2010 Summary

What we said: Global Fixed Income

- **CMBS** – Commercial mortgage backed securities offer attractive yields, compensating for expected turmoil in commercial real estate.
- **Investment Grade Credit** – Reasonable yields and low risk of defaults creates attractiveness.
- **High Yield** – Spreads approaching historic averages, yet yields adequately compensate for risk as defaults are expected to decline.
- **TIPS** – Although unlikely to generate high returns, provide inflation protection.
- **Treasuries** – Unattractive due to low yields.

What happened:

Performance Summary as of December 31, 2010
Returns in U.S. dollars

- Improvements in commercial real estate supported a rally in CMBS.
- Investment grade credit returns were strong amid increased issuance.
- High yield posted double-digit returns with risk assets outperforming Treasuries.
- TIPS outperformed Treasuries and agencies amid fears of inflation.

Source: Barclays and CSFB
RATES CLIMB BY YEAR-END

U.S. 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity

Source: Economagic

December 31, 2010 = 3.29%
2010 Summary

What we said:

Global Equity

- **Developed Equities** – Mixed outlook as earnings growth is expected to be strong, but valuations in the U.S. have approached long-term averages. Economic headwinds are a concern.

- **Emerging Markets** – Attractive due to reasonable valuations and strong economic growth.

- **Private Equity** – Low valuations and lack of new commitments create compelling opportunities.

- **Hedged Equity** – Given the likely return to a focus on fundamentals, active hedged equity managers can benefit the portfolio’s risk/return profile.

Real Assets

- **Private Real Estate** – With commercial real estate trading at depressed prices, focus on distressed and value-added opportunities.

- **REITs** – Recapitalization of REITs provided improvement in balance sheets, but valuations are not compelling.

- **Natural Resources/Commodities** – Consider as inflation protection strategies.

What happened:

- U.S. and emerging market equities realized double-digit gains, while international developed market equities were somewhat constrained by the European sovereign debt crisis.

- Hedged equity returns were positive, but lagged the public markets, although with less than half of the public market’s volatility.

- REITs outperformed despite unattractive valuations and historically low yield spreads to Treasuries.

- Commodity returns were in-line with public equities.

- Private equity performance should be considered over the life of the fund, and thus evaluating returns is premature.

Performance Summary as of December 31, 2010

Returns in U.S. dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>15%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>25%</th>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Equity</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
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<td>27.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Developed</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emerging Markets</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hedged Equity</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>REITs</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodities</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
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<td>16.7%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One Year Returns

Source: Russell, MSCI, NAREIT
Lower Quality Outperforms in 2010

Russell 3000 Performance by S&P Earnings and Dividend Quality

Source: Thomson Portfolio Analytics
### Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Emerging Markets</th>
<th>Hedge Funds</th>
<th>Large Cap</th>
<th>Value Equity</th>
<th>Growth Equity</th>
<th>Real Estate</th>
<th>Commodities</th>
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<td>2004</td>
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<td>9.0%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large Cap is represented by the S&P 500 Index which measures the performance of large capitalization U.S. stocks. The S&P 500 is a market-weighted index of 500 stocks that are traded on the NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ. www.standardandpoors.com

Small Cap is represented by the Russell 2000 Index which measures the performance of U.S. small capitalization stocks. www.russell.com

Value Equity is represented by the Russell 3000 Value Index which measures the performance of U.S. value stocks within the Russell 3000 Index, a capitalization-weighted index comprised of large capitalization (Russell 1000) and small capitalization (Russell 2000) stocks. These stocks are traded on the NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ. www.russell.com

Growth Equity is represented by the Russell 3000 Growth Index which measures the performance of U.S. growth stocks within the Russell 3000 Index, International is represented by the MSCI EAFE Index which is a Morgan Stanley Capital International index that is designed to measure the performance of the developed stock markets of Europe, Australasia, and the Far East. www.msci.com

Emerging Markets is represented by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index which is a Morgan Stanley Capital International index that is designed to measure the performance of emerging market stock markets. www.msci.com

Bonds are represented by the Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index which includes U.S. government, corporate, and mortgage-backed securities with maturities up to 30 years. www.barclays.com

High Yield is represented by the Barclays Capital High Yield Index which includes non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bonds that have a remaining maturity of at least one year and are rated high-yield (Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below) Hedge Funds are represented by the Hedge Fund Research, Inc. Hedge Fund Weighted Composite Index which is an equal weighted index that includes over 2,000 constituent funds, both domestic and offshore with no Fund of Funds included in the index. www.hfri.com

Real Estate is represented by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts Index which is comprised of U.S. commercial real estate REITs across investment and property sectors. wwwtextField.com

Commodities is represented by the Standard & Poor’s Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, which includes broad exposure to energy, metals, materials, agriculture, and other commodities.
# Diversification by Risk and Role

**Asset Categories**
- **Global Equity**
  - (stocks, private equity, long/short hedge funds)
- **Global Fixed Income and Credit**
  - (bonds, bank loans, credit hedge funds)
- **Real Assets**
  - (real estate, natural resources, commodities)
- **Diversifying Strategies**
  - (absolute return hedge funds, trading strategies)

**Risk Premia**
- **Equity Risk Premium**
- **Interest Rates and Credit**
- **Inflation**
- **Active Management**

**Role**
- **Total Return**
- **Equity Risk Mitigation**
- **Inflation Protection**
- **Diversification**
BCCF – Portfolio Target Asset Allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Current %</th>
<th>Target %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Cap Equity</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Cap Equity</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Cap Equity</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Equity</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Markets</td>
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<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Small Cap</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Fixed Income</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIPS</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Absolute Return Hedge</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directional Hedge</td>
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<td>4.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Volatility</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Money Market</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BCCF – Current Portfolio Asset Allocation

Information shown as of December 31, 2010

- Investors Trust Large Cap: 14.2%
- Vanguard 500 Index Signal: 12.7%
- Columbia Marsico Growth: 5.8%
- DFA US Large Cap Value: 5.7%
- McGlinn Capital: 4.5%
- Vanguard Mid Cap Index Signal: 4.4%
- Connors Investors Services: 3.1%
- DFA US Targeted Value: 2.5%
- Europacific Growth Fund F2: 2.2%
- Thornburg International Value: 2.2%
- DFA International Small Cap Value: 2.0%
- DFA Emerging Markets Value: 1.4%
- Loomis Sayles Bond Fund: 1.4%
- PIMCO Total Return Bond Fund: 1.4%
- Franklin Templeton Global Bond Fund: 1.4%
- PIMCO Real Return Fund: 1.4%
- Lighthouse Diversified Cl A: 1.4%
- Common Sense Investors Offshore: 1.4%
- PIMCO All Asset Fund: 1.4%
- Cash: 5.7%
## BCCF Composite Returns (net of fees)

Performance Periods Ended December 31, 2010

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<tr>
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<th>QTR</th>
<th>1 Yr</th>
<th>3 Yr</th>
<th>5 Yr</th>
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<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
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<td>Benchmark</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>-1.8%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclosures: Returns are presented net of fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net results are based on actual client net performance calculations and after fees from management, custody and trading expenses have been deducted. For comparison purposes, the BCCF Composite is measured against a Benchmark comprised of 43.5% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex-U.S., 21% Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index, 2.5% Barclays Capital TIPS Index, 4.0% CS/Tremont HFI Long/Short. Equity, 5.0% JP Morgan GBI Broad, Non-Us Index, and 4.0% US T-Bill +3%. The Benchmark is intended to be fairly representative of institutional asset mixes designed to balance long-term total return with the preservation of capital. Composite and Benchmark returns greater than one year are annualized. Past performance is not indicative of future results.
Economic Environment

- Economic growth was positive for 2010, but weakness in the recovery allowed double-dip recession concerns to linger.
- Unemployment persists slightly below 10%, and remains the dominant headwind to a sustained economic recovery.
- Stress in the residential real estate market continued amid pending foreclosures and a large unsold inventory of homes, which may lead to further declines.

National Unemployment Rate

GDP Growth - Trailing Quarter

Case-Shiller National Home Price Index

Profits Rebound

U.S. After-Tax Corporate Profits

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Profitability Also Rebounds

U.S Corporate Profit Margins

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Rate of Profit Growth Slowing

Year Over Year Change in Corporate Profits

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Households to the Rescue?

**Personal Saving as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income**

- The graph shows the percentage of disposable personal income saved from 1980 to 2010.
- The percentage has generally decreased over time, with fluctuations between 1980 and 2010.
- Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Unprecedented Deleveraging

Year-Over-Year Change in Total Household Borrowing

Source: Ned Davis Research, Inc.
Volatility

- The CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) is considered an indicator of fear in the equity markets.
- As fear drove broad sell-offs in the global markets, the VIX peaked at approximately 80 in late 2008 and rose over 40 in 2010 when double-dip recession fears surged.
- In late 2010, fear subsided and the VIX declined below its average of 20.

Sovereign Default Risk

- Credit default swap rates, a measure of the cost to insure against default, soared for the debt of the economically weak euro zone nations.
- The stronger euro zone nations and International Monetary Fund provided debt support, as the weaker nations implemented austerity measures to improve their fiscal health, but these weaker nations have failed to generate economic growth.
- Greece, Ireland, and Portugal comprise less than 7% of euro zone GDP. Spain (12%) and Italy (17%) are more meaningful to the euro zone economy.
Earnings growth, which averaged mid-single digits on a 10-year basis since World War II, is expected to be approximately 16% in 2011, based on estimates as of December 31, 2010.

While profitability and corporate cash positions are generally strong, apprehension remains due to the headwinds of unemployment and slow economic recovery.

Improvements in profitability have been driven by government stimulus. Earnings will be impacted by the extent business investment, consumer spending, and exports can replace the eventual reduction and removal of government stimulus.
Equity – P/E Ratios

- U.S. equity valuations are near or above long-term averages (depending on measure).
- U.S. large cap stocks trade near the 30-year average P/E multiple, 17.4x versus an average of 18.1x.
- Small cap stocks trade above the 30-year average P/E multiple at 29.5x earnings versus an average of 24.7x, but below a multiple of 20x (19.6x) when excluding negative earnings.
- U.S. equity markets trade at a 10-year normalized P/E multiple that is above the long-term average.

**Historical Valuations: U.S.**

- **Historical Valuations: Large Cap**
  - Russell 1000: 18.1x
  - Average: 17.4x

- **Historical Valuations: Small Cap**
  - Russell 2000: 29.5x
  - Average: 24.7x

Source: Rimes

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- International equity markets trade below historical averages and at lower P/E ratios than U.S. stocks.
- The sovereign debt crisis and divergence of economic growth within the euro zone, augmented by deflationary pressures in Japan, has kept developed market valuations subdued.
- Emerging markets should experience stronger economic growth, but also have greater inflationary pressures.
- Emerging markets sustained one of the strongest rallies and attracted substantial fund flows. While there is potential for a pullback in emerging equities, valuations are near average on a P/E basis, and slightly above average on a P/B basis.
Treasuries and Inflation

Treasuries

- Short-term rates are close to zero. Rates are expected to remain low in the short-term as the Federal Reserve has shown no indications of reversing easy monetary policy until the economic recovery is on sure footing.

- Consensus estimates indicate a belief that over the long-term rates will increase, thus presenting risk of declining asset values in fixed income.

- In the event of an economic shock, a flight-to-quality would likely pressure long-term rates downward.

Inflation

- Due to the substantial monetary and fiscal stimulus, deflation concerns during the financial crisis abated, but lingered in investors minds amid fears of a double-dip recession in 2010.

- Longer-term inflation concerns are highly debated in the wake of massive monetary and fiscal stimulus.

- If inflation increases over the next decade, TIPS appear attractive contrasted to 10-year Treasuries.

The U.S. 5-year by 5-year forward inflation rate is expected 5-year inflation 5-years from now and is calculated by subtracting the TIPS 5-year forward contract from the nominal Treasury 5-year forward contract.

Source: Bloomberg LP

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As public sector debt levels rise, risk of credit downgrades increase; should this situation persist, future issuance could require higher yields, increasing the cost of debt service.

While higher coupons benefit new investors, existing sovereign debt investors experience lower prices for their bonds as yields rise.

A broad dispersion of bond yields among G-20 countries provides fixed income investors the opportunity to achieve a greater breadth of income relative to Treasuries.

As interest income is a primary driver of sovereign bond returns, receiving a higher coupon can substantially improve long-term returns.

Note: The 20th member of the G-20 is the European Union

Source: Bloomberg LP
High Yield and Bank Loans

- The average yield to maturity for high yield bonds is 7.5% versus 6.0% for bank loans.

- High yield bond spreads versus Treasuries and bank loan spreads versus LIBOR retreated from historic wide levels in 2009, and default rates followed, declining in 2010.

- High yield spreads contracted further in 2010, moving bond prices slightly above par and returning spreads to historical averages.

- Bank loan spreads remain above their historical average at more than LIBOR+500 basis points (L+500) and at an average price in the mid-90s.

- High yield bonds have developed more interest rate sensitivity due to their lower absolute yields, while bank loan rates reset every three months, mitigating the risk of rising rates.

- Bank loan yields are approximately 80% of the yield of comparable high yield bonds, but offer lower default risk, higher recovery rates than high yield bonds, and an embedded hedge to rising interest rates.
The CMBS market remains bifurcated; specifically by credit quality and vintage year.
- Higher rated CMBS and those that were originally rated AAA were supported by government sponsored programs, while lower rated CMBS and older vintage year CMBS were not supported by government programs.
- This bifurcation manifests itself in wider yield spreads for unsupported CMBS.
- While spreads have declined, the gradually improving commercial real estate market still provides opportunity with economic recovery.

CMBS Yield Spreads versus Treasuries

Source: Barclays Capital
2011 Opportunities and Risks

Global Equity

- **Developed Equities** – Earnings growth is expected to benefit returns, but risk arises as sustained profits depend on the successful transfer from government stimulus to the private sector in the U.S. The European sovereign debt crisis and deflationary concerns in Japan remain ongoing economic headwinds. Valuations are near equilibrium.

- **Emerging Markets** – Economic growth continues to create a favorable investing opportunity, but risk has increased with strong capital flows and inflationary pressures.

- **Private Equity** – Opportunities exist with decreased fundraising, less competition, and improving market conditions.

Global Fixed Income

- **TIPS/Treasuries/International** – Favor TIPS versus Treasuries; U.S. rate exposure can be diversified with international sovereign debt.

- **High Yield/ Bank Loans** – High yield spreads near historical averages. Default rates likely to remain low for bonds and loans, but loans yield approximately 80% of high yield, with shorter duration, lower default/higher recovery characteristics and better risk-adjusted returns if a rising rate environment develops.

- **CMBS** – Seasoned commercial mortgage backed securities offer attractive relative yields versus high yield bonds and bank loans.

Real Assets

- **Private Real Estate** – With commercial real estate trading at depressed prices, focus on distressed and value-added opportunities.

- **Natural Resources/Commodities** – Consider as inflation protection strategies which also benefit from global economic growth.

Diversifying Strategies

- Absolute return hedge funds, as well as other non-correlated strategies such as **pharmaceutical royalties and managed futures** can enhance portfolio diversification by providing risk profiles that vary from traditional portfolio risks of equity, interest rates, and credit.
Disclosures

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