Pitcairn-Crabbe Foundation

Financial Statements – Modified Cash Basis

Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
with Independent Auditor's Report

MaherDuessel

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PITCAIRN-CRABBE FOUNDATION

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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Board of Directors
Pitcairn-Crabbe Foundation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements (financial statements) of the Pitcairn-Crabbe Foundation (Foundation), which comprise the statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets – modified cash basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets – modified cash basis for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements – modified cash basis.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities, and net assets of the Foundation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets for the years then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting as described in Note 2.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Foundation and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 2 of the financial statements, and for determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation’s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Foundation’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Maher Duessel

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
July 10, 2026

PITCAIRN-CRABBE FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	2025	2024
Assets		
Investments	$ 16,093,760	$ 14,389,333
Interest in investments held at Shadyside Presbyterian Church	1,383,585	1,421,708
Total Assets	$ 17,477,345	$ 15,811,041
Net Assets		
Net assets without donor restrictions	$ 17,477,345	$ 15,811,041
Total Net Assets	$ 17,477,345	$ 15,811,041

See accompanying notes to financial statements - modified cash basis.

PITCAIRN-CRABBE FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	2025	2024
Revenues:		
Interest and dividend income, net	$ 298,485	$ 630,987
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	2,117,953	1,223,009
Change in fair value of interest in investments held at Shadyside Presbyterian Church	(38,123)	(154,827)
Total revenues	2,378,315	1,699,169
Expenses:		
Grants paid, net of returned grants	644,000	589,905
Administrative expenses:		
Salaries and related costs	53,000	53,000
Professional services	12,924	12,533
Other	2,087	6,597
Total administrative expenses	68,011	72,130
Total expenses	712,011	662,035
Change in Net Assets	1,666,304	1,037,134
Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions:		
Beginning of year	15,811,041	14,773,907
End of year	$ 17,477,345	$ 15,811,041

See accompanying notes to financial statements - modified cash basis.

1. Organization

Pitcairn-Crabbe Foundation (Foundation), a supporting organization of Shadyside Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, is a not-for-profit corporation that was created on December 23, 1940.

Susan Lee Hunt, deceased, created the Foundation by her last will and testament dated May 20, 1939. The Foundation is a memorial to the donor's mother, Susan Pitcairn-Crabbe, and her grandparents, Robert and Elizabeth E. Pitcairn. Mrs. Hunt named as Directors of the Foundation the executors of her estate, James E. Hindman and Alexander P. Reed, for their lives and the Trustees of Shadyside Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as elected and acting from time to time.

The Foundation supports organizations located primarily west of the Susquehanna River within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Grants are awarded primarily to religious institutions engaged in community services, church-related schools and colleges, and theological seminaries.

The Foundation operates from the office of the Community Foundation for the Alleghenies from which it purchases certain administrative and staff services.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting. That basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America primarily because revenue and the related assets, other than investment income, are recognized when received rather than when earned, and expenses are recognized when paid rather than when obligations are incurred.

Classification of Net Assets

The Foundation’s financial statements are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into two classes of net assets (with donor restrictions and without donor restrictions) established according to their nature and purpose.

The net assets of the Foundation are reported as follows:

Without donor restrictions – Net assets that are not subject to any donor-imposed stipulations.

With donor restrictions – Net assets that are subject to donor-imposed restrictions on the use of the assets that may be met either by actions of the Foundation or the passage of time. Other donor restrictions are perpetual in nature, whereby the donor has stipulated funds be maintained in perpetuity. The Foundation had no net assets with donor restrictions at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Foundation considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Uninvested cash and cash equivalents included in investment accounts are not considered to be cash and cash equivalents. The Foundation's cash accounts did not exceed federally insured limits as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Investments and Net Investment Return

Investments in equity securities having a readily determinable fair value and in all debt securities are carried at fair value.

Investment return includes dividend, interest, and other investment income, less external and direct internal investment expenses, realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments carried at fair value; and realized gains and losses on other investments. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, investment expenses were $26,365 and $20,168, respectively.

The Foundation has investments in mutual funds, and other investments. Investment securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near-term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets – modified cash basis.

Interest in Investments Held at Shadyside Presbyterian Church

Certain investments of the Foundation are held in a comingled pooled investment fund under the custody of Shadyside Presbyterian Church, which oversees the investment fund and administers all related financial transactions. The fund is accounted for as unrestricted net assets of the Foundation because the investments are used exclusively for grants made by the Foundation per Board of Directors (Board) resolution.

The change in fair value of the Foundation's interest in investments held at Shadyside Presbyterian Church, is reported in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets - modified cash basis.

Grants

Grants are recorded as an expense when paid. Refunds of paid grants are recorded as a reduction of expense when they are returned to the Foundation. The Foundation may commit to future or contingent grants. These grants are not recorded as expense until paid. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no grants committed to be paid in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

In 2025 and 2024, $0 and $5,050, respectively, was paid by the Foundation directly to a consultant on behalf of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. There were no grants paid to or on behalf of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church in 2025 or 2024.

Income Taxes

The Foundation has been classified as a tax-exempt, not-for-profit organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for federal and state income taxes is required.

Functional Expenses

The costs of the program and administration activities are presented by their natural classification on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets - modified cash basis. Program expenses are made up entirely of grants paid, net of returned grants, while administrative expenses are related to facilitating grant-making and financial and administrative functions of the Foundation, as detailed in Note 5.

Liquidity and Availability

The Foundation's financial assets available for general expenditure, that is, without donor or other restrictions limiting their use, within one year of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	2025	2024
Investments appropriated for current use	$ 654,000	$ 663,000
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	$ 654,000	$ 663,000

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Foundation's investment balances available for general purposes of the Foundation are $16,093,760, with an approved spending budget of approximately $654,000 for the year ending December 31, 2026. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Foundation's investment balances available for general purposes of the Foundation are $14,389,333, with an approved spending budget of approximately $663,000 for the year ending December 31, 2025. Although the Foundation does not intend to spend from this investment balance in excess of amounts appropriated as part of its annual budget approval and appropriation process, up to approximately $16,093,760 could be made readily available, if necessary.

The Foundation adopted the total investment return policy consistent with the Pennsylvania Act 141, which requires a spending policy between 2% and 7% on not less than a three-year average value of the funds. The Foundation's approved spending policy was 5% of a five-year average for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Undistributed earnings are retained.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the Independent Auditor’s Report date, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

3. Interest in Investments Held at Shadyside Presbyterian Church

The Foundation has transferred assets to Shadyside Presbyterian Church (Church) and retained a beneficial interest in investments held by the Church. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the comingled account was invested in two private investment partnerships with fair values as reported by the Church using net asset value as a practical expedient totaling $4,784,778 and $4,916,616, respectively, of which the Foundation has a 28.9164% beneficial interest. Distributions from this account are reinvested in the Foundation's investment portfolio. There are no outstanding, unfunded commitments to the partnerships at December 31, 2025 or 2024.

The fair value of the Foundation's retained beneficial interest in investments held by Shadyside Presbyterian Church included in the statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets - modified cash basis was $1,383,585 and $1,421,708 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

4. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

The following tables present the fair value measurements of assets and liabilities recognized in the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets - modified cash basis measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Description	12/31/2025	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments at fair value:				
Money market funds	$ 421,030	$ 421,030	$ -	$ -
Mutual funds:				
Fixed income	3,228,810	3,228,810	-	-
Equity	12,443,920	12,443,920	-	-
	16,093,760	16,093,760	-	-
Investments held by others	1,383,585	-	-	1,383,585
Totals	$ 17,477,345	$ 16,093,760	$ -	$ 1,383,585

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Description	12/31/2024	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments at fair value:				
Money market funds	$ 510,815	$ 510,815	$ -	$ -
Mutual funds:				
Fixed income	3,265,144	3,265,144	-	-
Equity	10,613,374	10,613,374	-	-
	14,389,333	14,389,333	-	-
Investments held by others	1,421,708	-	-	1,421,708
Totals	$ 15,811,041	$ 14,389,333	$ -	$ 1,421,708

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets - modified cash basis, as well as the general classification of such assets and liabilities pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the year ended December

31, 2025. For assets classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the process used to develop the reported fair value is described below.

Investments

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or independent asset pricing services and pricing models, the inputs of which are market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including, but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, prepayments, defaults, cumulative loss projections, and cash flows. Such securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. In certain cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy. See below for inputs and valuation techniques used for Level 3 securities.

Interest in Investments Held at Shadyside Presbyterian Church

Fair value is estimated based upon the Foundation's percentage of the investment pool. Due to the nature of the valuation inputs, the interest is classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Fair value determinations for Level 3 measurements are the responsibility of management. Management utilizes the reported estimated value of the underlying assets within Shadyside Presbyterian Church's pooled investments to determine fair value. Changes in fair value of the Level 3 assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are due solely to gains (losses) in fair value less planned distributions.

5. Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses relate to grant making as well as the financial and administrative functions of the Foundation. The Foundation contracts with the Community Foundation for the Alleghenies for its administrative services. Expenses are allocated based on the estimated staff time necessary to administer the activities of the Foundation.