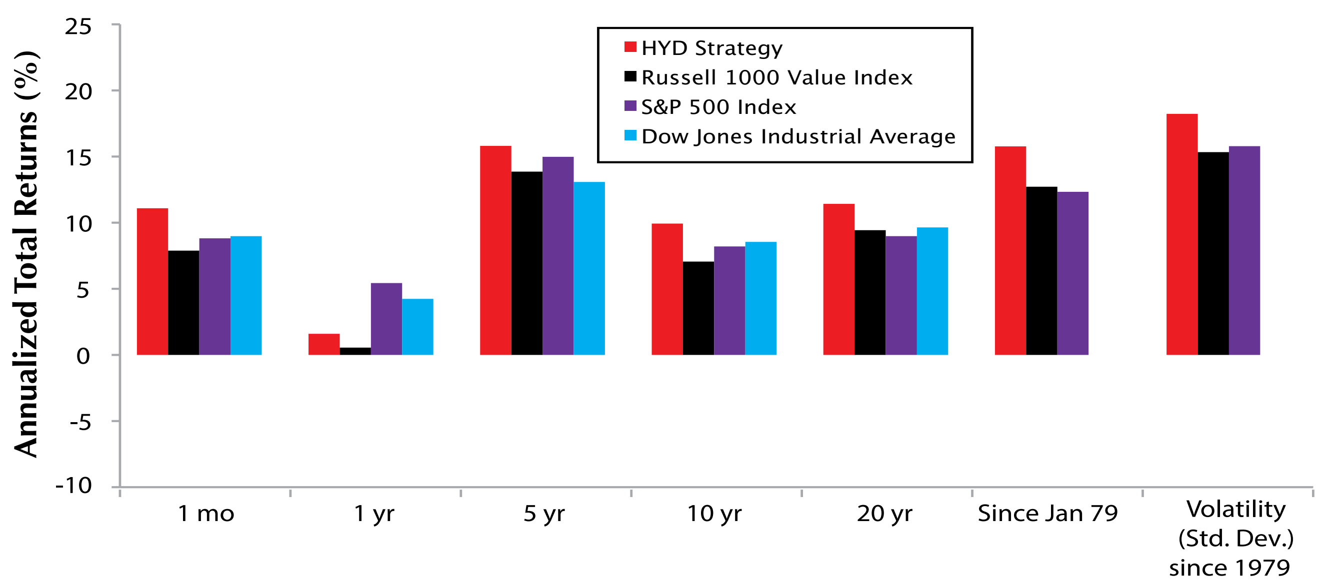
Performance was achieved by means of retroactive application of a model designed with the benefit of hindsight.

Subscribers can find a full description of the strategy and methodology in the "Subscribers Only" (Log in required) section of our website: www.americaninvestment.com.

Comparative Hypothetical Total Returns (%) and Volatility

The data presented in the table and chart below represent total returns generated by a hypothetical HYD portfolio and by benchmark indexes for periods ending October 31, 2015*. Returns for the 5-,10- and 20-year periods are annualized, as is the volatility (standard deviation) of returns. (January 1979 is the earliest date for which data was available for both the HYD model and relevant benchmark indexes).

	1 mo.	1 yr.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	20 yrs.	Since Jan 79	Volatility (Std. Dev.) since 1979
HYD Strategy	10.61	1.53	15.12	9.50	10.93	15.09	17.44
Russell 1000 Value Index	7.55	0.53	13.26	6.75	9.02	12.17	14.67
S&P 500 Index	8.44	5.20	14.33	7.85	8.59	11.80	15.10
Dow Jones Industrial Average	8.59	4.06	12.51	8.18	9.23	N/A	N/A



*Data assume all purchases and sales at mid-month prices (+/–$0.125 per share commissions), reinvestment of all dividends and interest, and no taxes. **Performance was achieved by means of retroactive application of a model designed with the benefit of hindsight.** Model HYD calculations are based on hypothetical trades following a very exacting stock-selection strategy. They do not reflect returns on actual investments or previous recommendations of AIS. Past performance may differ from future results. Historical performance results for the Russell 1000 Value Index, the Dow Jones Industrial Index and the S&P 500 Index do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial charges, or the deduction of an investment-management fee, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. HYD Strategy results reflect the deduction of 0.73% management fee, the annual rate assessed to a $500,000 account managed through our High Yield Dow investment service.

RECENT MARKET STATISTICS

Precious Metals & Commodity Prices ($)

	11/13/15	*Mo. Earlier*	*Yr. Earlier*
Gold, London p.m. fixing (oz)	**1,081.50**	1,184.25	1,169.00
Silver, London Spot Price (oz)	**14.39**	16.18	15.35
Copper, COMEX Spot Price (100 lb)	**217.00**	242.60	305.80
Crude Oil, W. Texas Int. Spot (bbl)	**40.74**	46.38	75.82
Bloomberg Commodity Spot Index	**280.95**	304.12	372.48
Bloomberg Commodity Index	**82.43**	89.84	116.88
Reuters-Jefferies CRB Index	**184.77**	198.99	266.79

Interest Rates (%)

U.S. Treasury bills -	91 day	**0.14**	0.01	0.02
	182 day	**0.31**	0.08	0.07
	52 week	**0.50**	0.22	0.15
U.S. Treasury bonds -	10 year	**2.28**	2.04	2.32
Corporates:				
High Quality -	10+ year	**4.09**	3.93	3.94
Medium Quality -	10+ year	**5.48**	5.33	4.80
Federal Reserve Discount Rate		**0.75**	0.75	0.75
New York Prime Rate		**3.25**	3.25	3.25
Euro Rates	3 month	**-0.09**	-0.05	0.08
Government bonds -	10 year	**0.56**	0.55	0.78
Swiss Rates -	3 month	**-0.79**	-0.72	0.00
Government bonds -	10 year	**-0.32**	-0.23	0.48

Exchange Rates ($)

British Pound	**1.520800**	1.547500	1.565700
Canadian Dollar	**0.750100**	0.775100	0.885400
Euro	**1.072200**	1.141800	1.249400
Japanese Yen	**0.008135**	0.008456	0.008582
South African Rand	**0.069500**	0.076500	0.090000
Swiss Franc	**0.991300**	1.053900	1.039900

Securities Markets

	11/13/15	*Mo. Earlier*	*Yr. Earlier*
S & P 500 Stock Composite	**2,023.04**	2,023.86	2,039.82
Dow Jones Industrial Average	**17,245.24**	17,141.75	17,634.74
Barclays US Credit Index	**2,559.24**	2,584.16	2,551.05
Nasdaq Composite	**4,927.88**	4,870.10	4,688.54
Financial Times Gold Mines Index	**857.87**	1,052.02	1,122.26
FT EMEA (African) Gold Mines	**970.12**	1,187.53	1,135.90
FT Asia Pacific Gold Mines	**4,425.80**	5,995.79	3,969.44
FT Americas Gold Mines	**668.17**	802.93	966.22

Coin Prices ($)

	11/13/15	*Mo. Earlier*	*Yr. Earlier*	*Prem (%)*
American Eagle (1.00)	**1,119.00**	1,197.70	1,203.72	3.47
Austrian 100-Corona (0.9803)	**1,063.34**	1,140.47	1,129.43	0.30
British Sovereign (0.2354)	**265.94**	284.46	282.90	4.46
Canadian Maple Leaf (1.00)	**1,103.00**	1,181.70	1,185.90	1.99
Mexican 50-Peso (1.2057)	**1,297.66**	1,392.55	1,391.80	-0.48
Mexican Ounce (1.00)	**1,103.00**	1,181.70	1,174.60	1.99
S. African Krugerrand (1.00)	**1,104.00**	1,182.70	1,188.18	2.08
U.S. Double Eagle-$20 (0.9675)				
St. Gaudens (MS-60)	**1,190.00**	1,275.00	1,270.00	13.73
Liberty (Type I-AU50)	**2,225.00**	2,225.00	2,225.00	112.64
Liberty (Type II-AU50)	**1,425.00**	1,425.00	1,475.00	36.19
Liberty (Type III-AU50)	**1,180.00**	1,265.00	1,250.00	12.77
U.S. Silver Coins ($1,000 face value, circulated)				
90% Silver Circ. (715 oz.)	**11,619.00**	14,805.00	12,487.50	12.93
40% Silver Circ. (292 oz.)	**4,150.00**	4,656.00	4,650.00	-1.23
Silver Dollars Circ.	**20,250.00**	19,732.50	17,375.00	81.91

Note: Premium reflects percentage difference between coin price and value of metal in a coin, with gold at $1,081.50 per ounce and silver at $14.39 per ounce. The weight in troy ounces of the precious metal in coins is indicated in parentheses. Note: The Bloomberg Commodity Spot Index and the Bloomberg Commodity Index were previously the Dow Jones Spot Index and the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index, respectively, as of 7/1/14. Data that was being retrieved from Dow Jones is now being retrieved from Bloomberg.

THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS RANKED BY YIELD*

	Ticker Symbol		*Market Prices ($) 11/13/15*	*10/15/15*	*11/14/14*	*12-Month ($) High*	*Low*	*Latest Dividend Amount ($)*	*Record Date*	*Payable Date*	*Indicated Annual Dividend ($)*	*Yield† (%)*
Verizon	VZ		44.23	44.67	51.50	51.48	38.06	0.565	10/9/2015	11/2/2015	2.260	5.11
Chevron	CVX		88.68	90.72	116.32	118.91	69.58	1.070	11/18/2015	12/10/2015	4.280	4.83
Caterpillar	CAT		69.63	70.83	101.34	107.12	62.99	0.770	10/26/2015	11/20/2015	3.080	4.42
IBM	IBM		131.75	150.09	164.16	176.30	131.65 *L*	1.300	11/10/2015	12/10/2015	5.200	3.95
Exxon Mobil	XOM		78.10	81.48	95.09	97.20	66.55	0.730	11/12/2015	12/10/2015	2.920	3.74
Procter and Gamble	PG		73.96	74.27	88.11	93.89	65.02	0.663	10/23/2015	11/16/2015	2.652	3.59
Wal-Mart Stores	WMT		56.42	59.33	82.96	90.97	56.30 *L*	0.490	12/4/2015	1/4/2016	1.960	3.47
Merck	MRK		53.03	50.72	59.07	63.62	45.69	0.450	9/15/2015	10/7/2015	1.800	3.39
Pfizer	PFE		33.27	34.08	30.34	36.46	28.47	0.280	11/6/2015	12/1/2015	1.120	3.37
McDonald's	MCD	*I*	109.97	103.66	96.21	114.99 *H*	87.50	0.890	12/1/2015	12/15/2015	3.560	3.24
Cisco	CSCO		26.21	28.15	26.32	30.31	23.03	0.210	10/5/2015	10/21/2015	0.840	3.20
Coca-Cola	KO		41.38	41.92	42.73	45.00	36.56	0.330	12/1/2015	12/15/2015	1.320	3.19
General Electric	GE		30.28	28.03	26.46	30.90 *H*	19.37	0.230	9/21/2015	10/26/2015	0.920	3.04
Johnson & Johnson	JNJ		99.88	97.15	108.16	109.06	81.79	0.750	11/24/2015	12/8/2015	3.000	3.00
Intel Corp	INTC		32.11	32.75	33.95	37.90	24.87	0.240	11/7/2015	12/1/2015	0.960	2.99
Microsoft Corp.	MSFT		52.84	47.01	49.58	54.98 *H*	39.72	0.360	11/19/2015	12/10/2015	1.440	2.73
J P Morgan	JPM		65.56	61.89	60.28	70.61	50.07	0.440	10/6/2015	10/31/2015	1.760	2.68
United Tech.	UTX		96.48	93.18	107.45	124.45	85.50	0.640	11/13/2015	12/10/2015	2.560	2.65
3M Company	MMM		155.65	149.19	158.85	170.50	134.00	1.025	11/20/2015	12/12/2015	4.100	2.63
Boeing	BA		142.59	137.39	128.86	158.83	115.14	0.910	11/6/2015	12/4/2015	3.640	2.55
Dupont	DD		67.05	56.70	67.26	76.61	47.11	0.380	11/13/2015	12/14/2015	1.520	2.27
Travelers	TRV		112.00	104.96	102.43	114.78 *H*	95.21	0.610	12/10/2015	12/31/2015	2.440	2.18
Home Depot, Inc.	HD		120.00	121.81	98.24	126.12 *H*	92.17	0.590	9/3/2015	9/17/2015	2.360	1.97
Apple	AAPL		112.34	111.86	114.18	134.54	92.00	0.520	11/9/2015	11/12/2015	2.080	1.85
Unitedhealth Group	UNH		111.41	120.17	95.11	126.21	94.84	0.500	12/4/2015	12/15/2015	2.000	1.80
American Express	AXP		71.20	76.74	90.67	94.89	70.21	0.290	10/9/2015	11/10/2015	1.160	1.63
Goldman Sachs	GS		190.39	184.96	189.98	218.77	167.49	0.650	12/2/2015	12/30/2015	2.600	1.37
Walt Disney	DIS		114.84	107.89	90.80	122.08	88.75	0.660	7/6/2015	7/29/2015	1.320	1.15
Nike	NKE		121.86	128.79	95.50	133.52 *H*	90.69	0.280	9/8/2015	10/5/2015	1.120	0.92
Visa Inc.	V	*I*	78.11	75.34	62.21	80.25 *H*	60.00	0.140	11/13/2015	12/1/2015	0.560	0.72

* See the Recommended HYD Portfolio table on page 86 for current recommendations. † Based on indicated dividends and market price as of 11/15/15.
Extra dividends are not included in annual yields. *H* New 52-week high. *L* New 52-week low. All data adjusted for splits and spin-offs. 12-month data begins 11/16/14.
I Dividend increased since 10/15/15 *D* Dividend decreased since 10/15/15

RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT VEHICLES

	Security Symbol	Avg. Market Cap. / Avg. Maturity	Descriptive Quarterly Statistics, as of 9/30/15: No. of Holdings	Expense[3] (%)	Ratios: Sharpe	Turnover (%)	P/B	12 Mo. Yield (%)	Annualized Returns[4] (%), as of 10/31/15: Total 1 yr.	Total 3 yr.	Total 5 yr.	After Tax* 1 yr.	After Tax* 3 yr.	After Tax* 5 yr.
Short/Intermediate Fixed Income														
Vanguard Short-Term Bond Index	BSV[1] / VBISX	2.8 Yrs.	2179	0.20	0.63	45	-	1.43	1.18	0.92	1.27	0.71	0.37	0.67
iShares Barclays 1-3 Yr. Credit Bond	CSJ[1]	2.01 Yrs.	935	0.20	1.40	17	-	1.09	0.83	0.98	1.41	0.35	0.50	0.87
iShares Barclays 1-3 Yr. Treasury Bond	SHY[1]	1.85 Yrs.	80	0.15	0.51	122	-	0.49	0.66	0.53	0.57	0.45	0.38	0.38
Vanguard Limited-Term Tax-Exempt	VMLTX	3.4 Yrs.	-	0.20	0.74	15	-	1.52	1.15	1.18	1.60	1.15	1.18	1.60
SPDR N.B. Short-Term Municipal Bond	SHM[1]	3.01 Yrs.	570	0.20	0.41	20	-	0.92	1.08	1.01	1.41	0.78	0.90	1.33
Inflation-Protected Fixed Income														
iShares Barclays TIPS Bond	TIP[1]	8.50 Yrs.	40	0.20	-0.31	47	-	0.56	-1.58	-2.13	1.93	-1.74	-2.63	1.16
Vanguard Inflation-Protected Securities	VIPSX	8.6 Yrs.	-	0.20	-0.33	39	-	1.38	-1.34	-2.12	1.90	-1.90	-2.93	0.94
International Fixed Income														
Vanguard Total International Bond Index	BNDX[1]/VTIBX	9.2 Yrs.	3924	0.23	-	16	-	1.49	3.04	-	-	2.38	--	--
Real Estate														
Vanguard REIT Index	VNQ[1] / VGSIX	9.52 B	148	0.26	0.56	8	2.21	4.12	5.07	11.60	11.94	3.55	10.27	10.76
SPDR Dow Jones REIT	RWR[1]	14.69 B	97	0.25	0.57	6	2.39	3.36	6.57	12.06	12.27	5.11	10.54	10.87
Vanguard Global ex-US Real Estate	VNQI[1] / VGXRX[5]	5.84 B	629	0.37	0.40	8	1.03	3.93	-1.82	4.86	-	-3.60	3.20	--
iShares International Property ETF	WPS[1]	6.38 B	397	0.48	0.55	8	1.02	3.34	0.83	6.33	6.26	-0.32	4.78	4.87
SPDR Dow Jones Global Real Estate ETF	RWO[1]	10.92 B	229	0.50	0.54	7	1.65	3.00	3.71	9.16	9.42	2.44	7.55	7.66
U.S. Large Cap Value														
Vanguard Value Index	VTV[1] / VIVAX	81.59 B	318	0.23	1.39	6	1.98	2.67	2.29	14.88	13.25	1.72	14.27	12.73
iShares Russell 1000 Value Index	IWD[1]	48.66 B	689	0.20	1.35	13	1.65	2.54	0.40	14.29	13.03	-0.15	13.71	12.54
U.S. Mid Cap														
Vanguard Mid-Cap ETF	VO	10.79 B	371	0.09	1.54	11	2.64	3.89	4.20	17.36	14.03	3.60	16.92	13.69
iShares Russell Mid-Cap Index	IWR	10.30 B	829	0.20	1.50	10	2.36	1.60	2.63	16.42	13.72	2.24	15.97	13.35
U.S. Small Cap Value														
iShares Russell Microcap Index	IWC[1]	0.40 B	1423	0.60	1.07	26	1.66	1.42	0.87	14.43	12.12	0.53	14.04	11.78
Vanguard Small-Cap Value Index	VBR[1] / VISVX	3.03 B	839	0.23	1.29	12	1.77	1.26	1.53	15.73	13.21	0.75	15.04	12.64
U.S. Marketwide														
Vanguard Total Stock Market Index	VTI[1] / VTSMX	46.80 B	3799	0.17	1.42	3	2.62	2.07	4.27	15.88	13.98	3.82	15.39	13.58
Fidelity Spartan Total Market Index	FSTMX[2]	46.63 B	-	0.10	1.43	2	2.46	1.70	4.37	15.92	14.02	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foreign- Developed Markets														
iShares MSCI EAFE Growth Index	EFG[1]	29.04 B	560	0.40	0.77	27	2.33	2.15	3.81	8.91	5.52	3.36	8.50	5.22
iShares MSCI EAFE Value Index	EFV[1]	39.19 B	492	0.40	0.62	29	1.08	4.03	-4.48	6.46	3.53	-5.24	5.69	2.95
Vanguard FTSE Developed Market	VEA[1] / VTMGX[6]	32.02 B	1396	0.09	0.73	4	1.55	3.05	-1.17	7.91	4.72	-1.93	7.16	4.12
SPDR S&P International Small Cap	GWX[1]	1.01 B	2247	0.40	0.78	51	1.16	13.10	3.95	8.16	5.08	0.51	6.41	3.86
Foreign- Emerging Markets														
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Market Stock	VWO[1] / VEIEX	15.10 B	1040	0.33	-0.07	9	1.46	3.26	-15.74	-2.93	-3.02	-16.45	-3.61	-3.53
Gold-Related Funds														
iShares Gold Trust	IAU[1]	5.75 B	-	0.25	-0.78	-	-	-	-2.13	-12.97	-3.63	-2.13	-12.97	-3.63
SPDR Gold Shares	GLD[1]	24.62 B	-	0.40	-0.79	-	-	-	-2.27	-13.09	-3.62	-2.27	-13.09	-3.62

Data provided by the funds and Morningstar. [1]Exchange Traded Fund, traded on NYSE. [2]0.5% fee for redemption in 90 days. [3]For Vanguard funds, expense ratios shown are for mutual funds, ETFs have lower expenses. [4]For Vanguard Funds, returns shown are for mutual funds; ETFs' returns may deviate. [5]VGXRX includes a 0.25% fee on purchases and redemptions, which are paid directly into the fund. [6]These are admiral shares and have a $10,000 required minimum initial investment. *Pre-liquidation. Calculated using the highest individual federal income tax rates in effect at the time of each distribution and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes or individual tax situations.

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