VALENTINE FOUNDATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2013 AND 2012

VALENTINE FOUNDATION YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2013 AND 2012

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors Valentine Foundation

We have reviewed the accompanying statements of financial position of Valentine Foundation (a nonprofit corporation) as of November 30, 2013 and 2012 and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of Organization's management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

Our responsibility is to conduct the review in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our report.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Certified Public Accountants

May 13, 2014

VALENTINE FOUNDATION STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2013 AND 2012

ASSETS

	2013	2012		
Current Assets Cash and cash equivalents Accrued interest and dividends Prepaid excise taxes	\$ 621,501 5,620 (<u>2,123</u>)	\$ 534,619 5,402 <u>98</u>		
	624,998	540,119		
Investments Certificate of deposits Government obligations Corporate obligations Common stock Mutual funds / spiders	326,381 77,107 27,666 2,347,898 206,382	326,597 104,983 78,752 1,925,594 176,603		
	2,985,434	2,612,529		
Property and equipment Equipment Less accumulated depreciation	3,819 2,746	3,819 2,267		
	1,073	1,552		
	<u>\$3,611,505</u>	<u>\$3,154,200</u>		
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Accrued expenses and payroll taxes	\$ 5,340	\$ 4,955		
Unrestricted net assets	3,606,165	3,149,245		
	<u>\$3,611,505</u>	<u>\$3,154,200</u>		

See accompanying notes and independent accountant's review report.

VALENTINE FOUNDATION STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2013 AND 2012

	2013	2012
Unrestricted net assets Public support and revenues Contributions Interest and dividends Net realized gain on investments Unrealized gain in fair value of investments	\$ 104,931 68,759 54,862 475,347	\$ 101,621 62,974 12,730 172,325
	703,899	349,650
Expenses Salaries Payroll taxes	26,305 2,274	33,686 2,726
Depreciation Dues and subscriptions Excise tax	28,579 479 3,600 3,329	36,412 479 3,945 1,102
Grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations Insurance Meetings and conferences Office expense	176,319 1,370 2,041 1,334	153,900 1,369 4,001 6,245
Parking Postage and delivery Printing and reproduction Professional fees	117 220 1,533	74 87 2,486
Accounting Consulting fees Financial consulting	4,500 - 17,250	4,500 1,525 16,500
Record storage Rent Telephone Website costs	1,080 1,500 553 3,175	1,170 1,500 731 3,033
	246,979	239,059
Increase in net assets	456,920	110,591
Net assets, beginning of year	3,149,245	3,038,654
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$3,606,165</u>	<u>\$3,149,245</u>

See accompanying notes and independent accountant's review report.

VALENTINE FOUNDATION STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2013 AND 2012

	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities Increase in net assets Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to net cash used in operating activities	<u>\$456,920</u>	<u>\$110,591</u>
Depreciation Net realized gain on sale of investments Increase in fair value of investments	479 (54,862) (475,347)	479 (12,730) (172,325)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets Accrued interest and dividends Prepaid excise taxes Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities	(218) 2,221	311 (98)
Accrued expensé and payroll taxes	<u>385</u>	(5,129)
Total adjustments	(527,342)	(189,492)
Net cash used in operating activities	(70,422)	(78,901)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of investments Proceeds from sale of investments	(140,926) 298,230	(169,945) 219,026
Net cash provided by investing activities	157,304	49,081
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	86,882	(29,820)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	534,619	564,439
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$621,501</u>	<u>\$534,619</u>

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Nature of Activities

The Valentine Foundation ("Foundation") is a Philadelphia area private foundation that provides grants to foundations or programs which empower women and girls. The Foundation also works to change established attitudes that discourage women and girls from recognizing their potential. Grants are made to foundations primarily in the greater Philadelphia area or that have a national focus. The Foundation was established in 1985 by Phoebe V. Valentine. Phoebe named five women as the initial trustees and intentionally left the development of the mission and the approach of the Foundation to them. Phoebe died in 1995. She established a trust to endow the foundation and a separate Charitable Lead Trust. In 2005, the Foundation decided to establish a permanent endowment fund to provide grants for leadership training for women executives working in nonprofit organizations.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

Basis of Presentation

Financial statement presentation follows the recommendations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board in FASB ASC 958 Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Foundations. Under ASC 958, the Foundation is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets. Temporarily restricted assets are gifts received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets with a restriction as to time or purpose of use. When the time restriction expires or the purpose is accomplished, the temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. Permanently restricted assets are gifts received with donor stipulations that neither expire by passage of time nor can be fulfilled or otherwise removed by actions of the Board of Directors.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all monies in banks, cash on hand, and highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates the fair value because of the short maturities of those financial instruments.

Contributions

All contributions received in this or any prior fiscal year have no restrictions attached to the contributions.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Investment Valuation and Income Recognition

The Foundation reports marketable securities and debt securities at fair value in the statement of financial position. Fair value is determined based on quoted market prices. Realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments represent the difference between the original cost, or fair value of the investments at the beginning of the current year, and the sales proceeds (realized) or the fair market value at the end of the year (unrealized). For tax purposes, the gain on the sale of investments is the difference between the original cost and the sale price. However, the basis for tax purposes of the investments then held in the trust was increased at the death of the founder. This difference in the basis of contributions for financial statements and tax purposes results in smaller net realized gains on investments for tax purposes, which decreases taxable investment correspondingly.

Property and Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost at date of acquisition. The Foundation's policy is to capitalize additions to equipment with a unit cost of \$500 or more and a useful life of two or more years. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Equipment 5 - 10 years

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Foundation and Trust utilize various investment instruments. Investment securities, in general, are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, credit, and overall market volatility. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Concentration of Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Foundation to credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents and investments. The Foundation maintains cash and cash equivalents primarily with major financial institutions. Such amounts may not be insured by FDIC or SIPC. The Foundation monitors its investments and has not experienced any credit losses.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Grants

Grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations are reported as an expense when awarded. Multi-year grants may be awarded for as long as three years. No multi-year grants were made in 2013 and 2012.

Note 2 Fixed Assets

As of November 30, 2013 and 2012 fixed assets consisted of:

	2013	2012
Equipment Less accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,819 <u>2,746</u>	\$ 3,819 2,267
	<u>\$ 1,073</u>	<u>\$ 1,552</u>

Note 3 Investments and Fair Value Hierarchy

The market value of investments as of November 30, 2013 and 2012 is summarized as follows:

	2013	2012
Certificate of deposits Government obligations Corporate obligations Common stock Mutual funds / spiders	\$ 326,381 77,107 27,666 2,347,898 206,382	\$ 326,597 104,983 78,752 1,925,594 176,603
	<u>\$2,985,434</u>	\$2,612,529

Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" (FASB ASC 820) establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 measurements and the lowest priority to Level 3 measurements. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB ASC 820 are described as follows:

• Level 1 - inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the plan has the ability to access.

Note 3 Investments and Fair Value Hierarchy (Continued)

Level 2 - inputs to the valuation methodology include:

Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market date by correlation or other means; and If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

 Level 3 - inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Described below is the FAS 157 level for each category of investments.

Fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis at November 30, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

November 30, 2013				
<u></u>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificate of deposits	\$ 326,381	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 326,381
Government obligations		77,107		77,107
Corporate obligations Aa2		27,666		27,666
Common stock Basic materials Conglomerates Consumer goods	195,404 320,425 581,959 453,952	- - -	- - -	195,404 320,425 581,959 453,952
Financial Healthcare Industrial goods Services	553,243 3,652 155,823	- - -	- - -	553,243 3,652 155,823
Technology Total common stock	<u>83,440</u> <u>2,347,898</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>83,440</u> <u>2,347,898</u>

Note 3 Investments and Fair Value Hierarchy (Continued)

November 30, 2013 (Continued	l) Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual funds Inflation protected bond Large blend Large value Moderate allocation	65,451 57,572 38,608 44,751	- - - -	- - - -	65,451 57,572 38,608 44,751
Total mutual funds	206,382			206,382
	\$2,880,661	<u>\$ 104,773</u>	<u>\$ - </u>	<u>\$2,985,434</u>
November 30, 2012	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificate of deposits	\$ 326,597	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 326,597
Government obligations		104,983		104,983
Corporate obligations Aa2		78,752		78,752
Common stock Basic materials Conglomerates Consumer goods Financial Healthcare Industrial goods Services Technology	180,059 218,280 518,148 324,137 457,185 23,340 135,968 68,477	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	180,059 218,280 518,148 324,137 457,185 23,340 135,968 68,477
Total common stock	1,925,594			1,925,594
Mutual funds Inflation protected bond Large blend Large value Moderate allocation	73,915 44,795 20,230 37,663	- - - -	- - - -	73,915 44,795 20,230 37,663
Total mutual funds	176,603			<u>176,603</u>
	<u>\$2,428,794</u>	\$ 183,735	<u>\$ -</u>	\$2,612,529

Note 4 Split-Interest Charitable Lead Trust

As described in Note 1, The Foundation was established in 1985 by Phoebe V. Valentine. A charitable Lead Trust was established to endow the Foundation. Until the death of the other beneficiaries of the Trust, a distribution equal to 7% of the net fair market value of the trust's assets will be paid by the Trustees to the Valentine Foundation.

Note 5 Operating Lease

The Foundation has no operating lease agreements. They currently rent space on a month to month basis.

Rental expense under the operating lease for the years ended November 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$1,500.

Note 6 Federal Excise Tax

The Foundation is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), but is subject to a 2% (1% if certain criteria are met) federal excise tax on net investment income, including net realized gains, as defined by federal regulations. The Foundation provides for deferred federal excise tax on unrealized gains on investments at a rate of 1%, which is an estimate of the effective rate expected to be paid.

Current taxes for the years ended November 30, 2013 and 2012 were \$3,329 and \$1,102 respectively.

The Foundation's Forms 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, for the years ended 2013, 2012 and 2011 are subject to audit by the Internal Revenue Service, generally for three years after they were filed.

Note 7 Management Review

The Foundation has evaluated subsequent events for potential required disclosures through May 13, 2014, which is the day the financial statements were available to be issued.