JULY 8, 2020

ERRATUM NOTICE

TO THE PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 1, 2020
RELATING TO THE ISSUANCE OF

$7,745,000

VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT

NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$1,225,000 Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2020

(the "Bonds")

Dated: July 23, 2020 **Due: July 15, 2021-2030**

AND

$6,520,000 Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Notes-2020

(the "Notes")

Dated: July 23, 2020 **Due: July 23, 2021**

(Collectively referred to as the "Bonds and Notes")

Please note that the section titled "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE – Historical Continuing Disclosure Compliance" to the Preliminary Official Statement of the Village dated July 1, 2020 has been revised to read as follows:

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

At the time of the delivery of the Bonds and the Notes, the Village will provide executed copies of its undertaking to provide Continuing Disclosure with respect to the Bonds and its undertaking to provide Notices of Events with respect to the Notes substantially as set forth, respectively, in "APPENDICES C & D" hereto.

Historical Continuing Disclosure Compliance

In the past five years, the Village has failed to file its audited financial statements within a timely manner to the Electronic Municipal Market Access Website ("EMMA") for the fiscal years ended 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. Additionally, the Village was three days late in filing its annual financial information and operating data ("AFIOD") for the fiscal years ended 2015 and 2017 and one day late in filing its AFIOD for the fiscal year ended 2018. The Village also failed to provide timely notice of its failures to file its audited financial statements and AFIOD as outlined above except for the 2017 fiscal year. Failure to file notices detailing these events have been filed with EMMA.

This Preliminary Offering Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the securities, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 1, 2020

NEW AND RENEWAL ISSUES **SERIAL BONDS & BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds and the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Bonds and the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds and the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Village will designate the Bonds and the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$7,745,000

VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT

NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$1,225,000† Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2020

(the "Bonds")

Dated: July 23, 2020 **Due: July 15, 2021-2030**

MATURITIES**

Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CUSIP	Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CUSIP
2021	$ 100,000				2026	$ 125,000			
2022	115,000				2027	125,000			
2023	115,000				2028	130,000			
2024	120,000				2029	135,000 *			
2025	120,000				2030	140,000 *			

* The Bonds maturing in the years 2029-2030 are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption".

** The maturities of the Bonds are subject to change pursuant to the terms of the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale to achieve substantially level debt service as provided in the Local Finance Law.

AND

$6,520,000 Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Notes-2020

(the "Notes")

Dated: July 23, 2020 **Due: July 23, 2021**

(Collectively referred to as the "Bonds and Notes")

The Bonds and Notes are general obligations of the Village of Kings Point, Nassau County, New York (the "Village"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and, unless paid from other sources, the Bonds and Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the Village, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended, (the "Tax Levy Limit Law"). (See "TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW" herein).

The Bonds maturing on or after July 15, 2029 are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption". The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. Interest on the Bonds and Notes will be calculated on a 30-day month and a 360-day year basis.

July __, 2020

† Preliminary, subject to change.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and may be registered, at the option of the purchaser, in the name of the purchaser or in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which, if so elected by the purchaser, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. If the Bonds are issued in book-entry form, individual purchases will be in the principal amount of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on July 15, 2021 and semi-annually thereafter on January 15 and July 15 in each year until maturity. Principal and interest will be paid by the Village to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein. If the Bonds are issued in registered certificated form, principal and interest will be payable at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder. Paying agent fees, if any, in such case are to be paid by the purchaser. The Bonds may not be converted into coupon bonds or be registered to bearer.

At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued in (i) registered form, registered in the name of the successful bidder(s) or (ii) registered book-entry form registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC").

For those Notes issued as book-entry notes registered to Cede & Co., DTC will act as the securities depository for the Notes and Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes. Individual purchases of such registered Notes may be made in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes will be paid in lawful money of the United States of America (Federal Funds) by the Village to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. (See "*BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM*").

For those Notes registered to the Purchaser(s), a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on any such Notes will be payable in Federal Funds at maturity at such bank(s) or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder(s).

The Bonds and Notes are offered subject to the final approving opinions of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds and Notes in definitive form will be made on or about July 23, 2020.

This Preliminary Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the Village for the purpose of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). For a description of the Village's agreement to provide continuing disclosure as described in the Rule, see "APPENDIX C – UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" and "APPENDIX D – UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS" herein.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Bonds and Notes must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com on July 9, 2020 by no later than 11:00 A.M., Eastern Time, pursuant to the respective Notices of Sale. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or via facsimile to the Village, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Bonds pursuant to the terms provided in the respective Notices of Sales.

THE DATE OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS JULY 1, 2020.

VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

MICHAEL C. KALNICK
Mayor

DAVID HAROUNIAN
Deputy Mayor

TRUSTEES

DAVID HAROUNIAN
SHELDON KWIAT
HOOSHANG NEMATZADEH
KOUROS TORKAN

* * * * * * * *

GOMIE PERSAUD
Village Clerk/Treasurer

McLaughlin & Stern
established 1898

MCLAUGHLIN & STERN, LLP
General Counsel

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

Hawkins
DELAFIELD & WOOD LLP

HAWKINS DELAFIELD & WOOD LLP
Bond Counsel

No person has been authorized by the Village of Kings Point to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Village. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Bonds or Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Village of Kings Point.

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

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(315) 752-0051
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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT

NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating to

$1,225,000† Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2020

and

$6,520,000 Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Notes-2020

This Official Statement including the cover page and appendices thereto, has been prepared by the Village of Kings Point, in the Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York (the "Village", "Town", "County" and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the Village of $1,225,000† principal amount of Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2020 (the "Bonds") and $6,520,000 principal amount of Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Notes-2020 (the "Notes") (collectively referred to herein as the "Bonds and Notes").

The factors affecting the Village's financial condition and the Bonds and Notes are described throughout this Official Statement. Inasmuch as many of these factors, including economic and demographic factors, are complex and may influence the Village tax base, revenues and expenditures, this Official Statement should be read in its entirety, and no one factor should be considered more or less important than any other by reason of its relative position in this Official Statement.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State and acts and proceedings of the Village contained herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilations thereof, and all references to the Bonds and Notes and the proceedings of the Village relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive forms of the Bonds and Notes and such proceedings.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery and will mature in the principal amounts and on the dates as set forth on the cover page. The Bonds maturing on or after July 15, 2029 are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption". The record date for the Bonds will be the last business day of the calendar month preceding each interest payment date. Interest on the Bonds will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity or prior redemption. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on July 15, 2021 and semi-annually thereafter on January 15 and July 15 in each year until maturity. The Village Clerk will act as Fiscal Agent for Bonds issued in book-entry form and the purchaser will serve as paying agent for Bonds registered in the name of the purchaser. Fiscal Agent and Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser. The Village Clerk shall be the Fiscal Agent contact.

Optional Redemption for the Bonds

The Bonds maturing on or before July 15, 2028 shall not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after July 15, 2029 will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the Village, on July 15, 2028 and thereafter on any date, in whole or in part and if in part, in any order of their maturity and in any amount within a maturity (selected by lot within a maturity), at par (100%), plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

Notice of redemption prior to maturity shall be given by mailing a notice to the registered holders thereof at their respective addresses as shown upon the registration books of the fiscal agent at least 30 days prior to the date set for any such redemption. If notice of redemption shall have been given as aforesaid, the bonds so called for redemption shall become due and payable at the applicable redemption price on the redemption date designated in such notice, and interest on such Bonds shall cease to accrue from and after such redemption date.

† Preliminary, subject to change.

Purposes of Issue - The Bonds

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including the Village Law, constituting Chapter 64 and the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a, respectively, of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, and a bond resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village authorizing the issuance of serial bonds as follows:

Purpose	Authorization Date	Amount Outstanding	Principal Reduction	Amount of Bond
Road and Drainage Improvements	03/24/15	$ 1,340,000	$ 115,000	$ 1,225,000
		$ 1,340,000	$ 115,000	$ 1,225,000

The proceeds of the Bonds, together with $115,000 available funds, will retire $1,340,000 bond anticipation notes maturing July 24, 2020 and issued for the above purpose.

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes are dated July 23, 2020 and mature on July 23, 2021. Interest on the Notes will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity, or prior redemption.

The Village will act as Fiscal Agent for any Notes issued in book-entry form and the purchaser(s) will serve as paying agent for the Notes registered in the name of the purchaser(s). Fiscal Agent and Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser(s). The Village Treasurer shall be the Fiscal Agent contact.

Optional Redemption for the Notes

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Purposes of Issue - The Notes

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including the Village Law, constituting Chapter 64 and the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a, respectively, of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, and various bond resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village authorizing the issuance of serial bonds as follows:

Purpose	Authorization Date	Amount Outstanding	Principal Reduction	Amount of Notes
Reconstruction of Roads	03/13/17	$ 1,425,000	$ 80,000	$ 1,345,000
Public Works Truck	07/17/17	585,000	35,000	550,000
Improvements to Salt Shed	11/20/17	55,000	15,000	40,000
Reconstruction of Roads	07/30/18	1,500,000	75,000	1,425,000
Reconstruction of Roads	07/26/19	2,800,000	-	2,800,000
DPW Equipment	07/26/19	360,000	-	360,000
		$ 6,725,000	$ 205,000	$ 6,520,000

The proceeds of the Notes, together with $205,000 available funds, will retire $6,725,000 bond anticipation notes maturing July 24, 2020 and issued for the above purposes.

NATURE OF THE OBLIGATIONS

Each Bond and Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the Village and the holder thereof.

The Bonds and the Notes are general obligations of the Village and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, as required by the Constitution and laws of the State (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). For the payment of such principal of and interest on the Bonds and the Notes, the Village has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the Village, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See "*TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW*" herein).

Under the Constitution of the State, the Village is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds and the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the Village to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy. As a result, the power of the Village to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the Village is subject to statutory limitations set forth in Tax Levy Limit Law, unless the Village complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the Village to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (See "*TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW*" herein).

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Neither the Bonds and the Notes, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Bonds and the Notes should the Village default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds and the Notes, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Bonds and the Notes upon the occurrence of any such default. Each Bond and Note is a general obligation contract between the Village and the owners for which the faith and credit of the Village are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the Village's contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bond or note holder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

Upon default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds or the Notes, at the suit of the owner, a Court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to render judgment against the Village. The present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to contract creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment. A Court also has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to order payment of a judgment on such Bonds and the Notes from funds lawfully available therefor or, in the absence thereof, to order the Village to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the Village and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on a Bond or Note, the owner of such Bond or Note could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the Village to assess, levy and collect an *ad valorem* tax, upon all taxable property of the Village subject to taxation by the Village, sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds and the Notes as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Bonds and the Notes and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Bonds and the Notes. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds and the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in *Flushing National Bank* v. *Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of holders of bonds or notes of the Village, there can be no assurance as to what a Court may determine with respect to future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, that require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, *Flushing National Bank* v. *Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision, the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the Village.

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the Village is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically this constitutional provision states: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. In *Quirk* v. *Municipal Assistance Corp*., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in the State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy, to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

While the courts in the State have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, it is not possible to predict what a future court might hold.

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have generally upheld and sustained the rights of holders of bonds or notes, such courts might hold that future events, including a financial crisis as such may occur in the State or in political subdivisions of the State, may require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service.

MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

The undertakings of the Village should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX of the Bankruptcy Act, 11 U.S.C. §401, et seq., as amended ("Chapter IX") and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities. Chapter IX permits any political subdivision, public agency or instrumentality that is insolvent or unable to meet its debts (i) to file a petition in a Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of effecting a plan to adjust its debts provided such entity is authorized to do so by applicable state law; (ii) directs such a petitioner to file with the court a list of a petitioner's creditors; (iii) provides that a petition filed under such chapter shall operate as a stay of the commencement or continuation of any judicial or other proceeding against the petitioner; (iv) grants priority to debt owed for services or material actually provided within three (3) months of the filing of the petition; (v) directs a petitioner to file a plan for the adjustment of its debts; and (vi) provides that the plan must be accepted in writing by or on behalf of creditors holding at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount or more than one-half (1/2) in number of the listed creditors.

Bankruptcy proceedings by the Village could have adverse effects on holders of bonds or notes including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the Village after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Bonds and the Notes. The Bankruptcy Code contains provisions intended to ensure that, in any reorganization plan not accepted by at least a majority of a class of creditors such as the holders of general obligation bonds, such creditors will have the benefit of their original claim or the "indubitable equivalent". The effect of these and other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code cannot be predicted and may be significantly affected by judicial interpretation.

Accordingly, enforceability of the rights and remedies of the owners of the Bonds and the Notes, and the obligations incurred by the Village, may become subject to Chapter IX and applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditor's rights generally, now or hereafter in effect, equity principles which may limit the specific enforcement under State law of certain remedies, the exercise by the United States of America of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution, the reasonable and necessary exercise, in certain exceptional situations, of the police powers inherent in the sovereignty of the State and its governmental bodies in the interest of serving a significant and legitimate public purpose and the limitations on remedies against public agencies in the State. Bankruptcy proceedings, or the exercise of powers by the federal or State government, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Bonds and the Notes to judicial discretion, interpretation and of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

The State has consented (see Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law) that any municipality in the State may file a petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. However, it is noted that there is no record of any recent filings by a New York municipality. Since the New York City fiscal crisis in 1975, the State has legislated a finance control or review board and assistance corporations to monitor and restructure finance matters in addition to New York City, for the Cities of Yonkers, Troy and Buffalo and for the Counties of Nassau and Erie. Similar active intervention pursuant to State legislation to relieve fiscal stress for the Village in the future cannot be assured.

No current state law purports to create any priority for holders of the Bonds and the Notes should the Village be under the jurisdiction of any court, pursuant to the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

The above references to the Bankruptcy Act are not to be construed as an indication that the Village is currently considering or expects to resort to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

FINANCIAL CONTROL BOARDS

Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any municipality in the State may request the intervention of the State in its "property, affairs and government" by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the Cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and in certain cases approve or disapprove collective bargaining agreements. Implementation is generally left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, upon the issuance of a certificate of necessity of the Governor reciting facts which in the judgment of the Governor constitute an emergency requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature, the State is authorized to intervene in the "property, affairs and governments" of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of the State to intervene in the financial affairs of a local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict, subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them.

In 2013, the State established a new state advisory board to assist counties, cities, towns and villages in financial distress. The Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments (the "FRB"), is authorized to conduct a comprehensive review of the finances and operations of any such municipality deemed by the FRB to be fiscally eligible for its services upon request by resolution of the municipal legislative body and concurrence of its chief executive. The FRB is authorized to make recommendations for, but cannot compel improvement of fiscal stability, management and delivery of municipal services, including shared services opportunities and is authorized to offer grants and/or loans of up to $5,000,000 through a Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program to undertake certain recommendations. If a municipality agrees to undertake the FRB recommendations, it will be automatically bound to fulfill the terms in order to receive the aid.

The FRB is also authorized to serve as an alternative arbitration panel for binding arbitration.

Although from time to time there have been proposals for the creation of a statewide financial control board with broad authority over local governments in the State, the FRB does not have emergency financial control board powers to intervene in the finances and operations of entities such as the public benefit corporations established by special acts as described above.

Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The Village has not applied to the FRB and does not reasonably anticipate submission of a request to the FRB for a comprehensive review of its finances and operations. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

NO PAST DUE DEBT

No principal or interest payment on Village indebtedness is past due. The Village has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on any indebtedness.

MARKET MATTERS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE

There are certain potential risks associated with an investment in the Bonds and the Notes, and investors should be thoroughly familiar with this Official Statement, including its appendices, in order to make an informed investment decision. Investors should consider, in particular, the following factors:

The Village's credit rating could be affected by circumstances beyond the Village's control. Economic conditions such as the rate of unemployment and inflation, termination of commercial operations by corporate taxpayers and employers, as well as natural catastrophes, could adversely affect the assessed valuation of Village property and its ability to maintain fund balances and other statistical indices commensurate with its current credit rating. As a consequence, a decline in the Village's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds and the Notes.

If and when an owner of any of the Bonds and the Notes should elect to sell a Bond or Note prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of those Bonds and the Notes. The market value of the Bonds and the Notes is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Bond or Note is sold prior to its maturity.

There can be no assurance that adverse events including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Bonds and the Notes. In particular, if a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its municipalities, public authorities or other political subdivisions thereby possibly further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by those entities, both the ability of the Village to arrange for additional borrowing(s) as well as the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Bonds and the Notes, could be adversely affected.

The Village is dependent in part upon financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid as well as grants and loans to be received ("State Aid"). The Village's receipt of State aid may be delayed as a result of the State's failure to adopt its budget timely and/or to appropriate State Aid to municipalities and school districts. Should the Village fail to receive all or a portion of the amounts of State Aid expected to be received from the State in the amounts and at the times anticipated, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such moneys or by a reduction in State Aid or its elimination, the Village is authorized pursuant to the Local Finance Law ("LFL") to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of such uncollected State Aid, however, there can be no assurance that, in such event, the Village will have market access for any such borrowing on a cost effective basis. The elimination of or any substantial reduction in State Aid would likely have a materially adverse effect upon the Village requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available or a curtailment of expenditures.

Future amendments to applicable statutes whether enacted by the State or the United States of America affecting the treatment of interest paid on municipal obligations, including the Bonds and the Notes, for income taxation purposes could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds and the Notes (see "*TAX MATTERS*" herein).

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, including the Village, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Bonds and the Notes. (See "*TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW*" herein.)

Federal or State legislation imposing new or increased mandatory expenditures by municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village, could impair the financial condition of such entities, including the Village, and the ability of such entities, including the Village, to pay debt service on the Bonds and the Notes.

Cybersecurity

The Village, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the Village faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. No assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures implemented would be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage Village digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

COVID-19

The spread of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, which was first detected in China and has since spread globally, including the United States, and to New York State, has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to affect economic growth worldwide.

The outbreak of COVID-19 across the United States has caused the federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State of New York has likewise declared a state of emergency and the Legislature has added "disease outbreak" to the definition of "disaster" (which already includes "epidemic") in the relevant Executive Law provision by adoption of Senate Bill S7919, signed by the Governor into law on March 3, 2020.

Executive Law Section 24 contains procedures for local governments to declare local states of emergency and issue orders to implement same.

While the virus might affect revenue streams supporting revenue bond debt of some public authorities, as compared to general obligation debt, it is not possible to determine or reasonably predict at this time whether there also could also be a material impact on local municipal and school district budgets, or state and local resources to meet their obligations supporting same.

The degree of any such impact to the Village's operations and finances is extremely difficult to predict due to the dynamic nature of the COVID-19 outbreak, including uncertainties relating to its duration and severity, as well as with regard to what actions may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities to contain or mitigate its impact. The continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the Village and its economy. The Village is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its functionality and meet its obligations.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

If so elected, the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds and for those Notes issued in book-entry form. The Bonds and the Notes issued in book-entry form will each be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each Note bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number, and will be deposited with DTC. One fully-registered bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation, (NSCC, GSCC, MBSCC, and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly

("Indirect Participants"). DTC has been assigned a rating of AA- Standard & Poor's. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at **www.dtcc.com** and **www.dtc.org**.

Purchases of Bonds and the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds and the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond and Note ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds and the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds and the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds and the Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds and the Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds and the Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds and the Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds and the Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds and the Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds and the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the Village, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to DTC is the responsibility of the Village, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments ,to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds and the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Village. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Bond and Note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the Village believes to be reliable, but the Village takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

THE VILLAGE CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS AND THE NOTES (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE BONDS AND THE NOTES; (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE BONDS AND THE NOTES; OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE BONDS AND THE NOTES, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE VILLAGE WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE BONDS AND THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE BONDS AND THE NOTES.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE VILLAGE MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR THE ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR AS TO THE ABSENCE OF MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGES IN SUCH INFORMATION SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

Certificated Bonds

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving notice to the Village and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the Village may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply: the Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof. Principal of the Bonds when due will be payable upon presentation at the office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State as a paying agent bank to be named by the Village upon termination of the book-entry-only system. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on July 15, 2021 and semi-annually thereafter on January 15 and July 15 in each year until maturity. Such interest will be payable by check drawn on the fiscal agent and mailed to the registered owner on each interest payment date at the address as shown on the registration books of the fiscal agent as of the last business day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date of the Bonds. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner at any time prior to maturity at the office of the fiscal agent for Bonds of the same or any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in the Certificate of Determination of the Chief Financial Officer authorizing the sale of the Bonds and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law. The fiscal agent shall not be obligated to make any such transfer or exchange of Bonds between the last business day of the calendar month preceding an interest payment date and such interest payment date.

Certificated Notes

For those Notes issued in book-entry form, the following provisions shall apply: DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Village and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the Village may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only system transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, notes will be registered in the name of the purchaser(s) in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State to be named by the Village as fiscal agent for the Notes.

THE VILLAGE

Statements in this Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the Village management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the Village's management and staff. This Official Statement should be read with the understanding that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic has created prevailing economic conditions (at the global, national, State and local levels) that are highly uncertain, generally negative, and rapidly changing, and these conditions are expected to continue for an indefinite period of time. Accordingly, the Village's overall economic situation and outlook (and all of the specific Village-related information contained herein) should be carefully reviewed, evaluated and understood in the full light of this unprecedented world-wide event, the effects of which are extremely difficult to predict and quantify. (See "MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE - COVID-19" herein).

There follows a brief description of the Village, together with certain information concerning its economy and governmental organization, its indebtedness, current major revenue sources and general and specific funds.

General Information

The Village is located in the northwest portion of Nassau County within the Town of North Hempstead (the "Town"), and encompasses an area of approximately 3.3 square miles.

The Village is suburban in character and is composed mostly of residential properties. There are various houses of worship, the United States Merchant Marine Academy, and extensive parkland located within the Village. The Village's close proximity to New York City (approximately 3 miles from New York City (Queens Boundary) and 25 miles from Manhattan) affords residents of the Village with many diverse employment opportunities.

The Village is served by New York State Route 25A and various County, Town and Village road systems. There is public transportation by bus to New York City and local areas by traveling through the Village of Great Neck, 3 miles to the south. Long Island Railroad also offers residents travel options. Air transportation is provided by nearby John F. Kennedy International Airport and LaGuardia Airport.

The Town provides some municipal services. Police protection, refuse removal, snow removal, and most of the highway maintenance are provided by the Village. Volunteer units provide fire protection and ambulance services.

Commercial banks located within or in close proximity to the Village include JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Citibank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A., HSBC Bank USA, N.A. Santander Bank, N.A., Signature Bank and Capital One Bank.

Source: Village officials.

Population Trends

	Village of Kings Point	Town of North Hempstead	County of Nassau
1980	5,234	218,624	1,321,582
1990	4,843	211,393	1,287,444
2000	5,076	222,611	1,334,544
2010	5,005	226,322	1,339,532
2018 (Estimate)	5,187	230,241	1,356,564

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

Per capita income statistics are available for the Village, County and State. Listed below are select figures from the 2000 census and 2006-2010 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey data.

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2014-2018	2000	2006-2010	2014-2018
Village of: Kings Point	$ 71,867	$ 57,287	$ 70,569	$ 168,232	$ 153,301	$ 135,223
County of: Nassau	32,151	41,387	49,211	81,246	107,934	129,807
Town of: North Hempstead	41,621	51,663	60,043	94,156	118,827	142,703
State of: New York	23,389	30,948	37,470	51,691	67,405	80,419

Note: 2015-2019 American Community Survey estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey data.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the Village and Town as such. The smallest area for which current statistics are available (which includes the Village and Town) is the County. The information set forth below with respect to the County is included for informational purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Official Statement that the County is necessarily representative of the Village, or vice versa.

Annual Average

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nassau County	5.9%	4.8%.	4.2%	3.9%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%
Town of North Hempstead	5.4%	4.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%
New York State	7.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.1%	4.0%

2019-20 Monthly Figures

	2019						**2020**					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Nassau County	3.7%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	15.6%	12.0%	N/A
North Hempstead Town	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	14.4%	11.0%	N/A
New York State	4.2%	4.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	4.1%	3.9%	4.2%	15.1%	14.2%	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for the month of June 2020 are not available as of the date of this Official Statement. Unemployment rates for the foreseeable future are expected to increase substantially over prior periods as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: State of New York, Department of Labor. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

Governmental Organization

As prescribed by the Village Law, the chief executive officer of the Village is the Mayor who is elected for a term of two years and is eligible to succeed himself. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees. In addition to the Mayor, there are four Trustees who are elected for two-year terms. The terms are staggered so that the Mayor and two Trustees run for election in one year and two Trustees run one year later.

The Mayor, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, appoints the Village Clerk/Treasurer, all department heads and non-elected officials. The Village Clerk/Treasurer is the chief fiscal officer of the Village. The Village Clerk/Treasurer maintains custody of all Village funds and issues all checks.

Employees

The Village provides services through approximately 36 employees, 18 of whom are represented by the following labor organization:

Union	Approximate Number of Employees	Contract Expiration Dates
Kings Point Police Benevolent Association	18	May 31, 2018 (1)

(1) Currently under negotiation.

Source: Village officials.

Employee Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of the Village are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") or the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"; with ERS, the "Retirement Systems"). The Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefit to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five years of credited service, except for employees hired on or after January 1, 2010. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each retirement system are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement Systems. The Retirement Systems are non-contributory with respect to members working ten or more years. Except as described below, all members working less than ten years must contribute 3% of gross annual salary towards the cost of retirement programs.

On December 10, 2009, then Governor Paterson signed into law pension reform legislation. The legislation creates a new Tier V pension level, the most significant reform of the State's pension system in more than a quarter-century.

Key components of Tier V include:

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from 5 years to 10 years.
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at $15,000 per year, and for police and firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

On March 16, 2012, Governor Andrew Cuomo signed into law the new Tier VI pension program, effective for new ERS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier VI legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6%, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier VI employees will vest in the system after ten years of employment and will continue to make employee contributions throughout employment.

The Village's payments to ERS and PFRS since the 2015 fiscal year have been as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	PFRS
2015	$ 288,073	$ 1,615,934
2016	247,890	1,147,994
2017	217,524	1,407,246
2018	202,692	1,098,552
2019	193,735	1,083,256
2020 (unaudited)	233,087	1,169,151
2021 (budgeted)	255,000	1,250,000

Note: The Village is paying the full retirement contribution and is not amortizing any portion of its retirement obligation as a result of the increased contribution rates over the last couple of years. Contribution increases were anticipated and budgeted for during the development of the annual budgets.

Historical Trends and Contribution Rates: Historically there has been a State mandate requiring full (100%) funding of the annual actuarially required local governmental contribution out of current budgetary appropriations. With the strong performance of the Retirement System in the 1990s, the locally required annual contribution declined to zero. However, with the subsequent decline in the equity markets, the pension system became underfunded. As a result, required contributions increased substantially to 15% to 20% of payroll for the employees' and the police and fire retirement systems, respectively. Wide swings in the contribution rate resulted in budgetary planning problems for many participating local governments.

A chart of average ERS and PFRS rates (2016 to 2020) is shown below:

Year	ERS	PFRS
2016	18.2%	24.7%
2017	15.5	24.3
2018	15.3	24.4
2019	14.9	23.5
2020	14.6	23.5

Source: Village officials.

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (Part TT) amended the Retirement and Social Security Law to authorize participating local government employers, if they so elect, to amortize an eligible portion of their annual required contributions to both ERS and PFRS, when employer contribution rates rise above certain levels. The option to amortize the eligible portion began with the annual contribution due February 1, 2011. The amortizable portion of an annual required contribution is based on a "graded" rate by the State Comptroller in accordance with formulas provided in Chapter 57. Amortized contributions are to be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, but may be prepaid at any time. Interest is to be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate to be determined by State Comptroller, which approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration issued by comparable issuers. The interest rate is established annually for that year's amortized amount and then applies to the entire ten years of the amortization cycle of that amount. When in any fiscal year, the participating employer's graded payment eliminates all balances owed on prior amortized amounts, any remaining graded payments are to be paid into an employer contribution reserve fund established by the State Comptroller for the employer, to the extent that amortizing employer has no currently unpaid prior amortized amounts, for future such use.

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option: The 2013-14 Adopted State Budget included a provision that authorized local governments, including the Village, with the option to "lock-in" long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and PFRS. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers, but require higher than normal contributions in later years. The Village is not participating in this program at this time nor does it intend to do so in the foreseeable future.

The Village is not amortizing or smoothing any pension payments nor does it currently expect to do so in the foreseeable future.

The investment of monies and assumptions underlying same, of the Retirement Systems covering the Village's employees is not subject to the direction of the Village. Thus, it is not possible to predict, control or prepare for future unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities of the Retirement Systems ("UAALs"). The UAAL is the difference between total actuarially accrued liabilities and actuarially calculated assets available for the payment of such benefits. The UAAL is based on assumptions as to retirement age, mortality, projected salary increases attributed to inflation, across-the-board raises and merit raises, increases in retirement benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, valuation of current assets, investment return and other matters. Such UAALs could be substantial in the future, requiring significantly increased contributions from the Village which could affect other budgetary matters. Concerned investors should contact the Retirement Systems administrative staff for further information on the latest actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems.

While the Village is aware of the potential negative impact on its budget and will take the appropriate steps to budget accordingly for any increases, there can be no assurance that its financial position will not be negatively impacted.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Healthcare Benefits. School districts and boards of cooperative educational services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing retiree health benefits or increasing health care contributions received or paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees since the implementation of Chapter 729 of the Laws of 1994. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of this date. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

OPEB. Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits, disability benefits and OPEB consist primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Until now, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

GASB 75. GASB has issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2018. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions,* as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans,* for OPEB. Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans,* establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans. The Village adopted the provisions of Statement No. 75 for the year ending May 31, 2019.

The Village entered into a contract with Sound Actuarial Consulting, an actuary, to calculate its OPEB liability in accordance with GASB 75. The following outlines the changes to the Total Net OPEB Liability for the fiscal year ending May 31, 2019.

Balance beginning at June 1:		2018
Changes for the year:	$	22,788,993
Service cost		694,500
Interest		812,764
Differences between expected and actual experience		-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		2,191,634
Changes of benefit terms		-
Benefit payments		(424,432)
Net Changes	$	3,274,466
Balance ending at May 31:		2019
	$	26,063,459

Source: GASB 75 Actuarial Valuation of the City. The above tables are not audited.

The Village's unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability could have a material adverse impact upon the Village's finances and could force the Village to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. The Village has reserved $0 towards its OPEB liability. The Village funds this liability on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for OPEB plans with more than 200 members, every 3 years if there are fewer than 200 members.

In April 2015, the State Comptroller announced legislation to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. The proposed legislation would allow the following:

- Authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts, not part of the New York State Common Retirement Fund, so that New York state and its local governments can, at their option, help fund their OPEB liabilities;
- Establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the state and participating eligible local governments;
- Designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the state's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments; and
- Allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established.

Under the State Comptroller's proposal, there are no restrictions on the amount a government can deposit into the trust. The proposed legislation was not enacted into law in the last two legislative sessions. It is not possible to predict whether the Comptroller's proposed legislation will be reintroduced or enacted if introduced.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school district and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "significant fiscal stress", in "moderate fiscal stress," as "susceptible to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The reports of the State Comptroller for the 2015 through 2019 fiscal years for the Village are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2019	No Designation	1.7
2018	No Designation	1.7
2017	No Designation	1.7
2016	No Designation	3.3
2015	No Designation	6.7

Fiscal Stress Scores for fiscal year ending May 31, 2020 have not been calculated as of the date of this Official Statement.

For additional details regarding the Fiscal Stress Monitoring System visit the State Comptroller's official website.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, nor incorporation thereon.

State Comptroller Reports of Examination

The State Comptroller's office, i.e., the Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the Village has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. These audits can be found by visiting the Audits of Local Governments section of the Office of the State Comptroller website.

There are no recent State Comptrollers audits of the Village that are currently in progress or pending release as of the date of this Official Statement.

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the objects or purposes, or to accomplish the objects or purposes, for which the Bonds and Notes are to be issued is the Village Law and the Local Finance Law.

No principal or interest upon any obligation of the Village is past due.

The fiscal year of the Village is June 1st to May 31st.

The procedure for the validation of the Bonds and Notes provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law has been complied with.

Other than as listed under "VILLAGE INDEBTEDNESS-Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness", this Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the Village.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Budgetary Procedures

The Budget Officer prepares a preliminary budget each year and a public hearing is held thereon. Subsequent to the public hearing revisions, if any, are made and the budget is then adopted by the Village Board of Trustees at the end of April as its final budget for the coming fiscal year. The budget is not subject to referendum. (See APPENDIX - A2 for summary of the 2020 and 2021 budgets).

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the Village is generally permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposit accounts in or certificates of deposits issued by a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than the Village; (6) obligations of New York public benefit corporations which are made lawful investments by the Village pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State of New York; and (8) in the case of Village moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, in obligations issued by the Village. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by either a pledge of eligible securities, an eligible surety bond or an eligible letter of credit, as those terms are defined in the law.

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the Village's current policy to invest in: (1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured as required by statute, (2) obligations of the United States of America or (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America. In the case of obligations of the United States government, the Village may purchase such obligations pursuant to a written repurchase agreement that requires the purchased securities to be delivered to a third party custodian with regular valuation. The Village does not invest in revenue repurchase agreements or other derivative-type investments.

Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures

The Village retains an independent certified public accountant to audit its financial affairs. The last completed audit report covers the fiscal year ending May 31, 2019 is available and attached hereto as "APPENDIX-G". The unaudited and audited financial reports for fiscal year ending May 31, 2020 are not complete as of the date of this Official Statement. Certain financial information of the Village is included in the Appendices to this Official Statement.

The Village complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for villages in New York State. This system differs from generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Industry Audit Guide, "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units", and codified in Government Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR), published by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Beginning with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2005 the Village is required to issue its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. This statement includes reporting of all assets including infrastructure and depreciation in the Government Wide Statement of Activities, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Projected (Unaudited) Results of Operations for Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 2020

Summary unaudited projected information for the General Fund for the period ending May 31, 2020 is as follows:

Projected Revenues:	$ 16,481,155
Projected Expenditures:	15,953,000
Projected Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures:	$ 500,000

These projections are based upon certain current assumptions and estimates, and the audited results may vary therefrom.

Source: Village officials.

Source of Revenues

Village finances are operated through its General Fund. All property taxes and most non-tax revenues are paid into the General Fund. All current operating expenditures are made from the fund pursuant to appropriations of the Village Board of Trustees.

The Village derives its revenues from a direct tax levy on real property, a utilities gross receipts tax, departmental fees, fines from Village Court and charges and State aid. Village revenues for the fiscal years ending May 31, 2015 through May 31, 2019 are summarized in the "APPENDIX-A" attached hereto.

Property Taxes

The Village derives a major portion of its revenues from a tax on real property (see "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance" in "APPENDIX – A", herein.) Property taxes accounted for 90.0% of total general fund revenues, for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2019. On June 24, 2011, the Tax Levy Limitation Law was enacted, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon the municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village, without providing an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, including the Village. See "TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW," herein.

The Village's 2017 budget included a 1.003% increase in the property tax levy, which was below the Village's tax levy limit of 1.29%. The Village voted to exceed the Tax Levy Limitation for the 2017 fiscal year.

The Village's 2018 budget included a 0% increase in the property tax levy, which was below the Village's tax levy limit of 1.95%. The Village voted to exceed the Tax Levy Limitation for the 2018 fiscal year.

The Village's 2019 budget included a 0% increase in the property tax levy, which was below the Village's tax levy limit of 1.35%. The Village voted to exceed the Tax Levy Limitation for the 2019 fiscal year.

The Village's 2020 budget included a 0% increase in the property tax levy, which was below the Village's tax levy limit of 2.0%. The Village did not vote to exceed the Tax Levy Limitation for the 2020 fiscal year.

The Village's 2021 budget includes a 1.315% decrease in the property tax levy, which was below the Village's tax levy limit of 1.78%. The Village did not vote to exceed the Tax Levy Limit for the 2020 fiscal year.

Taxable Valuations

Fiscal Year Ending	Year of Assessment Roll	Taxable Assessed Valuation	State Equlization Rate	Total Taxable Full Valuation
2016	2015	$36,649,940	1.13%	$3,243,357,522
2017	2016	37,234,221	1.09%	3,415,983,578
2018	2017	37,705,254	1.02%	3,696,593,529
2019	2018	38,115,394	0.98%	3,889,325,918
2020	2019	38,822,637	0.94%	4,130,067,766

Note: The 2020 assessment roll is still tentative as of the date of this Official Statement. The tentative taxable assessed valuation of the Village for fiscal year ending May 31, 2021 is $38,422,427.

Source: Village officials.

Tax Rates Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General	$ 40.29	$ 39.78	$ 39.23	$ 39.18	$ 39.07

Source: Village officials.

Tax Collection Procedure

Village real property taxes are levied annually no later than May 31st and become a lien in March of the following year. Taxes are collected during the period June 1st to July 1st without penalty or interest. Taxes paid from July 2 to July 31 are subject to a 5% penalty and an additional 1% for each month or fraction thereof thereafter. After the return of the tax warrant and certification to the Board of Trustees of the uncollected tax items an annual sale of the tax liens is held pursuant to the provisions of the Real Property Tax Law.

Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Tax Levy	$ 15,000,049	$ 15,000,042	$ 14,956,141	$ 15,210,973	$ 15,011,004
Amount Uncollected (1)	-	-	-	-	-
% Uncollected	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) The Village is made whole on all uncollected taxes. See 'Tax Collection Procedure' herein.

Source: Village officials.

Ten Largest Taxpayers – 2019 Assessment Roll for 2019-20 Village Tax Roll

Name	Type	Taxable Assessed Valuation
Pond Group of New York LLC	Residence	$ 386,000
Aron, Peter	Residence	250,030
Damaghi Babak	Residence	209,150
National Grid	Utility	195,513
Nader & Janette Ohebshalom	Residence	205,500
Brickman Estate at the Point	Residence	182,520
Sassouni Bita/Rafael	Residence	182,854
Bass, Sandra	Residence	170,160
Fromer, Robert	Residence	148,800
Harounian, David	Residence	97,830

The ten largest taxpayers listed above have a total estimated assessed valuation of $2,028,357, which represents 5.22% of the tax base of the Village.

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village does not currently have any pending or outstanding tax certioraris that are known to have a material impact on the Village.

Source: Village officials.

Constitutional Tax Margin

Computation of Constitutional Tax Margin for fiscal year ending May 31:

Fiscal Year Ending December 31:	2018	2019	2020
Five Year Average Full Valuation………………	$ 3,346,244,331	$ 3,358,410,706	$ 3,675,065,663
Tax Limit - (2%)…………………………………	66,924,887	67,168,214	73,501,313
Total Additions………………………………	2,014,685	2,255,877	2,117,966
Total Taxing Power……………………………	$ 68,939,572	$ 69,424,091	$ 75,619,279
Less: Total Levy of the Village………………	15,000,042	14,981,142	15,011,004
Constitutional Tax Margin……………………	$ 53,939,530	$ 54,442,949	$ 60,608,275

Source: Village officials.

TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW

Prior to the enactment of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, as amended, ("Tax Levy Limit Law"), all the taxable real property within the Village had been subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the bonds and notes of the Village and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a tax levy limitation upon the Village, without providing an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by the Village. As a result, the power of the Village to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the Village, without limitation as to rate or amount, is subject to statutory limitations, according to the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law.

The following is a brief summary of certain relevant provisions of Tax Levy Limit Law. The summary is not complete and the full text of the Tax Levy Limit Law should be read in order to understand the details and implications thereof.

The Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy of the Village, subject to certain exceptions. The Tax Levy Limit Law permits the Village to increase its overall real property tax levy over the tax levy of the prior year by no more than the "Allowable Levy Growth Factor", which is the lesser of one and two-one hundredth or the sum of one plus the Inflation Factor; provided, however that in no case shall the levy growth factor be less than one. The "Inflation Factor" is the quotient of: (i) the average of the 20 National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the coming fiscal year minus the average National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior fiscal year, divided by: (ii) the average National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United State Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior fiscal year, with the result expressed as a decimal to four places. The Village is required to calculate its tax levy limit for the upcoming year in accordance with the provision above and provide all relevant information to the New York State Comptroller prior to adopting its budget. The Tax Levy Limit Law sets forth certain exclusions to the real property tax levy limitation of the Village, including exclusions for certain portions of the expenditures for retirement system contributions and tort judgments payable by the Village. The governing board of the Village may adopt a budget that exceeds the tax Levy limit for the coming fiscal year, only if the governing board of the Village first enacts, by a vote of at least sixty percent of the total voting power of the governing board of the Village, a local law to override such limit for such coming fiscal year.

The Tax Levy Limit Law does not contain an exception from the levy limitation for the payment of debt service on wither outstanding general obligation bonds or notes of the Village or such indebtedness incurred after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limit Law. As such, there can be no assurance that the Tax Levy Limit Law will not come under legal challenge for violating (i) Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution for not providing an exception for debt service on obligations issued prior to the enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, (ii) Article VIII, Section 10 of the State Constitution by effectively elimination the exception for debt service to general real estate tax limitations, and (iii) Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution by limiting the pledge of its faith and credit by a municipality or school district for the payment of debt service on obligations issued by such municipality or school district.

VILLAGE INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The State Constitution limits the power of the Village (and other municipalities and certain counties of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations in summary form, and as generally applicable to the Village and the Bonds and the Notes include the following:

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the Village shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

The Village may contract indebtedness only for a Village purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid in one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute, or in the alternative, the weighted average maturity of the several objects or purposes for which it has contracted; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the Village authorizes the issuance of bonds with substantially level or declining annual debt service. The Village is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

Debt Limit. The Village has the power to contract indebtedness for any Village purpose so long as the principal amount thereof, subject to certain limited exceptions, shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Village and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate as shown upon the latest completed assessment roll and dividing the same by the equalization rate as determined by the State Office of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuation of the last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has authorized the power and procedure for the Village to borrow and incur indebtedness by the enactment of the Local Finance Law subject, of course, to the provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including specifically the Village Law and the General Municipal Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Village authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of a bond resolution approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Village Board of Trustees, the finance board of the Village. Customarily, the Board of Trustees has delegated to the Village Treasurer, as chief fiscal officer of the Village, the power to authorize and sell bonds and bond anticipation notes in anticipation of authorized bonds.

The Local Finance Law also provides for an estoppel procedure. Where a bond resolution is published, in summary or in full, with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

(1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the Village is not authorized to expend money, or

(2) the provisions of the law which should be complied with at the date of publication have not been complied with in the authorization of such obligations,

and an action contesting such validity is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication, or,

(3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

The Village has complied with the above estoppel procedure with respect to the resolutions authorizing the issuance of the Bonds and the Notes.

Each bond resolution usually authorizes the construction, acquisition or installation of the object or purpose to be financed, sets forth the plan of financing and specifies the maximum maturity of the bonds subject to the legal (Constitution, Local Finance Law and case law) restrictions relating to the period of probable usefulness with respect thereto.

The Village Board of Trustees, as the finance board of the Village, has the power to enact bond resolutions. In addition, such finance board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of obligations. However, such finance board may, and generally does, delegate the power to sell the obligations to the Village Treasurer, the chief fiscal officer of the Village, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

Each bond resolution also authorizes the issuance of bond anticipation notes prior to the issuance of serial bonds. Statutory law in New York, permits notes to be renewed each year provided that principal is amortized and provided that such renewals do not (with certain exceptions) extend five years beyond the original date of borrowing. However, notes issued in anticipation of the sale of bonds for assessable improvements are not subject to such five-year limit and may be renewed subject to annual reductions of principal for the entire period of probable usefulness of the purpose for which such notes were originally issued.

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the Village with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue and bond anticipation notes, deficiency notes and budget notes. (See "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein.)

Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bonds	$ 8,700,000	$ 8,990,000	$ 7,485,000	$ 6,771,000	$ 5,990,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	5,880,000	3,765,000	5,668,000	5,976,000	8,065,000
Other Debt	0	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 14,580,000	$ 12,755,000	$ 13,153,000	$ 12,747,000	$ 14,055,000

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the Village evidenced by bonds and notes as of July 1, 2020:

	Maturity		Amount
Bonds	2020-2027		$ 5,515,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			
Various Capital Improvements	July 24, 2020		4,905,000 [1]
Various Capital Improvements	July 24, 2020		3,160,000 [1]
		Total Debt Outstanding	$ 13,580,000

[1] To be redeemed at maturity with proceeds of the Bonds and Notes and available funds of the Village.

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of July 1, 2020:

Five Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 3,675,065,663
Debt Limit (7% thereof)			257,254,596
Outstanding Indebtedness:			
Bonds	$ 5,515,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	8,065,000		
		$ 13,580,000	
Less Exclusions:			
Appropriations	1,000,000		
		1,000,000	
Net Indebtedness Subject to Debt Limit			$ 12,580,000
Net Debt Contracting Margin			$ 244,674,596
Percentage of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted			4.89%

Note: After issuance of the Bonds and Notes, the Net-Indebtedness of the Village will decrease by $320,000.

Long-Term Debt Service Schedule

A schedule of Bonded Debt Service may be found in APPENDIX - B to this Official Statement.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The Village has not found it necessary to issue revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes in the past and does not anticipate such borrowings in the future.

Capital Project Plans

Other than in connection with the current borrowing, the Village has no other authorized and unissued indebtedness for capital or other purposes at this time.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the Village, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the Village. The estimated indebtedness of such political subdivisions is as follows:

Unit	Outstanding Indebtedness	Exclusions [4]	Net Indebtedness	% Within Village Applicable	Applicable Net Indebtedness
County of:					
Nassau	$ 3,789,630,000 [1]	$ 503,211,000 [5]	$ 3,286,419,000	1.78%	$ 58,498,258
Town of:					
North Hempstead	375,157,303 [2]	93,214,213 [5]	281,943,090	6.61%	18,636,438
Great Neck UFSD	34,710,000 [3]	3,471,000 [6]	33,538,066	29.25%	9,809,884
				Total	$ 86,944,580

(1) Source: Official statement of the County dated December 2, 2019, not adjusted to include subsequent public debt offerings.
(2) Source: Official statement of the Town dated March 6, 2020, not adjusted to include subsequent public debt offerings
(3) Source: Official statement of the school district dated June 10, 2020, not adjusted to include subsequent public debt offerings.
(4) Pursuant to applicable constitutional and statutory provisions, this indebtedness is deductible from gross indebtedness for debt limit purposes.
(5) Sewer/Water Debt and/or Appropriations.
(6) Estimated State building aid.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the Village's indebtedness, giving effect to this financing, as of July 1, 2020:

	Amount of Indebtedness	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Valuation [b]
Gross Direct Indebtedness [c]	$ 13,580,000	$ 2,618.08	0.33%
Net Direct Indebtedness [c]	12,580,000	2,425.29	0.30%
Gross Direct Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]	100,524,580	19,380.10	2.43%
Net Direct Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]	99,524,580	19,187.31	2.41%

Note: (a) The Village's 2018 estimated population is 5,187. (See "THE VILLAGE - Population Trends" herein.)
(b) The Village's full valuation of taxable real estate for the 2019-20 tax roll is $4,130,067,766. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Valuations" herein.)
(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" herein.
(d) The Village's estimated applicable share of net underlying indebtedness is $86,944,580. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein).

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds and the Notes (collectively, the “Obligations”) is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Obligations is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. The Tax Certificate of the Village (the “Tax Certificate”), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Obligations will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Village in connection with the Obligations, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the Village with certain provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Obligations from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes, interest on the Obligations is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Obligations, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated above. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update, revise or supplement its opinion to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may thereafter come to its attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may thereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Obligations.

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

The Code establishes certain ongoing requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Obligations in order that interest on the Obligations be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to use and expenditure of gross proceeds of the Obligations, yield and other restrictions on investments of gross proceeds, and the arbitrage rebate requirement that certain excess earnings on gross proceeds be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Obligations to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to their issue date, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. The Village, in executing the Tax Certificate, will certify to the effect that the Village will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure the exclusion of interest on the Obligations from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

The following is a brief discussion of certain collateral federal income tax matters with respect to the Obligations. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of an Obligation. Prospective investors, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Obligations. Prospective owners of the Obligations should be aware that the ownership of such obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to various categories of persons, such as corporations (including S corporations and foreign corporations), financial institutions, property and casualty and life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits, individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Obligations may be taken into account in determining the tax liability of foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

Original Issue Discount

"Original issue discount" ("OID") is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable at the stated maturity of an Obligation (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of that maturity. In general, the "issue price" of a maturity (a bond with the same maturity date, interest rate and credit terms) means the first price at which at least 10 percent of such maturity was sold to the public, i.e., a purchaser who is not, directly or indirectly, a signatory to a written contract to participate in the initial scale of the Obligations. In general, the issue price for each maturity of Obligations is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth in this Official Statement. Bond Counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Obligations having OID (a "Discount Obligation"), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Obligation under Section 1288 of the Code is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent as other interest on the Obligations.

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Obligation accrues under a constant yield method, based on periodic compounding of interest over prescribed accrual periods using a compounding rate determined by reference to the yield on that Discount Obligation. An owner's adjusted basis in a Discount Obligation is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Discount Obligation. Accrued OID may be taken into account as an increase in the amount of tax-exempt income received or deemed to have been received for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning a Discount Obligation even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Owners of Discount Obligations should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the treatment of original issue discount for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of Discount Obligations.

Obligation Premium

In general, if an owner acquires an obligation for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the obligation after the acquisition date (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes "bond premium" on that obligation (a "Premium Obligation"). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Obligation must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Obligation, based on the owner's yield over the remaining term of the Premium Obligation, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Obligation callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on such bond). An owner of a Premium Obligation must amortize the bond premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner's regular method of accounting against the bond premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Obligation, if the bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is a nondeductible loss. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a Premium Obligation may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Obligation even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner's original acquisition cost. Owners of any Premium Obligation should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of bond premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of bond premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Obligations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting requirements apply to interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Obligations. In general, such requirements are satisfied if the interest recipient completes, and provides the payor with, a Form W-9, "Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification," or if the recipient is one of a limited class of exempt recipients. A recipient not otherwise exempt from information reporting who fails to satisfy the information reporting requirements will be subject to "backup withholding," which means that the payor is required to deduct and withhold a tax from the interest payment, calculated in the manner set forth in the Code. For the foregoing purpose, a "payor" generally refers to the person or entity from whom a recipient receives its payments of interest or who collects such payments on behalf of the recipient. If an owner purchasing an Obligation through a brokerage account has executed a Form W-9 in connection with the establishment of such account, as generally can be expected, no backup withholding should occur. In any event, backup withholding does not affect the excludability of the interest on the Obligations from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the owner's federal income tax once the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Miscellaneous

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Obligations under federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Obligations from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future, or enacted) and such decisions could affect the market price or marketability of the Obligations.

Prospective noteholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds and the Notes are subject to the respective approving legal opinions of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. The forms of the opinions of Bond Counsel related to the Bonds and the Notes are attached hereto as "APPENDICES E & F", respectively.

LITIGATION

The Village is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The Village does not believe, however, that such suits, individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Village.

There is no action, suit, proceeding or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the Village, threatened against or affecting the Village to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Bonds or Notes or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds or Notes or any proceedings or authority of the Village taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Bonds or Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the Village.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

At the time of the delivery of the Bonds and the Notes, the Village will provide executed copies of its undertaking to provide Continuing Disclosure with respect to the Bonds and its undertaking to provide Notices of Events with respect to the Notes substantially as set forth, respectively, in “APPENDICES C & D” hereto.

Historical Continuing Disclosure Compliance

In the past five years, the Village has failed to file its audited financial statements within a timely manner to the Electronic Municipal Market Access Website (“EMMA”) for the fiscal years ending 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. Additionally, the Village was three days late in filing its annual financial information and operating data for the fiscal years ending 2015 and 2017. Failure to file notices detailing these events have been filed with EMMA.

RATINGS

The Notes are not rated.

The Bonds are not rated.

Moody’s Investor Service (“Moody’s”) has assigned an underlying rating of “Aaa” with a stable outlook to the Village’s outstanding general obligation bonds. This rating reflects only the view of Moody’s and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from: Moody's Investor Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that a rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating of the bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds and Notes.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor"), is a Municipal Advisor, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent municipal advisor to the Village on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a municipal advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Bonds and the Notes and has reviewed and commented on certain legal documents, including this Official Statement. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Bonds and the Notes was based on materials provided by the Village and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the Village or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the Village with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement.

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

It is anticipated that CUSIP (an acronym that refers to Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) identification numbers will be printed on the book-entry Bonds and Notes. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Bonds and Notes will be paid for by the Village; provided, however, the Village assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

So far as any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates whether or not expressly stated, they are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the statements will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement that may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Bonds or Notes.

Statements in this official statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the Village management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the Village's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the Village's files with the repositories. When used in Village documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

References herein to the Constitution of the State and various State and federal laws are only brief outlines of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to summarize or describe all of such provisions.

The Official Statement is submitted only in connection with the sale of the Bonds and Notes by the Village and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.fiscaladvisors.com. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on its website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. has prepared its website information for your convenience, but you should not make any decision in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. assumes no liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on its website. Further, Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. disclaims any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on its website. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. also assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

The Village contact information is as follows: Ms. Gomie Persaud, Village Clerk/Treasurer, Village of Kings Point, 32 Steppingstone Lane, Kings Point, New York 11024, Phone: (516) 504-1000, Fax: (516) 482-9061, email address: gpersaud@villageofkingspoint.org.

Additional information may be obtained upon request from Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. (315) 752-0051, www.fiscaladvisors.com.

VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT, NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

Dated: July 1, 2020

GOMIE PERSAUD
VILLAGE CLERK / TREASURER AND
CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending May 31:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ASSETS					
Cash	$ 3,463,603	$ 4,152,271	$ 4,290,819	$ 5,251,400	$ 5,238,103
Cash Restricted	617,405	617,839	618,348	619,274	624,274
Tax Sale Certificates	-	-	-	-	73,841
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	371,087	387,951	402,263
Accounts Receivable	67,674	23,496	26,951	58,572	70,496
Due from Other Funds	305,896	340,928	340,928	89,525	18,197
Due from Fiduciary Funds	143,741	104,204	102,182	48,507	150,463
Due from Other Governments	54,876	79,530	109,441	46,818	72,961
Service Award Program Assets	-	-	-	1,221,209	1,188,035
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4,653,195	$ 5,318,268	$ 5,859,756	$ 7,723,256	$ 7,838,633
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 422,572	$ 318,715	$ 290,366	$ 646,867	$ 313,359
Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	75,000	300,517	270,795	103,840	40,957
Due to NYS Retirement System	232,184	-	224,161	222,527	216,874
Due From Fiduciary Fund	-	-	-	51,015	-
Deferred Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 729,756	$ 619,232	$ 785,322	$ 1,024,249	$ 571,190
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ -	$ -	$ 371,087	$ 387,951	$ 402,263
Restricted	617,405	617,839	618,348	1,840,483	1,812,309
Assigned	450,000	455,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Unassigned	2,856,034	3,626,197	3,784,999	4,170,573	4,752,871
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	3,923,439	4,699,036	5,074,434	6,699,007	7,267,443
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	$ 4,653,195	$ 5,318,268	$ 5,859,756	$ 7,723,256	$ 7,838,633

Source: Audited financial reports of the Village. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending May 31:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 14,799,287	$ 15,041,184	$ 14,976,937	$ 15,006,424	$ 15,104,780
Other Tax Items	73,029	50,475	41,817	72,783	88,069
Non-Property Taxes	155,763	130,780	149,501	202,205	242,143
Departmental Income	437,178	665,013	657,265	424,811	412,754
Licenses and Permits	19,950	19,400	29,825	15,475	22,825
Use of Money & Property	43,575	41,013	42,572	169,459	28,581
Fines and Forfeitures	153,010	127,976	117,079	200,670	290,244
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	16,862	85,257	159,383	76,558	110,536
Miscellaneous	104,611	61,900	12,250	116,745	151,046
Revenues from State Sources	264,305	313,348	375,002	824,816	335,723
Revenues from Federal Sources	162,902	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	$ 16,230,472	$ 16,536,346	$ 16,561,631	$ 17,109,946	$ 16,786,701
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	$ 2,235,726	$ 2,021,033	$ 2,087,636	$ 2,233,470	$ 2,474,123
Public Safety	6,393,229	7,155,578	6,905,573	7,190,406	6,619,535
Health	201,748	211,362	173,931	257,738	217,675
Transportation	1,092,532	1,100,550	1,131,267	1,118,269	990,735
Home and Community Services	-	-	-	-	209,969
Employee Benefits	3,491,452	2,873,369	3,729,978	3,333,597	3,441,352
Debt Service	2,585,373	2,480,413	2,211,574	1,888,619	2,264,876
Total Expenditures	$ 16,000,060	$ 15,842,305	$ 16,239,959	$ 16,022,099	$ 16,218,265
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	230,412	694,041	321,672	1,087,847	568,436
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In	25,739	81,556	53,726	-	-
Operating Transfers Out	-	-	-	(534,384)	-
Total Other Financing	25,739	81,556	53,726	(534,384)	-
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	256,151	775,597	375,398	553,463	568,436
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	3,667,288	3,923,439	4,699,036	5,074,434	6,699,007
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	1,071,110 (1)	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 3,923,439	$ 4,699,036	$ 5,074,434	$ 6,699,007	$ 7,267,443

(1) GASB Statement No. 73 requires the total pension liability associated LOSAP benefit plans as a cumulative adjustment to the beginning net position as well as requiring the collective proportionate share of the assets to be recorded in the general. Thus, as a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 73, the Village has restated its May 31, 2017 financial statements to reflect this liability and reduce their beginning net pension and to reflect the assets and increase their beginning fund balance and net position for the current year. In addition, the Village had a prior period adjustment to correct an error for the value the compensated absences. The Village's management evaluated its calculation for compensated absences and determined that it had omitted a significant portion of the calculation, resulting in an underestimate of the total liability. To correct this error, the Village adjusted its beginning net position.

Source: Audited financial reports of the Village. This Appendix is not itself audited.

APPENDIX - A2
Village of Kings Point

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Fiscal Years Ending May 31:	2019			2020	2021
	Original Budget	Modified Budget	Audited Actual	Adopted Budget	Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 15,171,142	$ 15,171,142	$ 15,104,780	$ 15,210,973	$ 15,011,004
Other Tax Items	60,000	60,000	88,069	449,000	465,500
Non-Property Taxes	179,100	179,100	242,143	150,000	105,000
Departmental Income	687,300	687,300	412,754	351,750	451,750
Licenses and Permits	30,000	30,000	22,825	42,500	34,500
Use of Money & Property	46,000	46,000	28,581	51,000	83,000
Fines and Forfeitures	125,100	125,100	290,244	200,000	250,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	52,500	52,500	110,536	77,500	95,000
Miscellaneous	35,000	35,000	151,046	284,100	382,000
Revenues from State Sources	736,200	736,200	335,723	286,200	436,200
Revenues from Federal Sources	-	-	-	80,000	40,000
Total Revenues	$ 17,122,342	$ 17,122,342	$ 16,786,701	$ 17,183,023	$ 17,353,954
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	$ 2,686,832	$ 2,686,832	$ 2,474,123	$ 1,922,704	$ 1,882,905
Public Safety	7,467,869	7,347,869	6,619,535	7,133,664	7,378,899
Health	222,000	222,000	217,675	227,000	240,000
Transportation	1,063,714	1,063,714	990,735	1,091,646	1,190,685
Home and Community Services	106,700	217,701	209,969	1,026,700	943,500
Employee Benefits	3,524,350	3,524,350	3,441,352	3,754,350	3,750,000
Debt Service	2,255,877	2,264,876	2,264,876	2,176,959	2,117,965
Total Expenditures	$ 17,327,342	$ 17,327,342	$ 16,218,265	$ 17,333,023	$ 17,503,954
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(205,000)	(205,000)	568,436	(150,000)	(150,000)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers Out	-	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Total Other Financing	-	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(205,000)	(205,000) #	568,436 #	(300,000)	(300,000)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	205,000	205,000	6,699,007	300,000	300,000
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 7,267,443	$ -	$ -

Source: 2019 audited financial report and 2020 adopted budget (unaudited) of the Village. This Appendix is not itself audited.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal of the Bonds	Principal all issues
2021	$ 1,475,000	$ 170,364	$ 1,645,364	$ 100,000	$ 1,575,000
2022	1,270,000	114,840	1,384,840	115,000	1,385,000
2023	1,115,000	73,629	1,188,629	115,000	1,230,000
2024	485,000	45,337	530,337	120,000	605,000
2025	420,000	34,290	454,290	120,000	540,000
2026	430,000	24,091	454,091	125,000	555,000
2027	350,000	14,941	364,941	125,000	475,000
2028	175,000	8,709	183,709	130,000	305,000
2029	185,000	4,101	189,101	135,000	320,000
2030	85,000	867	85,867	140,000	225,000
TOTALS	$ 5,990,000	$ 491,168	$ 6,481,168	$ 1,225,000	$ 7,215,000

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	2002 Roads and Other Improvements Principal	Interest	Total	2005 Roads, Culverts and Equipment Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$ 115,000	$ 18,000	$ 133,000	$ 230,000	$ 4,600	$ 234,600
2022	120,000	12,250	132,250	-	-	-
2023	125,000	6,250	131,250	-	-	-
TOTALS	$ 360,000	$ 36,500	$ 396,500	$ 230,000	$ 4,600	$ 234,600

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	2005 Refunding of 2000 Bonds Principal	Interest	Total	2006 Roads and Technology Principal	Interest	Total	2007 Roads and Drainage Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$ 245,000	$ 24,300	$ 269,300	$ 190,000	$ 11,400	$ 201,400	$ 240,000	$ 26,035	$ 266,035
2022	245,000	14,500	259,500	190,000	3,800	193,800	250,000	15,990	265,990
2023	240,000	4,800	244,800	-	-	-	265,000	5,433	270,433
TOTALS	$ 730,000	$ 43,600	$ 773,600	$ 380,000	$ 15,200	$ 395,200	$ 755,000	$ 47,458	$ 802,458

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	2011 Roads and Drainage Principal	Interest	Total	2016 Roads and Village Hall Principal	Interest	Total	2018 Roads and Drainage Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$ 155,000	$ 20,828	$ 175,828	$ 160,000	$ 21,800	$ 181,800	$ 80,000	$ 21,488	$ 101,488
2022	155,000	17,050	172,050	160,000	18,600	178,600	80,000	19,288	99,288
2023	165,000	12,844	177,844	165,000	15,350	180,350	85,000	17,019	102,019
2024	165,000	8,100	173,100	165,000	12,050	177,050	85,000	14,681	99,681
2025	90,000	4,219	94,219	170,000	8,700	178,700	85,000	12,344	97,344
2026	90,000	1,406	91,406	175,000	5,250	180,250	90,000	9,938	99,938
2027	-	-	-	175,000	1,750	176,750	95,000	7,275	102,275
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000	4,425	99,425
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	1,500	101,500
TOTALS	$ 820,000	$ 64,447	$ 884,447	$ 1,170,000	$ 83,500	$ 1,253,500	$ 795,000	$ 107,956	$ 902,956

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	2019 Various Improvements Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ -	$ -	$ -
2021	60,000	21,913	81,913
2022	70,000	13,362	83,362
2023	70,000	11,934	81,934
2024	70,000	10,506	80,506
2025	75,000	9,027	84,027
2026	75,000	7,497	82,497
2027	80,000	5,916	85,916
2028	80,000	4,284	84,284
2029	85,000	2,601	87,601
2030	85,000	867	
TOTALS	$ 750,000	$ 87,907	$ 752,040

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

Section 1. Definitions

"Annual Information" shall mean the information specified in Section 3 hereof.

"EMMA" shall mean the Electronic Municipal Market Access System implemented by the MSRB.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean "financial obligation" as such term is defined in the Rule.

"GAAP" shall mean generally accepted accounting principles as in effect from time to time in the United States.

"Holder" shall mean any registered owner of the Securities and any beneficial owner of Securities within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Issuer" shall mean the **Village of Kings Point,** in the County of Nassau, a municipal corporation of the State of New York.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of the MSRB contemplated by this Agreement.

"Purchaser" shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Award, executed by the Village Treasurer as of July 9, 2020.

"Rule" shall mean Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR Part 240, §240.15c2-12), as amended, as in effect on the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof issued either before or after the effective date of this Undertaking which are applicable to this Undertaking.

"Securities" shall mean the Issuer's **$1,225,000 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS-2020**, dated July 23, 2020, maturing in various principal amounts on July 15 in each of the years 2021 to 2030, inclusive, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Continuing Disclosure. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided either directly or through Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc., 120 Walton Street, Suite 600, Syracuse, New York, to the EMMA System:

(i) (A) no later than nine (9) months after the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2020, the Annual Information relating to such fiscal year, and (B) no later than nine (9) months after the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2020, the audited financial statements of the Issuer for each fiscal year, if audited financial statements are prepared by the Issuer and then available; provided, however, that if audited financial statements are not prepared or are not then available, unaudited financial statements shall be provided and audited financial statements, if any, shall be delivered to the EMMA System within sixty (60) days after they become available and in no event later than one (1) year after the end of each fiscal year; provided further, however, that the unaudited financial statement shall be provided for any fiscal year only if the Village has made a determination that providing such unaudited financial statement would be compliant with federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17 (a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933; and

(ii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:

(1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(2) non-payment related defaults, if material;

(3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other events affecting the tax status of the Securities;

(7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;

(8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(9) defeasances;

(10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;

(11) rating changes;

(12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer;

(13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

(14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;

(15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

(16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(iii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of a failure to provide by the date set forth in Section 2(a)(i) hereof any Annual Information required by Section 3 hereof.

(b) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from disseminating any other information in addition to that required hereby in the manner set forth herein or in any other manner. If the Issuer disseminates any such additional information, the Issuer shall have no obligation to update such information or include it in any future materials disseminated hereunder.

(c) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from providing notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the Issuer determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Securities; but the Issuer does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

Section 3. Annual Information. (a) The required Annual Information shall consist of the financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the Issuer's final official statement relating to the Securities under the headings "THE VILLAGE," "FINANCIAL INFORMATION," and "VILLAGE INDEBTEDNESS" AND APPENDIX A.

(b) All or any portion of the Annual Information may be incorporated in the Annual Information by cross reference to any other documents which are (i) available to the public on the EMMA System or (ii) filed with the SEC. If such a document is a final official statement, it also must be available from the EMMA System.

(c) Annual Information for any fiscal year containing any modified operating data or financial information (as contemplated by Section 7(e) hereof) for such fiscal year shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for such modification and the effect of such modification on the Annual Information being provided for such fiscal year. If a change in accounting principles is included in any such modification, such Annual Information shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the modified accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Section 4. Financial Statements. The Issuer's annual financial statements for each fiscal year, if prepared, shall be prepared in accordance with GAAP or New York State regulatory requirements as in effect from time to time. Such financial statements, if prepared, shall be audited by an independent accounting firm. The Issuer's Annual Financial Report Update Document prepared by the Issuer and filed annually with New York State in accordance with applicable law, shall not be subject to the foregoing requirements.

Section 5. Remedies. If the Issuer shall fail to comply with any provision of this Undertaking, then any Holder of Securities may enforce, for the equal benefit and protection of all Holders similarly situated, by mandamus or other suit or proceeding at law or in equity, this Undertaking against the Issuer and any of the officers, agents and employees of the Issuer, and may compel the Issuer or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out their duties under this Undertaking; provided that the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of this Undertaking shall be an action to compel specific performance of the obligations of the Issuer hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Securities.

Section 6. Parties in Interest. This Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with paragraph (b)(5) of the Rule and is delivered for the benefit of the Holders. No other person shall have any right to enforce the provisions hereof or any other rights hereunder.

Section 7. Amendments. Without the consent of any holders of Securities, the Issuer at any time and from time to time may enter into any amendments or changes to this Undertaking for any of the following purposes:

(a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);

(b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;

(c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;

(d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;

(e) to modify the contents, presentation and format of the Annual Information from time to time to conform to changes in accounting or disclosure principles or practices and legal requirements followed by or applicable to the Issuer or to reflect changes in the identity, nature or status of the Issuer or in the business, structure or operations of the Issuer or any mergers, consolidations, acquisitions or dispositions made by or affecting any such person; provided that any such modifications shall comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such modification; or

(f) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

provided that no such action pursuant to this Section 7 shall adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect. In making such determination, the Issuer shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Section 8. Termination. This Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as all principal, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Securities shall have been paid in full or the Securities shall have otherwise been paid or legally defeased pursuant to their terms. Upon any such legal defeasance, the Issuer shall provide notice of such defeasance to the EMMA System. Such notice shall state whether the Securities have been defeased to maturity or to redemption and the timing of such maturity or redemption.

In addition, this Agreement, or any provision hereof, shall be null and void in the event that those portions of the Rule which require this Agreement, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Securities, whether because such portions of the Rule are invalid, have been repealed, or otherwise.

Section 9. Undertaking to Constitute Written Agreement or Contract. This Undertaking shall constitute the written agreement or contract for the benefit of Holders of Securities, as contemplated under Rule 15c2-12.

Section 10. Governing Law. This Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York determined without regard to principles of conflict of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **July 23, 2020**.

VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT

By____
Village Treasurer and Chief Fiscal Officer

APPENDIX – D

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

"EMMA" shall mean the Electronic Municipal Market Access System implemented by the MSRB.

"GAAP" shall mean generally accepted accounting principles as in effect from time to time in the United States.

"Holder" shall mean any registered owner of the Securities and any beneficial owner of Securities within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Issuer" shall mean the **Village of Kings Point**, in Nassau County, a municipal corporation of the State of New York.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Purchaser" shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the Village Treasurer as of July 23, 2020.

"Rule 15c2-12" shall mean Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended through the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof.

"Securities" shall mean the Issuer's $6,520,000 Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Note-2019, dated July 23, 2020, maturing on July 23, 2021, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Notices of Events. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking, in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:

(1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(2) non-payment related defaults, if material;

(3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;

(7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;

(8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(9) defeasances;

(10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;

(11) rating changes;

(12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer;

(13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and

(14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

(15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

(16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(b) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from disseminating any other information in addition to that required hereby in the manner set forth herein or in any other manner. If the Issuer disseminates any such additional information, the Issuer shall have no obligation to update such information or include it in any future materials disseminated hereunder.

(c) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from providing notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the Issuer determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Securities; but the Issuer does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

Section 3. Remedies. If the Issuer shall fail to comply with any provision of this Undertaking, then any Holder of Securities may enforce, for the equal benefit and protection of all Holders similarly situated, by mandamus or other suit or proceeding at law or in equity, this Undertaking against the Issuer and any of the officers, agents and employees of the Issuer, and may compel the Issuer or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out their duties under this Undertaking; provided that the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of this Undertaking shall be an action to compel specific performance of the obligations of the Issuer hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Securities.

Section 4. Parties in Interest. This Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with (b)(5) of the Rule and is delivered for the benefit of the Holders. No other person shall have any right to enforce the provisions hereof or any other rights hereunder.

Section 5. Amendments. Without the consent of any holders of Securities, the Issuer at any time and from time to time may enter into any amendments or changes to this Undertaking for any of the following purposes:

(a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);

(b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;

(c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;

(d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;

(e) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

provided that no such action pursuant to this Section 5 shall adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect. In making such determination, the Issuer shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Section 6. Termination. This Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as all principal, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Securities shall have been paid in full or the Securities shall have otherwise been paid or legally defeased in accordance with their terms. Upon any such legal defeasance, the Issuer shall provide notice of such defeasance to the EMMA System. Such notice shall state whether the Securities have been defeased to maturity or to redemption and the timing of such maturity or redemption.

Section 7. Undertaking to Constitute Written Agreement or Contract. This Undertaking shall constitute the written agreement or contract for the benefit of Holders of Securities, as contemplated under Rule 15c2-12.

Section 8. Governing Law. This Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York determined without regard to principles of conflict of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **July 23, 2020.**

VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT

By____

Village Treasurer

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION – THE BONDS

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
7 World Trade Center
250 Greenwich Street
New York, New York 10007

July 23, 2020

The Board of Trustees of the
Village of Kings Point, in the
County of Nassau, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Village of Kings Point (the "Village"), in the County of Nassau, New York, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the $1,225,000 Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2020 (the "Bonds"), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof.

Concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, the Village is issuing its $6,520,000 Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Notes-2020 (the "Note"). The Note is treated, together with the Bonds, as a single issue for federal tax purposes. We have served as Bond Counsel with respect to the issuance of the Note and, on the date hereof, have rendered our opinion with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Note from gross income for federal income tax purposes in substantially the form of paragraph 2 below and subject to the same conditions and limitations set forth herein. Noncompliance with such conditions and limitations may cause interest on both the Bonds and the Note to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issue, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Village for which the Village has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the Village is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code.

The Code establishes certain requirements which must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that the interest on the Bonds be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Bonds, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Bonds prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Bonds to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

On the date of issuance of the Bonds, the Village will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Bonds containing provisions and procedures pursuant to which such requirements can be satisfied. In executing the Tax Certificate, the Village represents that it will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure that the interest on the Bonds will, for federal income tax purposes, be excluded from gross income.

In rendering the opinion in this paragraph 2, we have relied upon and assumed (i) the material accuracy of the Village's representations, statements of intention and reasonable expectations, and certifications of fact contained in the Tax Certificate with respect to matters affecting the status of the interest on the Bonds, and (ii) compliance by the Village with the procedures and representations set forth in the Tax Certificate as to such tax matters.

3. Under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

We express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the date hereof, and assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement our opinion to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may hereafter come to our attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may hereafter occur, or for any other reason. We express no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, we express no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds.

We give no assurances as to the adequacy, sufficiency or completeness of the Preliminary Official Statement and/or Official Statement relating to the Bonds or any proceedings, reports, correspondence, financial statements or other documents, containing financial or other information relative to the Village, which have been or may hereafter be furnished or disclosed to purchasers of ownership interests in the Bonds.

Very truly yours,

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION – THE NOTES

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
7 World Trade Center
250 Greenwich Street
New York, New York 10007

July 23, 2020

The Board of Trustees of the
Village of Kings Point, in the
County of Nassau, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Village of Kings Point (the "Village"), in the County of Nassau, New York, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the $6,250,000 Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Notes-2020 (the "Notes"), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof.

Concurrently with the issuance of the Notes, the Village is issuing its $1,225,000 Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2020 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are treated, together with the Notes, as a single issue for federal tax purposes. We have served as Bond Counsel with respect to the issuance of the Bonds and, on the date hereof, have rendered our opinion with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes in substantially the form of paragraph 2 below and subject to the same conditions and limitations set forth herein. Noncompliance with such conditions and limitations may cause interest on both the Bonds and the Bonds to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issue, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Notes are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Village for which the Village has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the Village is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code.

The Code establishes certain requirements which must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Notes in order that the interest on the Notes be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Notes, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Notes prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Notes to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

On the date of issuance of the Notes, the Village will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Notes containing provisions and procedures pursuant to which such requirements can be satisfied. In executing the Tax Certificate, the Village represents that it will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure that the interest on the Notes will, for federal income tax purposes, be excluded from gross income.

In rendering the opinion in this paragraph 2, we have relied upon and assumed (i) the material accuracy of the Village's representations, statements of intention and reasonable expectations, and certifications of fact contained in the Tax Certificate with respect to matters affecting the status of the interest on the Notes, and (ii) compliance by the Village with the procedures and representations set forth in the Tax Certificate as to such tax matters.

3. Under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

We express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the date hereof, and assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement our opinion to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may hereafter come to our attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may hereafter occur, or for any other reason. We express no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, we express no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Notes.

We give no assurances as to the adequacy, sufficiency or completeness of the Preliminary Official Statement and/or Official Statement relating to the Notes or any proceedings, reports, correspondence, financial statements or other documents, containing financial or other information relative to the Village, which have been or may hereafter be furnished or disclosed to purchasers of ownership interests in the Notes.

Very truly yours,

VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2019

Such Financial Statements and opinions were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.

Incorporated Village Of Kings Point

COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended May 31, 2019

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
Year Ended May 31, 2019

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INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU – STATE OF NEW YORK
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)
MAY 31, 2019

As management of the Incorporated Village of Kings Point (the "Village"), we offer readers of the Village's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Village for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2019.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

As reflected in the government-wide financial statements, the assets and deferred outflow of resources of the Village were less than its liabilities and deferred inflow of resources at May 31, 2019 fiscal year by $6,475,187 (net deficit), of which there is a negative balance of $22,235,751 in the unrestricted amount of net position, which means the Village must meet its ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors from future revenue.

As reflected in the fund financial statements as of the close of the current fiscal year, the Village's government funds reported an ending fund balance of $5,349,877 (an increase of $763,471 in comparison with the prior year). Of this amount, $402,263 is nonspendable, $4,116,588 is restricted, $300,000 is assigned, and a remaining balance of $531,026 in unassigned.

Effective June 1, 2018, the Village adopted GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans.* As a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75, the Village has restated its May 31, 2018 financial statements to reflect an increase in the liability for postemployment benefits by decreasing the net position by $12,729,998.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Village's basic financial statements. The Village's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Village's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Village's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Village is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Village's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future years.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish function and programs of the Village that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from programs that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges.

The governmental activities of the Village include general government support, police protection, contracted fire and ambulance, justice court, roads and highways, and building department.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10 and 11 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements – A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. The Village, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Village can be divided into two categories: governmental and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same function and programs reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on current sources and uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term effect of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Governmental Funds Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Village maintains 3 governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and in the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and Capital Projects Fund.

The Village adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements and reconciliations can be found on pages 12 – 15 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of these funds are not available to support the Village's own programs.

The fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 16 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 17 – 41 of this report.

Required supplemental information includes certain required information concerning the Village's: a) budgetary comparison schedules b) change in its obligation to provide for other postemployment benefits, c) proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset), and d) contributions to the NYSLRS pension plan d) changes in its obligation for pension benefits related to LOSAP. Required supplementary information can be found beginning on page 44 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of government's financial position. In the case of the Village, assets and deferred outflows of resources were less than liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $6,475,187 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The unrestricted net position deficit of $22,235,751 means the Village must meet its ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors from future revenue.

VILLAGE'S NET POSITION

As of May 31,	Governmental Activities 2019	2018*	Change
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Current and Other Assets	$ 11,892,971	$ 11,260,592	$ 632,379
Capital Assets	25,579,011	25,855,084	(276,073)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,046,752	3,426,182	620,570
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	41,518,734	40,541,858	976,876
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Current Liabilities	8,304,300	8,358,073	(53,773)
Non-Current Liabilities	38,835,546	35,215,265	3,620,281
Deferred Inflows of Resources	854,075	2,361,818	(1,507,743)
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	47,993,921	45,935,156	2,058,765
Net Position:			
Net Investments in Capital Assets	12,832,011	12,702,084	129,927
Restricted	2,928,553	2,938,679	(10,126)
Unrestricted	(22,235,751)	(21,034,061)	(1,201,690)
Total Net Position	$ (6,475,187)	$ (5,393,298)	$ (1,081,889)

* - as restated

Currently, the largest portion of the Village's net position of $12,832,011 reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, improvements and machinery and equipment.) Capital assets are used to provide service to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Village's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The net investment in capital assets increased over the prior year by $129,927, primarily as a result of additions to capital assets during the current fiscal year, as well as, the reduction of the capital related debt, offset by new serial bonds and current depreciation.

A portion of the Village's net position, $2,928,553, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. Decreases of $10,126 were the result of utilizing of the parkland trust reserve. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position deficit of $22,235,751 means the Village must meet its ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors from future revenue.

Current and other assets increased by $632,379 due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and tax sale certificates offset by a reduction in service award program asset investments. Deferred outflows of resources increased by $620,570 due to amounts related to postemployment benefits other than pensions offset by decreases in amounts related to the NYS Retirement Systems.

Non-current liabilities increased by $3,620,281 due to the issuance of a new serial bond as well as increases in compensated absences, the net pension liability – NYS Retirement System and other postemployment benefits offset by decreases in the total pension liability for LOSAP. Deferred inflow of resources decreased by $1,507,743 due to decreases in amounts related to the NYS Retirement Systems.

VILLAGE'S CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the year ended May 31,	Governmental Activities 2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues:			
Program Revenues/Charges for Services	$ 835,644	$ 675,347	$ 160,297
Capital Grants	-	534,384	(534,384)
General Revenues			
Property Taxes	15,192,850	15,079,207	113,643
Non-Property Tax Items	242,143	202,205	39,938
State Aid	335,723	290,432	45,291
Insurance Recoveries	110,536	51,261	59,275
Miscellaneous	150,944	319,050	(168,106)
Total Revenues	16,867,840	17,151,886	(284,046)
Expenses:			
General Government Activities	2,803,822	2,494,373	309,449
Justice Court	196,379	192,168	4,211
Police, Fire and Ambulance	11,036,803	11,402,774	(365,971)
Roads and Highways	2,764,360	2,532,860	231,500
Building Department	513,901	362,940	150,961
Home and Community Service	209,969	166,353	43,616
Interest on Long-Term Debt	424,495	335,087	89,408
Total Expenses	17,949,729	17,486,555	463,174
Change in Net Position	(1,081,889)	(334,669)	(747,220)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	7,336,700	7,671,369	(334,669)
Prior period adjustment	(12,729,998)	-	(12,729,998)
Net Position - Beginning of Year (As Restated)	(5,393,298)	7,671,369	(13,064,667)
Net Position - End of Year	$ (6,475,187)	$ 7,336,700	$ (13,811,887)

Revenue Categories:

Program Revenues – includes charges for services which provide a direct benefit to the purchaser, including fees for recreational and community events and building permits. Revenue contributed by external governments that are restricted to supporting these types of programs are also classified as program revenues as either operating or capital grants.

General Revenues – includes revenues that are available to fund the overall government and to provide a benefit to all taxpayers in the Village. This includes real property taxes and miscellaneous funds that may be generated during the course of the year, such as sales on excess equipment and insurance property loss claims received.

The Village's revenues decreased by $284,046. This decrease is primarily due to decrease in capital grants offset by increases in real property taxes and charges for services.

Expense Categories:

The Village's expenses increased by $463,174. This increase is primarily due to changes in net pension liabilities as well as current year allocated OPEB costs.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the Village uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds – The focus of the Village's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Village's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the Village's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Village's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $5,349,877, an increase of $763,471 in comparison to the prior year.

General Fund – The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Village. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $4,752,871, while total fund balance reached $7,267,443. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 29% of total fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 45% of that total fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the Village's General Fund increased during the current fiscal year by $568,436 to $7,267,443. The key factor in this was expenditures were significantly less than revenues received.

Special Revenue Fund – The fund balance in the Special Revenue Fund decreased during the current fiscal year by $15,126 to $2,304,279. The key factor was outlays for parkland expenditures offset by zoning fees and interest earnings.

Capital Projects Fund – The fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund increased during the current fiscal year by $210,161 to reduce the deficit to $4,221,845. The key factor in this was expenditures for the Village's police department and the highway department offset by bond proceeds and the BANs redeemed by the General Fund.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The Village's General Fund adopted budget for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2019 was $17,122,342. This amount was increased by appropriated fund balance of $300,000 and transfers from the capital and special revenue fund for a total budget of $17,327,342.

The budget was funded through a combination of anticipated revenues. The major funding sources were real property tax of $15,171,142, non-property tax items of $179,100, departmental income of $687,300, fines and forfeitures of $125,100, state aid of $736,200 and appropriated fund balance of $300,000. The General Fund performed unfavorable compared to budgeted revenues and favorable to budgeted expenditures.

Actual revenues of $16,786,701 compared to the original budget of $17,602,342 with an unfavorable variance to budget of $515,641. This variance consisted primarily of less received from state aid, departmental income and transfers from the capital fund and special revenue fund offset by favorable variances for fines and forfeitures and miscellaneous local sources.

Actual expenditures for the year were $16,218,265 compared to the original budget of $17,327,342 with a positive variance to budget of $1,109,077. This variance is primarily the result of certain budgeted line items being less than projected, specifically for public safety and general government support.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Village's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of May 31, 2019 amounts to $25,579,011 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, firehouse consortium, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure.

	As of May 31, 2019	As of May 31, 2018
Land	$ 913,938	$ 839,907
Construction in Progress	19,533	-
Land Improvements	43,581	48,944
Buildings	4,244,893	4,385,174
Machinery and Equipment	1,636,575	1,779,267
Infrastructure	18,720,491	18,801,792
Total	$ 25,579,011	$ 25,855,084

Additional information on the Village's capital assets is shown in Note 6 on page 26 of this report.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The Village borrows money in order to acquire land or equipment or construct buildings and improvements or infrastructure. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. The Village pledges its full faith and credit for the payment of principal and interest.

	As of May 31, 2019	As of May 31, 2018*
Serial Bonds	$ 6,771,000	$ 7,485,000
Net Pension Liability - NYS Retirement Systems	1,778,655	1,105,235
Total Pension Liability - LOSAP	1,982,751	2,098,590
Compensated Absences	3,770,681	3,312,447
Other Postemployment Benefits	26,063,459	22,788,993
Total	$ 40,366,546	$ 36,790,265

* - as restated

Additional information on the Village's outstanding debt is shown in Note 8 on pages 27 - 28 of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The 2020 budget appropriations are $17,483,023 which is about 1% less than the current year's budget. Estimated revenue other than real estates taxes is $74,150 less than the prior year resulting in the amount to be raised by taxation in the amount of $15,210,973 resulting in a tax rate of $39.18 per $100 assessed valuation.

Most of the appropriations budget is about equal to the prior year with the exception of clerk's office will increase $81,000, special items will decrease by $73,500, public safety will decrease $204,205, transportation will decrease $27,932, home and community services will increase $150,700, employee benefits will increase $230,000, and debt service will decrease $78,918.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

The financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with general overview of the Village's finances and to show the Village's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any information provided in this report should be addressed to the Village at 32 Steppingstone Lane, Kings Point, NY 11024.

Satty&Partners
SATTY, LEVINE & CIACCO, CPAS, PC
BUSINESS ADVISORS & CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees of the
Incorporated Village of Kings Point:

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Incorporated Village of Kings Point, New York (the "Village"), as of and for the year ended May 31, 2019 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Village's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Incorporated Village of Kings Point, as of May 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter – Change in Accounting Principle
As discussed in Note 1V to the financial statements, the Village has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans.* The adoption of this statement resulted in a prior period adjustment. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters
Required Supplementary Information
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability and related ratios, budgetary comparison information, the schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of contributions, and the schedule of changes in total pension liability – LOSAP be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although are not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Kings Point's basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining fund financial statements for the capital projects fund are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Satty, Levine & Ciacco CPAs PC

Satty, Levine & Ciacco, CPAs P.C.
Melville, New York
December 27, 2019

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
MAY 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash	$ 9,144,012
Cash Restricted - Police Termination	624,274
Tax Sale Certificates (Less Allowance of $505,128)	73,841
Accounts Receivable	70,496
Due from Other Governments	72,961
Prepaid Expenses	402,263
Due from Fiduciary Fund	317,089
Service Award Program Assets	1,188,035
Total Current Assets	11,892,971
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:	
Land	913,938
Other Capital Assets, Net Of Depreciation	24,665,073
Total Non-Current Assets	25,579,011
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred Outflows - Pension Related Benefits - NYS Retirement Systems	2,107,525
Deferred Outflows - Pension Related Benefits - LOSAP	185,920
Deferred Outflows - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions	1,753,307
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,046,752
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 41,518,734
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND NET POSITION	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable And Accrued Liabilities	$ 345,072
Retainage Payable	33,418
Accrued Interest Payable	201,936
Bond Anticipation Note Payable	5,976,000
Due to NYS Retirement	216,874
Serial Bonds - Due Within One Year	1,531,000
Total Current Liabilities	8,304,300
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Proportionate Share Of Net Pension Liability - NYS Retirement Systems	1,778,655
Collective Portion Of Total Pension Liability - LOSAP	1,982,751
Compensated Absences	3,770,681
Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions	26,063,459
Serial Bonds - Due In More Than One Year	5,240,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities	38,835,546
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred Inflows - Pension Related Benefits - NYS Retirement Systems	669,780
Deferred inflows - Pension Related Benefits - LOSAP	184,295
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	854,075
NET POSITION:	
Net Investment In Capital Assets	12,832,011
Restricted	2,928,553
Unrestricted	(22,235,751)
Total Net Position	(6,475,187)
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	$ 41,518,734

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2019

Function/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating/Capital Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes In Net Position: Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
General Government Activities	$ 2,803,822	$ 36,067	$ -	$ (2,767,755)
Justice Court	196,379	290,244	-	93,865
Police, Fire and Ambulance	11,036,803	585	-	(11,036,218)
Roads and Highways	2,764,360	-	-	(2,764,360)
Building Department	513,901	433,748	-	(80,153)
Home and Community Services	209,969	75,000		(134,969)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	424,495	-	-	(424,495)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 17,949,729	$ 835,644	$ -	(17,114,085)

General Revenues:	
Taxes:	
Property Taxes - Levied For General Purposes	15,192,850
Non-Property Tax Items	242,143
State Aid	335,723
Insurance Recoveries	110,536
Miscellaneous	150,944
Total General Revenues	16,032,196
Change In Net Position	(1,081,889)
Net Position - Beginning (As Restated)	(5,393,298)
Net Position - Ending	$ (6,475,187)

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
MAY 31, 2019

	Governmental Fund Types			
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Total
ASSETS				
Cash	$ 5,238,103	$ 2,309,352	$ 1,596,557	$ 9,144,012
Cash Restricted - Police Retirement Account	624,274	-	-	624,274
Tax Sale Certificates (Less Allowance of $505,128)	73,841	-	-	73,841
Accounts Receivable	70,496	-	-	70,496
Due From Other Governments	72,961	-	-	72,961
Prepaid Expenses	402,263	-	-	402,263
Due From Other Funds	18,197	13,124	40,957	72,278
Due From Fiduciary Fund	150,463	-	166,626	317,089
Service Award Program Assets	1,188,035	-	-	1,188,035
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 7,838,633	$ 2,322,476	$ 1,804,140	$ 11,965,249
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 313,359	$ -	$ 3,443	$ 316,802
Retainage Payable	-	-	33,418	33,418
Bond Anticipation Note Payable	-	-	5,976,000	5,976,000
Due to NYS Retirement	216,874	-	-	216,874
Due to Other Funds	40,957	18,197	13,124	72,278
Total Liabilities	571,190	18,197	6,025,985	6,615,372
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid Expenses	402,263	-	-	402,263
Restricted:				
Parkland Trust	-	2,304,279	-	2,304,279
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	624,274	-	-	624,274
Service Award Program	1,188,035	-	-	1,188,035
Assigned Fund Balance:				
Appropriated Fund Balance	300,000	-	-	300,000
Unassigned	4,752,871	-	(4,221,845)	531,026
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	7,267,443	2,304,279	(4,221,845)	5,349,877
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 7,838,633	$ 2,322,476	$ 1,804,140	$ 11,965,249

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
MAY 31, 2019

Total fund balance - total governmental funds		$ 5,349,877
Amounts reported for govermental activities in the Statements of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		25,579,011
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require current financial resources and therefore interest payable is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds balance sheet.		(201,936)
Long-term debt liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet:		
Serial Bonds	(6,771,000)	
Compensated Absences	(3,770,681)	(10,541,681)
The Village's total OPEB liability as well as OPEB related deferred outflows and inflows of resources are recognized in the government-wide statements and include:		
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,753,307	
Other Post Employment Benefits Liability	(26,063,459)	(24,310,152)
Proportionate share of long-term asset and liability, and deferred outflows and inflows associated with participation in the state retirement system are not current financial resources or obligations and are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,107,525	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	(669,780)	
Net Pension Liability - NYS Retirement Systems	(1,778,655)	(340,910)
Proportionate share of long-term asset and liability, and deferred outflows and inflows associated with participation in the LOSAP are not current financial resources or obligations and are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred Outflows of Resources	185,920	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	(184,295)	
Accrued Liabilities	(28,270)	
Collective Portion Of Pension Liability - LOSAP	(1,982,751)	(2,009,396)
Net position of governmental activities		$ (6,475,187)

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2019

	Governmental Fund Types			
	General Fund	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Total
Revenues:				
Real Propery Taxes	$ 15,104,780	$ -	$ -	$ 15,104,780
Other Tax Items	88,069	-	-	88,069
Non-Property Tax Items	242,143	-	-	242,143
Departmental Income	412,754	-	-	412,754
Zoning Fees	-	75,000	-	75,000
Licenses and Permits	22,825	-	-	22,825
Use of Money and Property	28,581	3,438	2,699	34,718
Fines and Forfeitures	290,244	-	-	290,244
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	110,536	-	-	110,536
Miscellaneous Local Sources	151,046	-	-	151,046
State Aid	335,723	-	-	335,723
Total Revenues	16,786,701	78,438	2,699	16,867,838
Expenditures:				
Current				
General Government Support	2,474,123	-	-	2,474,123
Public Safety	6,619,535	-	-	6,619,535
Health	217,675	-	-	217,675
Transportation	990,735	-	-	990,735
Home and Community Services	209,969	-	-	209,969
Employee Benefits	3,441,352	-	-	3,441,352
Total Current	13,953,389	-	-	13,953,389
Debt Service				
Principal	1,906,000	-	-	1,906,000
Interest	358,876	-	-	358,876
Total Debt Service	2,264,876	-	-	2,264,876
Capital Outlay	-	93,564	1,034,830	1,128,394
Total Expenditures	16,218,265	93,564	1,034,830	17,346,659
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	568,436	(15,126)	(1,032,131)	(478,821)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds From Serial Bonds	-	-	861,000	861,000
BANS Redeemed From Appropriations	-	-	331,000	331,000
Premiums on Obligations	-	-	50,292	50,292
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	1,242,292	1,242,292
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	568,436	(15,126)	210,161	763,471
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Beginning of Year	6,699,007	2,319,405	(4,432,006)	4,586,406
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	$ 7,267,443	$ 2,304,279	$ (4,221,845)	$ 5,349,877

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$ 763,471
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the government-wide Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital assets recorded in the current period.	1,210,975
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as expenditure in the governmental funds.	(1,487,048)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	1,575,000
Proceeds from the issuance of new debt (serial bonds)	(861,000)
Accrued interest payable is recognized for governmental activities, but is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds. The change in the liability is recognized.	(115,912)
On the Statement of Activities the actual and projected long term expenditures for postemployment benefits are reported whereas on the governmental funds only the actual expenditures are recorded for post employment benefits.	(1,521,159)
Certain expenses in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:	
Changes in Long-Term Compensated Absences	(458,234)
Changes in the Village's proportionate share of pension liabilities related to the LOSAP have no effect on current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. In addition, changes in the Village's deferred outflows and inflows related to pensions do not affect current financial resources and are also not reported in the governmental funds.	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	16,502
Accrued Expenses	(5,407)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	(173,859)
Pension Liability - LOSAP	115,839
Changes in the Village's proportionate share of pension liabilities related to the NYS Retirement System have no effect on current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. In addition, changes in the Village's deferred outflows and inflows related to pensions do not affect current financial resources and are also not reported in the governmental funds.	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(1,149,239)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,681,602
Net Pension Liability - NYS Retirement Systems	(673,420)
Changes in net position of governmental activities	$ (1,081,889)

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
MAY 31, 2019

	Agency Funds
ASSETS	
Cash	$ 1,639,496
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,639,496
LIABILITIES	
Deposits Held	$ 1,322,407
Due to Governmental Funds	317,089
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 1,639,496

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Organization

The Incorporated Village of Kings Point (the "Village") was incorporated in 1924. The Village operates under a Board of Trustees (the "Board") form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: general government, police protection, contracted fire and ambulance, justice court, roads and highways, and building department.

The financial statements of the Village were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is responsible for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principals for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Village are discussed below.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

The Village is governed by the Village Law and other General Laws of the State of New York and various local laws. The Board is the legislative body responsible for overall operations. The Mayor serves as chief executive officer and the Treasurer serves as chief fiscal officer.

All governmental activities and function/programs performed for the Village are its direct responsibility. No other governmental organizations have been included or excluded from the reporting entity.

The financial reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government which is the Village, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusions would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth in GASB Statement No. 61.

C. Basis of Presentation

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the governmental fund statements and the government-wide statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items. The differences result primarily from the economic resource measurement focus of the Statement of Activities, compared with the current financial measurement focus of the governmental funds.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Government-wide financial statements (the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the activities of the Village. The effect of interfund activity, within the governmental column has been removed from these statements.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental activities are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Village's net position is reported in three components-net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. The Village first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific program. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given program and 2) operating or capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Taxes and other tax items are not included in program revenues but are reported instead as general revenues.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

The Village segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. These statements present each major fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements.

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources, uses and balance of current financial resources. The Village has presented the following major governmental funds:

1. General fund is the general operating fund of the Village. It is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

2. Special Revenue fund is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The special revenue fund of the Village includes the Parkland Trust, which is used to account for activities related to improvements and land acquisitions for the parks.

3. Capital fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of major capital assets.

Fiduciary funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The accounting objectives are determinations of net income and financial position. All assets and liabilities are included on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. These activities are not included in the government-wide financial statements because their resources are not available to be used. The Village has presented the following Fiduciary Fund:

1. Agency Funds account for assets held by the Village in a purely custodial capacity. Since agency funds are custodial in nature (i.e. assets equal liabilities), they do not involve the measurement of results of operations. Agency Funds consist of deposits held by the Village.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures/expenses and the related assets and liabilities are recognized in the account and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus. Measurement focus is the determination of what is measured (i.e. expenditures or expenses.)

Governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements and fiduciary fund financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The governmental funds financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year end.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred, except that:

1. Expenditures for prepaid expenses and inventory-type items are recognized at the time of purchase.

2. Principal and interest on indebtedness are not recognized as an expenditure until due.

3. Compensated absences such as vacation and sick leave, which vests or accumulates, are charged as an expenditure when paid.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Budgetary Data

Budgets are adopted annually. All budget amounts provided in this report have been modified where necessary. The Village's procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements are as follows:

1. On or before March 31st, the budget officer prepares estimates for each administrative unit.

2. No later than March 31st, the budget officer submits a tentative budget to the Board for the fiscal year commencing the following June 1st. This tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for the General Fund.

3. A public hearing is conducted by the Board to obtain comments.

4. No later than May 1st, the Board adopts the budget of the Village.

All modifications of the budget must be approved by the Board. (However, the Treasurer is authorized to transfer certain budget amounts within departments.)

F. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The Village primarily maintains its cash and investments in individual segregated accounts grouped by fund. All investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased are considered cash equivalents. Cash on deposit with financial institutions is collateralized in accordance with state statutes.

G. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

H. Interfund Transactions

The operations of the Village include transactions between funds. These transactions may be temporary in nature, such as with interfund borrowings. The Village typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of providing cash flow. These interfund receivables and payables are expected to be repaid within one year. Permanent transfers of funds include the transfer of expenditures and revenues to provide financing or other services.

In the government-wide statements, eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds.

The governmental funds report all interfund transactions as originally recorded. Interfund receivables and payables are netted on the accompanying governmental funds balance sheet when it is the Village's practice to settle these amounts at a net balance based upon the right of legal offset.

A detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures and revenues activity is provided subsequently in these Notes.

I. Receivables

Receivables include amounts due from Federal, State and other governments or entities for services provided by the Village. Receivables are recorded and revenues recognized as earned or as specific program expenditures are incurred.

J. Prepaid Items

Prepaid items in the fund and government-wide statements represent expenses paid that will benefit the subsequent period.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

K. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. All capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of $500 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost if the actual historical cost is not available. Contributed assets are reported at a fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Infrastructure assets for governmental activities after December 31, 1980, consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, curbs, sidewalks, drainage system, street lighting and sewer system are capitalized. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Land Improvements	20 years
Infrastructure	10-50 years
Firehouse Consortium	50 years
Buildings	50 years
Machinery and Equipment	5-20 years

The Village evaluated prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting capital assets to determine whether impairment of a capital asset has occurred. The Village's policy is to record an impairment loss in the period when the Village determines that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recoverable. At May 31, 2019, the Village has not recorded any such impairment losses.

L. Collections in Advance

Collections in advance represent a liability for fees which pertain to services that will be provided by the Village in the next fiscal year.

M. Grant Advances

Grant advances represent a liability for grant revenues collected in advance of eligible grant expenditures.

N. Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The Village reports three items which qualify for reporting in this category. They are related to pension transactions and other post employment benefits reported in the government-wide statement of net position. They represent the difference between expected and actual experience, the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments, changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions, and the Village's contributions to the pension system subsequent to the measurement date.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Village reports two items which qualify for reporting in this category. They are related to pension transactions reported in the government-wide statement of net position. They represent changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

O. Compensated Absences
Compensated absences consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the Village and the employee.

In accordance with an agreement between the Village and the Kings Point Patrolmen's Benevolent Association Inc., the Village is obligated to pay each employee, upon separation from service after ten (10) years for any reason other than cause or upon the death in service of any employee or upon retirement qualifying for either ordinary or accidental disability under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York, a sum of money based upon the number of years of service and accumulated unused sick leave. As of May 31, 2019, $3,770,681 of such benefits have been earned and vested. Of this amount, $624,274 has already been funded and is reserved in the General Fund, in the Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Fund.

P. Other Benefits
Eligible Village employees participate in the New York State Employees' Retirement System and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Village provides postemployment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors that meet the requirements within the Village's policies. Substantially all of the Village's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Village. Heath care benefits and survivor benefits are provided through an insurance company whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The Village recognized the cost of providing benefits by recording its share of insurance premiums as expenditures in the year paid.

The Village accounts for these postemployment benefits in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75 (GASB 75) *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* In the government-wide statements, postemployment costs are measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting. The cost of providing these benefits is recorded as an expenditure in governmental funds in the year paid.

Further information regarding benefits is contained subsequently in these notes.

Q. Short-Term Debt
The Village issues Bond Anticipation Notes (BAN's) in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds. These notes are recorded as current liabilities of the funds that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of bonds. Principal payments on BANs must be made annually. The notes or renewal thereof may not extend more than two years beyond the original date of issue unless a portion is redeemed within two year and within each twelve month period thereafter. State law requires that BAN's issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date. However, BANs issued for assessable improvement projects may be renewed for period equivalent to the maximum life of the permanent financing, provided that stipulated annual reductions of principal are made. Liabilities for BANs are generally accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund.

R. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations
Payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In the governmental funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely and in full from current financial resources. Claims and judgments, and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the funds financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements, when due. Long-term liabilities and obligations are liquidated through future budgetary appropriations of the general fund.

Long-term obligations represent the Village's future obligations or future economic outflows. The liabilities are reported as due within one year or due in more than one year in the Statement of Net Position.

S. Insurance
The Village insures against the liability for most risk including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability. Judgment and claims are recorded when it is possible that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

T. Equity Classifications

Government-wide Statements

In the government-wide statements there are three classes of net position:

Net investment in capital assets – consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net position – reports net position when constraints placed on the assets are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position – reports all other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or net investment in capital assets classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the Village.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Fund balance consists of five classifications; nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned; however the Village only utilizes the following four:

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance classifications includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example, inventories and prepaid amounts.

Restricted – Consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted fund balances, including reserves in accordance with New York State law, are created to satisfy legal restrictions, plan for future expenditures or relate to resources not available for general use or appropriation. These reserve funds are established through Board action or voter approval and a separate identity must be maintained for each reserve. Earnings on the invested resources become part of the respective reserve funds; however, separate bank accounts are not necessary for each reserve fund.

Capital Projects – the capital project fund is restricted to the individual purpose for which bonds were issued or funds have been accumulated.

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability – the reserve for employee benefit accrued liability reports funds which are restricted by Section 6-p of General Municipal Law for expenditures related to termination benefits of the Village police.

Service Award Program – The Village sponsors a length of service award program for the fire department, as described in Note 9. Those assets, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 73, are to be recorded within the governmental funds of the Village and are restricted by General Municipal Law Article 11-A.

Parkland Trust – the reserve for parkland trust reports funds which are restricted by Village Law Section 7-730 for capital expenditures related to parks, playgrounds and recreational designated areas.

Assigned – Consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the Village's Board. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the general fund, and in funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. Assigned fund balance may include an amount appropriated to partially fund the subsequent year's budget and may also include encumbrances not classified as restricted at the end of the year.

Unassigned – Represents the residual classification for the Village's general fund and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the general fund, unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or assigned.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

T. Equity Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Financial Statements
The Board shall delegate the authority to assign fund balance, for encumbrance purposes, to the person(s) to whom it has delegated the authority to sign purchase orders.

In circumstances where an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications (that is restricted, if any, assigned or unassigned) the expenditure is to be spent first from the restricted fund balance to the extent appropriated by either budget vote or board approved budget revision and then from the assigned fund balance to the extent that there is an assignment and then from the unassigned fund balance.

The Village segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. These statements present each major fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements.

U. Newly Adopted Accounting Principles

Effective June 1, 2018, the Village implemented GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans.* This Statement replaces GASB Statement No. 45 and expands certain note disclosures and requires certain postemployment benefits to be reported in the statement of net position. The provisions of this adoption is discussed in the subsequent notes.

Effective June 1, 2018, the Village implemented GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017.* This standard addressed various practice issues that were noted in the application of practice concerning component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and OPEB benefits. The provisions of this adoption is had no material effect on the financial statements.

Effective June 1, 2018, the Village implemented GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues.* This standard will improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for certain debt extinguishments and enhance the decision-usefulness of debt defeasance disclosures. The provisions of this adoption is had no material effect on the financial statements.

V. Prior Period Adjustment

The effect of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 is a restatement of the beginning net position to retroactively report the beginning balances for the other than pension benefits (OPEB) liability as follows:

	Debit/(Credit) Balance		
	As Originally Stated	Adoption of GASB No. 75	As Restated
Governmental Activities			
Postemployment benefits	$ (10,058,995)	$ (12,729,998)	$ (22,788,993)
Unrestricted net deficit	$ 8,304,063	$ 12,729,998	$ 21,034,061
Net (position)/deficit	$ (7,336,700)	$ 12,729,998	$ 5,393,298

Note 2. Budget Basis of Accounting

The Village Administrator prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board for the General Fund, the only fund with a legally adopted budget. Appropriations are adopted at the program line item level.

Note 2. Budget Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized in the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists, which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. During the year, the Board approved additional appropriations of $-0-.

Budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with GAAP. Appropriations authorized for the year are increased by the amount of encumbrances carried forward from the prior year. Budgets are established and used for individual Capital Project Fund expenditures as approved by the Board. The maximum project amount authorized is based primarily upon the cost of the project, plus any requirements for external borrowings, not annual appropriations. These budgets do not lapse and are carried over to subsequent fiscal years until the completion of the projects.

Note 3. Real Property Taxes

Village real property taxes are levied annually no later than May 15th, and become a lien on the first day of the levy year. Taxes are collected during the period June 1st to July 1st without penalty or interest. Thereafter penalty and interest are imposed pursuant to the Real Property Tax Law.

After the return of tax warrant and certification to the Board of the uncollected tax items, an annual sale of the tax liens is held pursuant to the provisions of the Real Property Tax Law.

Note 4. Cash And Investments

The Village investment policies are governed by state statutes. In addition, the Village has its own written investment policy. Village monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. The Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. treasury and U.S. agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

The written investment policy requires repurchase agreements to be purchased from banks located within the State and that underlying securities must be obligations of the federal government. Underlying securities must have a market value of at least 100 percent of the cost of the repurchasing agreement.

Custodial credit risk for deposits exist when, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

GASB Statement No. 40 directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are either:

- Uncollateralized,
- Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or
- Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the Village's name.

Note 4. Cash And Investments (Continued)

In accordance with General Municipal Law, collateral is required for that portion of deposits not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or security in the form of a letter of credit (LOC) from the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB). Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and school districts. At May 31, 2019, the cash in banks were entirely collateralized by the FDIC insurance, FHLB/LOC or securities held by the bank, in trust or third party, in the name of the Village.

Bank balances for the Village's Cash at May 31, 2019 consisted of:

Checking - Interest Bearing	$	4,358,647
Money Market - Interest Bearing		2,197,107
Total Balances	$	6,555,754
Amount FDIC Insured	$	1,446,969
Collateral Held by Village's Custodial Banks		5,108,785
	$	6,555,754

Note 5. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables – At May 31, 2019, the statements of the Village include a net of balances due to/from other funds in the amount of $389,367 as detailed below. Receivables represent year end expenditures that have not yet been reimbursed, and are short term in nature. The composition of the interfund balances at May 31, 2019, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund		Amount
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	$	18,197
General Fund	Trust Fund		150,463
Capital Fund	Trust Fund		166,626
Capital Fund	General Fund		40,957
Special Revenue Fund	Capital Fund		13,124
Total - Fund Financial Statements			389,367
Less: Fund Eliminations			(72,278)
Total Interfund Balances - Government Wide Statement of Net Position		$	317,089

All interfund loans are expected to be repaid in the subsequent year.

Note 6. Change in Capital Assets

Capital assets transactions for the year ended May 31, 2019 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Transfers	Retirements/ Transfer	Ending Balance
Non Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land	$ 839,907	$ 74,031	$ -	$ 913,938
Construction in Progress	-	19,533	-	19,533
Total Non Depreciable Capital Assets	839,907	93,564	-	933,471
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land Improvements	117,370	-	-	117,370
Buildings	7,521,362	23,150	-	7,544,512
Machinery and Equipment	4,842,027	197,702	(233,149)	4,806,580
Infrastructure	38,160,409	896,559	-	39,056,968
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	50,641,168	1,117,411	(233,149)	51,525,430
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Land improvements	68,426	5,363	-	73,789
Buildings	3,136,188	163,431	-	3,299,619
Machinery and Equipment	3,062,760	340,394	(233,149)	3,170,005
Infrastructure	19,358,617	977,860	-	20,336,477
Total Accumulated Depreciation	25,625,991	$ 1,487,048	$ (233,149)	26,879,890
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	25,015,177			24,645,540
Total Net Capital Assets	$ 25,855,084			$ 25,579,011

Depreciation expense for the year ending May 31, 2019 is as follows:

General Government	$ 119,710
Justice Court	2,065
Police, Fire and Ambulance	275,720
Roads and Highways	1,086,857
Building Department	2,696
	$ 1,487,048

See independent auditors' report.

Note 7. Short Term Obligations

The following is an analysis of short-term debt outstanding at May 31, 2019:

	Original Authorization	Date of Issue	Beginning Balance	Issues or Additions	Payments or Expenditures	Ending Balance
Capital Fund						
Various Purposes, 2.25%	$ 4,958,000	July 27, 2017	$ 4,958,000	$ -	$ 1,168,000	$ 3,790,000
Public Works, 2.00%	625,000	August 24, 2017	625,000	-	9,000	616,000
Salt Shed, 2.00%	85,000	February 22, 2018	85,000	-	15,000	70,000
Road Improvements, 3.00%	1,500,000	September 13, 2018	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
	$ 7,168,000		$ 5,668,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,192,000	$ 5,976,000

In July 2018, the Village issued a $1,500,000 BAN for road improvements. The BAN bears an interest rate of 3.0% and is due and payable on July 26, 2019.

Note 8. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the period ended May 31, 2019:

	Beginning Balance*	Issues or Additions	Payments or Expenditures	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Fund Types					
Serial Bonds	$ 7,485,000	$ 861,000	$ 1,575,000	$ 6,771,000	$ 1,531,000
Net Pension Liability - NYSLRS	1,105,235	1,969,012	1,295,592	1,778,655	-
Total Pension Liability - LOSAP	2,098,590	-	115,839	1,982,751	-
Compensated Absences	3,312,447	458,234	-	3,770,681	-
Postemployment Benefits	22,788,993	3,698,898	424,432	26,063,459	-
Totals	$ 36,790,265	$ 6,987,144	$ 3,410,863	$ 40,366,546	$ 1,531,000

* Refer to Note 1V for details of restated balances due to implementation of GASB State No. 75.

Increases and decreases to compensated absences are shown net since it is impractical to determine these items separately.

The liabilities for compensated absences, postemployment benefits and net pension liability – NYS Retirement, total pension liability – LOSAP are liquidated through budgetary appropriations in the General Fund.

Serial Bonds

The Village borrows money in order to acquire land, equipment, to construct roads and other improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of these capital assets.

These long-term liabilities are full faith and credit debt of the Village. The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount, exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities.

In July 2018, the Village issued a $861,000 serial bond for road improvements and the acquisition of a payloader that was previously financed by BANS. The serial bond bears varying interest rates of 2.5% to 3.0% and is paid semi-annually. The serial bond has principal payments due annually in varying amounts with a final maturity on July 15, 2029.

Note 8. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The following is a schedule of general obligation bonds:

Description of Issue	Original Issue	Issued Date	Final Maturity	Rate	Amount Outstanding
Reconstruction of Roads	$ 1,675,000	06/2002	05/2023	3.625% - 4.25%	$ 470,000
Reconstruction of Roads and Purchase of Equipment and Vehicles	1,845,000	09/2004	09/2019	3.375% - 4.0%	160,000
Construction of Village Hall and Reconstruction of Roads (2004 Refunding)	7,550,000	12/2004	06/2022	2.5% - 5.0%	980,000
Reconstruction of Roads and Purchase of Pay Loader	2,600,000	06/2005	06/2021	3.5% - 4.0%	450,000
Technology Improvements and Reconstruction of Roads	2,900,000	09/2006	09/2022	3.625% - 4.0%	570,000
Reconstruction of Roads and Related Drainage Improvements	2,900,000	07/2007	07/2022	4.0% - 4.1%	985,000
Reconstruction of Roads and Related Drainage Improvements	2,000,000	08/2011	07/2025	2.0% - 3.125%	970,000
Various Public Improvements	1,615,000	07/2016	07/2026	2.0%	1,325,000
Various Public Improvements	861,000	07/2018	07/2028	2.5% - 3.0%	861,000
Total Serial Bonds					$ 6,771,000

Future principal and interest payments to maturity are as follows:

Years Ending May 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 1,531,000	$ 213,036	$ 1,744,036
2021	1,415,000	148,451	1,563,451
2022	1,200,000	101,478	1,301,478
2023	1,045,000	61,695	1,106,695
2024	415,000	34,831	449,831
2025-2029	1,165,000	56,806	1,221,806
	$ 6,771,000	$ 616,297	$ 7,387,297

Other long-term liabilities
In addition to the above long term debt, the local government has the following non-current liabilities:

Net pension liability - NYSLRS – The Village reports as an asset/liability its proportionate share of the collective net pension asset and/or liability in the New York State & Local Retirement System. Additional information can be found subsequently in these notes.

Pension liability - LOSAP – The Village reports as a liability its actuarially determined total pension liability for LOSAP benefits. Additional information can be found subsequently in these notes.

Compensated Absences – Village employees are granted vacation and sick leave and earn compensatory absences in varying amounts based primarily on length of service and service position. In the event of termination or upon retirement, an employee is entitled to payment for accumulated vacation and sick leave and unused compensatory absences at various rates subject to certain maximum limitations.

Other Postemployment Benefits – In addition to providing retirement benefits, the Village provides postemployment health insurance coverage for retired employees. Additional information can be found subsequently in these notes.

Note 9. Pension Plan

State Wide Local Government Retirement System

Plan Description

The Village participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS), the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS), and the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan collectively known as NYSLRS. These are cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement systems. The NYSLRS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the NYSLRS. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the NYSLRS and for the custody and control of its funds. The NYSLRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

Funding Policy

The NYSLRS is noncontributory except for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System after July 27, 1976 will contribute 3 percent of their salary for their first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after April 1, 2012 (ERS) and (PFRS) will generally contribute 3 to 6 percent of their salary for their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarial rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the NYSLRS fiscal year ending March 31. Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required, and were as follows:

2019	$	1,301,244
2018	$	1,335,159
2017	$	1,664,860

Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At May 31, 2019, the Village reported a liability of $1,778,655 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2018. The Village's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Village's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the ERS System to the Village:

	ERS	PFRS
Acturial valuation date	April 1, 2018	April 1, 2018
Net pension liability	$300,114	$1,478,541
Village's portion of the Plan's total net pension expense	0.0042357%	0.0881625%

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

For the year ended May 31, 2019 the Village recognized pension expense of $1,315,467. At May 31, 2019, the Village reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	ERS		PFRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resurces	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 59,099	$ 20,146	$ 359,179	$ 157,859
Changes in assumptions	75,436	-	537,193	-
Net differences between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	77,026	-	296,116
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	75,091	17,652	784,653	100,981
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	33,782	-	183,092	-
Total	$ 243,408	$ 114,824	$ 1,864,117	$ 554,956

The Village's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended May 31, 2019. Other amounts reports as the net balance of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

For the year ended:	ERS	PFRS
2020	$ 86,263	$ 535,220
2021	(41,711)	112,303
2022	5,363	146,354
2023	44,887	252,066
2024	-	80,126
Thereafter	-	-
	$ 94,802	$ 1,126,069

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at March 31, 2019 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2018, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2019. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions.

	ERS	PFRS
Inflation rate	2.5%	2.5%
Salary increases	4.2%	5.0%
Investment rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Cost of living adjustments	1.3%	1.3%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010-March 31, 2015 System's Experience	April 1, 2010-March 31, 2015 System's Experience

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2014.

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015.

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2019 (for both ERS and PFRS) are summarized below:

Asset Type	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	4.55%
International equity	6.35%
Private equity	7.50%
Real estate	5.55%
Absolute return strategies*	3.75%
Opportunistic portfolio	5.68%
Real assets	5.29%
Bonds and mortgages	1.31%
Cash	-0.25%
Inflation index bonds	1.25%

**Excludes equity-oriented long-only funds. For investment management purposes, these funds are included in domestic equity and international equity.*

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that 1% point lower (6.0%) or 1% point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Assumptions (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
ERS			
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 1,312,148	$ 300,114	$ (550,065)
PFRS			
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 5,343,226	$ 1,478,541	$ (1,748,920)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position
The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of March 31, 2019 were as follows:

	ERS *(Dollars in Thousands)*	PFRS *(Dollars in Thousands)*
Employers' total pension liability	$ 189,803,429	$ 34,128,100
Plan net position	(182,718,124)	(32,451,037)
Employers' net pension assets/(liability)	$ 7,085,305	$ 1,677,063
Ratio of plan net position to the employers' total pension liability	96.27%	95.09%

ERS and PFRS employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Contributions as of May 31, 2019 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019 based on estimated ERS and PFRS wages, multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier.

Fire Fighter Length of Service Award Program - LOSAP
The Village's financial statements are for the year ended May 31, 2019. The information contained in this note is based on information for the Length of Service Awards Program for the plan year ending on December 31, 2018, which is the most recent plan year for which complete information is available.

Program Description
Four (4) municipalities jointly established a defined benefit Service Award Program (referred to as a "LOSAP" – Length of Service Award Program – under Section 457(e)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code) effective January 1, 1996 for the active volunteer firefighter members of the Alert Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Company No. 1. The four (4) sponsoring municipalities are the Town of North Hempstead, Village of Kings Point, Village of Great Neck, and Village of Saddle Rock. The Program was established pursuant to Article 11-A of the New York State General Municipal Law. The Program provides municipally-funded deferred compensation to volunteer firefighters to facilitate the recruitment and retention of active volunteer firefighters. The four municipalities jointly sponsor the Program and, through an inter-municipal agreement, have established a Municipal Sponsoring Board to oversee the administration of the Program.

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

An eligible Program Participant is defined to be an active volunteer firefighter who is at least 17 years of age and has earned one year of Service Award Program Service Credit. An active volunteer firefighter earns a year of Service Credit for each calendar year after the establishment of the Program in which he or she accumulates 50 points. Points are granted for the performance of certain firefighter activities in accordance with a system established by the Sponsor on the basis of a statutory list of activities and point values. A Participant may also receive Service Credit for five years of active volunteer firefighting service rendered prior to the establishment of the Program.

Participants acquire a non-forfeitable right to be paid a Service Award after earning five years of Service Credit, becoming totally and permanently disabled, dying while an active volunteer, or upon attaining the Program's Entitlement Age while an active volunteer. The Program's Entitlement Age is age 65 and is the age at which benefits begin to be paid to Participants.

Benefits
A Participant's Service Award benefit is paid as a ten-year certain and continuous monthly payment life annuity. The amount payable each month equals $20 multiplied by the total number of years of Service Credit earned by the Participant. The maximum number of years of Service Credit a Participant may earn under the program is 40 years. Currently, there are no other forms of payment of a volunteer's earned Service Award under the Program.

Except in the case of Pre-Entitlement Age death or total and permanent disablement, a Participant's Service Award will not be paid until he or she attains the Entitlement Age. Volunteers who are active after attaining the Entitlement Age and who may have commenced receiving a Service Award have the opportunity to earn Service Credit and, thereby increase their Service Award payments. The Pre-Entitlement Age death and disability benefit is equal to the actuarial value of the Participant's earned Service Award at the time of death or disablement. If the Participant was an active volunteer firefighter member at the time of death, the minimum death benefit is $10,000. The Program does not provide extra line-of-duty death or disability benefits. All death and disability benefits are self-insured and are paid from the Program Trust Fund.

The total amount paid by the Village for benefits as they became due during the reporting period was $89,864 for the year ended May 31, 2019.

For a complete explanation of the Program, see the Program Document, a copy of which is available from Mr. Stephen Limmer, Esq. of McLaughlin & Stern LLP, 1010 Northern Blvd., Suite 400, Great Neck, NY 11021.

Participants Covered by the Benefit Terms
At the December 31, 2018 measurement date, the following participants were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive participants currently receiving benefits	31
Inactive participants entitled to but not yet receiving benefits payments	30
Active participants	86
Total	147

Contributions
New York State General Municipal Law Section 219(d) requires the Village to contribute an actuarially determined contribution on an annual basis. The actuarially determined contribution shall be appropriated annually by the Village.

Trust Assets
Although assets have been accumulated in an irrevocable trust such that the assets are dedicated to providing pensions to plan members in accordance with benefit terms, the trust assets are not legally protected from creditors of the Village. As such, the trust assets do not meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 73.

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Measurement of Total Pension Liability

The total pension liability at the December 31, 2018 measurement date was determined using an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
Inflation:	2.25%
Salary Scale:	None Assumed

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Male Mortality Table without projection for mortality improvement.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.64%. This was the yield to maturity of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as of December 31, 2018. In describing this index, S&P Dow Jones Indices notes that the index consists of bonds in the S&P Municipal Bond Index with a maturity of 20 years and with a rating of at least Aa2 by Moody's Investors Service's, AA by Fitch, or AA by Standard & Poor's Rating Services.

Proportionate Share of Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended May 31, 2019, the Village reported a liability of $1,982,751 for its proportionate share of the total pension liability, measured as of December 31, 2018. The proportionate share of total pension liability for the year ended May 31, 2018 was $2,098,590, measured as of December 31, 2017. The Village's proportion of the total pension liability was based on a cost sharing agreement between the Village and the three other sponsoring municipalities. At the December 31, 2018 measurement date, the Village's proportion was 48.52 percent which was a decrease from the prior year of 47.83 percent as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended May 31, 2019, the Village recognized pension expense of $146,247 in the government wide financial statements.

Components of Pension Expense		
Service Cost	$	62,234
Interest on total pension liability		68,098
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		1,410
Differences between expected and actual experience		(6,025)
Changes in proportion		2,877
Pension plan administrative expenses		17,653
Total pension expense	$	146,247

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

At May 31, 2019, the Village reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 52,939
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	132,331	131,356
Changes in proportion	25,319	-
Benefit payments & administrative expenses subsequent to the measurement date	28,270	-
Total	$ 185,920	$ 184,295

$28,270 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Village transactions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total pension liability in the year ended May 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Years Ending May 31,	
2020	$ (1,737)
2021	(1,737)
2022	(1,737)
2023	(1,737)
2024	(1,737)
Thereafter	(17,960)
	$ (26,645)

Sensitivity of the Total Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total pension liability of the Village as of the December 31, 2018 measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 3.64 percent, as well as what the Village's total pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (2.64 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (4.64 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.64%)	Current Assumptions (3.64%)	1% Increase (4.64%)
Total pension liability	$ 2,305,486	$ 1,982,751	$ 1,720,995

Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

Fiduciary Investment and Control
After the end of each calendar year, the fire company prepares and certifies a list of names of all persons who were active volunteer members of the fire company during the year indicating which volunteers earned 50 points. The certified list is delivered to the Municipal Sponsoring Board for review and approval. The fire company must maintain the point system records to verify each volunteer's points on forms provided and/or approved by the Municipal Sponsoring Board.

The four municipalities through the Municipal Sponsoring Board have retained attorney Stephen Limmer of McLaughlin & Stern LLP, 1010 Northern Blvd., Suite 400, Great Neck, NY 11021, to assist the Municipal Sponsoring Board in the administration of the Program. The Municipal Sponsoring Board has retained Penflex, Inc. to assist in the administration of the Program.

Based on the certified calendar year volunteer firefighter listings, Penflex determines and certifies in writing to the Municipal Sponsoring Board the amount of the Service Award to be paid to a Participant or to a Participant's designated beneficiary. The person(s) authorized by the Municipal Sponsoring Board then authorizes, in writing, the custodian of the Alert Engine, Hook, Ladder and Hose Co., No. 1 of Great Neck's LOSAP Trust Funds to pay the Service Award. No Service Award benefit payment is made without the written certification from Penflex and the written directive from an authorized representative of the Municipal Sponsoring Board.

Penflex bills the Municipal Sponsoring Board for the services it provides. Penflex's invoices are authorized for payment by the Municipal Sponsoring Board in the same manner as any other invoice presented to the Municipal Sponsoring Board for payment. The Municipal Sponsoring Board pays Penflex invoices (as well as Mr. Limmer's invoices) from the Service Award Program Trust Fund (the Municipal Sponsoring Board reimburses the Trust Fund for administrative fees paid).

Program assets are required to be held in trust by Article 11-A, for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries or for the purpose of defraying the reasonable expenses of the operation and administration of the program. The Municipal Sponsoring Board created a Service Award Program Trust Fund through the adoption of the Master Plan and the Inter-municipal Agreement, copies of which are available from Mr. Stephen Limmer, Esq. The Joint Sponsoring Board is the Program trustee.

Authority to invest the Program assets is vested in the Program Trustee. Program assets are invested in accordance with a statutory prudent person rule and in accordance with an investment policy adopted by the Municipal Sponsoring Board. The Municipal Sponsoring Board has retained RBC Wealth Management to provide investment management and custodial services and Comerica Bank as paying agent (i.e. to pay benefits to participants).

The Municipal Sponsoring Board is required to retain an actuary to determine the amount of the four municipalities contributions to the Program. The actuarial firm retained by the Joint Sponsoring Board for this purpose is Penflex, Inc. Portions of the following information are derived from a report prepared by the actuary dated July 16, 2019.

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits – (OPEB)

Plan Description
The Village sponsors a single employer health care plan that provides postemployment medical benefits for eligible retirees and their spouses through the New York State Health Insurance Plan (NYSHIP) (the "Plan"). Substantially all of the Village's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Village. The Village does not issue a publicly available financial report for the plan; however, the financial activities of NYSHIP are included with the financial statements of the State of New York.

Benefits and Contributions
The Plan provides a specified percentage of the retiree health premium (and, if applicable, the retiree's spouse's premium) charged by the insurance carrier is paid by the Village. Beginning June 1, 2010 retired participants are provided with health coverage under the Empire Plan. Within the Empire Plan, family and individual options are available.

For current retirees the Village pays 100% of the Empire Plan premium. The Village also pays 100% of the applicable Medicare Part B premium for retirees (and covered spouses) electing health insurance coverage.

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits – (OPEB) (Continued)

The Village pays 100% of the Medicare Part B premium for each of the current surviving spouses. The Village does not pay any portion of a surviving spouse's health premium.

For future retirees the portion of the total plan premium that will be paid by the Village upon an employee's retirement currently varies by employee position. For all positions with the exception of Public Works employees, the Village will pay 100% of the premium; for Public Works employees, the Village will pay 50% of the premium for future retirees.

Postemployment dental/vision benefits have historically been provided only to police personnel. The Village pays 100% of the dental/vision premium for all current and all eligible future retirees.

Postemployment life insurance benefits have also been offered to a limited number of eligible employees (non-union police personnel only). The Village reimburses eligible retirees for premiums paid in connection with life insurance policies purchased (and initially paid for) by the retiree.

At this time there is no New York State statute providing local governments with the authority for establishing a postemployment benefits trust. Since the Village cannot fund the OPEB liability at this time, the required contribution is based on a projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. The contribution requirements of Plan members and the Village are established by the Board. For the year ended May 31, 2019, the Village recognized a general fund expenditure of $424,432 for currently enrolled retirees.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation
At May 31, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive participants currently receiving benefits	27
Inactive participants entitled to but not yet receiving benefits payments	-
Active participants	36
Total	63

Total OPEB Liability and Actuarial Assumptions
The Village's total OPEB liability of $26,063,459 was measured as of May 31, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation report dated August 16, 2019. Calculation of the total OPEB liability was performed using the alternative measurement method and the entry age normal percentage of pay actuarial cost method. The following assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Discount rate:	3.1% (5/31/19) and 4.0% (5/31/18)
Projected salary increases:	2.5%

Healthcare cost trend rates will vary over a 7 year period starting at 6.75% and ultimately ending at 5.0% for Pre-65 premiums, starting at 8.0% and ultimately ending at 5.0% for Post-65 premiums, for Medicare Part B premiums staying consistent at 5.0% and for starting at 5.0% and ultimately ending at 4.0% for dental and vision premiums.

The discount rate was based on the 20-year tax exempt municipal bond yield. Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table for Males and Females projected 18 years; this assumption does not include a margin for future improvements in longevity.

Note 10. Other Postemployment Benefits – (OPEB) (Continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability
The Village pays 100% of the contributions on a "pay-as-you-go" basis which currently reflects 100% of the benefit payments.

Balance as of the 5/31/18	$ 22,788,993
Service cost	694,500
Interest	812,764
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	2,191,634
Benefit payments	(424,432)
Net changes	3,274,466
Balance as of the 5/31/19	$ 26,063,459

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 4.0% in 2018 to 3.1% in 2019.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate
The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Village as well as what the Village's total OPEB liability would be if it were to be calculated using a discount rate that are 1% lower (2.1%) or 1% higher (4.1%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.1%)	Current Assumptions (3.1%)	1% Increase (4.1%)
Total Net OPEB Liability	$31,406,410	$26,063,459	$ 21,939,068

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend
The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Village as well as what the Village's total OPEB liability would be if it were to be calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower or 1% higher than the baseline rates (year one) discussed in the earlier table of key assumptions.

	1% Decrease (2.6%)	Current Assumptions (3.6%)	1% Increase (4.6%)
Total Net OPEB Liability	$21,309,607	$26,063,459	$ 32,345,264

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB
The total OPEB expense for the year ended May 31, 2019 was $1,945,591. At May 31, 2019 the Village reported no amounts of deferred outflows or inflows of resources related to OPEB.

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements

The Village categorizes its fair value measurements into the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that the Village has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset.

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

The fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value:

Cash and Money Market: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments.

U.S. Equities, International Equities and Fixed Income: Reported at current quoted fair values.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while management believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following table summarizes as of May 31, 2019, the Village's Fire Program investments, and categorization with the fair value measurement hierarchy:

	Level 1	Total
Cash and Money Market	$ 40,542	$ 40,542
U.S. Equities	378,415	378,415
International Equities	227,568	227,568
Fixed income	574,684	574,684
	$ 1,221,209	$ 1,221,209

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies

Federal and State Grants

The Village is a recipient of various Federal and State grants. These grants are administered by various agencies. These grants are subject to various compliance and financial audits by the respective agencies administering the grants, which could result in certain disallowances. The Board believes that they have substantially complied with the rules and regulations as specified under the various grant agreements as well as the rules and regulations of the respective agency for each grant.

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Tax Certiorari

There are numerous open Tax Certiorari matters at the present time. Counsel advises that the maximum loss to the Village from all these tax proceedings will not exceed $1,027,306. Based on historical experience and the information available in each matter, Management has estimated that only a small amount of these items will actually be paid. Due to the length of time involved in settlement of these claims, and the uncertainty in the ultimate outcome and amount, no provision has been made for this estimate. In addition, annual budgetary appropriations are established to cover all current settlements.

Other

The Village is subject to litigation in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. Management does not believe however, that such litigation, individually or in the aggregate, is likely to have a material effect on the financial statements.

Note 13. Joint Venture

The following is an activity undertaken jointly with other municipalities. This activity is excluded from the financial statements of all participating municipalities. Separate financial statements are issued for such joint venture.

Joint Activity Fund

The Villages of Kings Point, Great Neck and Saddle Rock jointly own the Firehouse Consortium. The venture operates under the terms of an agreement dated December 1, 1986, and was created for the purpose of constructing a new firehouse. The agreement is for a period of fifty (50) years. Significant provisions of the agreement are as follows:

1. The board of each municipality jointly acts as the governing body for the joint venture.

2. Debt for the capital cost is issued by each participant in the following ratios:

Kings Point	53.4161%
Great Neck	40.1295%
Saddle Rock	6.4544%

3. The governing body has established charges at rates intended to be self-sustaining to cover all operating costs and debt service. Any shortfall in revenues produced by such charges is to be provided by equal share contributions from the participants.

The following is a summary of financial information included in financial statements issued for the joint venture:

Balance Sheet Date	May 31, 2019
Total Assets	$8,246
Total Liabilities	$8,523
Joint Venture Equity	$ (277)

The Village's share of total construction costs was $2,405,701. In addition, this project is complete and it is anticipated that this project will be self-sustaining throughout its term.

Note 14. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Deficit Fund Balances

The Capital Projects Fund had a deficit fund balance at May 31, 2019 in the amount of $4,221,845. The deficit will be eliminated as short-term debt is redeemed or converted to permanent financing.

Note 15. Subsequent Events

The Village has evaluated events and transactions that occurred through December 27, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, for possible disclosure and recognition in the financial statements. In July 2019, the Village issued a serial bond in the amount of $750,000 and in September 2019 BANs in the amount of $4,905,000 for public improvements and the redemption of previously issued BANS.

Note 16. Recent Accounting Principles

The GASB has issued the following Statements which will be effective in future years:

In November 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations.* This standard will establish uniform criteria to recognize and measure certain AROs, including those AROs previously reported. The requirements of this standard are effective for the Village beginning after June 15, 2018.

In January 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities.* This standard will enhance the consistency and comparability of fiduciary activity by establishing specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifying whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. The requirements of this standard are effective for the Village beginning after December 15, 2018.

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases.* This standard will improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments as well as requiring the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities that were previously classified as operating leases. The requirements of this standard are effective for the Village beginning after December 15, 2019.

In April 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. This standard will improve the information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements related to indebtedness and clarifies liabilities that arise from contractual obligations. The requirements of this standard are effective for the Village beginning after June 15, 2018.

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. This standard will establish accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period that was previously accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5-22 of Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements. The requirements of this standard are effective for the Village beginning after December 15, 2019.

In August of 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61.* This Statement has primary objectives to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. This Statement modifies previous guidance for reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization. This statement also provides guidance for reporting a component unit if a government acquires a 100 percent equity interest in that component unit. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

In May of 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations.* The primary objective of this Statement is to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations, thereby reducing diversity in practice and improving consistency and comparability in financial statements. In addition, this standard will address arrangements that are often characterized as leases and have associated conduit debt obligations. The requirements will outline when such arrangements should not be treated as a lease and provide for the appropriate accounting treatment. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

The Village is currently evaluating the impact, if any, of the above pronouncements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (Unaudited)
MAY 31, 2019

	2020 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2018 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2017 Equipment - DPW	2017 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2016 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2015 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2013 Reconstruction of Various Roads / Dump Truck	Technology Improvements	Other Completed Projects	Total
ASSETS										
Cash	$ -	$ 1,168,752	$ 54,535	$ 364,360	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,910	$ 1,596,557
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Funds	-	40,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,957
Due From Other Capital Projects	-	-	-		33,048	-	172,633	114,161	493,469	813,311
Due From Fiduciary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	166,626	-	-	-	166,626
TOTAL ASSETS	$ -	$ 1,209,709	$ 54,535	$ 364,360	$ 33,048	$ 166,626	$ 172,633	$ 114,161	$ 502,379	$ 2,617,451
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES										
Liabilities:										
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ 3,443	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,443
Retainage Payable	-	33,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,418
Due To Other Capital Projects	43,586	504,013	16,982	202,386	-	46,344	-	-	-	813,311
Due to Other Funds	13,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,124
Bond Anticipation Note Payable	-	1,500,000	686,000	1,500,000	1,455,000	820,000	-	15,000	-	5,976,000
Total Liabilities	56,710	2,040,874	702,982	1,702,386	1,455,000	866,344	-	15,000	-	6,839,296
Fund Balance (Deficit)	(56,710)	(831,165)	(648,447)	(1,338,026)	(1,421,952)	(699,718)	172,633	99,161	502,379	(4,221,845)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ -	$ 1,209,709	$ 54,535	$ 364,360	$ 33,048	$ 166,626	$ 172,633	$ 114,161	$ 502,379	$ 2,617,451

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2019

	2020 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2018 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2017 Equipment - DPW	2017 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2016 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2015 Reconstruction of Various Roads	2013 Reconstruction of Various Roads / Dump Truck	Technology Improvements	Other Completed Projects	Total
Revenues:										
Interest Earnings		$ 1,868	$ 149	$ 666	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16	$ 2,699
Total Revenues	-	1,868	149	666	-	-	-	-	16	2,699
Expenditures:										
Capital Outlay	56,710	842,368	129,619	6,133	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,830
Total Expenditures	56,710	842,368	129,619	6,133	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,830
(Deficiency) Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(56,710)	(840,500)	(129,470)	(5,467)	-	-	-	-	16	(1,032,131)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):										
Proceeds from Serial Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	861,000	-	-	861,000
BANS Redeemed From Appropriations	-	-	24,000	-	115,000	70,000	82,000	40,000	-	331,000
Premiums on Obligations	-	9,335	6,278	13,726	13,314	7,503	-	136	-	50,292
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	9,335	30,278	13,726	128,314	77,503	943,000	40,136	-	1,242,292
(Deficiency) Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(56,710)	(831,165)	(99,192)	8,259	128,314	77,503	943,000	40,136	16	210,161
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	-	-	(549,255)	(1,346,285)	(1,550,266)	(777,221)	(770,367)	59,025	502,363	(4,432,006)
Fund Balance (Deficit) - End of Year	$ (56,710)	$ (831,165)	$ (648,447)	$ (1,338,026)	$ (1,421,952)	$ (699,718)	$ 172,633	$ 99,161	$ 502,379	$ (4,221,845)

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (Unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2019

Total OPEB Liability	
Service cost	$ 694,500
Interest	812,764
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	2,191,634
Benefit payments	(424,432)
Net Change In Total OPEB Liability	3,274,466
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	22,788,993
Total OPEB liability - Ending (a)	26,063,459
Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	*N/A
Net OPEB Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	$ 26,063,459
Plans Fiduciary Net Position As A Percentage Of The Total OPEB Liability	0%
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 4,717,754
Net OPEB Liability As A Percentage Of Covered-employee Payroll	552.5%

*N/A - Current regulations do not permit the Village to fund the OPEB obligation, it is a "pay-as-you-go" and no assets accumulate

Notes to Required Supplementary Information:

Changes of assumptions:
Based on changing discount rate from 4.0% (initial) to 3.1%

Plan Assets:
No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND (Unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2019

	Original Budget	Modified Budget	Actual	Encumbrances	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:					
Real Propery Taxes	$ 15,171,142	$ 15,171,142	$ 15,104,780		$ (66,362)
Other Tax Items	60,000	60,000	88,069		28,069
Non-Property Tax Items	179,100	179,100	242,143		63,043
Departmental Income	687,300	687,300	412,754		(274,546)
Licenses and Permits	30,000	30,000	22,825		(7,175)
Use of Money and Property	46,000	46,000	28,581		(17,419)
Fines and Forfeitures	125,100	125,100	290,244		165,144
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	52,500	52,500	110,536		58,036
Miscellaneous Local Sources	35,000	35,000	151,046		116,046
State Aid	736,200	736,200	335,723		(400,477)
Total Revenues	17,122,342	17,122,342	16,786,701		(335,641)
Other Financing Sources:					
Transfers in Capital Fund	60,000	60,000	-		(60,000)
Transfers in Special Revenue Fund	120,000	120,000	-		(120,000)
Appropriated Fund Balance	300,000	300,000			
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 17,602,342	$ 17,602,342	16,786,701		$ (515,641)
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General Government Support	$ 2,686,832	$ 2,686,832	$ 2,474,123	$ -	$ 212,709
Public Safety	7,467,869	7,347,869	6,619,535	-	728,334
Health	222,000	222,000	217,675	-	4,325
Transportation	1,063,714	1,063,714	990,735	-	72,979
Home and Community Service	106,700	217,701	209,969	-	7,732
Employee Benefits	3,524,350	3,524,350	3,441,352	-	82,998
Total Current	15,071,465	15,062,466	13,953,389	-	1,109,077
Debt Service:					
Principal	1,897,000	1,906,000	1,906,000	-	-
Interest	358,877	358,876	358,876	-	-
Total Debt Service	2,255,877	2,264,876	2,264,876	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 17,327,342	$ 17,327,342	16,218,265	$ -	$ 1,109,077
		Change in fund balance	568,436		
		Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	6,699,007		
		Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 7,267,443		

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (Unaudited)
MAY 31, 2019

NYSLRS Pension Plan	2019	2018	2017	2016
Village's proportion of the net pension liability				
ERS	0.0042357%	0.0045033%	0.0045462%	0.0046969%
PFRS	0.0881625%	0.0949678%	0.1014231%	0.0948461%
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability				
ERS	$ 300,114	$ 145,342	$ 427,171	$ 753,871
PFRS	$ 1,478,541	$ 959,893	$ 2,122,874	$ 2,808,192
Village's covered-employee payroll				
ERS	$ 1,328,036	$ 1,168,654	$ 1,207,730	$ 1,359,514
PFRS	$ 4,590,227	$ 5,234,178	$ 4,823,287	$ 4,076,511
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll				
ERS	22.60%	12.44%	35.37%	55.45%
PFRS	32.21%	18.34%	44.01%	68.89%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability				
ERS	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.68%
PFRS	95.09%	96.93%	93.50%	90.24%

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31,

NYSLRS Pension Plan	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
ERS											
Contractually required contribution	$ 202,692	$ 212,605	$ 217,524	$ 247,890	$ 288,073	$ 272,599	$ 202,077	$ 214,125	$ 140,615	$ 96,148	$ 71,672
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	202,692	212,605	217,524	247,890	288,073	272,599	202,077	214,125	140,615	96,148	71,672
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Village's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,328,036	$ 1,168,654	$ 1,207,730	$ 1,359,514	$ 1,347,792	$ 1,273,994	$ 1,233,964	$ 1,321,450	$ 1,251,081	$ 1,231,620	$ 1,059,845
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	15.3%	18.2%	18.0%	18.2%	21.4%	21.4%	16.4%	16.2%	11.2%	7.8%	6.8%
PFRS											
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,098,552	$ 1,122,554	$ 1,407,246	$ 1,147,994	$ 1,615,934	$ 1,116,278	$ 1,304,550	$ 949,902	$ 773,336	$ 661,627	$ 548,675
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,098,552	1,122,554	1,407,246	1,147,994	1,615,934	1,116,278	1,304,550	949,902	773,336	661,627	548,675
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Village's covered-employee payroll	$ 4,590,227	$ 5,234,178	$ 4,823,287	$ 4,076,511	$ 4,358,301	$ 3,566,951	$ 3,928,435	$ 3,432,898	$ 3,257,380	$ 3,227,769	$ 3,145,108
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	23.9%	21.4%	29.2%	28.2%	37.1%	31.3%	33.2%	27.7%	23.7%	20.5%	17.4%

See independent auditors' report and notes to the financial statements.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT
COUNTY OF NASSAU - STATE OF NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY - LOSAP (Unaudited)
MAY 31, 2019

Measurement date as of December 31,	2018	2017
Village's proportionate share of the total pension liability	48.52%	47.83%
Village's proportionate share of the total pension liability	$ 1,982,751	$ 2,098,590

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Changes of assumptions or other inputs:
The discount rate use to measure the total pension liability was based on the yield to maturity of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index and was as follows:

December 31, 2018:	3.64%
December 31, 2017:	3.16%

Trust Assets:
No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 73, to pay related benefits.