WVS FINANCIAL CORP.

- THE HOLDING COMPANY OF WEST VIEW SAVINGS BANK -

2023

PROXY STATEMENT
AND
ANNUAL REPORT

WVS FINANCIAL CORPORATION (412) 364-1911

- THE HOLDING COMPANY OF WEST VIEW SAVINGS BANK -

September 15, 2023

Dear Stockholder:

You are cordially invited to attend the annual meeting of stockholders of WVS Financial Corp. The meeting will be held at St. Brendan's Episcopal Church, located at 2365 McAleer Road, Sewickley, Pennsylvania on Tuesday, October 31, 2023 at 10:00 a.m., Eastern time. The matters to be considered by stockholders at the annual meeting are described in the accompanying materials.

Directions to St. Brendan's Episcopal Church from West View Savings Bank's main office at 9001 Perry Highway, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

- Go north on Perry Highway for approximately 0.8 miles
- Turn left onto West Ingomar Road/Yellow Belt and go approximately 2.3 miles
- Turn right onto Rochester Road and go approximately 0.6 miles
- Turn left onto McAleer Road: St. Brendan's Episcopal Church is approximately 0.1 miles on the right side at 2365 McAleer Road, Sewickley, Pennsylvania

It is very important that your shares be voted at the annual meeting regardless of the number you own or whether you are able to attend the meeting in person. We urge you to mark, sign, and date your proxy card today and return it in the envelope provided, even if you plan to attend the annual meeting. This will not prevent you from voting in person, but will ensure that your vote is counted if you are unable to attend. You may also vote by telephone or over the internet by following the instructions on your proxy card.

Your continued support of and interest in WVS Financial Corp. is sincerely appreciated.

David J. Bursic
President and Chief Executive Officer

John A. Howard, Jr.
Chairman of the Board

Town of McCandless • 9001 Perry Highway, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.
9001 Perry Highway
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237
(412) 364-1911

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To Be Held on October 31, 2023

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an annual meeting of stockholders of WVS Financial Corp. (the "Company") will be held at St. Brendan's Episcopal Church, located at 2365 McAleer Road, Sewickley, Pennsylvania on Tuesday, October 31, 2023 at 10:00 a.m., Eastern time, for the following purposes, all of which are more completely set forth in the accompanying proxy statement:

(1) To elect one director for a four-year term and until his successor is elected and qualified;
(2) To ratify the appointment of S.R. Snodgrass, P.C. as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024; and
(3) To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof. Management is not aware of any other such business.

The board of directors has fixed August 25, 2023 as the voting record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the annual meeting and at any adjournment thereof. Only those stockholders of record as of the close of business on that date will be entitled to vote at the annual meeting or at any such adjournment.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Michael R. Rutan
Corporate Secretary

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
September 15, 2023

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOUR SHARES BE REPRESENTED REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER YOU OWN. EVEN IF YOU PLAN TO BE PRESENT, YOU ARE URGED TO COMPLETE, SIGN, DATE AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY PROMPTLY IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED. IF YOU ATTEND THE MEETING, YOU MAY VOTE EITHER IN PERSON OR BY PROXY. YOU MAY VOTE BY TELEPHONE OR OVER THE INTERNET BY FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS ON YOUR PROXY CARD. ANY PROXY GIVEN MAY BE REVOKED BY YOU IN WRITING OR IN PERSON AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO THE EXERCISE THEREOF.

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.

PROXY STATEMENT

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

OCTOBER 31, 2023

This proxy statement is furnished to holders of common stock of WVS Financial Corp. (the "Company"), the holding company of West View Savings Bank (the "Savings Bank"). Proxies are being solicited on behalf of the board of directors of the Company to be used at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held at St. Brendan's Episcopal Church, located at 2365 McAleer Road, Sewickley, Pennsylvania on Tuesday, October 31, 2023 at 10:00 a.m., Eastern time, and at any adjournment thereof for the purposes set forth in the Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders. This proxy statement is first being mailed to stockholders on or about September 15, 2023.

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be Held on October 31, 2023. This proxy statement and the 2023 Annual Report to Stockholders are available at the website: *www.proxyvote.com.*

The proxy solicited hereby, if properly signed and returned to the Company and not revoked prior to its use, will be voted in accordance with the instructions contained therein. You may also vote by telephone or over the internet by following the instructions on your proxy card. If no contrary instructions are given, each proxy received will be voted in the manner recommended by the board of directors as described below and, upon the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, in accordance with the best judgment of the persons appointed as proxies. Any stockholder giving a proxy has the power to revoke it at any time before it is exercised by (i) filing with the Secretary of the Company written notice thereof (Corporate Secretary, WVS Financial Corp., 9001 Perry Highway, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237); (ii) submitting a duly-executed proxy bearing a later date; or (iii) appearing at the annual meeting and giving the Secretary notice of his or her intention to vote in person. Proxies solicited hereby may be exercised only at the annual meeting and any adjournment thereof and will not be used for any other meeting.

VOTING

Only stockholders of record of the Company at the close of business on August 25, 2023 (the "record date") are entitled to notice of and to vote at the annual meeting and at any adjournment thereof. On the record date, there were 1,732,788 shares of common stock of the Company issued and outstanding and the Company had no other class of equity securities outstanding.

Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote at the annual meeting on all matters properly presented at the meeting. The presence in person or by proxy of at least a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote is necessary to constitute a quorum at the annual meeting. Directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast with a quorum present. The nominee for director receiving the most votes will be elected as a director. The affirmative vote of a majority of the total votes present, in person or by proxy, at the annual meeting is required for approval of the proposal to ratify the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal 2024.

If your shares are held in "street name," your broker may not vote on certain matters if you do not furnish instructions for such proposals. You should use the voting instruction form provided by the institution that holds your shares to instruct your broker to vote your shares or else your shares may not be voted or may be considered "broker non-votes." Broker non-votes are shares held by brokers or nominees as to which voting instructions have not been received from the beneficial owners or the persons entitled to vote those shares and the broker or nominee does not have the discretionary voting power under rules applicable to broker-dealers. Under these rules, the proposal to elect directors is not an item which brokerage firms may vote in their discretion on behalf of their clients if such clients have not furnished voting instructions. Your broker may vote in his or her discretion on the ratification of the appointment of our independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal 2024 if you do not furnish instructions.

Abstentions will be counted for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum at the annual meeting. Because of the required votes, abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the voting for the election of directors. However, abstentions will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal to ratify the appointment of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal 2024.

INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO THE NOMINEE FOR DIRECTOR, DIRECTORS WHOSE TERMS CONTINUE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Election of Directors

The articles of incorporation of the Company provide that the board of directors of the Company shall be divided into four classes which are as equal in number as possible, and that members of each class of directors are to be elected for a term of four years. The number of directors currently authorized under our bylaws is five. One class is to be elected annually. Stockholders of the Company are not permitted to cumulate their votes for the election of directors.

At the annual meeting, stockholders of the Company will be asked to elect one director for a four-year term and until his successor is elected and qualified. The nominee was selected by the board of directors and approved by the independent members of the board. The nominee currently serves as a director. There are no arrangements or understandings between the person named and any other person pursuant to which such person was selected as a nominee for election as a director at the annual meeting. The nominee for director is not related to any other director or executive officer of the Company by blood, marriage or adoption.

Unless otherwise directed, each proxy executed and returned by a stockholder will be voted for the election of the nominee for director listed below. If the person named as nominee should be unable or unwilling to stand for election at the time of the annual meeting, the proxy will nominate and vote for any replacement nominee recommended by the board of directors. At this time, the board of directors knows of no reason why the nominee listed below may not be able to serve as a director if elected. The person receiving the greatest number of votes of the holders of common stock represented in person or by proxy at the annual meeting will be elected as a director of the Company.

The following tables present information concerning the nominee for director of the Company and each director whose term continues, including their tenure as a director of the Company.

Nominee for Director For a Four-Year Term Expiring in 2027

Name	Age[1]	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Director Since
Lawrence M. Lehman	71	Director; Retired Office Manager, Dinnin & Parker Associates, an insurance agency located in Oakmont, Pennsylvania; former owner/sole proprietor of Newton-Lehman Agency, an insurance agency located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lehman's background as a business owner in the Company's market area positions him as well qualified to serve as a director.	2002

The Board of Directors recommends you vote FOR election of the nominee for Director.

Members of the Board of Directors Continuing in Office

Director Whose Term Expires in 2024

Name	Age(1)	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Director Since
David J. Bursic	61	Director; President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and the Savings Bank since June 1998; prior thereto served as Senior Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company and the Savings Bank since 1992 and in various positions with the Company and the Savings Bank since 1985. Mr. Bursic serves as a special advisor to the board of North Hills Community Outreach, a non-profit organization. Mr. Bursic also serves as a member of the Superintendent's Business Roundtable for the North Allegheny School District and as a participant on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's Decision-Maker Panel. Mr. Bursic's service as President and Chief Executive Officer, his prior positions with the Company, extensive experience in the local banking industry and involvement in business and civic organizations in the Savings Bank's market area provide the board of directors valuable insight regarding the business and operations of the Company.	1998

Directors Whose Term Expires in 2025

Name	Age(1)	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Director Since
Edward F. Twomey III	69	Senior Vice President – Institutional Sales at InspereX LLC, an underwriter and distributor of fixed income securities and risk management investment solutions located in Delray Beach, Florida. Previously, Mr. Twomey was Senior Vice President at Samuel A. Ramirez & Co., where he served as Senior Vice President for their Financial Institutions Group. Mr. Twomey's broad financial experience provides valuable industry expertise and awareness to the Board of Directors.	2015
Joseph W. Unger	62	Director; Retired; Former President of White Heating, Inc., a heating, cooling and air products and services provider located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, since 1978. In addition, Mr. Unger has served as an Advisory Board Member of the A.W. Beattie Career Center, a trade school located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, since 1994 and formerly served in various positions, including President, for the Air Conditioning Contractors of America from 1989 to 1996. Mr. Unger also served as a member of the Builders Association of Metropolitan Pittsburgh, the North Suburban Builders Association, the Better Business Bureau and the North Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Unger's extensive business experience and service in the local market make him well qualified to serve as a director of the Company.	2013

Director Whose Term Expires in 2026

Name	Age[1]	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Director Since
John A. Howard, Jr.	69	Chairman of the Board; Retired. Formerly served as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer of Laurel Capital Group, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Laurel Savings Bank, Allison Park, Pennsylvania until September 2006. Mr. Howard brings valuable audit and public company reporting experience to the board from his prior service as Chief Financial Officer for two publicly traded holding companies of financial institutions in the greater Pittsburgh area.	2014

(1) As of June 30, 2023.

Independence of the Company's Board of Directors

It is the policy of the board of directors of the Company that a substantial majority of its directors be independent of the Company within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations.

Our board of directors has affirmatively determined that a majority of our directors are independent. The current independent directors are Messrs. Howard, Lehman, Twomey and Unger. Our board of directors also has affirmatively determined that each member of the audit committee and the compensation committee of the board of directors is independent within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations.

Nominations Process

The board of directors actively oversees the business and management of the Company through regular board and committee meetings. The board of directors has established certain committees to address recurring business matters such as audit, compensation and finance. Based upon the infrequent business need to add new directors, the Company's board of directors chooses to address director nominations at the board level and does not have a standing nominating committee.

The Company's board of directors considers and evaluates nominees for the election of directors, subject to approval of a majority of the independent members of the board. As discussed above, each of the current independent members of the board is independent. During fiscal 2023, the board met once in connection with nominations for director.

The board of directors considers candidates for director suggested by its members, as well as management and stockholders. A stockholder who desires to recommend a prospective nominee for the board should notify the Company's Secretary or the Chairman of the Board in writing with whatever supporting material the stockholder considers appropriate. The board also considers whether to nominate any person nominated pursuant to the provision of the Company's articles of incorporation relating to stockholder nominations, which is described under "Stockholder Nominations" below. The board of directors has the authority and ability to retain a search firm to identify or evaluate potential nominees if it so desires.

Once the board of directors has identified a prospective nominee, the board makes an initial determination as to whether to conduct a full evaluation of the candidate. This initial determination is based on whatever information is provided to the board with the recommendation of the prospective candidate, as well as the board member's own knowledge of the prospective candidate, which may be supplemented by inquiries to the person making the recommendation or others.

Stockholder Nominations

Article 7.F of the Company's articles of incorporation governs nominations for election to the board of directors and requires all such nominations, other than those made by the board, to be made at a meeting of stockholders called for the election of directors, and only by a stockholder who has complied with the notice provisions in that section. Stockholder nominations must be made pursuant to timely notice in writing to the Secretary of the Company. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to, or mailed and received at, the principal executive offices of the Company not later than 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting. Each written notice of a stockholder nomination shall set forth: (a) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election or re-election as a director and as to the stockholder giving the notice (i) the name, age, business address and residence address of such person, (ii) the principal occupation or employment of such person, (iii) the class and number of shares of Company stock which are beneficially owned by such person on the date of such stockholder notice, and (iv) any other information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies with respect to nominees for election as directors, pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and would be required to be filed on Schedule 14B with the Securities and Exchange Commission, if the Company were subject to such regulations (or any successors of such items or schedules); and (b) as to the stockholder giving the notice (i) the name and address, as they appear on the Company's books, of such stockholder and any other stockholders known by such stockholder to be supporting such nominees and (ii) the class and number of shares of Company stock which are beneficially owned by such stockholder on the date of such stockholder notice and, to the extent known, by any other stockholders known by such stockholder to be supporting such nominees on the date of such stockholder notice. The presiding officer of the meeting may refuse to acknowledge the nomination of any person not made in compliance with the foregoing procedures.

Committees and Meetings of the Board of the Company and the Savings Bank

Regular meetings of the board of directors of the Company are held on at least a quarterly basis. The board of directors of the Company held a total of 4 regular meetings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Audit Committee. The board of directors of the Company has established an audit committee which consists of Messrs. Howard (Chairman), Lehman, Twomey and Unger, all of whom are independent outside directors. The audit committee meets with the Company's internal auditor, engages the Company's external independent registered public accounting firm and reviews their reports. The audit committee meets at least quarterly and met four times during fiscal 2023.

The board of directors has adopted an audit committee charter. The audit committee charter is available online at *www.wvsbank.com.*

Compensation Committee. The compensation committee of the board of directors determines compensation for executive officers. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the members of the committee were Messrs. Howard (Chairman), Lehman, Twomey and Unger. The compensation committee met once during fiscal 2023. The compensation committee has not adopted a written charter.

Finance Committee. The finance committee of the Company consists of Messrs. Lehman (Chairman), Howard, Twomey and Unger and from management, Mr. Bursic. The finance committee, which approves all securities purchased by the Company and the Savings Bank, meets at least quarterly and met 12 times during fiscal 2023.

The board of directors of the Company has also established an executive committee.

The board of directors of the Savings Bank meets on a monthly basis and may have additional special meetings upon the request of the President or a majority of the directors. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the board of directors of the Savings Bank met 12 times. The board of directors of the Savings Bank has established various committees, some of which act jointly with the Company's respective similar board committee. These committees include: an audit committee, a classification of assets review committee, a Community Reinvestment Act committee, a compensation committee, an executive committee, a finance committee, a loan committee and a nominating committee.

Loan Committee. The loan committee of the Savings Bank consists of Messrs. Bursic from management (Chairman), Howard, Lehman, Twomey and Unger. The loan committee, which approves all loans originated by the Savings Bank, meets monthly and met 12 times during fiscal 2023.

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF COMMON STOCK BY CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of the common stock as of the record date, and certain other information with respect to (i) the Company's Employee Stock Ownership Plan, (ii) each director and nominee for director of the Company, (iii) executive officers of the Company, and (iv) all directors, nominees for director and executive officers of the Company as a group.

Name of Beneficial Owner or Number of Persons in Group	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership as of August 25, 2023[1][2]	Percent of Common Stock
WVS Financial Corp. Employee Stock Ownership Plan 9001 Perry Highway Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237	259,982[3]	15.0%
Directors and nominees:		
David J. Bursic	218,818[4]	12.6
John A. Howard, Jr.	7,849[5]	*
Lawrence M. Lehman	7,408[6]	*
Edward F. Twomey III	13,167[7]	*
Joseph W. Unger	2,000	*
Executive officers:		
Michael R. Rutan	8,466[8]	*
Robert B. Kastan	0[9]	--
Mary Magestro-Johnston	388[10]	*
All directors, nominee for director and executive officers as a group (8 persons)	258,096[11]	14.9

* Less than 1% of the outstanding common stock.

(1) Based upon records of the Company's transfer agent and information furnished by the respective shareholder. Shares of common stock are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if he or she directly or indirectly has or shares (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of the shares, or (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or to direct the disposition of the shares. Unless otherwise indicated, the named beneficial owner has sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the shares.

(2) A person is deemed to have beneficial ownership of any shares of common stock which may be acquired within 60 days of the record date.

(3) Mr. Howard is the trustee of the trust created pursuant to the WVS Financial Corp. Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP"). The indicated holdings represent shares held in the ESOP, of which 133,617 shares have been allocated to participating employees and generally will be voted at the direction of the participants and 126,365 shares are unallocated and are generally voted by the trustee in his discretion.

(4) Includes 83,614 shares held jointly with Mr. Bursic's wife, 41,646 shares held solely by Mr. Bursic, 9,738 shares held solely by Mr. Bursic's wife, 200 shares held by Mr. Bursic's children, 1,731 shares held in the Company's deferred compensation plan for the account of Mr. Bursic, 11,798 shares held in an individual

retirement account ("IRA") for the account of Mr. Bursic and 70,091 shares held in the ESOP for the account of Mr. Bursic.

(5) The indicated shares are held jointly by Mr. Howard and his wife. Mr. Howard serves as trustee for the ESOP. Does not include the shares held in the ESOP, which Mr. Howard disclaims beneficial ownership of and have been allocated to participating employees and will generally be voted at the direction of the participant.

(6) Includes 2,613 shares held in an IRA for the account of Mr. Lehman's wife's IRA and 4,795 shares held in Mr. Lehman's IRA.

(7) Includes 5,540 shares held in an IRA for the account of Mr. Twomey.

(8) The indicated shares are held in the ESOP for the account of Mr. Rutan.

(9) Mr. Kastan began service with the Company on June 20, 2023.

(10) Ms. Magestro-Johnston left the Company effective June 2, 2023. Shares owned are 20% vested.

(11) Includes on behalf of directors and executive officers as a group 76,670 shares held in the ESOP and 1,731 shares held in the Company's deferred compensation plan.

RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The audit committee of the board of directors of the Company has appointed S.R. Snodgrass, P.C., independent certified public accountants, to perform the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2024, and directed that the selection of the independent registered public accounting firm be submitted for ratification by the stockholders at the annual meeting.

The Company has been advised by S.R. Snodgrass that neither that firm nor any of its associates has any relationship with the Company or its subsidiaries other than the usual relationship that exists between independent certified public accountants and clients. S.R. Snodgrass will have one or more representatives at the annual meeting who will have an opportunity to make a statement, if they so desire, and will be available to respond to appropriate questions.

Relationship with Independent Public Accounting Firm

The audit committee of the board of directors has appointed S.R. Snodgrass, P.C. as the independent registered public accounting firm to audit the Company's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2024. The audit committee considered the compatibility of the non-audit services provided to the Company by S.R. Snodgrass during fiscal 2023 on the independence of S.R. Snodgrass from the Company in evaluating whether to appoint S.R. Snodgrass to perform the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2024.

The audit committee selects the Company's independent registered public accounting firm and pre-approves all audit services to be provided by it to the Company. The audit committee also reviews and pre-approves all audit-related, tax and all other services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm in accordance with the audit committee's charter and policy on pre-approval of audit-related, tax and other services. In its review of these services and related fees and terms, the audit committee considers, among other things, the possible effect of the performance of such services on the independence of our independent registered public accounting firm. Pursuant to its policy, the audit committee pre-approves certain audit-related services and certain tax services which are specifically described by the audit committee on an annual basis and separately approves other individual engagements as necessary. The pre-approval requirements do not apply to certain services if: (i) the aggregate amount of such services provided to the Company constitutes not more than five percent of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to its independent registered public accounting firm during the year in which the services are provided; (ii) such services were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be other services; and (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the committee and approved by the committee or by one or more members of the committee to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the committee prior to the completion of the audit. The committee may delegate to one or more designated members of the committee the authority to grant required pre-approvals. The decisions of any member to whom authority is delegated to pre-approve an activity shall be presented to the full committee at its next scheduled meeting.

The board of directors recommends that you vote FOR the ratification of the appointment of S.R. Snodgrass, P.C. as independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

Stockholder proposals may be brought before an annual meeting pursuant to Article 10D of the Company's articles of incorporation, which provides that business at an annual meeting of stockholders must be (a) properly brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors, or (b) otherwise properly brought before the meeting by a stockholder. For business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder, the stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in writing to the Secretary of the Company. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to or mailed and received at the principal executive offices of the Company not less than 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting. A stockholder's notice must set forth as to each matter the stockholder proposes to bring before an annual meeting (a) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting, (b) the name and address, as they appear on the Company's books, of the stockholder proposing such business, (c) the class and number of shares of common stock of the Company which are beneficially owned by the stockholder and to the extent known, by any other stockholders known by such stockholder to be supporting such proposal, and (d) any financial interest of the stockholder in such proposal. Accordingly, stockholder proposals submitted under the Company's articles of incorporation in connection with the next annual meeting of stockholders must be received by the Company no later than August 24, 2024.

ANNUAL REPORTS

A copy of the Company's 2023 Annual Report to Stockholders, including the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 accompanies this proxy statement. Such annual report is not part of the proxy solicitation materials.

OTHER MATTERS

Management is not aware of any business to come before the annual meeting other than the matters described above in this proxy statement. However, if any other matters should properly come before the meeting, it is intended that the proxies solicited hereby will be voted with respect to those other matters in accordance with the judgment of the persons voting the proxies.

The cost of the solicitation of proxies will be borne by the Company. The Company will reimburse brokerage firms and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for reasonable expenses incurred by them in sending the proxy materials to the beneficial owners of the Company's common stock. In addition to solicitations by mail, directors, officers and employees of the Company may solicit proxies personally or by telephone without additional compensation.

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

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WVS FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(412) 364-1911

- THE HOLDING COMPANY OF WEST VIEW SAVINGS BANK -

To Our Shareholders:

During fiscal 2023, West View Savings Bank (the “Bank”) and the banking industry faced two significant challenges:

- Sustained increases in the targeted range for the federal funds rate with associated changes to market interest rates; and
- The failure of three large banks during March 2023 and May 2023 – Silicon Valley Bank, Signature Bank and First Republic Bank – which caused turmoil in the financial markets.

During fiscal 2023, the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) increased its targeted range of the federal funds rate from 1.50% to 1.75% at June 30, 2022 to 5.00% - 5.25% at June 30, 2023. The FOMC further increased its targeted federal funds rate in July 2023 to a range of 5.25% - 5.50% - a 22 year high. The stated purpose of these increases is to reduce the rate of inflation being felt by all of us. The good news is that the rate of consumer price inflation (CPI) has been reduced from 9.1% in June 2022 to 3.0% in June 2023. However, the FOMC’s stated target for inflation is 2%. While the difference between 3% and 2% may not sound like much, the FOMC may continue with another ¼% rate hike between now and December 2023 and then hold the targeted federal funds rate for some period of time in order to reach its 2% inflation target.

While higher market interest rates have been welcomed for savers and investors, increased mortgage rates have diminished the demand for mortgage loans. The combination of higher mortgage rates and the reduced supply of existing homes available for sale have reduced the Bank’s overall loan volumes in fiscal 2023.

In response to the three large bank failures, the Bank significantly increased its level of liquid assets. This includes cash on hand, deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh and insured deposits with other financial institutions in order to ensure that our customers’ liquidity needs were met. Since the Bank’s retail deposits over $250,000 are well under 3% of total deposits, we experienced no significant crisis related withdrawals. The Bank also had no “brokered” deposits during the liquidity crisis or at June 30, 2023.

During fiscal 2023, Company net income increased 37.3% to $1.71 million or $1.02 share, as compared to $1.24 million or $0.72 per share in fiscal 2022. During fiscal 2023, we maintained our $0.40 per share cash dividend and repurchased 102,483 shares of our common stock. Most importantly, the Bank’s Board of Directors is committed to maintaining the “well-capitalized” status of West View Savings Bank.

Town of McCandless • 9001 Perry Highway, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237

Also during fiscal 2023, we completed our first full fiscal year of trading on the OTCQX Market under our original trading symbol of WVFC. We are very pleased with the move to the OTCQX Market in terms of liquidity, trading volume, the narrow bid / ask spread on our stock as well as the cost savings as a result of no longer having to comply with the SEC and NASDAQ reporting requirements. We thank our market makers for their diligence and attention to our Company listing. Please consider logging onto www.otcmarkets.com to see bid / asks by market maker, trading volumes and other information about the Company.

We would also like to thank you for investing in WVS Financial Corp., our loyal customers for banking with West View Savings Bank and our employees for their continued dedication and hard work each and every day.

David J. Bursic
President and Chief Executive Officer

John A. Howard, Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Directors

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

	As of or For the Year Ended June 30,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	(Dollars in Thousands, except per share data)				
Selected Financial Data:					
Total assets	$362,839	$362,777	$346,078	$357,101	$355,818
Net loans receivable	73,138	76,487	80,684	91,032	90,588
Mortgage-backed securities	186,426	127,559	82,459	97,106	108,331
Investment securities	65,076	139,718	167,066	151,134	136,775
Deposit accounts	137,707	151,174	157,167	151,335	146,435
FHLB advances – short-term fixed	10,664	167,208	113,093	59,159	70,828
FHLB advances – short-term variable	107,000	-	-	-	-
FHLB advances – long-term fixed	-	5,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
FHLB advances – long-term variable	-	-	25,000	85,000	85,000
Other borrowings	65,840	-	-	-	-
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	-	7,000	-
Stockholders' equity	37,179	36,759	38,389	36,913	36,049
Non-performing assets, troubled debt restructurings and potential problem loans(1)	-	-	-	-	225
Selected Operating Data:					
Interest income	$13,063	$5,741	$5,754	$10,485	$12,054
Interest expense	7,532	932	891	3,854	4,872
Net interest income	5,531	4,809	4,863	6,631	7,182
Provision for loan losses	(26)	(69)	(53)	70	80
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	5,555	4,878	4,916	6,561	7,102
Non-interest income	365	472	475	362	415
Non-interest expense	3,642	3,682	3,650	3,563	3,790
Income before income tax expense	2,278	1,668	1,741	3,360	3,727
Income tax expense	570	424	445	870	932
Net income	$ 1,708	$ 1,244	$ 1,296	$ 2,490	$ 2,795
Per Share Information:					
Basic earnings	$ 1.02	$ 0.72	$ 0.74	$ 1.41	$ 1.57
Diluted earnings	$ 1.02	$ 0.72	$ 0.74	$ 1.41	$ 1.57
Dividends per share	$ 0.40	$ 0.40	$ 0.40	$ 0.40	$ 0.44
Dividend payout ratio	39.17%	55.56%	54.05%	28.37%	28.03%
Book value per share at period end:					
Common Equity	$ 21.43	$ 20.01	$ 20.37	$ 19.36	$ 18.55
Tier I Equity	$ 21.74	$ 20.63	$ 20.11	$ 19.65	$ 18.54
Average shares outstanding:					
Basic	1,672,059	1,736,702	1,748,592	1,768,201	1,780,527
Diluted	1,672,059	1,736,702	1,748,592	1,768,201	1,780,581

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

	As of or For the Year Ended June 30,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Selected Operating Ratios(2):					
Average yield earned on interest-earning assets(3)	3.69%	1.66%	1.82%	3.00%	3.53%
Average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities	2.47	0.31	0.34	1.29	1.68
Average interest rate spread(4)	1.22	1.35	1.48	1.71	1.85
Net interest margin(4)	1.56	1.39	1.54	1.90	2.10
Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities	116.07	116.37	121.91	117.40	117.43
Non-interest expense as a percent of average assets	1.00	1.03	1.12	0.99	1.08
Return on average assets	0.47	0.35	0.40	0.69	0.80
Return on average equity	4.60	3.27	3.40	6.90	8.14
Ratio of average equity to average assets	10.18	10.30	11.71	10.06	9.80
Branch offices at end of period	5	5	6	6	6
Asset Quality Ratios(2):					
Non-performing and potential problem loans and troubled debt restructurings as a percent of net total loans(1)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%
Non-performing assets as a percent of total assets(1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
Non-performing assets, troubled debt restructurings and potential problem loans as a percent of total assets(1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans receivable	0.64	0.64	0.70	0.68	0.60
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of non-performing loans(5)	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	243.56
Charge-offs to average loans receivable outstanding during the period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Ratios(2):					
Common Equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	29.98%	18.94%	18.76%	18.55%	19.07%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	29.98	18.94	18.76	18.55	19.07
Total risk-based capital ratio	30.35	19.21	19.06	18.88	19.38
Tier 1 leverage capital ratio	10.35	10.30	11.71	10.16	10.20

(1) Non-performing assets consist of non-performing loans and real estate owned ("REO"). Non-performing loans consist of non-accrual loans and accruing loans greater than 90 days delinquent, while REO consists of real estate acquired through foreclosure and real estate acquired by acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Potential problem loans include loans where management has some doubt as to the ability of the borrower to comply with present loan repayment terms.

(2) Consolidated asset quality ratios and capital ratios are end of period ratios, except for charge-offs to average net loans. With the exception of end of period ratios, all ratios are based on average monthly balances during the indicated periods.

(3) Interest and yields on tax-exempt loans and securities (tax-exempt for federal income tax purposes) are shown on a fully taxable equivalent basis.

(4) Interest rate spread represents the difference between the weighted-average yield on interest-earning assets and the weighted-average cost of interest-bearing liabilities, and net interest margin represents net interest income as a percent of average interest-earning assets.

(5) NMF – No meaningful figure due to no non-performing loans.

SNODGRASS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & CONSULTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Board of Directors and Stockholders
WVS Financial Corp.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of WVS Financial Corp. and subsidiary (the “Company”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2023 and 2022; the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for the years then ended; and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements (collectively, the financial statements).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 Company 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

PITTSBURGH, PA
2009 Mackenzie Way • Suite 340
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 934-0344

PHILADELPHIA, PA
2100 Renaissance Blvd. • Suite 110
King of Prussia, PA 19406
(610) 278-9800

WHEELING, WV
980 National Road
Wheeling, WV 26003
(304) 233-5030

STEUBENVILLE, OH
511 N. Fourth Street
Steubenville, OH 43952
(304) 233-5030

S.R. Snodgrass, P.C. d/b/a S.R. Snodgrass, A.C. in West Virginia

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 GAAS 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 GAAS, 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 Company'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 Company'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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Shareholders' letter and Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or whether the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

S.R. Snodgrass, P.C.

Cranberry Township, Pennsylvania
September 8, 2023

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(In thousands)

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 2,690	$ 2,500
Interest-earning demand deposits	2,969	1,613
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,659	4,113
Certificates of deposit	19,512	350
Investment securities available for sale (amortized cost of $47,551 and $131,164)	46,916	129,763
Investment securities held to maturity (fair value of $16,923 and $9,345)	18,160	9,955
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale (amortized cost of $1,962)	1,956	-
Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity (fair value of $163,058 and $117,847)	184,470	127,559
Net loans receivable (allowance for loan losses of $470 and $496)	73,138	76,487
Accrued interest receivable	1,516	923
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	4,918	7,062
Premises and equipment (net)	589	575
Bank owned life insurance	5,249	5,132
Deferred tax assets (net)	646	739
Other assets	110	119
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 362,839	$ 362,777
LIABILITIES		
Deposits	$ 137,707	$ 151,174
Federal Home Loan Bank advances: short-term – fixed rate	10,664	167,208
Federal Home Loan Bank advances: short-term – variable rate	107,000	-
Federal Home Loan Bank advances: long-term – fixed rate	-	5,000
Federal Reserve Bank: term funding	65,840	-
Total advances and term funding	183,504	172,208
Accrued interest payable	1,739	314
Other liabilities	2,710	2,322
TOTAL LIABILITIES	325,660	326,018
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, no par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none outstanding	-	-
Common stock, par value $0.01; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 3,805,636 shares issued	38	38
Additional paid-in capital	21,632	21,623
Treasury stock (2,070,648 and 1,968,165 shares at cost)	(31,171)	(29,815)
Retained earnings - substantially restricted	48,774	47,734
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(541)	(1,143)
Unallocated Employee Stock Ownership Plan (“ESOP”) shares	(1,553)	(1,678)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	37,179	36,759
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 362,839	$ 362,777

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Year Ended June 30, 2023	2022	2021
INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME			
Loans, including fees	$ 2,671	$ 2,796	$ 3,148
Investment securities	3,193	1,540	1,582
Mortgage-backed securities	6,355	1,114	782
Certificates of deposit	233	6	15
Interest-earning demand deposits	76	6	-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	535	279	227
Total interest and dividend income	13,063	5,741	5,754
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Deposits	322	143	298
Federal Home Loan Bank advances – short-term	6,455	580	119
Federal Home Loan Bank advances – long-term – variable rate	-	35	129
Federal Home Loan Bank advances – long-term – fixed rate	40	174	344
Federal Reserve Bank – term funding	715	-	-
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	1
Total interest expense	7,532	932	891
NET INTEREST INCOME	5,531	4,809	4,863
(CREDIT) PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	(26)	(69)	(53)
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER (CREDIT) PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	5,555	4,878	4,916
NONINTEREST INCOME			
Service charges on deposits	91	97	85
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	117	112	114
Investment securities (loss) gains	(4)	79	101
Other than temporary impairment losses	-	-	(13)
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	-	-	(13)
ATM fee income	127	142	149
Other	34	42	39
Total noninterest income	365	472	475
NONINTEREST EXPENSE			
Salaries and employee benefits	2,339	2,316	2,395
Occupancy and equipment	237	282	274
Data processing	240	240	239
Correspondent bank charges	43	39	39
Federal deposit insurance premium	130	96	85
ATM network expense	88	82	59
Other	565	627	559
Total noninterest expense	3,642	3,682	3,650
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	2,278	1,668	1,741
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	570	424	445
NET INCOME	$ 1,708	$ 1,244	$ 1,296
EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
Basic	$ 1.02	$ 0.72	$ 0.74
Diluted	1.02	0.72	0.74
AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING:			
Basic	1,672,059	1,736,702	1,748,592
Diluted	1,672,059	1,736,702	1,748,592

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
NET INCOME	$ 1,708	$ 1,244	$ 1,296
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Investment securities available for sale not other-than-temporarily impaired:			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	756	(2,013)	1,424
LESS: Income tax effect	(159)	423	(299)
	597	(1,590)	1,125
Losses (gains) recognized in earnings	4	(79)	(101)
LESS: Income tax effect	(1)	17	21
	3	(62)	(80)
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on investment securities available for sale not other-than-temporarily impaired, net of tax	600	(1,652)	1,045
Investment securities held to maturity other-than-temporarily impaired:			
Total losses	-	-	13
Losses recognized in earnings	-	-	13
Gains recognized in comprehensive income	-	-	-
LESS: Income tax effect	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Accretion of other comprehensive gain on other-than-temporarily impaired securities held to maturity	3	9	16
LESS: Income tax effect	(1)	(2)	(3)
Unrealized holding gains on other-than-temporarily impaired securities held to maturity, net of tax	2	7	13
Other comprehensive income (loss)	602	(1,645)	1,058
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	$ 2,310	$ (401)	$ 2,354

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings – Substantially Restricted	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Unallocated ESOP Shares	Total
Balance June 30, 2020	$ 38	$ 21,577	$ (28,775)	$ 46,590	$ (556)	$ (1,961)	$ 36,913
Net Income				1,296			1,296
Other comprehensive income					1,058		1,058
Purchase of treasury stock (22,590 shares)			(344)				(344)
Amortization of unallocated ESOP shares		19				147	166
Cash dividends declared ($0.40 per share)				(700)			(700)
Balance June 30, 2021	38	21,596	(29,119)	47,186	502	(1,814)	38,389
Net income				1,244			1,244
Other comprehensive loss					(1,645)		(1,645)
Purchase of treasury stock (46,643 shares)			(696)				(696)
Amortization of unallocated ESOP shares		27				136	163
Cash dividends declared ($0.40 per share)				(696)			(696)
Balance June 30, 2022	38	21,623	(29,815)	47,734	(1,143)	(1,678)	36,759
Net income				1,708			1,708
Other comprehensive income					602		602
Purchase of treasury stock (102,483 shares)			(1,356)				(1,356)
Amortization of unallocated ESOP shares		9				125	134
Cash dividends declared ($0.40 per share)				(668)			(668)
Balance June 30, 2023	$ 38	$ 21,632	$ (31,171)	$ 48,774	$ (541)	$ (1,553)	$ 37,179

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	$ 1,708	$ 1,244	$ 1,296
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
(Credit) Provision for loan losses	(25)	(69)	(53)
Depreciation	67	88	71
Investment securities losses (gains)	4	(79)	(101)
Net impairment loss recognized in earnings	-	-	13
Amortization of discounts, premiums, and deferred loan fees, net	4	1,206	677
Amortization of unallocated ESOP shares	134	163	166
Deferred income taxes	(59)	(60)	22
Increase (decrease) in accrued taxes	45	216	(371)
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	(117)	(112)	(114)
Increase in accrued employee benefits	207	201	190
(Increase) in accrued interest receivable	(593)	(174)	(5)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	1,425	159	(332)
Increase in deferred director compensation payable	83	74	73
Other, net	(8)	(305)	76
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,875	2,552	1,608
NVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Available for sale:			
Purchase of investment securities	(102,741)	(8,393)	(90,285)
Proceeds from repayments of investment securities	186,260	66,266	80,801
Proceeds from sales and calls of investment securities	-	10,786	6,398
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities	(1,957)	-	-
Held to maturity:			
Purchase of investment securities	(9,389)	-	(12,744)
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities	(61,539)	(83,448)	(9,420)
Proceeds from repayments of investment securities	1,185	5,540	750
Proceeds from repayments of mortgage-backed securities	4,702	38,388	64,093
Purchases of certificates of deposit	(19,162)	(100)	(100)
Maturities/redemptions of certificates of deposit	-	100	1,590
Purchases of loans	-	(3,722)	(7,950)
Net decrease in net loans receivable	3,444	7,887	18,222
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(7,651)	(13,839)	(18,117)
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	9,795	12,821	18,637
Acquisition of premises and equipment	(81)	(6)	(154)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	2,866	(17,720)	11,721
INANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	(13,467)	(5,993)	5,832
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank long-term advances	(5,000)	(30,000)	(65,000)
Net increase (decrease) in Federal Home Loan Bank short-term advances	(49,544)	54,115	53,934
Net proceeds from other short-term borrowings	65,840	-	(7,000)
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,356)	(696)	(344)
Cash dividends paid	(668)	(696)	(700)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(4,195)	16,730	(13,278)
crease in cash and cash equivalents	1,546	1,562	51
ASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,113	2,551	2,500
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 5,659	$ 4,113	$ 2,551
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	$ 6,107	$ 773	$ 1,223
Taxes	592	385	829

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

WVS Financial Corp. ("WVS" or the "Company") is a Pennsylvania-chartered unitary bank holding company which owns 100 percent of the common stock of West View Savings Bank ("West View" or the "Savings Bank"). The operating results of the Company depend primarily upon the operating results of the Savings Bank and, to a lesser extent, income from interest-earning assets such as investment securities.

West View is a Pennsylvania-chartered, FDIC-insured stock savings bank conducting business from five offices in the North Hills suburbs of Pittsburgh. The Savings Bank's principal sources of revenue originate from its portfolio of residential real estate and commercial mortgage loans as well as income from investment and mortgage-backed securities.

The Company is supervised by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve"), while the Savings Bank is subject to regulation and supervision by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of WVS and its wholly owned subsidiary, West View. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and reporting policies of WVS and West View conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's fiscal year-end for financial reporting is June 30. For regulatory and income tax reporting purposes, WVS reports on a December 31 calendar year basis.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the Consolidated Balance Sheet date and revenues and expenses for that period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Investment and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Investment and mortgage-backed securities are classified at the time of purchase as securities held to maturity or securities available for sale based on management's ability and intent. Investment and mortgage-backed securities acquired with the ability and intent to hold to maturity are stated at cost adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, which are computed using the level-yield method and recognized as adjustments of interest income. Amortization rates for mortgage-backed securities are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the prepayment speeds of the underlying mortgages. Certain other investment securities have been classified as available for sale to serve principally as a source of liquidity. Unrealized holding gains and losses for available-for-sale securities are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of tax, until realized. Realized securities gains and losses are computed using the specific identification method. Interest and dividends on investment and mortgage-backed securities are recognized as income when earned.

Common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank (the "FHLB") represents ownership in an institution which is wholly owned by other financial institutions. This equity security is accounted for at cost and reported separately on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Management systematically evaluates investment securities for other-than-temporary declines in fair value on at least a quarterly basis. This analysis requires management to consider various factors, which include: (1) duration and magnitude of the decline in value; (2) the credit rating of the issuer or issuers; (3) structure of the security; and (4) the Company's intent to sell the security or whether it's more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery in market value.

The Company retains an independent third party to assist it in the determination of fair values for its private-label collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"). This valuation is meant to be a "Level Three" valuation as defined by ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. The valuation does not represent the actual terms or prices at which any party could purchase the securities. There is currently no active secondary market for private-label CMOs and there can be no assurance that any secondary market for private-label CMOs will develop. The Company believes that the private-label CMO portfolio had three other than temporary impairments at June 30, 2023.

The Company believes that the data and assumptions used to determine the fair values are reasonable. The fair value calculations reflect relevant facts and market conditions. Events and conditions occurring after the valuation date could have a material effect on the private-label CMO segment's fair value.

The Company believes that the data and assumptions used to determine the fair values are reasonable. The fair value calculations reflect relevant facts and market conditions. Events and conditions occurring after the valuation date could have a material effect on the private-label CMO segment's fair value.

Net Loans Receivable

Net loans receivable are reported at their principal amount, net of the allowance for loan losses and deferred loan fees. Interest on mortgage, consumer, and commercial loans is recognized on the accrual method. The Company's general policy is to stop accruing interest on loans when, based upon relevant factors, the collection of principal or interest is doubtful, regardless of the contractual status. Interest received on nonaccrual loans is recorded as income or applied against principal according to management's judgment as to the collectability of such principal.

Loan origination and commitment fees, and all incremental direct loan origination costs, are deferred and recognized over the contractual remaining lives of the related loans on a level-yield basis.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses represents the amount which management estimates is adequate to provide for probable losses inherent in its loan portfolio. The allowance method is used in providing for loan losses. Accordingly, all loan losses are charged to the allowance, and all recoveries are credited to it. The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to operations. The provision for loan losses is based on management's periodic evaluation of individual loans, economic factors, past loan loss experience, changes in the composition and volume of the portfolio, and other relevant factors. The estimates used in determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected on impaired loans, are particularly susceptible to changes in the near term.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Impaired loans are commercial and commercial real estate loans for which it is probable the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Company individually evaluates such loans for impairment and does not aggregate loans by major risk classifications. The definition of “impaired loans” is not the same as the definition of “nonaccrual loans,” although the two categories overlap. The Company may choose to place a loan on nonaccrual status due to payment delinquency or uncertain collectability, while not classifying the loan as impaired if the loan is not a commercial or commercial real estate loan. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status and collateral value. The amount of impairment for these types of impaired loans is determined by the difference between the present value of the expected cash flows related to the loan, using the original interest rate, and its recorded value, or as a practical expedient in the case of collateralized loans, the difference between the fair value of the collateral and the recorded amount of the loans. When foreclosure is probable, impairment is measured based on the fair value of the collateral.

Mortgage loans on one-to-four family properties and all consumer loans are large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans and are measured for impairment collectively. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays, which are defined as 90 days or less, generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration all circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the borrower’s prior payment record, and the amount of shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Real Estate Owned

Real estate owned acquired through foreclosure is carried at the lower of cost or fair value minus estimated costs to sell. Costs relating to development and improvement of the property are capitalized, whereas costs of holding such real estate are expensed as incurred.

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost, while premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is principally computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which range from 3 to 25 years for furniture and equipment and 7 to 50 years for building premises. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or their respective lease terms, which range from 5 to 40 years. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged against income as incurred. Costs of major additions and improvements are capitalized.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed based on the difference between the financial statement and the income tax basis of assets and liabilities using the enacted marginal tax rates. Deferred income taxes or benefits are based on the changes in the deferred tax asset or liability from period to period.

The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which such items are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Earnings Per Share

The Company provides dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income available to common stockholders, adjusted for the effects of any dilutive securities, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of any dilutive securities.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company is required to present comprehensive income (loss) and its components in a full set of general-purpose financial statements for all periods presented. Other comprehensive income is composed exclusively of net unrealized holding gains (losses) on its available-for-sale securities portfolio, and the net non-credit component of other-than-temporary impairment on its held-to-maturity private-label CMO portfolio.

Cash Flow Information

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks and interest-earning demand deposits with original maturities of 90 days or less. Cash flow from loans, deposits, and short-term borrowings are reported net.

Reclassification of Comparative Figures

Certain comparative amounts for prior years have been reclassified to conform to current-year presentations. Such reclassifications did not affect net income or stockholders' equity.

2. REVENUE RECOGNITION-NON INTEREST INCOME

The main types of noninterest income are as follows: service charges on deposit accounts - the Company has contracts with its deposit customers where fees are charged if certain parameters are not met. These agreements can be cancelled at any time by either the Company or the deposit customer. Revenue from these transactions is recognized on a monthly basis as the Company has an unconditional right to the fee consideration. The Company also has transaction fees related to specific transactions or activities resulting from a customer request or activity that include overdraft fees, online banking fees, interchange fees, ATM fees and other transaction fees. All of these fees are attributable to specific performance obligations of the Company where the revenue is recognized at a defined point in time upon the completion of the requested service/transaction.

3. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of the weighted-average common shares used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share for the fiscal years ended June 30.

	2023	2022	2021
Weighted-average common shares issued	3,805,636	3,805,636	3,805,636
Average treasury stock shares	(2,001,290)	(1,926,746)	(1,904,948)
Average unallocated ESOP shares	(132,287)	(142,188)	(152,096)
Weighted-average common shares and common stock equivalents used to calculate basic earnings per share	1,672,059	1,736,702	1,748,592
Additional common stock equivalents (stock options) used to calculate diluted earnings per share	-	-	-
Weighted-average common shares and common stock equivalents used to calculate diluted earnings per share	1,672,059	1,736,702	1,748,592

There are no convertible securities that would affect the numerator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share; therefore, net income as presented on the Consolidated Statement of Income is used.

The unallocated shares controlled by the ESOP are not considered in the weighted-average shares outstanding until the shares are committed for allocation to an employee's individual account.

4. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

The investment in interest-earning certificates of deposit as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, by contractual maturity, is as follows:

	2023	2022
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Due in 1 year or less	$ 12,247	$ 350
Due after 1 year through 5 years	7,265	-
	$ 19,512	$ 350

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair values of investments are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
2023				
AVAILABLE FOR SALE				
U.S. government agency securities	$ 3,195	$ -	$ (296)	$ 2,899
Corporate debt securities	34,912	33	(290)	34,655
Foreign debt securities [1]	8,910	7	(35)	8,882
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	534	-	(54)	480
Total	$ 47,551	$ 40	$ (675)	$ 46,916

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
2023				
HELD TO MATURITY				
U.S. government agency securities	$ 17,140	$ -	$ (1,227)	$ 15,913
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,020	-	(10)	1,010
Total	$ 18,160	$ -	$ (1,237)	$ 16,923

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
2022				
AVAILABLE FOR SALE				
U.S. government agency securities	$ 3,195	$ -	$ (197)	$ 2,998
Corporate debt securities	100,246	7	(900)	99,353
Foreign debt securities [1]	27,005	1	(262)	26,744
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	718	-	(50)	668
Total	$ 131,164	$ 8	$ (1,409)	$ 129,763

[1] U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade corporate bonds of large foreign corporate issuers.

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(Dollars in Thousands)		
2022				
HELD TO MATURITY				
U.S. government agency securities	$ 7,750	$ -	$ (616)	$ 7,134
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	2,205	6	-	2,211
Total	$ 9,955	$ 6	$ (616)	$ 9,345

There were no sales of investments during the fiscal year 2023. During fiscal year 2022, the Company recorded gross realized investment securities gains of $79 thousand and received proceeds from sales of investment securities of $10.8 million. During fiscal year 2021, the Company recorded gross realized investment securities gains of $101 thousand and received proceeds from sales of investment securities of $6.4 million.

The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities at June 30, 2023, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from the contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call securities prior to their final maturities.

	Due in one year or less	Due after one through five years	Due after five through ten years	Due after ten years	Total
			(Dollars in Thousands)		
AVAILABLE FOR SALE					
Amortized cost	$ 39,786	$ 7,765	$ -	$ -	$ 47,551
Fair value	39,498	7,418	-	-	46,916
Weighted-average yield	4.00%	3.58%	-	-	3.93%
HELD TO MATURITY					
Amortized cost	$ 1,020	$ 10,390	$ 6,750	$ -	$ 18,160
Fair value	1,010	10,016	5,897	-	16,923
Weighted-average yield	3.52%	3.75%	1.50%	-	2.90%

At June 30, 2023, investment securities with amortized costs of $16.4 million and $123.6 million, and fair values of $15.0 million and $111.4 million, were pledged to secure borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (“FHLB”) and the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (“FRB”), respectively. At June 30, 2022, investment securities with amortized costs of $13.2 million and $18.3 million, and fair values of $12.3 million and $18.3 million, were pledged to secure borrowings with the FHLB and the FRB, respectively.

6. MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

Mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") include mortgage pass-through certificates ("PCs") and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"). With a pass-through security, investors own an undivided interest in the pool of mortgages that collateralize the PCs. Principal and interest are passed through to the investor as they are generated by the mortgages underlying the pool. PCs and CMOs may be insured or guaranteed by Freddie Mac ("FHLMC"), Fannie Mae ("FNMA"), and the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"). CMOs may also be privately issued with varying degrees of credit enhancements. A CMO reallocates mortgage pool cash flow to a series of bonds with varying stated maturities, estimated average lives, coupon rates, and prepayment characteristics.

The Company's CMO portfolio is comprised of two segments: CMOs backed by U.S. Government Agencies ("Agency CMOs") and CMOs backed by single-family whole loans not guaranteed by a U.S. Government Agency ("Private-Label CMOs").

At June 30, 2023, the Company's Agency CMOs totaled $184.2 million as compared to $127.2 million at June 30, 2022. The Company's private-label CMOs totaled $290 thousand at June 30, 2023 as compared to $328 thousand at June 30, 2022. The $57.0 million net increase in the CMO segment of our portfolio was due to purchases of U.S. Government Agency CMOs totaling $61.5 million, which were partially offset by repayments on U.S. Government Agency securities totaling $4.7 million, and $36 thousand in repayments on the private-label CMOs. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company's entire MBS portfolio, including CMOs, was comprised of adjustable or floating rate investments. The Company has no investment in multi-family or commercial real estate based MBS.

Due to prepayments of the underlying loans, and the prepayment characteristics of the CMO tranches, the actual maturities of the Company's MBS are expected to be substantially less than the scheduled maturities.

The Company retains an independent third party to assist it in the determination of a fair value for three of its private-label CMOs. This valuation is meant to be a "Level Three" valuation as defined by ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. The valuation does not represent the actual terms or prices at which any party could purchase the securities. There is currently no active secondary market for private-label CMOs and there can be no assurance that any secondary market for private-label CMOs will develop. The private-label CMO portfolio had three previously recorded other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI") at June 30, 2023. During the twelve months ended June 30, 2023, the Company had no additional credit impairment charges on its private-label CMO portfolio.

The Company believes that the data and assumptions used to determine the fair values are reasonable. The fair value calculations reflect relevant facts and market conditions. Events and conditions occurring after the valuation date could have a material effect on the private-label CMO segment's fair value.

6. MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (Continued)

The amortized cost, unrealized gains and losses, and fair values of mortgage-backed securities are as follows:

2023 AVAILABLE FOR SALE	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(Dollars in Thousands)		
Collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Agency	$ 1,962	$ -	$ (6)	$ 1,956
Total	$ 1,962	$ -	$ (6)	$ 1,956

2023 HELD TO MATURITY	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(Dollars in Thousands)		
Collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Agency	$ 184,180	$ 12	$ (21,602)	$ 162,590
Private-label	290	178	-	468
Total	$ 184,470	$ 190	$ (21,602)	$ 163,058

2022 HELD TO MATURITY	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(Dollars in Thousands)		
Collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Agency	$ 127,231	$ 10	$ (9,796)	$ 117,445
Private-label	328	74	-	402
Total	$ 127,559	$ 84	$ (9,796)	$ 117,847

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of mortgage-backed securities at June 30, 2023, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from the contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Due in one year or less	Due after one through five years	Due after five through ten years	Due after ten years	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
AVAILABLE FOR SALE					
Amortized cost	$ -	$ 1,962	$ -	$ -	$ 1,962
Fair value	-	1,956	-	-	1,956
Weighted average yield	-	5.29%	-	-	5.29%
HELD TO MATURITY					
Amortized cost	$ 3	$ -	$ 1,566	$ 182,901	$ 184,470
Fair value	3	-	1,552	161,503	163,058
	5.58%	-	4.84%	4.62%	4.52%

At June 30, 2023, mortgage-backed securities with amortized costs of $101.0 million and fair values of $91.2 million were pledged to secure borrowings with the FHLB and FRB. Of the securities pledged, $35.9 million of fair value was excess collateral. Excess collateral is maintained to support future borrowings and may be withdrawn by the Company at any time. At June 30, 2022, mortgage-backed securities with an amortized cost of $127.2 million and fair values of $117.5 million, were pledged to secure borrowings with the FHLB and public deposits. Of the securities pledged, $8.3 million of fair value was excess collateral.

7. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following tables present the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component for the three years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-sale Securities	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Held-to-maturity Securities	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands – net of tax)		
Balance – June 30, 2020	$ (499)	$ (57)	$ (556)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	1,125	-	1,125
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(80)	13	(67)
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	1,045	13	1,058
Balance – June 30, 2021	546	(44)	502
Other comprehensive income (loss), before reclassifications	(1,590)	-	(1,590)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(62)	7	(55)
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,652)	7	(1,645)
Balance – June 30, 2022	(1,106)	(37)	(1,143)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before reclassifications	597	-	597
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	3	2	5
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	600	2	602
Balance – June 30, 2023	$ (506)	$ (35)	$ (541)

7. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Continued)

The following table presents the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Details About Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss) Components:	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [2] 2023	2022	2021	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Unrealized (loss) gains on available-for-sale securities	$ (4)	$ 79	$ 101	Investment securities (loss) gains
Accretion of other than temporary impairment losses on held to maturity securities	(3)	(9)	(16)	Net impairment gain (loss) recognized in earnings
Tax effect	2	(15)	(18)	Income tax expense
Total reclassifications for the period	$ (5)	$ 55	$ 67	

[2] Amounts in parenthesis indicate expenses and other amounts indicate income.

8. UNREALIZED LOSSES ON SECURITIES

The following tables show the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by category and length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

	June 30, 2023					
	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
U.S. government agency securities	$ 9,117	$ (273)	$ 9,695	$ (1,250)	$ 18,812	$ (1,523)
Corporate debt securities	27,608	(33)	15,929	(257)	43,537	(290)
Foreign debt securities[3]	-	-	2,125	(35)	2,125	(35)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,010	(10)	480	(54)	1,490	(64)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	10,937	(276)	97,587	(20,271)	108,524	(20,547)
Mortgage-backed securities	56,490	(1,104)	-	-	56,490	(1,104)
Total	$ 105,162	$ (1,696)	$ 125,816	$ (21,867)	$ 230,978	$ (23,563)

[3] U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade corporate bonds of large foreign corporate issuers.

8. UNREALIZED LOSSES ON SECURITIES (Continued)

	June 30, 2022					
	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
U.S. government agency securities	$ 10,132	$ (813)	$ -	$ -	$ 10,132	$ (813)
Corporate debt securities	68,508	(784)	4,293	(116)	72,801	(900)
Foreign debt securities[4]	12,489	(119)	6,855	(143)	19,344	(262)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	425	(42)	242	(8)	667	(50)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	96,148	(8,269)	19,776	(1,527)	115,924	(9,796)
Total	$ 187,702	$ (10,027)	$ 31,166	$ (1,794)	$ 218,868	$ (11,821)

For debt securities, impairment is considered to be other than temporary if an entity (1) intends to sell the security, (2) more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovering its amortized cost basis, or (3) does not expect to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if the entity does not intend to sell the security). In addition, impairment is considered to be other than temporary if the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security is less than the amortized cost basis of the security (any such shortfall is referred to as a credit loss).

The Company evaluates outstanding available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities in an unrealized loss position (i.e., impaired securities) for other than temporary impairment ("OTTI") on a quarterly basis. In doing so, the Company considers many factors including, but not limited to: the credit ratings assigned to the securities by the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSROs"); other indicators of the credit quality of the issuer; the strength of the provider of any guarantees; the length of time and extent that fair value has been less than amortized cost; and whether the Company has the intent to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. In the case of its private-label residential MBS, the Company also considers prepayment speeds, the historical and projected performance of the underlying loans and the credit support provided by the subordinate securities. These evaluations are inherently subjective and consider a number of quantitative and qualitative factors.

The following table presents a roll-forward of the credit loss component of the amortized cost of mortgage-backed securities that we have written down for OTTI and the credit component of the loss that is recognized in earnings. OTTI recognized in earnings for credit impaired mortgage-backed securities is presented as additions in two components based upon whether the current period is the first time the mortgage-backed security was credit-impaired (initial credit impairment) or is not the first time the mortgage-backed security was credit impaired (subsequent credit impairments). The credit loss component is reduced if we sell, intend to sell or believe that we will be required to sell previously credit-impaired mortgage-backed securities. Additionally, the credit loss component is reduced if we receive cash flows in excess of what we expected to receive over the remaining life of the credit impaired mortgage-backed securities, the security matures or is fully written down.

[4] U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade corporate bonds of large foreign corporate issuers.

8. UNREALIZED LOSSES ON SECURITIES (Continued)

Changes in the credit loss component of credit impaired mortgage-backed securities were as follows for the twelve month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022:

	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2023	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2022
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Beginning balance	$ 322	$ 322
Initial credit impairment	-	-
Subsequent credit impairment	-	-
Reductions for amounts recognized in earnings due to intent or requirement to sell	-	-
Reductions for securities sold	-	-
Reduction for actual realized losses	-	-
Reduction for increase in cash flows expected to be collected	1	-
Ending balance	$ 323	$ 322

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2023, the Company did not record a subsequent credit impairment charge, and there were no non-credit unrealized holding losses to accumulated other comprehensive loss. The Company was able to accrete back into other comprehensive income $3 thousand (net of income tax effect of $1 thousand), based on principal repayments on private-label CMOs previously identified with OTTI.

In the case of its private-label residential CMOs that exhibit adverse risk characteristics, the Company employs models to determine the cash flows that it is likely to collect from the securities. These models consider borrower characteristics and the particular attributes of the loans underlying the securities, in conjunction with assumptions about future changes in home prices and interest rates, to predict the likelihood a loan will default and the impact on default frequency, loss severity and remaining credit enhancement. A significant input to these models is the forecast of future housing price changes for the relevant states and metropolitan statistical areas, which are based upon an assessment of the various housing markets. In general, since the ultimate receipt of contractual payments on these securities will depend upon the credit and prepayment performance of the underlying loans and, if needed, the credit enhancements for the senior securities owned by the Company, the Company uses these models to assess whether the credit enhancement associated with each security is sufficient to protect against likely losses of principal and interest on the underlying mortgage loans. The development of the modeling assumptions requires significant judgment.

In conjunction with our adoption of ASC Topic 820 effective June 30, 2009, the Company retained an independent third party to assist it with assessing its investments within the private-label CMO portfolio. The independent third party utilized certain assumptions for producing the cash flow analyses used in the OTTI assessment. Key assumptions would include interest rates, expected market participant spreads and discount rates, housing prices, projected future delinquency levels and assumed loss rates on any liquidated collateral.

The Company reviewed the independent third party's assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 OTTI process. Based on the results of this review, the Company deemed the independent third party's assumptions to be reasonable and adopted them. However, different assumptions could produce materially different results, which could impact the Company's conclusions as to whether an impairment is

8. UNREALIZED LOSSES ON SECURITIES (Continued)

considered other-than-temporary and the magnitude of the credit loss. The Company had three private-label CMOs with OTTI at June 30, 2023.

If the Company intends to sell an impaired debt security, or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the impairment is other-than-temporary and is recognized currently in earnings in an amount equal to the entire difference between fair value and amortized cost. The Company does not anticipate selling its private-label CMOs, nor does Management believe that the Company will be required to sell these securities before recovery of this amortized cost basis.

In instances in which the Company determines that a credit loss exists but the Company does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before the anticipated recovery of its remaining amortized cost basis, the OTTI is separated into (1) the amount of the total impairment related to the credit loss and (2) the amount of the total impairment related to all other factors (i.e., the noncredit portion). The amount of the total OTTI related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings and the amount of the total OTTI related to all other factors is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss. The total OTTI is presented in the Consolidated Statement of Income with an offset for the amount of the total OTTI that is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Absent the intent or requirement to sell a security, if a credit loss does not exist, any impairment is considered to be temporary.

Regardless of whether an OTTI is recognized in its entirety in earnings or if the credit portion is recognized in earnings and the noncredit portion is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), the estimation of fair values has a significant impact on the amount(s) of any impairment that is recorded.

The noncredit portion of any OTTI losses on securities classified as available-for-sale is adjusted to fair value with an offsetting adjustment to the carrying value of the security. The fair value adjustment could increase or decrease the carrying value of the security. All of the Company's private-label CMOs were originally, and continue to be classified, as held to maturity.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of an OTTI loss, the other-than-temporarily impaired debt security is accounted for as if it had been purchased on the measurement date of the OTTI at an amount equal to the previous amortized cost basis less the credit-related OTTI recognized in earnings. For debt securities for which credit-related OTTI is recognized in earnings, the difference between the new cost basis and the cash flows expected to be collected is accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the security in a prospective manner based on the amount and timing of future estimated cash flows.

The Company had investments in 102 positions that were temporarily impaired at June 30, 2023. Based on its analysis, management has concluded that three private-label CMOs were other-than-temporarily impaired, while the remaining securities portfolio has experienced unrealized losses and a decrease in fair value due to interest rate volatility, illiquidity in the marketplace, or credit deterioration in the U.S. mortgage markets.

9. NET LOANS RECEIVABLE

The Company's primary business activity is with customers located within its local market area of Northern Allegheny and Southern Butler counties within the state of Pennsylvania. The Company has concentrated its lending efforts by granting residential and construction mortgage loans to customers throughout its immediate trade area. The Company also selectively funds and participates in commercial

9. NET LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

and residential mortgage loans outside of its immediate trade area, provided such loans meet the Company's credit policy guidelines. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company had approximately $4.8 million and $2.1 million, respectively, of outstanding loans for construction and land development in the local trade area. Although the Company had a diversified loan portfolio at June 30, 2023 and 2022, loans outstanding to individuals and businesses are dependent upon the local economic conditions in its immediate trade area.

Certain officers, directors, and their associates were customers of, and had transactions with, the Company in the ordinary course of business. There were no loans to those directors, executive officers, or their associates during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

The following table summarizes the primary segments of the loan portfolio as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

	June 30, 2023			June 30, 2022		
	Total Loans	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Total Loans	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
First mortgage loans:						
1 – 4 family dwellings	$ 56,483	$ -	$ 56,483	$ 61,954	$ -	$ 61,954
Construction	4,809	-	4,809	1,954	-	1,954
Land acquisition & development	-	-	-	112	-	112
Multi-family dwellings	2,764	-	2,764	3,030	-	3,030
Commercial	5,512	-	5,512	5,917	-	5,917
Consumer Loans						
Home equity	2,274	-	2,274	2,424	-	2,424
Home equity lines of Credit	1,341	-	1,341	1,328	-	1,328
Other	43	-	43	60	-	60
Commercial Loans [5]	276	-	276	26	-	26
	$ 73,502	$ -	$ 73,502	$ 76,805	$ -	$ 76,805
Deferred loan costs	106			178		
Allowance for loan losses	(470)			(496)		
Total	$ 73,138			$ 76,487		

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The following loan categories are collectively evaluated for impairment. First mortgage loans: 1 – 4 family dwellings and all consumer loan categories (home equity, home equity lines of credit, and other). The following loan categories are individually evaluated for impairment. First mortgage loans: construction, land acquisition and development, multi-family dwellings, and commercial. The Company evaluates commercial loans not secured by real property individually for impairment. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, there were no loans considered to be impaired.

[5] Not secured by real estate.

9. NET LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

The Company's loan portfolio may include troubled debt restructurings (TDRs), where economic concessions have been granted to borrowers who have experienced or are expected to experience financial difficulties. These concessions typically result from the Company's loss mitigation activities and could include reductions in the interest rate, payment extensions, forgiveness of principal, forbearance or other actions. Certain TDRs are classified as nonperforming at the time of restructure and may only be returned to performing status after considering the borrower's sustained repayment performance for a reasonable period, generally six months.

During fiscal 2023 and 2022, there were no loans modified and considered a trouble debt restructuring. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, there were no previously modified TDRs in default.

When the Company modifies a loan, management evaluates any possible impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the contractual interest rate of the original loan agreement, except when the sole (remaining) source of repayment for the loan is the operation or liquidation of the collateral. In these cases, management uses the current fair value of the collateral, less selling costs, instead of discounted cash flows. If management determines that the value of the modified loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (net of previous charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount), impairment is recognized by segment or class of loan, as applicable, through an allowance estimate or a charge-off to the allowance. Segment and class status is determined by the loan's classification at origination.

The allowance for loan losses is established through provisions for loan losses charged against income. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The allowance is maintained at a level believed adequate by management to absorb estimated potential loan losses. Management's determination of the adequacy of the allowance is based on periodic evaluations of the loan portfolio considering past experience, current economic conditions, composition of the loan portfolio and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant change.

Effective December 13, 2006, the FDIC, in conjunction with the other federal banking agencies adopted a Revised Interagency Policy Statement on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses ("ALLL"). The revised policy statement revised and replaced the banking agencies' 1993 policy statement on the ALLL. The revised policy statement provides that an institution must maintain an ALLL at a level that is appropriate to cover estimated credit losses on individually evaluated loans determined to be impaired, as well as estimated credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan and lease portfolio. The banking agencies also revised the policy to ensure consistency with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The revised policy statement updates the previous guidance that describes the responsibilities of the board of directors, management, and bank examiners regarding the ALLL, factors to be considered in the estimation of the ALLL, and the objectives and elements of an effective loan review system.

9. NET LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

Federal regulations require that each insured savings institution classify its assets on a regular basis. In addition, in connection with examinations of insured institutions, federal examiners have authority to identify problem assets and, if appropriate, classify them. There are three classifications for problem assets: "substandard", "doubtful" and "loss". Substandard assets have one or more defined weaknesses and are characterized by the distinct possibility that the insured institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Doubtful assets have the weaknesses of those classified as substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values questionable, and there is a high possibility of loss. An asset classified as loss is considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as an asset of the institution is not warranted. Another category designated "asset watch" is also utilized by the Bank for assets which do not currently expose an insured institution to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant classification as substandard, doubtful or loss. Assets classified as substandard or doubtful require the institution to establish general allowances for loan losses. If an asset or portion thereof is classified as loss, the insured institution must either establish specific allowances for loan losses in the amount of 100% of the portion of the asset classified loss, or charge-off such amount. General loss allowances established to cover possible losses related to assets classified substandard or doubtful may be included in determining an institution's regulatory capital, while specific valuation allowances for loan losses do not qualify as regulatory capital.

The Company's general policy is to internally classify its assets on a regular basis and establish prudent general valuation allowances that are adequate to absorb losses that have not been identified but that are inherent in the loan portfolio. The Company maintains general valuation allowances that it believes are adequate to absorb losses in its loan portfolio that are not clearly attributable to specific loans. The Company's general valuation allowances are within the following general ranges: (1) 0% to 5% of assets subject to special mention; (2) 5.00% to 100% of assets classified substandard; and (3) 50% to 100% of assets classified doubtful. Any loan classified as loss is charged-off. To further monitor and assess the risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, loan delinquencies are reviewed to consider any developing problem loans. Based upon the procedures in place, considering the Company's past charge-offs and recoveries and assessing the current risk elements in the portfolio, management believes the allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2023 is adequate.

9. NET LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

The following tables present the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aging categories of performing loans and nonaccrual loans as of June 30, 2023 and 2022:

	Current	30 – 59 Days Past Due	60 – 89 Days Past Due	90 Days + Past Due Accruing	90 Days + Past Due Non-accrual	Total Past Due	Total Loans
				(Dollars in Thousands)			
June 30, 2023							
First mortgage loans:							
1 – 4 family dwellings	$ 56,483	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 56,483
Construction	4,809	-	-	-	-	-	4,809
Land acquisition & development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-family dwellings	2,764	-	-	-	-	-	2,764
Commercial	5,512	-	-	-	-	-	5,512
Consumer Loans							
Home equity	2,274	-	-	-	-	-	2,274
Home equity lines of credit	1,341	-	-	-	-	-	1,341
Other	43	-	-	-	-	-	43
Commercial Loans [5]	276	-	-	-	-	-	276
	$ 73,502	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	73,502
Deferred loan costs							106
Allowance for loan losses							(470)
Net Loans Receivable							$ 73,138

[5] Not secured by real estate.

9. NET LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

	Current	30 – 59 Days Past Due	60 – 89 Days Past Due	90 Days + Past Due Accruing	90 Days + Past Due Non-accrual	Total Past Due	Total Loans
				(Dollars in Thousands)			
June 30, 2022							
First mortgage loans:							
1 – 4 family dwellings	$ 61,954	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 61,954
Construction	1,954	-	-	-	-	-	1,954
Land acquisition & development	112	-	-	-	-	-	112
Multi-family dwellings	3,030	-	-	-	-	-	3,030
Commercial	5,917	-	-	-	-	-	5,917
Consumer Loans							
Home equity	2,424	-	-	-	-	-	2,424
Home equity lines of credit	1,328	-	-	-	-	-	1,328
Other	60	-	-	-	-	-	60
Commercial Loans[5]	26	-	-	-	-	-	26
	$ 76,805	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	76,805
Deferred loan costs							178
Allowance for loan losses							(496)
Net Loans Receivable							$ 76,487

Credit Quality Information

The following tables represent credit exposure by internally assigned grades for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. The grading system analysis estimates the capability of the borrower to repay the contractual obligations of the loan agreements as scheduled or not at all. The Company's internal credit risk grading system is based on experiences with similarly graded loans.

The Company's internally assigned grades are as follows:

Pass – loans which are protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or by the value of the underlying collateral.

Special Mention – loans where a potential weakness or risk exists, which could cause a more serious problem if not corrected.

Substandard – loans that have a well-defined weakness based on objective evidence and can be characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful – loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in a substandard loan. In addition, these weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable, based on existing circumstances.

Loss – loans classified as loss are considered uncollectible, or of such value that continuance as a loan is not warranted.

[5] Not secured by real estate.

9. NET LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

Credit Quality Information (Continued)

The primary credit quality indicator used by management in the 1 – 4 family and consumer loan portfolios is the performance status of the loans. Payment activity is reviewed by Management on a monthly basis to determine how loans are performing. Loans are considered to be non-performing when they become 90 days delinquent, have a history of delinquency, or have other inherent characteristics which Management deems to be weaknesses.

The following tables present the Company's internally classified construction, land acquisition and development, multi-family residential, commercial real estate and commercial (not secured by real estate) loans at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

	June 30, 2023				
	Construction	Land Acquisition & Development Loans	Multi-family Residential	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial[5]
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Pass	$ 4,809	$ -	$ 2,764	$ 5,512	$ 276
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	$ 4,809	$ -	$ 2,764	$ 5,512	$ 276

	June 30, 2022				
	Construction	Land Acquisition & Development Loans	Multi-family Residential	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial[5]
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Pass	$ 1,954	$ 112	$ 3,030	$ 5,917	$ 26
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	$ 1,954	$ 112	$ 3,030	$ 5,917	$ 26

[5] Not secured by real estate.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. NET LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

<u>Credit Quality Information</u> (Continued)

The following table presents performing and non-performing 1 – 4 family residential and consumer loans based on payment activity for the periods ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

	June 30, 2023	
	1 – 4 Family	Consumer
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Performing	$ 56,483	$ 3,658
Non-performing	-	-
Total	$ 56,483	$ 3,658

	June 30, 2022	
	1 – 4 Family	Consumer
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Performing	$ 61,954	$ 3,812
Non-performing	-	-
Total	$ 61,954	$ 3,812

10. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The Company determines its allowance for loan losses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company uses a systematic methodology as required by Financial Reporting Release No. 28 and the various Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council guidelines. The Company also endeavors to adhere to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 102 in connection with loan loss allowance methodology and documentation issues.

Our methodology used to determine the allocated portion of the allowance is as follows. For groups of homogenous loans, we apply a loss rate to the groups' aggregate balance. Our group loss rate reflects our historical loss experience. We may adjust these group rates to compensate for changes in environmental factors; but our adjustments have not been frequent due to a relatively stable charge-off experience. The Company also monitors industry loss experience on similar loan portfolio segments. We then identify loans for individual evaluation under ASC Topic 310. If the individually identified loans are performing, we apply a segment specific loss rate adjusted for relevant environmental factors, if necessary, for those loans reviewed individually and considered individually impaired, we use one of the three methods for measuring impairment mandated by ASC Topic 310. Generally, the fair value of collateral is used since our impaired loans are generally real estate based. In connection with the fair value of collateral measurement, the Company generally uses an independent appraisal and determines costs to sell. The Company's appraisals for commercial income based loans, such as multi-family and commercial real estate loans, assess value based upon the operating cash flows of the business as opposed to merely "as built" values. The Company then validates the reasonableness of our calculated allowances by: (1) reviewing trends in loan volume, delinquencies, restructurings and concentrations; (2) reviewing prior period (historical) charge-offs and recoveries; and (3) presenting the results of this process, quarterly, to the Asset Classification Committee and the Savings Bank's Board of Directors. We then tabulate, format and summarize the current loan loss allowance balance for financial and regulatory reporting purposes.

10. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The Company had no unallocated loss allowance balance at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

The allowance for loan losses represents the amount which management estimates is adequate to provide for probable losses inherent in its loan portfolio. The allowance method is used in providing for loan losses. Accordingly, all loan losses are charged to the allowance, and all recoveries are credited to it. The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to operations. The provision for loan losses is based on management's periodic evaluation of individual loans, economic factors, past loan loss experience, changes in the composition and volume of the portfolio, and other relevant factors. The estimates used in determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected on impaired loans, are particularly susceptible to changes in the near term.

The following is a summary of the changes in the allowance for loan losses:

	2023	2022	2021
		(Dollars in Thousands)	
Balance, July 1	$ 496	$ 565	$ 618
Add:			
(Credit) provision for loan losses	(26)	(69)	(53)
Less:			
Loans charged off	-	-	-
Balance, June 30	$ 470	$ 496	$ 565

10. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The following tables summarize the primary segments of the allowance for loan losses ("ALLL"), segregated into the amount required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amount required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment as of June 30, 2023, June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021. Activity in the allowance is presented for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

	As of June 30, 2023							
	First Mortgage Loans							
	1 – 4 Family	Construction	Land Acquisition & Development	Multi-family	Commercial	Consumer Loans	Commercial Loans[5]	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)							
Beginning ALLL Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 311	$ 60	$ 9	$ 16	$ 61	$ 37	$ 2	$ 496
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(29)	7	(9)	(1)	(4)	(1)	12	(26)
Ending ALLL Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 282	$ 67	$ -	$ 15	$ 57	$ 36	$ 14	$ 470
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	282	67	-	15	57	36	14	470
	$ 282	$ 67	$ -	$ 15	$ 57	$ 36	$ 14	$ 470

	As of June 30, 2022							
	First Mortgage Loans							
	1 – 4 Family	Construction	Land Acquisition & Development	Multi-family	Commercial	Consumer Loans	Commercial Loans[5]	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)							
Beginning ALLL Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 389	$ 50	$ 11	$ 24	$ 59	$ 32	$ -	$ 565
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(78)	10	(2)	(8)	2	5	2	(69)
Ending ALLL Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 311	$ 60	$ 9	$ 16	$ 61	$ 37	$ 2	$ 496
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	311	60	9	16	61	37	2	496
	$ 311	$ 60	$ 9	$ 16	$ 61	$ 37	$ 2	$ 496

[5] Not secured by real estate.

10. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

	As of June 30, 2021							
	First Mortgage Loans							
	1 – 4 Family	Construction	Land Acquisition & Development	Multi-family	Commercial	Consumer Loans	Commercial Loans[5]	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)							
Beginning ALLL Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 449	$ 38	$ 6	$ 26	$ 66	$ 32	$ 1	$ 618
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(60)	12	5	(2)	(7)	-	(1)	(53)
Ending ALLL Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 389	$ 50	$ 11	$ 24	$ 59	$ 32	$ -	$ 565
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	389	50	11	24	59	32	-	565
	$ 389	$ 50	$ 11	$ 24	$ 59	$ 32	$ -	$ 565

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the significant changes to the ALLL were a $29 thousand decrease associated with the 1-4 family loan segment and a $7 thousand increase associated with construction loans. The primary reason for the changes in the ALLL balance during fiscal 2023 is a decrease in the Company's loan portfolio.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the significant changes to the ALLL were a $79 thousand decrease associated with the 1-4 family loan segment and a $10 thousand increase associated with construction loans. The primary reason for the changes in the ALLL balance during fiscal 2022 is a decrease in the Company's loan portfolio.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the significant changes to the ALLL were a $61 thousand decrease associated with the 1-4 family loan segment and a $12 thousand increase associated with construction loans. The primary reason for the changes in the ALLL balance during fiscal 2021 is a decrease in the Company's loan portfolio.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the Company decreased its ALLL reserve factors due to the reversal of the COVID-19 reserve for the following loan segments:

Loan Segment	06/30/2023 Factor	06/30/2022 Factor	06/30/2021 Factor
1-4 Family Permanent	0.500%	0.500%	0.575%
1-4 Family – Construction	0.750%	0.750%	0.825%
Land Acquisition & Dev	1.000%	1.000%	1.250%
Multi-family	0.550%	0.550%	0.700%
Commercial Real Estate	1.000%	1.000%	1.500%
Consumer	1.000%	1.000%	1.100%
Commercial[5]	5.000%	5.000%	6.000%

[5] Not secured by real estate.

11. FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK STOCK

We are a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. The FHLB requires members to purchase and hold a specified minimum level of FHLB stock based upon their level of borrowings, collateral balances and participation in other programs offered by the FHLB. Stock in the FHLB is non-marketable and is redeemable at the discretion of the FHLB. Both cash and stock dividends on FHLB stock are reported as income. FHLB stock can only be purchased, redeemed and transferred at par value.

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, our FHLB stock totaled $4.9 million and $7.1 million, respectively, as shown on the consolidated balance sheets. We account for the stock in accordance with ASC 325, which requires the investment to be carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value. Due to the continued improvement of the FHLB's financial performance and stability over the past several years, combined with regular quarterly dividends in 2023 and 2022, we believe our holdings in FHLB stock are ultimately recoverable at par value and, therefore, determined that the stock was not other-than-temporarily impaired.

12. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Major classifications of premises and equipment are summarized as follows:

	2023	2022
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Land and improvements	$ 231	$ 246
Buildings and improvements	2,174	2,159
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	631	551
	3,036	2,956
Less accumulated depreciation	2,448	2,381
Total	$ 589	$ 575

Depreciation charged to operations was $68 thousand, $88 thousand, and $71 thousand for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

13. DEPOSITS

Deposit accounts are summarized as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount	Percent of Portfolio	Amount	Percent of Portfolio
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Non-interest earning checking	$ 24,667	17.9%	$ 25,061	16.6%
Interest-earning checking	25,060	18.2	27,277	18.1
Savings accounts	44,011	32.0	49,605	32.8
Money market accounts	21,398	15.5	25,867	17.1
Savings certificates	20,847	15.1	21,504	14.2
Advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	1,724	1.3	1,860	1.2
Total	$ 137,707	100.0%	$ 151,174	100.0%

The maturities of savings certificates at June 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

	(Dollars in Thousands)
Within one year	$ 16,375
Beyond one year but within two years	3,461
Beyond two years but within three years	579
Beyond three years but within four years	330
Beyond four years but within five years	42
Beyond five years	60
Total	$ 20,847

There were three retail savings certificates with a balance of $250 thousand or more on June 30, 2023 totaling $1.0 million. At June 30, 2022, the Company had brokered CDs totaling $1.4 million. At June 30, 2023, the Company had no brokered CDs.

14. FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK (FHLB) ADVANCES

The following table presents contractual maturities of FHLB long-term advances as of June 30:

Description	Maturity range from	Maturity range to	Weighted-average interest rate[6]	Stated interest rate range from	Stated interest rate range to	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
						(Dollars in Thousands)	
Fixed	10/03/22	10/03/22	3.09%	3.09%	3.09%	$ -	$ 5,000
Total						$ -	$ 5,000

The Company also utilized revolving and short-term FHLB advances. Short-term FHLB advances generally mature within 90 days, while revolving FHLB advances may be repaid by the Company without penalty. The following table presents information regarding such advances as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
FHLB revolving and short-term advances:		
Ending balance	$ 117,664	$ 167,208
Average balance	140,606	122,486
Maximum month-end balance	186,365	170,726
Average interest rate	4.59%	0.47%
Weighted-average rate at period end	5.35%	1.58%

[6]As of June 30, 2022

14. FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES (Continued)

At June 30, 2023, the Company had remaining borrowing capacity with the FHLB of approximately $34.1 million.

The FHLB advances are secured by the Company's FHLB stock, loans, mortgage-backed and investment securities. FHLB advances are subject to substantial prepayment penalties.

15. OTHER SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The Company also utilized other short-term borrowings comprised of Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland ("FRB") discount window borrowings. FRB discount window borrowings mature within 90 days and may be repaid prior to maturity without penalty, in whole or in part, plus accrued interest. The following table presents information regarding the FRB borrowings as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022:

FRB Discount Window Borrowings:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Ending balance	$ 65,840	$ -
Average balance	15,945	-
Maximum month-end balance	65,840	-
Average interest rate	4.48%	-%
Weighted-average rate at period end	4.51%	-%

At June 30, 2023 the Company had an estimated borrowing capacity with the FRB of approximately $54.0 million based on securities pledged.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Loan Commitments

In the normal course of business, there are various commitments that are not reflected in the Company's financial statements. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other parties to the financial instruments is represented by the contractual amounts as disclosed. Losses, if any, are charged to the allowance for losses on off-balance sheet items. Management minimizes its exposure to credit loss under these commitments by subjecting them to credit approval, review procedures, and collateral requirements, as deemed necessary. Various loan commitments totaling $10.1 million and $12.7 million at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represent financial instruments with on and off-balance sheet risk. The commitments outstanding at June 30, 2023 contractually mature in less than one year.

Loan commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The same credit policies are used in making commitments and conditional obligations as for on-balance sheet instruments. Generally, collateral, usually in the form of real estate, is required to support financial instruments with credit risk.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the loan agreement. These commitments are composed primarily of the undisbursed portion of construction and land development loans (Note 8), residential, commercial real estate, and consumer loan originations.

The exposure to loss under these commitments is limited by subjecting them to credit approval and monitoring procedures. Substantially all commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards at the time of the loan funding. Management assesses the credit risk associated with certain commitments to extend credit in determining the level of the allowance for loan losses.

Litigation

The Company is involved with various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes the outcome of these matters will have no material effect on the consolidated operations or financial condition of WVS.

17. REGULATORY CAPITAL

Federal regulations require the Savings Bank to maintain minimum amounts of capital. Specifically, the Savings Bank is required to maintain certain minimum dollar amounts and ratios of Total and Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets and of Tier 1 Capital to Average Total Assets.

In addition to the capital requirements, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act ("FDICIA") established five capital categories ranging from well capitalized to critically undercapitalized. Should any institution fail to meet the requirements to be considered adequately capitalized, it would become subject to a series of increasingly restrictive regulatory actions.

In July of 2013 the respective U.S. federal banking agencies issued final rules implementing Basel III and the Dodd-Frank Act capital requirements were fully-phased in on a global basis as of January 1, 2019. The new regulations establish a new tangible common equity capital requirement, increase the minimum requirement for the current Tier 1 risk-weighted asset ("RWA") ratio, phase out certain kinds of intangibles treated as capital and certain types of instruments and change the risk weightings of certain assets used to determine required capital ratios. Provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act generally require these capital rules to apply to bank holding companies and their subsidiaries. The new common equity Tier 1 capital component requires capital of the highest quality – predominantly composed of retained earnings and common stock instruments. For community banks, such as West View Savings Bank, a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5% became effective on January 1, 2015. The new capital rules also increased the current minimum Tier 1 capital ratio from 4.0% to 6.0% beginning on January 1, 2015. In addition, in order to make capital distributions and pay discretionary bonuses to executive officers without restriction, an institution must also maintain greater than 2.5% in common equity attributable to a capital conservation buffer which was phased in from January 1, 2016 to January 1, 2019. The new rules also increase the risk weights for several categories of assets, including an increase from 100% to 150% for certain acquisition, development and construction loans and more than 90-day past due exposures. The new capital rules maintain the general structure of the prompt corrective action rules, but incorporate the new common equity Tier 1 capital requirement and the increased Tier 1 RWA requirement into the prompt corrective action framework.

17. REGULATORY CAPITAL (Continued)

Bank holding companies are generally subject to statutory capital requirements, which were implemented by certain of the new capital regulations described above that became effective on January 1, 2015. However, the Small Banking Holding Company Policy Statement exempts certain small bank holding companies like the Company from those requirements provided that they meet certain conditions.

As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the FDIC categorized the Savings Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be classified as a well capitalized financial institution, Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, Tier 1 Risk-Based, Total Risk-Based, and Tier 1 Leverage Capital Ratios must be at least 6.5 percent, 8 percent, 10 percent, and 5 percent, respectively.

The Company's and Savings Bank's actual capital ratios for fiscal 2023 are presented in the following table, which show that the Company and Savings Bank met all regulatory capital requirements.

	June 30, 2023			
	WVS		West View Savings Bank	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)				
Actual	$ 37,720	29.98%	$ 33,339	26.52%
To Be Well Capitalized	8,179	6.50	8,171	6.50
For Capital Adequacy Purposes	5,663	4.50	5,657	4.50
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)				
Actual	$ 37,720	29.98%	$ 33,339	26.52%
To Be Well Capitalized	10,067	8.00	10,056	8.00
For Capital Adequacy Purposes	7,550	6.00	7,542	6.00
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)				
Actual	$ 38,190	30.35%	$ 33,839	26.92%
To Be Well Capitalized	12,583	10.00	12,571	10.00
For Capital Adequacy Purposes	10,067	8.00	10,056	8.00
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Total Assets)				
Actual	$ 37,720	10.35%	$ 33,339	9.09%
To Be Well Capitalized	18,221	5.00	18,348	5.00
For Capital Adequacy Purposes	14,577	4.00	14,678	4.00

17. REGULATORY CAPITAL (Continued)

The Company's and Savings Bank's actual capital ratios for fiscal 2022 are presented in the following table, which show that the Company and Savings Bank met all regulatory capital requirements.

	June 30, 2022					
	WVS			West View Savings Bank		
		Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Actual	$	37,902	18.94%	$	33,070	16.71%
To Be Well Capitalized		13,005	6.50		12,863	6.50
For Capital Adequacy Purposes		9,003	4.50		8,905	4.50
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Actual	$	37,902	18.94%	$	33,070	16.71%
To Be Well Capitalized		16,006	8.00		15,831	8.00
For Capital Adequacy Purposes		12,005	6.00		11,873	6.00
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Actual	$	38,426	19.21%	$	33,594	16.98%
To Be Well Capitalized		20,008	10.00		19,789	10.00
For Capital Adequacy Purposes		16,006	8.00		15,831	8.00
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Total Assets)						
Actual	$	37,902	10.30%	$	33,070	9.04%
To Be Well Capitalized		18,407	5.00		18,282	5.00
For Capital Adequacy Purposes		14,725	4.00		14,626	4.00

18. STOCK BENEFIT PLANS

Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP")

WVS maintains an ESOP for the benefit of officers and Savings Bank employees who have met certain eligibility requirements related to age and length of service. Compensation expense for the ESOP was $87 thousand, $145 thousand, and $122 thousand for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Total ESOP shares as of June 30, 2023 and 2022 were 259,982 and 267,170, respectively.

18. STOCK BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

The following table presents the components of the ESOP shares as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

	2023	2022
Allocated shares	133,617	130,911
Unallocated shares	126,365	136,259
Total ESOP shares	259,982	267,170
Fair value of unallocated ESOP shares	$1,555,553	$2,039,797

The purchase of shares of the Company's stock by the ESOP is funded by three term loans, and contributions from the Company, through the Savings Bank. Unreleased ESOP shares collateralize the loans payable and the cost of these shares is recorded as a contra-equity account in stockholders' equity of the Company. The ESOP's term loans bear a weighted-average interest rate of 3.25%, which rate is subject to adjustment based on annual changes in the prime rate and will mature on March 31, 2035, 2037 and 2038, respectively. Shares are released as payments are made by the ESOP on the loans. The ESOP's sources of repayment on the loans can include dividends, if any, on the unallocated stock held by the ESOP and discretionary contributions from the Savings Bank to the ESOP and other earnings.

Compensation is recognized under the shares released method and compensation expense is equal to the fair value of the shares committed to be released, and unallocated ESOP shares are excluded from outstanding shares for the purpose of computing EPS.

19. DIRECTOR, OFFICER, AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Profit Sharing Plan

The Company maintains a non-contributory profit sharing 401(k) plan (the "401(k) Plan") for its officers and employees who have met the age and length of service requirements. The Plan is a defined contribution plan with the contributions based on a percentage of salaries of the 401(k) Plan participants. The Company made no contributions to the 401(k) Plan for the three years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company maintains a deferred compensation plan for directors who elect to defer all or a portion of their directors' fees. Deferred fees are paid to the participants in installments commencing in the year following the year the individual is no longer a member of the Board of Directors.

The deferred compensation plan allows for the deferred amounts to be paid in shares of common stock at the prevailing market price on the date of distribution. For fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, there were 1,731 shares held by the deferred compensation plan.

19. DIRECTOR, OFFICER, AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Amounts deferred are included in other noninterest expense and totaled $51 thousand, $36 thousand, and $35 thousand for the fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. The aggregate liability for the deferred compensation arrangement at June 30, 2023 and 2022, was $646 thousand and $563 thousand, respectively, and is included in with “other liabilities” in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance (“BOLI”)

The Company has purchased single premium BOLI policies on certain executives. The policies are recorded at their cash surrender values. Increases in cash surrender values are included in noninterest income in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Income. The Company recorded $117 thousand, $112 thousand and $114 thousand of income in fiscal 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, and the policies’ cash surrender values totaling $5.2 million and $5.1 million at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are reflected as an asset on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Executive Life Insurance

The Company has split dollar life insurance arrangements (“Split Dollar Life Insurance Agreements”) with certain executives. This plan provides each executive a specified death benefit should the executive die while in the Company’s employ. The Company owns the policies and all cash values thereunder. Upon death of the covered employee, the agreed-upon amount of death proceeds from the policies will be paid directly to the insured’s beneficiary. As of June 30, 2023, the policies had total death benefits of $10.88 million of which $2.60 million would have been paid to the executive’s beneficiaries and the remaining $8.28 million would have been paid to the Company. A portion of the death benefit coverage may continue to the Company’s CEO in the event of a change in control or other termination of his employment. In the event the other executives terminate employment with the Company, their split dollar interests in the policies cease. The Company accrued a benefit expense of $66 thousand, $63 thousand, and $57 thousand in fiscal 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, for the split dollar benefit.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (“SERP”)

On September 1, 2013, the Company entered into a supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP) agreement with its CEO. The plan was targeted to provide him with an annual retirement benefit commencing at age 65. The Company accrued expenses of $141 thousand, $137 thousand, and $133 thousand for fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, in connection with the SERP.

20. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
Currently payable:			
Federal	$ 461	$ 358	$ 286
State	168	126	137
	629	484	423
Deferred	(59)	(60)	22
Total	$ 570	$ 424	$ 445

In addition to income taxes applicable to income before taxes in the Consolidated Statement of Income, the following income tax amounts were recorded to stockholders' equity during the years ended June 30:

	2023	2022	2021
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
Net unrealized loss (gain) on securities available for sale	$ (159)	$ 423	$ (299)
Net non-credit gain on securities with OTTI	(1)	(2)	(3)
Net loss (gain) recorded to stockholders' equity	$ (160)	$ 421	$ (302)

The following temporary differences gave rise to the net deferred tax assets at June 30:

	2023	2022
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 102	$ 107
Deferred compensation	142	124
Retirement Plan	257	227
Reserve for off-balance sheet commitments	6	6
OTTI other impairment	9	10
OTTI credit impairment	53	53
Net unrealized loss on securities available for sale	135	291
Other	114	100
Total gross deferred tax assets	818	918
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred origination fees, net	177	179
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	177	179
Net deferred tax assets	$ 641	$ 739

No valuation allowance was established at June 30, 2023 and 2022, in view of the Company's ability to carryback to taxes paid in previous years, future anticipated taxable income, which is evidenced by the Company's earnings potential, and deferred tax liabilities at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

20. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The Company and its subsidiary file a consolidated federal income tax return. Prior to 1996, the Savings Bank was permitted under the Internal Revenue Code to establish a tax reserve for bad debts, and to make annual additions within specified limitations which may have been deducted in arriving at its taxable income. Subsequent to 1995, the Savings Bank's bad debt deduction may be computed using an amount based on its actual loss experience (the "experience method").

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Benefits from tax positions should be recognized in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority that would have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be derecognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is no longer met.

There is currently no liability for uncertain tax positions and no known unrecognized tax benefits. The Company recognizes, when applicable, interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes in the Consolidated Statement of Income. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2020.

The following is a reconciliation between the actual provision for income taxes and the amount of income taxes which would have been provided at federal statutory rates for the years ended June 30:

	2023		2022		2021	
	Amount	% of Pretax Income	Amount	% of Pretax Income	Amount	% of Pretax Income
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
Provision at statutory rate	$ 487	21.0%	$ 350	21.0%	$ 366	21.0%
State income tax, net of federal tax benefit	133	5.7	100	6.0	108	6.2
Bank Owned Life Insurance	(25)	(1.1)	(23)	(1.4)	(24)	(1.4)
Other, net	(25)	(1.1)	(3)	(0.1)	(5)	(0.2)
Actual tax expense and effective rate	$ 570	24.5%	$ 424	25.4%	$ 445	25.6%

The Savings Bank is subject to the Pennsylvania Mutual Thrift Institutions Tax, which is calculated at 11.5 percent of earnings.

20. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

Prior to the enactment of the Small Business Job Protection Act, the Company accumulated approximately $3.9 million of retained earnings, which represent allocations of income to bad debt deductions for tax purposes only. Since there is no amount that represents the accumulated bad debt reserves subsequent to 1987, no provision for federal income tax has been made for such amount. If any portion of this amount is used other than to absorb loan losses (which is not anticipated), the amount will be subject to federal income tax at the current corporate rate.

21. REGULATORY MATTERS

Cash and Due From Banks

The Federal Reserve requires the Savings Bank to maintain certain reserve balances. The required reserves are computed by applying prescribed ratios to the Savings Bank's average deposit transaction account balances. In response to the COVID 19 Pandemic, effective March 26, 2020, the Federal Reserve reduced the reserve requirement to zero percent. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Savings Bank had no required reserves. The required reserves would be held in the form of vault cash and an interest-bearing depository balance maintained directly with the Federal Reserve.

Loans

Federal law prohibits the Company from borrowing from the Savings Bank unless the loans are secured by specific obligations. Further, such secured loans are limited in amount to 15 percent of the Savings Bank's capital surplus.

Dividend Restrictions

The Savings Bank is subject to the Pennsylvania Banking Code, which restricts the availability of surplus for dividend purposes. At June 30, 2023, surplus funds of $3.4 million were not available for dividends from the Savings Bank to the Company.

22. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for an asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the use of inputs used in valuation methodologies into the following three levels:

Level I: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date.

Level II: Pricing inputs are other than the quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. The nature of these assets and liabilities includes items for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently and items that are fair-valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level III: Assets and liabilities that have little to no pricing observability as of the reported date. These items do not have two-way markets and are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

22. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Investment Securities Available-for-Sale

Fair values for securities available for sale are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities, but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. The Company has no Level I or Level III investment securities. Level II investment securities were primarily comprised of investment-grade corporate bonds and U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade corporate bonds of large foreign issuers.

The following tables present the assets reported on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair value as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, by level within the fair value hierarchy. As required by GAAP, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	June 30, 2023			
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Assets measured on a recurring basis:				
Investment securities – available for sale:				
U.S. government agency securities	$ -	$ 2,899	$ -	$ 2,899
Corporate debt securities	-	34,655	-	34,655
Foreign debt securities [7]	-	8,882	-	8,882
Obligations of states and political		480	-	480
subdivisions	-	-	-	-
Collateralized mortgage obligations	-	1,956	-	1,956
	$ -	$ 48,872	$ -	$ 48,872

	June 30, 2022			
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Assets measured on a recurring basis:				
Investment securities – available for sale:				
U.S. government agency securities	$ -	$ 2,998	$ -	$ 2,998
Corporate debt securities	-	99,353	-	99,353
Foreign debt securities [7]	-	26,744	-	26,744
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	-	668	-	668
	$ -	$ 129,763	$ -	$ 129,763

[7]U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade corporate bonds of large foreign issuers.

22. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

	June 30, 2023				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level I	Level II	Level III
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Certificates of deposit	19,512	19,512	-	19,512	-
Investment securities – held to maturity	18,160	16,923	-	16,923	-
Mortgage-backed securities – held to maturity:					
Agency	184,180	162,640	-	162,640	-
Private-label	290	418	-	-	418
Net loans receivable	73,138	67,964	-	-	67,964
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Deposits:					
Certificates of deposit	20,847	20,553	-	-	20,553
FHLB short-term fixed rate	10,644	10,644	10,644	-	-
FHLB short-term variable rate	107,000	107,000	107,000	-	
FRB term funding	65,840	65,394	65,394	-	-

	June 30, 2022				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level I	Level II	Level III
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Certificates of deposit	350	350	-	350	-
Investment securities – held to maturity	9,955	9,345	-	9,345	-
Mortgage-backed securities – held to maturity:					
Agency	127,231	114,540	-	114,540	-
Private-label	328	402	-	-	402
Net loans receivable	76,487	72,715	-	-	72,715
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Deposits:					
Certificates of deposit	21,504	19,849	-	-	19,849
FHLB short-term fixed rate	167,208	167,208	167,208	-	-
FHLB long-term fixed rate	5,000	4,999		-	4,999

All financial instruments included in the above tables, with the exception of net loans receivable, certificates of deposit liabilities, and FHLB advances – fixed rate, are carried at cost, which approximates the fair value of the instruments.

23. PARENT COMPANY

Condensed financial information of WVS Financial Corp. is as follows:

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
ASSETS		
Interest-earning deposits with subsidiary bank	$ 4,316	$ 2,690
Investment securities available for sale	-	1,998
Investment in subsidiary bank	32,798	31,938
Other assets	108	176
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 37,222	$ 36,802
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Other liabilities	$ 43	$ 43
Stockholders' equity	37,179	36,759
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 37,222	$ 36,802

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Year Ended June 30, 2023	2022	2021
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
INCOME			
Interest on loans	$ 103	$ 66	$ 86
Interest on certificates of deposit	19	-	8
Interest on investment securities available for sale	33	19	21
Dividend from subsidiary	1,125	975	1,075
Interest-earning deposits with subsidiary bank	-	-	2
Total income	1,280	1,060	1,192
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	65	172	129
Income before equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiary	1,214	888	1,063
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiary	518	332	229
Income before income taxes	1,732	1,220	1,292
Income tax (benefit) expense	24	(24)	(4)
NET INCOME	$ 1,708	$ 1,244	$ 1,296

23. PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended June 30, 2023	2022	2021
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	$ 1,708	$ 1,244	$ 1,296
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiary	(518)	(332)	(229)
Amortization of unallocated ESOP shares	134	163	166
Other, net	548	(217)	397
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,872	858	1,630
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Available for sale:			
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(5,314)	(9,271)	(16,067)
Proceeds from repayments of investment securities available for sale	7,340	10,807	3,500
Purchase of certificates of deposit	(248)	-	-
Maturities/redemptions of certificates of deposit	-	-	993
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	1,778	1,536	(1,574)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash dividends paid	(668)	(696)	(700)
Purchase of treasury stock	1,356)	(696)	344)
Net cash used for financing activities	(2,024)	(1,392)	(1,044)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,626	1,002	(988)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,690	1,688	2,676
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR	$ 4,316	$ 2,690	$ 1,688

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has reviewed events occurring through September 8, 2023, the date the financial statements were issued, and no subsequent events occurred requiring accrual or disclosure.

WVS FINANCIAL CORP.
CORPORATE INFORMATION

CORPORATE OFFICES
WVS FINANCIAL CORP. • WEST VIEW SAVINGS BANK

9001 Perry Highway   Pittsburgh, PA 15237
412-364-1911

COMMON STOCK
The common stock of WVS Financial Corp. is traded on the OTCQX market under the symbol "WVFC".

TRANSFER AGENT & REGISTRAR
Computershare
P.O. Box 43006
Providence, RI 02940-3006
1-800-368-5948

INVESTOR RELATIONS
David J. Bursic
412-364-1911

SPECIAL COUNSEL
Silver, Freedman, Taff & Tiernan LLP
Washington, DC

WEST VIEW SAVINGS BANK
9001 Perry Highway
Pittsburgh, PA 15237
412-364-1911

WEST VIEW OFFICE
456 Perry Highway
412-931-2171

CRANBERRY OFFICE
20531 Perry Highway
724-776-3480

FRANKLIN PARK OFFICE
2566 Brandt School Road
724-935-7100

SHERWOOD OAKS OFFICE
Serving Sherwood Oaks
Cranberry Twp.

LENDING DIVISION
2566 Brandt School Road
724-935-7400

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John A. Howard, Jr.
Former Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
Laurel Capital Corp.

David J. Bursic
President and Chief Executive Officer
WVS Financial Corp. and
West View Savings Bank

Lawrence M. Lehman
Former Office Manager
Dinnin & Parkins Associates

Edward F. Twomey, III
Senior Vice President
Financial Institutions Group
InspereX LLC

Joseph W. Unger
Former President
White Heating, Inc.

John W. Grace – Ex Officio
Former President
G & R Investment Consultants, Inc.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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Chairman

David J. Bursic
Vice Chairman,
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Michael R. Rutan
Senior Vice President - Operations
Corporate Secretary

Robert B. Kastan, CPA
Controller

The members of the Board of Directors serve in that capacity for both the Company and the Savings Bank.