

**{ SEQ CHAPTER \h \r 1}NORTH RIDGEVILLE CITY COUNCIL
FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS - 6:30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 2025**

{ SEQ CHAPTER \h \r 1}To Order – Wednesday, July 16, 2025:

Chairman Clifford Winkel called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. in Council Chambers at North Ridgeville City Hall, 7307 Avon Belden Road.

Pledge of Allegiance:

Led by Chairman Winkel.

Roll Call:

In attendance were Committee members Bruce Abens, Georgia Awig, and Chairman Clifford Winkel.

Also in attendance were Mayor Kevin Corcoran, Finance Director April Wilkerson, Community Service Director Tara Peet, Council President Jason Jacobs, Councilwoman Holly Swenk, and Clerk of Council Nicholas Ciofani.

New Business:

1. General Finances of the City.

Chairman Winkel stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the overall financial position of the City of North Ridgeville (City).

Mayor Corcoran remarked that financial matters were a frequent topic of discussion, particularly during the annual budget season, which typically ran from August through the passage of legislation in November or December. Internally, a large amount of time was spent on budget planning and discussions with council members. Many of the requests were not available when considering long-term sustainability. He noted that Finance Director Wilkerson had provided projections that clearly showed the City's limited capacity for long-term financial costs.

Mayor Corcoran highlighted the distinction between one-time costs and permanent costs, noting that employee-related expenses fell into the permanent costs. There

had been some confusion surrounding this distinction, which persisted among some stakeholders.

Finance Director April Wilkerson referenced information from the November 2024 Finance Committee meeting. She explained she would review that material again, including the general fund summary and the five-year forecast from the 2025 budget process. The following information was presented. (*The PowerPoint is attached to the minutes.*)

General Fund (See the PowerPoint attached to the minutes):

- The city had experienced approximately a 16% population increase since 2014, but now there is a slowdown in the housing growth.
- The presentation included a review of the Moody's bond rating for the City and emphasized the importance of maintaining a strong financial reputation.
- She presented a snapshot of the general fund summary from November 2024, highlighting the items in red. The figures in red indicate the excess or deficiency of revenue over expenditures.
- The summary showed the current year's net revenue after expenditures.
- Includes other financing sources and uses: transfers in and out, with a total that combines both operating (revenue and expenditures) and non-operating figures (not required to transfer).
- The goal for each fiscal year was to ensure revenues exceeded expenditures.

General Fund Balance Projections:

- Starting in 2029, the City was projected to operate at a deficit based on operating revenues and expenditures alone.
- When including other financing sources and uses, the City could begin operating at a deficit as early as 2026.
- During the projected years, the City would need to rely on its excess fund balance to cover the shortfall.
- Key takeaway - The City's inability to fulfill all departmental and divisional funding requests, given the financial outlook.

Mayor Corcoran added that the City does not have sufficient personnel to meet all of its needs. As a result, the Administration consistently sought external revenue sources, including grants and funding partnerships. Many road projects, for

example, were funded through 80/20 cost-sharing arrangements—where outside sources covered 80% of the cost and the remaining 20% was funded by the City. Overall, the departments had done an excellent job securing external funding. The City received \$700,000 for the Bainbridge and Root Road roundabout project, \$33 million for the Race Road overpass, and funding for the Sugar Ridge Road reconstruction. However, the City remained responsible for its share of the costs.

Mayor Corcoran remarked that the Administration had also been working on a Waterline Master Plan and a Sanitary Sewer Master Plan, recognizing the extensive number of old utility lines throughout the city. In several areas, water lines had broken repeatedly due to their age.

Additional infrastructure projects included:

- The Mills Creek Flood Control Project (also referred to as the Boulder Retention Basin), which still required funding and work.
- A planned sanitary line extension from Hampton Place to Center Ridge, intended to eliminate the Becker lift station.
- The need for an additional water tower to support the city's growing demand.

Mayor Corcoran remarked that the City had previously commissioned a Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) report, which, although in need of updating, had concluded that the City needed to invest millions of dollars annually in road replacement and repair. While the City did allocate significant funds to road maintenance, it consistently fell short of the recommended investment, resulting in a growing backlog of necessary repairs.

Mayor Corcoran provided examples of road repairs that cost more money:

- Spruce Street required extensive prep work before paving.
- Oak Street was converted from asphalt replacement to full depth concrete due to the poor base.
- Many roads had been overlaid in the past without addressing foundational issues, but this does not help with the long-term viability of the road.

Mayor Corcoran provided facility needs:

- The salt barn at the Public Works Service Department was deteriorating due to salt corrosion, affecting both wood and metal supports of the roof.
- A new service garage was needed to protect equipment from weather damage, especially during the winter months.

Mayor Corcoran praised the City's progress in improving traffic flow, but acknowledged ongoing needs. The Gateway North Ridgeville Project, particularly the Lear and Lorain intersection, serves as a regional traffic project from Avon, Columbia, and Eaton Townships to I-480 and the Turnpike. The importance of incorporating such projects into long-term planning cannot be overstated, as it ensures they are addressed.

Mayor Corcoran provided economic development needs and legal matters:

- The Town Center project and related property acquisition are viewed as a key economic development initiative.
- Ongoing legal proceedings concerning contamination at the former BP property, which must be resolved as part of future planning.
- The importance of City employees and staffing needs in departments such as Police, Fire, and Public Works.

Mayor Corcoran noted that there's just a tremendous amount of expenditures that the City still has moving forward. The city attracts more businesses and residents every year, so there is an influx of revenue. It is not enough to cover all those expenses.

Director Wilkerson provided an overview of the City's fund balance, noting that it had been a frequent topic of internal discussion. Directors and employees had raised questions about the fund balance, prompting the need for clarification. Director Wilkerson added that when she started working for the City—nearly nine years ago—the fund balance stood at approximately \$5 million. Since then, it has grown significantly due to a combination of fiscal responsibility and financial management during uncertain times. Departments were given a standard budget increase threshold—typically around 3%—and any requests above that amount required justification. In some cases, even 5% increases could not be accommodated, depending on the fund involved.

During the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the City quickly responded to expected revenue losses. Departments were asked to cut their 2020 budgets, union negotiations were delayed, and non-safety overtime was cut unless directly approved by the Mayor. These proactive steps helped safeguard the City's financial health. Although the City did face revenue reductions, they were not as severe as projected. However, the growth rate slowed from the previous 7% yearly increase, which helped grow the fund balance. Director Wilkerson pointed out that the fund balance acts as the City's savings account—a reserve for one-time or emergency expenses, not for ongoing operations. Currently, the City maintains a six-month reserve of operating expenses in the General Fund, its largest fund. Other funds, like utility and debt service funds, have smaller reserves. Ideally, utility funds should hold a nine-month reserve, and debt service funds should have enough to cover five years of obligations—a goal not yet achieved.

Director Wilkerson stressed that if the City were to face a financial emergency, it would need to rely on this one-time money. Every dollar in the fund balance was essential for future appropriations. The portion of the balance exceeding the six-month reserve was used to:

- Maintain operations while awaiting incoming revenues.
- Front costs for reimbursable grants, which often span over multiple years.
- Cover unexpected expenses, such as:
 - Emergency repairs at Fire Station 2 due to electrical issues.
 - Unplanned roof replacements at South Central Park pavilions.
 - Replacement of kitchen equipment at the fire station.
 - Repairs to the City Hall fire alarm system.
- The fund balance also served as a buffer against revenue fluctuations, including:
 - Interest income, which had varied significantly in recent years.
 - License and permit fees, which depended on community activity.
 - Fines and forfeitures, which were inherently variable.
 - General Fund revenues, which could shift due to external factors.

Director Wilkerson shared that while property tax and income tax were considered more stable, recent discussions at the state level about eliminating the inside millage from the general fund highlighted the importance of maintaining a strong fund balance. If the City were to lose that revenue—estimated at \$3.6 million—the fund balance would be the only immediate resource available to cover expenses.

She emphasized the importance of preserving and growing the fund balance to meet the needs of a growing community, now estimated at 38,000 residents. She noted that the general fund was not the only fund requiring attention, as other governmental funds also played a critical role in the City's financial health.

Director Wilkerson highlighted the importance of fund balances beyond the general fund, specifically mentioning maintenance & repair (M&R) funds for roads and buildings, as well as revenues from permissive license tax and gasoline tax.:

- These revenue sources supporting Public Works are stagnant. Approving extra staff may require drawing from the general fund. This highlights the need to review all City fund balances, not just the general fund.
- Maintaining strong fund balances is crucial for preserving the City's Aa1 Moody's credit rating, its second-highest. Moody's is a global organization that provides credit ratings based on economic and financial factors. Moody's is not an Ohio organization. This is a worldwide company.
- Explained that a strong credit rating directly impacted the City's ability to borrow at favorable rates. For example, it enabled the City to finance the police station and sell bonds at low interest due to its strong financial standing.
- Investors preferred bonds from municipalities showing economic strength and responsibility.
- The City's credit rating is like an individual's credit score, influencing loan terms.

In its most recent credit opinion issued in March 2022, Moody's cited several strengths of the City:

- A solid economic and demographic profile.
- A strong operating fund balance.
- Healthy liquidity levels.
- At the time of that rating, the City's fund balance was approximately \$11 million, which Moody's indicated should be maintained.

However, Moody's also identified potential challenges:

- Per capita income trailing behind peer communities
- An above-average pension burden, which, while outside the City's control due to participation in state retirement systems, still affected the rating

Factors that could lead to a credit rating upgrade included:

- A material expansion of the City's property or income tax base

- Sustained maintenance of a strong operating fund balance and liquidity

Factors that could result in a downgrade included:

- A considerable contraction of the City's tax base
- A decline in demographic strength
- Material decline in available fund balance and liquidity

Mayor Corcoran noted that when the rating is high, it costs the City less, and when the rating is low, it costs the City more. This directly affects the City's ability to fund major infrastructure projects, such as the sanitary line from Hampton Place to Center Ridge or the construction of a new water tower. He added that North Ridgeville currently holds one of the strongest credit ratings in the region, with only one or two nearby communities potentially rated higher.

2026 Tax Budget and Long-Term Financial Outlook (See the PowerPoint attached to the minutes):

Director Wilkerson presented the 2026 tax budget during the previous council meeting and provided a snapshot of projected revenues and expenditures. The proposed expenditures reflected a 5% increase over the 2025 approved budget, which she described as a modest estimate. She noted that the property tax revenue included an additional \$578,000 resulting from a recent property tax revaluation. Despite this increase, the projected balance carryover for 2026 would be \$14,600, which she emphasized was a concerningly small margin. She explained that most appropriation amendments typically exceed \$100,000, making the project amount inadequate for unexpected needs.

{Clerk notes: Due to technical difficulties with the presentation, the Finance Director distributed printed copies of the presentation to council members and continued the discussion using those materials.}

Director Wilkerson noted the projections, which included the new tax budget and estimated expenses, with a 5% expenditure increase. She pointed out on page three that revenue over expenditures turned negative in 2027, reflecting a trend from the 2024 fund summary. Therefore, if the City continues to delay addressing the revenue issue, it risks worsening its finances. Projections showed annual deficits starting in 2027, with the fund balance becoming negative in 2031 by \$10.6 million. By then, the City would depend on its balance for expenses, risking its Aa1 credit rating.

Director Wilkerson acknowledged that the figures were estimates, but emphasized their reliability, citing her past forecasting accuracy.:

- In 2024, actual revenues reached 97.2% of her estimate.
- In 2023, actual revenues reached 93.9% of her estimate.

She acknowledged that actual expenditures often came in under budget—typically around 90% utilization—she also pointed out that between 2024 and 2025, actual spending had increased significantly in several areas.:

- 28% for Security of Persons and Property.
- 35% for Leisure Time Activities.
- 41% for Community Development.

Director Wilkerson reiterated the seriousness of the City's financial issue. If the City were to lose its inside millage, it would leave only \$3.2 million in property taxes available for future appropriations in 2027. She urged the council to begin exploring long-term solutions to secure the City's financial future.

Comments and questions from the Committee

Chairman Winkel inquired if the City's financial challenges were more due to rising expenditures or no change in revenue.

Director Wilkerson remarked that both played a role; for example, in 2024, revenues exceeded expenditures by approximately \$3 million. In 2025, the financial picture appeared much tighter. The Administration submitted appropriation requests to Council at least once a month; therefore, estimating 2026 revenues has been difficult because the amounts fluctuate in some of the non-property and non-income tax revenue categories.

Historically, the City typically ended the year growing the fund balance. However, Director Wilkerson noted that increasing community needs—more services, infrastructure, and staffing—are more costly in 2024 than it was in 2022. She considers current projections reasonable, despite being estimates.

Chairman Winkel asked about the potential impact of a credit rating downgrade on borrowing costs.

Director Wilkerson explained that while she could not provide a specific interest rate difference due to market fluctuations, the City's Aa1 rating had made its bonds and notes more marketable to investors. For example, during a recent \$8 million note sale, two investors had expressed interest in purchasing the entire offering.

Councilman Abens inquired about how much the City would need to increase income taxes to address the projected deficit.

Director Wilkerson explained the current income tax rate:

- North Ridgeville has the lowest income tax rate in the region at 1%, the lowest allowed without voter approval.
- Despite being the second-largest City in the county, it collects the lowest income tax revenue, limiting its ability to expand services and infrastructure.
- Currently, 15% of income tax revenue is allocated to capital improvements and debt service.
- The remaining 85% supports general fund operations and municipal functions.

Director Wilkerson stated that the proposed income tax increase aims to ensure the City can continue providing essential services, support public safety, and meet the needs of a growing population. She outlined the income tax proposal as follows:

- Increase the income tax rate from 1% to 1.75%.
- Increase the income tax credit from 0.1% to 1%.
- Residents who work in North Ridgeville would pay an additional \$0.75 per \$100 of taxable income.
- Residents who work outside North Ridgeville would actually see a decrease in their effective tax rate due to the increased credit.
- The proposal would create long-term financial stability for the City, with minimal impact on most residents, and no impact on the majority of seniors.

Director Wilkerson explained that, currently, residents who both lived and worked in North Ridgeville were taxed only once. However, residents who lived in the city but worked elsewhere were subjected to double taxation—paying income tax to both their workplace city and their residential city. Approximately 80% of taxpayers in North Ridgeville fell into this double-taxation category, while only 20% lived and worked within the city. She emphasized that this was an important consideration in evaluating the proposed income tax changes.

Councilman Abens asked how much additional income tax or what percentage increase would be required to eliminate the city's property taxes.

Director Wilkerson responded that the proposed 0.75% increase would generate approximately \$6.3 million annually. If approved by Council, the increase would take effect in January, and it would take about a year to fully generate the projected revenue. She explained that further analysis would be needed to determine the exact amount required to eliminate income tax.

Councilman Abens noted that the State legislatures had shown interest in reducing or eliminating property taxes and suggested that the City prepare for that possibility.

Mayor Corcoran remarked that while the elimination of inside millage had been discussed at the state level, the City could not base a tax proposal on speculation. He noted that voters typically require concrete justification for tax increases.

Councilman Abens added that if the City could guarantee the elimination of property taxes in exchange for a modest income tax increase, it might be more acceptable to voters.

Mayor Corcoran and Director Wilkerson estimated that a 2.25% income tax rate with no credit might be required to replace property tax revenue fully.

Councilwoman Awig inquired about the last time voters had approved an income tax increase.

Mayor Corcoran confirmed that North Ridgeville had never passed an income tax increase. The City had implemented the 1% rate when the State first authorized municipal income taxes, and although there had been several attempts to increase it since, none had been successful.

Councilwoman Awig wanted to know if the City plans to reintroduce the income tax increase for a vote in May if the proposed increase is placed on the November ballot and fails.

Mayor Corcoran remarked that the increase request would go back to the voters in May.

Councilman Abens remarked that the City is currently charging \$5 on license plates, and that's paying off what the City owes for the Center Ridge project. He inquired if the City could increase the \$5 since the max is \$15.

Mayor Corcoran clarified that the City already has several different dollar amounts.

Director Wilkerson added that the City is collecting three fees on license plates. Two funds are the permissive fees, which support the Public Works Department, and the third is for Center Ridge debt service. A fourth fee is available; however, the estimated calculations were going to \$160,000 a year.

Councilman Abens thought that over five to ten years, that would pay for the City service barn.

Director Wilkerson mentioned that they are looking into using the fourth fee for the license plate to cover debt service for building a new public works facility, but \$160,000 is not enough.

Chairman Winkel asked what the deadline is for the income tax increase.

Director Wilkerson explained that the plan was to present legislation to the Council at the July 21st meeting, with a vote required by the August 4th meeting to meet the Board of Elections deadline of August 6th.

Chairman Winkel inquired if there would be informational sessions for public awareness to explain the proposed income tax increase, particularly to residents who worked outside the city.

Director Wilkerson confirmed that the \$6.3 million revenue estimate from the proposed tax increase accounted for 80% of residents who work outside North Ridgeville. There would be a decrease in their local income tax due to the proposed credit increase.

Mayor Corcoran added that the City would conduct an education campaign to explain the income tax increase to the public.

Councilman Abens mentioned that French Creek Crossings was selling homes quickly, while Nagel Landings in Avon had seen little progress in construction for

2-3 months. He pointed out the difficulty of gaining voter support for a tax hike, especially among newer residents who chose the city because of its income tax rate.

Mayor Corcoran added that many new residents were surprised by the 1% income tax on their first RITA bill. The proposal would reduce that surprise, especially for those working outside the city. Seniors make up about 20% of the city's population. They would largely be unaffected by the tax increase since most of their income sources, such as required minimum distributions from IRAs, are not taxable by RITA.

Councilman Abens reminded everyone that seniors voted against the tax increase in a previous ballot measure, which was defeated by a 35% margin among senior voters.

Mayor Corcoran emphasized the importance of public education and transparency. He reiterated that without a guaranteed revenue source, the City would struggle to expand services, hire additional staff, or complete necessary infrastructure projects. He also noted that property taxes were not guaranteed, as they required renewal every five years. With potential legislation at the state level, there was a risk that voters could reject future levies or that the state could eliminate certain property tax mechanisms. The broader implications of removing property taxes would significantly impact public schools, since property taxes are a primary funding source. No alternative funding plan has been proposed at the state level to replace this revenue for the schools if passed.

Council President Jacobs raised a question regarding the proposed income tax increase and whether the public would be provided with specific examples of how the additional revenue—estimated at \$6.3 million annually—would be used.

Mayor Corcoran confirmed that such details would be included in the City's public education campaign. The following are some of the examples.

- Hiring additional police and fire personnel.
- Exploring the development of a third fire station.
- Addressing staffing needs in Public Works, where up to 20 additional employees had been identified as necessary.
- Funding capital improvements and ongoing infrastructure maintenance.

Mayor Corcoran added that while the \$6.3 million would not cover all of the City's needs, it would significantly improve the City's financial position.

Director Wilkerson explained that allocating 85% of the new revenue to the general fund would eliminate projected deficits (highlighted in red on the PowerPoint) and result in a positive fund balance through 2031, supported by an assumed 2% annual growth. However, some future operating expenses were not yet included in the projections.

Chairman Winkel asked with concern if the 1.75% income tax is sufficient because the City could recreate its current financial challenges.

Director Wilkerson explained that while the proposed 1.75% income tax rate was a reasonable and strategic ask, going higher could be politically difficult. She also noted that the City would continue to explore alternative revenue sources and efficiency improvements over time. The 1.75% income tax rate would sustain some of the future costs.

Mayor Corcoran agreed with Chairman Wilkerson and Director Wilkerson that the growth of the business base would play a key role in sustaining future growth. Several projects were already underway, including:

- Development of a business park on City-owned land off Route 83 to gain income tax from the employees in the business park.
- Infrastructure improvements to the Cypress property, which would eventually generate income tax revenue from new businesses and employees.
- The Town Center project is designed to enhance economic activity and community engagement.

Mayor Corcoran emphasized that while these projects would take time, they would help with the City's long-term financial stability. The income tax is the City's main source of revenue.

No further questions or comments from council members and the public.

Adjournment:

Chairman Winkel adjourned the meeting at 7:46 p.m.

These minutes were approved on the 5th day of November, 2025.



Fijabi Julien-Gallam, MMC
Assistant Clerk of Council



Financial Overview

July 16, 2025

2025 Budget Process

Finance Committee Discussion (November 2024):

- Revenue trends, specifically income and property taxes
- Expenses by function
- Fund summaries
 - 2024 year-end
 - 2025 budget
 - Five-year projection
- Moody's Investors Service rating results

**City of North Ridgeville, Ohio
Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund - Actual, Budget, and Forecasted**

	Actual	Budget	Year-End Estimate	Proposed Budget	Forecasted			
	2023	2024	12/31/2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Revenues								
Total Revenues	20,321,940	21,050,397	21,252,724	21,412,000	21,756,000	22,158,000	22,569,000	22,988,000
Expenditures								
Total Expenditures	14,140,939	20,004,257	16,822,287	20,644,771	21,263,000	21,899,000	22,556,000	23,233,000
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues Over Expenditures	6,181,001	1,046,140	4,430,437	767,229	493,000	259,000	13,000	(245,000)
Other financing sources (uses)								
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,319,198)	(811,811)	(821,569)	(599,000)	(590,000)	(590,000)	(590,000)	(590,000)
Excess Of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures And Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,861,803	234,329	3,608,868	168,229	(97,000)	(331,000)	(577,000)	(835,000)
Fund Balances, Beginning Of Year	10,837,902	13,699,705	13,699,705	17,308,573	17,476,802	17,379,802	17,048,802	16,471,802
Target Carryover Balance	7,070,500	10,002,100	8,411,100	10,322,400	10,631,500	10,949,500	11,278,000	11,616,500
Available for Future Appropriations	6,629,205	3,931,934	7,727,215	6,154,402	5,748,302	5,099,302	4,193,802	3,020,302
Total Fund Balance, End of Year	\$13,699,705	\$13,934,034	\$16,138,315	\$16,476,801	\$16,379,801	\$16,048,801	\$15,471,801	\$14,636,801

Presentation November 2024

2025 Budget Process

Key Takeaways

- Not all department/division requests could be granted given current resources
- There are significant capital improvement needs now and on the immediate horizon
- **Recognition of future deficits in the General Fund as early as 2026**
- A plan is needed to ensure the long-term health and safety of our community

Fund Balance Considerations

- Six months of estimated expenses is required to maintain our Aa1 rating
- Everything else is **one-time** money
- What do we use the one-time money for?



Moody's Investor Services

- Moody's is a global organization who provides credit ratings based on economic and financial factors
 - Credit opinion issued in March 2022
-



Credit **strengths**:

- Solid economic and demographic fundamentals
- Strong operating fund balance and liquidity

Aa1

Credit **challenges**:

- Full value per capita and resident incomes trail the majority of similarly rates peers
- Above average pension burden



Factors that could lead to an **upgrade**:

- Material expansion of the city's property and income tax base
- Sustained maintenance of strong operating fund balance and liquidity

Factors that could lead to a **downgrade**:

- Considerable contraction of the city's property tax or income tax base, or weakening of the city's demographic profile
- Material declines to available operating fund balance or liquidity

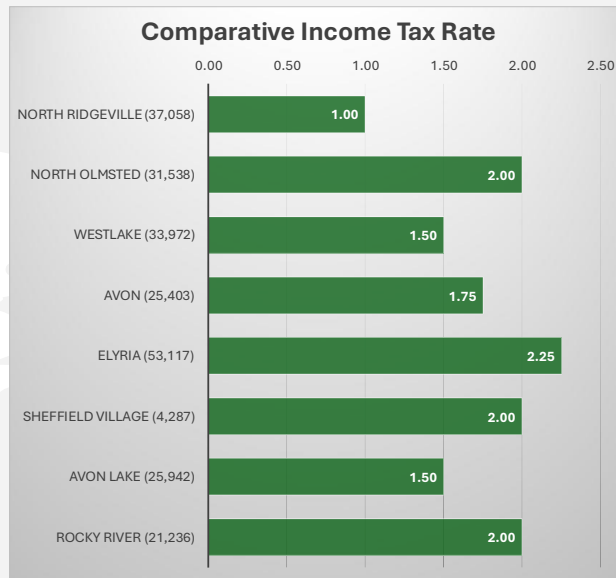
2026 Tax Budget

General Fund

Description	Current Yr Estimate 2025	Budget Yr Estimate 2026
Revenues		
Property Taxes	\$2,404,806	\$2,453,000
Municipal Income Tax	15,444,000	15,878,000
Other Local Taxes	23,000	23,000
Intergovernmental	782,753	771,000
Intergovernmental - State reimbursements	268,000	339,000
Special Assessments	20,000	21,000
Franchise Fees	300,000	300,000
Fines and Forfeitures	482,000	378,000
Licenses and Permits	979,000	821,100
Earnings on Investments	365,000	580,000
Miscellaneous	150,000	158,500
Total Revenue	21,218,559	21,722,600
Expenditures		
Total Expenditures	20,674,835	21,708,000
Excess of Revenues Over/ (Under) Expenditures	543,724	14,600

Income Tax

The lowest rate among cities in the region



Income Tax

The City's largest revenue source

15% - Capital Improvement Fund supports the cost of permanent improvements to our streets, park systems, the acquisition of land and equipment and payment of debt service on bonds and notes issued for those purposes.

85% - General Fund supports operating expenses for general municipal functions.

Income Tax Proposal

This proposal is about preparing North Ridgeville for the future—so our safety forces and essential public services grow with our city:

- Scaling services
- All revenue stays local
- Long term stability
- Most residents will pay less and no impact to seniors

Income Tax Proposal

- Increase income tax rate from 1.0% to 1.75%
- Credit would be increased from 0.1% to 1.0%
- For individuals who work in North Ridgeville, the increase would cost 75 cents for every \$100 in taxable income
- Residents who work outside the city (80% of income taxpayers) would see their tax rate decrease from 0.9% to 0.75%

Income Tax Proposal

Revenues will support community health and safety:

- Police and fire department additional staffing and resources
- Land purchase for Fire Station #3
- Public works department additional staffing and resources
- Capital improvements and infrastructure maintenance